

well to compare the following extract of a letter, dated Pondichery, July the 27th. The letter was received by *La Nymphe*, a French frigate of war, that left the Isle of France the 24th of last Sept. and arrived at L'Orient the 12th January.

"The army of General Meadows having begun its march the 10th or 12th of this month, as if to proceed to *Coimboutour*, for the purpose of attacking that of *Tippo Sultan*, commanded by the Prince himself, the Madras Gazette of the 9th of July, informed us, that on the 14th, a considerable firing was heard at a few leagues distant *Carour*, and that there was no doubt but that there must have been a brisk engagement between the vanguards of the two armies. It was not before the 27th that we were fully informed of the particulars of this attack. Ocular witnesses report them to be as follow: The southern English army having attempted to take a road, which led to a defile, through which they intended to pass in order to cross the mountains, without being obliged to meet *Tippo Sultan* at *Coimboutour*, and to pour in their forces into the extensive plains of *Seringapatnam*, the capital of *Misore*—the Nabob met them with his select forces, chose his situation as an experienced general, and deceived the English by opposing them, to appearance, with a battery of 2 or 3 pieces of cannon only: But in one night augmented it to 15, and raised two more of equal force, as wings to support the first; but concealed them behind bushes. He also placed in ambuscade in the plain of *Jouary*, at the bottom of the defile, a considerable body of cavalry, and of *Caytoquiers*. The British on the 14th July, advanced to force themselves a passage; but were surprised to find the resistance great, and were obliged to fall back. General Meadows then drew up his army in three columns, and again advanced up to the batteries, which he attempted to take by assault. The column which was directed to make up to the first battery, was obliged to pass by the plains of *Jouary*, to reach it: Two or three thousand hand-grenades here, cause much confusion in the column and the cavalry of *Tippo* at this instant came out from their ambuscade, fell upon the column, attacked it vigorously, and prevented its rallying. The two other columns were in the same manner driven back. *Tippo Sultan* was posted behind these batteries, with 12,000 chosen men, infantry, and cavalry, and his army was drawn up in order of battle, at about a league from the place of action. His son and *Sayb-Saheb's* commanded the centre battery; the other two were commanded by *Lally*, and another general of reputation. The action, tho' brisk, lasted 3 or 4 hours. General Meadows was obliged to fall back three leagues, to encamp in a safe place: He has lost in this attack his bravest troops. Provisions are scarce in his army, and the price of them enormous. The light cavalry of *Tippo* intercepts every thing that attempts to pass between *Trichenapala* and *Carour*. It is added, that Madras, which the news of this action reached on the 22d, is in great consternation; and that the loan of 5 lacs of *pagodas*, which the English company is in great want of, it is possible, may not succeed. This loan was opened at Madras, upon an interest of 10 per cent. the principal to be redeemed in two years: Under the express condition, that if the company is unable to pay at the expiration of that time, measures will be taken, such as will best suit the convenience and advantage of the creditors."

It is well known that the National Assembly had very sanguine expectations of relief to the Finances from the patriotic gift and the voluntary contribution of the fourth of every citizen's income: Indeed, it was publicly asserted that the contribution of Paris alone would amount to 30,000,000 of livres, about 1,250,000 sterling. How were these expectations answered? It appears by the last account Mr. Neckar presented to the National Assembly, 31st July, 1790, that the receipts of the patriotic gift amounted to no more than 361,000 livres, and of the voluntary contribution 9,721,000 livres: so that the patriotism of all France, urged by all its orators, to subscribe in support of its new born liberty, produced about 420,000. English money, a sum considerably less than our annual malt tax:

"My tables—meet it is, I set down—
"Patriots wish more to plunder than to pay:
"At least, I'm sure it may be so in France."

Last week, during several days, the thermometer of popular fermentation at Paris, was at the highest. Several causes singularly concurred to produce this effect, viz. the departure of *Misdames*—the abolition of the *Droits d'Entree*, the high tax lately imposed on industry—the destruction of the gaming houses, the turning a drift thousands of sharpers, and seizing their gambling tables and cash—the intrigues of various clubs, but particularly that of the *Jacobins*, whose tyranny is become intolerable.

M. de la Fayette expected every moment an explosion which would have laid the capital in ruins. To his vigilance, coolness, and intrepidity, the inhabitants of Paris are, a second time, indebted for their safety.

The flames of a religious war, once lighted, are

not easily stopped in their progress. Only six Bishops have yet taken the civic oath. Those who have not, have been superseded in their functions.

THE FRENCH NAVY,

At present consists of	
Ships of the line,	74
Ditto on the stocks,	10
Frigates,	62
Ditto on the stocks,	6
Ships of the line in commission,	21
Frigates ditto,	28
Corvettes,	8
Brigs,	11
Flutes,	5
Total number of seamen,	25,129

CONSISTENCY OF MR. BURKE.

"The greater number of the Deputies sent to the Congress were lawyers—this study renders men acute, inquisitive, dextrous, prompt in attack, ready in defence, full of resources."—See Mr. Burke's speech on his conciliatory motion in 1775, page 31.

"Judge of my surprize, when I found that a great proportion of the Assembly was composed of Practitioners in the Law. From the moment I read the list, I saw distinctly, and very nearly as it happened, all that was to follow."—Reflections on the Revolution in France, p. 31.

How happens it, that a profession, which in the year 1775, qualified an American for legislation, should, in the year 1790, disqualify a Frenchman!

The partizans of Leopold have just published an appeal to the Belgic Nation at large, against the unjust proscription which the States of certain Provinces were desirous of pronouncing against the ancient servants of the Prince. In this piece, they invoke the justice of the nation, and demand that the most respectable citizens of each municipality declare their sentiments before the Magistrates, whether the services of these persecuted friends of government were or were not agreeable to them. This public appeal to the people is a pointed instance of how much the tone of the haughty House of Austria is changed with regard to its subjects.

A loom has been invented in Ireland to weave cotton and linen, by which two webs can be woven at the same time by one weaver, with more ease and expedition, and, (as it is reported) with more perfection, than one web can be woven in a common loom. A committee of the Irish House of Commons have made a report highly in its favour.

The corps commanded by General Suwarow, has been in winter quarters since the 12th of that month, and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, under the command of Vice Admiral *Uschakow*, returned to the port of *Sebastople*, on the 26th of December.

Yesterday Mr. Attorney General came into Court at the old Bailey, and prayed the judgment of the Court upon a man who was convicted on Saturday last of a misdemeanor in printing and publishing certain obscene and scandalous prints and libels, and he was accordingly sentenced for the same, to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. be imprisoned twelve months in *Newgate*, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour for three years.

The *Pandora* sloop, now in search of the pirate *Christian*, has, probably, by this time, secured this traitor to his King and country: the last accounts of him were, that he had entrenched himself in one of the *Friendly* islands mounted the *Bounty's* guns, consisting of eight four pounders, on two redoubts, and having plenty of powder and ball, appeared confident, that no force sent into those seas, would be able to dislodge him.

A correspondent who happened to be in Westminster Hall when the high tide broke in on our astonished Lawyers—describes the court of King's Bench in a characteristic manner:

The Judges looked alarmed when Mr. *Bearcroft* alleged, that judgment could not take place on lawyers by water, as they were to undergo a fiery ordeal.

Mr. *Law* said a Collect nearly through; not having wholly forgotten his father's instructions.

Mr. *Erskine* began a speech from *Shakespeare* but recollecting the necessity of something religious, he had recourse to the Scottish mode of extemporary prayer. It is wonderful, words should be wanting to a man who has so many of them on all occasions.

Mingay opened his mouth, and out burst an oath, "that the Devil must have his due."

The first boat that appeared for their relief was an old man; and a general cry of '*Charon*' frightened the whole court, least they should be ferried over to the other world.

The "Reflections" of *BURKE* on the French Revolution, have drawn forth a swarm of powerful disputants. The names of *Priestly*, *Towers*, *Rous*, *Sheridan*, *Price*, *Capel Lofft*, *Dr. Geddes*, *Major Scott*, one German, and half the members of the National Assembly, are already mentioned. *Mrs. Macaulay Graham* and *Mrs. Barbauld*, have also entered the lists against him, and drawn their grey goose quills in defence of the violated rights of men!

The two extremities of France, *Britanny* and *Alsace*, are in a most convulsed state, and both for the same reason—in the former province, well known for the bravery of its inhabitants and their little knowledge of the French dialect, the people consider religion as injured, as annihilated by the laws enacted on the civil constitution of the clergy; they think that their children will not be baptised, and that the patient, struggling against the assault of death, will be deprived of the spiritual comfort he would at a former period, have solicited and obtained from the Minister of the Altar. "We will, say they, keep our good Bishop among us, and he shall continue in his palace at *Vannes*; we will have our Rectors and our Chapter, our Clergy shall be honorably used; we will pay them their tythes; we regret the suppression of the monasteries, and we deem worthy of public indignation all such as buy what is misnamed national property." Thus was the matter laid before the Assembly on the 14th, and it gave rise to the following decree: "The King is prayed immediately to send into that province troops, to quell the disturbances that distract it, and commissioners to calm the people's fury;" and the Assembly enacts, "that the Bishops of *Morbihan*, of *Leon*, and of *Vannes*, do attend the House." It is imagined here, by both parties, that the Bishops will not be allowed to come up to Paris, and that the soldiers will meet with a warm reception from the hot-headed Bretons.

In *Alsace*, the people consider the religion of their fathers as destroyed, and seem inclined to risk their all to oppose those whom they consider as the tyrants of their conscience. On the 9th the Archives of the Cathedral were taken away, and the solemn installation of the Chapter of *Stratsburgh* took place the day following, in the presence of the Cardinal de *Rohan*, at a town called *Ossembourg*, four leagues from *Stratsburgh*, but in the Imperial territory: His Eminence of *Rohan* gave a splendid repast on the occasion.

In the sitting of Monday evening, the Assembly annulled one of the most bare-faced contracts that soothing intrigue ever extorted from the weakness of a dissolute Court, and against which the public voice cried out aloud, though the Bastille reared its gloomy head, and the police spies were on the watch to seize every found—the alienation of the domain of *Fenetanges* in favor of the celebrated *M. and Madame de Polignac*, on payment of one million and two hundred thousand livres, which sum was never paid into the public treasury. The domain, with all its appurtenances, reverts to the nation, and will be sold accordingly; and at the same time an indemnification granted to *M. de Polignac* of 800,000 livres, was decreed void—the proper law officer was enjoined to sue *M. de Polignac*, and the instrument of the depredation, *M. de Calonne* for the principal and interest of that sum. During the debate *M. C. Lameth* imagining himself aimed at by an insinuation of *M. de Castine*, said, "my name is in the red book, my mother received sixty thousand livres; I think my mother, the wife of a soldier, a soldier's daughter, and the sister of soldiers who merited well of their country, and suffered much during the administration of *Abbe Terray*, deserved the indemnification; but as the spirit of party upbraids me for it, I here declare myself ready to refund that sum, though as a soldier, my fortune is but small."

M I L A N, January 26.

M. d'Artois, after having received a positive answer from the Emperor—That he could not permit him to come to Vienna, but that he might chuse for his residence any other town in his dominions—set out for *Venice*; in his way thither he was escorted by the imperial guard as far as *Bergamo*, where the Republic's soldiers took that task upon them, and saw him safe to the capital. There he intends to spend the Carnival, and visit in the Spring the Southern parts of Italy. The Emperor is likewise expected at that time at *Florence*, and his intention is, after having visited his Italian dominions, to pass through those of the Netherlands before he returns to his Imperial residence."

P I T T S B U R G H, March 26.

Extract of a letter from *Ensign Jacob Melcher*, of the 1st United States Regiment, to the Printer, dated Mouth of *Wabash*.

"I have been informed by a boat going down the river, that a malicious and false report has been spread of my conduct on the morning of the 23d ult. when attacked by a large party of Indians, in the river *Wabash*, and in company with *Mr. Vigo's* boat. I will now reverse the matter, and do assure you, that instead of my behaving contrary to what a military man ought to do, that we fought as hard as it was possible for about 12 or 15 minutes. Before I cleared the point of the Island, which was very narrow and shallow, my boat was on shore, and I was obliged to pole her off under a heavy fire, the distance not more than twenty yards. *Mr. Vigo's* boat was then about 30 yards above me, and as soon as the firing began, they to a man laid down in their boat, and did not fire but two or three shot, on which I ordered two of my men, from those that were fighting, to man the oars, and keep the boat from striking the ground; in this manner I fought and rowed until I got from out the island, when I saw their boat floating down towards the point of the island, and about thirty or forty Indians go on board her, on which I ordered my men to take to their oars, and made the best of my way down the river, and at dusk I arrived at the mouth, having had one man killed and two wounded.