



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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MONDAY, JULY 2, 1792.

*Whiteball, July 1.*

**T**HE Letters and Enclosures, of which the following are Copies, were received this Day from the East Indies by His Majesty's Ship the *Vestal*.

**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

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

HONORABLE SIRS,

**W**E have received a Letter from Lord Cornwallis, informing us that the Commodore had sent the *Vestal* Frigate to Madras, to wait for any Dispatches that his Lordship might have Occasion to send to England, and requesting that the Ship might sail from hence in Three or Four Days after our Receipt of his Lordship's Letter.

We have only Time, therefore, by this Opportunity, to give your Honorable Court a brief Account of the Progress of your Arms in the Mysore Country since our last Address; but by the Northumberland, which we hourly expect from Bengal, we shall have the Honor of replying to your Commands in this Department received per Canada.

Lord Cornwallis having remained in the Neighbourhood of Outtradroog until the 26th Ultimo, waiting the Arrival of Secunder Jah, the Nizam's second Son, marched on that Day, with the Confederate Army, towards Seringapatam.

His Lordship reduced several small Forts in his Way, which were of Importance in extending the Chain of Communication. On the March he received a Letter from Tippoo Sultana, positively denying that the Garrison of Coimbatoor had surrendered on Capitulation. On this Occasion his Lordship observed, that had he looked upon it to be consistent with his Duty to the Public to allow himself to act merely from Considerations of the general Perfidy of Tippoo's Character, and the insulting Effrontery with which a Fact so recent and notorious as the Capitulation of Coimbatoor had been denied, he

should, perhaps, have been induced to disclaim and prohibit all further Correspondence; but feeling, as his Lordship did, how important it was to the Interests of Great Britain to obtain a safe and honorable Peace with as little Loss of Time as possible, he judged it much more expedient to leave the Door open to Tippoo for Negotiation, by putting it in his Power to say that he had been misinformed respecting the Transaction at Coimbatoor. A Copy of his Lordship's Letter, with Copies of his and Hurry Punt's Correspondence with Tippoo, are transmitted in the Packet.

We also enclose, for your Information, Copy of a Letter which Lord Cornwallis received on the 23d Ultimo from Captain Little; by which you will perceive that Pursuram Bhow was entirely indebted to the Bombay Detachment for the Victory obtained over Ally Ruzza, near the Fort of Simogu, on the 29th of December.

On the 5th of this Month (February) the Army encamped about Seven Miles to the Northward of Seringapatam. Tippoo's Army had taken a Position on the North Bank of the River, with its Front and Flanks covered by a bound Hedge and a Number of Ravines, Swamps and Water-Courses, and likewise fortified by a Chain of strong Redoubts full of Cannon, as well as by the Artillery of the Fort, and of the Works on the Island.

As it would have been attended with great Loss, and perhaps have rendered the Success uncertain, if this Camp, so strongly situated, had been attacked in the Day, Lord Cornwallis resolved to make the Attempt in the Night; and for this Purpose he marched on the 6th, as soon after Sun-set as the Troops could be formed, in Three Divisions; the Right commanded by General Medows, the Center under his Lordship in Person, and the Left under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

The Result was glorious in the highest Degree, and put his Lordship in Possession of the whole of the Enemy's Redoubts, of all the Ground on the North Side of the River, and of great Part of the Island.