

o'Clock we arrived at the Post we had driven the Enemy from, which was about Two Miles from their Camp, and halted in their View, near half an Hour; during which Time, I went very near to them, and reconnoitred their Situation. Upon finding they were strongly posted, and our Flanks exposed to the Enemy's Cavalry, which was vastly superior to ours, I ordered the Army to march by the Right, in order to gain the Advantage of a Hill Three Miles from us, and about Two Miles from Wondivah-Fort; and the Horse, which was then in the Front, to wheel to the Right and Left, and form behind the second Line, in Order to make the Rear Guard, and cover the Baggage. By this Motion, I covered my Right Flank with the Hill, and had some Villages in my Rear, where I then ordered the Baggage to. This obliged the Enemy to alter their Disposition. During all this Time we cannonaded each other, and skirmished with their advanced Posts, and Moratta Horse: The latter disappeared about Eleven o'Clock. The Enemy, after making their second Disposition, moved towards us about the Distance of three Quarters of a Mile, under Cover of a Bank. The Cannonading then began to be smart on both Sides; and upon seeing the Enemy coming briskly up, I ordered the Army to march forward. At Twelve o'Clock the Enemy's European Cavalry pushed with a great deal of Resolution, in order to force our Left, and come round upon our Rear. Immediately I ordered up some Companies of Seapoys, and two Pieces of Cannon, which were to sustain our Cavalry, who had been ordered to oppose them. Upon the Cannon and Seapoys flanking them, they broke. The Cavalry then had Orders to charge, who drove them above a Mile from our Left, upon the Rear of their own Army. We continued all this while advancing towards each other, the Enemy's Flank being very well covered by a Tank. It was One o'Clock when we arrived within Reach of Musquetry, when a Shot from us striking one of their Tumbrils, it blew up. I then immediately ordered Major Brereton to wheel Colonel Draper's Regiment to the Left, and charge their Left Flank, which was executed with great Order, and much Honour to that Corps. Seeing that Regiment likely to suffer from a Body of Black Troops, together with their Marines, who were under Cover, and fired very briskly upon them; and, at the same Time, finding they had reinforced their Left with a Piquet from Lally's Regiment, I ordered the Grenadier Company of Draper's, which was on the Right of the second Line, to support their own Regiment; and having likewise two Pieces of Cannon playing upon the Enemy's Flank, completed the Rout of that Wing, who abandoned their Cannon, and fell upon their own Center, which was by this Time, together with their Right, closely engaged with our Left. I then ordered up Major Monson, with the rest of the second Line, and placed him so as to be able to support any Part of our Line, at the same Time flanking the Enemy. About Two o'Clock their whole Army gave Way, and ran towards their own Camp; but finding we pursued them, quitted it, and left us entire Masters of the Field, together with all their Cannon, except three small Pieces, which they carried off. The Number of Cannon taken is as follows: One 32, one 24, three 20, two 18, one 14, two 3, and two 2 Pounds, Iron. Three 6, four 4, one 3, and two

2 ounders, Brass. In all twenty-two Pieces. Round Shot 3204. Grape 110. Besides Tumbrils, and all other Implements belonging to the Train. The Prisoners we have taken are Brigadier General Buffy, Le Chevalier Godeville, Quarter-Master General. Of Lally's Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, two Captains, two Lieutenants. Of the Lorrain Regiment, one Captain, one Lieutenant. Of the India Battalion, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns. Of the Marines, Le Chevalier de Poete, Knight of Malta, who is since dead of his Wounds. All the above Gentlemen were wounded, but M. Buffy, and an Ensign of the India Battalion. The French reckon they had 800 killed and wounded, 200 of which we buried in the Field. We have taken above 200 wounded Prisoners, besides 40 not wounded. Our Loss is as follows: Of Col. Draper's Regiment, Ensign Collins killed, and seventeen Private. Wounded, Major Brereton and Lieutenant Brown (since dead of their Wounds) Captain Knuttal, Ensigns Halfpenny, Thompson, and Horler, and sixty-six Private. Of my Regiment, killed, Ensign Stuart, and thirteen Private. Wounded, Lieutenants Frazer and Tyd, Ensign Heron, and thirty-six Private. The Honourable Company's Troops, killed, Ensign Evans, and eighteen Private. Wounded, Cornet Kuhn, and twenty-nine Private. Among our Black Troops, about seventy killed and wounded. The Enemy's Army, commanded by Lieut. General Lally, consisted of two Thousand two Hundred Europeans, including Artillery and Cavalry; three Hundred Cofferies, and between nine and ten Thousand Black Troops. Twenty Pieces of Cannon in the Field, and five in their Batteries against the Fort, where they blew up a large Magazine of Powder upon their Retreat. Our Army amounted to seventeen Hundred Europeans, including Artillery and Cavalry; three Thousand five Hundred Black Troops; fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and one Howitz. The Enemy collected themselves under the Walls of Chittiput, about eighteen Miles from the Field of Battle, and the next Day marched to Gingey. Our Cavalry being greatly fatigued, put it out of my Power of pursuing the Enemy as far as I could have wished. During the whole Engagement, and ever since I have had the Honour of commanding the Army, the Officers and Men have shewn the greatest Spirit; nor can I say too much for the Behaviour of the Artillery.

The next Day, I sent out a Detachment of Cavalry, to harass the Enemy. January 26. Finding that General Lally had retired with his broken Troops to Pondicherry, I sent Capt. de Vasserot, with 1000 Horse, and 300 Seapoys, towards Pondicherry, to destroy the French Country, and marched the Army to besiege Chittiput; and on the 28th at Night, erected a Two-Gun Battery, and got in one 24 and one 20 Pounder, and played upon them from an Eight Inch Howitz. The next Day, after making a Breach, Le Chevalier de Tilly, with his Garrison, surrendered Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of four Officers, fifty-four Private, and three Hundred Seapoys, with seventy-three Europeans wounded in the Hospital. I found in the Fort, nine Guns, and a good Quantity of Ammunition. Having Intelligence of a Party of the Enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, I sent Capt. Smith with a Detachment to intercept them. On the 30th, marched the Army