ſympathy for private diſtreſs, or for public misfortune:

I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of diſcipline; which, from the ſhort time they had been in ſervice, it was impoſſible they ſhould have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confuſion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reaſon why the loſs has fallen ſo heavy upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illneſs, and ſuffering under a painful diſeaſe; unable either to mount, or diſmount an horſe, without aſſiſtance; they were not ſo great as they otherwiſe would, and perhaps, ought to have been.—We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than juſtice to obſerve, that though compoſed of ſo many different ſpecies of troops, the utmoſt harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort Jefferſon, I found the firſt regiment, which had returned from the ſervice they had been ſent upon without either overtaking the deſerters or meeting the convoys of proviſion. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to conſider the abſence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwiſe—I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned: and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been deſtitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the ſituation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferſon, and that there was no proviſions in the Fort, I called upon the field-officers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Dark, major Hamtramck, major Zeigler, and major Gaither, together with the adjutant-general, for their advice, what would be proper further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the firſt regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on ſo reſpectable a footing as it was in the morning, becauſe a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy; and ſhould they come on, which was probable, would be found ſo again—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both becauſe it was ſo ſmall, and that there were no proviſions in it—That proviſions were known to be upon the road, at the diſtance of one, or at moſt two marches.—That therefore it would be proper to move, without loſs of time to meet the proviſions, when the men might have the ſooner an opportunity of ſome refreſhment, and that a proper detachment might be ſent back with it to have it ſafely depoſited in the Fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at ten o'clock and marched all night, and the ſucceeding day met with a quantity of flour—part of it was diſtributed immediately—part taken back to ſupply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horſe loads) ſent forward to Fort Jefferſon—the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the ſame place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horſes.

I have ſaid, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the fire, which was always a moſt deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy ſhewing themſelves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely ſurrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loſs, Sir, the public has ſuſtained by the fall of ſo many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguſon, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumſtance that will alleviate the misfortune in ſome meaſure, that all of them fell moſt gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the ſurvivors, but to none more than colonel Sargent—He has diſcharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactneſs and with intelligence, and on all occaſions afforded me every aſſiſtance in his power, which I have alſo experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the viſcount Malartie, who ſerved with me in the ſtation as a volunteer.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and regard, I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
ſecretary of war.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much conſequence, were not executed; and ſome very material intelligence was communicated by captain Slough to general Butler, in the courſe of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

Liſt of the killed and wounded officers in the battle of the 4th November, 1791.

KILLED.—Major-general Butler.—Lieutenant-colonel Oldham, Kentucky militia.—Majors, Ferguſon, Clark, and Heart.—Captains, Bradford, Phelen, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Piatt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman.—Lieutenants, Spear, Warren Boyd, M'Math, Burgeſs, Kelſo, Read, Little, Hopper, and Lickens.—Enſigns, Cobb, Balch, Chace, Turner, Wilſon, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy.—Quarter-maſters, Reynolds and Ward.—Adjutant, Anderſon.—Doctor, Graſſon.——WOUNDED.—Lieutenant-colonels, Gibſon, Dark, and Sargent, adjutant-general.—Major Butler.—Captains, Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchanan, Dark, and Slough.—Lieutenants, Greaton, Davidſon, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Crea, Lyſle, and Thomſon.—Enſign, Bines.—Adjutants, Whiſtler, and Crawford.—The viſcount Malartie, who acted as a volunteer aid-de-camp.

[*The above liſt was forwarded by quarter-maſter Heagdon, at Fort Waſhington, to the ſecretary of war.*]

PARIS, *September* 23.

ALL deſcriptions of perſons, public bodies and individuals, are now turning their attention to the important objects of national induſtry, the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, the promotion of agriculture, the extenſion of commerce, and the inſtruction of the people.

Beſides the queſtions propoſed by the municipality of Paris (ſee Monday's Chronicle) the Jacobins have offered a prize of twenty-five louis to the author of the beſt Almanack for 1792, that in a ſheet and a half ſhall give the moſt ſenſible, ſimple, and ſhort information to the people, on the great and leading principles of a popular government, maxims in politics and juriſprudence, &c. &c.

There are many others of the ſame kind, and men in every part of the kingdom are turning themſelves with the alacrity of the French character to the improvement of the country.

I encloſe you a pretended letter of the prince's to the king. I cannot give credit to it myſelf, nor is it generally believed, but all the ariſtocrats conſider it as authentic. True or falſe, it makes no impreſſion. The cheerful teſtimonies which the king and queen have given of their determination to participate in the happineſs of the people, by exerting themſelves to give efficacy to the new ſyſtem, overthrow all oppoſite attempts, and they are full of confidence. Sunday next the queen gives the fete, and as there has been more time for illuminations and fire-works, we expect them to be wonderfully brilliant. You will ſee the manner in which the royal family were received at the opera on Tueſday evening. The concourſe was immenſe. Even before noon the doors were crowded. Ladies in full dreſs ſtood in the ſun for four hours to get into the boxes, and the ſcene was truly intereſting.

Sept. 26. The king's acceptation of the conſtitution, and his enlargement thereupon, has diffuſed a general joy. In the rejoicings on Sunday evening, the greateſt decency, politeneſs, and good humour prevailed; the populace entirely laying aſide the ferocity for which they have been lately diſtinguiſhed. The queen, however, was afraid of expoſing herſelf to the hoots and hiſſes to which ſhe has been ſome time accuſtomed; but M. de la Fayette aſſured her ſhe would meet with nothing but applauſe; and ſo it proved when ſhe walked out in the evening with the king in the garden of the palace. This knowledge of the diſpoſition of the popular mind, and the aſcendency he has over it, has made the commandant general (Fayette) regretted by the royal family. It is ſaid, that the ſuppreſſion of his poſt was a great deal owing to his own management. He was jealous of any ones holding it after him, and wiſhed to diſappoint the rivals who aſpired to fill his place. As he imitates his maſter, Waſhington, in every thing, he is going to retire to the obſcurity of the country, until he ſhall be called to the mayoralty of Paris, as the other was from the ſhades of Mount Vernon, to the preſidency of the United States of America.

Monſieur Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, is appointed miniſter of the French marine.

LONDON, *September* 27.

The long continuance of the preſent eaſterly winds have hitherto proved very unfavourable to the arrival of any intelligence from our armies in India; we may, however, now expect an early change, and the arrival of the Swallow packet is hourly expected at the India-houſe. It would be premature to anticipate the contents of that packet, but we cannot but entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that they will be of a nature the moſt flattering to the intereſts of this country; on the 6th of April laſt, lord Cornwallis, as appears from the official account publiſhed, had left Bangalore on his way to effect a junction with the Nizam, and proceed to Seringapatam, and he had only to paſs the following villages, through a fine open country, to arrive at Tippoo's capital, viz.

Bangalore to Kingerry Catah	6	Coſs.
Ramgurry,	8	
Chenapatam,	4	
Guntaal,	7	
Seringapatam,	8	

Total, 33 coſs, or 66 Engliſh miles.

The town of Seringapatam (ſince the maſſacre and plunder of Delhi, by Nadir Shaw, in 1737) is now conſidered as the largeſt, and by far the moſt wealthy town in India; it contains the accumulated wealth of a long line of affluent princes, and the immenſe treaſures of Tippoo; it is ſituated upon a long iſland in the Caveri river, and connected with the main by an immenſe bridge; its defences are not naturally ſtrong. The Caveri, like moſt of the rivers in India, is fordable at all times, except during the rains, at which period the ſtrength of the place becomes conſiderably increaſed.

The capture of Seringapatam, before the end of May, will therefore entirely depend upon lord Cornwallis being able to reach it before the rains commence; if he does, it will aſſuredly fall; but if, unfortunately the rains ſhould have commenced earlier than uſual, his lordſhip muſt then be content to remain inactive in the countries he has already conquered, until the month of July, at which period the rains break up, and his certainty of being able to croſs the Caveri, becomes enſured. In the mean while ſuch countries as are already conquered, are a very brilliant requital for the labour of the campaign, being more than ſufficient for the maintaining of our army; and if the war ſhould terminate, as we have every reaſon to hope, by the entire reduction of the Myſore empire, there is little doubt but that it will raiſe the Eaſt-India company to the moſt unexampled ſtate of proſperity and ſplendor.

[From the London Gazette.]

At the Court at Weymouth, September 28, 1791.

His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare his conſent to a contract of matrimony between his royal highneſs the duke of York and her royal highneſs the princeſs Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catherine of Pruſſia, eldeſt daughter of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia; which conſent his majeſty has alſo cauſed to be ſignified under the great ſeal.

W. FAWKENER.

The famous baron Trenck, whoſe penſion the emperor had augmented from 1000 to 1500 florins, on condition that he engaged under his hand not to publiſh any thing either in the Auſtrian dominions or elſewhere, has been guilty of an unpardonable breach of faith. No ſooner was he arrived in Hungary, than at Buda he committed a work to the preſs in favour of the French revolution, in which he had the temerity to declare, that the convulſion of the French ought to ſerve as a model for other ſtates, and that himſelf had contributed much to the revolution.

The Hungarian government having ſeized his perſon, he was conducted to Vienna under an eſcort of twelve grenadiers, and is put into the mad-houſe, where probably he will end his days.

The public rejoicings, on account of the completion of the new conſtitution, and the confirmation it has received from the king's acceptance, ſtill continue unabated at Paris. The brilliancy of illuminations ſupplies the abſence of day, and the air inceſſantly reſounds with the ſong of triumph, and the ſhout of congratulation, on account of the acquiſition of freedom. The king and queen, who might be ſuppoſed not to enjoy theſe teſtimonies of feſtivity, are at pains to avoid the ſuſpicion, by mingling in the public train, and appear to ſhare in their ſatisfaction. They have, in conſequence become more popular, and the cry of *vive le roi* may be frequently diſtinguiſhed among thoſe of *vive la nation, vive la conſtitution.* This popularity the king is careful to preſerve and merit.

The following circumſtance is mentioned in a private letter from India: Three European ſoldiers came into the Engliſh camp, deſiring particularly to ſee lord Cornwallis, upon which they were conducted to his lordſhip's tent, where, upon their arrival, they were obſerved to look firſt at one officer, and then at another, which creating ſome ſuſpicion, one of the officers went up to one of them, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions. The man's anſwers confirming the ſuſpicion, the officer, in attempting to ſeize him, received a ſtab in the ſide. The man was ſhot in attempting to eſcape.

Lord Cornwallis upon inquiry, finding they came from Tippoo, ordered them to be ſent back to him, and deſired they would report every thing they had ſeen in the Engliſh camp. It came out that the man who was ſhot, was looking for the ſtar upon the regimentals, as he was not acquainted with lord Cornwallis's perſon; and it is believed, that his intention was to have aſſaſſinated his lordſhip.

Sept 30. The declaration of the emperor and the king of Pruſſia, ſigned at Pilnitz on the 27th of Auguſt, is circulating at Vienna; in conſequence of which, we learn, that Leopold and Frederick William have undertaken to reſtore the liberty of the king, and the ſplendour of the French monarchy; and that for this purpoſe they undertake to act with mutual accord, in employing the forces neceſſary for this important purpoſe. In conſequence of this reſolution, the chancery of war have ordered two large bodies of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice, one of which is to take the route to the Auſtrian Low Countries, and the other to remain on the frontiers till further orders.

M. Montmorin, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, has formally notified to all the foreign courts, the king's acceptance of the conſtitution. None of the foreign courts have yet thought proper to take any public notice of this notification.

There is hardly a kingdom or ſtate on the continent but prohibits the importation of French news-papers upon the ſevereſt penalties. Their folly is almoſt equal to a certain ancient ſenate. Heroſtratus had burnt the famous temple of Diana, in order that his name might become immortal. The ſenate were reſolved to diſappoint his wiſh, and paſſed an edict, that no perſon, under penalty of ſuffering death, ſhould pronounce the name of Heroſtratus. The conſequence is, that the incendiary's name has taken root in hiſtory, and will never be forgot.

Oct. 1. An action happened on the 23d of Auguſt, between the fleets of Ruſſia and the Porte, at the diſtance of a few miles of the canal of Conſtantinople. The Ruſſians having the advantage of the wind, and their fire being more ſteady than that of the Turks, the captain baſſa was obliged to retreat to the canal, which he effected, after having ſeveral of his ſhips diſabled. Three Ruſſian ſloops, however, having purſued them, had all the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Turks, who ſeized this opportunity of publiſhing at Conſtantinople that the captain baſſa had beat the Ruſſian fleet, and that he was entering the Porte in triumph with three great prizes.

BOSTON, *November* 30.

An exercise of ſacred muſic and oratory, for the purpoſe of providing books for the children of poor parents in this town, was given in the old ſouth meeting-houſe, laſt evening. The oratorial part by Mr. Abraham Biſhop, and the muſical, by a choir of fingers of the various ſinging ſocieties in this town. The au-