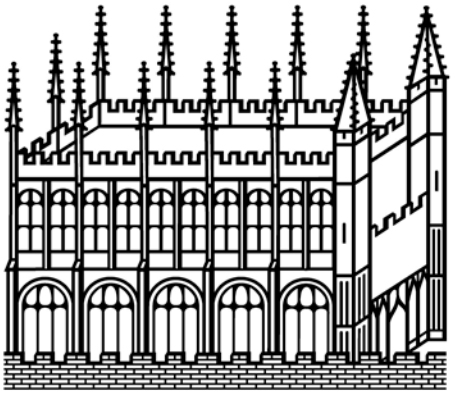


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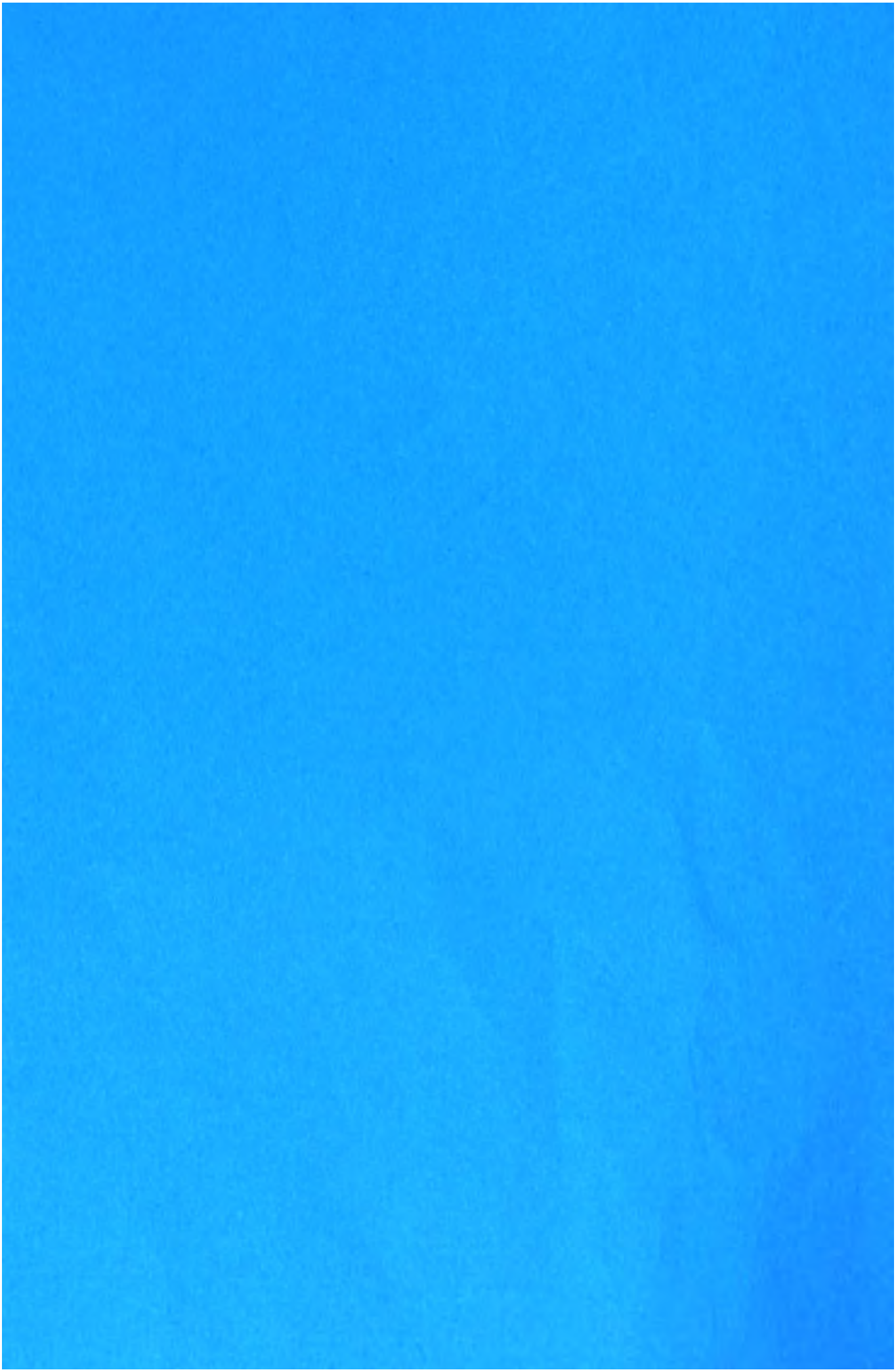
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AN

# ACCOUNT

OF THE

# GALLANT DEFENCE

MADE AT

# *MANGALORE in the EAST-INDIES;*

AGAINST the UNITED EFFORTS of the

FRENCH AND THE NABOB TIPPO SULTAN,

BY A

DETACHMENT OF HIS MAJESTY's AND THE HONOURABLE THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY's TROOPS,

Under the COMMAND of the late

COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL;

MAJOR of the 42d (or ROYAL HIGHLAND) Regiment of Foot, in MAY 1783.

WITH THE SUFFERINGS OF THAT GARRISON DURING A SIX MONTHS CESSATION OF ARMS.

To which are added,

The ORDERS given out by COLONEL CAMPBELL from the Commencement of the Siege to the Time of the GARRISON's being obliged to capitulate; and two ſmall VIEWS, and a PLAN of the FORT, with the COUNTRY immediately adjacent.

5.

BY A

## *BRITISH OFFICER,*

Lately returned from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Brigade Major

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR C. BATHURST IN FLEET-STREET; AND SOLD BY C. ELLIOT, EDINBURGH.

M.DCC.LXXXVI.

[ Price Four Shillings ſewed. ]


BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA

# PREFACE.

THE WRITER of the following pages is aware how little amuſing, and how unintereſting the minute and detailed account of the difficulties and hardſhips, attending a tedious ſiege, will appear to the generality of Readers, painful and fatiguing ſoever as they may have been to thoſe immediately engaged in them; and he is, of courſe, in very little expectation of gaining either fame or profit by the Work. He is conſcious, too, that many inaccuracies (though none, he hopes, very material) may have eſcaped him; but thoſe he flatters himſelf, will be the more readily excuſed, when it is conſidered, that moſt of the obſervations were made at a time when the immediate and preſſing duties of his profeſſion called for almoſt the whole of his attention towards the proper execution of them, and left him barely leiſure enough to note down, from recollection, the ſeveral events as they daily occurred.

His

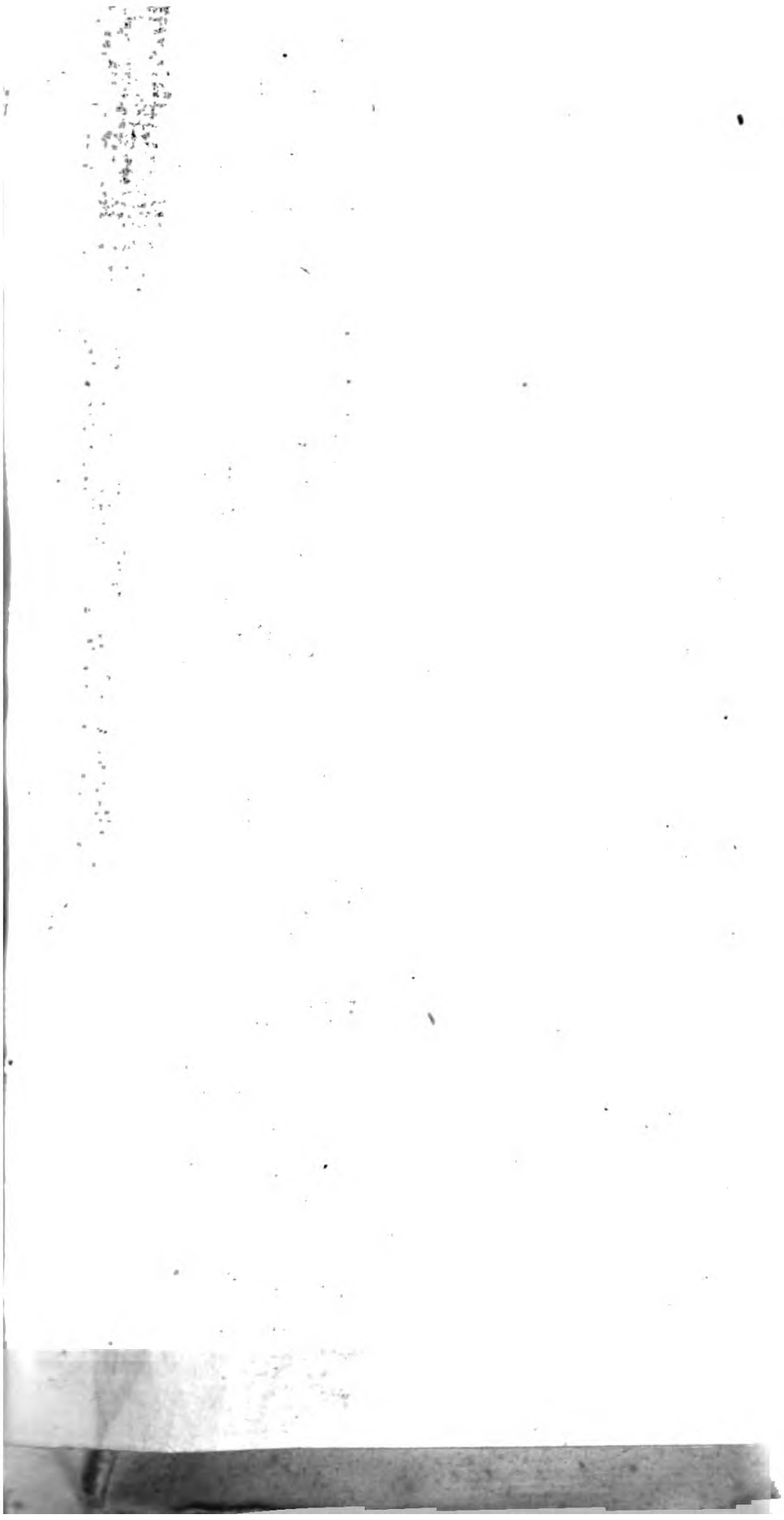
# PREFACE.

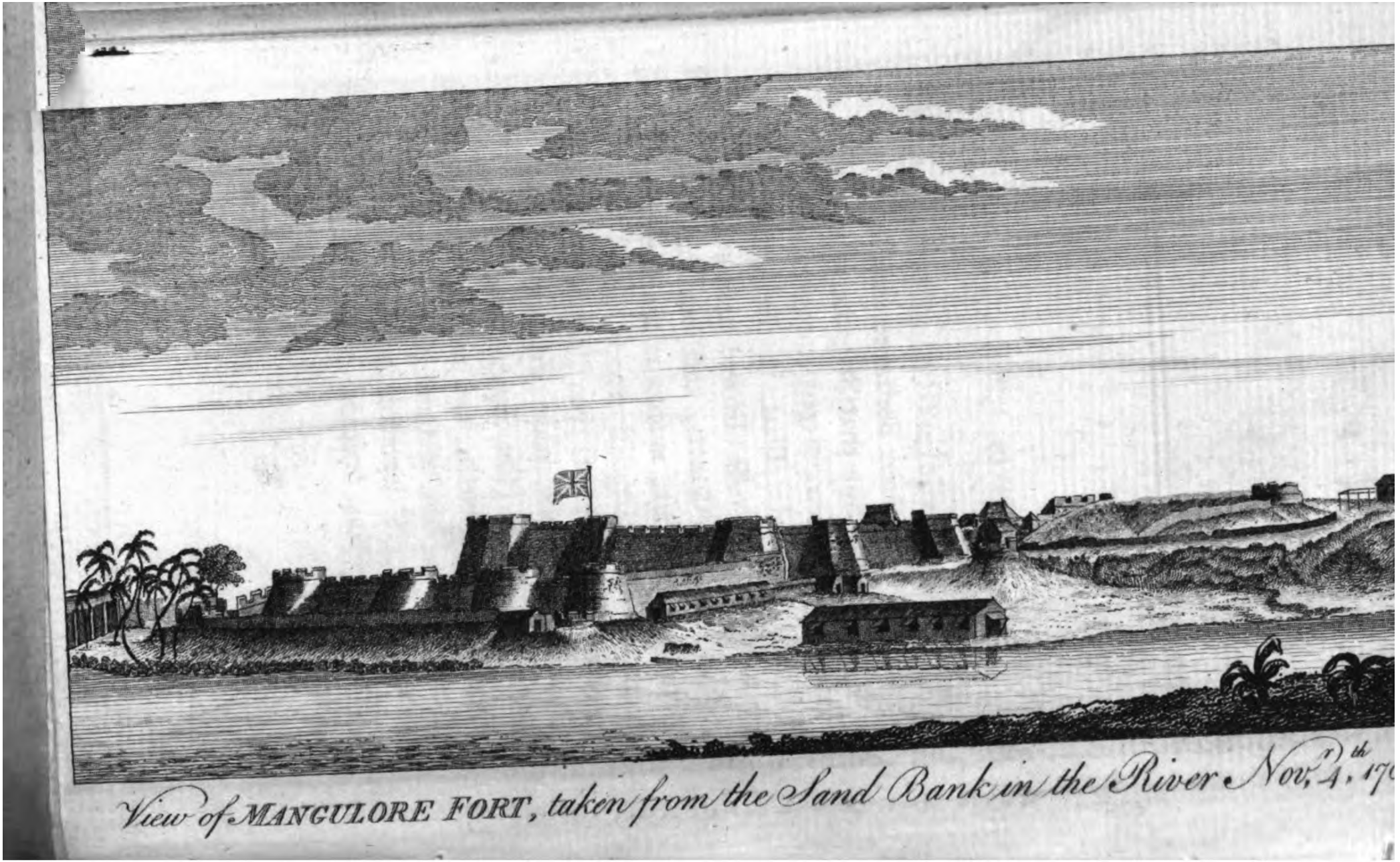
His eſteem and reſpect for the memory of Colonel Campbell, tempts him, however, to ſubmit the recital of them, with all its imperfections, to the public eye. And ſhould he ſucceed in placing the conduct and behaviour of that univerſally eſteemed Officer, together with thoſe of the reſt of the Officers and troops who ſo bravely ſhared with him in the labours and dangers attending the ſiege of Mangalore, in that light which he feels they deſerve to be placed in, as it was the ſole motive, ſo will it be the only reward he expects, or wiſhes for, from the publication.

MAY



*South Face of* MANGULORE FORT.





*View of* **MANGULORE FORT**, *taken from the Sand Bank in the River Nov.r 4.th 17*

MAY 9, 1783.

A PERSON, who called himſelf a Sepoy, came in from Bedanore this night. He gave information that Brigadier-general Mathews had been obliged to capitulate on the 28th of April: That, by the Articles, the General was to be allowed to march his troops down the Gautts, and join the reſt of the army: That, as ſoon as the fort was given up, the Engliſh troops were ſurrounded by thoſe of the Nabob Tippo Sultan Bahadar, and made priſoners at diſcretion: That he (the Sepoy) effected his eſcape by mixing with, and paſſing for one of, the enemy; and declared himſelf ready to be hanged, if detected in a falſehood. —The Sepoy was ordered into confinement.

The Fairford Indiaman, outward bound, Captain Haldane, came to anchor in the road: Received from him all the Company's recruits that were on board, a large ſupply of ſalt meat, and a few other articles of conſumption.

MAY 12.

A ſecond Sepoy came in, who confirmed the fall of Bedanore:—Ordered a priſoner.

MAY 13.

The Fairford Indiaman ſailed for Bombay. A ſervant of the Commiſſary's eſcaped from the enemy, and arrived this night from Bedanore. He corroborated the intelligence given by thoſe Sepoys who arrived on the 9th and 12th inſtant. This perſon was alſo ordered into confinement, till ſuch time as the enemy, by their movements, left no room to doubt the authenticity of his information *.

* Theſe three men being on the 20th inſtant ſet at liberty, immediately made their eſcape to the enemy; which clearly proved that they had been ſent in (as was ſuſpected) with an intention to ſtrike a panic among the troops.

MAY 18.

This evening, a body of the enemy, ſuppoſed to be about 5000, encamped upon a hill, oppoſite to our out-poſt, and diſtant above two miles.

Colonel Campbell (intruſted with the proviſional command in chief of all his Majeſty's and the Honourable the Company's forces, ſerving on the coaſt of Malabar, by the Honourable the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay) iſſued orders for the troops to ſleep accoutred conſtantly during the night, and all out-poſts to be particularly vigilant.

The garriſon of a ſmall circular fort, (generally called the Octagon) which in ſome meaſure commanded the entrance into both the northern and ſouthern rivers, was augmented to 100 rank and file, Europeans and Sepoys, and the command given to a Subaltern in the Honourable the Company's ſervice.

MAY 19.

Large bodies of the enemy hourly arrived in their camp; and, by five o'clock in the evening, it was ſuppoſed that near

the whole of the Nabob's army had come up. The front of their encampment extended three miles from right to left. Small parties reconnoitred near our out-poſt, but no movement of conſequence was made by the enemy this day. Our out-poſt was ſituated on a hill at random cannon-ſhot diſtance from the fort. It was extenſive, and formerly a ſlight retrenchment had been thrown up round it. It commanded two of the moſt principal roads leading towards the fort, and, on that account, was an eligible poſt to maintain: But, on the other hand, there were weighty objections againſt too long a perſeverance in its defence; and, by its not having been timely evacuated, we had nearly loſt the laurels which the garriſon afterwards ſo glorioufly won. Two battalions of Sepoys, with a few light iron guns, and the neceſſary number of European artillery-men, (near half our force), were allotted for the protection of this out-poſt; and their ſeveral ſtations were immediately choſen and pointed out by Colonel Campbell, with a degree of ſkill and preciſion which ever accompanied the actions

tions of that experienced, able, and ever to be lamented ſoldier.

Working parties from our troops were conſtantly employed (a duty they underwent with great chearfulneſs) in throwing up retrenchments, cutting down trees, &c. &c.; and every poſſible precaution was taken to prevent ſurpriſe.

A European ſoldier this day deſerted from the enemy, and gave the following information:—That Brigadier-general Mathews had, on the 27th of April, ſurrendered that fortreſs, Colandroog and Arranpore forts to the enemy: That General Mathews's army was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but that as ſoon as the rear of our troops had paſſed the outer gateway, three battalions of the enemy's Sepoys took poſſeſſion of it, whilſt a conſiderable body of regulars diſarmed our troops, and obliged them to become priſoners at diſcretion, contrary to the moſt ſolemn treaty: That the Nabob Tippo Sultan commanded in perſon the army now before Mangalore: That his brother Kirrum Saheb, and Mahomed Ally Caun, the favourite Commandant of his father the late

Hyder Ally, were alſo preſent: That the enemy's ſtrength was ſixty thouſand horſe; thirty thouſand regular well-diſciplined Sepoys; ſix hundred French European infantry, under the command of Colonel Coſignie; Monſieur Lally's corps, compoſed of Europeans and natives, and a French troop of European diſmounted cavalry, under the command of Monſieur Boodena, a Captain in the French ſervice; with near 100 pieces of artillery, from four to twenty-four pounders; and irregulars: The whole ſuppoſed to exceed one hundred and forty thouſand fighting men *.

All the troops off duty were ordered for the future to repair to the alarm-poſt every morning an hour before day-break.

## May 20.

At day-light, a body of the enemy, conſiſting of about three thouſand infantry, and a ſmall number of horſe, were diſcovered on the line of march, from the right

* This proved to be a very juſt account of the enemy's ſtrength.

of their encampment, moving round the hill on which was our advanced poſt, at the diſtance of one mile and an half. Three guns were obſerved to accompany them. About noon, their front had gained the banks of the river to the northward of the fort, along which they advanced, and obliged a ſmall party of ours to retreat to a breaſt-work, thrown up acroſs the main ſtreet of the bezar, which effectually ſtopped their progreſs. A conſtant irregular fire of muſketry was kept up by the enemy, to draw our attention from works we obſerved they were conſtructing, from the banks of the river to the right of the bezar. A light gun was very frequently fired, with an intention to interrupt their working people; but it did not prevent their continuance. About five o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy brought one gun to bear upon ours, but fired only a few rounds. Captain Campbell of the 98th regiment, who commanded in the bezar, was, about this time, mortally wounded.

Three guns were, in the afternoon of this day, brought from their main body to our left, and a large party of the enemy

encamped about two miles and a half to the northward of the fort. Several principal officers were obſerved to paſs from their firſt encampment to our left, and were alſo ſeen reconnoitring in front of our breaſt-work in the bezar.

During the night the enemy were buſily employed in conſtructing batteries, and kept ſmall parties in front to ſkirmiſh.

Several judicious arrangements were this day made for the convenience of the troops in garriſon, and nothing was omitted that could in the ſmalleſt degree tend to their preſervation or ſafety. Numberleſs difficulties aroſe from the want of a ſufficient number of houſes, and the great ſcarcity of materials for hutting the troops within the walls, at a ſeaſon when the monſoon was ſhortly expected to ſet in, was a ſituation truly critical and alarming, and coſt us the life of many a gallant ſoldier. So much did we confide in the near approach of the rainy ſeaſon, and ſuch was our aſſurance that the enemy could not poſſibly think of a ſerious attack under ſo great a diſadvantage, that precautions againſt a ſiege, till a very late period indeed, were judged

judged totally unneceſſary; and to this grand miſtake (which did not originate with Colonel Campbell) may be imputed our great loſs of officers and men, by being ſo much expoſed to the enemy's fire, by ſickneſs and deſertion.

All the troops off duty were conſtantly employed in conſtructing various works for our defence. The officers pointed out the neceſſity of ſuch exertions in a way that did them the higheſt honour; and they readily participated in the labour.

## May 21.

A ſmall reinforcement was ſent to the enemy's encampment on our left. Some European officers reconnoitred our outpoſt, but their main body remained inactive. In the bezar the enemy ſtill kept up a conſtant irregular fire of muſketry, and greatly added to their works. During the night, a great deal of firing at the bezar breaſt-work.

## May 22.

At eight this morning, the enemy opened a twenty-four pounder on our works

in the bezar, and damaged them much. A ſmall party of cavalry at ſame time advanced upon our right, to reconnoitre towards the ſouthern face of the fort, within a ſhort diſtance of a pagoda (a Gentoo church) where the 42d regiment was poſted; and a party of the enemy's infantry alſo took poſſeſſion of a houſe in front; but a few of our Sepoys, headed by a non-commiſſioned officer, ſoon diſlodged them.

Two Sepoys, belonging to the 5th battalion, came in from the enemy this day. They confirmed former information relative to the reduction of Bedanore, and gave intelligence, that the enemy had lately ſent off a great number of bullocks to Aſſengurry Gaut, in order to bring up part of their heavy artillery from that place.

The enemy's encampment to our left appeared to have been reinforced by Europeans. It was ſuppoſed that the French battalion had marched there during the night.

A great deal of firing at the bezar breaſtwork all this morning; and, at noon, the enemy advanced upon the right of the main

ſtreet

ſtreet of the Bezar. A briſk fire of muſketry commenced on both ſides, and laſted near an hour, when the enemy retired a ſhort diſtance. At ſame time, a body of their infantry, conſiſting of about ſeven hundred men, was ſeen from our out-poſt moving round to our right, at the diſtance of two miles. At two in the afternoon, a great part of the force the enemy had to the northward, changed their ground, ſome to their firſt encampment, but the greater part took their ſtations behind the hills in front and on the flanks of our out-poſt. They ſent two guns and two tumbrils to their old encampment, and were obſerved to be buſy making faſcines in our neighbourhood: Rocket-boys were alſo ſeen ſtationed on the neareſt hills. All theſe different movements plainly indicated an attack in this quarter, and that the enemy had entirely laid aſide their firſt intention of forcing a paſſage through the bezar. Of this Colonel Campbell was perfectly convinced; and, to thoſe who had the honour of his confidence, he more than once mentioned his determination to withdraw the out-poſt as ſoon as it was dark.

dark. But, notwithſtanding ſeveral of the enemy were detected, early in the night, creeping on their bellies within our advanced ſentinels, with an intention, as they confeſſed, to carry off the abbatis which ſtopped up the entrance to the poſt; although theſe priſoners gave information that a battery of four guns was completed on the oppoſite hill, guarded by the European French battalion, and numbers of troops ſecreted behind all adjacent hills; though our out-poſt had not a ſingle magazine for ammunition or proviſions, or any water; though from its diſtance from the fort, our guns could not afford the leaſt aſſiſtance or protection; though, by particular movements, the enemy had it in their power to ſurround and effectually cut off the whole of our troops poſted there (near half our force); though the immediate ſurrender of the remaining part, with the fort of Mangalore, muſt have followed; though all theſe, and many other reaſons, plainly pointed out the neceſſity of a ſpeedy abandonment of that unfortunate poſt; yet did Colonel Campbell (remarkable for his independency, and for

acting

acting ſolely from himſelf, in all trying and critical ſituations, and I have ſeen him in a great many) ſacrifice his opinion to, I may ſay, the clamours and illiberal remarks of ſome of his officers whom he conſulted; forgetting that, whatever might be their ſentiments, he alone was anſwerable for the conſequences, and that, by adopting the opinions of others, he loſt the confidence of his troops, and ſported with the lives of as brave and gallant a little army as ever oppoſed an enemy.

This evening, a detachment of ſixty Sepoys, under the command of a ſubaltern, was ſent to reinforce our out-poſt, where, during the night, advanced ſentries were continually firing.

## May 23.

At day-break the attack upon our out-poſt commenced. Rockets were thrown from all quarters by the enemy, and immediately their battery of four guns opened from the oppoſite hill, and kept up a remarkable quick fire. Shortly after, could be perceived large columns of the enemy ad-

advancing from behind the different hills to the attack, which had ſcarce began when our troops gave way on all ſides, and abandoned their ſtations in the greateſt confuſion. At the commencement of the firing, the 42d regiment, and a corps of Sepoys were ſent out to their ſupport; but, before their arrival, our troops were completely routed. This detachment, however, for a ſhort time, ſtopped the progreſs of the enemy, and cauſed a number of the fugitives to eſcape. The retreat of the Europeans of this corps of reſerve was by no means ſuch as might have been expected from troops, who, on former occaſions, had been particularly diſtinguiſhed for their ſpirited behaviour, and contempt of danger. The unaccountable panic which ſeized the Sepoys, ſpread to the Europeans. In the rear diviſions, which were the moſt diſorderly, the officers were ſeen exerting all their influence to preſerve proper regularity, and threatening deſtruction to thoſe who diſobeyed, but without effect. The enemy, encouraged by their ſucceſs, crouded on in large bodies, and ſome had the audacity

city to approach to within half muſket-ſhot of the covert-way; but, as ſoon as the fire from our artillery was obſerved to take effect, they quickly drew off to a reſpectable diſtance. Three European officers, with two companies of Sepoys, were entirely cut off; and a few iron guns, the officers light baggage, palanquins, horſes, &c. taken. All our other poſts were obliged to be evacuated, and the whole of the troops were withdrawn under cover of our guns.

Before noon, ſeveral rounds from a twenty-four pounder were fired by the enemy, at random diſtance; but, though ſome of the ſhot fell in the fort, they luckily did no damage.

A gun in one of the towers of the lower fort, burſt, and mortally wounded ſeveral men, and ſome others were ſlightly hurt.

In the orders of this date, the troops were reminded of the laurels they had ſo often gained; their late timidity was judiciouſly paſſed over, a plauſible reaſon aſſigned for their being obliged to retreat, and the greateſt ſervices expected from their future good conduct.

About

About eight at night the enemy advanced towards the covert-way, when a heavy fire of muſketry enſued; but they ſoon retired. Conſtant irregular firing during the night.

Killed, — 1 Captain (Dalyell).

Wounded,—1 Subaltern (Robertſon); 2 ſerjeants, 3 matroſſes, 5 rank and file, 1 Syrang, 2 black officers, 5 black non-commiſſioned officers, 2 drummers, 23 Sepoys.

Taken priſoners, — 3 Subalterns (Spotſwood, Bond, Manly), 2 black officers, 26 black non-commiſſioned officers, 199 Sepoys.

Deſerted, ſince 19th, — 9 native artillerymen, 2 black officers, 8 black non-commiſſioned officers, 1 drummer, 67 Sepoys. Amounting to 370 caſualties.

MAY 24.

At day-break, no works of the enemy's diſcovered: Some firing from our principal

cipal baſtions and towers; and, about noon, four elephants were ſeen dragging artillery from the enemy's old encampment to the ſouthward of the fort. The ditch in the rear of the outer eaſt gate ſomewhat deepened (to about ten feet), and ſeveral horſes were turned out of the fort for want of forage.

A flag of truce was this day ſent in, demanding the immediate ſurrender of the fort, as we valued our lives; that it was the Circar's, and belonged to the Nabob Tippo Sultan Bahadar, and not to us. The meſſenger was diſmiſſed without an anſwer.

A pattamar-boat arrived from Tillicherry. Diſpatches came ſafe to hand. They mentioned, that the Nabob Tippo was certainly not with the beſiegers: That, in conſequence of Colonel Lang's advancing, he had left the army deſtined for the reduction of Bedanore, and had intruſted the command to Mahomed Ally Caun, when within thirty miles of his capital, Seringapatnam.

In the orders of this date, Colonel Campbell pointed out, in the ſtrongeſt

terms, the neceſſity of the utmoſt exertion of every individual under his command for the defence of the fortreſs of Mangalore, and humanely ſet at liberty a number of priſoners belonging to our troops, confined for various crimes, and reinſtated them in the ranks they formerly enjoyed.

A great deal of thunder, lightning and rain, during the night; and a continual fire of muſketry kept up.

Wounded,—1 ſerjeant, 4 Sepoys.

Thoſe fit for duty belonging to the garriſon, at this period, ſtood as follows, viz.

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Captain | 20 Matroſſes |
| 3 Lieutenants | 1 Drummer |
| 3 Serjeants | 23 Natives |
| 3 Corporals | 3 Syrangs |
| 3 Bombardiers | 11 Tindals |
| 6 Gunners | 75 Laſcars. |

KING'S

KING'S INFANTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Major of Brigade | 21 Serjeants |
| 5 Captains | 12 Drummers |
| 13 Lieutenants | 210 Rank & File. |
| 2 Enſigns | |

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Lieutenants | 1 Drummer |
| 4 Enſigns | 51 Rank & File. |
| 3 Serjeants | |

BOMBAY SEPOY BATTALIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Maj. of Brig. | 60 Black Officers |
| 1 Chaplain | 14 Serjeants |
| 3 Captains | 210 Bl. non-co. of. |
| 28 Subalterns | 29 Drummers |
| 3 Blk Commandts. | 1047 Sepoys. |

MAY 25.

The enemy kept at a great diſtance all this forenoon. A numerous party was obſerved in boats to the northward of the fort at 11 o'clock. The reduction of the circular fort, on the oppoſite bank of the river, ſuppoſed to be their object. Sent the commanding officer a ſupply of ammunition. During the night, a great deal of muſketry; and the enemy were heard at work in ſeveral directions.

Wounded, 1 Sepoy.——Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

MAY 26.

At ſun-riſe, a battery preſented itſelf, nearly complete, with nine embraſures, at the diſtance of 400 yards, and oppoſite the north curtain of the upper fort, in which was our principal magazine. All the guns that could be brought to bear upon it were continually fired during the day, apparently with good effect; and a large quantity of powder was removed from this magazine, and depoſited in ſeveral ſmaller ones. Eight embraſures were cut out of the parapet of the north curtain, and ſix guns were ready be-

before morning to play upon the enemy's battery, beſides thoſe in the baſtions. Guns were fired conſtantly during the night to prevent the enemy's repairing the damages of the day's cannonade. Various other works were diſcovered round the fort, but none in appearance formidable.

Wounded, 3 Sepoys.

MAY 27.

Notwithſtanding the fire that was kept up on the enemy's grand battery during the night, at day-break it was obſerved that they had made ſeveral alterations, and had completed a ſecond battery, for four guns, oppoſite to, and about 400 yards from the inner ſea-gate. A briſk cannonade, however, gave it, in a few hours, a very different appearance.

The enemy continued hard at work, in every direction, though interrupted as much as poſſible by our cannon. Various daily alterations were alſo made in our out-works, guided chiefly by the enemy's approaches. At noon, a Sepoy, who had been taken the 23d inſtant, made his eſcape from the enemy, and came in, but was ſo weak from

want of food, that he could not give any information reſpecting their movements.

Wounded, 1 Sepoy.——Deſerted, 1 laſcar.

MAY 28.

At day-break the enemy were obſerved buſily employed in both their batteries. A conſtant heavy cannonade diſcompoſed them a good deal, and very much decreaſed their numbers.

At one o'clock this afternoon, a ſally was made upon the enemy's grand battery, and upon that with four embraſures oppoſite the ſea-gate, with an intention to ſpike up any guns that might be found in or near them, and, as much as poſſible, to level and deſtroy the work. For theſe purpoſes artillery men were provided with proper ſpikes, and a party of 20 Europeans and 200 Sepoys furniſhed with the neceſſary implements, aſſiſted by the Engineer, and his corps of pioneers. As ſoon as our covering party, conſiſting of 40 rank and file, and 100 Sepoys, commanded by a Captain, had paſſed the outer ſea-gate, the enemy took the alarm, and began a briſk fire from a marine-yard, ſituated about 100 paces

paces from that gateway. Our troops kept up their fire, advanced briſkly towards their object, and, in a ſhort time, gained the batteries, aſſiſted by a well-conducted fire from 12 guns, eighteen, twelve, and nine pounders. A very heavy fire of muſketry ſoon commenced on both ſides, and the enemy collected in ſuch numbers, notwithſtanding our formidable cannonade, that the loſs of many brave men would have been the inevitable reſult of a conteſt ſo unequally maintained, had not the commanding officer very prudently formed a reſolution to retire, which he immediately put in execution. Beſides, the enemy's batteries were found to be of ſuch a thickneſs, as to require many hours to level them, with the number of workmen we ſent out. Embraſures for nine guns were counted in their grand battery, four plat-forms were laid, and the merlans were of ſuch a thickneſs as to bid defiance to our artillery. The damage both theſe batteries had ſuſtained from our laſt two days inceſſant cannonade, was ſcarcely perceptible.

The enemy hard at work all night.

Killed, 1 ſerjeant, 3 Sepoys.——Wounded, 1 Subaltern (Powell); 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, 1 black officer, 3 black non-commiſſioned officers, 21 Sepoys.

MAY 29.

The enemy this forenoon opened a battery of 3 mortars upon the fort from the marine-yard, at the diſtance of about 150 paces. They had not any ſhells, but ſupplied this defect by fitting pieces of wood to the calibre of the mortars, forcing them tightly in by means of a ſledge, and affixing to them ſtones from one quarter to one half hundred weight, which, in general, they threw with great preciſion. The perſon who was ſo unfortunate as to receive a wound, either from the ſtones or plugs, ſeldom ſurvived. There was another very great inconvenience attending theſe mortars: The ſtones deſtroyed the roofs of our houſes, which we had not materials to repair:—A ſituation truly deplorable in the height of a monſoon: Proviſions were damaged by them: Arrack leagres were ſtaved: In ſhort, they carried deſtruction with them wherever they fell. Their method

of

of loading theſe mortars, however, was tedious; it took them twenty minutes.

Continued to fire them all day, and in the night, by which a few unfortunate men ſuffered. Some ſhells in the courſe of the day were thrown towards this mortar-battery: They fell in a good direction.

Killed, 2 Sepoys.—Wounded, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 2 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

MAY 30.

No material alteration obſerved in the enemy's works at day-break. Still continued to throw a number of large ſtones into the fort from their mortar-battery. In their trenches to the ſouthward, many Europeans were ſeen.

The Commander in Chief, in the orders of this date, directed one month's pay to be iſſued to the garriſon, in conſequence of the great attention which was paid to duty, and the readineſs which was ſhewn by the troops to execute every work allotted them. Conſtant heavy rain during the night.

Killed,

Killed, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy.

MAY 31.

No perceptible alteration in the enemy's works. Their mortar-batteries continually playing upon the fort, anſwered by our ſhells. One third of the garriſon conſtantly at work; relieved every ſix hours. Inceſſant heavy rain the whole day and night, by which the towers in the outworks were much damaged, and every habitation rendered uncomfortable.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 drummer, 1 laſcar, 1 Sepoy.—Deſerted, 1 laſcar.

JUNE 1.

At eight o'clock this morning, the enemy opened four guns from their grand battery upon the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort. They were laid well, and conſiderably damaged the parapet. A briſk cannonade was ſoon commenced on our part, from a ſuperiority of guns, which, in a ſhort time, ſilenced thoſe of the enemy.

my. Conſtant heavy rain during the day: The parapet of the north curtain, and north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort greatly impaired by its long continuance. The ſtone of which the fort and out-works were built, was ſo exceedingly porous and bad in every reſpect, that, whenever thoroughly wet, it mouldered away, and made larger breaches than the enemy's ſhot. With the ſand-bags that could be collected, the parapets underwent ſuch a ſuperficial repair as time allowed, under the immediate inſpection of Captain Surtorius, Chief Engineer; and, in juſtice to this officer, it is but fair to ſay, that from his great aſſiduity in executing his duty with unremitted attention during the whole ſiege, he has a right to claim a ſhare in having greatly aſſiſted in preſerving the garriſon.

Large ſtones thrown into the fort, as uſual, did ſome damage; and this afternoon, a beam of a ſhed, near the inner eaſt-gate, gave way, the roof fell in, killed one Sepoy, and ſlightly wounded a few others.

Very little muſketry during the night.

Killed,

Killed, 1 rank and file, 2 drummers, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE 2.

Half after eight o'clock this morning, the enemy renewed their fire from their grand battery, increaſed to ſix or ſeven guns, aiming chiefly at the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort. They had altered, and did during the day frequently change, the poſition of their guns, running them from one embraſure to the other, as they became damaged.

A heavy cannonade was kept up on our part till the enemy were effectually ſilenced, and the embraſures of their grand battery much injured by our artillery, which was remarkably well and ſpiritedly ſerved. The parapet of the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort received a good deal of damage, which, during the night, was as well repaired as time would admit of, and a new embraſure formed with gabions, while it rained inceſſantly.

The

The enemy's mortars continually playing.

Wounded, 1 Sepoy.—Deſerted, 2 Sepoys.

JUNE 3.

At day-break the enemy were diſcovered, in numerous parties, buſy at work on both flanks of their grand battery. A few rounds from two eighteen-pounders made them act with greater caution.

A priſoner taken the 2d inſtant, was this day examined. He ſaid, that the Nabob Tippo Sultan, with 20,000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry, had, on the 25th of May, marched for Bedanore: That his Highneſs had left Mahomed Ally Caun (who was nearly recovered of a wound which he had received in our ſally of the 28th of May) in command of all the remaining troops: That the French infantry did not accompany the Nabob: That a report prevailed in the enemy's camp, That the Mahrattahs had actually taken Bedanore, and were coming in force down the Gautts. But this was intelligence too romantic and improbable to

claim the leaſt credit, as was nearly the whole of his information.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, a flag of truce brought in a letter, ſigned *Lally*, Lieutenant-colonel in the French ſervice, demanding, in the Nabob Tippo Sultan's name, the fortreſs of Mangalore; ſaying, that our trifling force was well known to his Highneſs, and that we could not expect to hold out any great length of time: That, in caſe the fort was given up, we ſhould experience the greateſt lenity: On the contrary, the Nabob, ſhould he be ſo fortunate as to poſſeſs himſelf of it, would deſtroy the garriſon by fire and ſword: And concluded with recommending it to Colonel Campbell to embrace the Prince's generous offer before it was too late to recede *. To which a ſpirited and ſuitable anſwer was returned.

No cannon were fired from the enemy this day; and during the evening and night a torrent of rain fell.

Stones thrown into the fort and outworks as uſual.

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* This proved to be a forgery, Monſieur Lally at that time not being preſent with the Nabob's army.

Killed,

Killed, 1 matroſs.—Wounded, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 6 Sepoys.

## June 4.

At day-break, being the King's birth-day, and our guns being previouſly ſhotted, and well laid for the enemy's works, a royal ſalute was fired from the fort.

The enemy anſwered us at nine o'clock, when they opened their grand battery with eight or nine guns, twenty-four pounders, eighteens and twelves, and ſome of a ſmaller caliber. By noon, they had diſmounted one eighteen-pounder in the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, and diſabled a ſecond eighteen-pounder on the north curtain, the parapet of which was totally demoliſhed, and our men were obliged to quit their guns. The moment the enemy became ſenſible of their ſuperiority, their fire, which before had ſlackened, now increaſed, and laſted till four o'clock in the afternoon, when a very heavy rain prevented a continuance of the formidable cannonade, and greatly checked our exertions

tions during the night in attempting to repair the material damages we had ſuffered.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 ſerjeant, 1 gunner, 3 matroſſes, 5 rank and file, 5 black non-commiſſioned officers, 18 Sepoys.

JUNE 5.

All quiet at day-break. In the courſe of the day, the enemy fired at intervals from their grand battery, which appeared to have ſuffered much leſs from our ſhot than from the remarkably heavy rain which fell during the night. The enemy buſily employed in its repair all this day. We had it not in our power to give them the ſmalleſt interruption.

Few other alterations were made in the enemy's lines. At eight at night a Sepoy was ſent out diſguiſed, to obſerve what guards the enemy had between us and their grand battery. Many ſmall parties were found a ſhort diſtance from the covert-way. A perſon was alſo ſent out to their camp, to remain there a few days, and collect all the intelligence poſſible.

The

The enemy's mortar-battery playing as uſual.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy. — Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy. —Deſerted, 2 native artillery-men, 1 black officer, 4 black non-commiſſioned officers, 5 Sepoys.

JUNE 6.

At day-break the enemy were obſerved hard at work in every direction; and, at ten in the forenoon, fired a few rounds from their grand battery. A Sepoy at duſk ſent out to reconnoitre the enemy's force in front of their grand battery, brought in tolerably ſatisfactory information. A ſally, in conſequence, was intended between one and two o'clock in the morning, but prevented by the enemy, at half paſt eleven at night, advancing towards our detached battery to the ſouthward (the caſk battery), towards the outer eaſt-gate, and Ram Tower in the covert-way, firing into them, throwing a number of rockets, &c. and appearing every where in their trenches on the alert. The fire continued

three quarters of an hour without doing us any injury. This feeble attempt to ſtorm all our out-works to the ſouth and eaſt, was made by a corps under the immediate command of Monſieur Lally, who planned the attack. It was an enterpriſe his troops were by no means equal to, unſupported by artillery. Several of his men got entangled, and were dangerouſly wounded, in the abbatis, oppoſite the caſk battery. This poſt, preſumptuouſly conceived by Monſieur Lally, at ſuch an early period, ſo eaſy of acceſs as to be aſſaulted with a proſpect of ſucceeding by his motley troops, withſtood every attempt the enemy made towards its reduction during the whole ſiege.

This night conſtant heavy rain.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 16 Sepoys.

JUNE 7.

At day-break all quiet; the enemy labouring hard as uſual, and our working parties conſtantly employed. In conſequence of frequent deſertions amongſt the black

black troops, orders were this day given to aſſemble all the Sepoys in garriſon, and, if poſſible, find out the cauſe of their diſcontent.

Killed, 1 rank and file.—Wounded, 1 rank and file.

JUNE 8.

At day-break a retrenchment was diſcovered within 70 yards of the covert-way, oppoſite the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort. From this work the enemy had cut a deep trench, parallel to, and extending the whole length of, their grand battery, from which at noon they fired a few rounds. In the courſe of the day, ſeveral ſhells were thrown into this advanced work with great exactneſs.

Our hoſpital very much crouded, and ill ſheltered from the weather.

Killed, 1 laſcar.—Wounded, 3 rank and file, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 3 native artillery-men.

JUNE 9.

During the night the enemy had puſhed on their advanced work, in front of the

north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, to within 50 yards of the covert-way, and were indefatigable in their efforts to complete it, although every impediment was thrown in their way that our ſituation admitted of.

Wounded, 1 rank and file, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers.

JUNE 10. and 11.

Inceſſant heavy rain: Working parties, notwithſtanding, continually employed, and the enemy's ſtone mortars during the night not a moment idle.

The great ſtench, ariſing from offals and other ſubſtances thrown about the fort, and which we had it not in our power to remove, made the air extremely putrid and unwholeſome, and greatly increaſed the ſurgeon's liſt.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 6 Sepoys.

JUNE 12.

A party of the enemy's Europeans, conſiſting of about 150, was obſerved to take up their quarters in a pagoda to the ſouthward, diſtant from the fort about 500 yards, formerly occupied by the 42d regiment.

This day all the black commiſſioned officers in the garriſon, voluntarily offered their ſervices to the Commander in Chief, through the black Commandant of the 8th battalion of Sepoys (Cooſnagie Muggur, a Gentoo), to ſink deep trenches in front of all our out-works, to prevent the enemy's mining; which offer of aſſiſtance was gratefully accepted, and the work was immediately begun. Having mentioned the name of the Commandant of the 8th battalion of Sepoys, it would be a want of candour, and the greateſt breach of juſtice, to paſs over in ſilence the merits of that valuable officer. Throughout the ſiege he was ever vigilant and active; procured frequent intelligence by his great exertions and addreſs; revived the droop-

ing ſpirits of the black troops, when borne down and exhauſted by fatigue and famine; and the whole tenor of his conduct diſcovered ſuch fortitude, and ſo much zeal for the Honourable Company's intereſt, as would have done honour to any rank in their ſervice. He, amongſt many others, remains to this day a ſtriking inſtance how ill the moſt eſſential ſervices are often requited—how ſoon forgotten.

Killed, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer. —Wounded, 7 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 6 Sepoys.

JUNE 13.

The enemy this day opened a battery of 3 guns to the ſouth-eaſt, at the diſtance of 450 yards from the fort, ſituated near the pagoda, where it was yeſterday obſerved a party of the enemy's Europeans had taken poſt. They were anſwered by all the guns which could be brought to bear in that direction, and very ſoon ſilenced.

The enemy rapidly increaſing their already numerous works.

Half

Half allowance of beef, only, iſſued this day to the garriſon, which regulation was to continue till further orders. Laſt night the enemy threw many more ſtones into the fort than uſual: They did conſiderable execution.

Killed, 2 Sepoys.—Wounded, 2 Subalterns (Pierſon and Mignon).—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE 14.

A ſhort time before day-break, a ſerjeant's party of Europeans, with 12 Sepoys, ſallied from the caſk-battery on the enemy's trenches in front, where it was ſuppoſed they were carrying on a mine; but none was diſcovered.

This day two Sepoys belonging to our ſervice, taken in the action of the 23d of May, made their eſcape from the enemy, and came in. They reported, that Lieutenant Bond was killed, Lieutenant Spotſwood wounded; and that Lieutenant Manly had been ſent to Bedanore in irons, with all the other priſoners who were taken on that day.

A ſpy ſent out into the enemy's camp returned his accounts of their ſtrength, ſituation, &c. but they were very confuſed and unſatisfactory.

This afternoon the enemy opened two batteries of three mortars each; one oppoſite the north-eaſt angle of the upper fort, at the diſtance of 300 yards; the other ſituated in the marine yard. From both theſe batteries the enemy kept up a continual fire the whole night, and annoyed us much.

Killed, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 matroſs, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE 15.

At half paſt three o'clock this morning, two detachments were formed, in order to ſally upon and ſpike both the enemy's mortar batteries, which were now become exceedingly troubleſome. The party ſent againſt the battery of three mortars in the marine yard, conſiſted of 25 Europeans and 50 Sepoys: That which ſallied upon the remaining battery of three mortars

mortars alſo, was compoſed of 25 Europeans, and two companies of grenadier Sepoys; each detachment commanded by a Captain. A platoon of muſketry from the caſk battery was the ſignal for both parties to advance, which, on its being fired, they immediately did. At the ſame time a diverſion was made at, and in the lines contiguous to the caſk battery, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. The firſt detachment met with ſome difficulty in getting over the works which ſurrounded the marine yard; but the other ſallying party was not diſcovered by the enemy till within ten yards of that mortar battery againſt which it was ſent, nor was it difficult of acceſs.

Both detachments were ſucceſsful. Six mortars were ſpiked, but in ſome they did not exactly fit. The enemy made little oppoſition; a few were killed in the marine yard, an European, and two or three black people, taken: But the enemy's retreat from that mortar battery, againſt which the other ſallying party had been ſent, was ſo precipitate, that none were either killed or captured.

Our

Our loſs was not great; one European was taken priſoner, about twelve wounded; and very few Sepoys ſuffered. Trifling indeed would theſe caſualties have been, had our efforts been attended with thoſe advantages which were expected; but the enemy, by ſome means or other, before ſun-ſet, opened both batteries again, with the addition of two mortars.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 2 Subalterns (Hawkes and Reed), 18 rank and file; 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 12 Sepoys.

JUNE 16.

About one o'clock this morning, the enemy took an alarm from our firing a few ſhot at one of their boats, and, for a conſiderable time, kept up a very briſk fire of muſketry; firing alſo a few rounds from their different batteries, and throwing rockets from all quarters.

The enemy's mortar batteries annoyed us during the night. Conſtant heavy rain.

Killed,

Killed, 1 black officer, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 Subaltern (Welſh), 1 rank and file, 1 black officer, 5 Sepoys.

JUNE 17.

In the orders of this date, the ſentinels by day were directed to be as few as poſſible, in conſequence of the daily fatiguing neceſſary duties which the troops underwent, the number of caſualties that had happened, and their great ſufferings from the ſeverity of the weather.

The enemy appeared buſily employed in the repair of their grand battery.

Wounded, 6 Sepoys.

JUNE 18.

At five this afternoon, the enemy fired a few rounds from their grand battery.

Working parties from our troops conſtantly employed. Stones thrown into the fort as uſual.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 4 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 rank and file, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE 19.

At ſun-riſe the enemy began to cannonade from their grand battery, and continued the whole day. The north-eaſt baſtion, and northern curtain of the upper fort, were very much defaced, and all the defences were knocked off in that quarter.

In the forenoon the enemy opened alſo a three gun battery, ſituated nearly oppoſite, and about 150 yards from, the outer eaſt-gate. Theſe three guns were chiefly pointed at the towers to the right and left of this gate-way, which they very much damaged.

At ſun-ſet the enemy's mortar batteries began to play upon the fort; and ſeveral rounds of grape, during the night, were fired from their grand battery, with an intention to interrupt our working people, who were buſily employed clearing away the rubbiſh from the breach.

Killed, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 3 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 6 Sepoys.

UNE 20.

At ſeven o'clock this morning the enemy again opened their grand battery, and, by noon, they had effected two practicable breaches; one in the north-eaſt baſtion, the other, and the leaſt difficult of aſcent, in the north curtain, immediately on the left of the centre baſtion of the upper fort. They continued to batter the whole day.

In the forenoon a poor unfortunate woman, with a child at the breaſt, were both deſtroyed by a cannon ſhot.

All the bullocks in garriſon were this day ordered to be reſerved for the ſick and wounded; and half allowance of ſalt meat was directed to be iſſued only to the Europeans doing duty, every ſecond day. This ſcanty allowance all the troops cheerfully received without the leaſt murmur.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening a ſerjeant was ſent up the breach in the curtain; he aſcended without difficulty. The whole garriſon had their ſtations minutely pointed out to them, ready to turn out at a moment's notice, ſhould the enemy attempt an aſſault. From our having but few

few ſhells, we were neceſſitated to uſe them ſparingly: Thoſe which were thrown fell with great exactneſs.

The enemy at intervals, during the night, fired grape from their grand battery, which ſomewhat interrupted our working parties employed at the breach.

In a very heavy ſhower of rain, the enemy attempted to ſteal off a ſmall gun lying in front of the outer eaſt-gate, but were prevented by the alertneſs of our advanced piquets.

A great deal of muſketry on both ſides this night.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.——Wounded, 5 Sepoys.

JUNE 21.

The enemy ſtill continued a formidable cannonade from their grand battery. At noon they ſent in a flag of truce, demanding a principal perſon to ſettle terms of capitulation. A ſpirited anſwer was returned.

By ſun-ſet the whole face of the northern curtain of the upper fort was totally demoliſhed, and practicable in any part.

The

The centre and north-eaſt baſtions were alſo deſtroyed.

Killed, 1 Subneſs.—Wounded, 3 rank and file, 2 black officers, 2 Sepoys.

JUNE 22.

At day-break the enemy were obſerved buſy conſtructing a battery, about 70 paces in front of their grand battery: By five in the evening they had completed four embraſures.

A battery for two guns was alſo diſcovered, nearly finiſhed, parallel to, and about 100 yards from the right of their grand battery, taking our out-works to the eaſtward in flank.

A flag of truce came in this day with a ſimilar meſſage to that of yeſterday. Anſwer as uſual.

Killed, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer.—Deſerted, 1 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE

JUNE 23.

At ſun-riſe the enemy opened a battery of one gun only, oppoſite to, and about 70 yards diſtant from the Ram Tower, one of the embraſures of which received much damage; an eighteen-pounder carriage was diſabled, and five men ſlightly wounded. The enemy's gun was ſoon ſilenced.

Noon, the enemy opened alſo a battery of three guns, ſituated to the left of the rope-walk, and 300 paces diſtant from the Ram Tower, againſt which their ſhot ſeemed principally directed. Continued till ſun-ſet. Several rounds were alſo fired from their flanking battery of two guns on our out-works to the eaſtward, without doing any material injury.

Killed, 4 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 matroſs, 1 rank and file, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

JUNE 24.

The enemy ſhortly after ſun-riſe began a heavy cannonade from their new battery

ſituated in front of their grand one, aiming chiefly at the north-eaſt baſtion of the upper fort. They expended their ſhot to little purpoſe, deſtroying only a ſlight traverſe in the fauſs-bray thrown up on the flank of that baſtion, already completely demoliſhed.

Many ſhells were thrown this day into the enemy's batteries and works with good effect, particularly that work in front of the Durbar, advanced to within 30 yards of our abbatis. The Durbar is ſituated about 100 yards from, and immediately oppoſite the inner ſea gate.

Laſt night the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant of the 42d regiment, having firſt robbed a ſoldier's wife of a little caſh, deſerted to the enemy. Being a ſhrewd intelligent fellow, every information they could poſſibly wiſh for, reſpecting the ſtate of the garriſon, this mean deſpicable wretch had it in his power to give. Several days before his deſertion, he was obſerved very frequently in our out-works, appeared carefully to examine their ſituation, &c. and on the ſpot committed his remarks to paper: This intelligence was not brought to

head-quarters till after he had deſerted. It was alſo diſcovered that this cowardly ſcoundrel had uſed all his influence to inveigle away a number of our Europeans, in which he was but too ſucceſsful.

Stones thrown into the fort as uſual.—Several Europeans and Sepoys this day died of their wounds.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 2 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 2 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 7 Sepoys.

JUNE 25.

This forenoon the enemy opened two guns, eighteen-pounders, upon the inner ſea-gate, at the diſtance of 400 yards from their battery to the left, and in the rear of the Durbar. A number of ſhot went through the gate, damaged the parapet over it; the defences of the north-weſt tower of the lower fort were much injured, and the outer ſea-gate ſuffered a little. The enemy's works in front of the Durbar were carried on with amazing induſtry

and

and perſeverance, notwithſtanding the interruption of our ſhells: And, in juſtice to our Sepoys, it is proper to mention, that they hourly rendered by their labour the moſt eſſential ſervices, during almoſt continual rain; and, upon every occaſion, ſhewed the moſt laudable zeal for the ſervice: Thoſe who particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, never went unrewarded. The enemy this day removed their ſtone mortars from the marine yard; two near the rope-walk, and two, in an oblique direction, to the left from the caſk-battery, about 100 yards diſtant. From theſe ſituations the out-works to the ſouth-eaſt were a good deal annoyed.

Killed, 2 rank and file, 2 black officers, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.

## JUNE 26.

The enemy continued to cannonade the inner ſea-gate as the preceding day; but,

though they kept up a conſtant fire from two eighteen-pounders, the maſonry round it was ſo remarkably good, that their ſhot made but a trifling impreſſion. In the gateway large powder-cheſts were placed, filled with earth, the wicket only left open. This day a number of ſhells were thrown into the enemy's advanced works, and, the weather being favourable, there were few that did not take effect.

At two in the afternoon, a European ſoldier deſerted from the enemy, and came in. He reported, that in conſequence of Colonel Lang's having advanced towards Seringapatnam, Mahomed Ally Caun had, on the 20th inſtant, ſet out for that capital with three battalions of Sepoys: That the report of the Nabob's having left the army was erroneous: That his Highneſs ſtill remained in camp, with his brother Kirrum Saheb; and that the French European battalion were reduced to 300 fighting men. He alſo added, that our ſhells did great execution amongſt the enemy.

Killed, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 1 native artillery-man, 1 laſcar, 1 black officer, 6 Sepoys.

JUNE

JUNE 27.

At day-break a battery for four guns, nearly completed, was obſerved 70 yards from, and in front of the caſk-battery.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer.——Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 3 Sepoys.

JUNE 28.

A ſhort time before day-break the enemy opened their battery of four guns, in front of the caſk-battery, and kept up a briſk fire from one twelve, and three nine pounders, for near two hours, which was ſpiritedly and effectually anſwered by us. Two of their guns we diſabled, obliged them to withdraw the remaining two, and maſk all their embraſures. Parties of infantry, which the enemy had poſted on the flanks of their battery, annoyed us a good deal during this little conteſt, wounding ſeveral of our men.

The enemy on this occaſion, as on a former attempt upon the caſk-battery, ra-

ther over-rated their proweſs: They had the confidence to oppoſe an equal number of guns to ours, at the diſtance only of 50 yards;—an attempt ſingularly inconſiderate and raſh, and which their long experience with Britiſh troops ought to have checked.

In the afternoon a battery for two guns was diſcovered a ſmall diſtance in front, and to the right of the Durbar. Stones were thrown in greater numbers, and at ſhorter intervals, than uſual; and a briſk fire of muſketry was kept up on both ſides the greater part of the night.

Killed, 1 gunner, 2 rank and file, 1 black officer, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 Lieutenant of the royal navy (Mackay), 1 Subaltern (Thomſon), 2 matroſſes, 5 rank and file, 1 drummer, 8 Sepoys.

## JUNE 29.

At ſeven o'clock this morning, the enemy endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of the covert-way oppoſite the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, keeping up a very heavy fire of muſketry, and throwing large quantities

quantities of faſcines towards it; but they ſoon found their ſituation too hot, and were glad to make a precipitate retreat to their trenches. They, however, did not deſiſt from working with their uſual induſtry. One lucky circumſtance attending this attack, was, that, as ſoon as it became duſk, we availed ourſelves of the enemy's kind offer of faſcines, and took the liberty to appropriate ſeveral hundreds of them to our own uſe;—a moſt ſeaſonable ſupply. An eight-inch ſhell, from one of our mortars, from a miſtake in the proportion of powder, fell ſhort of its intended diſtance, amongſt ſeveral of our people who were ſtationed in the covert-way, and unfortunately broke a European's arm (of which wound he died), and ſcorched a few others.

Many ſhells and hand-grenades were this day thrown into the enemy's advanced works, with great preciſion and exactneſs, and muſt have done execution.

Killed, 2 Subalterns (Macpherſon and Camm), 3 black non-commiſſioned officers, 1 Sepoy.

Wounded, 3 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 12 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 3 Sepoys.

JUNE 30.

Some time before day-break, we began a mine in the covert-way, oppoſite the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, in front of the enemy's moſt advanced works.

Remarkably quiet on both ſides during the day. At ſun-ſet the enemy opened all their mortar batteries as uſual, and threw a number of ſtones into the fort. The plugs that accompanied them were eagerly picked up by the troops, firewood becoming exceedingly ſcarce.

Working parties conſtantly employed.

This night a ſecond attempt was made to carry off ſome of the enemy's faſcines from their work in front of our mine; but our people being diſcovered, and a Sepoy wounded, they were obliged to retire, having firſt ſecured upwards of an hundred faſcines, for which the Chief Engineer paid a handſome price.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 waterman, 5 Sepoys.

JULY

JULY 1.

At day-break the enemy made a diverſion at the circular fort on the oppoſite bank of the northern river; threw a number of rockets, fired ſome muſketry, and drew off.

A battery diſcovered 200 yards from, and nearly in front of, the outer eaſt-gate, for nine guns, almoſt completed.

A ſecond battery for five guns, was alſo obſerved, nearly finiſhed, immediately in front of, and at a ſhort diſtance from, the Durbar.

This evening the Chief Engineer marked out a battery in the fauſs-bray for four guns in front of the breach.

The commanding officer of the circular fort being this night out reconnoitring, accompanied by a few Sepoys, came ſuddenly upon a party of the enemy, and gave them his fire, on which they immediately ran off, leaving behind ſome muſkets, trowſers, ſhoes, turbans, &c.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 1 Sepoy.

—Wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 black officer, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 7 Sepoys.

JULY

JULY 2.

The enemy's attention principally engaged in completing their new batteries; ours, in ſtrengthening the outer eaſt-gateway, and other places againſt which it was expected their cannon would be directed.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 Captain (Napier), 2 rank and file, 2 black officers, 1 drummer, 9 Sepoys.

JULY 3.

At ſix o'clock this morning the enemy opened their new battery of nine guns, twenty-four, eighteen, and twelve pounders, pointing them chiefly at the outer eaſt-gate, the towers on the right and left of that gateway, and the Ram Tower; all of which places they damaged conſiderably, and in a ſhort time rendered it impoſſible for our men to ſtand to their guns in the Ram Tower, and in that on the right of the outer eaſt-gate.

With our ſhells we gave them as much interruption as poſſible during the whole day.

At

At nine at night, a ſmall party of French, and a number of the enemy's Sepoys, ſallied from their trenches in front of our mine, and got over the covert-way. The guard of Sepoys ſtationed there being ſmall, it ſoon gave way, and a corporal and ſix Europeans, poſted to ſupport them, being panic ſtruck, afforded no aſſiſtance, and allowed the enemy to ſatisfy their curioſity. As ſoon as they retired, we *then* kept up a very heavy fire of muſketry.

At eleven o'clock this night, a ſecond alarm was given, the fire commencing in front of the covert-way, oppoſite the breach, and running along to the front of the eaſt-gate. Our ſentinels ſaid they perceived the enemy advancing; but, though a blue light was inſtantly burnt, none were to be ſeen out of their trenches. They threw a conſiderable number of rockets without effect.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 4 Sepoys.—Wounded, 3 rank and file, 1 black officer, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 8 Sepoys.

JULY 4.

At ſeven o'clock this morning, the enemy ſallied from their trenches in front of the outer eaſt gate, and attempted to ſtorm in that quarter. Several of their troops got into the tower upon the left of the gateway, and a few upon the rampart over it, but they were ſoon repulſed with loſs. Two pikemen were left dead on the rampart, and a Sepoy, (formerly in our ſervice), ſo badly wounded as not to be able to regain his trenches, gladly graſped at a rope which we threw out to him, and was hauled into our works. He had received a mortal wound, and was too faint to give any information reſpecting the enemy. Their works round the covert-way were puſhed on with the greateſt diligence, particularly that oppoſite a tower in the covert-way, equidiſtant from both the outer gates.

Killed, 1 Captain (Bowles), 1 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 4 rank and file, 1 black officer, 5 Sepoys.

JULY

JULY 5.

An hour before day-break the enemy cauſed an alarm at the caſk-battery, by a party, advancing towards our abbatis, firing a platoon, and immediately returning into their trenches.

Some cannonading from the enemy; a great deal of muſketry on both ſides during the day, and the enemy's works puſhed on with the greateſt rapidity.

At 10 this night, we ſprung a mine with a view of deſtroying the enemy's moſt advanced work in front of the Durbar, but it did not anſwer the intention.

Wounded, 1 ſerjeant, 1 rank and file, 8 Sepoys.

JULY 6.

A ſhort time before day-break a ſmall party of our Sepoys, with a corporal and ſix private Europeans, under a ſubaltern, were ordered to ſtorm the covert-way oppoſite the breach, where the enemy had made a lodgement; which ſervice was executed with a trifling loſs, the enemy retreating

treating to their next trenches. At day-light the enemy were ſupported by a regular battalion of Sepoys, a ſhort time afterwards by two more battalions, and latterly, by about 60 French infantry, who immediately took poſt in front. Our party was of courſe reinforced both by Europeans and Sepoys. A heavy fire of muſketry ſoon commenced, and continued upwards of an hour, the enemy ſupported by a formidable cannonade from all their batteries. They frequently attempted to diſlodge us by the point of the bayonet, but were as often gallantly repulſed, and we kept poſſeſſion of the poſt we had ſtormed. At ſeven the enemy's Europeans were withdrawn, and their places in the front trenches were ſupplied by rocket-boys, who threw a number of rockets without doing us any material injury. During this attack the enemy made ſeveral attempts to ſtorm the outer eaſt-gate, but could not effect it.

Noon, the enemy had made a lodgement in the rear, and cloſe to the tower immediately on the left, of the outer eaſt-gate, and had placed many faſcines upon the

the covert-way to the left of that tower, over which they frequently fired, and killed and wounded ſeveral of our men.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry ſhewn by our troops in repulſing the enemy's different attacks of this day. We had only to lament the lives of many promiſing young officers, and brave and faithful ſoldiers. The enemy ſuffered alſo conſiderably, both in Europeans and native troops.

For ſome days paſt the weather has been remarkably moderate, with very little rain, which has much favoured the enemy's operations.

Stones in the night as uſual.

Killed, 1 Major of Brigade (Gordon), 4 Subalterns (M'Kenzie, Boyce, M'Intyre, M'Gregor); 1 ſerjeant, 1 matroſs, 7 rank and file, 1 black officer, 6 black non-commiſſioned officers, 21 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 Subaltern (Buchanan), 4 ſerjeants, 1 matroſs, 7 rank and file, 4 laſcars, 2 black officers, 20 black non-commiſſioned officers, 58 Sepoys.

JULY

JULY 7.

An hour before day-break, a party, conſiſting of 1 ſerjeant, and 13 rank and file, with 20 choſen Sepoys, under the command of a Lieutenant, was ordered to ſtorm the enemy's trenches in front of the outer eaſt-gate, and to proceed to the rear of that work which the enemy had advanced cloſe to the tower on the left of the eaſt gateway, where they were then buſily employed. The Europeans, at the place appointed, paſſed our abbatis, and were moving forward when they perceived that the Sepoys had halted, and could not be perſuaded to advance paſt the abbatis, which obliged the commanding officer to return without effecting the buſineſs he was ſent upon.

At day-break the European eaſt-gate guard of 15 men were ordered, in conjunction with 20 Sepoys of the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers, to ſtorm the tower on the left of the outer eaſt-gate, which they in vain attempted. The enemy, during the night, had raiſed it to ſuch a height, that it was found impoſſible to force it without the aid of cannon, or the

loſs of many lives; in conſequence of which the whole party was withdrawn behind the fauſs-bray; but the guard of Europeans, with a few Sepoys, were afterwards ſent to take poſt near the tower on the right of the outer eaſt-gate.

Remarkably ſilent the greater part of this day. In the afternoon, we opened one nine pounder againſt that work which the enemy had raiſed upon the ruins of the tower immediately on the left of the outer eaſt-gate, and did it ſome trifling damage. At ſun-ſet two embraſures were nearly completed for an eighteen and a twelve pounder, to bear upon the ſame work.

A briſk fire of muſketry, from both parties, commenced towards the eaſt-gate ſhortly after duſk, when the enemy threw a number of rockets. It was of ſhort continuance.

At half paſt eleven at night, the enemy began a heavy fire of muſketry, from the tower on the left of the eaſt-gate to their trenches in front of the Durbar. The fire continued near a quarter of an hour, when the enemy, imagining that they had by this feint drawn a number of our troops

into the covert-way, ſprang a mine oppoſite the north-eaſt baſtion of the upper fort, which only blew up a ſmall part of the covert-way, none of our troops having ſuffered from the exploſion.

This night the enemy's mortar batteries were ſilent.

Killed, 2 rank and file, 4 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 12 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 3 drummers, 2 Sepoys.

## July 8.

The enemy at day-break obſerved hard at work in front and on the left of the outer eaſt-gate, where, for a conſiderable diſtance, they had taken poſſeſſion of, and were ſtrengthening the covert-way.

This forenoon we opened a battery of one 18 and one 12 pounder againſt that work, which the enemy had raiſed to a conſiderable height, upon the tower to the left of the outer eaſt gateway. Theſe two guns, with the nine pounder which had been opened againſt it the day before, damaged

maged it in ſuch a manner, that the enemy were obliged to evacuate it, when a party of Europeans and Sepoys, under the command of a Subaltern, were ordered to take immediate poſſeſſion of the eaſt gate, which was effected with the loſs of one private ſoldier. For a long time, after our men were perfectly under cover, the enemy continued a briſk fire of muſketry on the gateway.

The enemy's mortar batteries ſtill ſilent.

Killed, 1 Chaplain (Dennis), 1 ſerjeant, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 waterman, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 Captain (Stewart), 1 black officer, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 12 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 9.

At three this morning the enemy ſprang a mine in the covert-way, 40 paces to the right of the outer ſea-gate, without doing any damage: And, at four in the afternoon, a nonſenſical letter, without any ſignature, was ſent in with a flag of truce.

A tindall (black non-commiſſioned officer of artillery) formerly in our ſervice, and

taken at Colandroog, made his eſcape, and came in from the enemy. He reported nothing new.

The enemy's mortar batteries continue ſilent.

Wounded, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 9 Sepoys.

JULY 10.

The enemy continued to raiſe and ſtrengthen their works to the left and in front of the outer eaſt gate, throwing frequently, over thoſe moſt advanced, cocoa nut-ſhells filled with powder, which ſcorched a few of our people. To retard theſe works as much as poſſible, a battery for two guns was marked out, and began in front of the inner eaſt-gate.

The enemy's mortars ſilent.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 black officer.—
Wounded, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, 4 black non-commiſſioned officers, 12 Sepoys.

JULY 11.

At four o'clock this afternoon, a party of the enemy jumped over the covert-way in

in front of the breach, where was poſted a guard conſiſting of between thirty and forty Sepoys, under the command of a Lieutenant. This guard being panic ſtruck, immediately gave way, and retired with the utmoſt precipitation. This important poſt (as it prevented the enemy from filling up the ditch) was however inſtantly regained, with the loſs of 1 Subaltern, 1 ſerjeant, and 3 rank and file killed and wounded, and a few Sepoys. The enemy, after the poſt was retaken, and before it was properly reinforced, endeavoured to cut off all communication from the fort to it, by ſpringing two mines between this poſt and the outer ſea-gate: But in this they did not ſucceed, the mines only deſtroying a ſmall part of the covert-way.

Killed, 1 ſerjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 6 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 Subaltern, 1 matroſs, 4 rank and file, 1 black officer, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 8 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

JULY 12.

At two o'clock this morning, the circular fort was attacked, and ſome huts near it ſet on fire by the enemy; but a few well-directed cannon-ſhot, and a very heavy fire of muſketry from the fort, ſoon obliged them to retire.

At day-break the enemy opened ſeveral batteries againſt the fort and out-works; one of four guns in the covert-way, to the left of the outer eaſt-gate; one of ſeven guns, oppoſite the Ram Tower; two guns from their grand battery; 3 guns from their battery in front of the Durbar; and two guns from their battery to the left, and in the rear, of the Durbar. From theſe ſeveral batteries (not having a ſingle gun to oppoſe) they kept up a heavy and formidable cannonade for many hours; obliged our party in the covert-way, oppoſite the breach, to retire, moſt of the guard being wounded; greatly damaged the inner eaſt-gate, the ſouth-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, and various other places. The enemy having got poſſeſſion of the covert-way oppoſite the breach, inſtantly

puſhed

puſhed on their work, and made a lodgement upon the counterſcarp of the ditch, though a number of ſhells were thrown amongſt them with great exactneſs.

This morning the enemy opened alſo their mortar batteries, and threw many ſtones into the fort.

The weather remarkably moderate for the ſeaſon of the year.

Killed, 1 Subaltern (Robinſon), 1 laſcar, 3 black non-commiſſioned officers, 5 Sepoys.—Wounded, 2 ſerjeants, 2 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 1 black officer, 21 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

## July 13.

The enemy continued to advance and ſtrengthen all their works. They cannonaded a little during the day, principally from two guns which flanked the ditch oppoſite the breach, and from a gun in the covert-way that bore upon the inner eaſt-gate, from which they fired hot balls, with an intention to blow up two magazines tha were ſituated on both ſides of the gateway, but from whence all the powder not dama-

ged had been previouſly taken. At funſet the enemy opened two mortar batteries, one in the rear of their four gun battery in the covert-way, of two mortars, and one cloſe to the outer eaſt-gate, of a like number, from both of which they threw an unuſual quantity of ſtones, maiming a few unfortunate people.

Killed, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 5 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 Engineer (Goddard), 1 piper, 2 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 1 black officer, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 8 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 2 Sepoys.

## July 14.

At day-break it was obſerved that the enemy had, during the night, ſtockaded the covert-way as far as the tower immediately on the right of the outer ſea-gate, and had alſo formed an embraſure in the covert-way, oppoſite the north-eaſt baſtion of the upper fort.

The enemy continued hard at work in every quarter; were obſerved to carry on a trench towards the Ram Tower; kept a conſtant

conſtant fire of muſketry upon it, without being able to ſtop their progreſs. At one o'clock in the morning, a party of four Europeans and 12 Sepoys ſallied upon it, killed a few of the workmen, but brought in no priſoners. The corporal of this party was wounded.

A ſally-port was this day cut through the north curtain between the inner eaſt-gateways, the rubbiſh having entirely ſtopped up the paſſage through the outermoſt of them.

The enemy threw a number of ſtones laſt night into the fort, and a moſt alarming deſertion took place among the black troops.

Killed, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 Subaltern (Lee), 4 rank and file, 1 laſcar, 7 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black officer, 8 black non-commiſſioned officers, 26 Sepoys.

## JULY 15.

During the night the enemy carried on a trench to within a very ſhort diſtance of the Ram Tower, from which they ſallied at

at two in the morning; but the tower guard ſoon obliged them to return.

A ſecond alarm was given in the courſe of the night by the enemy's taking poſſeſſion of the tower immediately on the right of the outer ſea-gate.

At day-break we opened an eighteen-pounder againſt a work the enemy had raiſed upon the ruins of a tower to the right of the outer eaſt gateway. This gun, placed in the fauſs-bray, oppoſite the inner eaſt-gate, did a good deal of damage, and effectually diſlodged a party of the enemy ſtationed there, which had done us much injury, wounding a conſiderable number of our people. To the left of this eighteen-pounder in the fauſs-bray, the black commandant of the 8th battalion of Sepoys (having requeſted) had permiſſion granted him to form an embraſure for a braſs ſix-pounder, a gun which the Sepoys of a particular caſt had taken a fancy for, and, being exceedingly ſuperſtitious, conceived an idea, that as long as we had it in our power to fire this gun, the fort could never be taken. Their weakneſs was indulged. The commandant, at the head

of a number of his followers, ſacrificed a goat in his little battery, ſprinkled the gun with the blood, and declared it invincible, which every Gentoo ſpectator moſt religiouſly credited.

The enemy, during the day, fired a few rounds from their different batteries.

The paſſage through the wicket of the inner ſea-gate becoming extremely dangerous, from the enemy's having taken poſſeſſion of a great part of the covert-way oppoſite, a ſally-port was cut through the weſt-curtain of the lower fort, and a trench continued from thence to the outer ſea-gate.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 3 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 4 Sepoys.

## July 16.

At noon the enemy made an attack upon the Ram Tower in the covert-way, preceded by a very heavy cannonade, which damaged conſiderably a wall in front of that poſt, and wounded ten of our Sepoys. Through the breaches which the enemy's ſhot had made in this defence, they entered

ed with ſeeming reſolution, to the number of about 200, and obliged our guard to retire in confuſion. They however ſoon rallied, and, in their turn, forced the enemy to retreat, as precipitately as their advance had been rapid, with ſome loſs. The Europeans of this guard, 1 corporal, ſix private, did not behave well: The moſt timid were diſgraced.

The enemy, at four o'clock in the afternoon, made a ſecond attack in a different quarter. A party of their troops crept into the embraſures of the towers on the right and left of the outer ſea-gate, and endeavoured to poſſeſs themſelves of that poſt; but a briſk fire of muſketry from the 42d regiment, ſtationed on the weſtern curtain of the upper fort, in a ſhort time ruined their project, and made it neceſſary for them to ſeek ſpeedy ſhelter behind their works. Our guard ſtationed at the outer ſea-gate, behaved with great coolneſs under a very heavy fire.

During this attack the commanding officer of the guard ſtationed at the outer eaſt-gate, conceiving, from the heavineſs of the fire, and from intelligence given him,

him, that the enemy had made a ſerious attack, and were advancing to the breach, quitted his poſt with his party without orders, and hurried towards the fort; but, finding his miſtake, inſtantly returned unperceived by the enemy, and without any of our other poſts taking the alarm, which might have been attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. This officer was afterwards tried, on the charge of quitting his poſt without orders, and honourably acquitted.

This afternoon, the enemy having puſhed their trenches to the brink of the ditch, oppoſite the breach in the north curtain, began to throw in logs of wood, faſcines and earth, in great numbers and quantity.

Weather remarkably moderate.

Stone mortar batteries, as uſual, ſeldom failed to do execution.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 1 black officer, 4 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 corporal, 1 matroſs, 7 rank and file, 2 black officers, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 14 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 4 laſcars, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 17.

At ten o'clock this forenoon the enemy began to cannonade from their different batteries, which laſted, with ſome intermiſſion, the greateſt part of the day. Their fire was principally directed againſt the north-weſt baſtion of the upper fort, the centre baſtion in the weſtern curtain, and the wall in front of the Ram Tower. Between the north-weſt and weſtern baſtions of the upper fort, ſo ſituated that none of the enemy's guns could be brought to bear upon the place, two embraſures were cut through the curtain, and by noon a twelve and nine pounder were mounted, and began to play upon the enemy's trenches to the right of the outer ſea-gate, which obliged their working people to deſiſt in that quarter.

A Subaltern, with a ſmall party, at ten this night, was ſent into the ditch, in front of the breach, to explore. He diſcovered the enemy hard at work, throwing in logs of wood, &c. two of which he produced. They were about three feet long, and one in circumference. He alſo obſerved

obſerved a ſubterraneous paſſage from the covert-way into the ditch, immediately oppoſite the breach in the northern curtain.

Diſagreeable ſqually wet weather.

Killed, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 8 Sepoys.

JULY 18.

At nine o'clock this morning two boats were obſerved off the bar, lying upon their oars; but, as ſoon as the union was diſplayed, they ventured over the bar, and keeping cloſe in ſhore, landed near the circular fort. Boats ſent out by the enemy, in order to intercept them, were obliged to put back, finding great inconvenience from well directed ſhot from the circular fort.

Theſe boats brought duplicates of ſeveral letters from Mr. Sibbald, then at Tillicherry, to Colonel Campbell, and the Company's ſenior ſervant at Mangalore, dated the 30th and 31ſt of May, and the 8th of June; the originals of which never

ver came to hand. Mr. Sibbald wrote, that he had forwarded a cypher; that there was reaſon to believe Colonel Lang had taken Quimentoor; that he was marching to Paltriatcherry; that Mr. S. had written to him to puſh on to Callicut, for the purpoſe of going to Mangalore; that he had written to Bombay and Madraſs, through a dozen different channels, of the neceſſity of relieving us by ſtrong reinforcements, which we might expect by the end of July, or the beginning of Auguſt; that letters from Madraſs, of the 15th April, mention 1500 Europeans being embarked for Mangalore; that it was thought the ſhips might come through the nine-degree channel the 15th or 20th of June, and take the firſt favourable hill to land the troops.

Mr. S. wrote the 8th of June, that Colonel Lang was within 20 miles of Palicatcherry, his force 10,000 regulars, 15,000 paligars, 1,500 horſe, and 22 pieces of cannon: That he had written to him not to loſe a moment's time in puſhing on to our aſſiſtance, or to attack Seringapatnam, which would equally relieve us: That we might expect reinforcements the beginning

of

of Auguſt: That, if Tippo did not enter the Carnatic, they ſhould be able to drive the French out of India in a few months, when they could employ the grand army in the Nabob's country: That a body of Madraſs troops had entered the Myſore country, in conſequence of which Tippo had quitted Mangalore, with a conſiderable part of the troops before that fortreſs, leaving Mahomed Ally Caun in command, with four raſſaulas (battalions), and about the ſame number of moplas and peaders: That if we would communicate our wants, the Grab Cruizer ſhould be ſent up with ſupplies. Both boats were this night returned for Tillicherry, and got ſafe over the bar.

Bad weather ſtill continued.

Killed, 1 native artillery-man, 1 black officer, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 matroſs, 4 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 19.

At noon, in conſequence of the news received, a royal ſalute was fired in the up-

per fort, and the whole garriſon were aſſembled on the ramparts, and at their different alarm-poſts, where, after the ſalute, they gave three cheers. Arrack was ſerved out to the Europeans; tobacco to the Sepoys.

The enemy's trenches ſeemed to be but thinly lined, and very few Europeans were to be ſeen.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, a flag of truce came in with a letter addreſſed to Colonel Campbell, and ſigned Piveron de Morlay, Envoy from France to the Nabob Tippo Sultan, mentioning, that he had received ſome very particular news from the coaſt of Coromandel, which he wiſhed to communicate; and adviſing, that he brought credentials reſpecting a peace in Europe, in which the Nabob Tippo was included; and requeſted that he (Monſieur Piveron) might be admitted into the fort, in order to produce his authority: That a ceſſation of arms had taken place on the Coromandel coaſt: That he was charged with letters for the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay; Mr. Sibbald at Tillicherry; Colonel Fullarton,

larton, commanding the ſouthern army; Colonel Jones, commanding an army to the northward; and for Colonel Campbell, commanding in chief on the coaſt of Malabar, from Meſſ. Sadlier and Staunton of the Select Committee of Madraſs; the laſt of which letters the Nabob Tippo Sultan had enjoined him to deliver himſelf, and make the neceſſary arrangements to guard againſt a ſurpriſe on either ſide: That, before he complied with the Nabob's requeſt, Colonel Campbell muſt aſſure him that he ſhould not be blindfolded on entering our works, and that the uſual precautions taken on the admiſſion of an enemy, ſhould on this occaſion be diſpenſed with; and that he waited with impatience for the Colonel's anſwer. This was nearly the purport of Monſieur Piveron's letter; to which an anſwer was returned, That though unuſual, yet the Colonel, taking it for granted that no precautions were neceſſary, would admit Monſieur Piveron without the leaſt reſtraint; but at the ſame time obſerved, that the fire which continued from the enemy, and their carrying on their works during the time that a flag of

truce was flying, was highly improper, and could not in future be allowed: That two officers would be ſent to the poſt where the flag came in, to receive him, an hour after the date of his letter, or at any other time more convenient. A verbal anſwer was ſhortly after given, that the Envoy would not come in till next morning.

This night the enemy were particularly active in their mortar batteries, of which we had ſeveral melancholy proofs.

Weather remarkably ſevere.

Killed, 1 ſerjeant, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 4 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

JULY 20.

At ſun-riſe, the enemy opened a battery of three heavy guns againſt the circular fort on the oppoſite bank of the northern river, and continued to batter the greater part of the day. This battery had ſix or ſeven embraſures, and was remarkably ſolid, conſidering the few light guns that the circular fort could oppoſe, which were conſequently very ſoon ſilenced, when the enemy made ſeveral lodgements within half muſket-

muſket-ſhot of the fort. The Nabob's troops employed on this ſervice far exceeded the ſtrength of our little garriſon, and they found means to intrench themſelves ſo expeditiouſly, that it was not poſſible for the commanding officer to ſtop their progreſs, or make the leaſt effort that promiſed ſucceſs. A letter was immediately written to Monſieur Piveron, repreſenting the great inconſiſtency of making a new attack, at the very time that a ceſſation of hoſtilities was about to take place, &c. which letter the enemy would not receive; giving as a reaſon, that the French Envoy was coming in. Two hours elapſed, no Envoy came, while the enemy loſt not a moment in breaching the circular fort, and puſhing on their attack with the utmoſt diligence. In the forenoon a letter was ſent in by Monſieur Piveron to Colonel Campbell, mentioning that he was on the point of coming to wait upon him; when, hearing a heavy fire commence in a different quarter, and knowing the impropriety of proceeding till it ceaſed, he had written to the Nabob to that purpoſe, and only waited his Highneſs's reply: That

what the Colonel had obſerved in his anſwer to his (Monſieur Piveron's) firſt letter, relative to firing, and carrying on works during the time that a flag of truce was diſplayed, correſponded entirely with his own ideas: That he had written to the Nabob on the ſubject, who returned for anſwer, that it was wholly without his knowledge or approbation; which, by the bye, was a moſt palpable falſehood; no movement, however unimportant, — no change, however inſignificant and trifling, being ever made in the diſpoſition of the Nabob's army, unleſs by his Highneſs's expreſs order and direction.

To this letter of the French Envoy's, an anſwer was immediately returned (incloſing alſo that letter which the enemy in the morning refuſed to accept), ſaying, that as hoſtilities were again commenced, Colonel Campbell on his part muſt alſo act on the defenſive; but that, ſo ſoon as the enemy ceaſed firing on the oppoſite ſide of the river, a ceſſation would be obſerved in the fort. At one in the afternoon, the French Envoy, with a numerous retinue, appeared at our out-poſt,

and

and was conducted to Colonel Campbell by two Britiſh officers, all the guards turning out as he paſſed. He produced a letter addreſſed to Colonel Campbell, from Mr. Sadlier, dated at Cuddalore the 2d July, adviſing, that he was authoriſed to inform the Colonel, that a treaty of peace had been concluded between the Courts of London and Verſailles, in which the Nabob Tippo was included, and that the Marquis de Buſſy was joined to our Commiſſioners to accommodate matters, and that all hoſtilities with the Nabob or his auxiliaries were immediately to ceaſe. The letters bore every mark of authenticity, Mr. Sadlier's ſignature being well known. The conference laſted near two hours, in which the French Envoy, on the part of the Nabob, declared, that his Highneſs would not conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities till ſuch time as the fort of Mangalore was delivered up; which, of courſe we could not agree to.

At three in the afternoon, the French Envoy returned.

Every thing during the night remained perfectly quiet; no firing, no ſtones

thrown;—a moſt pleaſing and ſeaſonable relief.

The weather uncommonly violent.

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 laſcar, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 21.

At ſun-riſe the enemy again opened their battery againſt the circular fort, with the addition of two heavy guns, and were conveying troops acroſs the river from that time till noon, when they ſeemingly made a diſpoſition to ſtorm, piled up their eſcalading ladders in the rear of their battery, and on all ſides cloſely ſurrounded the fort. Shortly after, the commanding officer was obſerved to ſend out a flag of truce, and, at two in the afternoon, the fort was ſurrendered and taken poſſeſſion of by the enemy. It is here proper to obſerve, that the officer's conduct commanding this little fort, was in every reſpect highly meritorious, and that he had Colonel Campbell's fulleſt approbation and thanks for his ſpirited behaviour.

Colonel

Colonel Campbell had in the morning ſent out a letter, expreſſing his wiſhes to treat concerning the circular fort, as well as an offer to ceaſe hoſtilities altogether, agreeable to his inſtructions; but did not receive any anſwer.

Our fire from the fort this day was entirely engroſſed by ſeveral new works the enemy were conſtructing to the ſouthward.

During the night, ſtones as uſual.

Wounded, 1 Sepoy.

JULY 22.

At half paſt ten this forenoon, Monſieur Piveron the French Envoy came into the fort, and at noon an order was iſſued, that a ceſſation of hoſtilities was to take place for the ſpace of two days, and that all firing and works were to be diſcontinued. The Envoy had a long conference with Colonel Campbell, and during his ſtay ſeveral meſſages were ſent to the Nabob, to requeſt that his Highneſs would give directions for his working people to ceaſe, who were obſerved buſily employed, carrying logs of wood towards the ditch; but

but frequent ſimilar repreſentations not having the deſired effect, a few Sepoys were ſent on the rampart to enforce it with muſketry, to whom the enemy paid the utmoſt deference.

The Envoy left the fort at four in the afternoon.

JULY 23.

The enemy ſtill continued to carry wood towards the ditch, and a large quantity of faſcines to their works in front of the Ram Tower, notwithſtanding the agreed ceſſation, which obliged Colonel Campbell to give directions to the Chief Engineer to ſet all his people to work.

At ſeven in the evening a letter came in from the French Envoy, acquainting the Colonel, that the Nabob could not conſent to the terms propoſed. A letter was ſent back in reply; alſo one to the commanding officer of the French troops; and, in expectation of anſwers, hoſtilities were diſcontinued. At nine at night, while the enemy's flag of truce was flying, and waiting for the above letters, they ſprang a mine at the outer eaſt-gate. Two Europeans and two Sepoys were buried in the ruins;

ruins; ſeveral others of the guard which was ſtationed there were ſeverely bruiſed, and our defences were totally deſtroyed. The enemy ſaid in excuſe, that the mine caught fire by accident, but none credited their aſſertions. It had every appearance of perfidiouſneſs and treachery, and the moſt wanton breach of faith.

A remarkable ſtormy night, with heavy rain.

Killed, 2 rank and file, 2 Sepoys.—Wounded, 2 rank and file, 2 black non-commiſſioned officers, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 24.

Silent all this day, in expectation of receiving anſwers to the laſt letters which were ſent out, except a few muſket-ſhot now and then, occaſioned by the enemy's infringement and non-obſervance of the agreed ceſſation.

JULY 25.

No anſwers having arrived, and the enemy buſily employed all night, directions were given to commence hoſtilities at day-break, at which time a battery was obſerved,

ved, nearly finiſhed, with ten embraſures, ſituated 70 paces from, and to the right of, the Ram Tower, and bearing chiefly upon the ſouthern face of the fort, and the caſk-battery. A continual cannonade was kept up the whole day from all the guns which could be brought to bear upon that quarter, and the battery at ſun-ſet was conſiderably damaged. During the night, guns were frequently fired, to prevent the enemy from repairing the damages of the day. At ſeven o'clock this evening, a letter came in from the French Envoy, mentioning (amongſt other requeſts) the Nabob's wiſh, that a body of his Highneſs's Sepoys, equal in number to our garriſon, might be admitted into the fort, previous to his agreeing to a ceſſation of arms; to which a negative anſwer was given; remarking at ſame time, that common politeneſs, the Colonel thought, entitled him to an anſwer from the commanding officer of the French troops to that letter which was addreſſed and ſent to him on the 23d inſtant *.

* This letter was broken open, and ſecreted by his Highneſs the Nabob, and never came to Colonel Coſignie's hands.

At

At ten at night a European ſerjeant deſerted from the enemy, and came in. He reported, that the French and Lally's corps, with the European troop of cavalry, had yeſterday quitted the poſts they occupied during the ſiege, and had encamped about two miles from the fort.

This night the enemy threw a number of heavy ſtones from their mortar batteries, without doing any other injury than damaging the Commiſſary's ſtore-houſe.

Killed, 1 drummer, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 4 Sepoys.

JULY 26.

At day-break the enemy opened their new battery with ſix heavy guns, and three from the battery in front of the Ram Tower. From the former battery two guns were chiefly laid for the caſk-battery, and damaged it much. All the remaining guns were pointed at the ſouthern face of the fort, which in a very ſhort time obliged our men to quit their guns, deſtroying all the defences.

The enemy continued to work very aſſiduouſly at the ditch, throwing in a number

ber of logs, faſcines, &c.: There remained, however, a large ſpace to be filled, for which purpoſe the enemy had prepared many piles of wood in the rear of their works. They were alſo obſerved to collect a number of faſcines in front of the caſk-battery.

At ſeven o'clock this evening, a letter came in from the French Envoy, apologizing to Colonel Campbell for not having anſwered his letter of the 23d inſtant: Aſſured the Colonel that he had not received it, and ſuſpected that it had been ſet aſide by the Nabob: That the next time he had the pleaſure of ſeeing the Colonel, he would inform him more fully on the ſubject. He further ſaid, that the Nabob had ſent for him this day at ten o'clock, and, at the end of their conference, his Highneſs had thought proper to wave his former determination, with reſpect to the admiſſion of 1000 or 1500 of his (the Nabob's) Sepoys, previous to his agreeing to a ceſſation of hoſtilities; and that his Highneſs had now reſolved, in caſe the Colonel ſuffered 50 or 100 of his Sepoys into the fort, for the purpoſe of obſerving that no

works were carried on, his Highneſs would conſent to a ceſſation. At ſame time, Monſieur Piveron obſerved, that as, in all probability, the Colonel would require a like number of men in the enemy's works for the above purpoſe, he doubted not he (Monſieur Piveron) could readily perſuade the Nabob to acquieſce: That he waited the Colonel's anſwer with the greateſt impatience, when, he underſtood, the Nabob would order his attendance in the fort to ſettle matters more particularly; and hoped he ſhould not have the chagrin to find his mediation unſucceſsful. This was nearly the purport of the Envoy's letter. To which Colonel Campbell replied, that nothing would give him greater ſatisfaction than to come to a ſpeedy ſettlement; and that the moment he (Monſieur Piveron) appeared, hoſtilities on his part ſhould inſtantly ceaſe; an example which he expected the enemy would punctually follow.

Notwithſtanding theſe advances towards a reconciliation, the enemy's mortar batteries continued playing all night upon the fort with unuſual violence and ſucceſs.

Killed,

Killed, 1 Sepoy.—Wounded, 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, 2 tindals, 1 laſcar, 6 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 2 Sepoys.

JULY 27.

At three o'clock this morning, a corporal of the 100th regiment, taken at Bedanore, eſcaped from the enemy and came in. He related many particulars of the ſiege. The enemy began to cannonade at ſun-riſe, as the preceding day.

At one in the afternoon, the enemy ſent in word, that the French Envoy was preparing to come into the fort, and begged we would ceaſe firing, which they alſo did.

The Envoy at half paſt three came in, and ſtaid till one o'clock next morning. The conditions which Colonel Campbell agreed to accept, previous to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, Monſieur Piveron took with him for the Nabob's peruſal and approbation.

Killed, 3 Sepoys.—Wounded, 1 black officer, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 2 Sepoys.—Deſerted, 1 black non-commiſſioned officer, 5 Sepoys.

JULY

JULY 28.

Ceſſation. The enemy obſerved at work on the oppoſite ſide of the river, erecting a battery on the northern point, to command the paſſage of the bar.

Deſerted, 5 Sepoys.

JULY 29.

Every thing quiet at day-break.

At three in the afternoon Monſieur Piveron came in, and had a conference with Colonel Campbell. The Colonel, amongſt many other requiſitions, particularly aſked for the enlargement of thoſe unfortunate troops who were made priſoners at Bedanore; and, in a letter which he wrote to the Nabob on the ſubject, he deſcribed, in the moſt affecting and pathetic language, their peculiar unhappy fate, and diſtreſſed ſituation; and at the ſame time pointed out the very great honour and praiſe which would redound to his Highneſs by ſo noble and generous an action, independent of every other conſideration. At ſix o'clock in the evening the Envoy left the fort.

JULY 30.

Ceſſation ſtill continued.

At ten o'clock this forenoon, Monſieur Piveron ſent in a letter to Colonel Campbell, ſaying, that he was ſorry to inform him, that, on making known to the Nabob his requeſt of yeſterday, reſpecting the Bedanore priſoners, his Highneſs became exceedingly exaſperated, and let fall expreſſions which decency forbade him to repeat; and that, as a friend, he adviſed the Colonel earneſtly to retract his demand, as otherwiſe it might be productive of the moſt ſerious conſequences: Adding, that if the Colonel refuſed to accept terms ſo fair and honourable as thoſe propoſed by the Nabob, he thought the French could not in propriety with-hold their aſſiſtance.

Shortly after, a ſecond meſſenger arrived from Monſieur Piveron, begging the Colonel's anſwer as expeditiouſly as poſſible, as he could not pay his reſpects at the Durbar till he was furniſhed with it. In the afternoon an anſwer was returned.

In one of the embraſures of the new battery which the enemy had conſtructed on

on the northern point, for the purpoſe of commanding the entrance into the rivers and paſſage of the bar, a heavy gun was obſerved,

One hundred Sepoys were this day ordered for work at the caſk-battery.

JULY 31.

Ceſſation. Working-party continued.

AUGUST 1.

This morning two letters were ſent in by the French Envoy: One addreſſed to Colonel Campbell; the other to Captain ——, who aſſiſted the Colonel in the interpretation of the French language, and to whom Monſieur Piveron ſignified, that he had ſent to Colonel Campbell the Nabob's anſwer to his new objections; that he could not avoid acquainting him, this would be the laſt that Prince would give, and that his impatience on the ſubject was very great: That for himſelf he could not help declaring, that for an act ſo plain and ſimple in itelf as a ceſſation of arms was, the negociations having been now ſeriouſly com-

menced ſince the 27th of July, that is to ſay five days, was indeed a very long time: That the Nabob was yeſterday in a very bad humour at hearing theſe new objections of the Colonel's; after which he declared his ſuſpicions in ſaying, that all theſe difficulties which the Colonel made * one after another, were thrown out with no other view but to gain time. From this moment his Highneſs was no longer inclined to conſent to the agreement which permits the garriſon to walk out for refreſhment, but that he (Monſieur Piveron) had notwithſtanding kept him in that mind: That in ſhort he was ſurpriſed to ſee the Nabob, during ſo long a time, reſtrain his natural impatience: That he (Monſieur Piveron) acquainted Captain —— with theſe circumſtances, not chuſing to ſpeak of them to the Colonel himſelf. He requeſted of Captain —— to exert himſelf in getting matters ſettled: That he could venture to aſſure him, when once that was done, the Nabob would give ſatisfaction on a number of ſubjects, becauſe the ceſſa-

* They were ſuch as humanity and honour dictated.

tion

tion being ſettled, other matters would be of leſs conſequence: That he was impatient to have the pleaſure of paying another viſit, and alſo of having Captain —— with him; but that he had no hopes, if every thing was not ſettled this day.

A letter, ſigned by one Captain in his Majeſty's ſervice, and by the Captains and heads of corps in the Honourable the Company's ſervice, was this afternoon delivered to Colonel Campbell, adviſing him to accept the Nabob's propoſals. This letter was ill received, and no anſwer given.

AUGUST 2.

This afternoon at two o'clock the French Envoy came into the fort, when all matters being finally ſettled, the articles of ceſſation were ſigned and mutually exchanged, viz.

In conſequence of the 16th article of the Treaty of Peace, made and concluded the 20th of January 1783, between the Kings of England and France and their ſubjects, the Nabob Tippo Sultan Bahadar, Ally of his Majeſty the King of France,

in order to come to a ſolid peace with the Engliſh nation in India, is willing to accede to the invitation of the Marquis de Buſſey, Captain-general of the Land and Sea Forces, and of all the French poſſeſſions on this ſide of the Cape of Good Hope; as well as that of Meſſ. Sadlier and Staunton, deputed to that General by the Honourable the Select Committee of Madras; and is agreed with Colonel Campbell, Commander in Chief in Mangalore, and of all the Engliſh forces on the Malabar coaſt, to enter upon a ceſſation of arms upon all the aforeſaid coaſt, on the following conditions:

## FIRST ARTICLE:

*Concerning the Diſpoſition of the Troops.*

Colonel Campbell ſhall remain maſter, and be in poſſeſſion of the fort of Mangalore, and of that ground only which he at preſent occupies without the place. The Nabob, on the other hand, is to remain in poſſeſſion of his trenches and batteries made before this fort, in which he will leave to

guard

guard them the ſame number of Sepoys there was during the ſiege. He will alſo remain in poſſeſſion of the circular fort, which he made himſelf maſter of, and where he will leave its preſent garriſon, which makes, with the guard of his trenches, 3000 men.

As to his army, his deſign is, inſtead of leaving it here, to go with it to the other ſide of the Gautts as ſoon as he can; but Colonel Campbell cannot inſiſt on his making this an article according to the eſtabliſhed rules of a ceſſation of arms. He only demands likewiſe, that theſe ſame rules ſhould be obſerved with reſpect to reinforcements which may have been diſpatched to Colonel Campbell, and which will be mentioned afterwards in the article that treats of them.

The Nabob will ſend into the fort to the number of 100 of his armed Sepoys, and he may poſt them in the places he thinks moſt requiſite, to obſerve that nothing is done contrary to the ceſſation, and may likewiſe make them be relieved every *three* days.

Colonel Campbell on his part may put into the trenches and batteries of the Na-

bob, raiſed before this place, an equal or inferior number of his armed Sepoys, to that which the Prince will put into the fort, and may likewiſe poſt them, to the ſame purpoſe, as he thinks moſt proper, and alſo relieve them every three days.

The officers of the garriſon may walk without the fort, and viſit the French officers that are in the Nabob's camp. As to the ſoldiers of the garriſon, they may alſo walk without the place, but very few at once, and no further than two coſs (about four miles), and that along the ſea ſide. The above officers and ſoldiers, will ſtrictly obſerve in their walks, not to examine the works of the Nabob.

## SECOND ARTICLE:

### *Reſpecting the Works.*

Colonel Campbell cannot repair the breach made in the fort, nor erect any new work, either within or on the outſide of the fort. Likewiſe the Nabob cannot work any more at the trenches or batteries, or make any new work. In ſhort,

ſhort, every thing ſhall remain exactly in its preſent ſituation, and no advantage whatever be taken on either ſide.

## THIRD ARTICLE.

### *Reſpecting Proviſions.*

The Nabob will cauſe to be eſtabliſhed near this place, a Bezar (market) where the garriſon can buy its proviſions. He will fix a cutwall (a clerk of the market) to whom the Colonel may apply for what beef and mutton is neceſſary; and he will pay no more than a common country price for all kinds of proviſions. He ſhall not be obliged to take any he thinks of bad quality. He ſhall be at liberty to take into the fort ten or twelve days proviſions of every kind; but he is not to lay in a greater quantity at a time. With reſpect to liquors, ſalt proviſions, and other articles that the country cannot afford, he may cauſe them to be brought from other places, and freely receive them into the fort, for one month's conſumption, and no more.

## FOURTH ARTICLE.

*Reſpecting Diſpatches.*

The Nabob will permit the halcarahs and carriers of letters to paſs unmoleſted: The diſpatches not to be opened, but not to traverſe his country, the peninſula: Colonel Campbell will diſpatch them along the ſea ſide, whether to the ſouthward or the northward; but can neither ſend away or receive them by ſea.

## FIFTH ARTICLE:

*Reſpecting Reinforcements.*

Colonel Campbell is not to receive any ſuccours that may have been, or may be, ſent to him in future, either by ſea or land. He will even ſend to ſtop their march, ſo that thoſe who come by land will remain at the place they are at this inſtant. As to thoſe ſuccours which may have been, or may be ſent in future by ſea, Colonel Campbell likewiſe cannot receive them. The officer commanding them ſhall be at liberty to remain in the ſame latitude he is

in

in at this inſtant, or to return to Tillicherry or Bombay. If they arrive before this place after ſigning theſe preſents, Colonel Campbell will ſend them off; and, in all caſes, no body can land from the ſhips or boats that may have brought them. Colonel Campbell cannot bring into the fort warlike ſtores of any kind whatever; and if they ſhould arrive for him, he will ſend them back to Tillicherry.

## SIXTH ARTICLE.

*Reſpecting the Police.*

If the Sepoys, Picdars, or any other people belonging to the Nabob, have any cauſe of complaint againſt the ſoldiers, Sepoys, or any other perſon of the garriſon, they will addreſs themſelves to Colonel Campbell, who will make them be puniſhed by his laws, according as the caſe requires. On the other hand, if the ſoldiers, ſepoys, or any other people of the garriſon, have any cauſe of complaint againſt the Sepoys, Picdars, or any of the people belonging to the Nabob, they will addreſs

addreſs themſelves to the Commanding Officer of the Prince, who will likewiſe make them be puniſhed according as they deſerve. Any perſon taking revenge at his own hand, will be puniſhed by order of his own officer.

## SEVENTH ARTICLE.

*Reſpecting the Fort of Onore, and the Places that depend upon it.*

All the above articles made and ſettled for the fort and garriſon of Mangalore, will equally reſpect, and be obſerved by, that of Onore, and its depending poſts; with this difference, that, on account of Onore being a place of leſs conſequence than Mangalore, the Nabob will only leave in the trenches and batteries that his troops may have made before that place, 900 Sepoys to guard them, and that he will only put into the fort 30 Sepoys, to obſerve that the articles of this ceſſation are ſtrictly adhered to; as likewiſe the Engliſh Commanding Officer in Onore will, for the ſame purpoſe, only ſend into the trenches and batteries of the Nabob, the ſame number of 30 Sepoys.

## EIGHTH ARTICLE.

*Reſpecting the former Engliſh Garriſon at Bedanore.*

Colonel Campbell had demanded of the Nabob the releaſe of the garriſon of Bedanore, General Mathews having given up that place to the Prince by a capitulation, in which it had been agreed, that he and his garriſon ſhould retire to one of the Engliſh poſſeſſions; the Nabob returns for anſwer, that in the articles of capitulation granted to General Mathews, theſe were the principal ones, viz. that the General ſhould retire with his garriſon and effects to one of the Engliſh poſſeſſions, and that he put into the hands of the Nabob all the people formerly belonging to the Sircar that were in his poſſeſſion, and all the jewels, effects and money, that were in the fort; but that General Mathews, after the articles of capitulation were ſettled and ſigned, pillaged the treaſures and ſtore-houſes, and cauſed to be burnt the accompts of the Toſcana, &c. of the Prince, and did not deliver up the people

people formerly belonging to the Sircar, (viz. in the ſervice of the Crown), as ſpecified; the Nabob was therefore authoriſed by the rights of war to keep both him and his garriſon priſoners. The Nabob, beſides, having objected, that this article had no concern with a ceſſation of arms, but only with a treaty of peace, Colonel Campbell agreed to leave it to be ſettled at the concluſion of peace.

## NINTH ARTICLE:

*Reſpecting the Nabob's Poſſeſſions on the Malabar Coaſt.*

The Nabob having demanded to remain maſter of his ancient domains on this coaſt, and to collect the cuſtoms and revenues as formerly, Colonel Campbell anſwered, that he agreed with reſpect to the country the Nabob had conquered ſince his arrival on this coaſt, and to the moment of the ceſſation of arms, but not for that part which the Engliſh had made themſelves maſters of, and that he conſidered as ſtill belonging to them, though they had left it without defence. The Nabob replied, that

that the Colonel did not know that he had, at this very moment, troops diſperſed over all his ancient domains upon this coaſt; that conſequently thoſe places where the Engliſh had none, were lawfully his by the rights of war, eſteemed to be in in his poſſeſſion, and to belong to him.—Colonel Campbell likewiſe, reſpecting the preſent article, having objected to the Nabob, that the Rajah of Chirical, the Rajah of Niliſier, and the Rajah of Comtah, being Allies of the Engliſh, he could not collect the cuſtoms and revenues of their country; the Prince anſwered him, that, in the firſt place, his troops had already made themſelves maſters of all the country of the Rajahs of Niliſier and Comtah; that he had placed there amuldars, and other people, who at preſent collect the cuſtoms and revenues; and that therefore every thing was ſettled with reſpect to theſe two. In the ſecond place, with regard to the country of the Rajah of Chirical, that his troops have already made themſelves maſters of part of it, and there is actually at preſent troops of his in it: That the late Nabob Hyder Ally Caun, his father,

father, who conquered that country, had only reſtored it to the above Rajah on condition of his paying an annual tribute, and conſequently it belonged to him: In ſhort, that he cannot look upon this Rajah, his tributary, as an Ally of the Engliſh, and that he will never uſe him as ſuch, but as a ſubject and a ſervant, who revolted, and joined himſelf in the rebellion of Shaik Ayed. After the Nabob had made theſe objections, Colonel Campbell agreed to the preſent article as follows:

The Nabob will remain maſter of his ancient domains on this coaſt, which are not in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh troops, but in poſſeſſion of his. He will receive the cuſtoms and revenues as formerly, without being moleſted or prevented by the Engliſh and their Auxiliaries: He will likewiſe receive at Mangalore the rights of the Dowan, as he did formerly.

TENTH

## TENTH ARTICLE:

*Reſpecting a Ceſſation of Arms on all the Malabar Coaſt.*

The Nabob will from this moment ceaſe all hoſtilities againſt the poſſeſſions, troops, and Auxiliaries of the King of Great Britain, and of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, on this coaſt; as likewiſe Colonel Campbell obliges himſelf, as being Commander in Chief of the Engliſh Forces on the ſaid coaſt, to make all hoſtilities ceaſe againſt the poſſeſſions, troops, and Auxiliaries of the Nabob. In general it is to be underſtood by this ceſſation of arms, that the Nabob ſhall take no advantage whatever againſt the poſſeſſions, troops, or Auxiliaries of the Engliſh. On the other hand, the Engliſh and their Auxiliaries ſhall take no advantage whatever againſt the poſſeſſions, troops, or Auxiliaries of the Nabob on this coaſt.

## ELEVENTH ARTICLE:

*Reſpecting the Hoſtages.*

The above articles ſhall be adhered to ſcrupulouſly, and with good faith; and,

to inſure it, Colonel Campbell will give, as hoſtages to the Nabob, two Engliſh officers, who will remain near the Nabob with one of the French corps. The Nabob likewiſe will give, as hoſtages, two of his officers to Colonel Campbell.

## TWELFTH AND LAST ARTICLE:

The preſent agreement ſhall be ſigned and executed in quadruplicate, in the Mahrattah and Engliſh languages: It ſhall likewiſe be made in quadruplicate in the French language: And beſides theſe being ſigned by the Nabob and Colonel Campbell, they ſhall be alſo ſigned by Monſieur Piveron de Morlay, Envoy from France with the Prince, who has been on this occaſion the mediator betwixt the Nabob and Colonel Campbell, and witneſs to the articles which they have reſpectively agreed to. One copy of each of theſe ſhall be given to the Nabob; another to Colonel Campbell; another, in French, ſhall be ſent to the Marquis de Buſſy; and another ſhall remain in the hands of Monſieur Piveron.

Drawn

Drawn out and agreed upon in quadruplicate in my Durbar, before Mangalore, the 2d Auguſt 1783,

(Signed)

TIPPO SULTAN BAHADAR.

Drawn out and agreed upon in quadruplicate, in Mangalore fort, 2d Auguſt 1783,

(Signed)

JOHN CAMPBELL, *Commander in Chief, Malabar Coaſt.*

Signed as ſpecified in, and according to the purport of, the 12th article of theſe preſents, before Mangalore, this 2d day of Auguſt, 1783,

(Signed)

PIVERON DE MORLAY.

One hundred Sepoys were accordingly ordered to be in readineſs to march into the enemy's trenches at a moment's warning.

A very rainy ſtormy night.

AUGUST 3.

No movement took place. Such a night as the preceding; the wind rather increaſed.

AUGUST 4.

At three this afternoon, Monſieur Piveron came into the fort, and conducted a party of our troops, conſiſting of 100 Sepoys, under the command of a Subaltern, into the enemy's lines, ſo ſtationed as to prevent their carrying on any new works, or repairing or altering thoſe already raiſed.

The Envoy afterwards returned, and had a conference with Colonel Campbell; and, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a party of the enemy's Sepoys marched into the fort, as a check upon our operations. They were accompanied by a principal Staff Officer, who had liberty to poſt them wherever he thought proper.

Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

AUGUST 5.

The French Envoy came in, and had a ſhort converſation with Colonel Campbell relative to the articles of ceſſation.

Deſerted, 5 Sepoys.

AUGUST

AUGUST 7.

For ſome days paſt a ſmall bezar had been provided and ſent in by the Nabob, conſiſting of beef, mutton, tobacco, ſpices, &c. all of bad quality, and contrary to the 3d article of ceſſation, ſold at moſt exorbitant prices.

The weather remarkably ſevere.

Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

AUGUST 9.

Colonel Campbell directed the bezar to be diſcontinued in future, on account of the high price and very bad quality of the few trifling articles it afforded.

AUGUST 10.

Information was given of the enemy's having buried a heavy gun in their rear-moſt works to the ſouthward.

Deſerted, 1 Sepoy.

AUGUST 11.

The Nabob having expreſſed a wiſh to ſee Colonel Campbell, the Colonel accept-

ed of his invitation, and a day was appointed. His Highneſs alſo made a requiſition for the names of thoſe officers who were to attend the Colonel on this viſit.

Weather very unſettled.

AUGUST 12.

This day the enemy completed a battery on the ſouthern point of land, commanding the paſſage of the bar, and entrance into both the northern and ſouthern rivers.

AUGUST 13.

The French Envoy this morning came into the fort, and, at ten o'clock, accompanied Colonel Campbell to the Nabob's Durbar, where were preſent all his principal Officers, and introduced the Colonel to his Highneſs, who gave him a moſt polite and gracious reception, as well as thoſe officers by whom the Colonel was attended, and preſented each with a ſhaul.

A complimentary converſation paſſed between the Nabob and Colonel Campbell, in which his Highneſs declared the Colonel to be the braveſt and moſt able

Officer

Officer he had ever fought againſt, and his troops the moſt courageous and beſt diſciplined that he ſuppoſed could be found in the Engliſh ſervice: That he felt the higheſt ſatisfaction at the pleaſing proſpects of a ſpeedy and laſting peace with a nation ſo truly great and powerful as the Engliſh, and from whoſe friendly and cordial alliance he anticipated to himſelf the moſt perfect gratification and advantage: That, for the preſent, as none were more highly deſerving, ſo he would convince the Colonel that ſuch were his real ſentiments, by taking every means to render the ſituation of his troops a comfortable and eligible one, after their very great fatigues and danger, from which they had juſtly derived praiſe the moſt glorious,—honour that could never die.

The Colonel, with a grave countenance, gave his Highneſs in return a moſt complete anſwer in the complimentary way, and acquitted himſelf with great eclat. He acknowledged his troops good; but at the ſame time begged the Nabob to conſider the very great advantage of being poſſeſſed of ſo ſtrong a fortreſs as Manga-

lore, and its being attacked at a ſeaſon ſo unfavourable to the neceſſary operations of a ſiege, which alone, the Colonel declared, was an obſtacle not to be ſurmounted. With various other ſhrewd complimentary remarks, the Colonel concluded with expreſſing his aſtoniſhment at the very ſpirited and reſolute exertions which his Highneſs's troops had made towards the reduction of the fort; and aſſured the Nabob, that whatever praiſe might fall to the lot of the beſieged, his Highneſs's bold and intrepid attempt to reduce ſo ſtrong a fortreſs as Mangalore, at ſuch an unfavourable ſeaſon, and under ſo many diſadvantages, with the extraordinary rapid progreſs made in ſo ſhort a time, would ever be a matter of the greateſt ſurpriſe and wonder; the higheſt encomiums muſt follow; and, if it were poſſible to increaſe his Highneſs's military fame and reputation, this laſt attempt would add brilliancy and luſtre to his univerſally allowed eminent and ſhining character as a ſoldier.—The Nabob, during the Colonel's reply, ſeemed far otherwiſe than diſpleaſed; but it could plainly be perceived, that his Highneſs

neſs conſidered a great part of it as mere compliment, which (by the bye) was not very ſurpriſing.

Shortly after the Colonel's return, the Nabob ſent him a very fine horſe, with a polite meſſage.

AUGUST 14.

This evening, a little before ſun-ſet, a veſſel was diſcovered in the offing.

AUGUST 15.

This forenoon two boats were perceived; they paſſed on to the ſouthward.

At four o'clock this afternoon, Colonel Campbell, at the Nabob's particular requeſt, waited upon his Highneſs, attended only by his Secretary. Returned a ſhort time after ſun-ſet.

This evening a ſhip appeared in the offing, ſuppoſed to be the veſſel that was yeſterday ſeen. At nine at night, a gun was fired, and blue lights burnt on three different baſtions of the upper fort, as a ſignal to the ſhip, which ſhe anſwered.

Another

Another veſſel having Engliſh colours, came to anchor two leagues to the northward of the fort.

AUGUST 16.

At ſun-riſe, a ſnow, under Engliſh colours, came to an anchor off the bar, one league diſtant. Two other veſſels were alſo diſcovered at day-light, one a ſhip, the other a grab, both of which, under Engliſh colours alſo, ſoon came to an anchor.

At nine o'clock the enemy ſent off a ſmall boat from the circular fort on board the veſſel neareſt ſhore. The meſſenger brought back a note for Colonel Campbell from the Commanding-Officer of the Mercury packet.

By the Nabob's permiſſion, a ſerjeant at noon was diſpatched on board for letters: He returned next morning.

A topſail veſſel was ſeen at ten o'clock this forenoon: She paſſed on to the ſouthward.

The Mercury packet at night weighed, and proceeded for Tillicherry.

AUGUST

AUGUST 17.

At ſun-riſe a ſnow was diſcovered with a preſs of ſail from the northward, under Engliſh colours. At noon ſhe came to an anchor. A ſerjeant was ſent on board, by the Nabob's permiſſion. She proved to be the Morning Star Company's cruiſer, with Brigadier-general Macleod and Staff on board.

AUGUST 18.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, the Briſtol and Iſis men of war came to anchor two leagues diſtant from the bar; and at noon the enemy reinforced all the guards ſtationed in their moſt advanced works.

The ſerjeant ſent yeſterday on board the newly arrived ſnow, returned this day at noon with a letter from Brigadier-general Macleod; and at four in the afternoon, Colonel Campbell, attended by ſome of the officers of his family, with the Nabob's conſent, went on board the Morning Star.

AUGUST 19.

At noon Colonel Campbell arrived on ſhore from the Morning Star.

This

This evening the Briſtol and Iſis, (having on board a detachment of Hanoverian troops from Madraſs, intended as a reinforcement to the garriſon of Mangalore), ſailed for Tillicherry.

AUGUST 20.

Brigadier-general Macleod, in the afternoon of this day, landed and took up his reſidence in the town of Mangalore, where, by the Nabob's directions, two houſes were provided for him and his family.

AUGUST 22.

In the orders of this day Brigadier-general Macleod acquainted the garriſon, that there was a fair proſpect of a ſpeedy releaſe of their companions who unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy before the ſiege; to effect which buſineſs he intimated, that he would himſelf leave the army for a ſhort time. The General's intention was to accompany the Nabob to Seringapatnam, to uſe his mediation in a treaty of peace. The Honourable India Company have reaſon to regret thoſe obſtacles

ſtacles which prevented the interpoſition of this accompliſhed officer. By him ſuch ſhameful conceſſions as thoſe which now reflect diſgrace and reproach on the Britiſh nation, never had been granted: Sacrifices ſo diſhonourable, had been rejected with contempt; the fame of the Engliſh had been ſtill unrivalled: The gallant garriſon of Mangalore, who, by their intrepidity and diſcipline, had baffled every effort of the enemy, had not then been left confined a prey to famine and diſeaſe, encompaſſed by thouſands of contemptible and treacherous foes, pleaſed with and exulting at their extreme wretchedneſs and miſery: With the ceſſation from hoſtilities, the fatigues and diſtreſſes of the garriſon had alſo ceaſed. How different the treatment they experienced!

AUGUST 25.

Began to purchaſe proviſions from the bezar for the Commiſſary's department, at moſt exorbitant rates.

SEPTEMBER 18.

An officer was diſpatched to Tillicherry for proviſions, the Nabob having agreed to permit

permit of their being landed: But, on the arrival of the ſupplies, his Highneſs uſed various pretences to prevent their admiſſion into the fort, and plainly diſcovered that his intention was to ſtarve the garriſon; for although his bezar furniſhed freſh meat and country arrack, yet the eſſential articles of a Sepoy's diet, rice, doll, (a ſpecies of pea) ghee (an indifferent kind of butter), &c. were not to be purchaſed, which made it neceſſary to break in upon our own ſtock, that by the articles of ceſſation ought to have remained untouched.

OCTOBER 3.

A principal civil ſervant of the Honourable Company's, arrived from Tillicherry, came on ſhore, and paid a viſit to the Nabob. The 6th he ſet out for Bombay, and had the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from his Highneſs that the ſupplies which were arrived from Tillicherry ſhould immediately be landed, and admitted into the fort.

Our excurſions from the garriſon began to be curtailed, and we met with much moleſtation and inſolence from the Nabob's Sepoys.

OCTO-

## October 9.

Brigadier-general Macleod finding his efforts to get the proviſions landed ineffectual, and the Nabob behaving otherwiſe inconſiſtently, and in a very equivocal manner, delaying, under various pretences, his journey to Seringapatnam, took his leave of the Nabob, and embarked for Tillicherry, to collect (as was ſuppoſed) a force equal to the relief of the garriſon, then on half allowance of ſalt proviſions. From the ſcarcity of firewood, directed to cook but once a-day; and not permitted to paſs beyond our advanced centinels.

## October 21.

Since the 9th inſtant the enemy have been buſily employed in repairing their old works, and erecting new batteries in every direction, which they very frequently attempted to do by ſtealth previous to Brigadier-general Macleod's departure. Few alterations could be made in our works for want of materials, and the neceſſary number of working parties.

The

The bezar not coming in regularly, and the troops rather clamorous, orders were given for two thirds allowance of rice to be iſſued to the garriſon.

NOVEMBER 5.

Yeſterday and this day a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, with heavy rain. All the huts and tents about the place were blown down, and other conſiderable damage done.

Intelligence was received (not officially) that Commiſſioners appointed from Madras, for concluding a treaty of peace with his Highneſs the Nabob, were on their way to Mangalore, and might ſhortly be expected to arrive.

NOVEMBER 12.

The troops being exceedingly diſcontented at their ſhort allowance of proviſions, and their frequent deſertions being attributed to that cauſe, it was found neceſſary to order full allowance of rice, which bore very hard upon our proviſions, then drawing to an end.

NOVEMBER 24.

At day-break two fleets of veſſels appeared, one from the northward, the other from the ſouthward, both ſtanding for this place. As the day advanced, more ſhips were ſeen, with a number of boats; and, in the afternoon, a great part were anchored in the road. We were confident that this was the long-wiſhed-for reinforcement, and that we ſhould be ſpeedily relieved. Every neceſſary arrangement was made in the garriſon to facilitate the landing of the troops, which we all waited for with the utmoſt anxiety and impatience. The ſhips of war took their ſtations ſo as to cover, in the moſt effectual manner, the boats employed on this ſervice. The garriſon lay on their arms: The ſignal was made that the troops would land to the ſouthward. They were diſcovered in the boats; every movement promiſed a ſpeedy attack. Confidence and joy appeared in every countenance. Even the poor, weak, emaciated convaleſcent, tottering under the weight of his firelock, boldly ſtood forth to offer what feeble aid his melancholy ſtate admitted of. But how great the

change! In a moment all was deſpair; every ſpirit was diſtreſſed. Our cool and intrepid Commander could ſcarce conceal from his deſponding troops his feelings on the occaſion. Full of indignation at ſuch ungenerous treatment, he lamented that the honourable rank which he bore in his Majeſty's ſervice ſubjected him to the orders of a ſet of men, who could ſo ſoon forget the eſſential ſervices rendered by the little army under his command, and abandon it to deſtruction. Every officer ſpoke mutiny; every ſoldier was outrageous. The poor feeble convaleſcent in ſilence crawled back to his hoſpital, to breathe its putrid air, and join his unfortunate expiring comrades in uttering curſes againſt thoſe in power who occaſioned their deplorable ſituation, and who were the cauſe of their untimely deaths.

It was agreed that the garriſon ſhould have a ſupply of one month's proviſion; but, on being examined, it was found to conſiſt of no more than twenty day's rice, and nearly one month's beef, arrack, and biſcuit. This great deficiency in the moſt eſſential article of our proviſions was truly alarming,

alarming, particularly as all our doll, ghee and ſalt, was expended; a very great ſcarcity of firewood; no kind of refreſhments for the officers allowed admittance into the fort; our hoſpitals crowded, on an improper diet; and the whole of our troops in a weakly ſtate. In this lamentable ſituation, moſt of the ſhips and veſſels got under way the 1ſt of December, and made ſail to the ſouthward. The veſſel on board which was Brigadier-general Macleod, ſeeming to be prepared to take her departure alſo, a ſignal was made from the garriſon, "that we were on bad terms with the Nabob, and wiſhed to be ſupported," and, afterwards, "that we could hold out "no longer." Both theſe ſignals being anſwered by the General's ſhip, and ſeen by the whole fleet, they continued their courſe; and, on the 2d of December, the General's veſſel, having firſt made the ſignal of "ſpeedy ſuccours arriving," made ſail to the ſouthward alſo.

## December 12.

A ſnow, under Engliſh colours, arrived from the ſouthward, and came to anchor

in the road. She made the ſignal of "ſpeedy ſuccours," and remained in that ſtation.

DECEMBER 20.

Our proviſions being nearly expended, only two thirds allowance was ordered to be iſſued to the garriſon. The ſcurvy began to make great havock amongſt the troops, ſeveral, both Europeans and Sepoys, dying daily of that diſorder. The Sepoys particularly were ſo much exhauſted by their ſcanty diet, that above half of them were in the hoſpital, numbers in a convaleſcent ſtate, and few able to do duty. During this diſtreſs, no bezar was furniſhed by the Nabob, a few days excepted, when his Highneſs did permit a ſmall quantity of doll, ghee and ſalt, to be ſent into the fort, which was bought up in an inſtant by our poor half-famiſhed Sepoys, at twenty times its value. This the Nabob did with a view to aſſert hereafter, that he had ſupplied the garriſon with theſe articles; as the reaſon his Highneſs aſſigned for not allowing doll, ghee, ſalt, &c. to be landed with the other proviſions, was, that

that his bezar would furniſh in abundance all thoſe trifling articles. But we had reaſon to repent the credulity of our friends.

## December 27.

A veſſel, on board of which was Brigadier-general Macleod's flag, with a ſnow in company, and five boats, came to anchor in the road; and, on the 31ſt, a ſupply of proviſions was permitted to be landed, conſiſting nearly of the ſame quantity of rice and biſcuit as before, but leſs beef and arrack. No refreſhments were landed for the officers, nor the leaſt intercourſe allowed between the veſſels and the garriſon, the proviſions which were landed being ſent in the Nabob's boats, and under charge ſolely of his own people, who attentively examined each article previous to its admittance. The garriſon, ſo far from conceiving this ſecond ſupply of proviſions as an alleviation to their ſufferings, were highly diſſatisfied and clamorous, and looked upon it as a moſt glaring inſult, inſomuch, that they were with difficulty perſuaded to lend their aſſiſtance to convey the proviſions to the Commiſſary's

ſtorehouſe. Colonel Campbell's repeated promiſes of relief, and his publiſhing in orders on the 26th inſtant, that his intelligence led him to believe, that above one third of the Nabob's army had joined that under the command of Brigadier-general Macleod, who was at that inſtant advancing to the relief of the garriſon, and at no great diſtance;—this piece of information being made public, the very day before Brigadier-general Macleod arrived by *ſea*, with only a *few boats*, gave the garriſon but a poor opinion of the authenticity of every the leaſt favourable piece of intelligence ever after, and cauſed much deſertion both amongſt the Europeans and Sepoys.

JANUARY 1, 1784.

At night Brigadier-general Macleod's veſſel and boats went off.

JANUARY 2.

Colonel Campbell acquainted the garriſon, that he had received a letter from Brigadier-general Macleod, ſaying, "That "nothing

" nothing could have prevented his more " effectually relieving the garriſon, but " the daily expectations of the arrival of " the Engliſh Commiſſioners appointed to " make peace with the Nabob."

The ſcurvy continued to rage with great violence amongſt the troops, and occaſioned frequent deaths: Many whoſe wounds had been healed broke out a-freſh, and the hoſpital, notwithſtanding our great decreaſe in numbers, was more crowded than during the ſiege. A very ſmall part of the laſt ſupply of ſalt-meat was eatable, and the biſcuit was full of vermin. The Europeans trafficked this bad ſalt proviſion for rice, with a very low caſt of Sepoys, who will eat the carcaſe of any animal, though in a ſtate of putrefaction.

JANUARY 12.

A veſſel, with Brigadier-general Macleod's pendant flying, came to anchor off the bar from the ſouthward. No ſignals were made.

JANUARY 13.

The General's ſhip, on the return of a boat which ſhe had diſpatched on ſhore, weighed, and made ſail to the northward.

JANUARY 23.

A council of war aſſembled this forenoon to deliberate on our preſent ſituation, conſiſting of

COLONEL CAMPBELL,

CAPTAINS { GRANT, STEWART, NAPIER, WOLSELEY, SPENS, SURTORIUS, NUGENT, DUNN.

JANUARY 25.

The council of war reſumed this afternoon.

JANUARY 26.

The deciſive moment ſeemed now to have arrived; our proviſions nearly at an end; firewood ſo ſcarce, that it was found neceſſary to pull down the Commiſſary's ſtorehouſe to procure a ſupply of that article;

ticle; the hoſpitals full; the troops in general in a weakly ſtate, quite worn out with fatigue, and the ſcantineſs of their food for the laſt four months paſt; their patience entirely exhauſted by frequent diſappointments; no room to hope for the ſmalleſt relief from any quarter; nor the leaſt knowledge what part of the coaſt Brigadier-general Macleod had ſailed to; the troops, eating horſes, frogs, dogs, crows, cat-fiſh, black gram, &c. in the utmoſt diſtreſs for every neceſſary of life. In this deplorable ſituation the council of war determined to propoſe terms of capitulation to the Nabob, and, at five o'clock in the evening, Colonel Campbell, accompanied by Captains Woleſley and Dunn, went out to the Nabob's Durbar in conſequence of the determination of the council of war. At nine at night the Colonel and Captains returned, the Nabob, with a few trifling exceptions, having agreed to every article propoſed as follows, viz.

A Council

A Council of War having judged it neceſſary to make propoſals of delivering the Fort to the Nabob, Colonel Campbell of the 42d regiment, commanding in the fort of Mangalore, went and propoſed the following Articles of Capitulation to his Highneſs; for the ſtrict performance of which articles they both pledge the public faith of their reſpective nations.

## ARTICLE I.

The fort of Mangalore to be delivered up to the Nabob, at the time hereafter ſpecified; but to be conſidered as given up for whatever fort in the Carnatic is ſtipulated as an exchange for it in the Articles of Peace now ſettling with the Commiſſioners.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE II.

The garriſon to march out with all the honours of war, two field-pieces in front, &c. at the time, and to the place, hereafter ſpecified. They are not to be conſidered as priſoners of war, but to embark

on

on board boats furniſhed by the Nabob; but ſhould there not be a ſufficiency of boats for this purpoſe, they are to be allowed to march to Tillicherry, with their guns, baggage, &c.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE III.

The Nabob to furniſh boats ſufficient for carrying all the ſick, public ſtores, private baggage, &c.: Theſe to be got ready with the utmoſt expedition. To aſſiſt in forwarding the embarkation, the Nabob to furniſh what biggarſis, &c. may be wanted for that purpoſe. The moment that all is got on board, they are to ſail by order from Colonel Campbell.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE IV.

All guns, mortars, military ſtores, &c. originally belonging to the company, to be embarked on board the above boats; and all guns, military ſtores, &c. belonging to the Nabob, to be left in the fort; for taking charge of which his Highneſs may

may ſend in a ſmall guard, with proper perſons to take an account of them.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE V.

The Nabob to furniſh the boats with four days proviſion, wood and water, according to the number each boat will hold; and, in caſe any troops march by land, he is to furniſh them regularly with proviſions, at the uſual allowance, while in his country.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE VI.

Should it be neceſſary for the troops to march by land, the Nabob to furniſh a ſufficient number of tents for them, with bullocks and laſcars to carry and pitch them. He will alſo furniſh gun-bullocks for the two field-pieces carried out with the troops, there being none in garriſon; likewiſe a large proportion of doolies (litters) to attend the troops on their march to Tillicherry.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE VII.

The uſual compliment of 56 rounds to be allowed to each of the field-pieces, and 50 rounds of muſket ammunition per man for the troops.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The flag ſhall be ſtruck, and the garriſon march out, as above ſpecified, as ſoon as the veſſels with the ſick, &c. have ſailed from the mouth of the harbour. They are to march to the beach, and there embark on board the boats provided for their reception. But ſhould it be neceſſary for them to go by land, they are to march to the northern banks of the ſouth branch of the river, where tents are to be pitched on a convenient ſpot, appointed by the Nabob, and boats to be immediately got ready for croſſing the light baggage and troops as ſoon as poſſible. The Nabob will alſo furniſh biggaries, tonies for croſſing the rivers, and every other aſſiſtance wanted. This to be conſidered in its fulleſt latitude, that there may be no impediment

ment to the troops during the whole courſe of the march.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE IX.

No private or public baggage of any kind whatever, to be ſearched or plundered.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE X.

The former iuhabitants of this place who have put themſelves under the Honourable Eaſt India Company's protection, and wiſh to go along with the troops, to be conſidered as followers of the army, and therefore not to be in the ſmalleſt reſpect moleſted.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Nabob will ſend what commandants he thinks neceſſary to ſettle all quarrels, irregularities, or diſturbances, and to ſee that every thing is regularly conducted, as purported in the above articles. All boats, bullocks, tents, laſcars, biggaries, doolies, &c. furniſhed by the Nabob, will be delivered over to them upon their arri-

val at Tillicherry, and the fulleſt ſatisfaction will be given for all irregularities committed by any of his Britannic Majeſty's, or the Honourable Eaſt India Company's troops, or their followers.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

## ARTICLE XII.

If the Nabob cannot furniſh boats ſufficient for every thing propoſed to be carried by the articles of capitulation, and as there are veſſels belonging to the Honourable Company arrived in the harbour, the Nabob's boats to be employed in carrying off the ſick, ſtores and baggage, to thoſe veſſels; after which are fully loaded, the Nabob's boats to be employed in carrying to Tillicherry what remains of the garriſon, ſtores and baggage, as purported in the foregoing articles.—Agreed to in its fulleſt latitude.

(Signed)

JOHN CAMPBELL, Colonel.

TIPPO SULTAN BAHADAR.

*Mangalore, 30th January* 1784.

(Tranſlated *literally* from the Mahrattah language.)

JA-

JANUARY 27.

Two veſſels appeared from the ſouthward, when Captains Wolſeley and Dunn were deputed to the Nabob, to endeavour to prevail on his Highneſs to allow a boat to be ſent off, which was complied with. Both the above Gentlemen went on board the Sullivan Eaſt Indiaman, where was Colonel Gordon, who commanded in Brigadier-general Macleod's abſence, he having ſailed for Bombay. Colonel Gordon's intention was to throw in another month's proviſion into the fort: But, previous to the propoſal of articles of capitulation to the Nabob, his Highneſs had declared to Colonel Campbell, that though at the earneſt requeſt of Brigadier-general Macleod he had admitted into the fort one month's proviſion more than the 3d article of ceſſation obliged him to, that for the future he was determined not to acquieſce in any ſimilar requiſition,—an indulgence we could not expect; but had finally reſolved to abide ſtrictly by the 3d article of ceſſation; conſequently not allow the admiſſion of any proviſions,

except

except what were purchaſed in his own bezar.

Colonel Gordon received from Captains Wolſely and Dunn every information he could deſire reſpecting the ſtate of the garriſon, and immediately diſpatched expreſſes to Cannanore and Tillicherry, for all the ſhipping and ſmall-craft that could be collected, in order to prevent any part of the garriſon's being neceſſitated to go by land to either of the above places.

JANUARY 30.

The troops this day began to embark on board the Sullivan Eaſt-Indiaman, Morning Star, Alfred and Ranger cruiſers, and a number of boats which came in from Cannanore. Thoſe fit for duty ſtood as follows:

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Lieutenants | 1 Drummer |
| 2 Serjeants | 7 Natives |
| 2 Corporals | 2 Syrangs |
| 2 Bombardiers | 8 Tindals |
| 5 Gunners | 47 Laſcars. |
| 9 Matroſſes | |

KING'S INFANTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Major of Brigade | 22 Serjeants |
| 5 Captains | 7 Drummers |
| 9 Lieutenants | 112 Rank & File. |
| 3 Enſigns | |

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Lieutenants | 1 Serjeant |
| 2 Enſigns | 18 Rank & File. |

BOMBAY SEPOY BATTALIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Maj. of Brig. | 7 Serjeants |
| 3 Captains | 127 Bl. non-co. of. |
| 19 Subalterns | 20 Drummers |
| 3 Blk Commandts. | 356 Sepoys. |
| 48 Black Officers | |

when the whole being on board, we weighed and ſtood to the ſouthward, and arrived at Tillicherry 4th February 1784.

Our

Our gallant Commander finding his health on the decline, was obliged to quit the army on the 19th of February, and proceed for Bombay, where he arrived the 13th of March 1784, and died of a conſumption the 23d of the ſame month, univerſally lamented.

To attempt a panegyric on this brave and noble officer would be to do his memory an injuſtice. I know not words ſufficiently ſtrong and expreſſive to convey an idea of his juſt merits: His brilliant actions ſpeak beſt for themſelves; and as long as the gallant defence of Mangalore is recorded in the annals of hiſtory, ſo long will our beloved Commander ſtand high on the liſt of thoſe Officers moſt diſtinguiſhed for their zeal, valour, and exemplary conduct.

# COLONEL CAMPBELL's ORDERS.

MANGALORE FORT, May 24, 1783.

THE fort being now cloſely inveſted, and the exertion of every perſon abſolutely neceſſary, the Commander in Chief wiſhing to ſhow lenity to all offenders belonging to the garriſon now confined, hoping they will take this opportunity of regaining their characters by their utmoſt exertions, pardons the crimes they have committed, and hereby orders them to be releaſed, and to return to their duty in their former ſtations. The black officers of the 3d battalion, now under an arreſt on ſuſpicion of cowardice during the attack of this place, are alſo pardoned, in hopes that they will regain their credit in the defence of it.

The defence of particular ſtations being now allotted to the reſpective corps, they will employ their time in ſtrengthening their

their poſts, by making proper banquettes, abbatis, and ditches, &c. in front of their reſpective poſts. The commanding officers of thoſe poſts will apply to the Engineer for what tools they may want, but muſt give poſitive orders reſpecting their being taken care of. Many fine wells being now diſcovered between the advanced battery and the ſhore, the orders formerly given relating to the tank to be again in force.

The Sepoys to build their huts between the walls of the fort and the fauſs-bray; and thoſe Sepoys only that are on duty to be in the covert-way; the others, when under arms in the morning, to man the fauſs-bray. At the part of the work where Lieutenant Diſney is poſted, the fauſs-bray being much lower than the covert-way, he will man the walls of the lower fort next the ſea and facing the gate with thoſe men not on duty, at the uſual hour of getting under arms in the morning.

Lieutenant Roſs, boat-maſter, is attached to the artillery: He will receive his orders from Captain Bowles. The Madras

Sepoys, and thoſe of the 8th battalion formerly ſent from the hill, to be quartered and do duty within the fort.

The Commander in Chief returns his thanks to Lieutenant Mackay of the royal navy, for the ſpirited offer he made of his ſervices to act with the artillery; to enable him to officiate in which line, he has alſo waved the rank of Captain, which his commiſſion entitles him to. His offer is with pleaſure accepted of. He is to rank as ſenior King's Lieutenant, and is appointed to take command of the advanced battery. He will receive pay and allowances as Lieutenant.

The troops for guard to parade in the upper fort this evening, at half paſt four o'clock.

MAY 25.—The Adjutant (or an officer for him) of each corps in the Honourable Company's ſervice, to attend the Brigade-major of the Bombay brigade, to receive orders, as ſoon as he informs them that the orders are iſſued. Shades for all centinels to be built by the different corps they belong to.

Copies

Copies of the indents of each corps for proviſions, as given in to the Commiſſary, called for the 22d inſtant, not yet being received, the commanding officers of corps are reminded of that order.

MAY 26.—A Captain for the day, in future, to mount at retreat beating: He will frequently go round the works during the night, and rectify all irregularities. All reports from the different guards will be made to him; and the Captain of the day will report to the Commander in Chief at day-break, and at the time he is relieved.

A working party from the Bombay brigade, conſiſting of 1 havildar, 2 naigs, and 40 Sepoys, to aſſemble to-morrow morning at ſun-riſe, at the uſual place of parade.

Four women from the 42d regiment, and five women from Captain Napier's corps, to attend the ſick in hoſpital. Six women to be attached to the King's hoſpital; three to the Company's.

No women to draw arrack in future, except thoſe who are employed in the

hoſpitals: They are alſo to receive full allowance of proviſions.

MAY 27.—As the Engineer's department will require every poſſible aſſiſtance with reſpect to labourers, the Commander in Chief will be obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who have not at preſent any employment for their biggaries, to order them to aſſemble in the upper fort every morning at ſun-riſe. They ſhall be regularly paid for their work, and ſhall alſo receive proviſions.

Several Europeans having been detected diſobeying the orders of the 20th inſtant, in reſpect to cleanlineſs, and having pleaded their ignorance of that order, the commanding officers of corps will take the neceſſary ſteps for having every man in their battalion or corps made acquainted with it, as the firſt offender will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed. The different corps of the Bombay brigade to be under arms at their alarm-poſts this evening at four o'clock, to inſpect a puniſhment. The Brigade-major of the Bombay troops to ſee the puniſhment put in execution, and explain to the

the different battalions the nature of the priſoner's crime.

A working-party from the Bombay brigade, conſiſting of 1 havildar, 1 naig, and 40 Sepoys, to parade to-morrow morning at ſun-riſe, at the uſual place.

After orders.—The working-party from the Bombay brigade, of 40 Sepoys, ordered to aſſemble at ſun-riſe to-morrow morning, to be augmented to 1 Subaltern, 1 ſubedar, 1 temidar, 2 havildars, 2 naigs, and 100 Sepoys, to be relieved at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and two o'clock in the afternoon, by a like number.

MAY 28.—Working parties to parade at the ſame hours to-morrow as was directed in yeſterday's general after orders.

MAY 29.—The ſhameful delay in collecting parties ordered to parade, has induced the Commander in Chief to deſire the Majors of Brigade to order the Adjutants of thoſe corps whoſe parties are not paraded at the hour appointed, immediately under an arreſt, that a ſtop may inſtantly be put to a neglect ſo detrimental to the ſervice.

When

When there is any extra party ordered to parade immediately, half an hour from the time of the orders being delivered will be allowed for its aſſembling.

One third of the garriſon will in future be conſtantly wanted for work. That third which is to go upon duty at night, to work in the morning, and to be relieved in ſix hours by the third off duty.

Captain Bowles being much employed in his own department, is not in future to take the general duty.

As the Engineer has a good deal of work for the troops, Colonel Campbell requeſts the officers will be ſo good as to ſend all their cooties, not already employed in the public ſervice, to the general parade to-morrow morning at day-break, that they may be employed in raiſing defences againſt muſketry on the towers. The Fort-adjutant will take charge of, pay, and victual them.

MAY 30.—The Commander in Chief is happy to obſerve the pleaſure with which the troops execute the different duties allotted them; and therefore, for their further

ther encouragement, now orders the Paymaſter to iſſue one month's pay to the whole garriſon. The commanding officers of corps will, at ſame time, give in to the Paymaſter an exact ſtate of the arrears due to their reſpective corps, that they may be cleared with, either by partial payments or in whole, as circumſtances will admit.

JUNE 4th.—All the men attached to the artillery to receive double pay; and a return of the deficiency of additional gunners to be immediately given in.

JUNE 7.—The officers commanding battalions and corps will regularly indent to the quartermaſters of brigades for ammunition whenever a freſh ſupply is neceſſary; and the adjutants will take particular care that none of their men go upon duty with bad ammunition.

The frequent deſertions amongſt the Sepoys leads the Commander in Chief to ſuſpect that there is ſomething or other diſſatisfies them. The commanding officers of corps and battalions will therefore aſſemble all the Sepoys under their command to hear what

what they have to ſay, and to take the opinions of the black officers and non-commiſſioned officers reſpecting it, that if there are any real grievances they may be inſtantly redreſſed. If they have not any to complain of, to acquaint all thoſe Sepoys who are too great cowards to fight in defence of their colours, their country, and their maſters, whoſe pay they have ſo long received, that, if they give in their names, they ſhall have permiſſion to join a ſet equally daſtardly and cowardly as themſelves, that none may remain in the fort but thoſe gallant men who deſpiſe danger, and can brave hardſhips; to ſuch every encouragement ſhall be given, and every attention paid, that our preſent ſituation admits of. No working parties to-morrow, that the Sepoys may be collected, and the orders literally and pointedly explained; a circumſtance that the Commander in Chief hopes, if not formerly, may in future be ſtrictly attended to. After the above enquiry has been made, the commanding officers will take the trouble to call at Head-Quarters with their black commandants, and report the anſwer.

The

The commanding officers of corps will diminiſh their guards ſo as not to mount more than one third of their effectives, diminiſhing thoſe poſts moſt that are of leaſt conſequence.

All camp-colour-men to do duty, and as few orderlies to be allowed in the different battalions as poſſible.

At ſun-ſet every evening, a patrole, conſiſting of 1 ſerjeant, 1 corporal, 8 privates; 1 havildar, 1 naig, 10 Sepoys, to be ſent from the guard of Europeans at the eaſt-gate, and from the main-guard, to the low ground on the right of the caſk-battery, in order to ſend in all ſoldiers and Sepoys they may find there not belonging to the guard; after which conſtant patroles are to be ſent every half hour from tower to tower in the outworks, beginning from the right of the eaſt-gate. They are to take up, and ſend to the main-guard, all perſons they may meet on their rounds not upon duty.

The Commander in Chief's thanks are given to Lieutenant Mackay for his vigilance and activity laſt night, which was a great means of ſaving the battery when attacked. The Colonel was likewiſe pleaſed

ſed to ſee the garriſon ſo alert in getting under arms.

JUNE 8.—All ſubaltern officers attached to Lieutenant Mackay's battery, to be under his command while there.

JUNE 9.—The guards in future not to mount till ſix o'clock; and all officers commanding guards and out-poſts to embrace the firſt fair moment, after mounting, to poſt their men in the different poſitions neceſſary to take in caſe of an attack from any quarter, pointedly explaining to the men their reaſons for thoſe different poſitions, which will make them, as well as the officers, perfectly maſters of what they are about, and, by that means, avoid the noiſe and confuſion that muſt otherwiſe happen on thoſe occaſions. For the purpoſe of ſecuring the flanks of thoſe battalions in the fauſs-bray, the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers will, when they fall in at their alarm-poſt, form a face to the right ſo as to flank the whole ſouthern curtain; the 8th battalion in like manner upon their left flanking the northern curtain. The

principal

principal attention of the 1ſt battalion of Sepoys to be in ſupporting the eaſt-gate and defending the ditch.

The battalions to be practiced every fair morning in the different modes of defence their alarm-poſts require; that of reſerving their fire, and charging their bayonets, ought to be practiced upon all occaſions, and every means taken to give the Sepoys confidence in that weapon, being almoſt the only one that a ſoldier ought to truſt in; that of firing without a poſitive order from an officer, he being the only judge when it is proper, ſhould be entirely aboliſhed, and ought to be deſpiſed, being practiced by no troops but ſuch a cowardly ſet as we have now to deal with.

The Chief Engineer having reported to the Commander in Chief, that his tilers, and other people belonging to him, are carried away by force from the work they are ſet about, to repair officers barracks, &c. the Colonel deſires that the officers will not countenance ſuch irregularities; but when any of the Engineer's people are wanted, a proper application may be made for them to the Chief Engineer, who

will readily give every aſſiſtance in his power. Two pioneers from each of the corps of Sepoys to attend the Quarter-maſter of that brigade.

The Colonel is ſurpriſed to find, that the orders reſpecting the iſſuing of one month's pay to the troops have not been complied with by any corps but Captain Napier's and Lieutenant Diſney's. All other corps are therefore ordered to ſend in their abſtracts immediately to the Pay-maſter. The different corps will likewiſe give in abſtracts for the uſual allowance given to the troops on the King's birth-day.

JUNE 11.—The additional gunners from the 42d regiment and Captain Napier's corps will join their battalions. The recruits of the Bombay regiment are to ſupply their places.

The violence of the weather affecting the out-works every night, the officers and non-commiſſioned officers commanding the different guards will every morning, at ſun-riſe, report to the Captain of the day the damage done within their reſpective diſtricts, who will acquaint the Chief

Chief Engineer in writing therewith, that it may be repaired in time.

JUNE 12.—The black commandant of the 8th battalion of Sepoys having this day waited upon the Commander in Chief, by the deſire of all the black officers of the 1ſt and 8th battalions, expreſſing their knowledge of the many works that are requiſite for the defence of this place, and the few people there are to execute them, had therefore deſired him to offer their ſervices in digging deep trenches round each of the principal out-works, which will effectually prevent the enemy's mining in thoſe quarters; the Colonel highly approves of ſo laudable and ſpirited a propoſal, and thankfully accepts of their meritorious offer. He will order the lines to be marked out, and acquaint them when it will be neceſſary for them to begin; and will likewiſe be happy in giving them every aſſiſtance in his power.

The ſcarcity of beef now renders it neceſſary for the troops to be put upon half allowance: The Commiſſary will there-

fore only iſſue it at that rate till further orders.

JUNE 14.—The Commander in Chief was much pleaſed with the ſpirit and regular behaviour of both the ſoldiers and Sepoys that compoſed the party which made the ſally this morning upon the enemy's trenches, and particularly that of the ſerjeant who commanded it. He aſſures the troops, that on all ſervices whatever, ſuch cool, ſteady, and regular conduct not only enſures ſucceſs, but muſt in a great meaſure prevent the loſs always ſuſtained from a contrary conduct.

JUNE 15.—The Commander in Chief offers his hearty thanks to both the officers and ſoldiers who ſo gallantly ſignalized themſelves in completely executing the important ſervice they were employed on. His particular thanks are due to Captains Grant and Dunn, who commanded the ſeparate parties: The inferior officers in their reſpective ſtations, highly merit his ſingular notice.

He felt great pleaſure (being a ſpectator) at the cool, ſteady, and regular behaviour of

of that detachment under the command of Captain Dunn, as well in retiring as advancing.

He is extremely ſorry to underſtand from Captain Grant, that the detachment of the King's troops under him behaved ſo irregularly, and ſo much from under command, that had they met with more reſiſtance, it might have occaſioned the failure of the expedition. The Colonel is apt to ſuſpect, that ſuch unſteady and irregular behaviour muſt proceed from fear, and can look upon thoſe who behaved as repreſented in no other light than that of cowards. Their officers know them, and of courſe will take proper notice of them until an opportunity offers for their regaining their characters. The ſhameful behaviour of theſe Europeans, honours the Sepoys under the command of Lieutenant Buchanan and Enſign Rodwell with the principal merit of the ſucceſs of the attempt.

The behaviour of Iſaac Izrael, the havildar, who commanded the advanced guard of Sepoys in Captain Dunn's detachment, was ſo gallant, and in every reſpect ſo highly proper, that the Commander in Chief

 ſtrongly

ſtrongly recommends to Captain Bowles, commanding the Bombay brigade, to appoint him a ſupernumerary temidar, and to ſucceed to the firſt vacancy. The Colonel aſſures him his recommendation for the confirmation of this appointment ſhall be ſtrongly ſupported.

It is recommended to all officers to make themſelves perfect maſters of the ſituation of the enemy's works, the ground round, and the roads leading to them, that ſhould it be the lot of any particular individual to be ſent on a like ſervice in future, he may be the better able to regulate his conduct, and by that means be more likely to enſure ſucceſs with leaſt loſs.

JUNE 17.—In future, no centinels to be poſted in the day time but in the towers.

JUNE 18.—From the great expenditure of ammunition, it is imagined that careleſsneſs has been the occaſion of it. The troops are therefore cautioned to be particularly attentive to the preſervation of it, and to keep it as free from rain as poſſible. The muſket balls of all cartridges damaged

to

to be given to the quartermaſters of corps, as alſo all muſket balls that may be found by ſoldiers or Sepoys.

JUNE 19.—The artillery-men formerly attached to the guns in the upper fort having now no duty to do, Captain Bowles will order them to take their tour of duty in the out-works, reſerving a ſufficient number for the mortars. And thoſe Sepoys acting as additional artillery-men, that he has not any occaſion for, he will order to join their battalions, giving each a certificate, that they may draw the ſtated allowance for that ſervice.

JUNE 20.—The Commander in Chief was much ſurpriſed this day to underſtand, that, notwithſtanding the repeated and pointed injunctions reſpecting the general orders of the day being regularly read, and particularly explained to both ſoldiers and Sepoys, that even officers were ignorant of orders iſſued two days ago. He therefore aſſures the officers (but hopes that they nor any others will again be guilty of the ſame neglect), that ſhould the like a ſecond time

happen, they may depend on being put under an arreſt for diſobedience of orders, the fault reſting ſolely with themſelves.

He alſo thinks it proper to mention, that the utmoſt alertneſs is abſolutely neceſſary to be obſerved by thoſe troops on duty; and hopes that the commanding officers of corps have both the officers and men of their reſpective battalions in ſuch a ſituation as to be ready to turn out on the ſhorteſt notice.

The Colonel likewiſe deſires, that the whole troops may be pointed in being at their alarm-poſts at, or rather before, the hour appointed. Should it rain at that time, the troops may ſit in their huts with their arms in their hands, unleſs in caſe of an alarm.

The bullocks now remaining, to be reſerved for the uſe of the hoſpital; and the troops doing duty to receive half allowance of ſalt proviſions every ſecond day. The different corps to indent to the Commiſſary for tobacco, at the rate of half a ſeer for a Sepoy or laſcar.

The

The officer of the main-guard conſtantly to make a written report to the Captain of the day on being relieved.

JUNE 22.—The following rules to be obſerved by the garriſon in caſe a flag of truce appears in the enemy's lines.—The commanding officer in front of whoſe poſt it appears, is inſtantly to acquaint the Commander in Chief therewith, and to ſhew a white flag, ſignifying to the enemy that it is obſerved. Should the flag of truce attempt to advance, he is to make ſignals for them not to come beyond their own lines, which ſhould they not obſerve, he is to enforce by firing a muſket in the air over the flag. From the time the flag ſhews itſelf till it is anſwered and returns to its lines, no perſon is to fire a ſhot from any quarter; and all officers and non-commiſſioned officers commanding poſts in the out-works, muſt be anſwerable that they do not allow any perſon whatever to be gazing over the works in their charge; and the ſentinels poſted on the ramparts to allow no perſon to come near their poſts, or to look over any part

of the works, until the flag has received its anſwer and returned. The perſon ſent out to meet the flag, will act according to the inſtructions he receives. If to bring in the flag, to meet it half way towards the enemy's works, blindfold the perſon, and bring him to Head-quarters, without allowing any perſon to ſpeak to him, and ſending back all the other attendants to their lines. If his inſtructions are to diſmiſs him, he will of courſe give the perſon carrying the flag his anſwer, and return him to his lines.

A childiſh cuſtom having been practiſed by part of this garriſon, of ſpeaking and making ſignals to the enemy over the walls, which is not treating them with proper contempt, and conſequently demeaning ourſelves, ſuch unbecoming practices are therefore abſolutely forbid.

No ſoldiers or Sepoys to be allowed to go up the ſteps on either ſide the outer ſea-gate, unleſs duty calls them there: And the guard poſted in the tower to the left of the outer eaſt-gate, is to allow none to paſs that way along the covert-way: Nor is the guard in the ſouth-weſt tower

of

of the covert-way to ſuffer any to paſs that way towards the outer ſea-gate. Theſe orders to be ſtrictly attended to. The officers and non-commiſſioned officers at thoſe poſts muſt be anſwerable for any neglect that happens in future.

Brigade-major Wolſeley for the future will take his duty in the line as Captain.

JUNE 23.—That the troops may be better acquainted with, and get ſooner to their alarm-poſts, the officers commanding battalions will allot particular companies, or particular men, as they judge moſt proper, for the different ſtations in their poſts, where thoſe companies or men ſo ſtationed are inſtantly to fly on the ſmalleſt alarm, without waiting either for their officers, or the parading of their companies. By this means that confuſion almoſt unavoidable in a dark night, will be in a great meaſure rectified. Each individual alſo, knowing his own ground, will, if a banquette is neceſſary, raiſe one for himſelf. If he finds himſelf too high, or too much expoſed, will naturally lower it.

All

All the troops to be cautioned againſt expoſing themſelves to the enemy's muſketry when they go to waſh, or bring water from below the caſk-battery. They muſt keep cloſe under the hill, where they will be covered from the enemy who fire from above.

JUNE 27.—Some damaged muſket-cartridges having been iſſued to the troops, the commanding officers of corps will have the ammunition of their reſpective battalions particularly examined; and all that is found not to be in a perfect good ſtate to be re-placed before guard-mounting this evening.

JUNE 28.—A number of Europeans having been wounded from their expoſing themſelves in firing at the enemy, all officers and non-commiſſioned officers commanding guards, are not to poſt any European ſentinels during the day, and to be anſwerable that they do not idly expoſe themſelves. The Europeans themſelves ought to recollect, that the bayonet is the ſervice required of them, and that they demean themſelves by firing at ſuch a daſtardly

tardly ſet. As fire-wood is now become a very ſcarce article, and the expenditure in the preſent mode much greater than if regularly ſerved to the troops, the quarter maſters of brigades will immediately collect, and lodge in the upper fort, as much wood as poſſible; but not to iſſue it till further orders. Whenever a freſh ſupply of muſket-ammunition is ſerved, either to the troops or to particular poſts, each box to be immediately examined and tried. Whatever part is found bad or damp to be inſtantly returned, and good ammunition to be ſent in its room. The Quarter-maſter will embrace the firſt good weather to air all his ammunition.

Thoſe men of the Bombay regiment attached to Captain Napier's corps, to do duty with the artillery till further orders. Captain Napier will ſend them immediately to Captain Bowles, that they may be appointed to their ſtations.

JUNE 29.—The burying-place in future, to be the low ground between the Ram Tower and the caſk-battery.

No

No out-ſentinels to pay any compliments to officers paſſing, but conſtantly to ſtand with their faces towards the enemy.

The 8th battalion to ſupply the place of Lieutenant Diſney's corps in the lower fort, and to furniſh the guard for the outer ſea-gate and ſouth-weſt tower in the covert-way.

Returns of the number of men in each corps, as well Europeans as Sepoys, who underſtand making up muſket-cartridges, to be given in to Major of Brigade Wolſeley this evening, and the Sepoys to be cautioned againſt unneceſſarily expending their ammunition.

JULY 1.—The Commander in Chief underſtanding that the orders of the day are not regularly ſhewn to the officers of the 8th battalion of Sepoys, and that thoſe officers on duty are ſometimes not relieved till ſeven o'clock at night (ſome of the Sepoys of that battalion mounted guard yeſterday evening without good flints and a proper ſupply of ammunition) deſires that Lieutenant —— will be more pointed in regulating the duty of that battalion.

JULY 4.—The artillery-men and additional gunners to be immediately provided with ſmall arms; and a return of thoſe not now ſtationed to any guns or mortars to be given in to Brigade-major Wolſeley at five o'clock this evening.

The Commander in Chief is ſorry to underſtand, that the naig and ſix Sepoys ſtationed in the covert-way, near where the enemy made the aſſault laſt night, gave way, and, like cowards, retired in great confuſion, without making any reſiſtance. From the known ſpirit and bravery of the 8th battalion, to which this party belonged, he hopes the whole battalion will conſider it as an injury to them, and treat the culprits with that diſdain that cowardice merits, till by future good conduct they retrieve their characters. He is much more hurt at the infamous and daſtardly conduct of the corporal and ſix Europeans ſtationed near the mine, who, notwithſtanding the ſpirited exertions of Lieutenant Boyce to get them to advance with fixed bayonets, which would effectually, in that ſituation, have made them an overmatch for any body of the enemy they could

could meet, got into confuſion, and began loading their arms, a ſure ſign of cowardice in Europeans, whoſe ſole truſt ought to be in the bayonet. As the corporal is no longer worthy of wearing a knot which merit alone entitled him to, he is hereby reduced to ſerve as private in the ranks, not to be re-inſtated until, by gallant conduct in future, he convinces his officers and brother ſoldiers that he merits that name, and their countenance. He has no doubt but the corps will treat the whole party with proper contempt. The Commander in Chief, with great ſatisfaction, returns his thanks to the troops on duty and ſtationed at the eaſt-gate, for their ſpirited conduct and alacrity in getting to their alarm-poſts when the attack was made this morning. His particular acknowledgements are due to Lieutenant Ralſton and the guard that ſupported, for their ſpirited and gallant attack upon the aſſailants, whom they obliged to retreat with conſiderable loſs, after they had got poſſeſſion of the tower. The eaſe with which the enemy were repulſed, will certainly convince the troops of the ſtrength

of this ſituation, and the deſpicable ſet they have to deal with.

The Colonel being informed that it is a practice amongſt the Sepoys to throw out half of the powder of their cartridges, the commanding officers of battalions will take every poſſible means to put a ſtop to ſo ſhameful a cuſtom, by aſſuring the Sepoys, that the cartridges are by no means too large, and that the damp weather greatly adds to their weakneſs; acquainting them at ſame time, that any one diſcovered in future committing this fault ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

The working parties being now very ſmall, the Colonel requeſts that all coolies the Gentlemen can poſſibly ſpare may be ſent to the Engineer, with the number each officer ſends as conſtant labourers.

JULY 6.—The Commander in Chief, at the ſame time that he laments the loſs of thoſe brave officers and men who have fallen this day, feels great ſatisfaction in the behaviour of the troops that were engaged. He returns his thanks to Lieutenant Rattray and the brave fellows he commanded, for

for ſo expeditiouſly and effectually executing the ſervice they were ſent on; and offers to Captain Dunn his acknowledgements for the ſervices he rendered in ſo ſpeedily and gallantly ſupporting Lieutenant Rattray.

All the other officers and troops concerned, may be aſſured he is ſenſible of their merit. He felt great pleaſure in obſerving that zealous eagerneſs through the whole to engage the enemy, and particularly that they put ſo much confidence in the bayonet, the only ſure means by which in that ſituation they could have maintained their poſt.

Thoſe coolies who are employed in the ſervice of the Engineer, and who remain conſtantly with him, the Colonel promiſes, that ſhould any of them be diſabled in the ſervice by wounds, to have them made the ſame allowance for life as Sepoys in a ſimilar predicament.

JULY 9.—The ground on which the 1ſt battalion of Sepoys is at preſent hutted, being much expoſed to rockets, &c. thoſe Gentlemen who have horſes in the ditch upon the left of the eaſt-gate, will have

have them removed as ſpeedily as poſſible, that it may be occupied by the 1ſt battalion.

JULY 11.—Exact returns of the duty-men in each battalion of Sepoys, with the number each mounts daily, to be given in this evening preciſely at five o'clock, to the Major of Brigade of the Honourable the Company's troops.

The 1ſt battalion of Sepoys being now ſo much reduced by the late caſualties which have happened that it cannot furniſh the neceſſary guards for their preſent poſt, it will therefore remove to the ground occupied by the 8th battalion of Sepoys to-morrow morning; and the 8th battalion will take up the 1ſt battalion's ground.

Lieutenant Riddle, commanding at the caſk-battery, will conſider himſelf entirely under the command of Captain Dunn (except where the Captain for the day's duty interferes), and will make all his reports accordingly.

JULY 12.—The Commander in Chief is ſorry to be under the neceſſity of order-

ing Lieutenant ——, though wounded, under arreſt, for allowing himſelf to be ſurpriſed, and for quitting his poſt with his whole party without orders. Captain Wolſeley's ſpirited behaviour in regaining that poſt, and ſo gallantly maintaining it for a conſiderable time, with only one European, (Ferrall, private in the 100th regiment), and one havildar [Eſnagee Got Naig, of the 3d battalion of Sepoys], demands his ſincere thanks. The European he recommends to the firſt vacant knot in his corps; the havildar to the firſt commiſſion of temidar.

Though the Colonel highly diſapproves of Lieutenant ——'s conduct in quitting *his* poſt, he at the ſame time exculpates Lieutenant Walker from any ſhare of blame, though reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning his poſt, having ſent in wounded the greater part of his men, and the few that remained being ſo much bruiſed, that every effort of Lieutenant Walker could not induce them to continue at their ſtations.

Captain Nugent will take command of the lower fort during Captain Napier's indiſpoſition.

JULY 13.—The commanding officers of corps will indent to the Commiſſary for tobacco, at the rate of half a ſeer per man, for their effectives only. Thoſe men diſcharged from the hoſpitals, after having done two days duty, will be entitled alſo to the above allowance.

JULY 18.—The Commander in Chief is ſorry to have omitted in yeſterday's orders the thanks due to Lieutenant Gilkennet and Enſign Reed, and thoſe troops under their command, for their gallant and ſteady behaviour in maintaining their reſpective poſts when attacked by the enemy. He is at the ſame time concerned to find, that the conduct of moſt of the ſoldiers (if they deſerve that name) of the 42d regiment, at Enſign Reed's poſt, was ſo ſhamefully backward and daſtardly, as to be afraid to face the few of the cowardly enemy that came into our trenches; a ſituation where three Europeans were equal to all that could oppoſe them. And underſtanding that the corporal of that party behaved, if poſſible, worſe than the private men, he is therefore reduced, until future

good conduct again, recommends him to be reinſtated.

In conſequence of intelligence received this day of the approach of reinforcements from different quarters to this garriſon, a ſalute will be fired to-morrow at noon, from the field pieces in the upper fort.

JULY 19.—The troops in the upper fort will parade at noon on the weſtern curtain, in order to give three cheers after the ſalute is fired.

The troops in the lower fort will parade alſo on their W. curtain at ſame time.

The three battalions of Sepoys are to aſſemble at their different alarm-poſts, at the hour above mentioned.

JULY 22.—A ceſſation of arms having taken place for the ſpace of two days from this date, the troops are hereby informed, that all firing and works are to ceaſe during that time.

The commanding officers of guards and poſts will give the earlieſt information to the Commander in Chief if the enemy are obſerved to tranſgreſs in this particular,

and

and the whole of this garriſon are ſtrictly to obſerve the order of the 22d of June, reſpecting their conduct during flags of truce.

JULY 24.—The Commander in Chief hopes, that though a ceſſation from hoſtilities at preſent ſubſiſts, that all the outpoſts are not leſs upon their guard than formerly, and that the reſt of the garriſon continue ſtrictly to adhere to the orders formerly iſſued, and are equally ready to fly to their reſpective poſts upon the leaſt alarm, which the treachery of our enemies gives us hourly reaſon to expect, and againſt which we cannot be too well prepared.

JULY 29.—The Commander in Chief is much ſurpriſed to find, that Sepoys, who have ſo gallantly gone through all the dangers and fatigues of a tedious ſiege, ſhould be deſerting at a time when reinforcements, from different quarters, are actually on their way, daily expected, and muſt ere long arrive to our relief,—when the enemy's force is undoubtedly reduced, by the French troops being withdrawn from their

army, and when the weather is becoming ſo moderate as to render duty to ſuch good troops a pleaſure.

He underſtands they have got an idea that the fort is to be delivered up, and the garriſon made priſoners. He aſſures them it is not to be the caſe: So far from it, he conſiders the fort as tenable for two months longer againſt the enemy we have to deal with; and even then (being determined never to give it up, and having the greateſt confidence in the reſolute bravery of the garriſon) he truſts, that ſhould the enemy make an attempt to ſtorm, they would be repulſed with a very conſiderable loſs. He cautions the Sepoys againſt being inveigled away by any promiſes the enemy may make them; and deſires that the commanding officers of the different poſts will not only give, but ſee obeyed alſo, the ſtricteſt orders to prevent that intercourſe which at preſent ſubſiſts between our troops and thoſe of the enemy, by punctually attending to the orders of the 22d of June, which, he is ſorry to obſerve, many of the officers have of late paid ſo little attention to, even in their own

own conduct. Where a perſon could not with ſafety ſhew himſelf during the continuance of hoſtilities, he ought not now. And inſtead of making the enemy's conduct an excuſe for infringing the orders, we ought to conſider them in their true light, a lawleſs banditti, to whom we ſhould ſhew the example, and oblige them to follow it, firſt by ordering them down, and ſhould they ſtill perſiſt, by firing over their heads; ſhould this not be ſufficient, to fire directly at them.

Having ſo fully explained in this, and in the order of the 22d of June, the conduct to be obſerved by the garriſon during a ceſſation of hoſtilities occaſioned by flags of truce, or from other cauſes, the Colonel is determined to puniſh with ſeverity the firſt perſon found guilty of a breach of them, either during the preſent ceſſation of arms, or at any future period.

All the men off duty belonging to the different battalions to be paraded, and this order diſtinctly explained to them. At the ſame time the order of the 22d of June to be again explained. Commanding officers of corps to be particularly careful that they

are alſo made known to all the men on duty, and to thoſe diſcharged from the hoſpital, the very firſt opportunity.

AUGUST 2.—Captain Napier having returned himſelf fit for duty, he will reſume the command of the lower fort.

A detachment of 1 Subaltern, 3 ſubedars, 5 temidars, 1 ſerjeant, 7 havildars, 7 naigs, 4 drummers, and 100 Sepoys, from the 1ſt grenadier battalion, to be in readineſs on the ſhorteſt notice to mount guard in the enemy's trenches. As Captain Dunn may find it neceſſary to take many men off duty, he will as ſoon as poſſible acquaint the Major of Brigade with their number, that they may immediately be relieved by the 1ſt and 8th battalions.

This detachment to be formed of picked men from the grenadier corps, and to be in every reſpect as neat and clean as poſſible. The other battalions will take this duty in rotation: They will therefore take care to reſerve their beſt men for that purpoſe.

Two Britiſh officers being required by the Nabob as hoſtages to enforce the articles

ticles agreed upon by the Commander in Chief and the Nabob previous to a ceſſation of arms taking place, and the Colonel having conſented thereto, he wiſhes volunteers for this duty, one Subaltern from his Majeſty's, and one Subaltern from the Honourable the Company's troops. If there are not volunteers, the firſt Subaltern for duty in the 42d regiment, and the firſt Subaltern for duty in the Honourable the Company's troops, will conſider themſelves for the above duty, to be warned this evening before guard-mounting. They are to remain at Mangalore with the commanding officer of the French troops, under his particular care.

Volunteers for this duty will ſend in their names immediately to Brigade-major Wolſeley. The ſtaff officers not to be included.

AUGUST 4.—As a party of the Nabob's Sepoys are to be admitted into the fort, the Colonel deſires that the troops may be particularly attentive with regard to their conduct reſpecting them, and hopes they may

may not have any juſt cauſe of complaint during their continuance.

A ceſſation of arms having taken place, they are to be conſidered and treated, for the preſent, as friends.

AUGUST 5.—Abſtracts of arrears of pay due to the troops, to be immediately ſent in to the Paymaſter, in compliance with former general orders.

AUGUST 6.—The Colonel underſtanding that ſeveral Sepoys went yeſterday as far as the enemy's bezar, poſitively forbids ſuch irregular proceedings. At the ſame time informs the garriſon, that a large bezar will be eſtabliſhed immediately, cloſe to the fort, under proper regulations.

As both ſoldiers and Sepoys have during the ſiege, behaved ſo well, the Colonel would be ſorry that they ſhould now, from an exceſs of irregularities, oblige their officers to bring them to puniſhment and diſgrace, which will undoubtedly be the caſe, if, when every proper indulgence is allowed them, they diſobey thoſe rules which are neceſſary for good order and diſcipline.

AUGUST

AUGUST 7.—The Chief Engineer will immediately collect all the timber, planks, &c. that belong to him, now appropriated to the purpoſe of bomb-proofs, &c.; and the officers will take notice not to interrupt his men in the execution of this order.

A detachment from the 1ſt battalion of Sepoys, conſiſting of 1 Subaltern, 3 temidars, 5 havildars, 6 naigs, 4 drummers, 60 Sepoys, to parade this evening at four o'clock, to relieve the detachment of the 1ſt grenadiers now in the enemy's trenches. —There not being any Subaltern in the firſt battalion of Sepoys ſufficiently verſed in the country language, Lieutenant Ward will take the command of them.

AUGUST 8.—No perſon whatever to go without the lines of this garriſon till a general permiſſion is granted in orders.

AUGUST 9.—All the Europeans of the different guards to be withdrawn at ſeven o'clock every morning, and half of the Sepoys.

AUGUST 10.—The 8th battalion of Sepoys to furniſh, for the relief of the 1ſt battalion

battalion now in the enemy's trenches, 1 Subaltern, 3 temidars, 5 havildars, 6 naigs, 4 drummers, 60 Sepoys; to parade to-morrow morning preciſely at half after ſeven o'clock. Lieutenant Home will take the command of this detachment.

All the men belonging to the Bombay regiment to be immediately embodied, and the commanding officers of the Bombay brigade will pleaſe to give the neceſſary orders for the diſcipline of the recruits of that corps.

AUGUST 15.—The troops may now paſs freely, without the lines: But as without regulations, and they ſtrictly adhered to, a bad uſe may be made of that indulgence, the Commander in Chief deſires that no more of any one battalion be allowed to go without the lines than *thirty* ſoldiers or Sepoys: Four black officers, with 4 havildars, 4 naigs, and 1 drummer, attached to this number: To the Europeans, 3 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer. The corps whoſe numbers are ſmall to be regulated by the ſame proportions. The whole to be dreſſed as neat and clean, and

and as much like ſoldiers as poſſible, with their ſide arms only; each of thoſe to have a written paſs, ſigned by the adjutant of the battalion, the date and name to be put on the back, ſo that the ſame paſs may anſwer for a conſiderable time. Theſe parties to parade every morning at troop-beating, and to be minutely examined by their reſpective adjutants. Any ſoldier or Sepoy found improperly dreſſed, to be returned to his quarters, and another ordered in his room. The paſſes to be delivered to the party, after being reviewed, and to be returned to the ſerjeant-major at retreat-beating, who will immediately deliver them to the adjutant: And all abſentees to be reported, if not returned at evening gun-firing.

The officers and non-commiſſioned officers to be anſwerable for the good behaviour of the detachment: And if any ſoldier or Sepoy belonging to it attempts to ſell or give away his paſs, without permiſſion from the commanding officer of his corps, he will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed.

The 1ſt article of ceſſation reſpecting the diſpoſition of the troops, points out the

the ſhore as the route they are to take, in their excurſions they are therefore literally to adhere to it.

The officers having permiſſion to take any route, will alſo attend to what is mentioned reſpecting examining the enemy's lines, and avoid as much as poſſible giving the leaſt cauſe of ſuſpicion or offence.

The Colonel would wiſh that each corps ſhould always have one third of their men in the garriſon, excluſive of thoſe upon duty; and whatever orderlies, &c. attend thoſe officers who go without the lines, will take care always to return at the ſame time the officers do over whom they mount.

From the great indulgence allowed by the Nabob to this garriſon, the Colonel hopes they will convince his Highneſs that they merit it, as well as they do the great praiſe he gives them, for their gallant behaviour in the defence of this place.

All work being now ſet aſide, and moſt of the men off duty in the day-time, commanding officers of corps will immediately eſtabliſh the neceſſary drills, and in a little time the Colonel will endeavour

to

to have ground allowed for the exerciſing and manœuvring of a whole battalion; and he expects to ſee every ſoldier and Sepoy dreſſed as clean and as much like ſoldiers as the ſituation of their clothes and quarters will admit. Thoſe off duty, when walking about the garriſon, are conſtantly to wear their ſide arms; the appearance of the men will evidently ſhew the attention paid them by their reſpective officers.

As a bezar will be eſtabliſhed this day on the covert-way to the weſt of the fort, all the troops not having paſſes are poſitively forbid, on pain of ſevere puniſhment, to paſs the out-poſts, except thoſe attending as orderlies, &c: And to prevent any others having the ſmalleſt excuſe for being beyond the out-poſts without a paſs, even thoſe men who carry proviſions for the guard in the enemy's trenches, are to have paſſes from their reſpective adjutants.

The commanding officer of the out-poſt will examine every paſs; and if any forgeries are diſcovered, he will inſtantly confine the perſon preſenting them, and ſend him priſoner to the main-guard. The ſurgeons muſt alſo regulate their hoſpitals,

ſo as no breach of the above orders can happen in their department. They may ſign paſſes for thoſe under their particular charge.

AUGUST 18.—None of the troops to go without the works of the garriſon till further orders.

AUGUST 19. — On Brigadier-general Macleod's landing to-morrow, a ſalute of 19 guns will be fired from the garriſon.

Colonel Campbell underſtanding from the Nabob, that the reaſon of the troops being ſtopped from going without the lines, was on account of their being ſo drunk and riotous in his camp, that his officers were obliged to confine many of them; cautions the garriſon againſt ſo improper and unſoldier-like a practice; aſſuring them, that a repetition of ſuch conduct will determine him to put a total ſtop to their going out in future beyond the lines of the garriſon. A white flag will hereafter point out the road the troops are to go; and they are to return by the ſame way. The bank of the river to the ſouthward of the fort is to be their route.

OCTO-

OCTOBER 10.—Thoſe men belonging to the different guards who come off duty at ſeven o'clock in the morning, are to remain accoutred during the day.

OCTOBER 11.—Half the men off duty are to ſleep by their arms, on their reſpective parades, till further orders.

Colonel Campbell requeſts all the Gentlemen will give thoſe of their coolies, whom they have not immediate occaſion for, directions to parade to-morrow morning, preciſely at ſix o'clock, at Mr. Taylor's quarters, for the purpoſe of carrying firewood into the fort. The Colonel hopes that the officers will oblige their coolies to be punctual to the hour above mentioned.

OCTOBER 13.—The troops are to be immediately completed to 18 rounds per man; and thoſe corps that already have an overplus, will return it to the quarter-maſter.

Two boxes of muſket-ammunition muſt be conſtantly kept in the higheſt preſervation at the caſk-battery; and three boxes muſt be indented for by Captain Dunn to

ſupply any immediate want of the troops ſtationed contiguous to his poſt.

None of the guards (except thoſe ſtationed at the out-poſts) are to load; and the commanding officers of corps are particularly enjoined to examine frequently the ſtate of their ammunition, and ſtrictly put in force their orders for its preſervation.

The troops muſt however recollect, that their ſole and only dependence for the defence of this place muſt be in the bayonet.

OCTOBER 14.—The Nabob's delays in furniſhing the garriſon with proviſions, obliges Colonel Campbell to order the troops upon the ſame allowance as was given them the latter part of the ſiege; and whatever articles of their allowance the bezar furniſhes, money will be given to purchaſe.

The ſcarcity of wood renders it abſolutely neceſſary for the troops not to cook oftner than once a-day, for a few days; and the non-commiſſioned officers are deſired to ſee that this order is ſtrictly obeyed.

Oc-

OCTOBER 21.—The Nabob's conduct becoming every day more and more ſuſpicious, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the garriſon be conſtantly alert, and uſe every precaution to counteract any treacherous attempt his Highneſs may make to endeavour to get poſſeſſion of this fort. No part of the guards will therefore, in future, quit their reſpective poſts till the enemy's ſquads, that are drilling in their front, are diſmiſſed. While in their quarters, they are to be ready, on the ſmalleſt alarm, to fly to their different ſtations. And as the enemy's troops aſſemble in the evening for exerciſe, they are alſo to aſſemble on the grand parade at half paſt four o'clock, for which purpoſe the long roll is to beat, when they will march to their reſpective poſts, and will there remain until relieved.

The Commiſſary will in future iſſue to the troops two thirds allowance of rice; the remainder of the proviſions to be paid in money.

OCTOBER 26.—Every perſon having arms, ſoliciting admittance into the fort

at any of the out-poſts, to be ſtopped, and immediately reported. Thoſe without arms not to be detained, but to be ſent in under a guard to Head-quarters.

NOVEMBER 4.—All deſerters to be immediately reported.

NOVEMBER 11.—All the advanced ſentinels at the different out-poſts to be, in future, doubled; and any one Sepoy (thus poſted) making his eſcape to the enemy, the remaining ſentry will be made anſwerable for his deſertion.

NOVEMBER 12.—The garriſon to receive full allowance of rice till further orders.

NOVEMBER 15.—As there is reaſon to ſuſpect that the enemy are meditating an attack, the utmoſt alacrity is neceſſary. Vigilance and perſeverance for a few days longer, will inſure what the garriſon have ſo gallantly and reſolutely maintained for ſix months paſt.

All

All ſentinels in future at the different out-poſts to be relieved every hour; and any one ſentry found ſitting, or in any reſpect negligent on his poſt, to be immediately confined, tried, and, if found guilty, to be publickly diſgraced for riſking the laurels his brother ſoldiers have gained with ſuch danger and fatigue.

NOVEMBER 27.—Thirty Sepoys from the Bombay brigade to be immediately ſent to Lieutenant Thompſon commanding the artillery, to aſſiſt at the guns.

NOVEMBER 30.—The officers are requeſted to ſend ſuch of their coolies as they can conveniently ſpare to the Commiſſary's ſtore-houſe as ſoon as poſſible, to aſſiſt in carrying proviſions from the beach.

DECEMBER 1.—To prevent any wrong conſtruction being put on the departure of the fleet, the Colonel thinks it proper to aſſign to the garriſon the real cauſe, namely, the want of water; to procure which the fleet has been obliged to run down towards Tillicherry, but may be expected to return in the courſe of a very few days.

The Colonel, relying on the bravery and ardent zeal which the whole garriſon have conſtantly ſhewn upon every occaſion ſince the commencement of the ſiege, is convinced that their future conduct will not only fully juſtify the high encomiums the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay have thought proper to confer upon the garriſon, but will alſo merit his ſincere and laſting thanks: And he hopes, although frequent deſertions have lately happened amongſt the Sepoys, that thoſe of the 1ſt and 8th battalions, &c. have a juſt ſenſe of the cowardice and meanneſs of thoſe men who have deſerted their colours, and entered into a moſt deſpicable and miſerable ſervice; the high rewards the enemy hold out for their encouragement being only ſo many ſnares to inveigle them into ſlavery, never meaning to comply with the promiſes they make when once they have got them into their poſſeſſion.

On the return of the fleet, money is expected in order to pay off (as far as the ſum will admit) the arrears due to the garriſon; and the Colonel hopes, that in caſe it may be neceſſary to order working parties occaſionally

caſionally from the garriſon, they will cheerfully acquieſce in contributing towards what is abſolutely requiſite for their own ſafety.

DECEMBER 4.—As a full allowance of wood will hereafter be iſſued to the garriſon, the ſevereſt puniſhment will be inflicted on any perſon detected in carrying away any wood belonging to the Engineer, artillery department, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 10.—All the Europeans of the different guards are hereafter to be withdrawn at ſix o'clock every morning, unleſs the enemy are obſerved to exerciſe near thoſe poſts at which the Europeans are ſtationed: In that caſe they are to remain until the enemy's ſquads are diſmiſſed. The officers, and non-commiſſioned officers, commanding the different guards that are to be withdrawn, will alſo obſerve to repair to their poſts, whenever any unuſual number of the enemy appear under arms near their reſpective ſtations. And not otherwiſe, till further orders.

DECEMBER 13.—The ſurgeons having repreſented the preſent ſickneſs that prevails to be in a great meaſure occaſioned by the quantity of ſalt proviſions that is made uſe of; there will in future be two ban yan days in the week, on Mondays and Thurſdays, when rice will be iſſued in proportion.

DECEMBER 20.—As unforeſeen accidents may detain the army intended for the relief of this place a few days longer than is expected, and the arrack decreaſing faſt, half allowance will be iſſued till further orders. And the Colonel enjoins the commanding officers of the 1ſt and 8th battalions to uſe every means in their power to convince the Sepoys of the neceſſity of huſbanding their proviſions with the ſtricteſt œconomy; and that as it is intended to iſſue to thoſe Sepoys who have not families two thirds allowance of rice, paying the remaining part in money, the Colonel hopes ſuch regulation will be received without murmur or diſcontent, convinced (as they muſt be) of effectual relief ſhortly arriving.

DECEM-

DECEMBER 21.—A ſmall quantity of tobacco having been found in poſſeſſion of ſome of the Commiſſary's people, Colonel Campbell has ſeized it for the uſe of the Sepoys only. The commanding officers of thoſe corps will therefore ſend their indents to the Commiſſary this evening, and will receive the quantity allotted them tomorrow. The drummers, and all thoſe who draw proviſions as Europeans, on no account to be included, arrack ſtanding as a ſubſtitute to them. Any perſon having tobacco for ſale, to give in his name to the Commiſſary, who will eſtabliſh a price ſufficient to allow the merchant a reaſonable profit, without impoſing upon the garriſon.

DECEMBER 26.—Colonel Campbell cannot too ſtrongly aſſure the garriſon of the great ſatisfaction he has felt in their ſteady and ſpirited perſeverance during their late ſevere trials,—from hard duty, work, a total want of the moſt nouriſhing part of their proviſions, and a great ſcarcity of all the others. The Sepoys (who have ſuffered moſt) claim his particular acknowledgements.

ments. The whole garriſon may depend upon his endeavouring to procure for them every indulgence that the future ſervice will admit of; and he is happy to acquaint them, that his intelligence leads him to believe, that above one third of the Nabob's army has joined Brigadier-general Macleod, who is at this inſtant advancing to the relief of this place, and at no great diſtance; ſo that there is every reaſon to hope that a few days longer will not only put an end to their ſufferings, but alſo give them an opportunity of being revenged upon thoſe who have occaſioned them. For which purpoſe they may have their bayonets in good order, one great advantage we have over our enemies reſting in that weapon.

As all the horſes in the garriſon will be wanted on the arrival of the army, the ſmiths lately employed by the artillery department will ſet about ſhoing them. The Quartermaſter to the Bombay troops will furniſh them with coals. They are to begin with Brigadier-general Macleod's horſes.

DECEMBER 30.—There being now but a very ſmall quantity of arrack in ſtore, it can only be iſſued in future to working parties, and the hoſpital.

DECEMBER 31. — Colonel Campbell, wiſhing to alleviate as much as he poſſibly can the ſufferings of the garriſon, deſires that the duty men may be reduced to one third of the effectives, and that the officers commanding at the different poſts will leſſen the number of their ſentinels accordingly.

JANUARY 2, 1784. — Colonel Campbell acquaints the garriſon, that he has had a letter from Brigadier-general Macleod, mentioning, "That nothing could "have prevented his more effectually re- "lieving the garriſon but the daily expecta- "tion of the arrival of the Engliſh Com- "miſſioners appointed to make peace with "the Nabob," which cannot fail of taking place in a very ſhort time; ſo that the Sepoys may reſt aſſured, that they will not remain long in their preſent uncomfortable ſituation, and that, at the concluſion

cluſion of the peace, they will immediately return to their families in Bombay; while thoſe wretches who have deſerted their colours will lead a life of miſery in the Nabob's ſervice.

As firewood is become a very ſcarce article in the garriſon, the troops muſt manage to do with half allowance; and the greateſt œconomy is recommended to all the officers.

No European artificers employed in any public department to draw more than one extra dram.

JANUARY 9.—There being reaſon to expect that a bezar will come in regularly in future, the officer at the Ram Tower will take charge of it: And that he may have every aſſiſtance, a ſerjeant that ſpeaks Moors, from the Bombay brigade, will attend, to ſettle any diſputes the Europeans may have with the bezar people; and an intelligent black officer from each battalion of Sepoys to be anſwerable for the men of their reſpective battalions. The officer will endeavour to prevent, if poſſible, too many people going to the bezar at

at one time: And the black officers and ſerjeants will be in waiting at the Ram Tower an hour before the bezar comes in.

JANUARY 14.—The irregularities lately committed at the bezar, render the ſtricteſt regulations neceſſary: Colonel Campbell therefore deſires that the following rules may be obſerved:

A neceſſary number of men from each battalion, with a non-commiſſioned officer per company, to be appointed every morning at roll-call to go to the bezar and purchaſe the articles wanted for the whole battalion, which the commanding officers of corps will take care are afterwards properly diſtributed. When the bezar arrives, theſe different detachments will parade, and march, under charge of an European officer from each battalion, to the Ram Tower. The bezar being under charge of the officer of that guard, he will admit only a proper and proportionable number of each battalion to go to the bezar at a time, who, as ſoon as ſerved, will return to their reſpective diviſions; and in like manner, till the whole are provided. With reſpect to the officers ſervants,

ſervants, they will be allowed to go as ſoon as they arrive; but none muſt attempt it without applying to the officer of the guard. After the officers and troops are ſerved, the camp followers to be admitted upon application.

The provoſt-marſhall will attend, and will take up every perſon who attempts to go into the bezar without permiſſion from the officer of the guard.

The European guard poſted at the Ram Tower will go out there every day at eleven o'clock, and will remain till the officer finds that he has not any further occaſion for them, when they will be diſmiſſed.

Until proper regularity is eſtabliſhed, it will be neceſſary for the Captain of the day to attend; in which caſe the whole will be under his particular directions.

JANUARY 17.—Servants ſent to the bezar by the officers, are in future to have notes from their maſters, ſpecifying their wiſh to have them admitted to the bezar, and directed to the officer commanding at the Ram Tower, who will, upon ſuch notes being produced to him, allow the bearers to paſs.

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JANUARY 20.—The ſmall quantity of arrack which remains in ſtore, makes it neceſſary for the troops to be put upon half allowance: And though it gives Colonel Campbell great concern to be obliged to reduce their proportion (as allowed by the Honourable Company), he yet is convinced, that both the officers and men will be fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of this reduction, and will chearfully undergo for the preſent a trifling inconvenience, from which hereafter they may experience the greateſt benefit.

JANUARY 21. — Colonel Campbell is happy to aſſure the troops, that he has every reaſon to expect that their diſtreſſes will daily leſſen, by a more plentiful and cheaper bezar, and that a very ſhort time will put an end to them. From his information, he has reaſon to expect Brigadier-general Macleod in two days; and he is alſo informed, that though the Commiſſioners have hitherto been detained, they are now advancing with all expedition, and are expected in the Nabob's camp in four days.

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The additional artillery-men to join their battalions, and returns to be given in by the commanding officer of artillery of the number of Europeans and Sepoys he has had acting as ſuch from the different corps, ſpecifying the time they were with him.

JANUARY 23.—A council of war, conſiſting of the Captains of the garriſon, to aſſemble at Head-quarters at ten o'clock this forenoon.

As it is neceſſary at preſent to obſerve great œconomy with reſpect to proviſions, the Sepoys will have iſſued to them to-morrow morning, two ſeers each of black gram, with which addition to the quantity of rice they have already received, they will be conſidered as victualled to the 26th inſt. incluſive.

JANUARY 25.—States of the different corps as they ſtood the 24th inſt. to be given in to Brigade-major Wolſeley as ſoon as poſſible.

Colonel Campbell thinks it but juſtice to the troops to expreſs the very high ſenſe he has of their good behaviour in ſo tedi-

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ous and trying a ſituation; and ſtrongly enjoins them to adhere to their colours, as the only means of ſecuring their liberty, a contrary conduct being the certain road to miſery and ſlavery for life, which thoſe unfortunate wretches who have gone off will ſoon experience. The troops may be aſſured, that their officers will uſe every exertion for their benefit and advantage, in which the Colonel has no doubt but they will ſucceed.

JANUARY 27.—All fire-arms whatever, not having the King's or Company's mark upon them, to be given in to the Quarter-maſter's ſtores of the Bombay brigade before twelve o'clock to-morrow; as every perſon after that time, found to have in his poſſeſſion arms coming under the deſcription above ſpecified, will be liable to ſevere puniſhment.

JANUARY 28.—The different corps will give in to the Commiſſary, to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, the deficiency of proviſions due from the 26th inſtant, incluſive; the European corps from the

22d incluſive, when they will receive the allowance in money, in proportion to the preſent price in the bezar. The black gram and coulty which they have received, not to be conſidered as proviſions.

All the ſpare arms in garriſon are to be delivered immediately to the Quartermaſters of the reſpective brigades; and the Surgeons will give proper directions to have the ſick in readineſs to embark to-morrow morning, on the earlieſt notice. The arms of thoſe who are unfit to take charge of them, to be given in to the Quartermaſters.

Colonel Campbell, finding it neceſſary to call a council of war, on the 24th inſtant, to take under conſideration the ſituation of the garriſon, the council was of opinion, that in caſe the Nabob would not inſure a ſufficient ſupply of proviſion for the troops, articles of capitulation ought to be drawn up, and preſented to his Highneſs on the 26th inſtant; which being done, they are now completely ſettled.

The troops will therefore hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Tillicherry. Colonel Campbell recommends

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to the officers to have all their heavy baggage in readineſs to be put on board the boats to-morrow morning.

Returns of ſervants, coolies, women, and other followers of the army, to be given in from the different corps to the Fort-adjutant, before eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

JANUARY 29.—As it is probable the garriſon will be conveyed to Tillicherry at two different embarkations, and that Colonel Gordon will order the troops to proceed by the firſt embarkation, leaving the heavy baggage, with as many ſervants as can be ſpared, and the followers of the army, for a few days behind, till proper boats can be ſent for their conveyance. The troops will therefore hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the ſhorteſt notice, the officers bringing with them in the mean time no more ſervants than are neceſſary to attend their perſons, not exceeding two ſervants each, and as little baggage as poſſible.

*After Orders.*—The whole of the garriſon, except the ſick in hoſpital, to be in

readineſs to embark an hour before day-break to-morrow, and wait for orders to march.

The two field-pieces, with the Royal and the Honourable Company's artillery, to be in front; the other corps to follow according to ſeniority. No officer to take on board more than one ſervant, and one ſmall trunk. When the boats return from the ſhips, the ſick are to embark. Should any boats remain after the ſick are embarked, the women, followers of the army, heavy baggage, &c. will be put on board them; but no women will be ſuffered to embark with the troops: They are to remain with the baggage of their reſpective corps.

An officer, with a corporal and three men per corps, will remain in charge of the baggage and followers; and exact returns of the latter to be given in by him to-morrow morning, women and children included.

As it is uncertain what quantity of rice the Nabob will furniſh the Commiſſary with, the officers will obſerve to leave money

ney with their ſervants to provide themſelves in the bezar.

The detachment of the marine battalion will remain on ſhore till ſuch time as Colonel Campbell goes on board.

His Majeſty's troops, the Honourable Company's artillery and infantry, and the 1ſt battalion of Sepoys, to embark on board the Sullivan Indiaman.

The 8th battalion of Sepoys (except ſixty that are to go on board one of the proviſion boats), to embark on board the armed ſnow.

The detachment of the Madras battalion to embark on board the remaining proviſion-boat.

*Tillicherry, February* 7, 1784.

The troops having now had full liberty for three days, Colonel Campbell is happy to find, that, though there has been a great deal of drunkenneſs, they have abſtained from all riots, and that no complaints have been made againſt them by the inhabitants.

Having given them ſo long an indulgence, he hopes, and indeed inſiſts, that

they will now ſet about making themſelves appear as ſoldiers. He poſitively orders the greateſt ſobriety, and the ſtricteſt attention to their dreſs and carriage. No man to quit his quarters or encampment without his ſide arms, and dreſſed as neat and ſoldier-like, in every other reſpect, as their cloathing will admit. And Colonel Campbell flatters himſelf, that as his gallant little command will join the army crowned with laurels, they will not diſgrace themſelves by any unbecoming or irregular behaviour.

FINIS.

