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مسعودی روانه شدن اسیرت بمقابله پیشوا آمدن سواران  
گوئند خلا بجزم هند را راه برود رسیدن پیشوا  
بناسک و پوستن ترک باو

۷۷۰ گردیدن پیشوا در دشت و پایان در رسیدن قریب  
و لشکر طلبیدن کرنل بر از سرور و روانه شدن لشکر  
بسروری کتیان ایستادن و دوچار شدن پیشوا در راه کتیان

۷۷۴ جنگ کردن مرستم با انگریز و تلف گشتن اغلبی از  
انگریزان بالشکر و دستگیر شدن کتیان پیشوا و رفتن  
گشتن و حمله برودن لغت گشتن پاترسن و کشته شدن او  
و ستانم شدن پیشوا و کشتن

۷۷۸ گزیندن با زبان بجز نامه انگریز و مراجعت کردن ایستادن  
بسرور آمدن جرنل اسیرت بکراگام و تعهد گشته در خمیان  
شکر انگریز

۷۸۱ فتح قلعه ستاره بدست انگریزان و نزدیک شدن  
اسیرت به پیشوا

۷۸۴ لشکر آرستن جرنل اسیرت مستعد گشتن پیشوا بجهت  
فشار و منع کردن گوئند لا اورا از انکار پروردگار

۷۸۶ جنگ گوئند لا با جرنل اسیرت و کشته شدن گوئند لا و  
گزیندن پیشوا بدست آوردن اسیرت را بجهت ستاره را  
با دو برادر و مادرش

|     |  |
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| ۷۹۱ | مسخ نمودن انگریزان اغلب قلاع متبینه و حصون<br>جینده پیشوا و طبعی شدن اکثری از سرداران نامی همت<br>بانگریزان  |
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| سنه | بست خزل و دشمن   |
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| ۸۱۸ | دستاورد خزل سر جان مالکرم بسا در لغتت که اول<br>و لغتت لورا با پانخ نامه پیش پیشوا و پیغام زبانی<br>بمعرف لغتت لورا                                  |
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تمام شد فرستاد

سیوم از کتاب

جاری شماره



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| them. Capt. Staunton returns to Serur and General Smith to Koregum. An account of British Soldiers killed and wounded. . . . .  | 778 |
| The surrender of Sátará. General Smith pursues Bájiráo. . . . .   | 781 |
| General Smith observes Bájiráo's force at a distance, and prepares for an attack. Bájiráo endeavours to make his escape, but is prevented by Gokhla. . . . .  | 784 |
| An attack between Gokhla and General Smith. The former killed in action. Bájiráo makes his escape. The Raja of Sátará, his mother, and two brothers captured by General Smith. . . . .  | 785 |
| The Siege of several forts by the English. The principal Sirdars voluntarily surrender themselves to the English. . . . .   |     |
| Col. Adam attacks Bájiráo's force. Bájiráo makes his escape, while his men are engaged in battle. His troops defeated and dispersed. . . . .  | 796 |
| Captain Davies apprehends Chimnáji Apá (Bájiráo's Brother) and Apá Desái. . . . .   | 799 |
| General Pritzler takes the fort of Wasuta and apprehends the rest of the Rajá of Sátára's family. Several other forts surrendered to the English. . . . .   | 800 |
| Generals Munro and Pritzler proceed to Solápur, and attack Ganpat Ráo the Kiledár of Solápur, and defeat him. . . . .   | 803 |
| Solápur taken by the English. . . . .   | 806 |
| Col. Adam proceeds to Chandá, and writes to the kiledár to give up the place. . . . .   | 809 |
| Col. Scott takes Chandá, and dies of illness. General Watson takes the fort of Churagar. . . . .  | 811 |
| Bájiráo sends Anandráo Jeswant, with a letter to Sir John Malcolm, to conclude peace. . . . .   | 814 |
| Sr. John Malcolm sends Lieuts. McDowall and Lowe to Bájiráo for an arrangement of the treaty of Peace. Lieut. Lowe, and Anandráo Jeswant proceed to meet Bájiráo, but when on half of their way convey a letter to him through Said Husen Ali . . . . . | 818 |
| Said Husen Ali returns with an answer from Bájiráo to Lieut. Lowe. Sir John Malcolm after consulting with Lieut. Lowe, meets Bájiráo . . . . .  | 821 |
| Bájiráo agrees to the arrangements proposed by Sir John Malcolm, and directed to remove to Baitkar . . . . .  | 823 |
| Triubakji Denglia apprehended, sent to Calcutta, and confined in the fort of Junagar. . . . .   | 826 |
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| should protect the deceased's family.  | 738 |
| General Smith, and his forces, arrive in Fulahahar by order of the Resident.   | 739 |
| Gokhlá blockades the communication between the Resident, and the British army in Kirki. The Resident enquires of Bajiráo the reason of the blockade.   |     |
| Vithují Náyak conveys the answer to the Resident.  |     |
| Bajiráo collects his army.   | 741 |
| Bajiráo advances against the Resident and sets fire to the Residency. The Resident makes his escape by crossing the River Mulá.  | 743 |
| Major Ford quits the service of Bajiráo, and joins the English. Bajiráo's army commanded by Major Pinto advances on the English, and Major Pinto is killed while in action.  | 748 |
| Major Pinto's Battalion defeated and dispersed. The English pursue it. Bajiráo's force under Morud Kesht attacks the English from the rear, but the English resist on both sides, and kill him.  | 751 |
| An account of the killed and wounded on both sides. The Serur and the Kirki Regiments join. Bajiráo prepares for another attack, but retreats on account of the superiority of the English force.  | 754 |
| Bajiráo attacks the English at different places, and hangs Captain Vaughan and his brother, kills Engineer Innes, imprisons Captains Morrison and Hunter, and strips them of all their clothes, &c. Many Christians of both sexes, camp followers, also tortured and killed. | 758 |
| General Smith, and Captain Spiller, arrive at Kirki from Fulahahar and attack Bajiráo. The English lose 40 men by this attack.   | 760 |
| The Siege of Puná and adjacent places. Bajiráo makes his escape.   | 764 |
| General Smith pursues Bajiráo. Gokhlá attacks General Smith on the road. Bajiráo arrives in Nasik, and Trimbakjí Deughlá joins him.  | 767 |
| Bajiráo wandering in the Jungles arrives near Puná. Colonel Burr directs Captain Staunton to march his Regiment from Serur to Puná, and surprise Bajiráo on his route. Captain Staunton meets Bajiráo, and a battle takes place.   | 770 |
| The Maráthá force attack the English, and apprehend two Captains Lieut. Patterson attacks the Maráthís, and releases the two Officers, but is killed in action.  | 774 |
| The English make an attack on the Arabs and defeat   |     |

- The Resident prefers his communication to Bájiráo through Major Ford, and receives an unfavorable answer. 685
- Col. Smith pursues the Pindaris, Triumbakji Denglia returns with his troops to Puna to join Bájiráo by the Northern route. 697
- A battle between Col. Smith, and Bájiráo's army. The latter is defeated. 698
- Captains Davies, and Pedlar, attack Godáji, and defeat him. 700
- The Resident directs Colonel Smith to return to Puna, and informs Bájiráo of it. 702
- Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Supreme Government, writes to the Resident a private letter, stating the wish of the Governor General that Triumbakji Denglia be apprehended. 704
- Verbal communication between the Resident and Bájiráo. The English prepare for an expected attack. 705
- A Despatch arrives from the Governor General for the Resident. 709
- The resident informs Bájiráo of the contents of the despatch. The latter contemplates making his escape; but afterwards orders the payment of arrears of his troops, and dispatches persons to apprehend Triumbakji Denglia. 713
- Major Ford conveys further information as to the intention of the English. The Resident prepares a treaty, containing certain articles, and personally carries it to Bájiráo for his signature. The Sirdars of Bájiráo, and other principal officers, receive him with great honour. 717
- Bájiráo signs the treaty. 720
- Contents of the treaty. 722
- Bájiráo violates some of the articles of the treaty, and hostilities commence. 727
- Bájiráo entices some of the British Native Battalions to quit the service of the English, and join him. 731
- Bájiráo's forces defeated by Gókhla's army, the English army. 732
- The Resident's advice to Bájiráo respecting his obstinacy disregarded. Col. Burr proceeds to Kichí, and the Bombay army joins him. 734
- A Verbal communication takes place, entirely of a private nature, between Colonel Ford, and one of the Peshwa's Sirdars, through regard to each other, that either of them dying in the battle, the survivors

- The Resident collects the British army to Pune. Major Ford called by Bajirao to consult about the war. They agree to deliver Trimbakji Dengliá up to the English. 652
- Bajirao makes over to the Resident the person of Trimbakji Dengliá, Hingwanti Kán, and Govind Rao, and the Resident sends them to the Fort of Taná. 655
- The Governor General desires Bajirao to make some sort of reparation, and conciliate the sons of Gangadhar Shastri on account of the assassination of their father; but Bajirao, instead of adhering to the instructions, employs means to release Trimbakji Dengliá. 660
- Trimbakji makes his escape from confinement, and arrives in the Peshwa's dominions. 662
- The Resident demands the person of Trimbakji Dengliá from Bajirao. 666
- Trimbakji Dengliá still not found. The Pindari and the Shindians plunder different English villages, and Bajirao offers his services to disperse them. 668
- The Governor General writes to Shindia regarding the depredations, and sends a copy of the communication to Bajirao. The Resident perceives the treachery of Bajirao whilst preparing his forces. 672
- The Resident informed of Trimbakji Dengliá's appearance near Mahádeva Hill, and his collecting troops and repairing several adjacent forts. The Resident writes to Bajirao about his discovery, but he declines interference. 676
- The Resident instructs Bajirao not to collect his troops, who answer that he had not ordered them to assemble. 679
- Bajirao complains to the Resident of the uncivil letters he receives from him, which may give rise to hostilities. The Resident orders all the troops from Será to Pune. 682
- The Resident writes to the Governor General. Correspondence between the Resident and Bajirao. The latter sends all his wealth to the Fort of Maygar, and contemplates quitting Pune, and joining his forces. 686
- The Resident orders all the Regiments at different stations to Pune. Hostile correspondence carried on by both powers. 687

sends a Vakil to the Resident to state his  
 intentions. 602  
 Bajirao also returns to Pune and remains  
 as a private individual. 604  
 The Resident before making any move Cal-  
 cutta demands an audience from Bajirao. His  
 letter is not received from Bajirao. He writes  
 then some time but returned to the Resident  
 without any result. 607  
 Bajirao sends a Vakil to the Resident to re-  
 ceive the contents of the letter. The Resi-  
 dent delivers it to him and the Vakil returns to  
 Bajirao. 612  
 Contents of the letter. 613  
 At the moment of the English army going to  
 to War, Bajirao suspects the warlike intentions  
 of the English, and sends a Vakil to give an ex-  
 planation of the assassination of Chhatrapati  
 Shahu. 621  
 Feelings of hatred prevailing in the hill and Bar-  
 dochi against the British. Bajirao writes to the  
 Resident. 625  
 Bajirao collects his forces in Pune, and the Resident  
 writes to him on the subject. 629  
 The Resident writes to Haiderabad for some British  
 troops. 633  
 Bajirao communicates with the Resident regarding  
 the apprehension of Sambhaji. 638  
 The Resident receives a letter from the  
 Governor General on the letter. 637  
 The Resident sends a copy of the letter from the  
 Governor General to Bajirao. 640  
 The Resident demands the person of Sambhaji  
 Dengli and Bajirao evades this demand. 642  
 Bajirao contemplates making his expedition against  
 Trimbaji Dengli, but one of his usual ob-  
 jects. His correspondence takes place between Bajirao  
 and the Resident. 643  
 Bajirao consults the British regarding Trimbaji  
 Dengli. The British advise him to  
 attack him. 648  
 Bajirao orders his forces to be collected at  
 various places. 649

Bājirao and Gangadhar Shastri also agree to the proposal made to Anandkumar Shastri, but Anandkumar disapproves of it. 568

Bājirao proposes that Gangadhar Shastri should expunge his son's name (Bājirao's) from the law, under a penalty of an imprisonment for a year. 571

Bājirao proceeds to Ellora, and makes the necessary preparation for the marriage. 572

Bājirao's wife, Anandkumar's daughter, is taken to an entertainment at which she declines to comply with a request which she declines to comply with. 575

The feelings of hatred entertained against Gangadhar Shastri by Anandkumar are increased by the death brought to the Shastri family. He informs the Resident. 578

Bājirao prepares for a pilgrimage to Pandarpur, and invites Gangadhar Shastri, but privately directs his retinue to be scattered while on their way. The Resident is then absent from the Residency at Ellora. 580

Gangadhar Shastri and Bājirao arrive in Pandarpur. The two Vakils of Sitaram also arrive at the place from Pune. 582

Gangadhar Shastri and Bājirao invited by some of the nobility to dine at Gangadhar Shastri returns home and Trimbakji, Denglia visits him, and invites him to the place of worship. They proceed thither. 585

Gangadhar Shastri, while returning from the place of worship, is assassinated. 588

The retinue of Gangadhar Shastri press on Trimbakji to deliver up the assassins, and request permission to return to Pune. Trimbakji returns an evasive answer. 590

Bājirao and Trimbakji caution all their men not to reveal the secret of Gangadhar's assassination. 592

The Resident of Ellora is informed of Gangadhar Shastri's death, and writes to Bājirao on the subject. 593

The Resident writes to the Governor of Bengal on the same subject. 596

The Resident of Ellora, on his return from Ellora, and on his way discovers some preparation for a murder perpetrated by Bājirao. 598

Bājirao and Trimbakji, Denglia apprehensive of the interference of the British Government in Gangadhar Shastri's death, The latter returns to Pune, and 599

- Bajirao Peshwa resumes his Court to Puna, and claims a fourth part of the Revenue from the Galkawar, and meditates the dismissal of the English from Puna. 534
- The Peshwa invites Gangadhar Shastri to Puna for the settlement of the fourth part of the Revenue of Gujarat. Gangadhar Shastri declines the invitation, unless the English should guarantee his personal safety. Bajirao effects a guarantee with the English. 538
- Gangadhar Shastri arrives in Puna, and agrees to give half a share of the Revenue in account of the fourth part of the Revenue of Gujarat, and (Mr. Elphinstone) the Resident, agrees to the proposition. Bajirao appoints Trimbakji Dengli as Sirdar of the half share. 542
- Bajirao introduces Trimbakji to the English. Some of Bajirao's treachery against the English discovered by the Resident, who writes to Bengal on the subject. 545
- Bajirao and his ministers disagree with Gangadhar Shastri on account of the non-fulfilment of his promise of the half share of Anandab. 548
- Account of Sitaran's jealousy against Gangadhar Shastri, on account of his elevation under the Galkawar, and Trimbakji Dengli's endeavour to suppress his power. 550
- Sitaran sends two of his Vakils to Puna. 553
- Communication between the English and Bajirao's Minister. 554
- An answer to the communication sent to the Minister by the English. 556
- The Resident informs Gangadhar Shastri that a verbal communication between him (the Resident) and Bajirao is necessary regarding his return to Gujarat, but this proposal is objected to by Gangadhar Shastri. 558
- The Resident's interference with Bajirao and his ministers regarding the Galkawar's arrangement, declined by Bajirao, but he permits Gangadhar Shastri to return to Puna. 561
- The two Vakils sent by Sitaran meet Bajirao through Trimbakji Dengli. 564
- Bajirao is reconciled with Anandab Galkawar and promises to receive less Revenue than what was first offered. 568



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| Names of the Officers in charge of each station.   | 479 |
| Genl. Wellesley takes Ahmednagar, and Col. Stevenson, Jálná.   | 481 |
| A battle between General Wellesley, and Daulat Ráo Shindia, the latter defeated.   | 482 |
| Colonel Waddington takes Baroch, Champaner and Pawangar,   | 488 |
| Col. Harcourt takes Katak from the Rájá of Berár.  | 487 |
| Genl. Lake proceeds to attack Monsieur Peron in Shindia's camp. The French retreat.  | 490 |
| Col. Manson, aided by Major MacLeod, takes the Fort of Aligar.   | 492 |
| Monsieur Peron separates from Shindia, and requests a passport from General Lake to proceed to Lakhnau.  | 494 |
| A battle between General Lake and Monsieur Louis Burgoyne. The latter defeated.  | 496 |
| General Lake proceeds to Dilli, alias Sháhjahánábád to revoke the despotic power of Shindia over Sháh Alam.  | 500 |
| The City of Agra, alias Akbarábád surrendered by the French to General Lake.   | 501 |
| Daulat Ráo Shindia, informed of the defeat of Monsieur Louis Burgoyne and of the English joining Sháh Alam, sends a force against the English, but is defeated by General Lake. Col. Vandelore killed in action. | 503 |
| Col. Stevenson takes Asirgar. Daulat Ráo Shindia sends an embassy to General Wellesley for peace. The English attack and defeat Shindia's, and the Rájá of Berár's troops.                                       | 506 |
| General Wellesley takes the forts of Gawulghar, the Rájá of Berár's astonishment at the contrivance of the English for capturing so strong a fort.   | 509 |
| The Rájá of Berár, and Daulat Ráo Shindia, conclude a treaty of peace with the English.  | 511 |
| Communication of Anandró Gáikawár of Guzarát with the English.   | 515 |
| A treaty of seventeen articles concluded between the Gáikawár and the English.   | 517 |
| The power of the Muhammadans in Hindustán, and that of the Marathás in the Dakhan and Konkan on the decline.   | 528 |
| The Government of the Marathás in Puná in a disturbed state, and the English requested by Bájiráo to assist him.   | 531 |



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| defeated.   | 437 |
| Lieut. Welsh defeats Shindia, and Major Forbes the Marathas.  | 439 |
| Major Popham takes Gwalior.   | 441 |
| Treaty of Peace concluded between the English and Mahaduji Shindia thro' the interference of Col. Moir, and the Maratha war ceases with the conclusion of the treaty.   | 443 |
| By this treaty Shindia is elevated to power, which gives rise to a controversy between him and Holkar, and the latter proceeds to Puna to attack the former.  | 445 |
| The Peshwa and Shindia attack Holkar, but defeated, and retreat to Mahad Amritrao, (Peshwa's Brother) takes the Gadi of Puna.   | 449 |
| The Peshwa applies to Colonel Close for aid.  | 452 |
| Colonel Close forwards the application to Lord Wellesley, who sends Col. Collins to Shindia to consult on the subject of the application.   | 455 |
| The English make military preparations in Mysur, Haidarabad, and Harhar, to assist Bajirao.   | 457 |
| The Peshwa and Shindia request the aid of the English. Holkar and Amritrao apply to Col. Close to intercede in their behalf for peace with the Peshwa.  | 459 |
| The Peshwa quits Mahad for Bassin, and Col. Close arrives in Bombay. Some arrangement takes place between the Peshwa and the English.   | 462 |
| Genl. Wellesley and Col. Stevenson proceed to Puna, the former from Harhar and the latter from Haidarabad.  | 463 |
| The English army proceeds to Puna, Holkar and Amritrao quit Puna, and the Gadi of Puna is again restored to the Peshwa.   | 465 |
| Shindia separates from the English, and joins Holkar and the Raja of Berar.   | 469 |
| Colonel Clunes informs Lord Wellesley of Shindia's separation from the English. Lord Wellesley requests Genl. Lake to prepare an army. Shindia invites the Marathas, and Rohilhas to take arms against the English. | 473 |
| General Wellesley declares war against Shindia, and the Raja of Berar, and writes to them accordingly. They accept the declaration.   | 474 |
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- Seringapatam taken by the English, and Tippu killed in action. 399  
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 Col. Egerton leaves Bombay for Puna, and the Marathas attack and defeat him, but subsequently conclude Peace. 425  
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 Col. Godhard (now General) quits Hosenábad for Bumpur. Col. Egerton writes two letters. 430  
 The Marathas conclude Peace with Haider Ali Khán, Nizam Ali Khán Asafjáh, and Najib Khán and several other Sirdárs of Hindustán. They join the Marathas against the English. 432  
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 General Godhard goes to Surat, and defeats Holkar and Shindia. 435  
 Mahadúj Shindia attacks Captain Campbell, but is

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| English.  | 358 |
| Tippu sends two ambassadors to the Mauritius and Paris; that for the former place arrives in Mangalur.  | 360 |
| Lord Wellesley the Governor of Bengal becomes acquainted with Tippu's intrigues, and the invitation sent by the French, and the Afghans, to join with them against the English. | 363 |
| Lord Wellesley perceiving the intention of Tippu to violate the treaty of peace, assembles all the British Forces.  | 367 |
| Nizam Ali requests by Lord Wellesley to dismiss all the French Officers, and supply their place with British Officers, under the direction of Captain Kirkpatrick.              | 369 |
| Col. Roberts directed by Lord Wellesley, to proceed from Madras to Hyderabad and to imprison all the French Soldiers in Nizam Ali's service.                                    |     |
| The French Officers imprisoned, and sent to Bengal.   | 371 |
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| Lord Wellesley writes to Tippu not to violate the treaty of Peace.  | 376 |
| Lord Wellesley writes another letter on the same subject to Tippu, and proceeds to Madras. The answer of the first letter reaches Lord Wellesley.                               | 379 |
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| General Harris receives a letter from Tippu, and answers it. General Stewart joins the English near Seringapatam.   | 391 |
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| led in action. Genl. Cornwallis in some places<br>adjacent to Bangalur, and Tippu makes his retreat.   | 324 |
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| Nizam Ali Khan the Sinedar of the Dakhan, and the<br>Peshwa join the English. Lord Cornwallis marches<br>in Satagari. Nizam Ali Khan with his army<br>meet Cornwallis. Col. Waddham with the Bengal<br>troops join them. | 331 |
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| Tippu writes to Lord Cornwallis for a treaty of peace.<br>The latter's answer to the subject.  | 336 |
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| General Abercrombie arrives in Utradruk. Lord Corn-<br>wallis, the Nizam, and the Peshwa join at Utra-<br>drak, and proceed towards Seringapatam.  | 344 |
| A battle between the Nizam and Saïd Ali Khan<br>Khan near the river Cera. The latter defeated<br>with his army. Lord Cornwallis arrives near<br>Seringapatam.  | 347 |
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| General Abercrombie joins Lord Cornwallis.   | 349 |
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| Account of the treaty concluded between the English<br>and Tippu.  | 357 |
| Hostilities again commence between Tippu and the   |     |

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| General Medows sends an answer to Tippu's communication.   | 294 |
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| A battle fought by Capt. Child, and Major Darley with Tippu in Colmbatur, and the latter repulsed on account of the addition of fresh troops in the English army.                                  | 301 |
| The English attacked by Tippu and repulsed, but on receiving assistance from General Medows defeat him.  | 303 |
| Mir Sadak, Wazir Asuf Khán, Ali Razzá Khán, and Appaji Rám (Ministers of Tippu), write to General Medows for a treaty of peace.  | 306 |
| General Medows's answer to the Ministers on the subject of the treaty of peace.  | 308 |
| Tippu on perusing the contents of General Medows's answer, proceeds to Teagar, and writes another letter to him on the same subject.   | 311 |
| The treaty of peace declined by the English, and Tippu proceeds to Fulchari and joins the French.  | 313 |
| Lord Cornwallis arrives in Madras. General Medows leaves Vellur for Vilit, and Lord Cornwallis joins him there.  | 315 |
| Lord Cornwallis proceeds to Bangalur by the route of Vellur and Maisur, and takes the fort of Oskuta on his way.   | 316 |
| Tippu marches towards Bangalur and Lord Cornwallis pursues him. Both armies arrive near Bangalur. Tippu devises means to kill Lord Cornwallis by treachery, but the project is frustrated.         | 319 |
| An engineer under an escort sent by the English to plan out the route and position of Bangalur, is repulsed by Tippu.  | 321 |
| The English arrive at Bangalur. Col. Morehouse kil-  |     |

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| Hyder takes possession of the city of Ambur and attacks its fort. General Smith arrives at the fort.  | 235 |
| Hyder proceeds to Vani-ambari and Gen. Smith pursues him. The fort taken by the English a second time. Hyder retreats to Kabripatan; part of General Smith's army joins Col. Wood.  | 237 |
| Nizam Ali Khan separates from Hyder and joins the English. Muhammad Ali Khan also joins the English.  | 239 |
| The Bombay army takes Mangalur, Tippu surrounds and makes them prisoners.   | 240 |
| Hyder arrives at Mangalur. Nizam Ali Khan meets him for the purpose of reconciliation. Hyder reconciled.  | 242 |
| Col. Freshman and his soldiers put to death by Hyder.   | 244 |
| Col. Wood gives the fort of Alivand into the charge of a British Captain; and advances to face Hyder, but Hyder by another route gets to the fort.  | 245 |
| A treaty of alliance requested from Hyder, by the English, and concluded.   | 246 |
| Hyder marches his troops against Muhammad Ali Khan then in Arkat. The English troops under Genl. Munro aid Muhammad.  | 252 |
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| Col. Brajvase apprehended by Tippu on his way to Tanjore.   | 267 |
| French troops arrive from Europe in aid of Tippu. They take Kumbhar from the English. The death of Hyder.   | 270 |
| Genl. Mathews proceeds to Malabar from Bombay, and takes Honavar, Kundapur, Mangalur and Bednur.  | 273 |
| Tippu proceeds towards Bednur, and surrounds General Mathews, and his troops. They surrender.   | 275 |
| The death of General Coote. General Stewart succeeds him, and marches an army against the French towards Kadalur. Peace in Europe between the French and the English. The French army in India declares neutrality and the War with Tippu ceases. | 278 |



- The son of the Raja Canara invites Hyder to depose his mother, and to place him on the throne under the promise of ceding Mangalur for his interference. The mother and the son reconciled previous to Hyder's interference. . . . . 201
- The mother and the son conspire against Hyder. The secret revealed, the mother put to death, the son placed in confinement, and their countries taken possession of by Hyder. . . . . 204
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- A battle between Hyder and General Smith. The former repulsed. Tippu returns from Madras. . . . . 230
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