

but liberty. It is for them to calculate what may be consequences of the alarm of nations.

'For two years that French patriots have been persecuted on the frontiers, and that rebels have there found succour, what Ambassador has spoken in your name as he ought? Not one.

'If the French who were driven from the country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes had assembled in arms on the frontiers, if they had been protected by the Princes of Germany, Sire, we appeal to you, what would have been the conduct of Louis the Fourteenth? Would he have suffered such assemblings? Would he have permitted succours given by Princes who, under the name of allies, act like enemies? What he would have done for his authority, let your Majesty do for the safety of the empire, and the maintaining of the Constitution.

'Sire, your interest, your dignity, the insulted greatness of the nation, all dictate a language quite different from that of your Ambassadors. The nation expects from you energetic declarations to the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, the Electors of Treves and Mayence, and the Bishop of Spire.

'Let them be such as that the hordes of the emigrants may be instantly dispersed. Prescribe an early period beyond which no dilatory answer shall be received. Let your declarations be supported by movements of the forces entrusted to you, and let the nation know who are its friends and its enemies. In this splendid measure we shall recognize the Defender of the Constitution.

'You will thus assure the tranquility of the empire, inseparable from your own; and you will hasten those days of national prosperity, in which peace shall restore order and the reign of the laws, in which your happiness shall be united with that of all the French.'

The King answered—

'I will take the Message of the National Assembly into the most serious consideration. You know that I have omitted nothing to secure the public tranquillity at home, to maintain the Constitution, and to make it respected abroad.'

Although the intricate Constitution of the German Empire is favourable to delay, a very little time will shew the effect of this measure, which cannot be denied the praise of dignity and vigour.

On Thursday a letter from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Mayor of Paris, recommending to him, in the name of the King to take proper measures for preventing the tumults which various

persons were endeavouring to excite by spreading false alarms of an invasion—of the King's having left, or intending to leave, Paris, &c. was printed and posted up all over the city. Paris is perfectly quiet.

The dreadful intelligence with which some of the papers are filled, is totally unfounded; for even now that France is threatened with an attack, the loan of 25 millions, which is as much the criterion of our Funds as the Stocks of the 3 per Cent. Consols is of yours, continues to bear the same premium which it has done for the last two months.

The new Minister for the Foreign Department has already announced that the Diplomatic Body is to be reformed; and the difference between the present state of alarm and armament, and actual war, is certainly not great in point of expence.

Avignon, Nov. 7. This day M. Choisy entered this city at the head of about 3000 troops of the line with a train of artillery. The provisional Administrators of the Commonalty and the general officers of the National guard met them at the Royal Gate.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Nov. 24.

East India house, Nov. 23, 1797.

THE following are the particulars of the information communicated by Mr. Parley, and the public are desired to place no confidence whatever in any other account, until something more authentic can be published, and which shall be done when any further accounts are received.

Mr. Parley left Pondicherry the 6th of July, in the Beauty. Captain La Belle arrived in twenty-four days from the Isle of France, and from thence, in two months and eleven days, in the Medusa frigate to Europe. He has brought with him the Madras Couriers, but being packed up with his baggage, they are at present on the road.

From the best of his recollection, it doth not appear that Lord Cornwallis ever received the slightest check from Tippee during his march from Bangalore toward Seringapatam.

That, during his march, Lord Cornwallis had been joined by the Mahratta horse, from 12,000 to 15,000 in number.

That, on Lord Cornwallis's approach to Seringapatam, he prepared for attacking the out-works on the ——— at two o'clock