

Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

EAST INDIES.

DEATH OF TIPPOO SULTAN, &c.

From the Bombay courier, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

BOMBAY, June 22.

Notwithstanding much has been said and written on the subject of the late hostilities in Mysore, yet as the most minute occurrences connected with, and tending to, their happy and glorious termination, acquire importance from the ever memorable result of that short but severe contest, the following few particulars seem, on this ground, to have a claim to our notice.

The information before us is from an officer of the Bombay army, dated "Camp near Sudafer, 17th May, 1799;" and relates chiefly to their proceedings; begins by stating their march from that place on the 10th April in company with the detachment from the Grand Army under General Floyd, and their junction with the main body on the 14th ditto. It seems that the Bombay army, on their arrival before Seringapatam, had one day's rest, and on the next crossed the Cavery, encamping to the North of it within 2000 yards of the Fort. On the 17th Colonel Hart with the 75th regiment Major Disney's Corps, and the flank companies of Major Lawrence's with four guns under Captain Torriano and Lieutenant George Warden, Lieutenant Macredie accompanying them as a volunteer, advanced and took a strong position about 900 yards from the Fort, the enemy, contrary to their expectation, flying on the appearance of this body, which was thought to be chiefly occasioned by their attention being occupied by a movement of the grand army who advanced at the same time and intrenched themselves on the other side of the Fort at nearly the same distance. That night the enemy were quiet, and Lieutenant Warden was ordered with a gun to the covering party which it appears consisted of the 74th regiment and Colonel Marshall's Corps under the command of Col. Campbell. It seems they were not, as may be supposed, thoroughly aware of the exposed parts of Colonel Hart's posts, and the enemy in the Fort on the morning of the 18th opened their guns on it, accompanied with a heavy fire of musketry from the ruins of a village. Captain Torriano, in his zeal to dislodge the enemy from this village, advanced his gun from under cover, and was struck by a cannon ball on the shoulder which killed him on the spot and wounded four or five others; those who were wounded also died soon afterwards. Macredie expunging himself to take an account of the ammunition soon after shared the same fate having his head carried off by a shot from the gun. Colonel Hart's post being then left without an artillery officer, Lieutenant Warden was recalled to take charge there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where their situation was so hot that not a man was permitted to stand up; a battery had been lined out here the preceding evening, but owing to the peculiarity of the construction of it, the troops remained in this posture another day, they were relieved however on the following night. The battery, which mounted six guns, was opened on the 20th, and bore, at least part of them, on a powder mill where the enemy had a strong post, but still much exposed to the guns of the fort which dismounted some of ours and killed several of the artillery men. On the 24th the grand army stormed the mill, and the six gun battery being no longer necessary another was lined out to engage the enemy's works, and assist two batteries on the other side which were intended to open at the same time. On that night his Majesty's 74th regiment, with a gun, were ordered to make a feint to divert the attention of the enemy while the engineers were reconnoitering; the gun was placed on a hill so as to cover the regiment of which the flank companies first advanced, but were obliged to fall back in some confusion under a severe fire from the enemy's musketry, which was at length silenced by the fire of grape shot from the gun, when Colonel Campbell again advanced with the whole regiment, and the engineers effected their purpose; the 74th and the party of artillery which were with them then withdrew with a considerable loss of men, the former being relieved by the 75th, and the latter by a fresh party of their own men. On the night of the 25th the enemy made an attack on the trenches and covering party of the Bombay army (as has been formerly noticed) but were driven back with very considerable loss on both sides; indeed our Bombay friends seem to have sustained their full share of the hardships and dangers of the siege all through.

On the 29th a post was taken by the grand army where the breaching battery was to be erected, while an incessant roar of artillery was kept up from the enfilading battery of the Bombay army and the two on the other side, the enemy running in all directions as our troops advanced, and Tipoo from the fort firing on his own people; the 74th regiment advanced on this occasion to the very gates of the fort and bayoneted several Frenchmen in their tents on the glacis; the next morning the enemy made a desperate rally on the posts the grand army had taken possession of, which was soon repulsed but not without having several officers wounded and near 200 Europeans killed and wounded.

The opening of the breaching batteries on the 28th and 30th, the report on the 3d of May of the breach being practicable, and the brilliant event of the 4th, have been already fully and officially detailed, so that we have only to subjoin a few remarks which perhaps

were deemed incompatible with the dignity of an official account, but serve to fill the measure of the public curiosity which has been so much excited on an occasion hitherto without precedent, and will probably remain forever without its parallel.

General Baird when all the troops were got into the fort, and the fate of the day was decided, went to the palace, and demanded that the gates should be opened; those within however made some hesitation, and the general finding that fair means were unavailing, ordered a field piece to be drawn up and threatened to burst the gates open; this had the desired effect, and the adjutant general, Colonel Cloze, entered the palace where he found two of the princes (as formerly noticed). They appeared haughty and fullen in their demeanour, and refused to stir out of the palace, until one of the attendants came up, and recalling them to a more proper sense of their situation, they surrendered themselves to general Baird. The general after the ceremonial of such an interview enquired of them what had become of a party of Europeans of the 33d regiment, who had lost their way to the camp one night during the siege, and had fallen into the hands of Tipoo's people, when he had the mortification to hear that these unfortunate men had all been put to death. The general's next enquiry was after the Sultan's person, whom the princes positively denied knowing any thing of, which with the avowal of the death of the abovementioned party, so irritated the general that he informed the princes that unless the Sultan was delivered up, he would order the grenadiers to enter the palace and bring him out by force; adding that in such a case he would not be answerable for the women being free from insult: when this was explained to the princes, an old man came forward and informed the general he would show him Tipoo's body, which was found, as before related, under many other slain: our recent information says, near a valley where he fell endeavouring to make his escape; the princes were then carried to general Harris' tents. Tipoo's eldest son delivered himself up on the 6th, and Commer Odeen Khan on the 10th May; Futty Hyder, Tipoo's natural son and favorite, was, as this correspondent informs us, expected to deliver himself up on the 13th, the day the Bombay army left Seringapatam.

Another letter from Seringapatam dated 12th May, mentions that Purnee, whom general Harris, in his letter of the 7th May, mentions to have been summoned at the same time with Commer Odeen, surrendered himself at the Derriah Dowlut Baug on that day; adding, in confirmation of our other intelligence, that Futty Hyder was to come in on the day following; it was rumoured that great changes were to take place in some of the most important military commands in this country, and that the 19th dragoons were to return to Europe.

A letter from Seringapatam dated 26th May, mentions that of the jewels not above 6 or 7 packs of pagodas worth had been then valued; and as to the merchandize, viz. muslins, shawls, and various rich cloths, they were reckoned at the enormous amount of 500 camel's load. The Sultan's throne being too unwieldy to carry, had been broken up; it was a howdah upon a tyger covered with sheet gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails and all the other falshings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls all round it. The eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 60,000 pagodas. It was said that a dividend to the value of about a million sterling would soon be made; part of it to the amount of 17 lacks of pagodas in cash, the rest in jewels; a committee had been appointed for the arrangement of it.

Other advices from Seringapatam dated the 27th May mention that in breaking up the throne, which its bulk and weight rendered necessary, the chest of gold with which it was covered was found to weigh 40,000 pagodas; the silver work about it, the supporters of the canopy and the fringe of pearls which went round it, were valued at 10,000 pagodas more. Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic sentence, chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was sewed to the roof of the canopy; its beak is a large emerald; its eyes carbuncles; the breast covered with diamonds, and the wings, which are expanded as if hovering, completely lined with diamonds; on the back are many large jewels well and fancifully disposed; the tail which resembles a peacock's is also studded in the same manner; the whole so arranged as to imitate the plumage, and so closely set that the gold is scarce visible.

A number of tygers were found in the palace yard which were ordered to be shot for fear of accidents.

Information having been given that a quantity of jewels were concealed in the seraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, the commandant, for permission to search; which being granted, and the proper notice given to remove the women from the apartments which it was the intention to search, the gentlemen deputed on this occasion proceeded to inspect them; but were disappointed in every respect; for they did not find any thing of value, and instead of elegant habitations which they imagined, found places as filthy as the lowest and dirtiest dwelling in the bazar, the furniture consisting of a chair, a swing, two or three boxes of clothes, a miserable bed, and a shelf of perfumes, spices, &c. it was discovered afterwards that Tipoo never entrusted his women with the keeping of their jewels; there were in all, including some of the wives and ladies of the late Hyder, and those of Tipoo's family with their attendants six hundred and fifty females in the palace.

Advices from China of the 3rd March mention the death of the emperor Kien Long; in consequence of which a general mourning throughout the empire had been ordered for twelve months. The royal authority devolves to his son Ka-Hing who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years past. The Chinese are consequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unshaven heads and beards, for six months out of the twelve.

June 29.—Since our last courier we have been favoured with the following additional particulars from Mysore.

The number of men actually under arms at the assault of Seringapatam was 2493 Europeans and 1883 Natives—4376. The capture of the ramparts was general Baird's first object. Colonel Dunlop, with 6 companies of Bombay European Flankers supported by his Majesty's 12th and 33d regiments, 10 companies of Bengal sepoy flankers and 50 artillery men were ordered to assault the north ramparts, and pushed on with the European flank companies until he met the south attack under Colonel Sherbrook, consisting of the flank companies of the Scotch brigade and regiment de Mouton, reinforced by the Grenadier companies of his Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments (in the expectation of a vigorous resistance at the several heavy batteries on the South face of the Fort) and supported by his Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments, 3 companies of coast natives and 6 companies of Bombay flankers with 50 artillery men. The two attacks having met, were ordered to form on the East face until arrangements could be made for the attack of such of the cavaliers as had not already been seized; or for proceeding to the attack of the body of the place, as might be deemed eligible.

Colonel Sherbrook and Dunlop were instructed not to quit the inner ramparts previous to their junction for any other object but that of seizing on the cavaliers in the neighbourhood of their respective attacks, and then to lose no time in regaining their situation on the ramparts. As soon as that object should be attained and every cavalier or spot on the ramparts seized which it might be necessary to secure, they were immediately to be occupied by a battalion company or companies from the supporting European regiment, so that the whole of the ground once captured might be secure, and the flankers on their junction to be full force to follow up their success by an attack on any of the cavaliers which had not fallen in their way, or by an assault on the body of the town and the palace of the Sultan.

It is already known that the different assaults were so vigorous that in two hours the whole of the ramparts and every cavalier in the fort were in the possession of our troops. The place being thus completely ours, the general, to avoid a fresh and unnecessary slaughter in the attack of the palace, as well as to allow some rest to the gallant but almost exhausted flankers, determined to halt a short time, before he proceeded to attack the palace, judging that if Tipoo was in it, it would be as gallantly defended as attacked. During this halt two fresh battalions of Sepoys arrived, and trusting that the Sultan would then see how fruitless all further resistance would be, the general dispatched major Allen, who had just arrived from Camp, with a flag of truce to the palace, offering Cowl to Tipoo Sultan and every person in it, on his immediate and unconditional surrender of himself to general Baird; major Allen was at the same time instructed to apprise him that if there was the smallest hesitation in accepting this offer, an immediate assault on the palace would be made and every man in it put to the sword. The grenadiers and part of the 12th regiment under major Craigie with the 2d battalion of the 9th Madras regiment of Sepoys accompanied major Allen to put this threat in execution if necessary, and the flankers, then a little recovered from their fatigue prepared to follow to the attack of the palace on the first signal of hostilities having recommenced (the firing on all sides having by this time ceased upwards of an hour). In the meantime gen. Baird received intelligence from one of the prisoners, on being questioned as to the place of confinement of the European soldiers who had been taken in the different assaults on the out-works during the siege, that they had all been put to a violent death a few days before. On this the general immediately advanced towards the palace with the flankers of the 74th regiment, the light infantry and remaining part of the 12th regiment, with a view, it was thought, if Cowl had not already been granted at the palace, and if the dreadful accounts of the death of the unfortunate men had been confirmed, to take signal vengeance on the tyrant, for this act of premeditated tyranny.

On reaching the palace major Allen came out and met the general, informing him that Tipoo's two youngest sons were in it who were ignorant where their father was, but were disposed to surrender themselves and the palace on a promise of protection.—The general, anxious to discover Tipoo who was certainly reported to be in the palace, hesitated to agree to these conditions, unless the princes would inform him where their father was, and threatened to search assiduously the most secret recesses of the palace if he was not instantly produced—but they persisting in their ignorance, and the general unwilling to lose time as night was approaching, sent them off to general Harris under charge of lieutenant colonel Agnew, capt. Marriot and another officer escorted by the light infantry company of his Majesty's 33d regiment, after assuring them of protection and kind treatment.

The palace was then taken possession of without opposition, and a search was made for Tipoo in vain, every where excepting Sor Zanah, which was surrounded by troops to prevent his escape if he was in it. One of the attendants in the palace, at last, on being severely threatened, told the general that the Sultan was killed in attempting to escape through the Northern Sally Port, and accordingly conducted them to the spot where the Sultan's body was found under a heap of hundred slain as before stated. Night coming on the general then proceeded to give every possible protection to the inhabitants, and it did not appear that there was any insult or injury offered to any individual after the conflict ceased; thereby furnishing a memorable testimony to the natives of Asia that British soldiers are equally brave and humane!

Other accounts add that the unhappy captive Europeans mentioned in the foregoing detail, among whom was an officer, brought from the place of their confinement two days before the assault, and ordered to assist in working the guns on the works, which they refused; they were then informed that death would be the consequence of their persisting in the refusal, but even this threat did not warp them from their purpose and their heads were all struck off. It is said the mode of their death was afterwards ascertained by digging the bodies up which were all found in that state.

FOR SALE,
By JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155 South Water Street,
Hyson Gomez,
Hyson Skin and
Young Hyson } Teas, in qr. chests,
Souchong and Peco Souchong Tea, in qr. chests and boxes,
Bohea Tea, in whole, half and qr. chests,
Silk Umbrellas, plain and fringed,
Hair Ribbon,
Window Blinds,
White and brown Havana Sugars in boxes,
Old Cognac Brandy, 1st, 3d, and 4th proof, in pipes,
And a quantity of Cordage assorted.
Nov. 6, 1799. dzw.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Thursday, 22d October, deserted from the detachment, near Bristol, Pennsylvania, HENRY WEST, an enlisted Musician, belonging to the company of Captain Matthew Henry of the 5th regiment of United States Infantry. He was 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, he is a little stoop shouldered and speaks in a low tone of voice.

ALSO,
Deserted from the company of captain Hugh Brady, on Saturday, 26th October, four privates, JOHN DENNIS, aged 34, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in New York, grey eyes, brown hair, brown complexion, was much addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated very talkative. SOLOMON SMITH, aged 37, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in New Jersey, grey eyes, fair hair, brown complexion, a notorious offender, this being his third desertion. SIMEON DUN, aged 21 years, and 6 months, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in New Jersey, grey eyes, fair hair, brown complexion.

CHARLES McLEVY, aged 26, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Ireland, grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion—he is supposed to be in Norfolk, or its neighbourhood—it is not known what clothing they had when they deserted; but the probability is that they have changed their military habits.—Also
Deserted from the detachment near Bristol, on Tuesday the 8th October, PETER ANDREWS, by trade a shoemaker, belonging to the company of the Subscriber, born in Philadelphia, aged 33, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, light eyes, brown hair, with a mixture of grey, much subject to intoxication and extremely passionate. Whoever shall take up the above deserters and lodge them in any jail so that their officers may get them again, or shall deliver them to the subscriber at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, shall receive the above reward and for either of them a proportionate reward of ten dollars and all reasonable expenses

BENJAMIN GIBBS, junr.
Captain, 10th U. States Regiment Infantry.
November 11. dzw.

JOHN JUSTICE,
House, sign, ornamental painter & glazier,
No. 79, Race Street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has begun in that business, and hopes to meet with their approbation of his work.
Flags, drums, firebuckets, conies, &c. done on the most reasonable terms, and the shortest notice.
N. B. A Drawing School will be opened at the same place, on the 14th of November, for young ladies and gentlemen, from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock, three nights in the week.—Those who wish to encourage the school are at liberty to view his paintings.
October 21. dzw. 3w

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement.
Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.
April 1. dzw. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named **ISAAC**, otherwise **CUDJO**, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Eq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons, printed fancy cord, a swanstown striped under-acket; a rorun hat; one fine and one coarse shirt one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring States shall have the above reward or reasonable expenses if brought home.
JOHN BRIEN,
Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.
N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.
November 3.

EDWARD THOMSON,
No. 131 Market Street,
Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and Hull,
AND FOR SALE,
Point duffil Blankets in bales,
Blue Strouds do.
Blizes,
Plains,
Coatings, &c. &c.
November 2. dzot

FOR SALE
At No. 103 Market Street,
On reasonable terms, for Cash or a short Credit,
THE STOCK
ON HAND,
Of **GEORGE PENNOCK,** deceased,
CONSISTING OF
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods,

A WELL assorted invoice of German goods selected for the West India market, as well as suitable for home consumption.
Also, just arrived in the Ship America, 100 pieces Blue Plains, 3 trunks fancy Chints, 2 trunks muslins, 1 trunk Checks, and 1 trunk Gingham.
Likewise a handsome Coach and a pair of quiet, large, well broke Bay Horses.
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Acting administrator to the estate of Geo. Pennock, deceased.
November 9.

Now Ready for Sale,
AT
GEORGE DAVIS'S
Law Book Store,
No. 319, HIGH STREET,
A very valuable and extensive Assortment of
Law Books,
IMPORTED this fall and immediately before the late sickness, comprehending almost every Book in use of the latest London and Irish editions. They will be disposed of from a single volume, to an entire Library at the same prices as have heretofore given full general satisfaction.
By sundry vessels daily expected from London and Dublin, his stock will as usual be kept up, so that gentlemen will seldom be disappointed when applying at his store.
N. B. This day is published, Davis's Law Catalogue for 1799, of books for sale, which may be had gratis, on application as above.
November 8. tuth&fam

PRATT & KINZING,
No. 95, north Water Street,
HAVE RECEIVED

By the ships Wilmington, Connecticut, Fair American, and other late arrivals, from Hamburg and Bremen,
A great variety of
GERMAN GOODS,
Among which are

Platillas	Ginghams
Britannias	Handkerchiefs
Estopilles	Laces
Creas a la Morlaix	Siamois
Round Creas	Bedticks
Dowlas	Oil Cloths
Rouans	Slippers
Patterbornes	Window Glazs
Bielefield Linen	Tumblers
Waxendrops	Yellow Ochrz
Table Linen	Quills
Ticklenburgs	Slates and Pencils
Oznabrigs	Pearl Barley
Hessen Rolls	Claret in cases
Brown ditto	Coffee Mills
Polish ditto	Nails and Ironmongery
Coiffe Bags	Demijohns
Listados	Lentilles
Cari audoles	Glue
Arabs and Stripes	Hogs Bristles
Arabias	Looking Glaffes
Bradrantees	Toys
Cassarillos	Anchor
Choutils	A few tons Hemp
Colelets	&c. &c.

10 hhd. Muscovado Sugar,
Roll Brimstone, a few pipes old Port Wine, a parcel of foal and upper Leathers, men's coat Shoes in trunks, a few low priced silver Watches, &c. &c. All which they offer for sale at the lowest prices and most extensive credit.
Nov. 7. th&fa w

MEDFORD AND WILLIS
HAVE FOR SALE,

2 casks Banbury Locks, Curry Combs, &c.
1 bale Swanfdwns,
1 cask Pewter,
2 boxes Watches,
2 trunks Cardinals,
9 trunks Hosiery,
6 casks Buttons,
6 bales Blankets,
2 ditto Rugs,
1 case patent pipe straw Hats & Bonnets,
11 tons clean Peterburg Hemp,
29 pieces Sail Cloth,
95 boxes Crown Glazs,
1 box containing Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Swanfdwns and Gloves.

ALSO,
The Brigantine
AMIALE APILLE,
Apply to
JOHN DORSEY,
November 8. mw10w.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, No. 149, South Front Street,

86 Tierces Rice,
20 Hhds. Richmond Tobacco.
Hyson Tea in qr. chests,
Bohea do. in whole, half and qr. chests,
Black Sattins,
Do. Lustrings,
Do. Senshaws,
Do. Taffeties,
Hair Ribbon,
Umbrellas,
Nankens,
Boxes of paints, brushes, &c.
Black Persians,
Barbar and Madras handkerchiefs,
Spermacci candles,
And a general assortment of writing, printing and wrapping paper, &c.
EDWARD DUNANT.
November 7.