

Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

PUBLISHED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

CHARLOTTE TOWN: PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

NOTICE is hereby given

TO all those that may be inclined to deal with Colonel FLOYD, of Saint Peters, on this Island, That I, ELIZABETH, his lawful wife, from his ill treatment to me, was obliged to separate from him, and no provision being made for my sustenance, am determined to sue him, or any person that may purchase his Lands, for the Dividend that the Laws of my Country allows Persons in my Situation.

ELIZABETH FLOYD.

Charlotte Town, St. John's
Island, 26th August, 1791.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, MAY 14.

The letters from the East Indies, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received yesterday by the Princess Royal, one of the Company's ships.

Camp near Cannanore, Jan. 9, 1791.

To Stephen Lushington, Esq. Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors for transacting all Affairs of the United English East India Company.

SIR,

The Princess Royal, which arrived at Tellicherry the 7th inst. in her way to England, having left Bombay previous to the arrival of the Drake snow, which carried the account of the capture of Cannanore, I now do myself the pleasure to send you, for the information of the Hon. the Select Committee, a detail of every material circumstance which has taken place from my first determination of coming to Tellicherry to the present time, which I flatter myself will meet the approbation of the Honourable Company.

The essential assistance given the Travancore Raja, by a detachment under Lieut. Col. Hartley, has long since been known in England. It was my intention, as soon as the season would admit, to assemble the force of this Presidency, to emancipate the Malabar Princes, with whom alliances had been concluded, and afterwards to co-operate with Gen. Medows. His successful advance thro' the Coimbatore, and the sanguine expectations universally held of a speedy termination of the war, induced his Lordship to consider any assistance as unnecessary, to place the troops with Lieut. Colonel Hartley, and on the Malabar coast, under Gen. Medows's orders; and to confine my attention to granting the Mahrattas whatever force they might require. A detachment of artillery, and two battalions of the native troops, were sent them before the rains. This corps has since

been augmented with a battalion of European infantry, and another of Sepoys, under Col. Frederick's command. By the latest accounts from Bombay the reinforcement was expected to join the Mahratta army employed at the siege of Derwar.

Agreeably to the system proposed by his Lordship and General Medows, Lieut. Col. Hartley, as soon as the season admitted, marched to Pallicaudcherry, and opened the communication from this coast with the Madras army, at that time stationed in the Coimbatore. Supplies of military stores were sent them from Bombay, but the inconvenience of transporting them by land pointed out the necessity of opening the Panani river. In the mean time the enemy's advance into Coimbatore, and the retreat of Lieut. Col. Floyd from Sallimungulum, prevented General Medows from ascending the Ghauts, and obliged him to detain Lieut. Col. Hartley, with his detachment, at Pallicaudcherry, to form magazines of grain.

From this change in the movements originally intended, his Lordship was convinced that a diversion on the Malabar coast might be attended with beneficial consequences. As soon as I was made acquainted with his wishes that I would in person proceed hither, I resolved with the little force that could be spared from Bombay to embark for Tellicherry, and on the spot determine if an attempt could be made with propriety to clear the country of a force stationed by Tippoo, to awe the garrison of Tellicherry, and curb the Nairs, who were universally disposed to join us.

On my arrival the 5th of December, I was informed that the force to the southward of Tellicherry had assembled, and had marched towards Lt. Col. Hartley, at that time ordered to Panani, to keep the communication open. Much as I wished to assist him in a measure so important in its consequences, I found it impracticable to take a corps sufficient for the purpose, unless Cannanore was first reduced. The government of that district had, during the rains, made a treaty with the Chief of Tellicherry; had evaded a compliance with the articles; had invited a force stationed by Tippoo in the Cheral country, and which had retired at the opening of the campaign, to return to their defence; and had at length openly avowed their hostile intentions.

On the 10th, the force that could be spared for the purpose, encamped on the heights of Egar. It consisted of his Majesty's 77th regiment, seven companies of the first Bom-

bay regiment; the 2d, the 3d, the 10th, and 12th battalions of native infantry; the flank companies of the 6th, and two companies of artillery, amounting to upwards of 3000 disciplined men. On the 12th and 13th, the neighbouring Rajas joined with about 2000 irregular Nairs.

The 14th the line moved towards the enemy. They were strongly posted on heights, to the southward and eastward of Cannanore, defended by a chain of stone redoubts, with cannon in them. On viewing their position, I determined to gain possession of Avery redoubt, in the centre of their posts, which would enable me to attack either of their wings, with the greatest part of my force. Notwithstanding much resistance during the day, I took post sufficiently near to erect a battery, which early in the morning of the 15th demolished the defences, and obliged them to evacuate the place. At the same time the left brigade advanced in line, and attacked the heights of Carley. The resistance was trifling, considering the strength of the ground occupied by a brigade of the enemy's troops. They retreated under the guns of Carley redoubt, and through Cannanore. In the night of the 15th a battery was raised against Carley, which surrendered at day-break next morning.

By these operations I was in possession of the heights and works to the southward, and by a small movement to my right could completely prevent the enemy's retreat. Convinced of the danger of their situation, they offered to capitulate. The articles were agreed on in the evening, and hostages came into my camp.

On the morning of the 17th, the Cannanore troops, amounting to 800 men, retired within the town, and Tippoo's forces paraded in front of their encampment, and, agreeably to the terms that had been granted, surrendered their arms and all Circar property, and engaged not to serve during the war. They consisted of 200 horse, a corps of grenadiers, two brigades of regular infantry, and rocket boys, irregulars, &c. amounting to upwards of 5000 men. The fort of Cannanore was summoned immediately afterwards, and surrendered without conditions.

The fort of Biliapatam, the capital of the Cheukal Raja, situated on the south bank of the river, and Nurcarrow on the north, also surrendered in the evening, and the garrison received the same terms with the rest of Tippoo's troops. They have since been all sent under an escort to the Canara country.