

LONDON, July 15.

A LETTER from Valenciennes says, "It is criminal to disguise the truth. The kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place without the sacrifice of 20,000 human beings, and when they have gained it at this expence, they have done no more than prepared for the capture of 50,000 more!"

How many thousands of the unfortunate men sweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes in this burning weather must fall a sacrifice to fatigue and disease? No Gazette bears witness to this mortality. No nation receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noise or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken off by the sword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horses, hoofs of their friends, an honorable return is made, and they have the same honors, but of the myriads that perish by the more fatal malady of war, dysentery, not memorial is left, that can tooth even the sorrow of their relatives.

July 19.

The dispatches received yesterday from the camp, dated the 12th instant, state, that the 3d parallel is finished, but that they must not dare to think of battering in breach until they have completely ascertained the position of the mines, and sprung them—This they own will require at least a fortnight; and this part of the work is carried on under the direction of M. de Bouille, who, having commanded in the place, knows the direction of all the chambers and traverses—the miners have come to water, and knowing therefore that no mine can be lower, they are proceeding in horizontal directions to countermine the place—By the end of this month, if no unforeseen accident takes place, they hope to be in possession of all but the citadel.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament,

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1793.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE firmness, wisdom, and public spirit by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgments.

Your firm determination to support the established constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment, which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the infernal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties, encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes which in an early period of the campaign have attended the operation of the combined armies; the respectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land, and the measures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of a happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged. It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavouring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed, the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the general tranquility of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and dispatch which you have granted the necessary supplies, and I am happy to reflect that you have enabled me liberally to provide for the exigencies of the

public service in a manner so little burthensome to my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The arrangements which you have formed for the government of the territories in India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions. It has been impossible for me to see without concern the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit, but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress of that evil, appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences; and while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interest of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe that the distress which has been felt proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects since the breaking out of the war—I am at the same time persuaded that if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten that we are contending for our future security, and for the permanent preservation of advantages the most striking and the most valuable which any nation has ever, by the blessing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the thirtieth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the thirtieth day of August next.

JULY 2.

The Swallow, captain Brooks, 26 days passage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from admiral Crosby. She brings the pleasing intelligence of his Majesty's ship Egmont having re-taken a Spanish galleon, of the richest ever taken; and captured the French frigate, who took the galleon several days before. The French frigate is one of the new construction, mounts 42 guns, quite new, and the galleon was all the prize she had taken.

Valenciennes—By the last accounts received in London, the town was totally destroyed by the combined forces, about 150 cannon, having been incessantly firing upon it, for two days and nights.

The frequent effusion of innocent blood begins to operate powerfully upon the feelings of the lower descriptions of Parisians; and should the Revolutionary Tribunal soon exhibit such another scene of cruelty as was presented to the public a few days since, when 12 innocent persons lost their heads by the murderous guillotine, there is every reason to believe that the sanguinary reign of Marat will meet with a speedy end. Many of these victims excited the deepest interest from their youth, and the women particularly so, by their beauty and heroism! They made application to the Convention for a respite; but Thuriot, that worthy brother of Marat in iniquity overruled their request. They all suffered death about 12 o'clock on the 18th.

The fortitude of the Demoiselle Therese Moelean, a young lady of the most exquisite beauty and mental endowments was universally admired. The blood-thirsty Jacobine emissaries who insulted the last moments of this unfortunate young lady and her fellow sufferers were answered by her,

that their turn would soon come! They refused to receive the constitutional priests; and seeing the fatal instrument made the air resound with the cries of God save the King.

The Dutch mail arrived this morning brings intelligence, that notwithstanding some little interruption in the works before Mentz, the besiegers have renewed their operations with success; and that the Imperialists have gained a signal advantage over the French near Weissenau, where they made themselves masters of the works, and 16 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Ostend assert that Custine is assuredly sent to Paris, and his army has retreated to Cassel; and that Orleans has certainly suffered death.

JULY 4.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. state that the new constitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidst the loudest applause.

M. Egalite is still a prisoner at Marseilles, were he is more closely confined than ever—even his domestics being denied access to him.

Pethion, the once great and mighty Cromwell of Paris, whose repeated insults to the unhappy Louis, and whose charming connivance at the atrocities of the 10th of August and 2d of September will never be forgotten, is now a wretched outcast—at one time crying for his life to a mob, and at another escaping through a back window into a friendly ditch.—Is not this something like the vengeance of Heaven?

Count de Byland, commandant of the fortress of Arede, when it was attacked by the French, and who, by the hasty surrender of it, not a little contributed to their subsequent success, has been sentenced by the court martial to be conveyed to the parade of Breda, where, in the front of all the garrison, he is to be stripped of all his military decorations, his sword is to be carried to the fortress of Loevestein, a state prison, where he is to be confined for the remainder of his life.

The troops of the Emperor amount to 224,374 men, exclusive of the artillery, staff, &c. which increased the number to more than 300,000; to these an addition of 70,000 is to be made.

The dissolution of the national convention was a desperate measure, which must either accelerate the downfall or establish the republic of France; that the former will be the case, seems to be the opinion of the best informed.

The Duke of Luxembourg is appointed to command in the Spanish service. This appointment, for some reason or other, is said to be displeasing to the British court.

Last night, Mr Wiffen, the messenger arrived at Whitehall, from the headquarters of the Duke of York before Valenciennes, which he left on Friday last.

The approaches to the town, notwithstanding the late unfavorable weather, a vast quantity of rain having fallen, were carried on with great activity and spirit. On Friday last the sapper volante was formed, and the third parallel was immediately to be raised, the batteries of which were expected to be finished yesterday, immediately after which it was concluded that a practicable breach could be made. It had been resolved, that the Austrians should then storm the town; and from the implacable animosity which those troops bear to the French, the most dreadful consequence may be apprehended, should the garrison invite this alternative by their resistance.

By the information of deserters from the town, several of whom had come into the British camp, the inhabitants were in the most unfortunate situation. They were without shelter of any kind, alike exposed