

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 13.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
PERMANENT SITTING.
President—M. Merlin.

THE Assembly issued articles of impeachment against M. D'A-bancourt, Secretary at War, for not having, agreeably to a decree, sent the Swiss Guards from the capital. The deliberations were interrupted several hours—many of the members left the hall, in order to take a little rest.

AUGUST 11.

The House resumed the debates.

On M. Breard's motion, the Assembly decreed, that the new municipality should inform the legislative body, of the state of the capital, every hour. The municipal officers were authorized to adopt what measures they might think most expedient for restoring peace and good order.

A national guard came to the bar: he declared, it was urged to send troops to the Thuilleries, in order to put a stop to the depredations committed in every apartment of the Palace. He added, that several persons had been taken in the act of pillaging, and the people had punished them with death!

Another petitioner shewed the necessity of carrying away the dead bodies scattered over the Palace-garden.

A moment after, a commissary informed the House that there were several carts at the Palace-gate to carry away the dead.

The rector of Nanterre, a municipal officer of that district, announced, that several Swiss had been taken into custody, they were disguised.—They said, they were day laborers, but their foreign dialect betrayed them. A crowd soon gathered round the guard room; their heads were called for: the municipal officers, he added, were exerting their best endeavors to appease the people's rage; but that their efforts were directed in vain.

Several citizens came to the bar and laid down a great number of valuable articles saved from the wreck of the Palace.

The speaker bestowed just applause on their honesty, without being at all surprized at it.

The commissaries of the commons of Paris were invited to the bar;—they gave the following account of the state of the capital: The ferment is less violent, though still terrible;—The members of the commons have superseded all the justices of the peace in the different sections: the general assembly of the sections are now invested with that authority. No body can go out of Paris.—The commander in chief of the national guards and the commissaries have taken the proper steps to imprison the Swiss, who are now confined in the different guard rooms.

A national guard came to the bar, followed by a great number of citizens: he declared, that the Swiss soldiers who were in the guard room of the Feuillants were not guilty; he said, that they had not, nor would not fire on the people, and that they had discharged their muskets in the air, as a proof of their good and friendly intentions: the petitioner added, that 3000 persons had been witnesses to what he advanced.

The people in the galleries did not think the Swiss innocent; they exclaimed, "Cela est faux!"

The petitioner answered, that several members of the assembly, could and would vouch for the veracity of his assertions.

The assembly commended the generosity of the volunteer, who refused the subject.—He said, he would go and endeavor to calm the people, by proving the innocence of the few Swiss then in confinement. He asked the people in the galleries to accompany him; a vast number complied. A few minutes after they returned, and brought about 20 Swiss to the bar. The spokesman protested they were innocent; and that they had nothing more at heart, than to bind themselves, in the most solemn manner, to the brave *fans culottes*—(Those were the expressions, which were much applauded.)

The Swiss promised they would at all times behave like worthy citizens.

M. Chabot knew that all the Swiss were not guilty. He moved that they should be committed to the Abbaye prison, until judgment were passed on them. M. Chabot thought it necessary to inform the assembly, that those Swiss had impeached the conduct of their staff officers.

The legislative body decreed, that they should be committed to prison, and that some members of the assembly should accompany them.

The Swiss were leaving the hall when M. Santerre, the commander in chief of the National Guards appeared at the bar. He gave the assembly notice of his promotion; and communicated the measures he had adopted for insuring the public tranquillity. He said, he had summoned the citizens to their respective guard rooms; that he had established several patrols through the town. M. Santerre's generous conduct received merited applause.

A great noise was heard about the Assembly-Hall.

M. Duhem thought it would be necessary to detain the Swiss a little longer.

The motion was seconded by M. Mailli. He was of opinion that the people would not suffer them to pass unmolested.

The assembly decreed that the Swiss should remain in the hall.

M. La Croix moved, that a court-martial should be appointed in the course of the day to judge the Swiss officers and soldiers.—Decreed unanimously.

M. Claviere, called back to administration, took the oath of office; he promised to cause the laws of equality and liberty to be executed to the best of his abilities; and to expire, if necessary, at his post, rather than be a perjured villain.

M. Rolaud, Secretary for the Home Department, took the same oath. M. Page, the Naval-Secretary echoed the same sentiments of patriotism.

M. Danton, keeper of the seals, contracted the same engagement; and seeing the Swiss under the safeguard of the National Assembly, and in the temple of the law, he promised to protect them from danger, until a court-martial should condemn or acquit them.

The President gave notice to the assembly, that the people thought the Swiss were all guilty, and that they feared the legislative body would declare them innocent.

The national assembly appointed commissioners to harrangue the people; and read the decree in virtue of which, the Swiss were to be judged immediately.

The section of *Quatre Nation* deputed a commissary, to inform the house that a Swiss porter had been murdered in Rue Tarranne.

The assembly decreed, that the municipality of Paris should get on horse-back, and proclaim all the recent decrees of the national assembly.

TOURNAY, August 15.

This morning the enemy, with about 600 infantry and 400 cavalry, advanced towards the castle of Merlin, where one of our advanced posts, commanded by Lieut. Zabolky, was stationed. The Lieutenant with the small number of Chasseurs under his order, was, after a most gallant resistance, forced to retreat. Towards day-break, the surrounding pickets gathered together, with a view to charge the enemy, whom they obliged to evacuate Merlin.

In their retreat we killed two of their officers, 32 men, and 27 made prisoners. Among the latter there was a rebel captain of the party of Bethune Charost, and a private belonging to the same legion, who were immediately shot.

Not a single man of ours was either killed or missed.

Whilst the French general Dumonier attempted this attack upon Tournay, he detached another column of 150 men, to attack the post of Bittermout, in the Forest of Rœux.

In this attack the French were equally unsuccessful, ten of their men were taken prisoners, and we only lost one chasseur, who had advanced too far against the enemy, and was made prisoner.

On the right of our army, the French General had likewise ordered 250 men to advance. They approached Little Tournay with a view to plunder and set fire to it, but were repulsed by our Tyrolean chassours. In their precipitate retreat, they fired twice on our troops, but Captain Baron Celli, pursued them so closely as to kill three of their men on the cause-way of Waterloo.

SPIRE, August 11.

The Austrians began to bombard Landau on the 8th inst. about four o'clock in the morning.

The Marquis Bouille has joined the Imperial army.

M. ANHEIM, August 4.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a detachment of Austrian horse attacked the French cavalry near Effingen, and drove them back with great loss, under the cannon of Landau.

The skirmishes between the two armies are frequent, and from the superior discipline of the Imperial and Prussian troops, victory generally crowns their arms.

Prussian Head Quarters at Contz, in the environs of Treves, Aug. 6.

Yesterday, the 5th inst. the army entered the camp. The van-guard, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe, has encamped between Gravenmach and Tavern.

The king's quarters are in the Monastery of the Carthusians, and those of the Duke of Brunswick at Contz. Hostilities are immediately to be commenced, but at present both parties are nearly inactive.

The French patriots at Landau have sent an address to all the Jacobin clubs in France, in which they declare their resolution to perish in the ruins of the fortress rather than to surrender.

The garrison consists now of ten thousand men.

LONDON, August 28.

All the custom-house cutters at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general impress of seamen.

Whether these steps indicate an intention in our court to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and sound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

It is confessed in Paris that the advanced guard of the main army at Fontoy has sustained an attack by the Austrians, in which 400 men fell on the side of the French, though the enemy was repulsed.

The Duke of Brunswick was at Luxembourg for a few hours on the 14th of this month. On the 15th came the King of Prussia on horse back, whom the governor received at the entrance of the town, and accompanied with great form to all the remarkable parts of the fortress. After taking some refreshment, he returned on the same day to the camp at Montfort.

Extract of a letter brought by the Dutch mail yesterday.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 12 officers of rank, who were making the best of their way to Holland, were stopped near Liege, and taken prisoners by the Liegeois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to understand that he must submit to the right of arms, and he was made prisoner with all his followers."

FRANCE.

Translation of a note transmitted from the British court to the provisional Council.

"In the absence of Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas declares that his Britannic Majesty is afflicted with the deepest grief for the events which have lately taken place at Paris, both on account of the interest which he takes in every thing, which concerns their most Christian Majesties, and of his desire to see the kingdom of France tranquil and happy. As it appears that the exercise of the executive power has been withdrawn from the hands of the king, his Britannic Majesty is of opinion that his

ambassador has no occasion for remaining any longer at Paris, this step being proper to manifest his intention of remaining neutral as to what concerns the internal government of France. He is commissioned to express his Britannic Majesty's solicitude and anxiety for the fate of their most Christian Majesties. He expects that their persons will be protected from every kind of violence; the commission of which would excite universal indignation throughout Europe."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette, to the Municipality of Sedan, dated August 13.

"Commissioners of the National Assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the king's suspension, the national assembly had been violated; and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs or the instruments of the faction, that has thus enslaved the national assembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the national assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who equally on my sole and personal responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures; and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army volunteers, and troops of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, Colonel of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this mission, nor the administrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arresting the commissioners, are subject to any responsibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my oaths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the constitution, which the sovereign will of the nation has decreed,—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the measures that may give undeniable proofs of resistance of oppression, the first duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette to the municipal officers at Sedan dated Bouillon, August 19.

Gentlemen,

"If the last drop of my blood could serve the community of Sedan, it has a right to the sacrifice, and this would cost me less than that which I now make, but at the moment when I foresee, by reasons that will not escape you, that my presence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to spare the city of Sedan the misfortunes of which I should be the cause, and I think the best means of serving it is by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proscribed, who will never bow to any despotism, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able at present to be useful to his country, feels consolation only in the vows he puts up, that the sacred cause of liberty and equality, whose holy name is profaned, if that be possible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at least be held long in subjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, August 23.

"You will find by a letter from M. Servan, that in the night between the 19th and 20th, M. la Fayette went over to the enemy. The manner is differently related. It is said that he was made prisoner while reconnoitring—by others, that he is gone to