

71st Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, killed; 21 Rank and File wounded.
 72^d Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.
 74th Ditto. 5 Rank and File killed; 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File, wounded.
 76th Ditto. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded.
Total. 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 54 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 6 Serjeants, 6 Drummers, 211 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd wounded March 6, 1791.
 Captain Delany killed. Captain Hart, Lieutenants Eyre, Purefoy and St. John wounded, March 7.
 Captain Terrott killed, March 16; Lieutenant Evans wounded, March 21.
 Captain Wood and Lieutenant John Campbell, jun. wounded, March 21.
 Captain Markham wounded, March 21; Volunteer Llewellyn ditto, included in the Rank and File, March 21.
 Cornet Patterfon killed, Cornets Fortnam and Mackenzie wounded.
 Lieutenant Firman wounded.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant Leonard killed.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Kenzie killed; Ensign John Stuart wounded.
 Lieutenant Whitlie wounded.
 Lieutenant Brooke killed, and Lieutenant Griffiths wounded.

N. B. The Siege of Bangalore includes the following Actions:

March 5. Tippoo's Attack in the Rear of the Army, on approaching Bangalore.

March 6. Colonel Floyd's Skirmish with the Rear of Tippoo's Army.

March 7. Storm of the Pettah or Suburbs of Bangalore: Tippoo's Attack on our Camp, and Attempt to recover the Pettah.

March 17. Tippoo's Attack on our Camp; and, on the 21st, his Attempt to counteract our Approaches, and enfilade our Batteries. Assault of the Fort that Night.

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

HONORABLE SIRS,

I Had the Honor, in my Letter dated at Venkatigerry on the 20th of April last, to give your Honorable Court an Account of the principal Operations of the Army under my Command prior to that Period, and to communicate my Intention to attack Seringapatam, if it should be found practicable, with a View to leave no Means untried to bring this War to a speedy Termination; and although the Multiplicity of Objects which perpetually break in upon my Time, and press for immediate Attention in my present Situation, will not permit me to enter into many Details; I shall now proceed to explain to you the Manner in which the premature Setting-in of the Monsoon Rains, the Difficulty of passing the Caveri River, and the Inactivity of the Nizam's Cavalry, operated as irresistible Reasons to force me to desist, at that Time, from undertaking the Siege of the Enemy's Capital, and to acquaint you with the Occurrences that have materially contributed to reduce Tippoo's Strength and Re-

sources, and to give a very favorable Prospect of Success to the Plan of Operations, which has been adopted by all the Members of the Confederacy, for the ensuing Campaign.

Previous to the Commencement of my March to Seringapatam, Tippoo, in Addition to the Mortification which he suffered from the Loss of Bangalore, had also felt the Consequences of that Blow at a great Distance, and our Allies had, from it's Effects, gained very decisive Advantages.

The strong Fortresses of Durwar and Copaul had long been invested and besieged by the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and with so little Prospect of Success, that it had been more than once under the Consideration of the Courts of Poona and Hyderabad whether they should not convert those Sieges into Blockades, to set their Armies at Liberty for more active Operations; but the News of the Fall of Bangalore, which seemed to have been unexpected by the Garrisons of those Places, so effectually intimidated them, that although in no Shape reduced to Extremity, or even Distress, they agreed to surrender.

Large Magazines of Military Stores, which had been amassed in those Places, at a vast Expence, by Tippoo, fell into the Hands of the Captors; and during the Time that I was employed in forming a Junction with the Nizam's Cavalry, and in drawing Supplies and Reinforcements from the Carnatic, they also obtained complete Possession of the whole of the Enemy's extensive and valuable Territories lying between the Khrifna and Tumbuddra.

Nothing of Consequence occurred on the March from Venkatagerry to Bangalore, and after having taken out of that Place heavy Guns and Supplies of Military Stores and Provisions, to the utmost Extent that could be transported by the general zealous Assistance that I received from the Officers of the Army, and by all the Draft and Carriage Cattle in the Possession of the Public; and after having received Information that General Abercromby, with a Battering Train, which, in Addition to my own, I was in Hopes would be sufficient for the Accomplishment of our Object, was at the Head of the Pondicherrum Ghaur, and in Readiness to co-operate with me, I moved on the 3^d of May from the Neighbourhood of Bangalore, with a respectable and sufficient Corps of Artillery, the Nizam's Horse, His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Dragoons, Five Regiments of Native Cavalry, Six King's Regiments, and One of the Company's European Regiments, and Seventeen Battalions of Native Infantry.

Tippoo, after calling in all his Detachments, had, about that Time, encamped near Magri, and soon after, receiving Information of my Movement, he marched, by one of the most direct Roads, to his Capital, where he arrived on the 8th or 9th of May.

I knew that he had long before given Orders to burn the Villages, and to destroy the Provisions and Forage on all the Roads by which we could march to Seringapatam, and therefore no Road was, in these Respects, preferable to another; but, after the most mature Consideration, I determined to take the most Easterly Route, which passes through Cankanelly, though it is not the shortest, because it would lead us near the Banks of the Caveri for many Miles before we should reach Seringapatam; and as there is no Place of Strength near the Capital on the North Side of the River, in which I could lodge the heavy Artillery and Stores in Security for a few Days, with a moderate Garrison, I was in Hopes that I might be able to cross that River with the whole of the Army, and to effect a Junction with General Abercromby, before