

GRAND ARMY.

On our arrival near this place on the 5th inst. Tippoo's army appeared encamped on the north of the Caverry, his rear to the island of Seringapatam. His right extending to the foot of the hill on which the Carigatta Pagoda stands, and his left to the Cavery above the island. The Lockany river which winds through the plain to the northward of Seringapatam, ran close along part of the front, and round the right of his line, where it joined the Cavery, and several water courses, ravines, and much swampy ground, strengthened his left.

The whole of his encampment was enclosed with a bound hedge, in many places extremely impenetrable, and several strong and well-constructed redoubts, furnished with a numerous artillery, were so placed as to defend the approach, particularly towards the left of his position.

This encampment having been reconnoitred on the morning of the 7th, orders were issued in the evening for a general attack on the lines.—The army in three divisions commanded by Lord Cornwallis, Gen. Meadows, and Col. Maxwell, without guns, was ordered to parade at seven in the evening.

Gen. Meadows, with the right column, was to enter on the left of the enemy's camp, Lord Cornwallis to attack their centre, and Colonel Maxwell to gain the Carigatta Pagoda, and the hill commanding it; on which works had been constructed by the enemy to defend their right.

The right and centre attacks were directed to penetrate nearly to the depth of the enemy's camp before they turned to sweep along it, and the whole were instructed in the event of success to suffer their leading divisions to mix with the fugitives, and if possible to enter the island with them.

About nine o'clock the column moved off, and at 12 the attack commenced on the left in the centre. The hills were rapidly carried by Col. Maxwell's division, and after a sharp contest for several minutes, the centre column penetrated the hedge, and put the enemy to flight.

Lieut. Col. Knox, with the leading companies of his attack, pushing the fugitives, entered the island with them at the great ford close to the fort, and advanced across it, while Col. Stuart, with the 71st regiment and two sepoy battalions took a very strong redoubt, and drove the enemy to his left, along the camp. Here they were met by the column under Lieut. Col. Maxwell, who quitting the hills, had attacked the right of the camp, and was forcing the enemy towards the centre.

Anxious to push the advantage as far as possible, the leading part of the left column under Col. Baird entered the river, and attempted it by a very rugged passage, in which attempt Col. Stuart's division joined.

The depth and rocky bottom of the river, with a heavy fire from the lines, formed to defend it on the opposite bank, for a considerable time prevented the progress of the troops; but after more than an hour's exertion, the 71st and 72d regiments, got footing on the opposite bank, nearly at the same time that the few companies who had passed at the proper ford, and penetrated across the island to the southern river, returned towards the Pettah of Changanjam, which was now taken possession of by the troops which had crossed.

The strong lines which defended the hold—near the Carigatta Pagoda, being now abandoned by the enemy, several Sepoy corps crossed here, and reinforced the troops already on the island, so that by two o'clock in the morning, all the eastern part of the place, including the gardens of Tippoo, the Tomb of Hyder, and Changanjam (a Pettah on the centre of the island) was taken by our troops.

In this Pettah a number of our unfortunate countrymen were found in chains, and released, as well as many of the topases taken at Coimbatore, with Lieut. Chalmers.

While the centre and left divisions were thus employed, Gen. Meadows, whose march had been impeded by bad roads till after the attacks on the other side had commenced, entered the hedge near a very strong re-

doubt, which the advance of his division under Col. Nesbitt immediately attacked.

A considerable body of the enemy's best troops, amongst whom was Lally's corps, defended this post, and the strength of the work, which mounted ten pieces of cannon, together with the obstinate resistance of its defenders, made its reduction an operation of considerable difficulty.

After several attacks had been made and as often repulsed, with great loss, our troops at last gained and entered the redoubt; upwards of 300 of the enemy falling within it.

The delay occasioned by this obstinate defence, and some mistakes which our little knowledge of the exact situation of the camp subjected us to, prevented the column from penetrating on this side as far as was intended, so that the left wing of the enemy remained in a great degree unbroken, while this column moved to the left along the outside of the hedge, instead of keeping within it, and came no more into action during the night.

Lord Cornwallis, with part of the centre column, had remained near the spot where the column had entered the hedge to sustain the attacks if necessary, and be at hand to communicate his orders to the whole.

About four in the morning, the enemy collecting from their left, which had not been routed like the rest of their army, came down in a very formidable body, and attacked the small force that remained near his Lordship's person.

The attack was warm, and resolutely received by the 74th, and part of the 52d regiments, with two battalions of Madras Sepoys and three companies of the 13th Bengal Sepoys.

The enemy were repeatedly charged and broken, but as often formed again, and renewed the attack, with a constant fire of cannon, rockets, and musquetry. Removed from the support of the rest of the army, and ignorant of their situation, it became necessary, as day approached, to retire from under the range of the cannon of the fort.—The corps charged and broke the enemy, and profiting by their confusion, retired in good order to the hedge at the foot of Carigatta hills, where they were joined by Maj. Gen. Meadows' division; at the same time the troops in the island abandoned the Pettah, and several of the advanced posts they had gained, as they did not think it prudent to risk the loss of the advantages they were certain of possessing, from securing a smaller extent in the island, by attempting to maintain more posts, than the number of men they had were capable of defending—especially as they were not sufficiently acquainted with the situations to judge of their strength—at day light we were enabled to view the scene of action, and mark the effects of the night attack.—All the encampment of the enemy appeared in the greatest confusion—most of the tents, amongst which was that of the Sultan, still standing; guns and tumbrils, laying scattered over every part of the lines, camels and bullocks wandering about, and horses galloping amongst the dead and dying, who lay in heaps along the ground. Sheltered by the fire of the fort, the enemy collected in great bodies, and covered by large parties of horse attempting to carry off the remains of their tents and stores—but a redoubt nearly in the center of their camp, into which Capt. Sibbald, with a company of the 71st regiment and two of Sepoys, had been thrown during the night by Col. Stuart, in a great measure prevented their operations.

These redoubts they surrounded, and during the whole of the 7th, attempted by every means to force—they were constantly beat off, and from the Hills and Islands we witnessed the interesting spectacle of a small work which we had the night before carried with the greatest ease, in the midst of Tippoo's army, resisting all his force, which repeatedly assailed it—towards evening the enemy retired abandoning all their works on this side the River, after blowing up the Tumbrils, and burning some of the carriages of their guns; and altho' several of the guns we had taken during the night were drawn off by

them in the course of the day, 76 pieces of fine cannon, remained in possession.—Nothing but the neighbourhood of the Fort, the guns of which commanded all the plain, enabled Tippoo to save one of his field artillery. The camp equipage being brought from the former ground on the evening of the 7th, the army encamped fronting Seringapatam, and as near the place as the range of the shot would permit.

Our loss in the action is not nearly so great as might have been expected, when the circumstances of the attacks are considered, the whole amount of killed and wounded not exceeding 520. The proportion of officers is great, but most of those wounded are doing well.—The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained. By the most probable accounts their killed and wounded are 3000, their desertions in consequence of the defeat near 20,000—It seems to have given a decisive blow to the power of the Sultan, as his troops have lost all confidence. The Europeans in his service are deserting, whenever they have an opportunity of doing so, and many of these most useful to him, are among the number already come to camp.

In our last courier we anticipated the arrival of the hostages in camp.—It was on the 27th, instead of the 24th, ult. that the important event took place—about twelve o'clock the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people; and the Sultan was plainly discovered amongst them.

—In a few minutes afterwards the young princes made their appearance, they were conducted from the island to a large pavilion 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 nineteen guns; and the part of the line they passed was under arms, and the officers saluted.—Lord Cornwallis saluted them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys; and they were then formally delivered over to his Lordship, by Gullum Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vackeel, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty.

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

It was a proud scene to the conquerors—it was the most humiliating 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 forth.

At length Gullum Ally approaching Lord Cornwallis, and under much agitation, addressed his Lordship in the following emphatic words "These children," said he, pointing to the young princes, whom he then presented, "were this morning the sons of the Sultan my master—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 the expression.

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 Vackeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffused happiness throughout 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 to the left of Tippoo's redoubts.

The body guard and spearmen of the Princes, formed an avenue of considerable extent from the Tent of ce-

mony, 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 behavior, shewed that they held in pleasing remembrance the kind attention his Lordship had shewn 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 younger on his left.

Sir John Kenneway sat on one side of the Princes and Mr. Chery on the other, as his Lordship's Interpreters. The Vackeels of Tippoo of whom one was the person sent some time ago on an embassy to Constantinople, and those of the Nizam and Marrattas 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 fusée richly mounted, and to the youngest, an elegant case of pistols, and in return each of them presented his Lordship with a sword; beetle and Ottar were then brought in, and his Lordship immediately afterwards withdrew, leading a prince in each hand, to the extremity of the rich 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 in the same manner, on being desired by Gullum Ally, he repeated some passages from the Koran.

The youngest is remarkably handsome—his features are very regular and expressive, and his countenance is mild and open, he is about 7 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 pectagon, consisting of an emerald and a ruby of considerable size, surrounded with a profusion of brilliants.

Capt. Maden, of his Majesty's 76th Regt. Aid-de-Camp to Earl Cornwallis, left the army on the 29th inst. charged with his Lordship's dispatches for England; one of the Indiamen now in the roads, will be immediately dispatched for the purpose of announcing to Government, the important intelligence of the honorable and advantageous peace made by his Lordship with Tippoo Sultan, and of the conclusion of a war, whose principle was humanity, whose progress was glory, and whose termination is as honorable as its aim was just.

SOLEURE, May 30.
Our Diet has declared itself permanent until the tranquillity of Europe will permit it to separate, and has resolved unanimously that the Swiss shall observe the strictest armed neutrality; in consequence of which orders have been sent to M. DE CUSTINE to evacuate the defiles of Porentrui, otherwise they will oblige him to evacuate them. It has also been resolved to listen to no proposition for the renewal of the agreements with France until they can treat with the King himself.

PARIS, June 14.
Various are the reasons assigned for M. Servan's dismissal from the military department—but what seems most probable is, that the King could not with propriety keep a Minister who had invaded the royal prerogative, by soliciting an increase of public force without his participation.

The new War Minister gives a sad account of the army; 40,000 men still wanted—the Generals calling for arms, for ammunition, for camp equipage, there is also a vacuum of 10,000 horse.—Such was the report which M. Dumourier, in his "bonnet rouge," made yesterday to the Assembly; he concluded with asking for twenty millions.

The second battalion of Walsh's Irish brigade is gone off to Coblenz.

P. S. The King trembles for the life of the Queen. The unhappy Princess has friends every where, but among the mob, and the mob drag the reigns of government. I am assured by one