

out some time, owing to the heavy artillery which have been transported thither from Temeswar, besides 12,000 bombs, and 24 quintals of powder, musket balls, &c. in abundance, which have been sent along the Danube.

General Brown, the present Governor of Belgrade, has under his command only five battalions in that place, the remainder of the garrison being ordered into Semlin, previous to their going into winter quarters.

As a proof that the Emperor intends to keep possession of Belgrade, a Proclamation has been issued, directing all persons whose ancestors had been settled above 50 years in that place, to give in certificates thereof before the end of April 1790, and many people have availed themselves of this circumstance.

Every account from Constantinople tends to confirm the reports of the most dreadful dissatisfaction and insurrections of the people of that capital: It is even confidently asserted, that parties have been formed to dethrone Selim; and place the son of Abdul Hamid, only ten years old, in his room.

18. A detachment of Marshal Laudohn's army has taken possession of Czernitz, in Wallachia; and General Fabry has made himself master of Cladova, in Servia. The last letters from the army before Orsova mentioned, that the bombardment of that place was vigorously continued, but that the Governor shewed no disposition to surrender.

*Offend, Nov. 4.* News is arrived here, that the military under command of Gen. Bender, have entered Tirlemont, sword in hand, where the patriots had taken refuge, and where the Imperialists have been almost routed, by being surprised, the patriots and inhabitants having fired out of cellars, windows, and from the tops of the houses. The soldiery, on their side, massacred every living thing they could get at, entered the churches where some had taken refuge. More than 1300 lives are reported to be lost on both sides. On the retreat of the military, in the dusk of the evening, they met General D'Alton, with his detachment, marching to their assistance, but being mistaken by them for the patriots, they were fired on, and an action commenced, in which 600 lives were lost before the error was discovered. Reports differ much, but the above is, it is supposed, nearest the truth. The alarms continue, and preparations are making for a resolute defence in case any attack should be made on the town. A total stop is put to trade, and several Bilanders remain in port laden, not daring to depart. These

commotions, unless soon ended, threaten the total ruin of the inhabitants.

*Brussels, Nov. 13.* The utmost vigilance of despotism has been exerted since the successes of the patriotic army in Flanders, to cut off all intercourse between Ghent and this city. Sufficient, however, has transpired, to confirm and illustrate our former communication.

Darberg's rout was complete, and the retreat of his troops the most precipitate and disorderly. The pursuit was more bloody than the action. The passage of the Scheld was covered by the regiment of Bender, the most trusty and savage of the German mercenaries. They sustained the shock of the pursuing victors with ferocious bravery, and displayed a resolution worthy of more virtuous motives; and of a better cause. It was in this period of the retreat that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau (of the same family with the Empress of Russia) fell. In the fate of this Prince, who had so recently stained himself with civil blood, by commanding the unarmed Burgler of Malines to be butchered, a mind not very prone to superstition might be disposed to recognize a retributive and avenging hand.

The loss of the Austrian army in the conflict, and during the retreat, is confessed even by the partizans of Imperial tyranny, to have exceeded 1000 killed. On the night that followed, that portion of Flanders and Brabant through which they passed, was subject to every outrage and excess that might be expected from a licentious soldiery, unrestrained by humanity, and maddening with mortification and despair. Vilsingen, a village not far from Alost, expiated, by a general conflagration and an indiscriminate massacre, the zeal which conducted some of its inhabitants to the patriotic standard. The Curé, an inoffensive old man, obnoxious only because he was a minister of religion, took refuge at the altar; but he was dragged from his sanctuary, and the commanding officer of the detachment, animated by the spirit, though not, perhaps, authorized by the instructions of Dalton, ordered him to be led to instant death.

These troops, with several others from Flanders and Hainault, are drawing together to form a Gordon in the centre of Brabant, destined to protect this capital, which will doubtless be the first object of the enterprizes of the patriotic army.

The Duke of Saxe Teschen had, with his consort, avowed their intention of quitting this scene of bloodshed and horror. It is confidently said, that their Royal Highnesses have, within these two days, received letters both from the Count de la