

against the vulgar mob of corrupt intriguers, the instruments or accomplices of tyrants, must at length prevail against them.

The glorious Day of Universal Liberty will shine upon our descendants; but we at least shall enjoy the AURORA; and you, Sir, have contributed not a little to accelerate that happy event by your labours, by the example of your virtues, by the indignation which all Europe feels against your persecutors, and by the interest and the admiration which a misfortune has excited, that, although it may wound, cannot subdue your soul.

I am, with an inviolable
and respectful attachment,
Sir,
And my very illustrious Associate,
Your humble and
most obedient Servant,
CONDORCET.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a letter from Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Baronet, President of the Royal Society, &c. to an honourable Member of the Assembly of this Island.

“By the generous vote of the House of Assembly in favour of Capt. Bligh you have made a good man happy, and a poor man comparatively rich. He is highly grateful for, and sensible of, the honour which has been done him by so truly respectable a body as the Assembly of Jamaica. No news has yet come to his hands from the Agent, or he would have expressed his gratitude by this opportunity.

“I take some credit to myself for having successfully urged Government to forward the equipment of another bread-fruit ship, during the present turbulent time. Good fortune was my friend, as the application which settled the vote, was made not many days before the Cabinet resolved to fit out a squadron of ships; and had it come later, the business of the bread-fruit would inevitably have been postponed, and perhaps have been totally neglected.

“Capt. Bligh is to have the command. His principal ship is 400 tons, and we hope they will give him a tender besides. I do not therefore entertain a doubt, that Jamaica will possess some hundreds of bread-fruit trees within a year and a half of the present time.

“It is my intention to request permission of Government that he may take the Isle de France in his return, where the French have now got all the spices, and try both interest and money to procure them, and he will have orders to procure all the fruits and useful plants of the East, wherever he may touch; so that the cargo will be far more valuable than a cargo of bread-fruit trees alone.

“It is difficult, in my opinion, to point out an undertaking, really replete with more benevolence, more likely to add comforts to existing people, and even to augment the number of those for whom the bounties of the creation were intended, than that of transporting useful vegetables from one part of the earth to another where they do not exist. Sugar and Coffee went from the East to the West; and that all the remaining valuables of the East may follow them is my ardent wish, as they will all equally succeed under a tropical climate. The pine apple went from the West to the East, and a finer present, in point of flavour, the East will not be able to return. The custard apple, the papaw, the cashew, and various others, are proof of the certainty of success, if the plants once arrive. I am, &c.

Count Montmorin's Circular Letter to the French Ambassadors at Foreign Courts.

“It is natural, Sir, to suppose, that the present state of our domestic affairs has made a remarkable impression throughout all Europe; and it is possible, that from the want of authentic intelligence, the providential measures adopted by the National Assembly have been blamed; but the conjectures at Paris were such, that the Assembly could not act with too much caution and deliberation, to avoid a commotion which must have caused the most dreadful effects. Their firmness and wisdom have commanded respect from the seditious; and they have now determined that the King is inviolable; and cannot be made accountable for his escape. This first step establishes the Monarchy in spite of the efforts of the writers of a deserted party, and will apparently be immediately followed by such other determinations as will put affairs in their natural state, and restore good order and tranquility.

“Endeavour, Sir, to promulgate these elucidations, that the false reports spread by the malicious and tumultuous may be refuted, and the opinions of the present state of France more justly ascertained. It is the more important for us to refute the unjust notions that may have been imbibed, as it is possible that the principles of the National Assembly may have been perplexed by the foolish designs of those incendiary writers, who make it their business to assist in the malevolent aspersions which are endeavoured to be reported against us.”

Dated Paris, July 19, 1791.

INTERVIEW between the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

This was to take place on the 26th of August, at the castle of Pillnitz in Saxony, where reports state, not improbably, they were to be joined by the Elector of Saxony.

The object of this meeting, once suspected to be for effecting a counter revolution in France, is, in the first place, to consult on a plan of a treaty proposed to be entered into

for preventing the spreading of liberty in Germany; for which purpose it is proposed to guarantee the possessions of each other, conformable to the ancient and present laws now existing.

What they may think of doing hereafter respecting France; is at present very little thought of.

Poland is certainly a great object of their consideration—for if the new revolution in Poland is suffered to be permanent, these Monarchs may in some measure be said to be placed between two fires, and if the flame should spread, the conflagration, in all human probability, would become general.

We cannot help confessing that the project, however salutary, is very dangerous, insomuch as it may create alarms where none existed; but we hope the joint wisdom of these monarchs will agree in ameliorating the state of their peasantry so as to avoid any new commotions.

EAST INDIES.

THE STORMING OF BANGALORE.

When Lord Cornwallis had encamped in the vicinity of Bangalore, Tippoo Sultan, with every art in his power, attempted to provoke him to an engagement. But his Lordship knowing Tippoo had no serious intention of fighting, and only wished to draw him from his advantageous situation, was not to be seduced precipitately to risk the safety of our forces; and although some guns were brought to bear upon our lines, nothing could move him to alter his resolution of taking Bangalore, in preference to any other attempt.

Finding that his army, but more particularly the train of followers, consumed a greater quantity of provisions than he had imagined, he was determined to encounter some difficulties in bringing the assault on Bangalore instantly to an issue. For that purpose, Colonel Moorhouse, of the coast artillery, and Colonel Cockerell, of the Bengal infantry, were ordered to storm the Pittah; and with one large piece of artillery the gate was blown open; but we are sorry to add, that the gallant Col. Moorhouse, was twice wounded from the loophole flanking the gates, and just as it was forced he received a third through the heart, which put a period to his existence.

When the gate was blown open, Col. Cockerell immediately rushed in, the Pittah was carried, and batteries were ordered to be raised on the inside, and on the outside, against the fort.

Tippoo then proved himself a General worthy of commanding better troops. He marched from the opposite side of Bangalore, and upon some heights drew up his army with every appearance of a determi-