

250 cavalry, 28 officers, and a field train of 23 pieces, were either captured or destroyed.

The French being free from any apprehensions of a check from our southern forces and covered by the army of Hyder Ally to the northward, which secured them from all sudden attack by my army, proceeded in perfect security against Cuddalore, which being incapable of holding out for any length of time, was on the 6th of April surrendered to the French forces, under Mons. Duchemin, on terms of capitulation, which I have the honour to enclose.

To his excellency Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. lieutenant-general and commander in chief in India.

S I R,

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garrison surrendered to the French arms on the 4th instant in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have now the honour of forwarding.

I flatter myself your excellency will excuse me for not sending it sooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of business, owing to constant applications from the gentlemen in charge of the French officers, relative to the delivering over the stores, &c. of this garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES.

Cuddalore, April 6, 1782.

S I R,

THE French general, being desirous of having as little bloodshed as possible has sent me to inform you, that the nabob's troops, having joined his army, if you do not immediately surrender, it will be out of his power to prevent the plundering of the fort, being promised to the European and black troops if they attack it.

In consequence of which he propose articles of capitulation, such as, from your situation, you have reason to expect; wishing to convince the English, that it is only in war we look on you as enemies; and being sent for this purpose by Mons. Duchemin, general of the French army, I sign these his first proposals, according to the power he has invested me with.

(Signed) Le Vic. de Houdetot.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation]

On the 12th, I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the siege of Parmacoli, and I find that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming designs upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it. I therefore moved the army towards it with all possible dispatch, in full persuasion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decisive action; but I arrived there without receiving the smallest opposition; apprehending, however, lest the enemy might be in doubt about my desire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not seek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwash, where I could receive them to so great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash, to be encamped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could discover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their station on the Red Hills.

This was a position in itself so strong and could, by an army of such magnitude as Hyder's, supported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to great advantage, that I judged it expedient to lay my intelligence and sentiments before the two next officers in command, major-general Stuart and colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of such momentous importance, and on the issue of which depended the whole of the British interests in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occasion, the idea I suggested of drawing the enemy from their strong post, by moving in a direction, which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and arm him for the safety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimously approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1st of June encamped at the distance of about five miles from Arnee. That day I received intelligence that Hyder, on hearing of the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Deffoor, distant from us about twenty-five miles, and in the high road towards us. I was thereby satisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for posting the baggage, in case I should either have found it advisable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1st, or rather early in the morning of the 2d, intelligence was brought me that Hyder had come to Chittiput, distant from us about eleven miles. The army was then under orders of march to proceed nearer Arnee, which, I was encouraged to hope, might prove an easy acquisition, and which, by the large stock of provisions it contained, added to the extreme fitness of its situation, opened to us no less a prospect than the total expulsion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then position, with Hyder's army on one side, and an object of such magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the most eligible line of conduct to be adopted. To persevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee, (which Hyder had most undoubtedly come to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy, I preferred the former, as it promised the most certain issue, upon the mind of Hyder, whose sole view evidently was to save his grand magazine. It was equal to him, whether he accomplished that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reasonable to imagine, that if he succeeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having suffered four defeats, put any thing to risk on the latter. We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a distant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the first annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached so near us in force. His coming upon us thus suddenly proceeds from his being able to cover the march of his

line of infantry, by his large bodies of horse, and which having generally been the companions of our movements during the whole of the war, were never to be considered as any positive proof of his army being at hand.

Every dispatch was used in making the necessary dispositions for repelling the attack, and coming to action. Our line was then in a low situation, with high and commanding ground all round, which as the enemy had got possession of, our different manœuvres were performed under every disadvantage, and exposed to a heavy though distant cannonade, it was not until near mid-day that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one settled point, so as to advance upon them with effect, and with a prospect of advantage; but to soon as that was accomplished, we pushed on and they gave way: we pursued them till the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced station to the last moment the state of my provisions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my supplies, I endeavoured to do it with all the credit possible, by again seeking for Hyder, who by my intelligence had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in possession of ground which he could have disputed our approach towards with great advantage. We pursued our march the succeeding day, by the same road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and crossed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where he had halted a day to refresh both the troops and the cattle, of which they stood greatly in need, having suffered severely both by sickness and fatigue, our grand guard was most unfortunately drawn into an ambushade composed of about six thousand of Hyder's chosen horse, and totally cut off before any support could be afforded.

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the establishment of peace with the Maharrattas is in the fairest way towards being happily accomplished, as, on the 17th of May last, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendship and alliance, between the English and the Maharrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahdeo Scindia, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderson, (deputed by the governor general and council) on the part of the former, subject, however to the approval and ratification of their respective governments, before they should become final. In as far as depends upon us I believe every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions having received the seal and signature of the Peshaw, and the attentions of the dependent members of the Poona state.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until this present time, was the relief of the garrison of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21st of August; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and threw into the place provisions sufficient to maintain the garrison to the first of March next.

I am concerned to acquaint your lordships with the fall of Trinqueville, which by our intelligence was surrendered to the French force under Monsieur Suffren on the 31st ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the last. Our squadron had an action with the French squadron off the place on the 3d inst. in which the latter suffered most; but our fleet found it necessary to come to these roads, where it arrived the 9th instant, and is now refitting, and intends proceeding to Bombay the middle of next month. The Minerva store ship and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board lieutenant-colonel Adams, with two companies of his majesty's 10th regiment, and colonel Reimbold, with two companies of his majesty's electoral troops. They have all of them arrived extremely healthy, and have suffered very little indeed by the voyage.

My present weak state will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Cuddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have since happened.

Major-general Sir Hector Munro has resigned the service, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle transport, which sails in a few days. Major-general Stuart, who has been constantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will in consequence succeed to the chief command of the company's troops on this establishment. He has been in command of the army ever since my illness, in the conduct of which he has shewn the most indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The eastern and southern papers contain accounts of numerous arrivals in their harbours from different parts of Europe and the West Indies. This port also seems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no less than ten sail having entered it on Sunday from foreign parts.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

The following is an authentic copy of an act passed in the present session of the British parliament, for repealing the acts to prohibit an intercourse between Great-Britain and America. It was received by the April packet lately arrived at New-York.

Anno vicesimo tertio Georgii III. regis.

An act to repeal so much of two acts, made in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present majesty, as prohibits trade and intercourse with the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States of America should be immediately opened; be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act, passed in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign, (entitled, An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the

present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act, made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons, appointed and authorized by his majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases, and for the purposes therein mentioned; and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, (entitled, An act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;) so far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorize any hostilities against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his majesty's proclamation, for the cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred eighty three, shall be, and the same are henceforth repealed.

To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

S I R,

IF unanimous suffrage had placed you at "the helm of the state," and the vessel had weathered the late perilous storm, by means of your superior courage and address, the Examiner might justly be impeached of ingratitude and presumption. He denies that the public is under such weighty obligations to the Intendant, or that its opinion has paid him an extraordinary tribute. You held many employments under the old government, but they were not conferred by the voice of the people. You were indebted to court favour, and the same arts, by which you attained it, have been practised with success by the most worthless and contemptible of the human race. You were elected into the council of safety, and the senate, because it was deemed good policy, to draw into the contest men of high station under the former government. Your letter to the senate, soon after the formation of the present, might alone evince, how little you are qualified to manage the helm, amidst the terrors of a tempest. You were delegated to congress, because men of superior talents declined the trust; and you were appointed to your present station, because some gentlemen, who entertained a high opinion of your integrity, and deemed that the essential quality in an intendant, would not consent to institute the office, "unless they could be certain of their man." The powers you exercise have given it consequence indeed; but it was never intended to be "the most important that could be conferred on a free citizen." You and your friends must have thought differently, when they endeavoured to procure you an employment of at least more pomp and eclat. The catalogue in the close of your address would not have extorted these remarks; I might have left you in quiet possession of their soothing ideas, which may hereafter prove your solace in retirement, if it were not necessary to vindicate my own reputation from the weighty charge of vanity and arrogance. Admitting all these "confidential truths" to have flowed from a general sense of your exalted worth, the instances, where public confidence has been abused, are not to be numbered, and, if even an obscure individual cannot attempt to undecieve his countrymen, without exerting their indignation, they deserve to be led like beasts to the slaughter.

I did not conceive that the Intendant could possibly mistake my strictures for irony, any more than a man of common taste and discernment could misconstrue a direct panegyric on the Intendant for plain and direct speaking. You have taken me in the true sense, and met your accuser at the bar of the public. Possessed of the supreme confidence of your country, if you descend to the refutation of a news-paper slander, the public might at least expect a full and pointed answer to all the matters contained in the charge. Some of them you have not denied, others you attempt to palliate, and as to the rest, your partial detail of facts is calculated to make an impression very different from that, which a faithful narrative of the whole truth would have indelibly stamped on the minds of your judges.

To the letter books of the council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that he has asserted a right to controul the supreme executive power; and his instructions to the collectors of two counties with respect to the fund tax will shew, that he has dispensed with, and changed, a positive law. I did not before mention these things; because they produced little injury to the public, and only tended to prove, that the Intendant misconceived his powers, and was too far "elated with the ideas of his own importance." I have before charged him with contravening the spirit of the law, by delaying the sale of lands and specifics, and to this he alleges, that by so doing, he has saved money to the state.

Upon the first rumour that a restitution of British property was to take place, he declared, that it was not worth while to proceed in the sales of the lands—they would probably be settled in another way—the commissioners repeatedly urged the propriety of proceeding, and, at length, he consented, provided surveys could be made in time, and in the manner he pointed out; which was altogether impracticable. The letter from the West-Indies, if it had any effect at all, one would imagine, would have hastened the sale, that the public might at least have the immediate use of the money, the army be relieved, and the former proprietors be placed on the same footing with their brethren, whose property had already been sold. Let it be remembered, that the Intendant was ever opposed to confiscation, that he considered it his duty, to support the interests of the proprietary; that he acted as agent, so far as to receive applications for warrants, as late as the year 1779; and there needs little more to demonstrate the true motives of his conduct. When he arrogates a merit for saving so many thousands, let it be also remembered that, when

postponing the sales to the army, he endeavoured to the commissioners, to proceed. Whatever altered afterwards, the intention, that the sales should be; and as no minister in dispensing with the measure for an indefinite period, he was prevented from some months ere executive, who did not when there was a prospect and wife.

The Intendant seems to the necessity of "easing year, nor does he deny be plainly obstructed the point—whatever an officer, he was bound reasoning might have making a fair trial of tax—but urged to "only tend to encourage and to prevent such of from discharging their has been the bringing

Were I disposed to tendent, I might deny in his power, to enfil and appeal to that p recommends the acc arealages—had this have no doubt the "been well pleased," an aversion in the peo the approbation of "therefore a competent sure; and the popula tions, may be little st the meanest adulation

The Intendant can be from feeling the ed, only make it fall legislature violated the collection, they shou people's inability to try a greater abunda is seen in circulation money to purchase procure it to carry o plaint of its scarcit late should be doub the same classes of m whom it has been ters, where alone th lamely truth, that with the ruin of priv between man and m tie for every session by the last—there is it is very natural to rights. Had gover every effort to res it determined to c and to enforce the appear, that the ad founded, on an er mand a speedy cod draw forth the m boards, where it is society.

I admire the add to raise up enemie bers of the assemb from my address; gied the sense. I acceptance of a b your admittin gainst the little ar designing men too and wisest among my address, accep satisfied with the received it under which the intend make no scruple t with the intendant sence.

I cannot compr pation from "the the stammering o together at a loss circumstance rel The Intendant ed, immediately ay into the tre orders of the gov bly, indeed, viol the Intendant to of the money r the money due son. He was al property, and sp among the officer the money arisin least authority o gaining of last f off the journal o his power as i on Mr. Dicken on the eastern