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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1792.

[No. 9.]

By the Ship Lydia, Captain Denniston, arrived at Baltimore from Angwa, we have received the following IMPORTANT PARTICULARS:

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER.

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

It is now the important intelligence of a peace with Tippoo has been announced to the public, under the discharge of twenty-one guns from the walls of the fort. A peace that, whilst it restores the long wished tranquility of our possessions in India, secures the most honourable advantages to the British Empire.

The following particulars are said to form the preliminary articles. Tippoo cedes to the allies one half of his dominions, the selection to be left to their own choice; and to be made from those parts that lie contiguous to the territories of the respective parties. And all below the Ghauts, both on this side of the Peninsula, and on the Malabar coast, to be possessed by the Company.

Tippoo to pay three crores, and thirty lacks of rupees, to the allied armies, as a reimbursement of the expenses of the war; and to release all prisoners in his possession of every description, subjects of Great Britain, without reserve.

His two sons are to remain as hostages in the Carnatic, for the due observance of the treaty in all its parts.

On the morning of the 14th, the young Princes arrived in camp, in consequence of the preliminary articles of the treaty. They were conducted to the tents pitched for their reception.

Gen. Wellesley's Battalion has the charge of the young Princes.

The following are the general orders, issued by Gen. Cornwallis on this great occasion:

Camp, Seringapatam, Feb 24, 1792.

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In the present instance, we have greatly triumphed. The valour of our troops has been displayed to more essential purposes, and their gallant exertions have been crowned with the most brilliant success: They have elevated the English name in India to the utmost height of glory, and directed by the wisdom, and emulating the ardour of their brave leader, have dictated a peace which in its consequences will be productive of a vast influx of wealth to their country.

Hitherto, or at least for a number of years past, mistaken policy had shut up trade on the Malabar Coast, but the partition-treaty restores it to freedom and opens the richest views of commerce, which in itself is of more real benefit than the acquisition of an empire.

In our last Courier we anticipated the arrival of the hostages in camp. It was on the 14th, instead of the 15th that the important event took place—about 10 o'clock the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people, & the Sultan was plainly discovered amongst them. In a few minutes afterward, the young Princes made their appearance, they were conducted from the island to a large pavillion pitched for their reception, near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort.

Here they were received by Sir John Kenneway who attended them, accompanied by an escort, to head quarters.

On entering the camp they were saluted with guns; and the part of the line they passed was under arms, and the officers saluted. Lord Cornwallis received them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys; and they were then formally delivered over to his Lordship, by General Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vakeel, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty.

The scene was grand and striking, and impressed all present with those feelings which are not easily delineated.

It was a proud scene to the conquerors—it was the most humbling to the vanquished.

An awful silence for a moment prevailed, and every one seemed absorbed in the tumult of ideas which the occasion naturally called for.

At length General Ally approached Lord Cornwallis, and, under much agitation, addressed his Lordship in the following emphatic words:—“Their Children, said he, pointing to the young Princes whom he then presented, were this morning the Sons of the Sultan of Mysore—their situation is changed, and they must now look up to your Lordship as their father; and the tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordship received them, seemed to confirm the truth of his saying.”

All the attendants of the young Princes appeared astonished at what they saw, and their countenances were highly expressive of the satisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordship.

Some conversation took place between his Lordship and the Vakeel of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war, desired by all ranks of people, and after sitting a few minutes, they retired, accompanying the young Princes to their tents, under the escort of a party of our troops, which remained with them as their guard.

Before they took their leave, his Lordship presented a gold watch to each of them, as a mark of his regard.

The next morning his Lordship made them a visit at their tents, which are pitched near the left of Tippoo's redoubts.

The body-guard and spearmen of the Princes formed an avenue of considerable extent from the tent of ceremony, which is spacious, and very magnificent.

His Lordship alighted at the end of the avenue, and walked up to the tent, saluted as he passed by the Prince's guards.

They met his Lordship at the entrance, and by their respectful behaviour, showed that they held in pleasing remembrance the kind attention his Lordship had shown to them.

At the extremity of the tent and somewhat elevated, a number of chairs were placed; here his Lordship seated himself with the eldest Prince on his right hand, and the youngest on his left.

Sir John Kenneway sat on one side of the Princes, and Mr. Chesney on the other, as his Lordship's Interpreters. The Vakeels of Tippoo, of whom one was the person sent some time ago on an embassy to London, and those of the Nizam and Marattas, arranged themselves in the same order; so that the whole formed a semi-circle—after a conversation of about an hour, in which the Constantinople Ambassador bore a considerable share, his Lordship embraced the Princes and gave to the eldest a superbly mounted and to the youngest, an elegant case of pistols, and in certain parts of them presented his Lordship with a sword, Bettle and Durrar was then brought in, and his Lordship immediately afterward withdrew, leading a Prince in each hand, to the extremity of the carpet which was spread on the ground, and embraced them with the utmost cordiality. They remained on the spot some time, paying their compliments to the gentlemen of his Lordship's suite, who saluted them.

They are very fine boys; the eldest is about eleven years of age, and appears to be very quick, shrewd and penetrating. He addressed his Lordship in a very pertinent speech, with a great deal of propriety, and without any kind of confusion or embarrassment, and the other two, being directed by General Ally, repeated some passages from the Koran.

The youngest is remarkably handsome—his features are very regular and expressive, and his countenance mild and open, he is about seven years of age—they are both very graceful, perfectly correct in their manners, and appear to be extremely well bred.

They were dressed in white muslins, and round their necks they wore some rows of beautiful pearls, to which were suspended a paltagon, consisting of an emerald and a ruby of considerable size, surrounded with a profusion of brilliants.

The cavalry under Col. Floyd have marched to a situation about 15 miles from Seringapatam on the road leading to Outre Droug. It is said that the Bombay arm will march in a few days towards the Ghauts, and it is expected that the grand army will not remain much longer at Seringapatam, as Tippoo has sent orders to his different Kiledars, in conformity to the terms of the treaty, to deliver up the forts in their possession to the troops of the allies.

The importance of the post, which Gen. Meadows carried on the night of the 6th and 7th ult. appears from a variety of circumstances. Two thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, under the command of Said Aumeed, an officer next in rank to Commodore O'din Khan, were assigned for its defence.

A glacis, two ditches, with seven guns within, and three without, formed the strength of the Durgaw redoubt, which was reinforced the evening of the assault with Lally's corps.

When Tippoo committed this strong hold to a chosen body of men, his charge to them seemed to impress on their minds the idea, that the event of the war and his own fate must depend upon their prowess.

The disposition was ably made on his part, nor did they whom he had selected for this important service, betray their trust, or fail in the execution of their duty.

Our gallant general made the first onset with a vehemence and rapidity which were irresistible. Both the outworks and entry were at once carried, and the commander, Said Aumeed, fell on the spot, proving by his exertions his fidelity to his master. The assault was carried forward with equal spirit and resolution to the center of the works, which was full of the enemy's best troops, who turned one of the guns upon the assailants, and with much execution fired grape and musket shot upon the assailants. Although thrice repulsed by superior numbers, and a heavy fire from the inner gorge, yet none of our men ever quitted the barrier of the gorge, or repassed the little gateway by which they entered.

At a critical period, Major Dirom threw himself into the foremost rank, encouraged and rallied the men, and along with Capt. Wight led them on anew to the assault. When the Major advanced opposite to the gorge, Capt. Gage on the right, and Capt. Wight on the left, took possession, each of them of a battery, whence they fired into the redoubt with great effect.

Major Dirom was knocked down; Lieut. Robertson of his Majesty's 6th regiment, on his right hand, killed, Lieut. R. Campbell, of the 54th, on his left, severely wounded, and many of the brave soldiers fell on every side.

Happily Dirom soon recovered himself, and Wight, who was ready to have taken his place, resumed his post on the banquet, while the Major once more succeeded in rallying the men, and no sooner returned to the assault, than the enemy yielded on every hand, broke, gave way, and most of them leaping over the embrasures into the ditch, left us in possession of this important redoubt.

Tippoo has in part fulfilled the terms of the recent treaty of peace, not only in the delivery of his two sons as hostages, but also in a partial payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty to be paid by him.

On the 13th inst. one crore and thirty lacks of rupees were sent out of the garrison to head quarters, which his Lordship directed Mr. Hoare, paymaster to the army, to take in charge of.

Our sentinels continue at our posts, about 300 yards from the walls of Seringapatam, and not more than five yards from his, who are generally mounted at the same time ours are, and with great regularity.

The following extract from General Orders, issued in camp before Seringapatam, the 15th of February, 1792, might have appeared earlier, but we have only this month received them; and we therefore hope our readers will excuse our present irregularity:

“Lord Cornwallis is convinced that the military order which has been so often manifested by the officers and soldiers of this army, during the course of the present war, will call forth the most animated exertion of all ranks upon an occasion which may eventually bring the contest to a speedy and honourable conclusion; and therefore only thinks it necessary that both officers and soldiers will recollect that gallantry, under arms, forms but one part of the duty of a soldier during a siege, and that the ultimate success cannot be secured without the utmost and most unremitting exertion of industry and labour.

“His Lordship will enter into all the details of the arrangements for carrying on the siege, and he feels a peculiar satisfaction in possessing Gen. Meadows' zeal and activity, for assisting to superintend the execution of them. He requests that the General will be pleased to visit the works as often as he may judge it expedient, and that he will give such orders upon the spot, as may from time to time appear to him to be calculated for preserving our own troops, and for directing our fire more effectually against the enemy; communicating the nature of such orders to his Lordship.