

### Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 14.

THIS capital is now, after six days of tumult, in a state of peace. The populace no longer fill the streets and the crowd round the National Assembly is no greater than usual; even the forlorn Thuilleries has almost ceased to be an object of curiosity.

Nothing transpires concerning the conduct of the king and queen in their new habitation, the temple, and indeed there is very little enquiry concerning them. They are lodged in an upper suite of apartments, the height of which as a security against escape, doubtless made a considerable part of their recommendation.

The executive power, in the mean time, begins to acquire somewhat of form and consistency. The National Assembly have decreed, that a National Council shall sit, for the exercise of this power, each member of which shall, in his turn, fill the President's chair; that all proceedings shall be in the name of the nation; and that their seal shall impress only the figure of liberty, with a suitable inscription.

The Assembly determined, that the King's residence should be at the Temple; to which he should be conducted the next day.

AUGUST 15.

The troops took their appointed posts at two o'clock, and the King with his family arrived in perfect safety at the temple, of which a report was instantly made by M. Petion to the Assembly.

At the places where the statues of former Kings had been demolished, the crowd was greatest; and at each of these the populace, remembering how much the glories of these monarchs had impoverished the nation, and what desolation their cruelties had spread among families, expressed their joy upon the altered state of events with shouts, which might otherwise have been spared to a subdued individual.

La Fayette is declared a traitor to his country, and every individual is invited to shoot him, if he cannot be brought alive to the bar of the National Assembly; he has declared himself for the constitutional King, consequently against the Assembly, that have invaded every article of the constitution.—He is at present said to be under the walls of Sedan, with fifteen thousand men, and supported by the whole country, where he is adored.

The schemer Dumourier is appointed in his room.

The globe, which as an emblem of royalty was placed over the principal gate that led to the Thuilleries, has been pulled down; and the busts of Messrs. La Fayette, Bailly and Neckar, which were placed in the hall of the Assembly, have been treated with the same indignity.

AUGUST 18.

The state prisons are filled with prisoners.—The number of those detained in the Abbaye only, on account of the affair of the 10th, amounts to a hundred and thirty-four persons.

The Commons, who are made answerable for the security of the king's person, are taking new precautions to ensure their important charge.—They permit no persons to remain with him but such as are absolutely necessary. They are making a ditch all around the building where he is imprisoned; and besides the exterior guard, the interior is composed of fifty men, who for the twenty-four hours they are on duty, cannot stir out of the wall, and who are maintained at the public charge. Each battalion of the national guard furnishes 25 in rotation.

AUGUST 20.

Yesterday, in consequence of suspicions and discoveries, all the queen's attendants were removed from the temple to the commons-house, from which after undergoing an examination, they were conducted to the hotel de la force.

Forty Savoyards have deserted from the army of the king of Sardinia, and presented themselves with their arms and baggage, to one of the French generals.

M. Gouvion, the excellent patriot and friend to Gen. La Fayette, had three brothers, the eldest was killed at Nancy, in defence of the law; and the second, after having fought with distinction on the plains of America, after having served honorably in the National Assembly, and merited the esteem of all good men, ended his glorious career in the battle of Grifowei. We learn that his surviving brother, who is a Captain of Artillery, is now with M. La Fayette in the capacity of an Aid-de-Camp.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 9.

A letter from M. Jolivet, a member, was read—It set forth, that he had been yesterday at M. Vaublanc's house. He saw several people at the door—To learn what was going forward, he walked up and down the Rue St. Honore. As he passed by the Jacobins, he perceived a prodigious crowd in the yard. He went into the crowd; and learning that the Jacobins were going to relate several recent events, he stepped into the hall. He heard the following question agitated:

“How shall the names of those members of the National Assembly who are sold to the Civil List, and voted for La Fayette, be made known through the kingdom?”

Then M. Monteaux de Montreal, a member of the National Assembly, President of the Jacobin Club, put the question thus:

“Let those who wish to pass to the order of the day, on the motion of posting up the names of the members sold to the Civil List, and who voted for La Fayette, stand up.”

M. Merlin interrupted the Secretary, and declared that M. Jolivet is an infamous liar.

M. Girardin asked and obtained leave to speak. He said, he had been struck near the National Assembly.

M. Merlin asked him on what part of his body. M. Girardin answered with disdain—behind to be sure, where vile assassins strike; but he declared he had not been touched by any citizen of Paris.

M. Vaublanc, M. La Fayette's friend and advocate, ran to the tribune—My house, said he, was besieged; the villains not finding me at home, asked for my wife and my children; their heads, said they, would sit well on a pike until mine was placed on one—my family escaped by means of a ladder; but I shall never perjure myself, I shall vote as I think.—I voted for La Fayette yesterday; to-day I will vote for his King and mine.—Let us leave this wicked town, where liberty is no more. No doubt, continued he, there are few in this House of M. Kerfaint's disposition, few who think that the matter before us is not sufficiently important. He concluded with moving, that the Attorney General should be summoned to the bar to declare what measures he had adopted to maintain good order.—He added with moving, that the confederates should slay no longer in the capital.

M. Lagrevole wished the Mayor of Paris to be sent for also, that he might declare whether or not he could answer for the safety of the National Assembly.

M. Choudieux was convinced, that since the National Assembly had absolved the factious soldier, they were no longer capable of governing the state.

The Assembly decreed, that the Mayor of Paris, and the Attorney General of the Department, should come to the bar.

The Attorney-General came to the bar.—He declared, that the General Council were informed, that several members of the Assembly had been insulted and struck;—that at midnight (Thursday) the alarm-bell was to be rung to assemble all the citizens, in order to invest the Palace of the Thuilleries.

AUGUST 15.

M. Merlin.—“I announce to the Assembly, that, perhaps, at this moment, the trenches are open before Thionville. The Prussians and Austrians are masters of the post of Rodemack. My father informs me, that all his fellow citizens will lose their lives on the ramparts rather than give up the town—[applauses.]—

AUGUST 17.

The citizens came up with an address, complaining of the slow proceedings of the Tribunals in judging the Prisoners of State. They said that if the Swiss officers in particular were not speedily brought to trial, there would be a new insurrection; that the tocsin was ready to be rung. But the object of this petition had been obviated by a decree, which the Assembly had just made for the formation of a new jury, taken from the Electoral Corps; and it was published soon after in all quarters of Paris.

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A letter from Mareschal Luckner was read; it contained nothing relative to the events of the 10th. The Marshal announces, that the towns of the frontier, are on the point of being besieged, and that the loss is so great on the assignats, that he desires the soldiers pay may either be

The Committee of safety have more than 400 letters in their possession, which prove that the plan and time of this attack were known in Paris, and that Paris is the focus of the conspiracy of Coblenz. I request, therefore, that the wives and children of the Emigrants, as well as the family of Louis XVI. be detained as hostages.—Decreed.—[Applauses.]

A list was ordered to be printed of all the members who were present on the tenth, and of the hour at which they severally took the oaths, together with the motives assigned by those who were absent, and sent the same in writing.

M. Bazire read some papers found in an escrutoire of the King's, which contain a statement of the expences of the King of France's household at Coblenz.

One of them is a letter from M. de Poix, who remits to the King an account of the payments made to his four companies of Gardes-du-Corps, since the 1st of July, 1791. M. de Poix remarks with what alacrity he has executed his Majesty's wishes on an object so interesting to his heart.

Another letter is dated Coblenz, 7th Oct. 1791, without signature, the anonymous writer gives an account of the military chest, and of the sums he has received for the four companies. The Assembly ordered the papers to be printed, and sent into the eighty-three departments.

The author of a third letter, dated 31st January, 1792, seems to have in view the reinstatement of the Parliaments and the restoration of the orders.

The reporter of the Extraordinary Commission informed the Assembly that the King's Civil List, had been consumed in keeping in pay a vast number of writers, the names and objects of whose writings he gave a list of. While this was reading, the Assembly interrupted him by pronouncing the following decree in a transport of rage!—The Assembly decrees, that the fathers, the mothers, the wives, and children of Emigrants shall be put in a state of arrest, and be kept as hostages for the ills which the Emigrants will produce in France.

Soon after, a decree of accusation passed against Messrs. Barnave, Alexander Lameth, and Messrs. Dupont, Duterre, Bertrand, Duportail, and M. Montmorin.

AUGUST 16.

M. Merlin announced, that the Prussians had been driven from the town of Sierck by Marshal Luckner: That the enemy while in possession of the town, had committed great excesses; that they had been committed by an emigrant who marked out certain victims, and the houses to be burnt and pillaged; but that this man had been taken, and is now in the prison of Thionville.

M. Merlin requested that a severe law might be passed against the infernal Emigrants, who pointed out to the enemy those citizens on whom they wished them to exercise their vengeance, and those traitors to their country whom they ought to spare.

The Assembly said, that laws existed for punishing that traitor, but charged the Committee of Legislation to propose more severe ones for such as might in future commit the like crimes.

M. Montmorin's papers were seized and he himself ordered to be arrested, but he had quitted Paris with his wife and children some days before.

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in money, or if continued in assignats, that it may be increased.

A letter from a Volunteer in the army of La Fayette, informed the Assembly, that the greatest pains were taken in that army to give an odious turn to the proceedings of the 10th, and to heat the soldiers minds against the Assembly.

But a letter from General Dumourier was more agreeable. He protests in it that he will always remain faithful to the sovereignty of the people. This letter is ordered to be printed, and sent to the departments.

M. Veiginaud read a letter from Valenciennes, which accompanied one from Sedan, which gave the alarming intelligence that the ASSEMBLY'S COMMISSIONERS were ARRESTED in that City. A Courier arrived at the end of the sitting, which confirmed this intelligence.

AUGUST 18.

A letter was read from the home minister, announcing that the arrest of the Commissioners from the Assembly at Sedan having evidently shown the influence of the generals, the provisional executive council, had recalled M. la Fayette, and given the command he held to Dumourier.

An address was read from the commonalty at Rheims, stating that the three commissioners had been arrested at Sedan, and that the life of M. Kerfaint had been in danger. The city and garrison having taken the oath of fidelity to the king, a proposition was made to march to Paris; the volunteers alone objected to it. The Mayor declared he would lose his life in defence of the constitutional authority of the king.

M. Merlin informed the Assembly that he had received a letter from Sedan, announcing that the troops had taken the oath to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the king; and that the city of Sedan is in an open state of counter-revolution. The assembly decreed, that the mayor and council general of Sedan should be arrested, and that the lives of the citizens should be answerable for the safety of the three commissioners whom they had arrested. Several charges were brought against M. Deitrich, mayor of Strasbourg, who was ordered to be brought before the assembly.

An address was read from the department of the upper Rhine to their fellow-citizens, exhorting them to remain faithful to the constitution, the king, and the assembly.

M. Francois gave an account of the funeral ceremony in honor of the slain federates of Marseilles.

A seal has been placed on the papers of M. Roderer, procureur syndic of the department. He is accused of being a friend to the king, and of favoring his views.

LONDON, August 13.

Through the thick mist of party, it needs “a Dragon Watch with unenchanted eye” to discern any thing truly. They who reprobate the present disorders in France, are filled the enemies of Freedom. They who defend them, the enemies of all governments. Alas! confusion of ideas is alone to blame in this apparent diversity; and without mutual concession, the fair front of Political truth can never be discovered. Efficient government, equally admitted by all parties in the fact to be necessary, is by all, at present, denied there to exist.

The present reign of the Jacobins, and the delusion of the common people of France, is not unprecedented in their history. The fair provinces of that kingdom in the time of their Fifth Charles, were devastated by an infamous rabble, styled a Jacquerie (somewhat near Jacobin) whose first principle was a hatred of Nobles, and whose object was the extermination of the superior orders. Then, however, a body of ever-illustrious knights issued from the castle of Meaux, and discomfited this host of destroyers.—The days of Chivalry, however, are no more.

Every feeling of humanity revolts from the idea of the provinces of France pouring out their Myriads to the very gates of Paris, and aiding the destructive altercations of party within. So in the enfeebled state of the once glorious Rome, when inter-