

Though hoisted by his brethren, his documents were referred to a committee, those excepted which criminated the Generals, now at the head of the army. I shall only say one word more of master Chabot—it was moved by a member of his own party, that he should be sent to prison, if not to bedlam.

Gen. Arthur Dillon has been once more to the assembly to solicit justice for the memory of his departed relative; he was accompanied by Chaumont who begged permission to be present on the day of the report, he assured them he would prove that his Gen. was all bravery, goodness, honour and talents; the petitioners were received with distinction.

Letters from Tournay, May 29.

The French 3000 in number, attempted to take by assault a chapel, called Notre dame de Bon-secours—which is said to be rich. The Prince of Ligne was informed of it, and resolved to defend it with 800 grenadiers. Having chosen a very strong station, he obliged the besiegers to retire, with some confusion. The Prince took advantage of it, pursued, killed 40, and took 12 prisoners, with some field pieces and provisions.

M. Chabot a member of the National Assembly attempted to enter the terrace of Feuillans with a sword cane, and was disarmed by the centinel stationed there, who had positive orders so to do.

In his anger at the supposed insult, which was owing to a prudential regulation of police, he wrote the following insolent letter to the King.

"That the King of the French should prohibit entrance into his palace to persons armed, the writer would think a precaution justified by the distrust to which the conduct of the court has given rise. But to cause to be disarmed, at the entrance of a garden, public in its nature, or by the permission of the proprietors, cause a representative of the sovereign, sole proprietor of that garden, to be disarmed, is insulting to the nation, and of a piece with that Austrian system which tends to debase the National Assembly. The subscriber hopes the King of the French will give orders that his cane be returned, and will take away a centinel insulting to the people we represent.

F. CHABOT, Deputy."

The dismission of M. Servan was not well received by the Assembly—M. Duffault, a member, pronounced an eulogium on M. Servan—and a decree was finally passed, in which it is declared that the loss of this minister is regretted by the Nation.

A letter from the King informed the Assembly that the Ministers of War of the interior, and of the contributions, were dismissed—and of the appointment of their successors—some murmurs followed the reading this letter. The decree of the Assembly in favour of M. Servan, was extended to Messrs. La Platiere and La Claviere.

M. Dumourier, the new Minister of War entered the Assembly and was received with murmurs, or rather faint hisses.

L O N D O N, *June 12.*
Extract of a letter dated Egra (Bohemia)
May 26.

"By the time you receive this letter, Arch-Duke Charles will be at the army of the Duke of Saxe-Techin. He is the bearer of instructions which will give new activity to the operations of the army in Brabant.

"As to the Imperial crown, you may rest assured that it will be placed on the head of the King of Hungary, and that the ceremony of the coronation will take place at Frankfort from the 3d to the 8th of July.

"Then, and at that time, there will be a grand and last committee, who will take final measures to restore to France a government, tranquility, and to annihilate the seeds of anarchy which have done you so much mischief."

TRIAL of Mr. HASTINGS.

On Saturday Mr. Dallas began to sum up the evidence on the Benares charge. He, with great ability, and in elegant language, went into the leading features of Bulwant Sing's conduct, and demonstratively proved, that instead of that Zemindar being a friend to the British

government, he was its greatest enemy; his intention being most evidently to cut off the whole of the British army.

The learned counsel went at large into the business; and where an opportunity offered, displayed his eloquence with fine effect on his auditors. He besought their Lordships to try Mr. Hastings not by the weight of abilities that brought forward the charge, but by the laws of immutable justice—and to ask their own hearts, did he, or did he not act honestly, nobly, bravely and prudently in that critical moment when a sinking empire was to be saved? Was he to look to Great-Britain for succours when Great-Britain had the powers of France, Spain, America and Holland to contend with? Was he to wait for instruction at a time when the delay of a moment would rob us of every valuable possession in India? Sure not. Common sense, natural prudence forbade it.

What he did was right, and he should venture to say, if it was wrong. Mr. Hastings alone was not culpable—The "black malignancy of mind"—"The dark and deep malice of heart" did not singly centre in the bosom of Mr. Hastings—Mr. Hastings had accomplices equally entitled to the full force of these epithets, so liberally bestowed by the honorable Managers—Sir Eyre Coote, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Francis, all came under the full force and meaning of the word accomplices to Mr. Hastings' guilt; together they must stand, together they must fall.

Mr. Dallas pursued this idea to its extent, and dwelt upon it with full force of argument: after which he went extensively into the conduct of Cheyt Sing, and continued speaking until five o'clock when the court broke up.

In compliance with the petition of Mr. Hastings to his Majesty, the House of Peers will continue to sit, it is said, on the trial in Westminster-Hall, and see the end of Mr Hastings' defence on the present charge, during the present session.

B O S T O N, *August 18.*

By accounts received from the Captain of a vessel, arrived at New-York, we have entertained hopes, that a squadron of the navy of our allies, would pay our port a visit. The Captain of a vessel from Cape Francois informs, that the fleet sailed some time before he did—and the reports were, that it was bound for Europe, to convoy the French merchantmen from France to the West-Indies. In this state of uncertainty we remain.

By Capt. Coffin, arrived here from Cadiz we are informed, that General Bowles, the famous Indian Chief, is in close confinement in Cadiz Isle.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *August 28.*

Capt. Love, of the schooner John, lately arrived from Jamaica, spoke an English ship off Cape S. Andera, out eight days from the Bay of Honduras, bound for London; the Captain of which informed him, that an insurrection had broke out in the Spanish settlements there; that the insurgents had murdered the Lieutenant-Governor, or Lieutenant-General, Capt. Love is not certain which, and many other persons of respectability. Several Spaniards

had arrived at the English settlement, where they had fled for security; and when they had left home, there was every reason to apprehend that the disturbance would not be soon quelled; for the people were violent in declaring their abhorrence of despotic measures, in so much, that they prayed for a general revolution to take place over all the world, so as that there might not be one aristocrat left existing.

A Paris paper of June 9, mentions a late indisposition of the King and Queen; and at the same time their convalescence. The Prince Royal is also mentioned as very ill, and daily declining in health and spirits.

The gale which did so much damage at sea, about the 6th inst. and from which so many vessels have more or less suffered, seems, from the particulars yet collected, to have raged between the latitudes of 17 and 36, and from long. 53 to 71, 72 and 73, (how much farther eastward is not ascertained). It is remarkable that vessels that left Charleston bar on the very same day on which this destructive tornado happened, had the most delightful weather, wind from S to S. S. E. a clear serene sky, though somewhat of a heavy swell on the bar, undoubtedly owing to the gale to the eastward. It is evident from the accounts received, that the violent north west wind which succeeded the gale, and blew a hurricane, must have originated a considerable distance from the land, as none of our coasters have experienced any thing severe from that quarter.

We have authority to inform the public, that a second loan, at four per cent. interest, has been lately effected in Europe, for account of the United States. The sum is equal to the amount of the former loan, 3,000,000 of guineas, or about 1,200,000 dollars.

Capt. Egar of the Molly, arrived last Thursday from Cape-Francois, in 12 days, with 22 passengers. The disturbances at the Cape have little appearance of ceasing. The Commander in Chief had given great disgust by sending back the troops to Old France, which were sent out for the defence of the islands. The Mulattoes are in the full enjoyment of liberty, but will not act against the Negroes, who continue as turbulent as ever. They made a very desperate attack on Fort Dauphin, about three or four days prior to Capt. Egar's departure from the island but were repulsed with very inconsiderable loss on the part of the garrison, altho' the slaughter of the blacks could not have been under four or five hundred. This fort, which is situate between the Cape and Fort Crispin, is of such consequence, that had it been taken, the Cape must have inevitably fallen next. The Negro camp is so near the Cape, that the noise of their firing is heard every night. All the plantations, except one or two, are destroyed by the Negroes, and on these they are constantly making repeated attempts.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois,
July 28.

"One of the government schooners brought yesterday into our port a Spanish schooner, taken by her in Mirabarouse river; the prize had on board 4 guns 4 pounders; seven thousand weight of powder, four hundred cut-