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BOMBAY June 4.

COURIER EX R ORDINARY.

The arrival of the Madras post this morning, has enabled us to lay before the public the following most interesting details, which we have copied from the Madras Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th ult. The orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General, containing his Lordship's sentiments on the merits of the army, and the importance of their conquest, place both in a just and conspicuous point of view, that no comment of ours can add to the laurels of their

The following copy of a letter from Lieut. G. N. Harris, to the Right Hon. the Governor General, dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799, is published by his Lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, Secy to Gov.

MY LORD,

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

The fire of our batteries which began to enter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d inst. so much destroyed the walls, against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for attacking the place on the following day. When the breach was reported practicable, the troops intended to be employed were ordered into the trenches, early in the morning of the 4th, extraordinary movements that lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, at the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be ill prepared to oppose.

Ten thousand companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments, necessarily left to guard the camp and outposts, followed by the 12th, 17th, 73d and 74th regiments, and three corps of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the troops, the three Presidencies, with 200 of his Highness the Nizam's troops formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery and corps of Pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoys, Col. Sherbrooke, and lieutenant colonels Dunlop, Symple, Gardiner and Mignan commanding the several flank companies; and major-general Baird was intrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Caveri under an extreme heavy fire, passed the ditch and ditch, and ascended the breaches of the fosse brave and rampart of the fort, mounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Col. Sherbrooke, the other by lieut. col. Dunlop, the latter disabled in the breach, but both corps altho' strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the place of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works; two of his sons were there, who on assurance of safety surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultan had fallen. Meer Seeb, Meer, Saduce, Syed Gofar, and 17 other of his chiefs were also slain.

Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to the camp.

It appeared to major-general Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultan, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which after much difficulty late in the evening in one of the gorges under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and entered with the honor due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the tedious work by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much—were required to pierce its outworks.—Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favorable notice of their King and country.

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

On the 5th instant, Ali Khatib, the elder of the princes, formerly a hostage with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our posts, demanding protection. Kerim Seeb, the brother of Tippoo, had before fought refuge with Meer Alum Chauder. A Cowl Namam, was yesterday dispatched to Puteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brother. Poteneah and Meer Kumer odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Paa, formerly one of the vazeels from Tippoo Sultan to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kumer odeen Kahn, to almsy orders for 4000 horse now under his command. All Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kumer odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French are prisoners; they have no commissions from the French Government.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

Abstract of a return of killed, wounded and missing at the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799.

Europeans killed.—Two captains, six lieutenants, three sergeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto wounded.—One lieutenant colonel, four captains, eight lieutenants, three ensigns, two conductors, twelve sergeants, five drummers, and two hundred rank and file.

Ditto missing.—One sergeant and three rank and file.

Natives killed.—Thirty rank and file.

Ditto wounded.—One jemidar, two drummers and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto missing.—Two rank and file.

SUABIA, September 10.

THE attack which the Austrians expected to make near Zurich, had not taken place on the 29th; but that army was continually in motion, on account of the new arrangements necessary by the arrival of the Russians. The garrison of Zurich consists entirely of Russians, who are now at the head of the line.

Strong reinforcement could be seen from Zurich, arriving at the left wing of Massena's army, and it was thought he intended an attack. In the villages on the lake of Zurich, French sentiment still prevail, and the enemy is informed by them of every motion of the Imperial army; spies are daily apprehended.

The French general Dumont will be exchanged for general Bay. Neither the exchange of general Mack, nor proposals for peace, are now spoken of.

Lavater had an audience of the archduke, which lasted two hours. He was graciously received, and shed tears on returning from him.

STUTGARD, September 10.

Sztarray is hastily advancing with an army of 20,000 men; and every where preparations are making for the reception of his troops, and to furnish them with bread and forage; the advanced guard is already arrived at Kalw. A new army of the Rhine is organized under the archduke, which will consist of 50,000 men. A courier from the archduke to prince Conde has passed through here, on his way to Prague, to desire him to hasten his march to Bamberg, there to embark, for the sake of expedition.

The Imperial magazines at Pellbrunn had been removed before the French arrived there; they left that place again, on receiving a contribution of 80,000 florins. A printer in that city was shot in his own house.

The bishoprick of Spiers has been severely treated by the French. At Bruchsal they demanded 800 pair of shoes, and 150,000 florins, which they afterwards lowered to 100,000; but only 21,000 florins being paid at noon, they took three hostages with them, who, however, made their escape at Lany. Most of the prince bishop's effects had been removed from Bruchsal before their arrival. The village of Sinzheim is nearly burnt to the ground.

HANAU, September 3.

Part of the armed inhabitants of the electorate of Mentz amounting to 5000 men, advanced to-day along the left bank of the Mayn, coming from Steinham, opposite our fortifications, and other places, towards Francofort: from thence they will proceed further, to protect the harvest of the inhabitants of the electorate. They are accompanied by electoral artillery, hussars, and infantry, at the rate of one soldier to 10 men, and commanded by the municipal officers. Lieutenant general de Faber has the chief command; he was accompanied by baron Albini as far Selingenstadt. The peasants, having assembled at Aschaffenburg, would be detained no longer but desired to be led against the French. On being asked whether they are marching, their answer is:—straight to Mentz. The inhabitants of Henburg and other neighbouring countries have been desired to join them.—Hesse and Francofort remain neutral.—Baron Albini sent an officer to Francofort to concert proper measures with the senate for arming the inhabitants: it was Sunday an extraordinary meeting of the senate took place, and in the evening the officer returned to Aschaffenburg with their answer, in which they refused to join; but, notwithstanding this, a division will march along the bridge of the Mayn, at Francofort. In Wirtzburg and Bamberg, the people are likewise arming. Near Selingenstadt the armed peasants have taken a French spy.

Public papers say that the archduke is to receive the title of prince of Lorraine. The