

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 23.

A LETTER was written by the King on Friday night, addressed to Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England, declaring that he had no further occasion for his services.

It was remarkable, that Lord Thurlow presided as usual in his place in the Court of Chancery on Saturday; and it is to be wished that a reconciliation may take place between the jarring parties.

Mr. Pitt having considered the conduct of the Lord Chancellor on the national income and expenditure bill, not only as a direct and decided mark of hostility to his ministerial measures, but having also felt the language made use of on the occasion as a personal affront to himself, he formed a resolution of resigning his situation, if Lord Thurlow was permitted to hold the Chancery Seals.

To develop the causes of the rupture between Lord Thurlow and Mr. Pitt, which has terminated in the removal of the former from the King's Councils, would be no easy task. Their differences are of long standing, and have become inveterate by indulgence. They began on the question of Mr. Hastings' trial in 1786, and hardly one measure has occurred since that time, upon which they have cordially agreed. Strong and mutual attachment between his Majesty and the noble Lord, retained him in office against the wishes of Mr. Pitt; and it is a fact, that now he is dismissed through the hostility of a certain distinguished person, whose occasional interference in political intrigue is at length matter of record.

None of his friends retire with him. The Marquis of Stafford continues in place, and the noble and learned Lord has the satisfaction of knowing that he carries his Majesty's approbation into private life, from which it is not improbable but he may soon be recalled.

His dismissal was direct. He received a letter from Mr. Dundas, intimating the King's pleasure, that he would be ready, in a few days, to accept the offer which he had made, of resigning the seals. He keeps them till to-morrow, against which time a commission will be ready for putting them into the hands of three judges, who are said to be Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Justice Buller, and Mr. Justice Wilson.

Letters from the East-Indies were received from Lord Cornwallis, by the Queen, and Minerva ships, dated the 20th January 1792, by which we learn that the strong Hill fort of Nundy Durgum was carried by assault on the 24th of October last; a post of infinite consequence, as it secures extensive communications behind the army: the first Killader and Bukthey were taken prisoners, and the second Killader and a few of the garrison were killed, but the greatest part of them escaped by scrambling down the rocks on the back of the fort. Major Cowdie has also reduced the fort of Rymungers; and General Meadows took by storm on the night of the 17th October, the amazing strong fort of Nundy Droog; it consisted of about 700 men, the major part of whom escaped down the rock; but the 1st and 2d Killedars and the Bukthey were made prisoners. Severndroog, a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable has likewise been carried by assault. Lord Cornwallis is expected to reach Seringatam by the 25th January, so that accounts of the capture of that place may be looked for shortly.

Information is said to be received by the Flanders mail, that La Fayette is gone with his army of 50,000 men to besiege Namur.

Report states, that M. Rochambeau, after the repulse of M. Biron, immediately marched with his force to renew the attack of Mons, and it was expected that he must succeed.

On the 4th ult. the Comte de Kellar, minister of Prussia to the United Netherlands, delivered a memorial, to which a categorical answer was demanded, whether their High Mightinesses would or would not still retain in their pay and service the troops of Anspach; and that his Royal Mas-

ter would, in the latter case, cause them to be removed from the territories of Holland.

In reply to this memorial, on the 24th ult. their High Mightinesses, with the concurrence of the Prince Stadtholder, resolved to retain one year longer in their pay and service, not only the troops of Anspach, but also those of Brunswick and Mecklenburg. The provinces of Guelder, Utrecht, Friezeland, Overyffel, and Groningen, have already given an affirmative to this step; and their High Mightinesses have ordered a requisition to be made to the provinces of Holland and West Friesland, who have hitherto only consented to the retaining of the troops of Brunswick.

The Polish Church is said to have given the greatest proof of patriotism which an Ecclesiastical establishment could possibly give, by sacrificing its revenues to the service of the state, and reserving only a living for its own clergy.

The mines of Mexico, in possession of Spain, have produced more during the last year, than in any one since they were first discovered. The amount of coined gold and silver, for 1791, is 21,121,713 crowns, besides the value of 2,000,000 of crowns not coined.

The following are the stations of the French General Officers:

Army of Rochambeau, comprising the first and sixth divisions.—Marechal Rochambeau at Valenciennes; Lieutenant-Generals d'Aumont, at Lille; de Floeck, at Dunkirk; Crillon, sen. at Valenciennes; Caulaincourt, at Arras; d'Harville, at Cambrai. Nine Camp Marechals in the above mentioned places.

Army of la Fayette, comprehending the second, third and fourth divisions. Mons. de la Fayette, at Metz; Lieutenant-Generals de Wittgenstein and de Bellemont, at Metz; Crillon, jun. at Nancy; Paquet, at Thionville; Defranc, at Luneville. Fourteen Camp Marchals in the before mentioned places.

Army of Luckner, comprehending the fifth and seventh divisions. Mont. Luckner, at Strasbourg; Lieutenant-Generals de Gell, at Strasbourg; La Molier, at Befancon; De Custine, Kellerman, at Landau. Eleven Camp Marechals at the above mentioned places.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY II. LIBEL BILL.

The opinions of the Judges on the questions referred to them by the House on the Libel Bill, were this day delivered; in which the Judges, (excepting Lord Loughborough) were unanimous, that innuendoes were matter of law; and that the truth of a libel was not to be admitted to advance in his defence the plea of his having been in sport.

On the motion of Lord Camden, the opinions of the Judges was ordered to be printed.

[From a Paris Paper of May 17.]

Extract of a letter from the Camp of Tiercelet, (a camp of one of the divisions of La Fayette's army) dated May 4, 1791.

"The imagination of modern men cannot conceive the situation of affairs here now. It is no longer of want of discipline that we should complain—that word does not convey the idea. We are in the last stage of political dissolution. If what befel M. Theobald Dillon, and the Austrian prisoners, is not sufficient to convince you, behold an army, in cool blood, and without a shadow of reason, attempting to hang their General in the centre of the camp, who owes his life to the grenadier company of the regiment of Armagnac.

"Observe at the same time M. O-berlin, Lt. Col. of Hussars, attempted to be murdered by the discharge of 300 musquets. Observe a private of the National Guards, about to be proclaimed commander in chief of this army. This rebellion is quelled; but the principles that led to it are working, and the very first opportunity they will again shew themselves. M. de Ricce, convinced that his talents and patriotism are unequal to the task of commanding under such circumstances, has sent his resignation to the Minister of War. It is probable that M. M. de Crillon and de Whimp-

sen, will also retire, having been witnesses to this scene."

ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY.

From Valenciennes, May 11.

M. le Marechal de Rochambeau is informed, only through the medium of the public prints, that his resignation has been accepted by the King, and that M. Marechal Luckner is to succeed him. No official dispatch has yet reached him on this head, so that his whole army, who love him, and whose confidence he perfectly commands, are in a state of anxious expectation. It cannot be said that the general partakes of this anxiety; his care and activity, though on the eve of retiring, are, if any thing, encreased. His successor cannot proceed more wisely, prudently and vigorously. Yet the enemy informed of our divisions, of the affronts the General has met with, and of the discontent shewn by part of the troops, appear disposed to bear hard on the northern army. A body of 15 or 18,000 men is collected on this side of Mons. General Bender and Prince Saxe-Tesch are to command it. They now and then venture to make trifling incursions into our territory; but the cordon of our troops has constantly driven them back, with loss on their side.

M. de Noailles commands this cordon, which is composed of three regiments of Chasseurs, on horseback, one of huzars of Esterhazy, and of a few companies of grenadiers of the line and national troops. They are perfectly well disciplined, shew the greatest zeal and incredible activity. The remainder of the troops are anxious to retrieve their character.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

May 20. Some weeks ago, a private of the regiment of Blues went to a house of ill-fame in this town, when on some dispute, one Busby struck the soldier so violent a blow on the head with a glass bottle, that being moved to Coventry, after a few days he died. A Coroner's inquest was taken; and in consequence of the verdict, the Coroner's warrant came here, and Busby and others present at the conflict were committed to gaol. The populace were determined to take vengeance on every house of a like description in the town.

This is the origin of the riots at Birmingham, which rose to such a height as to produce the interposition of the military, but not till a number of houses were gutted of their contents.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 3.

Repulse of the French from Tournay.

The minister at war gave the following account. A detachment from the garrison of Lille, marched on the 28th of April in the evening to attack Tournay. This detachment met the enemy at about three leagues distance from the city, and the following is the melancholy issue of the combat, according to the account given of it in the letter of M. Chaumont, adjutant-general to M. Rochambeau.

Copy of the letter of M. Chaumont, adjutant-general, dated Lille, April 29, 1792, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"M. Dillon's troops are chased into Lille in the most dreadful confusion; half the men and horses dead and disabled on the road by fatigue and wounds. M. Daumont is mounting his horse to collect what remains of the second battalion and national guards he can, to prevent the enemy from pursuing, even to the Place d'Armes. There is a cry of treachery. I am the victim of their base calumnies.

(A true copy)

"Marshal Rochambeau." The verbal report of an officer sent to M. Rochambeau, computes the loss at from 260 to 300 men, killed or wounded. Such is the unfortunate event which the enemies of the constitution will not fail to exaggerate. It is, however, one of those which we must expect; for war is but a tissue of miscarriage and success, and it is in the hour of defeat, that courage should be most conspicuous. But there are misfortunes which we may foresee, of which the danger is great, and the consequence would be the dissolution of the public force, if the assembly should not hasten by the firmest measures, to provide a remedy.

It appears that M. Theobald Dillon, Marechal de Camp, who has hitherto shewn as much zeal for the service, as attachment to the support of the constitution, met death near the city which ought to have protected his retreat, and that he fell by the hands of those for whom and with whom he had just been fighting (a murmur of indignation) I am informed of this cruel event by a note from the adjutant general, whom I sent to Marshal Rochambeau, and by the letter of M. Daumont to that general, of which the following are copies:

PARIS, April 30.

"I address to the Minister at war, the copy of a letter, which Marshal Rochambeau received from M. Daumont, at one this morning, just as I was setting off, and his dispatches were closed.

"This letter was brought by an officer of the regiment of Chasseurs of Languedoc, who had the greatest difficulty in getting out of Lille; and who added verbally that M. Theobald Dillon, marechal de camp, had been massacred in a barn, to which he fled for shelter from an insurrection that had broke out among the troops during their flight; that M. Chaumont his aid-de-camp, brother to the adjutant-general, M. Berthois, an officer of engineers, a Cure, and several Tyrolese Chasseurs, taken prisoners, had been hanged at Lille, (a burst of indignation from all parts of the hall) that at the time of his departure the insurrection was still very strong.

"The highest praises are bestowed on the Chasseurs, formerly Languedoc, for their conduct both in the action and during the insurrection.

"The Adju. General of the army." Copy of a letter from M. Daumont to marshal Rochambeau, received at Valenciennes, April 30th, at one in the morning.

"M. LE MARECHAL, "M. Chaumont has already given you an account of the disastrous event of this morning; all is here in the most cruel fermentation; I am making every exertion to restore tranquillity, may I have the good fortune to succeed.

"M. Berthois is dead. We have not yet an exact account of our real loss in men and horses. The battalions and squadrons are so fatigued, that it will be impossible for them to set out to-morrow to rejoin you, or perhaps even the day after. Send me orders to direct my conduct. If my strength and my knowledge were equal to my patriotism, I might perhaps be of service; but unfortunately zeal is not enough in such a crisis as the present. I am with respect, &c. &c. I learn that Dillon is dead."

A true copy of the letter communicated to me by Marshal Rochambeau. (Signed) ALEX BERTHOIS, Repulse of the French from Mons. Valenciennes, April 30th.

"War having been declared against the King of Hungary, the French ministry thought it advisable to order different bodies of troops to enter the low countries—one forming the advanced guard of about 10,000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-General Biron, was to present itself before Mons, in order to sound the dispositions of the Austrian soldiers, and the inhabitants of the country. A body of cavalry, consisting of ten squadrons, commanded by M. Theobald Dillon, Marechal de Camp, was directed to march at the same time for Tournay. M. Carl was to march with a detachment of 1200 men to Furnes. The object of all these movements was to divide the enemy's forces. Valenciennes was the place of rendezvous for the troops that Marshal Rochambeau was to draw from the garrisons, to support as a second line, the body under M. Biron. The disaster that befel M. Dillon, having obliged the body of Cavalry to return to Lille, disconcerted the general plan.

"M. Biron left Valenciennes on the 28th in the morning, took possession of Quievrain in the evening, dislodged the Austrians from all the posts which they occupied between Quievrain and Mons, and on the evening of the 29th, arrived within a short distance of the town. Then it was that he discovered the Austrian army on the heights, in an advanta-