

*The Duke of Brunswick's army*

Had made but very little progress in their operations against France. About the 20th of August they are said to have been advancing towards Thionville, as was supposed, in order to besiege it. Another column reinforced by 12,000 French emigrants, were at the same time marching towards Saar-Louis.

*National Assembly, Aug. 23.*

The Secretary at war notified the dismissal of Marshal Luckner and General Dillon.—Neither was well disposed to fight for the new system.—Marshal Luckner had uttered several expressions injurious to the National Assembly; and in a letter written to Government, he made use of the following phrases:

"I cannot divine the motives that actuate the Assembly with respect to La Fayette. He swore to be faithful to the Nation, to the Law, and to the King.—I took the same oath in the face of France, and will observe it."

Marshal Luckner suffered a body of grenadiers to coalesce, and to write to him, that they would be faithful to the King, their supreme chief.

General Kellerman took the command of the army.—General Biron was appointed second in command.

*State of Europe with respect to France.*

The Secretary for foreign affairs rose and gave the following state of Europe with respect to France.

*Sweden.* That kingdom had already testified pacific intentions.—Government refused to enter into the league against France. Several Swedish officers wished to be employed in the French service. The Regency made proposals for a commercial intercourse.

*Russia.* That empire never concealed its hostile views; but it could only threaten France for a long time to come.

*The Southern Courts* were in the same case.

*The German Empire* was combined against France.

*Holland.* That republic promised the most perfect neutrality.—The Dutch Ambassador remained at Paris.

*Great Britain.* That empire professed exact neutrality. The British Ambassador had orders from his court to quit France; but nothing hostile was intimated in the mandate. The English government observed to him, that as the exercise of the executive power had been taken out of the King's hands, his credentials were no longer valid or of any effect; and that it was his duty to withdraw without loss of time.—His British Majesty continued perfectly neuter, but did not think he would invade that neutrality, by demanding that the lives of Louis XVI. and his family should be protected.—He *expected* that no violence would be offered to their persons, as that would awaken the indignation of all Europe. Authorised by the executive power *ad interim*, the Secretary for foreign affairs had written to the English Ambassador, and testified how much the French desired to continue in amity with a great people, who were the first to acknowledge the sovereignty of nations.

The Assembly applauded the Secretary's notification.

LONDON;