

nation to bring on a general engagement, whilst under cover of his main body, and behind the rising ground, he detached a choice body of troops to regain the Pittah; but Lord Cornwallis, aware of his design, instead of withdrawing his troops from the Pittah, reinforced them unperceived by the enemy, and Tippoo's detachment was repulsed with great slaughter. This engagement was exceedingly warm; the contending parties were opposed bayonet to bayonet; the most gallant struggles were made on both sides, but the regularity and firmness of the British forces prevailed.

Finding that his attempts either to bring Lord Cornwallis to a general engagement, or to save Bangalore, were fruitless, Tippoo retreated with haste, and resumed his former station behind the Fort, which he not only a short time before had relieved, but had sent in a Sirdar, in whom he placed the most implicit reliance.

The capture of the Pittah did not content Lord Cornwallis. He ordered the artillery to play on the Fort, in which two breaches were soon made. He detached the grenadiers and light infantry, consisting of between 12 and 1400, entirely Europeans, commanded by General Meadows, whilst he drew out his line in order of battle, to cover the party which was to force the garrison, and to engage Tippoo if he were forced to that measure.

The storming parties performed wonders, and were so suddenly in possession of the ramparts, that Tippoo saw the colours and heard the grenadiers march as he was hastening to the support of his favourite chief, who had perished greatly. Our loss was trifling, and it affords great pleasure that young Captain Markham, who distinguished himself nobly, and had been shot through the neck, is recovering.

In the fort were found great quantities of arms, ammunition and stores, all in excellent order, and a foundery for casting cannon, and a machine for boring barrels. As soon as Lord Cornwallis was in possession of the fort, Tippoo's army, marched away, and his Lordship having put Col. Duff with a proper garrison in the place, moved also. Col. Oldham being on his way from the Carnatic with a body of our troops, it was necessary to cover him, which his Lordship effected before Tippoo had any opportunity of engaging them, as it seems he had a design.

On the junction of Oldham, it was supposed Lord Cornwallis would proceed to Seringapatam.

General Abercrombie it is said, has in consequence of orders from Lord Cornwal-

lis, taken a new post within two or three days march of Seringapatam, and is still getting up stores from the Malabar coast.

Tippoo's army is dwindling away, it is said, very fast, and the Polygars begin to join us, and surrender the hill forts committed to their charge, and every thing portends his downfall; he was encamped at Shevagunga when the last accounts were received.

Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows have given up their share of the booty to the soldiers. The officers killed are, Col. Moorhouse, of the artillery, and Captain Slipper; the wounded are, Colonel Floyd, in the face, in charging with the cavalry—lost some teeth; Captain Markham, in the neck.

PARIS, AUGUST 31.

A denunciation against the War Minister is publicly cried in the streets. He is accused of having sown discord in the Parisian army, with a view to occasion its dissolution.

Capt. Thurot, of the ship L'Actif, has made a report to the Municipality of Avre, of the insults which he received on the 12th instant at Bruges. Twelve Imperial officers had come on board his ship, and ordered him to strike his NATIONAL COLOURS, which were not there acknowledged as French colours. On his refusal they threatened to use force. He was of course obliged to comply. He was also insulted for wearing the national uniform, and compelled to take it off.

RATISBON, AUGUST 8.

The following is the Resolution of the Empire, taken the 6th instant, and sent the same evening to the Emperor at Vienna:

“The Decree of Commission addressed to the Empire, assembled in Diet, by his Imperial Majesty, on the 26th of April, 1791, and laid before the Dictature on the 30th of the same month, having been taken into consideration and deliberated upon by the three Colleges of the Empire, and the Diet having acknowledged therein with a truly patriotic spirit, the numerous damages and injuries, as unjust as contrary to the treaties entered into with the States of the Empire, caused by the decrees of the pretended National Assembly, both with regard to their privileges, revenues, liberties, rights, and prerogatives, the following measures have been unanimously agreed on:

“1. His Imperial Majesty shall be humbly thanked by the Empire in a body for his paternal intervention with his most

Christian Majesty, and his gracious attention in conveying to the Empire the answer of the said King.

“2. It is clearly evident by the answer of his Majesty, (which, to the general astonishment of all the respective states of the Empire, has been drawn up, contrary to Convention, in the French tongue) how far France is from being willing to restore the injured States to their rights, and to offer a proper indemnification in men and in territory; in consequence of which

“3. A resolution has been passed never to depart from the subsisting conventions and treaties of peace, namely, the treaties of Westphalia, Nimeguen, Rywick, Radent, and Vienna; but, on the contrary, to insist on the exact observance of them. However, to give France a convincing proof that a love of peace actuates the Germanic Body, they have unanimously agreed, that

“4. His Imperial Majesty shall be respectfully requested by the Empire, in a body, to send to his Most Christian Majesty a second letter, couched in very serious terms, both in his own name and in that of the Empire, with a view to preserve the rights of the said Empire, and engage the Most Christian King, as much as possible, to agree to a composition; but circumstances having taken such a change in France, that the King himself has, by a most unfortunate event, become a public prisoner, and of course divested of all his authority, and of his supreme executive power, the above motion has been deemed, in the present moment, unseasonable, and even inapplicable, so long as the exercise of the said executive Power rests in the hands of the pretended National Assembly. They have therefore merely agreed that

“5. It shall be left entirely to the wisdom and discretion of his Imperial Majesty, when and in what manner a fresh and friendly application may be made to his Most Christian Majesty. That moreover,

“6. All the powerful States of the Empire, namely, the Princes charged with the guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, shall be invited by their Ministers residing at the Diet, to interest themselves in the good cause, and to support it.

“7. His Imperial Majesty shall be humbly requested in the name of the Empire, in a body, to summon without delay the convoking Princes of all the Circles, to take the proper measures for the speedy re-establishment of the constitutional orders of all the Circles, and a respectable state either for attack or defence.

“8. They trust that his Imperial Ma-