

Foreign Affairs.

WARSAW, July 4.

THE last accounts from the army of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, mention his being now posted near Dubno. In his march from Oltrog, his rear-guard was continually engaged with the enemy, by which the Russians lost 200 men, and our troops about 40.

JULY 13.

We have received accounts here that the Polish army under Prince Joseph Poniatowski, near Polonnoe, has suffered a great loss from the Russians.

On the 7th inst. the Polish army, consisting of 25,000 men, approached the Russians, whose numbers we have no accounts of. Prince Poniatowski was just absent; thus the army was without a head. The Russians no sooner appeared, but the Polish National troops were immediately struck with a panic terror and put to flight.

Two Polish Generals, either thro' inclination or fear, went over to the Russians. A reinforcement of 20,000 men for this army was on the march, and it is much apprehended they will meet with the Russians unprepared.

The loss of our defeated army consists of the whole field equipage, 49 guns, 227 bags of gunpowder, 1475 firelocks, 50,000 cartridges, 24,000 sacks of flour, 5,000 sacks of oats, 25 cart loads of hay, 2800 pieces of cloth, 470 ammunition waggons, and the chest of war; 1737 men were killed, 439 wounded, and 1247 taken prisoners. This affair cost the Russians nothing, since the Polish army made no resistance.

On the 10th July the King and the whole *corps de reserve* that was encamped in the adjacent districts, marched and fixed their camp in the neighbourhood of Prague (in Poland) on the opposite banks of the Vistula.

BRESLAW, July 21.

The report of the defeat of the Polish army commanded by Prince Poniatowski, is not confirmed, and from the accounts which have been received, it seems to be a false one, as they mention nothing neither of the absence of Prince Poniatowski the treason of one or more of the generals, or the total defeat of the army.

GLASGOW, July 28.

The new gaol at Ipswich is divided into four parts; one for debtors, another for convicts, a third for felons, and a fourth for women. They have separate cells, and are provided with a comfortable dress at the expence of the county; each has a bedstead, straw, mattress sheet, blankets, and coverlid. From the structure of the building no gaol distemper can possibly arise, and every prisoner on his entrance is obliged to strip and be bathed before he is apparelled with the cloathing of the house; nor are strangers admitted to see them.

PARIS, August 3.

The authenticity of the Duke of Brunswick's declaration is no longer questioned; but it has not produced the union which all rational men consider as our only means of defence. On the contrary, the two parties are as eager in reviling and calumniating each other, as if they had no common enemy. To their activity, in this respect, may, I presume, be attributed the idea of a letter which the Jacobins affirm to have been written by the king to the duke of Brunswick, inviting him to Paris, and which the Feuillants assert is a forgery by the Jacobins, intended to be produced at some convenient opportunity, to delude the people, and serve as a pretext for seizing the whole executive power into their own hands. It is our good fortune that these plots, if they have any foundation in truth, are too much talked of to succeed.

M. Robertspierre moved the Jacobins that to save their country there should be a new national convention, to be chosen by the primary Assemblies, to exist for one year, neither the Assemblée Constituante, nor the present Assembly, to be eligible to it, and this convention to have the whole power.

Another member proposed, that a Dictaturate of twenty-one should supersede both King and Assembly, chuse ministers, appoint generals, and conduct the war.

Such are the questions that now agitate the public mind; but I see a probability in the present tumult, of order. The Jacobins say, they have no more than 45 or 46 members in the National Assembly, upon whom they can depend. All the rest are either intriguers or touched by moderantism; be it so, we are likely at least to have a confirmed majority on one side, and for the sake of experiment, I care not on which side; for I desire them only to confront their foreign foes and postpone for the term of war at least, all questions merely accessory.

The National Assembly to the National Guards of Paris, and to their brothers in arms, the National Guards of the several Departments of the kingdom, come to Paris in order to repair to the camp at Soissons, or to join the armies on the frontiers.

"CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

The Representatives of the people, whose lively solicitude watches unceasingly over all parts of the kingdom, think it their duty to inform you themselves of the dangers that threaten you. The enemies of the constitution redouble their efforts to destroy your force by dividing it. It is in the name of that liberty which you adore; it is in the name of the law, to which you have sworn to be faithful, that they have the audacity to sow so fatal dissensions among you. Artfully perverting every circumstance, reviving every prejudice, inflaming every mind, they strive, from district to district, from division to division, to lead you on to actual crimes, and make you turn your arms against one another. They want to introduce among you anarchy and civil discord, those terrible precursors of despotism; they wish to deliver you, without defence, to the powers leagued against your liberty, your independence, and your happiness.

Citizen soldiers, mark the precipice over which they wish you to fall. The representatives of the nation have shewn it to you; they have no more fears on your account. Your patriotism, your fidelity, the interest of your country and your own, all assure them, that apprized of the perfidious plots against your safety, no force will be able to vanquish you, because no seduction will be able to disunite you."

PROCLAMATION by the King, for the maintenance of public tranquility.

The King cannot see, without profound indignation, the acts of violence by which the public tranquility for several days past has been disturbed in the Capital, individual liberty outraged, the safety of persons and property endangered. His Majesty would think himself the accomplice of such excesses, if he suffered them in silence to be committed before his eyes, and the blood of Frenchmen to be sprinkled, to use a strong expression, on the walls of his palace, on the gates of the National Assembly. If armed men are capable of forgetting that there exist laws, the guardians and protectors of liberty and lives of citizens, his Majesty will never forget that he is invested with the national power, but to maintain the execution of those laws. He has already directed the minister of Justice to denounce to his commissioner in the criminal tribunal, the crimes perpetrated yesterday. He has today enjoined the department, the municipality, all public officers, civil and military, to employ all the means given them by the constitution, to re-establish order and peace. He invites all the citizens to concord, to respect for the constituted authorities, to zeal for maintaining tranquility; and in case of its being disturbed afresh he enjoins all the friends of their country and of liberty to give force to the law.

At Paris, July 31st, 1792, fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.  
(Undersigned) "CHAMPION."

The general council of the department of Morbihan, have prohibited the circulation (till the national assembly ordered otherwise) of thirteen incendiary newspapers.

M. Luckner's army has marched towards Metz. That of M. La Fayette has marched through Sedan.

This morning the capital was on the point of being a scene of confusion and bloodshed—on account of the populace receiving information that there were a large quantity of arms concealed in the Kings Palace; they had assembled in vast numbers in the Faubourg St. Antoine, &c. but the virtuous PETITION arriving and assuring them to the contrary, they dispersed without any bad consequences.

The present plan of the Jacobins adopted in their cavern on the 25th ult. is as follows:

1. To suspend the King. 2. To form an Executive Council instead of him. 3. To abolish the Civil List forever, and that all the King's expences and those of his family shall be defrayed by the National Treasury. The quantum to be fixed every year by the National Assembly. Those accounts to be published yearly. That this plan be sent, not to the 83 Departments as was at first intended, but to the 44,000 Municipalities of the kingdom.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JULY 24.

M. Montesquiou appeared at the bar. He plainly informed the august Diet, that the King of Sardinia has 70,000 troops ready to march, who receive war pay.

M. Montesquiou said that his army consisted of only 94 battalions for the defence of all the Southern Departments, and that 32 battalions only could be employed in the campaign.

M. Guerin said that he would denounce to all good citizens any man who should maintain that the King ought not to be deposed.—"Then you may denounce me," cried M. Boulanger.

Read a letter from the war minister, containing information that the Austrians are extending their lines at Bavay, with a view to intercept all communications with Maubeuge, that the towns threatened with an attack are fortifying night and day, and that M. Dillon has held a council of war at Valenciennes on the operations most proper to be adopted at this critical moment: that the fire has consumed in that town all the camp implements, and that some men have been arrested on suspicion of being incendiaries.

M. Duhamel declaimed loudly against the treachery of the executive power.—Adjourned.

JULY 25.

On the motion of the military committee it was decreed, that every commander of a fortified place, who shall surrender before a practicable breach is made in it, or without sustaining at least one assault, if there be an interior entrenchment, shall be punished with death.

That fortified places being the property of the whole nation, in no case can the inhabitants or administrative bodies of such places require the commander to surrender, on pain of being treated as rebels and traitors to their country.

The following extraordinary case was referred by one of the criminal tribunals to the Assembly:

"A woman, two months gone with child, had run some melted lead into her husband's ear, who instantly expired. The culprit made the most ample confession, and excused herself by saying, that she loved her husband tenderly, but that she could not resist the inclinations of a woman in her situation.

"We have consulted the Faculty on this point, and they have unanimously declared, that the LONGINGS of a woman with child might be such as to induce her to commit so horrible a deed, without her own volition.

"We request the Assembly to direct us how to proceed upon this subject.

JULY 26.

The Assembly decreed, that a Legion composed entirely of foreigners, should be raised under the name of Legion Blanche Etrangers. It is to consist of 2622 men, of whom 500 are to be mounted on horseback.

M. Gaudet, in the name of the commission of public safety, presented the project of an address to the King, requesting him, "in the name of their common country, and from regard to his own interest, to banish from about his person, all those who are the objects of public mistrust, and the cause

of the present alarming and fatal activity.

M. Brissot then rose, and in a long and eloquent speech, deprecated precipitation, which according to him would produce a civil war.

He observed, that the King ought not to be tried, until all France should be convinced of his perfidy.

He concluded by moving: 1st, That the committee should bring in a report concerning those cases in which a Sovereign might be considered as having abdicated his Royalty: and 2dly, Whether an abdication had now really taken place? He recommended an address to the nation.

Mr. Arena moved that the late ministry be punished, without excepting one individual, as being guilty of having betrayed the nation.

LONDON, July 19.

The Court of Vienna is said to have insisted on the dismissal of Calonne, from the Councils of the French Princes, on account of the general detestation in which he is held in France.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Turin has published, by order of his Court, a pastoral letter, to invite the people to pray for the success of the Piemontese arms against a nation equally the enemy of God and of Kings.

The Ambassador from the United States of America to the British Court arrived on Friday night, with a numerous suite, and has taken up his residence at the Royal Hotel, St. James's.

Two standards belonging to Tipoo Sultan's army, and taken by Lord Cornwallis before the walls of Seringapatam, have been sent home by his Lordship as a present to Lord Pembroke.

The Austrians and Prussians have, it is said, finally determined to form immediate arrangements for advancing to Paris, which they are resolved to capture on or before the 23d of October next.

The Declaration of the Duke of Brunswick is said to be a composition entirely his own, and contrary to the opinion of Prince Hohenlohe, the General of the Imperial troops. The Duke was perhaps afraid that he should not meet with opposition enough in France to afford an opportunity for a full display of his military skill, and proposed a declaration to provoke the whole nation to unite against him.

The subscription towards the succour of the people of Poland is likely to be taken up in a way unprecedented in the history of England. Not merely corporations, public bodies and clubs—but the ladies have distinguished themselves in a cause so noble, and some of our most exalted women emulate the Duchess of Marlborough in the cause of Maria Theresa.

A diabolical attempt has been made to poison the bread making for the Prussian army. The bakers had received for that purpose large sums of money, and as soon as the money was in their pockets they discovered the whole plot. Several Frenchmen were immediately taken up and committed to prison. They passed for emigrants.

The attorney-general has given notice to Jordan the bookseller, publisher of Mr. Paine's Rights of Man, that his pleading GUILTY, will not entitle him to any more favour than he should have received, had he been convicted.

Angling is not confined to the watery element: a gentleman of the black rod, one evening last week, very dexterously contrived to cram a hook with a wire to it, through the key-hole of Mr. Francis's shop, the clothier, in Chester; where he caught about 30 yards of cloth, which he found means to drag through an aperture at the bottom of the door.

The government of this country, in the whole of their conduct with regard to the revolution in France have maintained a system of strict neutrality. They have equally forbore to interfere in their internal government, or take advantage of their distresses. They have likewise taken care not to pledge themselves by any tie to their support, or afford any claim which might render their assistance necessary.—In short they have left the French to legislate for themselves.