

being informed, that the land forces which the dutch had set on shore, amounting to about 1100 men, were in full march for Chincery, detached 500 men, under major Ford to oppose them. The same bad success attended the dutch arms by land as by sea: the major entirely defeated them, killed 400, and took all the rest prisoners. Colonel Clive compromised the affair with this perfidious enemy, and returned their ships, on their giving security to pay a large sum of money for the damage the english suffered in the two engagements. Had not this affair ended in so successful a manner, we might have expected to have had the tragedy of Amboyna acted in Bengal.

The british arms were equally successful against the french. Colonel Clive having resigned the command in these parts, (in which he had been so signally successful) to colonel Coote, he embarked for Europe. He was one of the richest subjects in Christendom; which is not to be wondered at, since he had possessed so many opportunities of making an immense fortune. Colonel Coote took the field at the head of an army, towards the end of november; and being informed that general Lally had sent a detachment of his army to the southward, and that that party had taken Syningham, and threatened Trichenopoly with a siege, he thought it adviseable to endeavour to draw the french from that quarter. Accordingly, on the 27th of that month, he invested Wondiwash, and became master of it in two days, making its garrison of between 8 and 900 men prisoners of war. On the 3d of december, he laid siege to Carangoly, and in seven days it surrendered. Mr. Coote having intelligence, that several considerable detachments of french were rendezvoused at Arcot, under brigadier general Buffy; and that general Lally was on the march to join them, he moved with the english