

Foreign Affairs.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

DECREE OF THE POLISH NATION.
PUBLISHED MAY II.

AS the true basis of a permanent Government consists in the common care of all the citizens, directed towards the general welfare, the damage and loss sustained in consequence of that care, ought equally to be defrayed by all; so that the general happiness of the country shall form the interest of each citizen, and the welfare of each citizen the interest of the whole community. Wishing thus by the general tie of patriotic zeal, for the common and mutual defence of the country, to unite all the inhabitants of the Polish State: We, the KING, with the consent of the States of the Diet, give the most solemn guarantee, that in case of an invasion of our frontiers by foreign troops, the devastation and diminution of the revenue, of the property of each individual, the dispersion of the farmers who are possessed of effects, and the loss sustained by the hostile burning of cities and villages, wherever they are situated, shall be indemnified by a fraternal contribution of the whole nation. For this end, after the cessation of the war, there shall be appointed and named, in the first Diet which shall be held, an extraordinary commission for a just examination and estimate of the damage sustained.— But testifying this regard for good citizens, we wish likewise to mark in the strongest manner, the difference which exists between them, and the degenerate sons of their country, and therefore, for the present, determine, that in case of an approaching war, every native of Poland who shall be convicted of a public crime according to the articles of the law of Comitial Judgments, or of an offence against the law, entitled, Declaration with respect to manifestos, shall not only be punished in his person according to the sentence of the law, but shall have his property confiscated to the public Treasury, and there it shall be preserved till the death of the criminal, to form a compensation for the damage above enumerated.

SCHLESTAT, May 8.

Messrs. Marquessac and Mahuet-Bertainvillier, Captains; Corday and Baisragon, Lieutenants; and Mantelard, Subaltern, all of the 10th regiment of chasseurs now at Schlestat, deserted last night, and have carried the money entrusted to them for the pay of the troops.

MUNICH, May 9.

The Elector of Bavaria has again assured M. d'Assigny, Minister Plenipotentiary of France here, that it was his invariable determination never to deviate from a system of perfect neutrality.

NEUF-BRISACK, May 11.

The body of officers belonging to the 13th regiment of infantry, is almost totally regenerating. Officer-soldiers, who carry their titles on the point of their swords, have replaced those noblemen whose boast was family.

M. Poulet, colonel, and eleven of his adherents, have deserted.

COLMAR, May 12.

A Picket of Austrians, composed of 9 men, without accident, crossed the Rhine a few days since; they belonged to the regiment of Gemmingen.— Several more deserters from that body have joined our regiment of Salm Salm.

The sale of National property proceeds with astonishing success: A lot legally valued at 33,000 livres actually sold this day at upwards of 100,000 livres.

VALENCIENNES, May 18.

The sword was this day taken by Marshals Rochambeau and Luckner to Grenadier Pie, who received it at the hospital, where he lies ill of a fever, a numerous deputation from the whole army assisted at the ceremony. The grenadier having received the sword, held it up in view of those about him, and said—"See what a reward for good behaviour! my

friends; we shall be invincible if we obey the orders of our officers, and adhere to an exact and severe discipline."

Though the officer who commanded the detachment at Bayev did not adhere to his instructions, his firm conduct and courage can but be admired.

To undertake to resist with 80 men the attack of 3000, is an example of intrepidity which must give an high idea of French courage.

VIENNA, May 16.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager of Germany, whose health had been long declining, died yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

By the last letters from Italy we learn, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has, on account of the present war, declared all the ports in his kingdom to be neutral.

PARIS, May 21.

To give an idea of the excesses to which the hotheads are capable of running, who exhibit every day at the Jacobin club, it is only necessary to peruse the journals of that society of the 20th of May. It will there be seen, that M. Manuel, convicted, not of adding a wreath to the civic crown of Mirabeau, but of laying hold of some of the manuscripts of that great man, which belonged only to his heirs, has endeavored to divert the public attention by the most serious denunciations. What he said at the Jacobins on the 17th of May, follows:

"We still want men of the 14th of July.—True we have enemies on the frontiers; but the most dangerous are in the midst of Paris; and perhaps the tribunals wish to effect a counter-revolution, and begin to follow the footsteps of the tribunals of inquisition.

"Is it possible that the woman, who can most injure us by her character, her influence and intrigue, is not isolated during the war. She should withdraw to the Val de Grace: there she would enjoy that protection which is refused to no citizen. It is time to repeat in this society those important truths, which, in the brighter days, formed the spring of their actions."

That is, that this man has been so bold as to propose to separate the Queen from her husband; and this incredible piece of advice was applauded.—*Quousque tandem...*

Extract of a letter from Rome, of the 2d of May.

"At an early hour yesterday morning, St. Peter's church was crowded with a general concourse of all the Frenchmen of distinction now in this city. The occasion was the pompous ceremony of the inauguration of the Abbe Maury, appointed Nuncio extraordinary to the Diet for the election of an Emperor. The Princesses Royal of France were also present at the ceremony; so that a spectator would have fancied himself in the King's chapel at Versailles. His Eminence Monseigneur Zelanda, secretary of state, consecrated the new Archbishop of Thebes. After the ceremony, he received several presents from the French Princesses, and a magnificent ROCHET from Cardinal Zelanda."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

May 19.

This day a Justice of the Peace for the quarter of Henry IV. named Lariviere, was brought before the bar of the Assembly, for breach of the privilege of three members, Messrs. Chabot, Bazyre and Merlin.

The sentiments of the Assembly were much divided on the occasion, and violent and tumultuous debates took place, which ended in absolute disorder.

It appears that Carra, in his paper, had announced a plan for carrying off the King, and had spoken of it as a certainty; he in it invited clubs to meet daily; and endeavored to persuade the citizens to sound the alarm and fly to arms. The Justice, in the line of his duty, issued a capias against Carra, to learn his proofs of this horrid conspiracy. Carra said he had his proofs from Messrs. Chabot, Bazyre and Merlin. It then, he conceived, was his duty to examine these gentlemen; and first made a constitutional application to the Assembly to this effect, who decreed to pass to the order

of the day, declaring that the course of justice should not be stopped.— They had accordingly been brought before the justice by a capias and examined. This was termed a breach of privilege, and the justice finally ordered to be sent to Orleans to stand his trial.

May 20.

This day the decree which sends Justice Lariviere to Orleans, was finally passed.

The committee of inspection from whom the proofs of the existence of an Austrian committee were said to come, were called upon for those proofs, and Mr. Briffot, one of its members, promised them in 3 days.

May 26.

Two letters were received from the minister of war; one gave a list of the names of the officers of Royal Allemmand, Berchini and Saxe, who had deserted; and the other was expressed in the following terms:

"Monsieur Le President, "I this morning received dispatches from M. de la Fayette. I hasten to communicate them to you. The National Assembly will perceive, with pleasure, that the French soldiers have acquitted themselves with courage, notwithstanding what their detractors are pleased continually to say against them.

"I am, &c.
(Signed) "SERVANS."

The letter enclosed a letter from M. de la Fayette, containing an account of the action at Florennes.— M. de la Fayette states the number of the enemy to have been double that of the French; that within two hours after the action, the French were in possession of the field of battle; and concludes—

"I cannot pay too high encomiums to M. de Gouvion, Crillon, Lallemande, Desmottes, De Gaule, Gazotte, Victor de la Tour-Meubourg, Blandeau, Champelloa, De Malcourt, and our other officers, subalterns, and soldiers. For five hours that the action lasted, not one man quitted the ranks; they preserved silence, coolness, and all the courage of the most experienced soldiers.

"I have reinforced the detachment of M. Gouvion.—The enemy have not appeared again.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.

"P. S. We had 24 killed, of whom three are officers; and 93 wounded, of whom five are officers."

May 28.

The sitting of this morning commenced with another account of the action at Florennes, agreeing in all its circumstances, and equally honorable to the soldiers with that given by M. de la Fayette.

LONDON, June 2.

At the Court of St. James's the 1st of June, 1792.

Present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household) with the following address, which was read by Sir John William Rose, the Recorder.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common Council assembled, most humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our grateful thanks for the wisdom and benevolence evinced by your Royal proclamation for suppressing those seditious publications and criminal correspondencies, which may be productive of the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

Your faithful citizens venerate the constitution of this kingdom, as established by the glorious revolution, and improved on subsequent occasions, because it connects the honor of the Sovereign with the liberty and happiness of the subject; and their attachment is increased from the

consideration, that it contains the natural and regular means of advancing those objects with the change of times and improvement of circumstances.

We trust that the rest of your Majesty's subjects, enjoying with us the most abundant national happiness and prosperity under your Majesty's mild and auspicious government, will also with us duly estimate the value of those blessings, and unite in the firmest support of your Majesty's endeavours to continue them, by preserving our excellent constitution from the dangers of speculative and impracticable theory.

Signed by order of Court,
WILLIAM RIX.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, this mark of your attachment to me, and to the government and constitution of the kingdom, as by law established; and my loyal city of London may always be assured of receiving from me every mark of attention and regard.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

The king has been pleased to appoint William Lindsay, Esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of embassy to the Most Christian King.

M. Bulgakow delivered on the 18th May, to the Diet of the Republic of Poland, a declaration against the new constitution by the Empress of Russia; it is very long, and states the reasons why she is forced to oppose herself to this Constitution by the arms which God and nature have put into her hands.

We have also the very wise and vigorous measures taken by the Diet for the defence of their liberties.

Thus war commences also by the despots of Europe against the Polish people, whose Revolution and Liberty have been accomplished not only without bloodshed, but with a most sacred regard to every private right, and even to every ancient prejudice!

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, with 216 members of both Houses of Parliament, brought up the Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons in Parliament assembled, on the late proclamation for preventing seditious writings, which the King, attended on the throne by the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, received graciously.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor had an interview with the king, at St. James's, after presenting the address.

The proclamation tells us, that in case any of the citizens should suspect their neighbours of being seditiously disposed, or of taking measures to excite sedition, they shall give information to one of his Majesty's principle Secretary's of State;—but if we should have good cause for suspecting the Secretaries of State themselves, to whom are we to give the information?

Yesterday a protest against the address on the late Proclamation, this day presented to his Majesty, was entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, by Lord Lauderdale.

The war with France is the cause of much more apprehension in Germany than the Brussels Gazette would give reason to believe.

The following articles contain the most recent advices of the motions of Russia and Prussia.

Brandenburg, May 22. It is certain that the Russian Ambassador at Warsaw has delivered a declaration of notice concerning it.

Westphalia, May 18. All the Prussian troops here are to march on the 4th of June.

Prague, May 16. The marching of the Bohemia grenadiers is countermanded, on account, it is thought, of Polish affairs.

Warsaw, May 19. As the invasion of Russia on this kingdom is no longer doubtful, the greatest preparations are making for our defence, and patriotic gifts are every moment arriving from all parts of the kingdom.