

with General Meadows, which they happily accomplished in the evening, without having seen any of the enemy during that day.

The loss sustained by the artillery in privates, lascars, &c. was very trifling, in comparison with what they suffered by officers, killed and wounded.

The following is an exact return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the non-commissioned, and privates, &c. of artillery.—

- One corporal, and 6 lascars, killed.
- One gunner, 6 privates, (or matrosses.)
- One serang, 1 tindal, and 11 lascars, wounded.
- One private, and 9 lascars missing.
- One lascars taken prisoner.

The 36th regiment had no less than 115 killed and wounded, and other corps suffered nearly in proportion.

We are happy in being able to announce to the public, from the best authority, that the fortress of Paliguatchery has at last yielded to the British arms.—This completes the conquest of the country below the Gauts.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of Major Montgomery's Detachment.*

"Camp at Bunnore, Sept. 12.

"Within a few cofs of this, between us and the Kistnah, lived a Rajah who governed his country, handed to him from his fore-fathers, with much justice and moderation, and paid his tribute regularly—his name Rangapah Naick, Rajah of Dewardrug, but when at the Soubah's Court lately, he as usual, paid his chief attention to Teyg Jung Buckthee and commander in chief of the troops, which was noticed with a jealous eye by Mesheerul Mullock, the minister, as the other Teyg Jung is in the minority. At the same time, another Rajah who lives within 16 or 18 cofs of this, on the side of the Kistnah, was at Court, and noticed to the minister the dissatisfaction of the Dewardrug man to him, offering him 7 lacks of rupees for permission to attack and dispossess him of his country, also a considerable encrease of revenue.

"The terms were acceded to, and the Nazim's troops were actually sent with this man (the Rajah of Solapore) and after an obstinate defence, and many lives lost, the place was carried, by the treachery of one of his own people, who sold the gateway. The Rajah, on finding this out, went into his powder magazine, and that no branch of his family should be liable to the insults of the Salapore Rajah, his inferior cast—they ALL accompanied him, and with his own hand he applied the match, which plunged about 50 into eternity, of their own free will and choice. This happened about the 6th or 7th instant, very near us, not above 10 or 12 miles, and is an absolute fact."

NOVEMBER II.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has publicly declared his intention of proceeding to Madras, the beginning of next month; and though we may reasonably expect that some decisive blow will be struck before his Lordship's arrival, yet his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to the public service, by giving vigor to our enterprizes, confidence to our Native Allies, and forwarding any negotiations that may be necessary without the delay of a reference to the Supreme council.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports that have been daily circulated in town, no intelligence whatever has been received from the Grand Army since our last; the mail of 24th ult. arrived yesterday from Madras, when an interval of thirteen days had elapsed without any letters having been received from Camp; there can be no doubt that the incourse has been interrupted by flying parties of the enemy's horse between Trichinopoly and Caroor; we may infer, however, with certainty, that no events can have taken place of importance.

It is with much pleasure, we understand, that the Center Army, under Col. Maxwell, had actually marched on the 24th ultimo, into the enemy's country to the South-West of Amboor,

The last accounts from Poonah, dated the 19th ult. mention, that the Mahratta Army under Purferam Bhow had greatly increased in numbers; a very valuable and extensive tract of country belonging to Tippoo had been subdued, who must find himself much embarrassed by the progress of the Mahrattas; Perferam Bhow had applied for a reinforcement of Artillery and Seapoys from Bombay, previous to his commencing the Siege of Derwar; in the mean time the adjacent country had been laid waste to distress the garrison as much as possible.

LONDON, March 4.

*Conclusion of the late address of the National Assembly to the People of France, on the civil Constitution of the Clergy.*

[Translated from Mr. Luzac's Leyden Gazette.]

"AND you too, ye natives of France, the adorers of religion and of your country; Ye people faithful as ye are generous and bold as ye are grateful, pause a moment and contemplate with wonder the changes which your vast empire has undergone! Contrast your late situ-

ation with that which is to come? What was France a few months ago?—Our philosophers and sages invoked the goddess of liberty, but she was deaf to their cries.—Every enlightened Christian demanded Freedom in a country where the splendid religion of his forefathers still remained, but where the true religion, inculcated in the morality of the gospel, was scarcely to be found. We were a nation without a country, a people without a government, a church without a character, or authority. Nothing seemed fixed or permanent amongst us but the propagation of vice, the most scandalous injustice between man and man, divine and human laws were alike set at defiance, and every principle of religion and morality were upon the verge of a total extinction!—was this a country for MAN to exist in, where the liberty and property were at the absolute disposal of rulers without restraint, without honor, without understanding, and in whose preposterous view of things both the Deity and his creatures were held as nothing!

But what a revolution has succeeded to this scene of disorder and confusion! a revolution, which has reduced all government to the sublime simplicity of the honest dictates of nature; a government opposed only by a growling herd of reptiles (meaning the Aristocratic party) whose impotent rage, and insatiate thirst for revenge, prevents them from imbibing a single ray of public spirit, from contemplating the dignity of man; and whose whole desires center in the sordid, abject love of self! ye Frenchmen! ye are the redeemers of your own liberty; ye have witnessed her revivification in this extended empire, by your noble and disinterested endeavors—may your wisdom and moderation preserve her in eternal vigour. Let the spirit of patience, and the coolness of reason, universally expand among you; let your friendly consolations be the support of those of your fellow-citizens, whose sacrifices to the revolution, have been peculiarly heavy. Recollect, that if the regeneration of Empires is brought about by the enthusiastic efforts of the people, that they can only be maintained in that state, by the amiable and endearing virtues of peace. Be convinced too, that the present repose and silence, so visible in the nation, after so many plots and base attempts upon its liberty, is the most certain proof, that the fiend of tyranny has quit us in despair, and forever let go his hold upon us. He has struck his tents and departed! In future, be assured, nothing will more effectually disconcert the designs and plots of the malicious, than an equitable and moderate administration of the affairs of the kingdom."

[The above animated speech was delivered in the National Assembly, on the 14th of January, by M. de Mirabeau; and was afterwards styled the Manifesto of the Assembly against the Clergy.]

FEBRUARY 25.

"The celebrated M. de Mirabeau, has been chosen one of the administrators of the department of Paris. The Bishop of Autun (both a patriotic and philosophical character) is also chosen to the same rank, and has consequently quitted his dignity of Bishop. We should not be surprized to see him chosen Archbishop of Paris, since it is now certain that M. de Juigne, the former Archbishop, will not appear again in that station; having retired to Chambery, in disgust, and there published a pastoral letter, which has shared the fate of the other compositions of that kind, neglect. "I am persuaded (says he to the clergy of his diocese) that you will not prove rebels to the cries of conscience, and that you will extort praise even from your enemies, in preferring honest poverty to the scandal of apostasy."

The Americans have at length finally ratified their Treaty with the Court of Portugal—which, as it is a separate one with that Power, only bids fair for being of considerable utility to the United States, though it must militate strongly against the interests of some of the European Courts.

*By Authority.*

TRANSLATION.

Philadelphia, 29th April, 1791.

SIR,  
IN consequence of orders which I have received from his Majesty, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the law which fixes the disposition of the colours in the different kinds of flags, or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war and commercial vessels of the French nation. I request the favor of you to make this law known in the ports of the United States.—And have the honor to be,

With a respectful attachment,  
Sir,

Your most humble and  
Obedient servant,  
O T T O.

M. JEFFERSON,  
Secretary of State for the United States.

A L A W,

*Fixing the Disposition of the Colours in the different kinds of Flags, or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war, and commercial vessels.*

Done at Paris the 31st October, 1790.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, and by the constitutional Law of the State, King of the French:

To all whom it may concern, GREETING.

The National Assembly has decreed, and we ordain the following:

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF 24th OCTOBER, 1790.

THE National Assembly having enacted, by their Decree of the 21st of October, that the French Flag should bear the National Colours, and willing in consequence to fix the disposition of these Colours in the different kinds of Flags, or other customary marks of distinction, among warlike and commercial vessels, it is decreed:

ART. I. The JACK shall be composed of three equal stripes, and placed vertically: The one nearest the staff, shall be red, the center one white, and the third blue.

ART. II. The ENSIGN shall bear in its upper quarter the same as the Jack above described; that part of the Flag shall be exactly one fourth of its full size, and encircled with a narrow stripe, one half the length of which shall be red, and the other white; the remainder of the flag shall also be white. This Flag shall be borne by ships of war and commercial vessels.

ART. III. The PENDANT of the ships of war, and other vessels, belonging to the State, shall bear in its broadest part three vertical stripes, red, white, and blue—the remainder white. The VANE shall bear in a striking manner the National Colours.

ART. IV. The Flags of Commandants shall have in their upper quarter three vertical stripes, red, white and blue; the National Assembly not conceiving any change necessary in the dispositions, whose object is to distinguish in a naval army, the three squadrons of which it is composed—the rest of the Flag may be as hitherto, red, white, and blue.

ART. V. The Flags and Pendants of the National Colours cannot be made of any other than those Stuffs which are manufactured in France. They shall be carried without delay by the warlike vessels, agreeable to orders given by the King.

ART. VI. The King shall be intreated to sanction this Decree, and to order to be taken both in the French and foreign ports, the necessary steps for its prompt and certain execution, and to fix the time when the commercial vessels may without inconvenience bear the new Flag.

We have sanctioned, and, by these presents, which we have signed with our hand, do sanction the present Decree.

We command and order all our Tribunals, Administrative Bodies and Municipalities, to have these presents transcribed in their Registers, read, published, and posted up in their respective districts and Departments, and to execute it as a Law of the Kingdom. We likewise command and order our Commandants of Ports and Arsenals, Commandants of Squadrons, Ships, and other Vessels of War, Governors of Colonies, Intendants and Ordonnateurs of Marine, and of the Colonies, and all others to whom it shall appertain, to conform thereto and to aid in the execution, each agreeable to the duty of his station.

IN Testimony whereof we have signed, and caused to be countersigned the said Presents, and the Seal of State to be hereto affixed—at PARIS, the 31st Day of October, in the Year of our Lord 1790, and of our Reign the Seventeenth.

(Signed) L O U I S.

And lower down, (Signed)  
L'ARCHEVEQUE DE BORDEAUX.

And sealed with the Seal of State.

Certified to agree with the Original,  
(Signed) L'ARCHEVEQUE DE BORDEAUX.

Sent by the Department of Marine,  
(Signed) MONTMORIN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

IN execution of the law of 31st day of October, fixing the disposition of the Colours in the different kinds of Flags or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war, and commercial vessels—

The law of 31st day of October, having determined the form of the French Flag, and fixed the disposition of the National Colours in the different kinds of Flags and other customary marks of distinction among the ships of war and commercial vessels, and the 6th Art. of the said law directing "that the King shall be intreated to order to be taken as well in the French as in Foreign Ports, the necessary measures for its prompt and certain execution, and to fix the time when all the commercial vessels may without inconvenience carry the new Flag."

His Majesty has ordained in consequence, that all Flags, Pendants, Flags of commandants and other marks of distinction which shall henceforward be hoisted by ships and other vessels of war, shall carry the national Colours agreeable to the dispositions announced in the law of the