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[No. 17.]

PARIS, AUGUST 26.

Several citizens went to the bar of the National Assembly, and demanded to be formed into a legislative body, in honor of Gen. la Fayette's head, and to be placed before the Assembly.

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possibly these letters might be directed. On searching him several doses of opium were found in his pockets; but so perfect was his address, that it is thought they will not find ground for accusation in his conduct.

The suspension of M. Luckner and M. Dillon, has followed the flight of M. la Fayette. The Marschal has of late begun to show his power somewhat independent of the legislative body, and M. Dillon's first letter, after the 10th inst. certainly indicated an intention to support the King against the National Assembly, if any struggle could be maintained between them. M. Kellerman has the command of M. Luckner's army, and M. Dumourier the command of M. la Fayette's.

The three Commissioners lately imprisoned at Sedan, are now released.

August 25.—The common council of this capital, during M. Bailly's Mayoralty, had ordered a medal to be struck in honor of Gen. la Fayette—M. Duverrier, a distinguished young artist, was commissioned to execute it. But unwilling to perpetuate the blessed name of the fugitive General, he yesterday laid before the council his unfinished work.—The common council declared that the effigy of the hero of both hemispheres should be solemnly dashed to the ground on St. Louis's day (the titular St. of France) 15th August, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Place de Greve; and that the ceremony should be performed by the executioner, Alexis Taillet.

St. Genevieve, the patroness of Paris, has been lifted from her niche—She is now in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, where in all probability she is condemned to work no more miracles; the old devotees pretend that she has not had a dry eye since she has been put into a Constitutional church—she will admit of no consolation.

The former lately Palace of the Thuilleries is nearly a wreck—there is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many tyrants may no longer offend a free people, and put them in mind of the shackles which galled them for so many centuries.

The beheading machine is permanent in the Carroussel waits for several culprits concerned in the insidious business of the 17th.

Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock M. la Porte, late keeper of the Privy Purse, condemned by the Special Tribunal to be beheaded on the square of the Carroussel, underwent his sentence in presence of an immense crowd of spectators.

The Jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the Cash List, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to deride the exertions of all the friends of liberty.

M. la Porte went to the block with a fortitude and resignation worthy of a better and more just cause.—He, however, declared his innocence to the last; but the proofs produced in court, are irrefragable testimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. la Porte was turned of fifty. He was dressed in a rich suit of silk clothes, and appeared as much unconcerned as if he was going to the levee of his late master.

MARSHAL LUCKNER

Proved himself unworthy of the confidence placed in him by a free and generous nation; his very veritable conduct for some time past appeared more than suspicious; and the patriots who blazoned forth his pretended virtues, have now to blush for their extreme credulity.—We have seen him alternately lavish his honor and commendations on la Fayette; submit to the will of the King; and afterwards complain of the persons who were about him; he was the grand and sole cause of the diffidence that prevailed in his army. After having written to the legislative body, and professed he was the sincere friend of French liberty; he spoke to his army, in quite different terms—he put upon his back rods through the ranks lamenting the misfortune of Louis XVI. and wishing for his restoration; even added, that the burse he then rode was a present made to him by the good King.

It was hard to think, indeed, that a man, who had had a command in the Imperial army, and who had very considerable landed property in Germany, would fight against the Emperor.—For which reason he always proved himself a time server. He was a Democrat or a Royalist, according to the time and the influence.—It was evident, from the boldness and liberality of his principles, that he had no less than a thousand men in his army; that he obeyed the impulse of the moment; and in short, that he was infinitely more capable of being a living camp of Halberstadt, than of being the operations of an army of free Frenchmen.

ARMY.

Monday, August 21.

Head of a detachment of 1000 men, and a party of Imperialists, posted at the head of a party of Imperialists, though it rained, that above one hundred soldiers lost their lives in the heavy roads; the detachment marched for three hours, and appeared in the presence of the enemy at break of day.—Were it not for the perpetual ardour of 30 dragoons, that were posted to cut off the enemy's retreat, the French infantry would have been surrounded and taken. The Imperial Hussars owed their lives to the swiftness of their horses. The Colonel

fearing that his wet and weary troops should catch cold standing still, returned to camp by the right bank of the river Sambre, after having destroyed a great part of the bridge.

M E N T Z, AUGUST 10.

An incident lately took place on the frontiers which cannot fail to fet French bravery in a striking point of view. A peasant having been taken prisoner by a party of Uhlans, was conducted to their Colonel, who, as soon as he came into his presence, demanded what was his opinion of the war, and whether he thought favourable of the French. The rustic looking at him with a stern countenance, asked, in his turn, if he might be allowed to speak his mind with freedom.—Yes, (replied the Colonel) say whatever you have a mind—I wish to know then (said the countryman) whether you intend to march to Paris. Certainly, (answered the Colonel) but all in good time friend.—If you attempt it, (said the other) your masters must raise 200,000 fresh recruits every month, and even then they will have to support a twenty years war, upon the strength of a treasury that is already well nigh exhausted—besides, they will have seven mountains to march over, each of which is the next thing to inaccessible. The Colonel, with some surprise, asked what mountains they could be. Mountains! (said the fellow) why, they are mountains that will be raised of the carcasses of three millions of patriotic Frenchmen, who have sworn to prefer death to slavery! The officer, in an agony of rage, drew his sword, and menaced to cut off the countryman's head. He then cried out—You promised to hear me patiently; I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth—Strike, then, and welcome!—These words, displayed an unexpected dignity of soul, entirely disarmed the Colonel of all further resentment; who immediately wrote him a discharge, and sent him home to his friends and family.

COBLENTZ, AUGUST 10.

Filled with spirit, and military animation, the combined armies have entered France.—Before their valour every thing must fly or submit.—Honour calls them to the field—and they are accompanied by the prayers and wishes of every friend to order and religion—who most earnestly wish the entire overthrow, if not extermination, of a set of men, whom no law, human or divine, can controul—who add to treason the basest cruelties; and to a contempt of religion, the most unmanly outrage against an order of men whose principles direct submission to injuries.—A race of men, who disgrace humanity—and whom, for the honour of human nature, it is to be wished were utterly exterminated from the earth.

L O N D O N, AUGUST 21.

THE DIE IS CAST.

The humane and patriotic King of Poland, abandoned by all the Courts of Europe, and shrinking from the only danger that could touch his heart, the effusion of unfruitful innocent blood, has painfully yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and that Constitution is delivered up which has been, for more than a twelvemonth, the admiration of Europe. "If," (said the King, to the extraordinary Council which he called together) the yielding up of my life—if the sacrifice of all our lives, could have given even the prospect of liberty to our land, I speak for myself—I engage for you all that hear me—we would cheerfully, promptly, and with unanimous patriotism, have devoted ourselves to the same. But the sacrifice would be unavailing. Europe is either hostile or neutral; either bound to an implicit acquiescence in the overbearing mandate of our oppressors, or being for the moment out of the reach, or out of the direction, of the attack, resting in a state of inglorious indifference, or of self-satisfied security."

Let it be recollected, that this resolution, so afflicting to the humane heart; took place in Warsaw on the 23d ult. and that no possible intelligence could then have reached Stanislous, that the sympathetic affections of Englishmen were stirring in his favour.—For many days preceding this period, indeed, the indignation of the public mind was aroused: All party-feelings were stifled by the common emotion, but Parliament being in vacation, the general spirit was seen only in evanescent sparks, and had not burst into a steady and confirmed blaze. The caution of property, the interest of faction, nay the jealousies of sects, retarded a measure, for which all the nation was ripe, and it was not until the 25th of July (two days after the question had been really abandoned in Poland) that a select meeting of gentlemen at the London Tavern, gave direction and tone to the sentiments of the community at large, by calling a general meeting. As soon as that shape was given, it grew into fire and vigour. The first magistrate of the first city in the world, together with his sheriffs (gentlemen distinguished by their talents and their virtues) at the head of a most respectable committee of members of Parliament, bankers and merchants, complied with the nomination of a public meeting, and took upon them the task of promoting a declaration of public feeling, by the unequivocal test of a public subscription. The mansion-house of the Lord Mayor was thrown open to a measure worthy of a free people; and already it had taken consistency, and was beginning to make progress.—Already all the great towns of the kingdom had signified their spirited concurrence in the measure of the capital.—Already meet-