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A GUIDE

TO

SERINGAPATAM

AND ITS VICINITY.

TORICAL AND TRADITIONAL.

"In perpetuam rei memoriam."

OND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY

P. STEPHEN BASAPPA,

Hospital Assistant,

Mysore Medical Service.

BANGALORE:

TED BY HARI RAM MISSER, AT THE TOWN PRESS.

1887.

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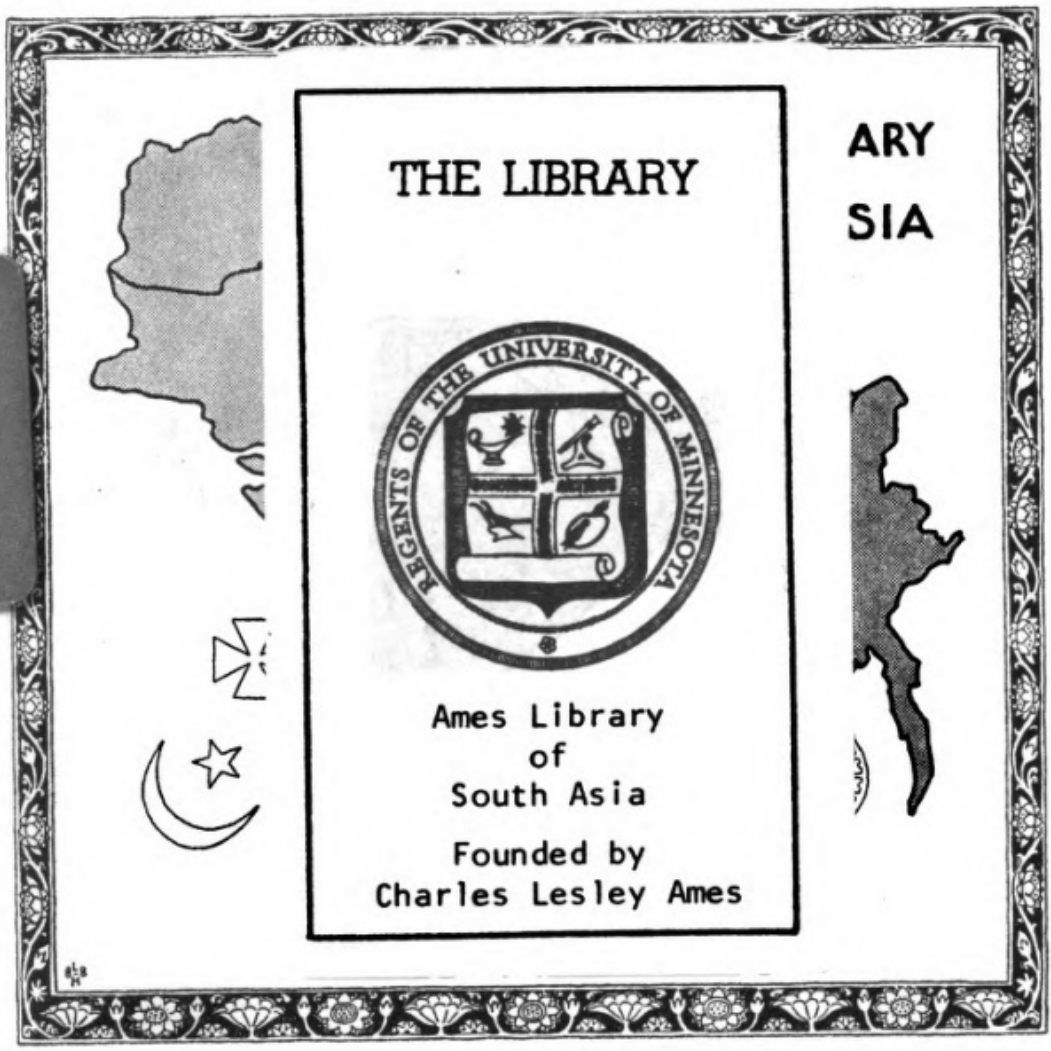

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TO

COLONEL A. LEMESSURIER, R. E.,

Consulting Engineer, Mysore Government.

THIS BROCHURE

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

IN

GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE

OF

MANY HAPPY HOURS SPENT

IN

SERINGAPATAM.

IN

HIS INSTRUCTIVE COMPANY,

AND

AS A TRIBUTE OF SINCERE GRATITUDE

FOR

VARIOUS ACTS OF KINDNESS.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The rapid sale of the first edition of this brochure has encouraged me to bring out this second edition. Though the great want of leisure has not allowed a thorough revision, yet I hope the public will grant me the patronage they have hitherto done, considering that I have spared no pains to get this up to the best of my convenience. I have improved the present edition with some additional matter. My great desire has been to supply information and to preserve in print at least the accounts and descriptions of the once impregnable fortifications and places of historical interest and standing, but Lo! many are the ruins in this little town. Even now the work cannot be said to stand complete. I must ask the reader to bear with me; should he find that this new edition is a nearer approach to my original plan and carries out my design better than the first, I shall feel myself sufficiently rewarded.

The maps, it may be seen, are also much improved. We are indebted for the same to Mr. T. Rangaswamy Pille, the Engraver and Draughtsman in the Mysore Service, whose talents as an artist are well known in India and England. We also thank Mr. P. Herman, Printer in the same service and through whose hands this edition passed in the Press, for his kindness in getting the work neatly printed and correcting the proofs.

STEPHEN BASAPPA.

SERINGAPATAM,
1st. October 1887.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The historical town of Seringapatam was the scene of one of the most brilliant achievements of British Arms in India. The fall of Seringapatam was an event which had no small influence in moulding the destinies of British power in India. The capture of Seringapatam was the first great feat, which brought home to the Native powers, the invincibility of British Arms, and led to the successive victories which brought under British sway the countless Provinces and Nationalities from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Great as were the results of this achievement however in a military point of view, it is in its moral aspects that it must remain ever dear to every British heart—in putting down an intolerable usurpation, and restoring an ancient dynasty to its legitimate position,—the British stood forth as the vindicators of moral law and order and as the friend of the defenceless, against the tyranny of the oppressor. A place with the associations of Seringapatam cannot therefore fail to interest the traveller.

The town however rapidly decayed after its capture by the British by the removal of the seat of the Hindu Government to Mysore. It was almost deserted a few years ago and few could have recognized in the present town, the glorious descriptions of European travellers of the last century. Since the opening of the Railway, however, the health of the town has improved and its convenient position and reputed sanctity are attracting many new inhabitants to it. And our fervent hope is, that under its present beneficent Rule it may regain its former celebrity and importance without any of its unenviable notoriety.

The following notes are written to serve as a guide to the numerous visitors that go to see the Capital of the late Mussalman dynasty. No originality is claimed for them, but my endeavour has been to interest visitors with the great historical and traditional importance of the different parts of this small island. If I succeed in achieving a fair measure of success in this, I shall consider it a sufficient compensation for the smile that may be provoked by my attempts at composition and compilation in a foreign language.

"Gather the rose buds—while ye may,
Old Time is still a flying,
And this same flower, that smiles to-day,
To-morrow, will be dying."

SERINGAPATAM,
15*th July* 1885.

P. STEPHEN BASAPPA.

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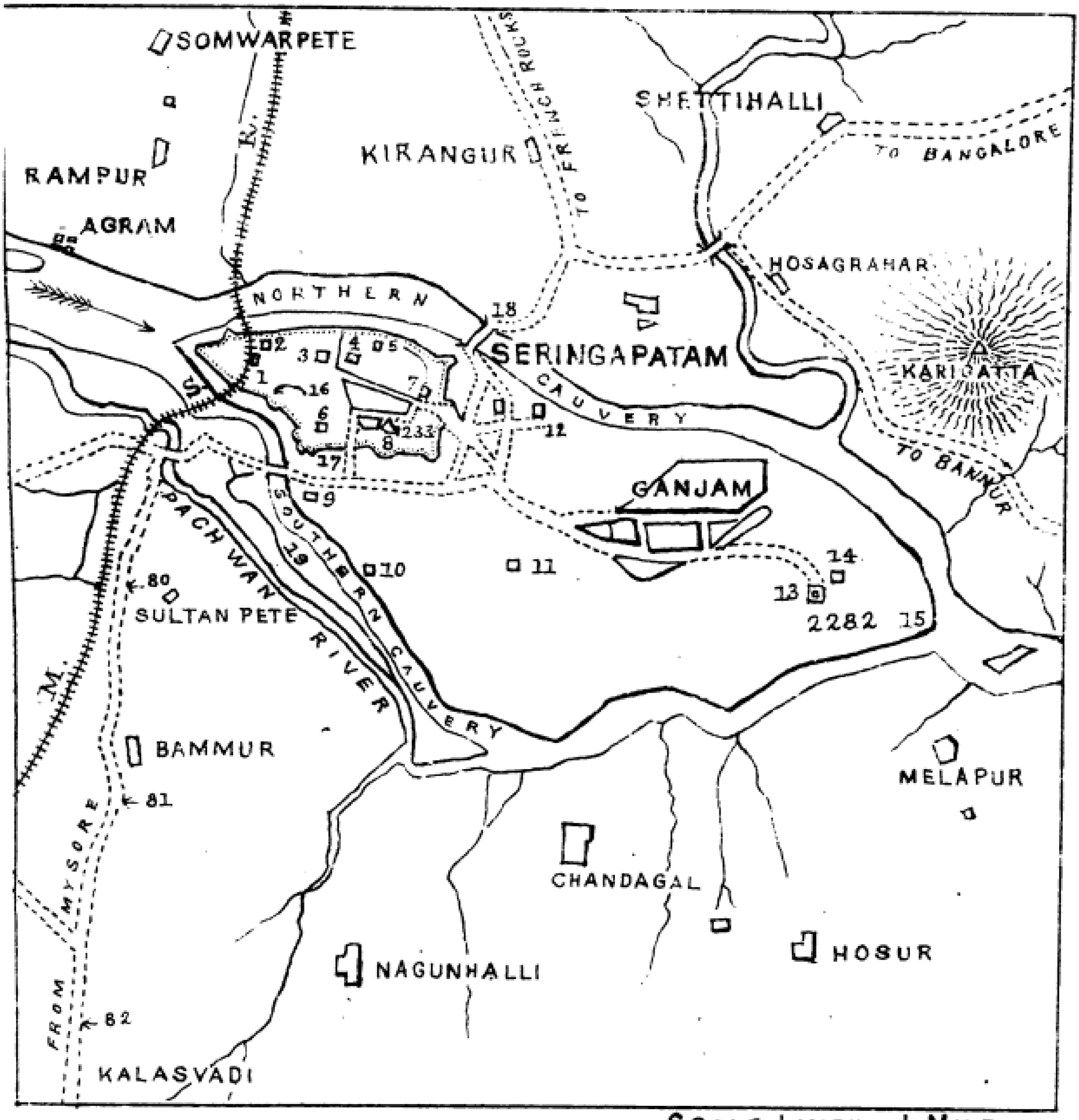

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FORT & ISLAND OF SERINGAPATAM.

REFERENCE.

RAILWAY LINE
HIGH ROAD
FORT OF SERINGAPATAM
— 1— RAILWAY STATIONS
— 2— SRI RANGANATHASWAMI'S TEMPLE.
— 3— NARASIMHA SWAMI'S TEMPLE.
— 4— TIPPU'S PALACE.
— 5— GANGADHARASWAMI'S TEMPLE

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A GUIDE TO SERINGAPATAM.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Left behind, not only by the political waves but by the tide of life and social progress, are two little towns on an island surrounded by the holy Cauvery—Seringapatam and Ganjam,—more properly known as Srirangapatna and Shahar Ganjam.

Seringapatam which was twice besieged by the English within the last 100 years, is now left a melancholy wreck at the feet of her powerful assailants; its mighty fortifications have crumbled down under the powerful arms of the daring sons of an island far away, and the hoary hand of time is telling on its vast and unfinished mass of work. In the days of Tippu, otherwise known as the "Tiger of Mysore," it was crowned with military glory, and its very name was a watchword of terror in Southern India. Princes and kings were filled with awe at the mighty conquests it achieved. It carried devastation to the very gates of Madras. It has successfully encountered British arms on the battle field. It has dictated terms of peace to Englishmen under the very walls of Madras!

Though this Babylon of Southern India is now mouldering to dust, naked and powerless, its glory departed, its redoubts destroyed, its mighty ramparts dismantled, and its trenches filled up, there still remains enough for an object of wonder and awe to those who may be so fortunate as to visit it.

The early history of Seringapatam is involved in obscurity, as no reliable records of the place are available. Ten centuries ago it was a thick jungle, where beasts of prey and wild deer roamed about among the woods, the bushes, and the grassy spots, but the sound of human voice was unknown.

Seringapatam is situated at the upper or western end of an island formed by the branches of the Cauvery in 12°25′ N. Lat. and 76°45′ E. Long. The island is about 3¼ miles in length, and is of an unequal breadth being about 1½ miles at its widest part. The height of the plain, above the level of the sea is about 2338 feet.

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The place derives its name from a Hindu pagoda dedicated to Vishnu, under the name of Sriranga—or the city of holy Ranga. This temple is said to have been first built by a Brahman named Timmanna in 894 A. D.

Tradition says that at a time far beyond human recollection, there existed on the island two little insignificant villages named Hosahalli and Angarhalli. In one of them lived a woman named Hombi, whose cattle grazed in the forest known as *Angaragida Kadu* in the western part of the island, and through the assistance rendered by this woman, the Brahman Timmanna, a pupil disciple of Gautama Maha Muni, in commemoration of the sojourn of that august saint in this part of Southern India, is said to have built the original temple (Mulasthanam or Garbhasthanam) under the shady *Angara tree* adjoining a large ant hill, where he is said to have received his mystical instructions from that holy saint. Timmanna is said to have used *Angara wood* in the building, which is preserved even to the present day. While the Brahmin was engaged in building this temple, he is said to have discovered the image of Sriranga, lying in the old ant hill, which image he consecrated in the temple. A cave at the northern banks of the Cauvery, where it branches out to form the island, is still pointed out as the one long occupied by that holy sage. The temple is of great celebrity and seems to have a prior and remoter antiquity than the city itself. The town was built in honor of Sriranga near the temple, and was named after the temple and in honor of that god.

All the alluvial lands lying on either side of the Cauvery were granted as a present to Ramanujachariyar and his followers by Vishnu Verti Ballala Raya *alias* Vishnu Vardhana Raya in 1050 A. D., in consideration of the service rendered by that saint in exorcising a female devil (called Tonor or Brahma Rakshasi) of which the king's daughter is said to have been possessed. The followers of Ramanujachariyar appear to have enjoyed the sole possession of all the lands round about. The island of Seringapatam, for nearly four centuries, was subject to no other control but that of their own hereditary priests or gurus. Under the sway of this little religious band, glittering towers and fine large buildings sprang into existence in Seringapatam, and the temple rose into importance and grandeur. The glorious magnificence of the temple, with all its glittering minarets and towers and the rising importance of this little resort of the followers of the great apostle of the Vaishnawait sect, seem to have attracted the jealousy of the

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rulers of the Vijayanagar family, who sought to divest them of the privilege which they had heretofore been enjoying.

A. D. 1510 seems to be the probable date when Krishna Rayalu, the ruling sovereign at Vijayanagar, took possession of the island and sent his Viceroy to rule over the place and surrounding country. From 1510, the Viceroy and his successors ruled over the island, greatly improved the place, and built a small fort for the first time.

In 1564, the confederate Mahamadan princes of the Deccan overthrew the royal house of Vijayanagar, and Rama Rayalu the 7th of the Royal family was killed on the banks of the Krishna in the contest; and from the time of his death, the destruction of the Vijayanagar kingdom commenced: but Seringapatam, being far away on the confines of that extensive kingdom, does not seem to have been affected by the overthrow of the paramount power. This little dependency kept up its regal authority till 1610, when the last of its Viceroys, Tirumala Rayalu *alias* Sri Ranga Rayalu, worn out by age, broken down by disease and feeling greatly distressed at having no issue or other near relative to maintain the continuity of his royal house, retired from the cares and anxieties of his government to Talkad, where he seems to have spent the remainder of his days in erecting temples in honor of various gods.

THE RAJAS OF MYSORE.

In A. D. 1610 Raja Wadier assumed possession of Seringapatam, then vacated by his powerful rival, and made it the capital of his little State. Previous to the acquisition of Seringapatam, he was a petty chief ruling over thirty-two principal villages.

Raja Wadier was succeeded in 1618 by his son Chama Raja Wadier, who appears to have been a vigorous ruler. He is said to have extended his kingdom on all sides and to have improved the old fort of Seringapatam. Another account says that he was the first to build a small fort on the island, the east face of which, it is said, intersected the present fort in a line with Tippu's palace. He made some additions to the Sriranganathaswami's pagoda.

Immadi Raja Wadier (1638) was poisoned by his Minister and died without issue.

The throne was then offered to Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier (1638) who possessed a warlike spirit. It was during

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this Raja's reign, that the place was improved and the fort of Seringapatam was greatly altered and strengthened. He organized a regular system of administration and established a mint, from which were issued the golden *fanam*, still current and known as Kanthirava varaha (pagoda). He built the palace known as Kanthirava Narasa Raja's palace and the pagoda of Narasimhaswami. He made several conquests, and add Maddagiri, Hassan, Belur, Oossoor and Bangalore to his kingdom. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have engaged and vanquished the Raja of Trichinopoly in single combat brought about by a challenge the latter had sent to him.

During the reign of Dodda Deva Raja Wadier (1659) the State may be said to have assumed sufficient importance in Southern India to attract attention.

Chikka Deva Raja Wadier (1674) was celebrated for his bravery and generosity and raised Mysore to the dignity of a kingdom. The great irrigation canal, known as Chikka Deva Raja Sagar Nullah in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Mysore bridge over the southern branches of the Cauvery were constructed during this sovereign's reign in 1690. He greatly extended his kingdom and added Kadur and Vastara. In one day, he captured nine forts and such a quantity of wealth that he was designated—*Nava Koti Narayana*—or nine crores Narayana. The Emperor of Delhi, hearing of his fame, sent him the title of Raja Jagga Deva. He made several revenue regulations and other laws, which were afterwards looked upon as models for conducting every department of the State.

Kanthirava Raja Wadier, (1704) was born deaf and dumb and was only a sovereign in name. He ruled 12 years.

It was during the reign of Dodda Krishna Raja Wadier that Dalavayi Deva Raja became a prominent figure in the administration of the country, monopolizing all real power and leaving but an empty title to the king.

On the demise of Dodda Krishna Raja Wadier, his successor Cham Raja Wadier (1733) was deposed by the Dalavayi Deva Raja who made him prisoner and after treating him with great indignity, sentenced him to a most cruel death on Kopaldroog.

Chikka Krishna Raja Wadier, (1736), was placed on the throne by the Minister ruler, Deva Raja Ars, who was still a Minister, and his brother Nanja Raja Ars was Sarvadhikar or

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Commander-in-Chief. The management of the kingdom was in the hands of these two Ministers.

Dalavai Deva Raja Ars held power till 1756, and Nanja Raja Ars held power till 1761. Dindigal and Devanhalli were added to the kingdom.

In the army of Nanja Raja Ars, there was a young man by name Hyder Naik, son of Fatte Mahomed of Kolar. He was born in 1701 A. D., 1114 H. at Kolar.

Hyder Ali exchanged his peaceful life as a shepherd on the heights of Kolar for that of a warrior and took service in the army of the Dalavai Nanja Raja Ars as a trooper at an advanced age. His. first exploit was against the Polegar of Devanhalli (near Bangalore.) His daring exploits at Devanhalli and elsewhere attracted the notice of the Dalavai, who made him the Commander of Cavalry with permission to add to the number. Plunder and ravage were the order of the day. The leader who could secure most plunder had most followers. So Hyder Ali, first by small acts of daring robbery and then by greater exploits followed by still greater adventures, ultimately raised himself to a very high position. This attracted the jealousy of the Dalavai Nanja Raja and the Chief Minister Khande Rao who sent secret emissaries to assassinate Hyder. Hyder, however, escaped to Bangalore and collecting his followers, besieged Nanja Raja in Mysore and took him and Khande Rao prisoners. Khande Rao was rigorously treated, being confined in a small cage and fed with milk and fruits.

From 1761, Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur was the real ruler of the country, the old Raja being kept as a State prisoner. When the pageant Raja died in 1766, Hyder Ali placed his son Nanja Raja Wadier on the throne. Nanja Raja lost his life in his intrigues against Hyder Ali and was succeeded by his brother Cham Raja Wadier in 1771.

Chama Raja Wadier, (1771) died childless in 1775. The story of the manner in which Hyder Ali selected his successor is worth mention. It appears, he collected all the children of the royal house and threw a heap of toys among them. One of the princes Chama Raja Wadier took up a dagger, and hence he considered him the fittest for the throne and made him king accordingly.

Chama Raja Wadier, (1777) died in 1795 of small-pox leaving his Ranis and a child 2 years' old who had previously

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lost his mother. At the death of the Raja in 1795, Tippu plundered the palace and stripped it of all its jewels and ornaments and confined the Ranis and the infant Maha Raja within the precincts of the palace. There they remained confined till the day of Tippu's death.

Hyder Ali Khan for a long time had laboured under the painful complaint of a cancer in the back, the violence of which had been much augmented by the fatigues of three successive campaigns. In the month of November 1782, the symptoms of his disorder increasing, he retired from the tumults of a camp to the city of Arcot, where on the 6th December 1782 (1st of Moharam H. 1196) he terminated his earthly career, aged 80 years. His death was for several days kept a profound secret and the body was privately sent away by night on the road to Sira. By their taking this route it was probably the intention of his friends to have him buried near his father at Kolar; but by the direction of his son Tippu Sultan, the body was conveyed to Seringapatam and buried with much state under a magnificent mausoleum in the garden called "Lal-Bagh." He was a prince of great abilities and resolution. He reduced all places of importance and all hill forts in Southern India and ruled Mysore for 21 years.

He was succeeded by his son Tippu Sultan who was born on 19th November 1749, 20th Zihuj 1163-H. at Devanhalli. In 1793, Tippu greatly added to the fortifications of Seringapatam built an inner line of works and strengthened the fortress by throwing up high cavaliers and cutting trenches through the rocks. He fell in the siege of 1799 while forcing his way through a narrow sally port into the inner fortifications.

After the subversion of the Muhamadan dynasty of Mysore by the British in 1799, the Hindu family of Mysore was once more raised to the masnad of its ancestors. Maha Raja Krishna Raja Wadier (the infant who had been maltreated by Tippu) was placed on the throne in June 1799 and a Regent in the person of Dewan Purnaiya was appointed to administer the affairs of the State during his minority. Dewan Purnaiya held office till 1810 when the Maha Raja expressed a wish to govern the kingdom for himself, and retired from public life to Seringapatam.

In 1830, owing to internal dissensions in the Province, the Government of India took over the affairs of the State into their own hands and for the next half a century the Province was administered by British officers.

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In March 1881, when the present Maha Raja Chama-Rajendra Wadier Bahadur attained his majority, the rule of the Province again reverted to the Mysore Family.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORT OF SERINGAPATAM.

The fort is a solid mound of earth with stone facings, and has two large gateways and four sally ports.

I. *The Eastern or Bangalore Gate* faces the Dariya Daulat Bagh and leads to Ganjam, Tippu's Mausoleum and Wellesley bridge.

II. *The Southern or Mysore Gate* was altered by the English after the siege to divert the road from the elephant gateway. The elephant gateway of the fort is now closed. It was built by Tippu in 1793.

1. *The Bommuru-diddi-bagalu*, (or Brahmapura) is a sally port in the west wall, and leads to Bommuru or Sultanpet.

2. *The Vade-diddi-bagalu* is in the north wall, and leads to the old fort or Delhi bridge over the Cauvery.

3. *The Krishna-diddi-bagalu* is the gateway leading to Cauvery north of Sri Ranga's temple.

4. *The Hole-diddi-bagalu* is in the north wall and leads to the Cauvery. It was near this that Tippu Sultan's body was found.

The island was first fortified or put into a state of defence by the Viceroys of the Vijayanagar family and afterwards greatly improved during the reign of Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier. The two walls of the Hindu fort of Seringapatam formed the outer fortifications of Tippu. Tippu also built a third wall and with a view to fortify the whole island, a fourth wall, *Charvi Killa*, was erected. The fortifications extended from the Daria Daulat Bagh to the bridge on the southern branch of the Cauvery. Tippu also strengthened the northern face by a line of outer works to the north of the river from a point under Karighat hill, crossing the railway

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line at 75 miles to a point 2,000 yards north-west of the line, and thence back to the Cauvery. In 1792, Tippu knowing the weakness of the Hindu fort of Seringapatam against a superior and well disciplined force conducted by European officers, commenced to construct an inner line of fortifications; for which purpose, he dug a very deep and wide ditch inside the walls of the fort and partially finished the foundations of the inner wall. Along the northern and western faces of the fort the work was nearly completed. At the north-west angle there was a high cavalier. It was this inner line of fortification which surprised and discouraged the British Soldier for a while when he ascended the summit of the breach in the ramparts. This inner line consisting of high rampart and the ditch was demolished and filled up in 1800 by the British (with the exception of the cavalier at the north-west angle,) and the tamarind trees now growing were planted on the site.

The palace of Tippu is a very large building surrounded by a high stone wall. The only relics of that mighty edifice is a square building of stone now a depôt for sandalwood. The elephant gateway of the palace now stands in silence, and on either side of this gateway are placed two elephants cut out of black stone.

The palace of the Mysore Rajas at Seringapatam, adjoining the temple of Narasimhaswami, is said to have been first built by the expelled scions or Viceroys of the royal house of the Vijayanagar family when they kept up a kind of state for sometime. Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier, while greatly adding to the old fort of the Viceroys, rebuilt the palace after his own fashion, and it remained in use by all the Rajas who succeeded him. During the reign of Tippu, it suffered much being stripped of its best ornaments. In 1800, a year after the siege, the building was partially demolished and the materials used in the construction of a palace at Mysore, and its enclosure was converted into a gun-carriage manufactory. After the removal of the British garrison in 1835 to Bangalore in consequence of the unhealthiness of the place, it was left a heap of ruins, and in which state we see it now.

H. H. Krishna Raja Wadier's Palace.—The small palace facing the sally port where Tippu fell was built by the late Maha Raja as a pleasure resort. It is now almost in ruins.

The magnificent temple of Sriranganathaswami is a stone building of vast dimensions. The original temple (Mulasthanam) was first built by a Brahman. During the

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reigns of the Viceroys and of the Mysore Rajas, this temple was greatly improved, and the stately stone edifices supported on rows of rude and inelegant columns were added to the temple every now and then during their administration. The whole temple is surrounded by a lofty stone-wall, and over the gateway the tower stands—a lofty and huge mass of workmanship crowned with five glittering brazen *kalashas*. On either termination are the figures of the lion-headed *avatar* of Vishnu. The image of this god is cut out of a black stone and is lying on its side on Adisesha, the great serpent, on whose hood the earth is supposed to rest, as on the shoulders of Atlas. The temple of Sriranganathaswami receives a contribution from the Government of Rs. 7,180-8-0 per annum. The whole temple is now being put into a thorough renovation.

The Utsava Mantapam of the temple is built for the reception of the deity while being carried outside the temple in procession.

Tippu's Band Stand is a large stone building supported on high pillars, on the top of which Tippu built his Nagarkhana (band stand.)

The Ratha or Chariot of this god is large and carved with figures representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu and the amours of that god in the *avatar* of Krishna.

The reservoir near the temple was constructed during the reign of the late Maha Raja. It is on the route of the large canal supplying the town with water.

A change of capital with the Mysore Rajas was followed by a change of religion. From time immemorial, the Wadier family of Mysore were the followers of the religion of the Jangam, but from the time of Raja Wadier, who changed his capital from Mysore to Seringapatam, these Wadier princes followed the religion of the Srivaishnawait Brahman. Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier, while enlarging the fortifications, built a temple and dedicated it to Narasimhaswami, as the guardian god of the fort. This temple adjoins the old palace of the Rajas on the east. The tower which once adorned this temple is said to have been demolished in the time of Tippu. The temple of Lakshmi Narasimhaswami receives a contribution from Government of Rs. 1,739-12-0 per annum,

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The temple of Gangadharaswami is dedicated to Siva or Iswara. This god is known as Gangadhara for having Ganga on his head. This temple is near the sally port where Tippu fell. The temple of Gangadharaswami receives from Government Rs. 2,026-8-0 per annum.

ORIGIN OF MASZIDE ALA OR THE GREAT MOSQUE.—When *Kande Rao*, the Pradhan or Minister, plotted to check the growing power of Hyder Ali and Hyder fled to Bangalore to escape his assassins the minister imprisoned Tippu, (then a boy of 7 years of age) along with Hyder Ail's zenana in a house near the Ganjam gate, facing a Hindu temple dedicated to Anjaneya. Tippu used to play with some Hindu boys in the spacious compound of that temple; while so engaged it happened one day that a fakir passing that way and seeing Tippu, addressed him as follows: "O fortunate child, when thou art made king of this country, raze this temple to the ground and erect a mosque in its stead, for fuure generations will honor thee, and it will stand a memorial of thee." Tippu with a smiling face said that whenever by his blessings he should be made king, he would do so. And when Tippu became king, he pulled down the temple and a mosque was raised on the site in 1790.

This was the favorite mosque of Tippu. The mosque was the greatest and the last scene of bloodshed within the fortification on that memorable 4th May 1799.

TIPPU'S STORES OR GRANARY.—Those tottering lofty walls now remaining are the only relics of the huge stores first erected by Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier and completed by Tippu. These granaries were found, immediately after the siege of 1799, to be stored with a supply of grain and other article of consumption sufficient for Tippu's garrison for a period of twelve years. This granary is to the south of the temple of Sriranganatha and contained underground vaults for storing ghee, oil, salt, &c. The granary is now levelled to the ground.

Captain deHavilland of the Madras Engineers was attached to the Garrison at Seringapatam from 1808 to 1810. While he was here he erected the experimental arch. The length of of the span is 112 feet, the breadth of the arch is 4 feet, thickness at lower end or haunches is 5 feet and at the crown 3 feet 10 inches. The rise of the arch is 10 feet 11 inches. The arch is supported at either end with buttresses of stone in chunam. The arch vibrates, and its vibrations are felt and seen when a man dances at the crown.

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The Racket Court near the Mysore Gate is built of stone and brick. The enclosure is now converted into a lawn tennis court.

There are twelve powder magazines, built in different places; they were designed and constructed under the supervision of French Engineers who were in the service of Tippu.

The water gateway known as Holé-diddi-bagalu is pointed by local tradition as the place where Tippu fell after receiving mortal wounds in the thickness of the contest at that narrow dark archway.

Another account, as advanced by most of the celebrated travellers, points to an archway in the inner fortifications of Tippu (since destroyed) about 100 yards to the right of the sally port known as Holé-diddi-bagalu.

Tippu attacked Colonel Braithwait and his detachment at Pandalore on the banks of the Coleroon on the 17th February 1782. The Colonel surrendered himself with his detachment the next day from failure in his attempt to retreat. The Colonel and his men arrived as prisoners of war at Seringapatam on the 27th March 1782.

General Matthews, the gallant defender of Mangalore and Bednore and who was taken a prisoner in 1783, arrived at Seringapatam on the 25th May and died on the 8th September. It is said that the General died suddenly from the effects of poison administered to him.

Captain Baird of H. M's. 73rd was taken prisoner along with Colonel Baillie on the 10th September 1780, and arrived in Seringapatam on the 27th October. He was a prisoner at Seringapatam for 3 years and 9 months. He commanded the storming party in the assawlt on the momorable 4th May 1799.

Captain Baird along with some other officers seem to have been confined in a tiled house on the verge of the parade ground at the northern prolongations of the Sultan's palace, close to the outer fortifications.

That grassy plain, extending from the west of Tippu's palace to the railway line, adjoining the temple of Sriranganatha, the old palace of the Rajah and the temple of Narasimhaswami to the south, was used by Tippu for a parade ground. To the west of it stood his court house.

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Colonel Baillie, along with some other officers, seems to have been confined in a choultry (now destroyed) on the parade in front of the demolished palace of the Mysore Rajas.

The underground vault opposite the Railway Office and a little to the west of the sally port known as Krishna-diddi on the northern walls of the Fort, is said to have been the place, where a number of British soldiers under the late tyrant's reign were confined and exposed to the greatest barbarity man could imagine. The stones with holes in centre which are fixed in the walls of the vault, are said to have been intended for chaining British prisoners. Besides this, there are other vaults in the walls of the fortifications where the British soldier is said to have met with his share of cruelty at the tyrant's hand.

A SHORT MELANCHOLY ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH PRISONERS.—The British officers and soldiers who were imprisoned in the Fort of Seringapatam, it appears were subjected to the most horrid tortures that human mind could think of. With most dreadful menaces and most alluring promises, the officers and men were asked to give consent to embrace Muhamadanism. Some were starved to give consent, others were flogged to become proselytes and on pain of death they were all asked to embrace Muhamadanism, to take service in the Army and to teach English discipline and exercise to Muhamadan recruits; when the officers to a man refused with disdain to embrace their religion or to take service in the army and chose even to die than teach the Muhamadans to fight against their fellow countrymen. Then, they were all led group by group to the school of exercise under chains, where after being menaced in the severest manner, they were obliged at last to suffer themselves to be shaved and forced to take a heavy dose of majum; a little while after, a number of Kaffirs (the negroes who were in Tippu's service) holding them, the Muhamedan hakims performed the painful operation of circumcision. Their heads were shaved. They had dungherry cloths given them to wear, date mats to sleep on and straw to lie on; rough cots were allowed to some officers and pials for others. At times, the officers and men when paraded before the cutchery were fed with boiled rice, gram and ghee mixed with camphor, like horses in gram bags, and their food washed down their throats with unwholesome and dirty water. It is also said that the Killedar of Chitaldroog after menacing the 17 British officers, who had surrendered themselves along with General Matthews at Bednore, in a most cruel manner,

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administered them poison when they asked for drinking water to quench their extreme thirst. A list of prisoners is given in the Appendix.

The Railway authorities occupied an old building, which adjoins the temple of Sri Ranganatha, to the south. The building is said to have been the property of Mr. Morison, an Officer of the Gun Carriage Manufactory. It is now pulled down.

The last spike on the Mysore State Railway was driven by H. H. the Maharaja Chama Raja Wadier Bahadur on the 16th September 1881 in the Fort of Seringapatam.

Tippu had eighty ladies, many of whom were the sisters and daughters of Brahman and other Hindu noblemen and princes, taken in war or in peace and forced into his zenana. Although Tippu had prohibited intoxicating drinks and tolerated no women of loose character in his dominions, yet he himself was addicted to women. Tippu, it is said, also forced one of the sisters of Vira Raya of Coorg into his zenana. He had eleven legitimate and one illegitimate sons, the latter of whom, it is said, exactly resembled his father in every respect, and it was he, who commanded Tippu's Cavalry which was beyond the Karighat hill (near Arakere) watching the manœuvres of the British Army during the Siege of 1799.

The breach was made at the north-west angle of the outer fortifications. The outer small rampart, shattered by the great cannon of the British during the Siege of 1799, is still lying in ruins, unrepaired. But the breach made in the outer large rampart, a little to the west of the round bastion at the angle, was repaired in 1800. And the repairs then made now puzzle many in finding out the breach through which the British soldier ascended the summit of the rampart. There was, however, no breach effected in the inner fortifications.

A Short Survey of the Place.—Making our starting point at the north-west angle of the fort and placing ourselves on the breach, there stands behind us, at the angle of the meeting of the northern and western walls of the inner fortifications, (called Phaila killa or first fort built by Tippu in 1793 and demolished by the British in 1880), a ruined high cavalier known by the name of Alum's Battery. On its commanding height once stood the famous Syed Gofur, the best and ablest Artillery General in Tippu's Army, superintending in person, the Artillery manœuvres and commanding the 8,000 chosen men of the army. While he was thus engaged, a shot from an unknown hand put an end to his glorious career. Facing us,

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on the southern banks of the southern branch of the Cauvery, are two cannons planted in the ground marking the advanced parallels of the British Army during the Siege of 1799. Now-proceeding to the left of the breach along the northern ramparts, we pass over one of the sally ports of the fort, known as Vade-diddi-bagalu. This gateway is so named as from its formation it resembles a large earthen pot intended by natives for stacking grain. The gateway known as Delhi bridge leads to a ruined old bridge built in the days of the Viceroys, and it is the oldest gateway of the fort for the ingress and egress of the people and traffic from the island into the mainland. Moving along a little further and after crossing the railway line, we observe an underground vault in the ramparts, which at times of war may conceal about 1,000 armed men there ; and in this dark dungeon the British prisoners were said to have been confined and exposed to many cruelties. Leaving this dark dungeon, we come to another gateway called Krishna-diddi, which is opposite the temple dedicated to Sri Ranganatha-swami, (a form of Vishnu) : through this gateway, the sacred waters of this holy river are carried into the temple for all religious purposes. Moving onward, the grassy plain to our right catches our sight. The temple of Narasimhaswami and the demolished palace of the Rajas are on its skirts ; the stately court house of Tippu, it appears, once decked the corner of this plain : on this plain also stood the choultries where the British officers had met with their share of cruelty at the tyrant's hand. It was Tippu's parade ground. As we proceed further to the east of the Sultan's palace, we come to the sally port, the scene of bloody contest where Tippu Sultan and his men fought like wounded tigers. This narrow dark sally port is called Hole diddi-bagalu (Kalala-bagalu) or Deer's gate; it was so named on account of the spot having been frequented by herds of deer grazing the rich and verdant pasturage grown there before the island was occupied by man. It is the gateway through which the inhabitants of the place get into the river for bathing and for performing their usual ceremonies. Proceeding to the bastion at the north-east angle of the fort, thee is another underground vault (a prison house). From here, we have a very fine scenery of the rocky Cauvery and the Wellesley bridge. On going towards the east gate, the large mosque is to our right, the Daria Daulat Bagh faces us to our left : at a distance, we catch the glimpse of the Shahar Ganjam, and the Mausoleum of Tippu in the Lal Bagh. The bastion at the south-east angle of the fort is known by the name of Kale Gawdan Battery. From here, we have a very fine view of the valley,

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watered by the southern branches of the Cauvery. At a distance and in the midst of a group of trees, stands the bungalow of Colonel Scott. In the fort is a high cavalier on which stands a flagstaff placed there by Tippu. Lost in the clouds is the hill of Chamundi, (near Mysore), so named from the buffaloe-headed monster having been slain there by Chamundi, the consort of Siva. Opposite the south or Mysore gate stands the Racket Court adjoining a high cavalier. The Elephant gate is in the outer fortifications. Facing at the distance of a furlong to our left stands the cemetery where the dead are laid in peace. On proceeding towards the sally port named Bommuru-bagalu the experimental arch built by Captain deHavilland is to our right, opposite the gateway. From here, we have a commanding view of a fertile plain, grown with areca, cocoanut and other fruit trees. The gateway leads to Bommuru or Sultanpet and it is one of the oldest gateways of the fort. After crossing the railway line, we stand somewhere about the place where the flank companies of H. M.'s 12th Regiment found a narrow passage across the inner ditch for entering the fort. The Military and Civil Hospital of the British Garrison is in ruins near the north-west angle of the fort.

Here ends our short survey of the island fortress.

The Fort of Seringapatam is situted to the western end of the island. It is about one mile in length, half a mile in breadth and two and half miles in circumference.

The town is large containing about 1400 houses and 4000 inhabitants ; the houses are poor-looking and dirty, the compounds are in ruins, streets are narrow, lanes are crooked and the drains are filled with filth effusing offensive effluvia. Steps are however being taken for its improvement, and since the time our first edition appeared great changes have been made for the better.

CHAPTER III.

THE ISLAND OF SERINGAPATAM.

The Bangara Doddi Nalla is a channel into which the water is raised by dams across the Cauvery. This channel is a large stream which waters the paddy fields in the island and supplies the town with water. One half of the bridge

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over the southern branch of the Cauvery serves as an aqueduct for conveying the water of this channel, which is said to have been constructed by one of the Rajahs of Mysore in memory of one of his consorts, by name Bangara Doddi.

The Lal Bagh or the red garden is at the eastern end of the island. In its centre stands the Masoleum erected over the tombs of Hyder Ali, his wife and his son Tippu, who now repose there.

The Mausoleum is a magnificent square building surmounted by a dome with minarets at the angles and by a covered verandah supported on neat and elegant pillars of very fine black stone, which is said to have been imported from Turuvekere in the Shimoga District. The doors are inlaid with ivory which were renewed by Lord Dalhosie in 1855. The tombs are covered with richly embroidered silk cloths. The Mausoleum was erected by Tippu in 1784. There is a tablet on which are inscribed certain verses in Persian, which while giving by the process called Abjad the year of the Tippu's death by the Hijiri as 1213, contain the following phrases: "The light of Islam and the faith left this world. Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Mahomed. The sword was lost. The offspring of Hyder was a great martyr." There are also a mosque and a number of buildings surrounding the Mausoleum, intended for fakirs and other travellers. To the right are a few tombs of the British soldiers and their wives and children.

Daria Daulat Bagh—Pleasure Palace—the garden palace of Tippu is outside the walls of the fort and stands as a memorial built by him in 1784 of the narrow escape Hyder Ali had from the hands of the assassins of Kandè Rao the prime Minister, when this site was used as an encamping ground. It was his summer palace. As the name indicates, it means the *Sea of Wealth Garden* or the ocean of boundless authority, or the garden of the dominions which know no bounds. The spot of ground where the summer palace now stands, was originally occupied by '*Maharnavami Mantapam*'; this garden is very tastefully laid out, divided into fine plots skirted with grassy hedges separated by wide walks, and ornamented with rows of cyprus on either side of the road. The plots are studded with rose and other sweat flowering shrubs; fruit trees of every description come to perfection here. A branch channel, diverted from Bangara doddi Nalla, waters the garden copiously. In the centre stands

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the handsome and stately palace of Tippu—his favorite retreat from public business. Its walls are decorated with paintings representing the daily life of various Nababs, Rajas and Ranis of Southern India, as well as the victory over Colonel Baillie's little band by the combined armies under Hyder Ali and Tippu at Pollilore on 10th September 1780. The reservoir in the garden is Tippu's favorite bathing place. Before the siege of 1799, the picture of the defeat of Colonel Baillie was effaced from the walls by order of Tippu, but it was renewed by Colonel Wellesley's order, who occupied the building from 1799 to 1801. In 1855, Lord Dalhousie ordered that the palace should be put into a state of through repair, and the paintings were once more renewed and the roof and walls of the building gorgeously decorated. Since that time the palace was neglected and the Mysore Durbar has now most considerately sanctioned a thorough renovation, which is being carried out. A flight of stone steps has been lately constructed on the banks of the Cauvery adjoining the garden.

Close by Chandra Vanam, two cannon are fixed in the ground marking the head of the parallels from which the British under Sir David Baird dashed out to storm and assault the fortress on the 4th May 1799.

The Christian Cemetery is a furlong from the high road to Mysore to the left and is opposite to the Mysore gate. Here repose in peace the remains of those of the garrison and other civil population who departed their lives between the years 1800 and 1835. This cemetery is occasionally used by the European residents of the town of Mysore to inter their departed relatives and friends.

Colonel Scott's bungalow is about half a mile from the Mysore gate of the fort. There is a cart track leading to the place. The bungalow is built on the northern bank of the southern branch of the Cauvery. Captain Scott (afterwards Colonel) who was first in charge of the Gun Carriage Manufactory here in 1800, became the Commandant of the garrison at Seringapatam. The Colonel had scarcely recovered from the effects of the loss experienced in the death of his dear partner in life in child bed on the 19th of April 1817, than to his great remorse, he found one morning on returning from parade that his two darling daughters had been cut off by cholera. In his great agony and perplexity of mind, according to one account, he is said to have resigned his appointment and returned home; while according to another, he is said to have

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drowned himself in the Cauvery. This bungalow with all its furniture (the old fashioned chairs, the lumbrous cot, rudely constructed sofa, the old pianos and the mirror) was ordered by the late Maharaja to be left intact in honor of the memory of the gallant Colonel.

Sabbl Rani Tittu, the elevated ground to the right of the high road leading to Ganjam on which a cenotaph now stands is said to have been the place where Tippu, in order to enforce a great strictness of manners, is said to have cruelly punished with a red-hot iron crowbar a woman charged with adultery.

Colonel Baillie's Tomb is outside the gates of the Mausoleum. It was built over the spot where he is probably said to have been interred by order of Tippu's Circar. This tomb was built by his nephew, a Resident at the Court of Lucknow. Colonel Baillie was made a prisoner on the 10th September 1780 at Pollilore near Perumbaucum. He arrived in Seringapatam in irons on the 26th January 1781 and died while a prisoner on the 13th November 1782 from close confinement and want of medical comforts. It is said that his remains was put into a coffin, and was carried to its last resting place on a gun carriage. The funeral ceremony was attended by a European Sergeant and a few sepoys. None of the British officers in prison were allowed to attend the funeral or to pay their last respects to their departed gallant Colonel.

A large quantity of hay stacked by Tippu near Bommuru-bagalu took fire during the siege of 1799 and burnt down. The ashes are considered sacred and are used by the people at Seringapatam and its neighbourhood for marking on their foreheads.

A small quarry consisting of soft stone of a slaty nature which the Hindus call "Muggu kallu," is in the outer ditch of the fortifications near the Mysore gate. The whitish powder obtained by nicely pounding the stones, is used by the Hindu females in drawing figures representing various flowers on the floors of their houses when the whole house undergoes a general purification in the mornings. Until this is done, they cannot cook their food. Cowdung plays an important part in all such purifications.

The town of Ganjam to the east of the island contains about 2,000 houses and 5,000 inhabitants; the houses are poor and desolate, but the streets are wide.

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The population of both places during the reign of Tippu was about 30,000, and the whole island and its suburb, it is siad, contained a population of about 150,000; another account says 500,000: the present population is about 10,000. Though they were two large and populous towns in the days of Tippu, they are now in a dilapidated condition and are the hot beds of sickness owing to defective drainage, which is now being materially remedied.

The climate is insalubrious and germinates fever. Cholera is not of local origin and is only imported into the island from outside.

The generality of men here are rash, imprudent and lazy, but hard-working when coaxed. Drunkenness is not so common, but many of them smoke bhang, (the leaves of *cannabis sativa*, Indian hemp). When questioned, they reply that it acts as a preventative of fever. They dress neatly and go about their work. They have little or no regard towards their families and generally beat their wives very rudely. The generality of females here are quarrelsome, but hard-working. Some of them are very indifferent to their husbands.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ENVIRONS OF SERINGAPATAM.

The Pakshivan or Paschama Vahani is from paschama west and vahani to flow—(flowing westward)—the river flowing to the west. It is said to be an artificial river and is so named from the current being made to flow westward. It is a most sacred bathing place for Hindus of all castes and creeds. There is a neat choultry on its northern bank erected by the late Maharaja. The river is said to have been turned from the Cauvery into the valley through which it now flows by one of the Rajas of Mysore. Dewan Purnaiya first selected the spot where the Maharaja's Chattram now stands for all holy and sacred ablutions. There is a stone mantapam adjoining the Railway premises, erected over the place of cremation of the old Rajas of Mysore; and music is played there at stated times.

The Chandra Vanam or the moon's park derives its name from Chandra the moon and vanam the park. It

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is another place of cremation of the old Rajas of Mysore. There is a little temple dedicated to Isvara erected near the banks of the Cauvery to which people generally frequent to perform funeral and other ceremonial rites to their departed relatives and ancestors.

The Wellesley or northern bridge over the northern branch of the Cauvery was erected under the care of Dewan Purnaiya at the cost of rupees 5½ lakhs, in honor of Marquis Wellesley, then Governor-General of India. It was 3 years under construction when Colonel Close was Resident at the Court of Mysore.

The southern or Raja's bridge over the southern branch of the Cauvery is said to have been erected by Chikka Deva Raja Wadier. It serves as an aqueduct to convey from a higher level of the Cauvery a large stream of water known as the Bangara Doddi Nullah into the island. One half of the bridge is occupied by this aqueduct.

The old or Delhi bridge over the northern branch of the Cauvery is near the place where the river branches off into two and is in a parallel line with the railway bridge about a furlong to the west. This is said to have been constructed by the Viceroys of Vijayanagar and destroyed by Tippu in 1799 to prevent General Stuart from forcing his way over. A row of stones still remain showing the position of the old bridge.

The Gordon Viaducts or Railway bridge is composed of three stone bridges over the three branches of the Cauvery and number 68 arches. This fine work was constructed by Lieut.-Colonel A. LeMessurier, R. E., at a cost of 1½ lakhs and we had the good fortune to be with that officer on the evening he took the first ballast-train into the Fort of Seringapatam. Driver Loveday was on the engine. This is truly a work of peace and for the benefit of the people.

The quarry at the Kengal Koppalu at the northern banks of the Cauvery is not far off from the Railway line; it consists of red and yellowish quartz. The Native Doctors here and elsewhere attach a high value to the mortars and pestles made from this stone. *Kalbats* or stone vessels used by the natives are prepared out of this quarry.

Karighat hill is 2,697 feet above the level of the sea. It is near the junction of the Lokani (Lokapavani) with the Cauvery. There is a temple on the hill dedicated to Venkatramanaswami (a form of Vishnu). The annual festival in honor of this god takes place about February or March. A large

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number of people from Mysore and from within a circle of about 20 or 30 miles, assemble for this *jatra*. The Chikka Deva Raya Sagar Nullah encircles this hill. It was a military post for British troops under Lord Cornwallis during the siege of 1792. The temple receives from Government Rs. 791-13-0 yearly.

Webb's Monument is a huge pillar of stone about 50 feet in height erected in honor of the memory of Josiah Webb, Esq., the 3rd Resident at the Court of Mysore, by Dewan Purnaiya.

The annual festivals of great celebrity held at Seringapatam are:

The Kotára Utsavam which is held in about December or January. It continues for about a week, and ends in a car festival. Great processions take place within the temple of Sriranganathaswami during the nights of the week. Nearly 5,000 people assemble for this car festival.

The *Rathasaptami Utsavam*, which is held on the 7th dayof the moon's (bright fortnight) for one day only during the month of January. The *Gajendra Moksham* takes place during the night. The next morning, a circular piece of wood about 4 yards in circumference, gorgeously decorated, representing the glorious lamp of heaven, is exhibited to the public and carried in procession around the temple. This festival is held in honor of the sun ascending the zenith from the southern horizon. Nearly 10,000 people assemble for the festival.

The *Brindavana Utsavam* which is held for one night only during October or November. A great procession takes place and the image of Sriranganathaswami is carried through the town gorgeously decorated and with great pomp and splendour. Nearly 10,000 people assemble for the festival.

The Tula Amavasya Kaveri Snanam which occurs for one month during October or November. Thousands of people crowd and flock to this holy river from distant place to visit the holy pagoda of Sriranganatha and to bathe in the Cauvery during this auspicious season.

The Jodu Holè or Sangama, the junction of the two branches of the Cauvery is a place of great sanctity; it is held in great veneration by Hindus and greatly resorted to for bathing and performing important ceremonies.

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The places set apart for sacred ablutions in the island are :

1. *The Sangama* or the junction of the two branches of the Cauvery.
2. *The Gosayi Ghatta* (south of Ganjam.)
3. *The Gauri Katte*, (west of Wellesley's bridge.)
4. *The Jibi, or the Sally port* to the north of Sriranganatha's temple.
5. *Scott's garden or Ramadevara Katte.*
6. *The Chandra Vanam.*
7. *The Pakshivan* (Paschama Vahini.)
8. *The Balmuri or Kuradathirtha*, 6 miles west of Seringapatam.

The Ashta Tirthas or the eight sacred waters are :

1. *The Suka Tirtha* near Railway bridge No. 1.
2. *Gautama Tirtha* near Rampur, Agrahar village.
3. *Manikarnika Tirtha*, near Wellesley's bridge.
4. *Sangama Tirtha* or *Bodhayana Tirtha*, (junction of Cauvery branches.)
5. *Bhrugu Tirtha*, near Hole-diddi bagalu.
6. *Dirga Sila Tirtha*, or *Okuli Tirtha*, near Railway bridge No. III.
7. *Galava Tirtha*, near Chendgal village.
8. *Chakra Kaveri Tirtha*, near Chandra Vanam.

The Urs and Sandle performed at the Mausoleum at Ganjam in commemoration of the death of Tippu Sultan takes place at new moon, the 28th day of the month of Zikayida in every year.

The Takiya of Kadhar Wali, Pirzada, at whose shrine Hyder Ali paid great veneration, is to the north of Seringapatam near the northern banks of the Cauvery.

The Roman Catholic Church at Ganjam was erected during the administration of Hyder Ali by the Jesuit priests who followed Count DeLally, for the benefit of those natives who embraced Christianity. Monsieur Lally, it is said, adopted the simple plan of making converts to Christianity by branding the foreheads of those natives who were sent to him by the orders of Tippu to work in the gun carriage factory, with

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a mark of the cross. In 1784, Tippu forcibly circumcised about 30,000 Native Christians of Canara and deported them to Mysore. Many of them lived and died without ever seeing a priest. They however baptised their children, taught them prayers and kept up Christian worship.

Bommuru or Brahmapura is to the south-west of Seringapatam, on whose site Tippu erected a small town and a battery and named the place after himself "Sultanpet." There, Tippu kept a number of elephants; and on this spot once stood a famous temple dedicated to Bommuramma (or Brahma Rakshasi), a cruel and blood-thirsty goddess whom the people greatly feared and adored. Without imploring the aid of the goddess, it is said, that no act of wickedness is committed by the murderer, the robber and the prostitute.

Palhalli is situated 3 miles to the west of Seringapatam near the southern banks of the Cauvery. It is a large village on the high road to Cannanore. It was the head-quarters of the British Army under General Harris during the siege of 1799. There are large sugar and iron manufactories here, and also coffee curing works.

French-Rocks is situated on an undulating plain 6 miles to the north of Seringapatam. The two rocky hills forming a portion of the bund of the large tank here are called French Rocks owing to the place having been occupied by the French who were in the service of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. Originally, the hills were known as Chikka Mallana Betta. The height of the plain, above the level of the sea, is 2,880 feet. It is called Hirode by Natives. It was recently a small British military station occupied by a Native Infantry Regiment. It contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants.

Tonnore or Yadavapuri, once the powerful capital of the Ballala Rayas, is a place of great celebrity. These sovereigns ruled over the whole of the Carnatic. It is in ruins and has dwindled down into an insignificant village by lapse of time. It is situated about 12 miles north-west of Seringapatam and 6 miles from French Rocks. The reservoir is so large as to deserve the name of a lake: it has no fixed shape. The great tank is named "Moti Talav," or the lake of pearls. It is a work of vast utility. It was named "Moti Talav" from the purity and clearness of its waters by Nazur Jung in 1746. The Yadava Nadi, a mountain stream, which was forcing its way through the valley between the two rocky hills, is said to

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have been stopped and filled by a mound 28 feet high, 225 feet. long and 375 feet thick, by the famous Ramanujachariar and. thus converted into the present tank. The bed of this tank. is about 15 miles in circumference. The wasteweir is allowed. to pass through a channel cut in the hill at a great height. During the reign of the Sultan, on the unfounded reports that a great treasure lie embedded in the mound and also a golden vehicle of the god Narayana, he cut a trench through the mound in 1768; the velocity and the force of water undermined and swept away the mound convincing Tippu of the absurdity of the reports. The tank was since repaired by Dewan Purnaiya. There is a Mahamadan tomb of Shah Salar Masud Ghazi of some celebrity at this place bearing date 760 of the Hijiri. The Gopala Krishnaswami and Narayanaswami temples at Tonnore are maintained by Government at a cost of Rs. 609–7–0 and 609–11–0 per annum, respectively.

Melkote, or Yadavagiri in Sanscrit, named also Dakshana Badari Kasi, is situated on a high rocky hill and commands a noble view of the valley below, which is watered by the Cauvery. It is one of the most celebrated seats of Srivaishnava Brahmans and of Hindu worship. The three famous places at Melkote are:

1. The temple of Yoga Narasimhaswawmi on the very summit of a steep rock, dedicated to Narasimhaswami, the lion-headed deity.

2. The temple of Sri Narayanaswami, the splendid and mighty temple of Challapilla Raya or Chaluva Raya. The god Krishna is commonly called Challapilla Raya or the darling prince, who is dear unto the hearts of his pious devotees.

The temple of Chaluva Raya is a square building of immense magnitude surrounded by a verandah supported on a number of stone pillars which are rough and inelegant. This immense mass of buildings were fist put into order by the famous Ramanujachariyar and afterwards were greatly improved by the Ballala Rayas of Yadavapuri, the sovereigns of Vijayanagar and the Kartars of Mysore. The whole building creates a feeling of grand and solemn awe with respect to the mighty deeds of the ancient Hindus, who out of their wisdom seem to have lost themselves in works of great devotion, utility and importance,

3. The Reservoir is a very fine tank surrounded by stone mantapams, mainly built for the accommodation and con-

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venience of travellers, religious mendicants, and for recreation of gods while being carried in procession. The rocky plain of Melkote is fruitful in shrines, strong in rocks, and well watered by springs, and its holy shrine, of great antiquity and famous celebrity, dominates Southern India.

Here is a quarry of white quartz decomposed into a kind of earth called *Nama*. It is said to have been created by Garuda (the vahana of Krishna). It is used by the Srivaishnawait Brahmans and their followers to mark their forehead.

The Vaira Mudi Utsavam or the annual festival of Chaluva Raya, when the image of this god is carried in procession, takes place in February or March. The Vaira Mudi (golden crown) which is studded with diamonds of great value and with which this god is crowned, is kept at the Palace treasury at Mysore and sent under an escort at the time of the procession to Melkote. The image of Chaluva Raya being crowned with this diamond diadem and gorgeously decorated is carried with great pomp and splendour through the town during the night. Next morning, a car procession takes place, when this god is again adorned with another crown called Raja Mudi presented by the late Maha Raja. This festival is kept up for about a week. About 20,000 people collect from all parts of Southern India especially from below the ghats to witness this Vaira Mudi Utsavam.

Tradition says that, at the beginning of creation, heaven was pleased to beautify the earth with its gifts and favored this nether world with the *Vaira Mudi* or *diamond crown* which adorns the head of Chaluva Raya at Melkote, the *diamond* which is embedded in the navel of Venkatramanaswami at Tirupati and the *palanquin* which carries the prince of gods at Srirangam. The value of these gifts, it is said, is beyond all human comprehension and estimation.

The Vaira Mudi festival of Chaluvarayaswami of Melkote commences on the 5th day of the first or bright half of either the month of Phalguna or Chaitra of every year (about March or April) and continues for 12 days. Religious mendicants from every parts of Southern India come for the festival and return when it is over. People with their carts, &c., are put up in the stone mantapams, groves, sheds and houses of the inhabitants of the place.

There are about 8,500 inhabitants at Melkote. The climate of Melkote seems to be salubrious. The drainage of the

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town is defective. Cholera is not of local origin. Water in some of the wells is rather foul from disuse and contamination. It is about 15 miles north-west of French Rocks.

The temples of Sri Narayanaswami and Yoga Narasimhaswami at Melkote are maintained by Government at a cost of Rupees 20,295 and 1,625 per annum, respectively.

Somanathapura is a place of great celebrity and antiquity. It is about 20 miles south-east of Seringapatam. Here is a neat and elegant pagoda dedicated to Prasanna Channa Kesava (a form of Vishnu). The temple with all its graceful sculpture and architectural skill is said to have been constructed under the supervision of Dankanachariar, the famous architect. The walls and ceilings are profusely covered with carved stonework after the manner of the celebrated temple at Halebid.

Ramanujachariar, the great Hindu doctor and founder of the sect known as Sriavishnava Brahmans, was born at Sri Perambatore in the year of the Kaliyuga 4108, or 1015 of the Christian era. The origin of the birth of this great Hindu sage is as follows: The god Sésha (the serpent) entered the womb of a woman of the twice born order, and was born as Ramanujachariar. At this time, many sects over-ran the country with heretical doctrines. They were 18 in number, very powerful and prevalent every-where. Even the Brahmans themselves were very low until the time of Sankarachariar, who is said to have flourished a century or two after Christ. He won a great victory over them and entirely destroyed 12 of them. He seems to have spared the other 6 sects, because they were said to possess influence enough with the governing powers to prevent the ascendancy of Sankaracariar over them. About this time, Ramanujachariar inculcated his new doctrines and openly taught his new opinions to the people below the ghats, where he was greatly persecuted on account of the new set of doctrines he upheld and promulgated. Therefore, Ramanujachariar was forced to flee from the presence of his persecutors, the foremost among them being the Tanjore princes, who were the followers and upholders of the doctrine taught by Sankaracharíar, the founder of the sect known as Smarta Brahmans. In his retreat, he found refuge in the court of the Ballala Raya of the Ballala family, the most powerful Jain king of Yadavapuri or Tonnore, who governed the whole country south of the Krishna. The daughter of Ballala Raya was then being poss-

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essed and tormented by a Bramharakshasa, otherwise called Tonnore Rakshasa. The kingwho had sent for all the magicians, priests of all the gods and sorcerers in his dominions and tried them in vain, had recourse to Ramanujachariar, who with his magical power exorcised the monster and released the princess from the bonds of that Rakshasa. Amazed at the superhuman powers of Ramanujachariar, the king renounced his own religion and embraced that of Ramanujachariar, accepted him as his *guru* and worshipped Vishnu; whereupon, this eminents age changed the king's name from "Ballala Raya" to "Vishnu Vardhana Raya" and bestowed upon him *chakrantikam* and *upadesam*. The Jain priests were greatly enraged with the Brahman for having converted their king, and a great debate and dispute took place before the king in which the Jains were entirely defeated, convinced and convicted of their errors. Some of them embraced the new opinions, others fled and those who obstinately refused to follow the new faith were put to the terrible death of being ground in an oil mill.

Thus, Ramanujachariar extirpated the Jain families and Jain worship at Tonnore, destroyed all the Jain temples and with their materials built the great reservoir, and also repaired the three long deserted temples of the god Vishnu. Then being warned in a dream by Narayana to go to Melkote and to put into order the temple of the god Ramapriya, he left Tonnore for Melkote. On Ramanujachariar proceeding from Tonnore to perform his devotions at Melkote at that celebrated shrine, he was informed that the god Chaluva Raya had been carried away by the Muhamadan General of the Emperor of Delhi, who attacked and plundered the town, and sacked the temple. The great doctor at once proceeded to the Muhamadan capital and had an interview with the Emperor who ordered his Ministers to show the sage all the places where idols were amassed. Among them the Doctor was not able to find his god, but came to know that the Emperor had made a present of the image to his daughter as a toy. It is stated, that all day the princess played with the idol and at nights the idol assumed a human form and enjoyed her bed. On Ramanujachariar repeating some powerful *mantrams* and calling on his god, the deity appeared before him. Then the sage clasped the image and mysteriously returned to Melkote. The princess also, it appears, followed the image mounted on a horse as fast as possible, and no sooner did she approach the deity than she is said to have been absorbed into the substance of the image. A monument is created for the princess at the foot of the hill.

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CHAPTER V.

A BRIEF MUHAMADAN VERSION OF THE SIEGES OF 1792 AND 1799.

When the bright star of the Nabob Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur fell form its zenith of grandeur to the nadir of death at Chittore on 7th December 1782, the noblemen of the State were :

Mahamed Ali—Commandant.
Budruzzuman Khan.
Maha Mirza Khan.
Ghazi Khan.
Purnaiya.
Krishna Rao, and others,

who, grasping the business of the administration of the kingdom, continued the current duties of the Government as was customary during the life of the departed Nabob. The body of Hyder Ali was despatched with great secrecy to Seringapatam. The noblemen appointed Karim Sahib (brother of Tippu) to the high office of Dewan for the time, and the army remained fully assured of the perfect health of Hyder Ali Khan.

Maha Mirza Khan was despatched to Tippu Sultan to acquaint him with the death of his father. When the news reached him he proceeded to the camp by forced marches ; the chief officers of the Government with Karim Sahib received him with all customary demonstrations of dignity and homage and he was seated on the throne of Khudádád (the gift of god) of the Mysore kingdom.

In 1791, Lord Cornwallis arrived from Calcutta at Madras. He invited the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Peshwa of Poona to recommence hostilities against Tippu whose territories were to be divided amongst them, and he himself commenced preparations for the war. Lord Cornwallis marched through Moghal Venkatagiri and arrived at Bangalore. General Meadows and Colonel Joseph Moorhouse attacked the town of Bangalore and gallantly took possession of it by storm. After the capture of Bangalore, Lord Cornwallis marchedtowards Seringapatam and arrived in the neighbourhood of Karighat

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hill near Seringapatam. A fierce attack was made by the English troops on the hill but to no purpose. The English army was defeated and Lord Cornwallis had to retreat.

The Second advance of Lord Cornwallis to Seringapatam.—Lord Cornwallis fell on the batteries and attacked the Sultan's army encamped on the other side of the river, who being defeated on the night of 6th February 1792 returned to the city in order to defend it. Tippu on his horseback with a few faithful servants retired. General Medows with the greatest gallantry took possession of Ganjam and the Lal-Bagh. The victorious English army entrenched themselves now strongly in the island. The Sultan unwilling to continue military operations despatched vakils to Lord Cornwallis with presents and proposals of peace. The terms of the treaty were arranged and Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Madras with the two sons of Tippu, namely, Mazudhin Sultan and Abdul Khalik Sultan. The royal sons were under the guardianship of Ghulam Ali Khan and Mahamad Raza and Colonel Doveton.

1799.—Tippu Sultan commissioned envoys and despatched them with valuable and rich presents and friendly letters to Zuman Shah of Persia and to the Sultan of Constantinople. About this time, several Frenchmen under the command of Monsieur Chapuis arrived at Seringapatam from the isle of France. Lord Mornington making the above acts of Tippu as the basis and ground of war, entered into a triparty treaty with the Nizam and Peshwa, assembled the British army under General Harris and despatched it to Seringapatam. Colonels Roberts and Dalrymple proceeded with six thousand Nizam's subsidiary troops. Nabob Mir Alum with eight thousand horse and Roshan Roa with six thousand men, marched by route of Rangani ghat, crossed the Venkatagiri ghat and joined the English army in the vicinity of Guriatam. The combined troops marched out by successive stops and arrived at Raikote. The Sultan hearing the march of the British troops, despatched a Mir Miran at the head of a large army.

The men gave a fight to the British troops.

The Mir Miran instead of praising the gallant men of their deeds, blamed them of their rash attack. Consequently the men showed no more enterprise whatever and simply followed the British troops as escorts as they marched along. When the Sultan received the intelligence of the march of British troops unopposed, he at the head of a large army, marched from

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Seringapatam and camped on the plains of Channarayapatna; but hearing of the advance of the British troops to Kankauhalli, Tippu with forced marches arrived at Malvalli and gave fight to the British troops. But Kammoruddin Khan played here a false part, instead of charging the enemy he attacked a division of the Sultan's bravest of the brave, and his treacherous act shook and threw the Sultan's gallant troops into great confusion. Fear struck the hearts of the brave, who breaking their ranks returned leaving the victorious English army masters of the battle-field. Tippu hearing of the advance of the Bombay army under General Stuart by route of Coorg, immediately proceeded with his brave men to face him and carried death and destruction into the ranks of the British army, who leaving their heavy baggage behind, scattered themselves in the woods. Mahamad Rusa, one of the Sultan's Mirmirans, fell while charging the British troops. Before the Sultan arrived at Seringapatam, General Harris crossed the river at the ford of the village of Sosille, and the British troops commenced their manœuvres, attacked and captured several outworks which covered the fort. Hussen Ali Khan fell while defending them. Meanwhile the British troops collected materials from the gardens to throw up batteries, erected them and began the work of destruction, *i. e.*, to batter and breach the walls of the fort. The gallant Tiger of Mysore, at the critical time like a raging lion, stretched forth the arm of valour and determined to fight to the last. Kumaruddin Khan and other Mir Mirans each with large bodies of troops were detached round about the fort with orders to fall upon and harass the English army. But the General Officers neglected to engage the British troops and to carry on the war successfully. The village of Kanal (Bahadurpura) was the head-quarters of the Bombay army. The Mohtah Bagh (key of Seringapatam), the strongest outwork, was assaulted and carried away by the British troops with great valour. Then the Sultan held a war council, in which the opinion of Monsieur Chapuis was consulted. His advice to the Sultan was as follows:

(*a*) To quit Seringapatam for any other fortified place, or
(*b*) To deliver up the French to the English, or
(*c*) To make a peace of treaty with the British, or
(*d*) To commit the charge of the fort to the French.

The Dewan (Mir Sadak) persuaded the Sultan not to commit the charge of the place to the French, but to command the

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troops in person. Budrazzaman Kharf persuaded Tippu not to quit the place, for by so doing, the courage of the garrison would fail whence would follow the destruction of the army. On the day of the assault little before midday, Mir Sadak under the pretention of paying the troops, sent for the men stationed on the ramparts near the breach. On the morning of the assault, the Sultan in person inspected the breach and ordered the (kamatis) workmen to repair the walls and returned to the Palace a little before midday. Astrologers represented to the Sultan that the day (4th May 1799) was very unpropitions to him according to their calculation. The Sultan retired for the bath, and when he was at his dinner, the death of his faithful Syed Goffur was reported to him. The Sultan, it is said, scoffed at the very idea of the death of Syed Goffur, and exclaimed—"What? Is my fort built of wax, and my Syed Goffur—is he an ordinary man to fall?" Mounting his horse he went by the way of Hole-diddi (a sally port) along the northern ramparts of outer works.

Before the Sultan could collect his men and infuse vigour into their hearts and before he could try to secure order and hope, every chance of success was over. When the Sultan saw that an opportunity for a gallant fight had ceased, he returned to the Hole-diddi-bagalu, but finding the gates properly secured and closed against him, tried in vain to get an entrance into the inner fort fully believing that his servants had really betrayed him into the hands of his enemies. When the storming party followed him closely, furiously firing, the Sultan with his followers, who like wounded tigers for the last time, fought with the greatest gallantry and exhibited greatest bravery but to no effect. The Sultan himself exhibited great valour, and receiving mortal wounds, fell a martyr. Raja Khan who clung to the Sultan, advised him to proclaim himself. "Are you mad? Be silent, I would rather die the death of a martyr than die the death of a dog, being delivered into the hands of the enemies" was the reply.

On the departure of the Sultan through the sally port to the breach, Dewan Mir Sadak properly shut up the gateway and tried to escape by way of the Ganjam gateway; but when he arrived at the 3rd gate, a Mahamadan soldier greeted him with the following words: "Thou fool, thou hast delivered an holy prince into the hands of Kafers, and art thou trying to save thyself? Therefore I will place thy guilt upon thine own head," and despatched him to the next world with one cut of his sword.

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The curious traditional version of the circumstances of the seige, current among the Mussaulum inhabitants of Seringapatam is, that the fall of the fortress was due to the treachery of Mahamed Mir Sadak, and the Hindu Minister Purnaiya.

Mir Syed Gaffur was Tippu Sultan's best and bravest officer, or rather he shared this distinction with Mahamad Mir Sadak, only the former is esteemed a martyr while the latter unfortunately has had the stigma of a traitor attached to his name, when the treachery myth was invented. Purnaiya was on the ramparts with Syed Gaffur just before the assault, and by a scheme preconcerted with the English General he ordered a green umbrella to be held over Syed Gaffur's head, under the plea that it was only a protection against the powerful rays of the midday sun, but really intending it as a mark of distinction for the guidance of the gunners on the breaching batteries. The gunners fired, and of course, killed Syed Gaffur, and the fall of the green umbrella gave the signal for the assault. But for this piece of treachery, Tippu Sultan would probably have conquered the whole of Hindustan and driven the English out of India.

This is one of the many marvellous stories by which the Mussaulums of Mysore seek to palliate the defect of their champion.

Kumruddin Khan, on the 11th May 1799, came with great pleasure to offer his services to General Harris and obtained from the General a treaty entitling him to a Jahagir.

Futte Hyder, with bright hopes of being placed on the throne of his father, surrendered himself to General Harris on the 13th May 1799.

The English officers, after great search, found the body of the Sultan amidst a heap of dead and dying bodies, placed it in a palanquin and left it in the palace for the night. The remains of the Sultan were interred in the mausoleum erected over his deceased father. The Sultan shed his blood on Saturday the 28th Zikayid 1213, Hijiri.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR PORTION.

THE INVASIONS OF MYSORE TERRITORIES.

1. The usurpation of Hyder Ali was complete in 1760.
2. *Gopal Rao Hari,* the first feudal Chief of Mirritch, invaded Mysore in 1760.
3. *Buni Visaji Pandit* invaded Mysore in 1761.
4. *Madu Rao* invaded Mysore in 1765, 1767 and 1770.
5. *Trimbak Rao* invaded Mysore in 1771.
6. *Raghunath Rao* invaded Mysore in 1774.
7. *Hari Pant Purkia* invaded Mysore in 1776 and 1786.
8. *Parasuram Bho* committed merciless ravages in the Mysore territory in 1791 and 1792.
9. *Lord Cornwallis* invaded Mysore and captured Bangalore in 1791 and 1792.
10. *Fall of Seringapatam* 1799.

The Battle of Pollilore on 10th September 1780.—In the summer of 1780 Hyder Ali Khan with Tippu Sultan quitted Seringapatam at the head of an immense force numbering upwards of 80,000 men and 60 guns assisted by a small corps of 400 Europeans chiefly Frenchmen and a few other adventurers under the command of Count De Lally, and attacked Lt. Col. Baille's detachment composed of 3,787 men and 10 guns, in its attempt to join the main army under Sir Hector Munro at Conjivaram. The bravery and steadiness of the sepoys when commanded by British officers was never more signally displayed than on this memorable occasion. Though worn out by forced marches and almost sinking with hunger, they repelled charge after charge of Hyder's numerous Cavalry. They would have come off victorious causing Hyder to retreat, had it not been for the French staff around him; not-withstanding this, Hyder's troops commenced to retreat without orders. The explosion of two tumbrels which killed a number of men and left the English almost without ammunition gave Hyder's troops an opportunity to rally. Though deprived of ammuni-

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tion the English continued to fight, and thesepoys that remained were broken and cut to pieces. The English survivers gained the summit of a hill and formed a square resisting the many attacks. Col. Baillie then went forward to ask for quarter, waving his hand-kerchief and ordering his men to lay down their arms. It is said that Col. Baillie committed a mistake in supposing that his signal was favorably answered, but the painful result was a cowardly butchery of one half of the English and a horrible captivity of the rest.

In Col. Baillie's detachment the killed (or dispersed), amounted to 30 officers, 155 Europeans, 3,254 natives The wounded were 41 officers and 242 Europeans. The unhurt were 24 officers and 41 Europeans. The wounded and unhurt were sent as prisoners to Seringapatam or Bangalore where those who lived were detained for 3¼ years till the conclusion of peace in 1784.

The Treaty of Mangalore.—On the 11th of March 1784, was signed an inglorious treaty of peace with Tippu Sultan based on the principle of a restitution of mutual conquests, but no compensation was obtained for the atrocious treatment of the English prisoners. Not less than 180 officers of all grades, 900 English soldiers and nearly 2,000 sepoys were rescued from the dungeons of Seringapatam on the 10th of April 1784.

From this eventful date Tippu Sahib took to styling himself as 'Tippu Sultan.'

SIEGES OF SERINGAPATAM.

1st Invasion, 1654.—Rand Dhulakhan, a Muhamadan General in the service of the king of Bijapore, besieged Seringapatam, effected a breach in the walls of the fort and a general assault was made, but the Mysore army commanded by the brave Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wadier beat back the assailants and routed them with great slaughter.

2nd Invasion, 1662.—The Raja of Bednore, in support of the claims of the scions of the family of Vijayanagar, attacked Seringapatam and was seriously repulsed by Dodda Deva Raja.

3rd Invasion, 1697.—The Mahratta army under the command of Jaga Deva Ghatke assailed the fort of Seringapatam, but were driven back with great loss by Devaiya, the Dalwai's son.

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4th Invasion, 1755.— The armies of Salbat Jang, the Subadar of Deccan, attacked Seringapatam, and the fortress was only saved by Dalwai Deva Raja Ars agreeing to pay a tribute of fifty-six lakhs of rupees.

5th Invasion, 1757.—The Mahrattas under Peshwa Balaji Row, assailed Seringapatam and Dalwai Nanja Raja Ars sustaining a severe defeat was compelled to cede a large portion of territory to the Mahrattas.

6th Invasion, 1771.—The Mahratta army under the command of Trimbak Rao Mannia inflicted a severe and heavy blow to the Mysore army commanded by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan on the plains of Chirkuli, 12 miles to the west of Seringapatam. The Mysore army fled to Seringapatam panic stricken. Trimbak Rao besieged the fortress which terminated by payment of a heavy tribute and ceding a portion of the territory to the Peshwa.

7th Invasion, 1791.—The British army started from Bangalore on the 3rd May 1791 under the command of Lord Cornwallis. But being beset with physical difficulties of every kind and amidst the terrors of famine, the daily rations of rice having been reduced to one half the usual allowance, the gallantly struggling force reached the ford of Arikere on the banks of the river Cauvery on the 13th May 1791. Attended by the great distress for provisions and the intolerable labor they experienced in the want of transport, the British force moved forward with great difficulty to the ford of Canambady which they reached on the 20th May 1791. Here it was decided to relinquish for the present all further attempts on Seringapatam and to return to Bangalore. Thus necessitated to abandon the enterprise, orders were issued on the 22nd May to burst three 24 pounders and eight 18 pounders, to bury and destroy all military stores for which conveyance could not be procured and to distribute whole of the public grain amongst the troops.

Lord Cornwallis moved from Canambady on the 26th May 1791 in the direction of Bangalore, the ground at Canambady where the army had encamped but 6 days, was covered for a circuit of several miles with the carcasses of cattle and horses and the last of the gun carriages, carts and stores of the battering train were left in flames. This was a melancholy spectacle, which the troops passed as they quitted this deadly camp.

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8th Invasion, 1792.—On the first Febrtiary 1792, the allied armies of the Nizam and the British under the command of Lord Cornwallis commenced again their march upon Seringapatam. On the 5th February the army took up its ground near Seringapatam in full view of that proud capital and of Tippu and his army who were encamped between the island of Seringapatam and a very winding water course. Tippu's front and flanks were covered by a double range of round redoubts uncommonly well constructed and filled with guns and with troops. Tippu's army lay completely under the protection of the guns at the Fort.

In the afternoon of the 6th February, Lord Cornwallis issued orders to the principal commanders that he would attack the enemy's lines that night in three columns. The total force engaged was Europeans 5,900 and natives 8,700 men.

General Meadows commanded the right column which was to enter on the enemy's line and then turn to the left.

Lt.-Col. Maxwell who commanded the left column was to turn the enemy's posts on the Karighat hills and enter the Lal-bagh on the right of the enemy.

The centre column under Lord Cornwallis, having under him Lt.-Col. Stuart was to attack the centre of the enemy's line.

The reserve was to cover the park, the guns and stores under Col. Floyd.

Col. Maxwell's attack commenced and the enemy were instantly dispossessed of their hills.

Lord Cornwallis commenced at about midnight, it was moon light, and the firing was exceedingly heavy. The enemy also fired a great deal from redoubts, but with slight execution.

General Meadows beginning very soon attacked the left hand redoubt defended by Monsieur Nigy commonly called young Lally. The redoubt was carried. The column then proceeded as directed towards the left of the enemy's line, it changed the route however very unfortunately and ranging along the enemy's front at great distance crossing Lord Cornwallis' rear reached Col. Maxwell's hill. Captain Beatson led the right column commanded by General Meadows. There was no mistake as has been stated in several publications in leading that column.

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It was conducted to the point of attack, not by the native guides, but by Captain Beatson himself, and precisely to that part of the hedge directed by Lord Cornwallis. The mistake was in turning to the right instead of the left. It appears by Captain Beatson's report to Lord Cornwallis of the operations of the right column that if Lt. Beatson's remonstrance against turning to the right and against attacking the Edgah Redoubt, at the moment the column arrived at the bound hedge, had been attended to by Col. Nisbet of the 52nd Regiment, who was also at the head of the column, Tippu Sultan would have been totally defeated and would have lost all his guns and camp equipage and every thing he had on the north side of the river long before the break of day, when his troops rallied and pressed severely on the centre column under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis. That such would undoubtedly have been the result if the right column had turned to the left was manifest to the whole army: Lord Cornwallis when he joined the right column in the morning addressed Captain Beatson in these words, "Good God, Beatson, why did you lead the column against the Edgah Redoubt." Captain Beatson instantly replied. "Here is Col. Nisbet, who I am sure will do me the justice to say, that, before we entered the bound edge, I positively told him the redoubt on the right was not to be attacked but that we were to turn to the left, so as to co-operate with your Lordship." Lord Cornwallis then observed, that the mistake was truly unfortunate, as by it a glorious opportunity was lost. Col. Nisbet, a zealous and active officer, considered it a bounden duty to adhere strictly to orders, but unfortunately the orders relating to the right column did not express Lord Cornwallis' intention.

Lord Cornwallis routed every thing before him. The light companies of the 52nd Regiment pursued and bayonetted the enemy up to the draw bridge of the fort itself and actually crossed the island to the opposite branch of the Cauvery.

The enemy's left finding themselves at liberty turned to the main attack in their centre and a very heavy fire recommenced on Lord Cornwallis, under whose directions the different corps behaved with great gallantry and repulsed the host of the enemy.

The Lal-bagh, the petta near it and Shahar Ganjam were completely in the possession of the British troops on the 7th February. The enemy's camp, 72 pieces of cannon and immense quantity of tools were captured. On the 8th, the

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enemy abandoned every out-post. On the 24th a treaty of peace was brought by Lieutenants Chalmers and Nash (British prisoners) to Lord Cornwallis, sigued by Tippu Sultan.

The general terms of the treaty were that Tippu Sultan should pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees and give up countries equal to half his revenues; for the due performance of which he despatched two of his sons as hostages. On the afternoon of the 26th the two hostages—sons of Tippu Sultan—arrived; the princes were each mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned and seated in a silver howdah and attended by a tutor and the old confidential minister of Hyder Ali, a body of pikesmen, a body of rocket boys and a small body of horse. They were received with honor. Lord Cornwallis attended by his staff and principal officers met the princes with unaffected courtesy as they dismounted from the elephants and after embracing them, led them in, one on each hand to the tent. The elder Adul Khalik was about 10 years, the younger Moizaudden was 8 years. When they were seated on each side of Lord Cornwallis, Gulam Ali, the head vakil, addressed his Lordship as follows: "These children were this morning the sons of the Sultan my master, their situation is now changed, and they must look up to your Lordship as their father."

9th Invasion, 1799.—Another war with Tippu Sultan was imminent, all preparations and arrangements for the campaign being nearly completed the troops assembled in the vicinity of Vellore. General Harris accompanied by the general staff left Madras on the 26th January 1799 and joined the army on the 29th of the same month. The army consisting of 20,802 men with 60 field pieces and 40 heavy guns attacked the fort of Seringapatam for the last time.

The Tiger of Mysore fell a victim to his zeal and gallantry in defending his favorite city.

The army marched from Vellore on the 6th February 1799.

The following were the senior officers according to their ranks:

Lt.-General Harris, Commander-in-chief.
Major-General John Floyd, Commanding Cavalry.
Major-General Bridges, Commanding right wing.
Major-General Popham Commanding left wing.
Major-General Baird Commanding European brigade right wing.

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The Bombay army consisting of a force of 6,420, under the command of Lt.-General James Stuart was despatched to act under General Harris when he approached Seringapatam. On the 5th March, General Harris forwarded to Tippu Sultan the Governor General's letter dated 22nd February, but Tippu Sultan remained silent for a considerable time after the receipt of a draft of preliminary articles; it appears that his object was to delay his answer until the season should be so far advanced as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable in that year.

Action at Malvalli.—The army approached Malvalli on the 26th March and Tippu Sultan appeared with a large force on the following day, chose his own field of battle in the plains of Malvalli and commenced hostilities by opening a cannonade from several heavy guns. A general action took place, and Tippu Sultan retired having been completely routed and many of his bravest and best officers and men were killed and wounded. On the 28th, the army marched towards Cauvery and halted at Anganapuram; on the 29th the left wing crossed the river whilst the Sultan was looking for them at a distance in the direct road to Seringapatam, and on the 30th the whole of the party, ordnance and the remainder of the army crossed the river and encamped near the village of Sosile, where they found ample forage. The Sultan was filled with despair when the news of the masterly movement of the British troops reached him.

On the 5th April, the army took up its position before Seringapatam. Col. Wellesley attacked the tope and village of Sultanpet on this night, but owing to the darkness of the night, the troops were withdrawn though they were partially successful.

On the 6th Sultanpet was taken.
On the 7th the British commenced throwing up batteries.

On the 20th, they took possession of the trenches near the head of the Bangara-doddi-nullah.

On the 26th, the British army took possession of the trenches along the northern side of the Bangara-doddi-nullah, extending from the Raja's bridges to a point 200 yards north of the Railway crossing. The Nizam's contingent of about 6,000 subsidiary troops, about the same number of his own infantry and a large body of cavalry, under the command of Nabab Mir Allum formed a junction with the British army on the 19th

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of February. The Bombay army under the command of Lt.-General Stuart effecting a junction with Major-General Floy's detachment on the 8th April, joined the British army before Seringapatam on the afternoon of the 14th April.

In July 1798, Major Alexander (then Major Beatson) while employed on Survey duty in the Masulipatam Circars was called to Calcutta to furnish Lord Mornington with information on points connected with military operations in the Carnatic. On his passage from Masulipatam to Calcutta, Major Beatson prepared a "sketch of a plan of operations against Tippu Sultan," founded on the experience and knowledge he had acquired in the campaigns of 1791—92.

This document he presented to Lord Mornington on the day of his arrival. It tended to prove that in the event of a war with Tippu, the reduction of Seringapatam ought to be the first and immediate object of the campaign. This mode of conducting the war differed from Lord Mornington's plan of attacking the Sultan "on both sides of his dominions," but was finally approved of and ordered to be carried into effect.

Upon the arrival of the army at Seringapatam, General Harris desired Major Beatson to reconnoitre and to give him a plan of attack, but it happened that Major Beatson's opinions did not accord with those of the Engineers of Madras and Bombay.

A meeting of the principal Staff officers of the army including the Honorable Colonel Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) was held, and General Harris finally declared that Major Beatson's plan should be carried into effect.

The north-west angle of the Fort was therefore attacked instead of the south-west angle as advised by Colonel Sartorins, Chief Engineer of Bombay, and that officer just as the troops got possession of the rampart and he had examined the intricate works of the south-western angle, addressed Major Beatson in these words: "I most sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your attack, for I am now convinced that it was the only mode by which Seringapatam could have been taken."

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MADRAS ARMY.

General Return of Troops under the command of General Harris, 1799.

		Rank and File.	Total.
	EUROPEANS.		
Cavalry.	19th Regiment Light Dragoons.....	430	
	25th do. do.	454	
			884
Artillery	Two Companies Bengal Artillery.....	139	
	1st Battalion Artillery.....	148	
	2nd do. do.	321	
			608
Infantry	12th Regiment Foot	693	
	33rd do. do.	879	
	73rd do. do.	746	
	74th do. do.	789	
	Scotch Brigade.....	559	
	Swiss Regiment	715	
			4,381
	NATIVES.		
Cavalry	1st Native Cavalry	439	
	2nd do. do.	422	
	3rd do. do.	437	
	4th do. do.	453	
			1,751
Infantry	1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry	963	
	2nd do. 3rd do. do. ...	1,023	
	2nd do. 5th do. do. ...	1,080	
	1st do. 6th do. do. ...	1,012	
	1st do. 8th do. do. ...	910	
	2nd do. 9th do. do. ...	821	
	1st do. 12th do. do. ...	795	
	2nd do. 12th do. do. ...	1,034	
	Three Battalions Bengal Volunteers	3,057	
			10,695
	Gun Lascars	1,483	
	Pioneers	1,000	
			2,483
	Total of the Army.....	.....	**20,802**

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BOMBAY ARMY.

General Return of the Troops under Lieut.-General James Stuart, 1799.

		Rank and File.	Total.
	EUROPEANS.		
Artillery...	Detachment of Artillery	166	166
Engineers.	Detachment of Engineers	7	7
Infantry...	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot.....	223	
	Hon'ble Co.s E. Regiment Foot.....	528	
	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot.....	693	1,444
	NATIVES.		
Artillery..	Detachment of Artillery and Lascars...	344	344
Infantry...	1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, N. I.....	653	
	1st do. 4th do.	672	
	1st do. 3rd do.	663	
	2nd do. 3rd do.	717	
	1st do. 5th do.	663	
	2nd do. 2nd do.	675	4,043
	Pioneer Corps	416	416
	Total of the Army.....	.....	6,420

Abstract.

Madras Army under Lord Harris	20,802
Bombay Army under Lieut.-General Stuart.....	6,420
Bengal Army under Colonel Roberts.....	6,536
Nizam's Subsidiary and Own Troops	9,621
Total Army under the command of Lord Harris.	**43,379**

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The Storming Party under the command of Major-General Baird, consisted of:

Europeans.	Natives.
2,494	1,882

Composed of the following Regiments.

Ten Flank Companies taken from those Regiments left to guard the camp.

H. M.'s 12th Regiment.	H. M.'s 73rd Regiment.
H. M.'s 33rd do.	H. M.'s 74th do.

Three Companies of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the Regiments of the three Presidencies.

200 of the Nizam's Troops.

Accompanied by

100 of the Artillery. | The Corps of Pioneers.

Supported in the Trenches, by

The Battalion Companies of the Regiment of DeMeuron, and 4 Battalions of Madras Sepoys.

Lieut-Colonel Dunlop commanded the left or north attack.

Colonel Sherbrooke commanded the right or south attack.

THE CAPTURE.

The last war with Tippu, which ended in the destruction of himself and his army, began by Tippu breaking the Treaty of 1792 and sending ambassadors to the Isle of France, seeking aid from that republic. Lord Harris was at once put in command of a British force and despatched to Seringapatam to humble down its tyrant, but before he could arrive there Tippu gave him a bloody fight at Malvalli (45 miles N. E. of Seringapatam); but being signally defeated retreated with all haste to defend his favorite city. General Harris crossing the Cauvery at Sosile to the south of Seringapatam, silently proceeded and took up his position at Palhalli on the 5th April 1799. For one full month the British soldiers were solely engaged in digging trenches and in battering the ramparts with their heavy cannon and in attacking and taking possession, one by one, of the mud batteries and other fortified works in the suburb. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd May 1799, Colonel Wellesley, who had inspected the place, reported that the breach in the walls was practicable. Lieut. Lalor, on the 3rd night forded the river and ascertained that the height of the retaining wall was seven feet from the

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ditch. On the 4th May 1799 at 1½ P. M., Major-General Baird, who, with his men, had been intrenched for sometime, dashed out, waving his sword in his hand, led on his heroic followers through the watery bed of the river under a very heavy artillery fire, and gained the summit of the breach in seven minutes. Here however the British soldiers wavered at sight of the inner fortifications. General Baird waving his sword, infused fresh vigour into their hearts by his heroic expression and gallant behaviour by shouting. "Follow me lads and prove yourselves worthy of the British name." The hearts of the British soldiers beat high at the thought of the cruelties their fellow countrymen had endured at the hands of the tyrant; they regained their lost courage and dashed onwards and forwards, sweeping everything before them till the fortress was left at their mercy. A deep and wide ditch separated them from the inner ramparts, with an highly armed cavalier confronting them at its angle, lined with Tippu's 8,000 chosen men, commanded in person by Syed Goffur, the best and ablest Artillery General in Tippu's Army. The General fell, while trying to cut off the ascent of the daring sons of the west to the summit of the breach and ordering his men to .repel the attack courageously and to beat back the hated Feringhi. General Syed Goffur fell and with him fell the impregnable island fortress, which was at once deserted by his panic stricken soldiers at the most critical juncture. When the news of the death of General Syed Goffur, and of the British attempting to ascend the ramparts through the breach reached Tippu, he was about to go to his midday meal, just finishing the payment of arrears due to his men. He is said to have scoffed at the very idea and to have expressed himself as follows:
'What? Is my fort built of wax, and my Syed Goffur—is he an ordinary man to fall'. With such phrenzy and perplexity of mind, he took his hasty meals and dashed on once more to put down his inveterate enemies; his presence reinvigorated his men who were falling back, and for the last time, they followed their leader to fight and to die like mad tigers. Meanwhile the storming party under the command of General Baird, dividing into two columns, went to the right and left of the breach, commanded by Colonels Dunlop and Sherbrook respectively. Those who went on the left or along the northern rampart were met with a bold and daring opposition and had to make their way through blood and fire. Tippu in person commanded the men there; back back, he fell, until he was driven back to the sally port known as Hole-diddi-bagalu to the east of his palace.

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Here a bloody contest ensued, which decided the fate of the day. Tippu's horse was shot under him while attempting to get through the gateway. Instead of joining his Cavalry outside the walls under the command of his eldest son Fatteh Hyder, he decided to enter the fort and defend it from the inner fortifications (ramparts), which, he believed, was still secure, and to drive back the British ; but as he was going into the inner fort by the narrow dark gateway, he was surprised to find his men retreating and flying before the flank companies of H. M.'s 12th Regiment who got in by means of a temporary platform (some say a wall or plank) only a foot in width, connecting the inner and outer ramparts which was left unremoved by Tippu's men in the confusion of the fight. In single file these men crossed it being led on by the gallant Sergeant Graham of their regiment and thus gaining access to the inner fortifications fell upon the enemy who were still fighting on the inner walls and pushed on with success to the gateway where they met Tippu Sultan and his men endeavouring to enter the inner fort as their last refuge. All hopes of repelling the attack now being vanished, and seeing his favorite city at stake, Tippu fought like a wounded tiger, as well as his maddened adherents ; but the British bayonets, upholding British honor gloriously fought and won the day. Tippu severely wounded, though not fatally, was put into a palanquin by his adherents, who begged him to proclaim his rank, but he disdained to do so, and in the thickness of the desperate fight, they forsook him ; and while he was gasping for life, an unknown soldier, with the view to snatch the diamond hilted sword and its belt, pierced Tippu with his bayonet, and when he struggled, shot him dead, not knowing his rank—and there he lay amidst a heap of the dead and dying till evening. At this gateway the right and left storming parties met, and they were not satiated with blood till they saw that every one of the followers of the murderer of their countrymen was no more. The united storming parties under the command of Sir David Baird, pursued such of the enemy, who fled to take refuge at their great mosque. Here the enraged British soldiers drew blood for blood and did not put back their arms, until the whole garrison was destroyed. Here flowed in streams the blood of the slain. Here the British soldiers exhibited their last and their greatest rage and here ended the last remnants of the forces of the greatest scourge of Southern India. Major Allen was sent to inform the persons within the palace, that if they surrendered immedi-

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ately their lives would be spared. He conducted the princes to the presence of General Baird, who had himself experienced the cruelty of their father. His mind too had been inflamed by a report just then received that Tippu had murdered all the Europeans made prisoners during the siege. He was, however, sensibly affected by the sight of the princes, and his gallantry on the assault was not more conspicuous than the moderation and humanity which he on this occasion displayed. He received the princes with every mark of regard, repeatedly assured them that no violence or insult should be offered to them, and gave them in charge of two officers to conduct them to head-quarters in camp. They were escorted by a European guard and the troops were ordered to pay them the compliments of presenting arms as they passed.

Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French surrendered themselves and were made prisoners of war; they had commissions from their Government.

In the evening, when a search was made for the body of Tippu by General Baird, it was found amidst a heap of dead bodies, at the spot where it had breathed its last breath. The remains of Tippu were interred with military honors at the mausoleum which he erected over his father at the Lal Bagh. Those of the garrison on the works, who threw themselves into the ditches below and broke their limbs by so doing, were afterwards attended to by the British Surgeons at the great mosque.

The Fort of Seringapatam was captured by the British on Saturday, new moon, in the month of Chaitra (4th May) in the year Siddharti (1799) A. D

4th May 1799, A. D., New Moon, Saturday, month of Chaitra, in the year Siddharti, 28th Zikayida, 1213 Hijiri.

THE CONDUCT OF THE SULTAN DURING THE ASSAULT.

The Sultan went out early in the morning as was his custom daily to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was going on both sides, and remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time, no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him that British parallels and approaches were

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unusally crowded with men, he did not express the least apprehension nor take any other precaution, than desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Syed Goffur with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict watch.

A few minutes afterwards he was informed that Syed Goffur had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, (on the Cavalier of the inner fortifications), which intelligence appeard to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hastened along the outer ramparts towards the breach accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, and met a number of his troops, flying before the van of the British, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. He exerted to rally the fugitives and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example, to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on British troops himself, and it is asserted that he brought down several British soldiers near the breach.

Notwithstanding his exertions, when the front of the flank companies of attack approached the spot where he stood, Tippu found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts, which he defended one after the other. With the bravest of his brave men and officers and assisted by the fire of his troops on the inner wall, he several times repulsed the front of the British troops, who were pushing on with their usual order.

The loss here would have been much greater on the part of the British had not the Light Infantry and part of the 12th Regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them and taken in rear those, who with the Sultan were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of the troops remained with the Sultan, he continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weekness in one of his legs in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the British still advancing on both the inner and outer ramparts, he made for the gate followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops and servants. It was then, probably, his in-

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tention either to enter the inner fort and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of British troops which had got there, and if successful in driving them out, to maintain it against the British, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his last stand: but as he was crossing to the inner gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musket ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast. He however, pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th Light Infantry from within, when he received a second ball closer to the other. The horse he rode on being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time on every side by musketry, both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultan was immediately raised by some of his adherents and placed upon his palanquin under the arch on one side of the gateway where he lay for some minutes faint and exhausted till some British soldiers entered the gateway. A servant who survived, related, that one of the soldiers seized the Sultan's sword belt which was very rich and attempted to pull it off, that the Sultan who still held his sword in his hand made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength and wounded him about the knee and that the soldier put his piece to his shoulder and shot the Sultan through the temple, when he instantly expired.

Not less than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway which soon became impassable excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

"About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate accompanied by Mir Nadum, the Killedar of the fort, and others, to search for the body of the Sultan, and after much labor it was found and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate; the countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of composure; his turban, jacket and sword belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people who were there to be *Padshan*, and an officer who was present with the permission of Sir David Baird, took off from his right arm '*The Talisman*' which contained sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the color of silver, and some manuscripts

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in magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultan's body. The Sultan's body was placed on his own palanquin and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance, to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning a powerful imperious Sultan full of vast and ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken and his palace occupied by the very man, (General Baird) who about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyrany released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons—scarce three hundred yards from the spot, where the body of the Sultan now lay!"

Copy of General Orders, dated Camp Seringapatam, 5th May 1799.

"The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conquest of yesterday: the effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition has far exceeded the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour and unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise. For services, so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their country at large.

"While Lieutenant-General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major-General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major-General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occasion, acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

"The Commander-in-Chief requests that Colonel Gent and the Corps of Engineers under his orders will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best

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acknowledgments are due to Major Beatson for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

"The merits of the Artillery Corps are so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander-in-Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent Corps under his command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

"In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander-in-Chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowse and his Corps of Pioneers, which during the present service have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

"On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, the Honorable Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, Major MacDonald, Major Skelly and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our roops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, ctlaims the strongest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

"The important part taken by the Bombay Army since the commencement of the siege in all the operations which led to its honorable conclusion, has been such as well sustains its long established repitation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the out posts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieut-Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander-in-Chief requests Lieut.-General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

"Lieutenant-General Harris trusts that Lieutenant-General Stuart will execuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him

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during the present service, in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship."

Extract from General Orders, dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

"If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merits, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack."

The names of Officers killed and wounded at the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799.

KILLED.

Captain Owen.....77th Regiment.
" Cormick.....Pioneers.
Lieutenant Mather.....75th Regiment.
" Farquhar .....74th "
" Prendergast.....74th "
" Hill.....74th "
" Shaw.....74th "
" Lalor.....73rd "

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop.....77th Regiment.
Captain Lardy.....Menron Regiment.
" Macleod.....73rd "
" Caldwell.....Engineers.
" Prescott.....Artillery.
Lieutenant Turner.....75th Regiment.
" Broughton.....75th "
" Skelton.....75th "
" Lawrence.....77th "
" Webb.....Bombay Regiment.
" Shawe.....12th "
" Thomas.....73rd "
" Matthews.....Menron "
Ensigns. { Autil ..... / Guthrie..... } 73rd Regiment.

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Abstract of Return of killed, wounded, and missing at the Assault.

EUROPEANS.

Killed—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Sergeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight Rank and File.

Wounded—One Lieutenant-Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Sergeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight Rank and File.

Missing—One Sergeant and three Rank and File.

NATIVES.

Killed—Thirteen Rank and File.

Wounded—One Jamadar, two Drummers and thirty-one Rank and File.

Missing—Two Rank and File.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

THE MUTINY AT SERINGAPATAM.—The peace that prevailed in Seringapatam was disturbed in 1809 by Col. Bell, the Commandant of the garrison at Seringapatam, who manifesting his feelings of indignation openly at the proceedings of Sir George Barlow, the Governor of Madras, depriving the Commander-in-Chief of a seat in Council and requiring all officers to sign the test of allegiance, the fortress was once more mounted with cannons; but the tide of events turning favorably in other parts of the country, Col. Bell submitted to the orders of the Government.

On the 11th of August 1809, a great fighting took place near Seringapatam, where "Rana Kambha" (war pillar) known as Webb's Monument now stands.

This action took place between a detachment of Mysore Horse under the command of Bakshis Rama Rao and Bhima Rao by order of the British Resident of the Mysore Court, Sir Arthur Cole, and two battalions of British Native Infantry

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under the command of Colonel Mackintosh marching from Chitaldroog to join the disaffected garrison at Seringaptam. Col. Mackintosh was totally defeated and taken prisoner, with two guns and two colors and delivered into the hands of Colonel H. Davies commanding Mysore Division. This affair led to the spot being named the "Rana Kambha" or the Pillar of Bloodshed.

Comparison is made of General ~~Jhon~~ Floyd and Benki Nabob Sahib by Muhamadan tradition.

Floyd Sahib and his horsemen are said to have been as equally cruel and rapacious in pillaging, plundering and burning whole villages and destroying standing crops as was Benki Nabab Sahib and his men. Thus both the Company Bahadur and the Sultan gloried in leaders and followers of like disposition.

Colonel Wellesley, (afterwards Duke of Wellington), after an unsuccessful sortie in 1799 at the head of the 33rd Regiment against the elephant batteries at Sultanpett, it is said, became confused and followed the enemy into the fort mistaking the crowds who were flying for refuge into the fort to be the British, but fortunately recognizing them in time to be the enemy, quietly stole away out of sight, and reached the head-quarters' camp in safety. Thus one of England's ablest Generals narrowly escaped the clutches of death.

General Medows, in 1792, contrary to the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, attacked the battery at Somwarpett, a north-western suburb of Seringapatam, where a bloody contest ensued, in which the General sustained a very heavy loss. He returned to his tent, loaded a pistol and aimed it at himself; fortunately the ball did not wound him mortally. Hearing the report, Col. Malcolm entered the tent and finding a 2nd pistol in the General's hand ready to put an end to his life, snatched the same away. Lord Cornwallis immediately visited the General, consoled him and offered thanks to the Almighty.

The Rev. Abbe Dubois.—This veteran Missionary obtained the permission of Tippu to visit his enormous stores of articles of consumption. Tippu, it is said, entertained a marked hatred towards this Minister of Christ, and arranged with his confidential officers who were in chrage of the stores to throw him into the vat or tank full of rancid ghee, when he approached it. Somehow, the good and venerable Missionary, it is said, outwitted the plot and thus was saved one of the best Pioneers of the Christian religion that India had.

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Dhondiah Wagh, a Mahratta in the service of the Sultan, was a brave and dashing officer. He was forcibly circumcised, was named Mullik Juhan Khan and chained in one of the dungeons of the fort by order of the Sultan. He was released by the British after the siege, and taking advantage of his liberty, he presented himself before Futteh Hyder (Mir Lashkar) for service. Seeing no chance of war being continued he escaped and collected marauders around him and committed great depredation and ravages in the newly acquired territories. At last his gang was completely destroyed and dispersed by Colonel Wellesley, and Dhondiah himself was slain near Banavar.

Hyder Ali, knowing Tippu's fanaticism and passion for sacrilege on Hindu sacred buildings, it appears, left him strict injunctions not to meddle with the three most famous temples in his dominions, viz :

1. *The idol standing,* (the temple of Chelva Rayaswami at Melkote.

2. *The idol sitting,* the temple of Nanjundeswara at Nanjangud.

3. *The idol reclining,* the temple of Sri Ranganathaswami at Seringapatam.

Mir Sadak was the most influential and favorite minister of Tippu. He is said to have been during the reign of Tippu the real cause of all the misery and cruelty to the people, which seems to have greatly contributed to the downfall of the Sultan's Government. He fell while attemp ting to get through the Bangalore gateway at the hands of a Muhamadan sentry at the gate, in the confusion of the assault on the memorable 4th May 1799. His body was exposed for nearly 3 days to the insults of the people, who it is said, spat on it as they passed by, and tied a shoe on it as a mark of contempt. The name 'Mir Sadak' has become a household term or saying, and is made use of to one that betrays his trust.

Dewan Purnaiya Bakshi of the Thosi Khana or Treasury was at the head of the Financial Department in the administration of Hyder Ali. During the reign of Tippu, he enjoyed the greatest influence and authority in the realm, next to Mir Sadak. He was appointed Regent in 1799, after the siege, to administer the affairs of the State during the minority of the late Maharaja. In 1810, when the reins of the Government were assumed by the late Maharaja, Purniaya returned to Seringa-

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patam. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment and energy; and to this distinguished minister must be ascribed the success of the measures which were adopted for the settlement of Mysore, and the happy and prosperous condition of this now flourishing Province.

Personal qualities of Tippu Sultan.—Everywhere within and about the palace, evidence of the depraved and sanguinary tastes of Tippu met the eye of the conquerors. His name meant tiger; he called his soldiers his tigers of war, and the tigers of the Indian jungles were his pets and executioners; for the attendant that offended him or the prisoner that was brought into his presence was not unfrequently turned into a barred room or large cage, where the savage animals were let loose upon him. Near the door of his treasury, an enormous tiger was found chained. There were other tigers in the edifice, and so numerous as to give some trouble to Colonel Wellesley. The history and character of the son of Hyder Ali were, in a manner, indicated by the barbarous big toy invented for his amusement, which was found in his palace, and which may now be seen in the Library of the East India House, London. This rude automaton is a tiger in the act of devouring a European, who lies prostrate under the savage beast. There is likewise, in the palace of the Maharaja of Mysore, another automaton figure of a tiger, life size, so set on springs, that Tippu could make it take a leap and light on the person of any unsuspecting visitor, who of course imagined that he was assailed by a living tiger, to the great merriment of the monarch.

Tippu looked every inch a gallant prince. He wore a jacket of a light color with fine chintz trowsers and a silken sash of red tinge. On horse back, he wore a coat of red with tiger stripes embroidered with gold, and a turban of a green hue encircled by gold band studded with pearls. A brooch was fastened to the front of the turban from which a plume of rose color was weighed down with the weight of a splendid jewel at its end. An embroidered sword belt studded with precious stones encircled his waist, in which he carried a handsome dagger. He was corpulent, fair complexioned and round faced, with large black eyes and an aquiline nose. His countenance was intelligent and he emitted a cruel fierce light from his eyes. He wore a moustache and no beard; he was by religion a Súni. Tippu Sultan was beginning to assume to himself a position co-equal to that of Muhamad the

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Prophet) and he began to think that it was his mission to convert all men to the faith of Islam. He was one of the foremost soldiers and most powerful of the Indian Princes. The name of Tippu's preceptor who used to ride with him is Ghazi Khan.

Thus ended the grandeur and the power of Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore. It will require an able pen to pourtray a life so evidently inconsistent and so changeable, but he who ventures it must not decide hastily.

" His peopled kingdoms stretching wide,
A hundred subject leagues could fill,
While dreadful frowned in martial pride,
A hundred Droogs from hill to hill :
His hosts of war a countless throng,
His Franks impatient for the fray ;
His horse, that proudly pranced along,—
All in a moment passed away ! "

P. S. B.

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APPENDIX.

Inscription on Webb's Monument.

Erected to the Memory
of
JOSIAH WEBB, Esq,
by
PURNAIYA, Dewan,
as a Tribute of veneration and respect for splendid talents, unsullied purity, and eminent public virtue.

Inscription on Wellesley's Monument.

Dedicated
to
RICHARD MARQS. WELLESLEY, K.P.,
Governor-General of India,
by
KRISHNA RAJA WADIAR BAHADUR,
as a Public Testimony of his gratitude and as a lasting Monument of the benefits conferred on the people and country of Mysore.

Began August 1802,
Finished October 1804,
Under the care of PURNAIYA, Dewan.

Inscription on Baillie's Tomb.

To
The Memory
of
Colonel WILLIAM BAILLIE,
who, with a Detachment of British Troops under his command, after a noble and most gallant resistence to a superior force of

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the enemy on the plains of Perembacum was ultimately compelled to surrender to the united armies of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan on the 10th day of September 1780, and died in the fortress of Seringapatam on the 13th day of November 1782.

This monument is erected and inscribed by his nephew, JOHN BAILLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel on the establishment of Bengal and Resident at the Court of Lucknow, A. D. 1816.

Inscription on Lieutenant Lewis Irwin's Grave.

(Near Bangara Doddi Nullah Bridge,)

Here lies the remains of Lieutenant LEWIS IRWIN,
His Majesty's 74th Regiment,
who was killed near this, the night of the 26th April 1799;
Aged 27 years.
Erected by his Brothers.

Inscription on the Monument erected to the Memory of the Officers of the 12th and 74th Regiments.

This Monument was erected by the Officers of
His Majesty's 12th and 74th Regiments.
To the
Memory of the undermentioned Officers
who were killed or died during the Siege of Seringapatam.

H. M.'s 12th Foot.

Lieutenant George Nixon, killed 5th April 1799.
Lieutenant Thom. Fulla, killed 16th April 1799.
Major Jas. Allen, died 22nd April 1799.
Lieutenant Wall. Gahan, died 7th May 1799.

H. M.'s 74th Foot.

Lieutenant Lewis Irwin, killed 26th April 1799.
Lieutenant Jas. Farquhar,
Lieutenant Jas. Prendergast,
Lieutenant Vasey Hill,
Lieutenant Henry Shawe, } killed 4th May 1799.

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Inscription on Lieutenant Fitzgerald's tomb, on the banks of the Vijayanadi Channel.

Near this place lies the body of Lieutenant Fitzgerald of H. M's 33rd Regiment, who fell at the attack of Sultanpett tope on the night of the 5th of April 1799;
aged 21 years,
Universally regretted by the officers of the corps.
They have raised this Monument to his Memory.

Inscription on Captain Oolly's tomb.
(Near mile 82½ on Bangalore-Cannanore Road)

Captain HENRY SMITH COLLY,
Killed in the Trenches,
3rd May 1799,
Aged 30 years.

Sacred to the Memory
of
Caroline Isabella Scott
and
Infant Child.
She was the wife of Colonel J. G. Scott, Commandant of Seringapatam and died in child-bed,
19th April 1817.

In 1786 after Tippu had concluded an extensive war with the English, his treasures were thus estimated:

£ 800,000 or 80 lakhs of Rupees in jewels and treasure.

Elephant	...	700
Camels	...	6,000
Horses	...	11,000
Bullocks & Cows		400,000
Buffaloes	...	100,000
Sheep	...	600,000

besides an immense quantity of military stores and arms.

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The marches of the British army under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Harris from Vellore to Seringapatam:

1799, Feb.	11	Laulghy	1799, Mar.	17	Somanahalli
	14	Policanda		19	Aravalli
	16	Goriatum		20	Jagganahalli
	17	Amboor		21	Kankanhalli
	22	Cannambodi		22	Achel
	24	Tripatore		23	Sultanpett
	25	Cocknaghiry		24	Maddur River
	26	Muttoor		26	Basavanapuram
	27	Barroor		27	Malvalli
	28	Carramungalum		28	Anganapuram
March	2	Paulcodi		29	Sosile
	3	Maranhully		30	Yedotore
	4	Royacotta	April	1	Engasamudram
	6	Nuldroog		2	Heravanalli
	7	Kellamungalum		3	Anthanahalli
	10	Kollakonpully		4	Nova Shahar
	12	Arragudda		5	Seringapatam or Palhalli Plain.
	14	Cotagraputty			
	16	Kaglipuram			

Momorandum respecting the prize property captured at Seringapatam, 1799.

		Star Pagodas.
1st.	Specie	16,74,350
2nd.	Jewels, gold and silver, bullion ...	25,00,000
3rd.	Paddy, pepper, salt and other articles in the different granaries	1,10,000
4th.	Copper and brass pots, glasses and carpets	20,000
5th.	Elephants, camels, horses and bullocks ...	54,000
6th.	Cloths of various sorts, &c., in Tosha kan	200,000
	Total...	45,58,350

or the loot amounted to £ 18,23,340.

Military stores not included. 929 guns of various sizes were also found.

The Seringapatam medal, 1799, is 1¾ inches in diameter. On one side of it is represented the storming of the breach of Seringapatam, with the meridian sun denoting the time of

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the storm, and the following inscription in Persian underneath :
"The Fort of Seringapatam, the Gift of God, the 4th May 1799."

On the reverse side is the British Line subduing the Tiger, the emblem of the late Tippu Sultan's Government with the period when it was effected and the following words in Arabic on the banner :

"Assud ulla il Ghaulib" signifying the Line of God is the Conqueror or the Conquering Line of God.

The Inscriptions in Persian and Arabic at the Mosoleum, run to the following effect :

In the name of God, the Merciful.

Tippu Sultan has become a martyr.

His blood was shed in the cause of *Allah*, on Saturday, the 28th Zikayid 1213. In his death, the world felt a momentary shock of the awe of the day of Resurrection.

The light of Islam has quitted this earth.

Tippu Sultan, the son of Hyder, suffered death in the defence of the faith of Mahamad.

In the death of Tippu Sultan, Chivalry and the Sword of the faithful have left this world.

Angels in heaven exclaim in admiration :

"Tippu Sultan, the offspring of Hyder, has become a glorious martyr."

The honor of Hindustan and of Roem (Turkey) is lost in the death of Tippu Sultan.

The great king of this world and the defender of Islam's faith has left this world.

The Inscription in Persian over the Elephant gateway runs to the following effect :

"In the name of God, the Merciful. The Padshaw (Emperor) began the construction of this fort on Tuesday, the 9th, in the month of Khusraree, in the year Zaburjid 1219, commencing from the birth of Mahamad the Prophet, when the heavenly bodies were in auspicious and good conjunction with

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each other. Under the influence of these Stars, this fort is filled with ornaments, articles of consumption, and wealth, (*i.e.*, all the requisites of war, peace and greatness), and this fort, by the grace of God, will ever remain free from all misfortunes."

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated Seringapatam, 2nd November 1855.

1. My journey through the Mysore territories has afforded me an opportunity of visiting this memorable fortress, the scene of events most glorious to the British name, and of happy augury for the people of Mysore.

2. There are two objects within the island which are well worthy of the protection of the supreme Government, and which call for its respectful care.

3. The first of these objects is the Tomb in which rest remains of Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippu Sultan. The structure is well preserved as far as the means of its guardians will permit, its interior and the gardens by which it is surrounded are well kept, and it is under the immediate charge of one of Tippu Sultan's family. But it already feels the pressure of the hand of time. The endowments are insufficient for maintaining it in complete repair and some portions of it, more especially the inlaid doors, have already become dilapidated.

4. The Tomb is itself an imposing structure and an interesting specimen of the style of art which marked the days and the dynasties that are passed. The Court of Directors have most cheerfully and liberally given their sanction to the general expenditure, which I proposed to make for the purpose of preserving such works of art, for the instruction and gratification of generations that shall come after. In this particular instance I feel certain that I correctly interpret the sentiments of the Honorable Court when recording my belief that it would be their especial desire to manifest an enduring respect for the last resting place of brave and fallen enemies.

5. I shall therfore request the Commissioner to take measures for replacing the worn out inlaid doors of the Tomb, and for expending such sums upon it from time to time as may be required for its proper repair, whenever the funds of the endowments may be inadequate to meet such expense.

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6. The second object on the island to which I have alluded, is the House in the Daulat Bagh, which was long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, after the fall of Seringapatam, and when he held charge of the Mysore Territories.

7. This mansion, formerly a garden house of Tippu Sultan, is traditionally known on the spot as the residence of 'Wesley Sahib', and I have just now seen and talked with an aged man, who remembers and describes his residing in it. This building, which has been unoccupied for some time past and in which I now write these words, is visibly falling into decay. It is a purely eastern residence, and some of the walls are covered with paintings executed by the orders of Tippu and still traceable though greatly faded, which represented the defeat of the British force under the command of Colonel Baillie. The paintings were partially obliterated by Tippu during the last siege of Seringapatam and were in the first instance restored by Colonel Wellesley himself.

8. In all respects this structure is one full of interest, but it is most especially worthy of our reverential care, as the material object, which more than any other, now remaining in India, most immediately and most vividly brings before us of this day the memory of that great man, with the early period of whose glorious career the East India Company must ever be proud to connect the history of its rule.

Letter from Colonel Wellesley to Colonel Close, dated Trincomallee, December 30th, 1800, preserved in original in the records of the Commissioner's office, Bangalore:

"I have received a letter from Lord Wellesley in which he talks of going through Mysore in the next season. He proposes to inhabit the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, and although I think it very probable that the plan will never be put in execution I shall be obliged to you, if you will now and then take a look at my house, and urge forward the painting of it."

9. I request therefore that the Commissioner will cause this hou-e to be put into proper repair and to be maintained in that condition for the future. It should be upheld as nearly as possible in that condition in which it was left by Colonel Wellesley; and in which it still is. The paintings on the walls to which I have alluded above should be restored if, as I am assured, their correct restoration can be effected by the aid of persons still living who remember them in their completeness. In further aid of the main object now held in view, the enclosures of the Daulat Bagh shall not be suffered to fall into decay.

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10. The Commissioner will be so good as to place this minute upon his records and upon those of the office of the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, who will consider this building as at all times an object of his special attention.

11. When the separate department of Public Works shall have been organized in Mysore, Colonel Wellesley's house in the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam will form a separate head of accounts and a separate head in each annual report of the Chief Engineer.

12. By this means, I trust that the building with all its memories and associations may long be preserved for the contemplation and reverence of generations to come.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

ANCESTRY OF TIPPU SULTAN.

Wulli Mahammad of the Kureish tribe,
(Begat) Sheik Mahammad Ali,
(Do) Mahammad Ilias,
(Do) Hyder Ali,
who had two sons:
Tippu Sultan and Karim Khan.

Hyder Ali was born in 1701 A. D., 1114 H., at the town of Kolar.

Tippu Sultan was born on the 19th November 1749, 20th of Zihuj, 1163 H. (Saturday morning), at Devanhalli.

SONS OF TIPPU SULTAN.

1. Hyder Ali Sultan or Futteh Hyder (eldest son.)
2. Mohiuddin Sultan.
3. Abdul Khalik Sultan.
4. Moizeiddin Sultan.
5. Subban Sahib Sultan.
6. Shukar Ullah Sultan.
7. Gholam Ahmed Sultan.
8. Gholam Mahamad Sultan.
9. Surwuruddin Sultan.
10. Yasin Sahib Sultan.
11. Jamauddin Sultan.
12. Mauirudin Sultan.

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Residents at the Court of Mysore.

Colonel CLOSE, 1799.
JOSIAH WEBB, Esq. 1802.
Lieutenant-Colonel MALCOLM.
Major M. WILKS, 1804.
Honorable ARTHUR COLE, 1807.
J. A. CASSAMAJOR, Esq. 1825.
Major R. D. STOKES, 1835.

The post of Resident as an office distinct from that of Chief Commissioner was abolished in 1842.

Pensions for life to the principal surviving Sirdars of the late Tippu Sultan.

		Per annum.
Sirdars.	Mir Gholam Ali, Mir Suddur ...	... 3,000 Star Pagodas.
	Gholam Ali Khan, Vakil... ...	... 3,000 do.
	Ali Reza Khan, Vakil	... 3,000 do.
	Badruz Zeman Khan	... 3,000 do.
	Syed Mahamad Khan	... 2,400 do.
Mir Miran.	Khan Jehan Khan	... 500 do.
	Syed Mohu-ud-din	... 500 do.
	Abdul Wahab	... 500 do.
	Abdul Kuddus...	... 500 do.
	Bauker Sahib (sons of Badruz)	... 600 do.
	Hussen Sahib (Zeman Khan)	... 600 do.

The names of Commissioners appointed for the settlement of the Territories conquered from Tippu Sultan in 1799.

Lieutenant-General GEORGE HARRIS.
The Honorable Colonel ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
The Honorable HENRY WELLESLEY.
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.
Lieutenant-Colonel BARRY CLOSE.

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Provisions made for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali, Khan Bahadur, and of Tippu Sultan, 2,00,000 Star Pagodas.

Officers in prison at Seringapatam (10*th August* 1781.)

COLONEL BAILLIE'S DETACHMENT.

Colonel Baillie.
Captain Rumley,
Do. Baird, 73rd Regt.
Do. Lucas, died 5th July 1782.

Do. Wragg.
Do. Grant.
Do. Monteith.
Lieut, Frasier.
Do. Lindsay, 73rd Regt.
Do. Butler, died 8th Nov. 1783

Do. Massy.
Do. Chace.
Do. Mackay.
Do. Bowen.
Do. Turing.
Ensign Pictal.
Do. Moore.
Do. Coke.
Do. McConichy, died 9th July 1782.

Do. Stringer
Do. Wilson.
Do. McAuley.
Do. McAlister.
Cadet Jno. Baillie.
Do. Arch. Hope, died 7th July 1782.

Ensign Gordon.
Do. Brunton.

COLONEL BRAITHWAIT'S DETACHMENT.

Colonel Braithwait.
Captain Judson, Artillery.
Lieutenant Eastland.
Do. Lind.
Do. Gillon,
Do. Samson.
Do. Cameron
Ensign Holmes
Do. Graham.
Do. Thewles.
Do. Kennot.
Do. Gahagan.
Do. Loy
Do. McCawley.
Do. Haywood
Do. Fenwick.
Surgeon Whyte.
Captain Bowles.
Lieut. LaTulip. } Nabob's Troops.
Lieut. T. W. Clauman. }
Ensign Stuart, killed on the field.

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The Embassies of Tippu Sultan to the Isle of France and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris.

A French citizen by name Ripaud whose small vessel nearly foundering at sea, arrived in the Sultan's territory, which offered him a chance of once more forming an alliance with the French nation. Tippu sent 3 embassies to the Isle of France.

The 1st Embassy on 2nd April 1797.

The 2nd Embassy in October 1797.

In October 1797, the Sultan despatched two ambassadors, *viz.*, Hussen Ali Khan and Mahamad Ibrahim, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived at Port Nord Ouest in that island at the close of the month of January 1798. On the 7th March 1798 the ambassador embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force raised in the name of Tippu Sultan amounting to 200 men, inclusive of several officers, the chief of whom were M. Dubuc and General Chapuis and arrived at Mangalore, on the 26th April 1798. The French troops levied for the Sultan landed publicly at Mangalore, and were received with public and extraordinary marks of favor and distinction.

The 3rd Embassy on 20th July 1798.

The native Vakils employed under the mission of M. Dubuc to the Executive Directory of France did not leave Tranquebar until 7th February 1799. The nature and object of the embassies, is to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French nation.

PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Liberty! *Equality!*

The French Republic, One and Indivisible.

Proclamation by Anne Joseph Hippolite Malartic, Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of the Isles of France and Re-union, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Citizens—

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Having for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippu Sultan, through two Ambassadors, whom he has despatched to us.

This Prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly, to all the Generals employed under this Government, and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours, which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the Commanders and Officers will find everything necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th Regiments, and of the regular guards of Port Fraternite, on account of the succours, which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch, we invite the citizens who may be disposed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective Municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippu.

This Prince desires also to be assisted by the Free citizens of color; we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag to enroll themselves. We can assure all the citizens, who shall enroll themselves, that Tippu will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with the Ambassador, who will further, engage, in the

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name of their Sovereign, that all French men who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North-west, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed)) MALARTIC.

The papers containing the correspondence relating to the negotiations previous to and during the Siege of Seringapatam, 1799.

No. I.

From Tippu Sultan to Governor General, dated 24th October 1798.

Stating that he sent an agent to meet the deputation from Bombay.

No. II.

From Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated 8th November 1798.

Informing Sultan of his Lordship's knowledge of the nature of Sultan's intercourse with the French, and proposing to depute Major Doveton for the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of subsisting differences.

No. III.

From Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated 10th December 1798.

Informing the Sultan of his Lordship's intention to proceed to Madras, and urging him to receive Major Doveton.

No. IV.

From Tippu Sultan to Governor General, dated 25th December 1798.

Denying his connection with the French nation hostile to the British, and declining to receive Major Doveton.

No. V.

From Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated 9th January 1799.

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Informing Tippu of his Lordship's arrival at Madras on the 31st December and renewing his proposition for opening negotiations.

No. VI.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, dated 2nd January 1799.

Acknowledging the receipt of Governor General's letters and professing friendship and a desire for peace.

No. VII.

From Tippu Sultan to the Governor General, received on the 13th February 1799.

Mentioning that the Sultan is about to make a hunting excursion and saying that Major Doveton may be sent "slightly attended" or "unattended."

No. VIII.

From Governor General to Tippu Sultan, dated 22nd Feb. 1799.

Intimating that the Sultan's protracted silence had compelled his Lordship to order the allied armies to advance and that General Harris is now the only person, through whom any communication can be received.

No. IX.

From Tippu Sultan to General Harris, received 9th April 1799. Expressive of a desire on the part of Tippu to open negotiations.

No. X.

From General Harris to Tippu Sultan, dated 22nd April 1799.

Forwarding a draft of preliminary articles (sent by the Governor General) and requiring Sultan's reply in 24 hours.

From Tippu Sultan to Lieut.-General Harris, having no date, but received in camp, before Seringapatam, on the 28th April 1799.

Stating his intentions of deputing two persons to open a conference.

General Harris to the Governor General, dated 1st May 1799,

Camp near Seringapatam, 1st May 1799.

Stating that no further communication has been received from Tippu and that a practicable breach would soon be made in the walls of the fortress.

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Explanation of Technical and other Vernacular words and phrases.

Vade (ವಾಡೆ).—A huge stone vessel used for keeping corn.

Didi (ಡಿಡಿ).—Sally port. Wicket gate.

Paile Kille or Haval Kille—Inner fortification. It was built by Tippu in 1793, and demolished by the English in 1800.

Donvi and Tinvi Killes.—The second and third ramparts of Tippu, built by Hindu Rajas, and which formed the outer fortifications of Tippu.

Charvi Kille.—Fourth rampart running from Daria Daulat Bagh to the bridge over the southern Cauvery.

Mulasthana, (ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನ).—The holy of holies in a temple, or the chief place in a temple.

Mula Vigraha. (ಮೂಲ ವಿಗ್ರಹ).—The chief image in a temple.
Garbhasthana. (ಗರ್ಭಸ್ಥಾನ).—The idol's apartment in a temple.

Hutsava Mantapa. (ಉತ್ಸವ ಮಂಟಪ).—An open temple or stone building for images to halt.

Adi Sesha. (ಆದಿಶೇಷ).—The serpent that supports the earth upon his thousand heads, and forms both the couch and canopy of Vishnu in the form of Adi Sri Ranganathaswami at Seringapatam.

Avatar. ಅವತಾರ.—Incarnation. The ten incarnations of Vishnu are :—(1) the fish, (2) the tortoise, (3) the boar, (4) the man lion, (5) the dwarf, (6) Parasu Rama, (7) Raghu Rama, (8) Bala Rama, (9) the Budha, and (10) the Horse.

Kalasha. (ಕಲಶ).—A vase.

Hulle. (ಹುಲ್ಲೆ).—(or *Hulle Kara*—ಹುಲ್ಲೆ ಕರ).—The spotted female antelope.

Narasimha. (ನರಸಿಂಹ).—The incarnation of Vishnu as the man lion.

Jungama. (ಜಂಗಮ). A Lingayat priest.

Gangadhara. (ಗಂಗಾಧರ).—Siva or Iswara, who received Ganga or Ganges on his head and retained her in his locks.

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Devasthana. (ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ).—The house of god or temple.

Brundavani. (ಬೃಂದಾವನ).—A raised piece of ground in the yard or front of Brahmin and other higher classes of Hindu houses, within which, the purple stalked basil (Ocynum Sanctum) or Tulasi is planted, preserved and worshipped.

As the leaves of Tulasi (Ocynum Sanctum) which is a fragrant and sacred shurb, is held sacred unto Vishnu, so the leaves of Bilpatre (Æagle Marmelos) is unto Siva or Iswara.

Rathasaptami. (ರಥಸಪ್ತಮಿ).—The festival held in honor of the sun on the 7th day of the bright half of the month of Magha.

Gajendra Moksham. (ಗಜ Elephant, ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ Heaven). A place in paradise granted to an elephant by Vishnu, when the elephant in its distress, implored the aid of Vishnu.

Vaira Mudi. (ವೈರಮುಡಿ, or ವೈಡೂರ್ಯಮುಡಿ). The golden crown, embedded with costly gems.

Ashta. Eight.

Tirtha.—Sacred waters.

Pattana.—City.

Sri Rangapatna.—The city of holy Ranga.

Pagoda.—A temple of an Hindu idol. A great Hindu temple.

Vishnu.—The second person of the Hindu Triad. The deity of first cause, has resolved into three forms, *viz. Brahma*, the Creator, *Vishnu*, the Preserver, and *Siva*, the Destroyer.

Hosahalli.—Name of a village.

Angarahalli.—The village named after Angara trees, or the place where Angara trees grow.

Timmanna.—The name of a Brahman.
Hombe.—The name of an harlot.
Kadu.—Forest.
Gautama.—The name of a great sage.

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Gautama,
Bhrigu,
Galava,
Shuka,
} The great sages who sojourned at Seringapatam.

Maha Muni.—The great sage.

Muni.—A sage, or the supposed head of all evil spirits. *Munisvara.*

Vishnu Vardhana Raya.—The patron of Vishnuvites, or the protector of Vishnuvites.

Vijiya Nagar.—The city of victory.

Deckan. (from ದಕ್ಷಿಣ.)—South.

Varaha. (ವರಹ.)—Pagoda.

Nullah.—A large stream of water.

Wadier. (ವಡೆಯ, ಒಡೆಯ,)—Lord, Master, the family title of the Rajas of Mysore.

Rana Kambha. (ರಣ battle, ಕಂಭ pillar).—The war pillar or the pillar of bloodshed.

This memorable pillar is dedicated to Josiah Webb, Esq., the 2nd Resident, at the Court of Mysore. (From 1802 to 1804.)

The battle which was fought near this pillar on the 9th day of August 1809, gave it the odious name of war pillar or Rana kambha.

Majam.—An intoxicating preparation made by grounding the leaves of *canabis sativa* (Indian Hemp) with milk, and adding sugar and aromatic spices.

Kapal Durga—Is in the Malvalli Taluk; It is a hill fort used by the Rajas of Mysore as a place of penal transportation. In the days of the Tiger of Mysore, the fort was used for committing dreadful tortures and horrible murders on the men imprisoned there. The notoriety it has earned in former days, is shocking alike to the reader of the history of Mysore, as well as to the peaceable inhabitant.

The highest peak in the Karighat hill is 2697 feet above the level of the sea.

Khudadad, kingdom, or (Sultan's Government,) the god-granted kingdom or the kingdom granted by (Khuda) god to Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore.

Tukia.—The residence of religious men.

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The City of Vijiyanagar.—The city of Vijiyanagar was founded in the 14th century and it was the capital of a powerful kingdom which held supreme power throughout the whole of Southern India, until it was overthrown by the Muhamadan princes of Golkonda and Bijapore at the battle of Talikota in 1565. The ruins of this once powerful city are now known by the name of the modern village of Hampi (Virupaksha) and it is situated about 5 miles from Hospet or 45 from Bellary. The ruins of the city extend over an area of 10 square miles, contain many important objects of great interest and many beautiful specimens of Hindu architecture.

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References to Map of the Fort of Seringapatam as taken by storm by General Harris.

No. 1.—Battery of 6·18 Prs. and 2′ 8″ Hrs. intended to enfilade the west face and to take in reverse the enemy's entrenchments, but owing to a mistake it was placed too far west which made it necessary to erect.

No. 2.—Into which the guns were removed and to increase the enfilading fire to 10 guns an entrenchment or Sunk Battery for 4 field pieces was made to the left, No. 2A.

No. 3.—A Battery at first for 6·18 Prs. to enfilade the north face and to take off the defences of the north-west angle bastion, it was afterwards increased to 8 guns as it was found to answer as a Breaching Battery.

No. 4.—Battery of 4·18 Prs. for taking off the defences of the towers, &c., south of the Breach.

No. 5.—Breaching Battery of 6 guns.

No. 6.— Do called the Nizam's Battery of 5 guns.

No. 6A.—Six Howitzers were on the right of this Battery.

No. 7.—Battery of 2·18 Prs. for silencing a low work which could not be seen from No. 4.

No. 8.— Do of 4·12 Prs. for enfilading and annoying the south face.

No. 9.—A Sunk Battery of 2·12 Prs. for taking in reverse the west cavalier.

A.—Enemy's entrenchments, taken on 20th April.
B.—Enemy's entrenchments stormed, 26th April.
C.—Wallace's Post. D.—Skelly's Post. E.—Macdonald's Post. F.—Irwin's Grave. G.—Powder Mill

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NOTE.—The Madras Army was drawn up in line west of Palhalli, across the Hunsur Road at 81st mile and across the Railway at 79·1 mile.

The Nizam's Contingent facing south, stretched from the right of Madras Army across the Railway at 80th mile with Bengal Brigade at Hoshalli, and on its right Mir Alum's Troops, at the 82nd mile, Hunsur Road.

The head-quarters and Artillery Park were in rear of Madras Army at 81·4 mile, on Hunsur Road, and to north of Railway at 79·3 mile.

The Engineers and Pioneers were in front of the right of Madras Army, and to the west of Sultanpet Tope.

The Bombay Army was drawn up about 2 miles west of the Fort, and on the north of the Cauvery. Its right on the Cauvery and its left on Kyatanhalli.

The Cauvery is now crossed by the "Gordon Railway Viaduct."—No. 1 Bridge has nine 30 feet arches and twenty four 27½ feet arches, No. 2 thirteen 30 feet arches and sixteen 27½ feet arches and No. 3 two 25 feet arches and four 27½ feet arches.

BANGALORE, 17*th October* 1882. A. LEM.

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