

The Duke of Brunfwick will be Commander in Chief of both armies, and direct all their operations.

General Brown having resigned, General Clairfait will command the Austrians in Flanders, and Prince Hohenloe, those on the Rhine. The Duke of Brunfwick's quarters will be with the Prussian army.

The Swifs have agreed to remain neuter.—Spain does not seem willing to act.

The King of Sardinia will probably take an active part against France.

Monf. Rochambeau having repeated his desire to resign, it has been accepted, and Marshall Luckner is now fixed in the command. Messrs. Dillon and de Beauharnois, both General officers and Members of the National Assembly, have followed M. Rochambeau, and resigned. The Duc de Biron is appointed to the command of Monf. Luckner's army.

The French army is assembled in great force about Mons, with a view to make a grand attack.

M. de Calonne, on the part of the French Princes, has prepared a Manifesto, containing a plan for the future Government of France, which is to be read at the head of the Emigrant army, when it enters France.

On the 23d of May there was an engagement between a party of French troops consisting of about 4000 men, commanded by Marechal Gouvion, and a body of Austrians under General Count Starray, near Florenne.

By the account of this engagement transmitted to the Minister at war, by M. La Fayette, dated "at Emptienne near Florenne the 24th of May in the 4th year of Liberty," it is stated that the troops under Genl. Starray were double in number to those commanded by Marl. Gouvion; that notwithstanding, Gouvion disputed the field with the enemy in an obstinate fight which lasted five hours, and at last maintained his post, obliging the enemy to retreat. M. La Fayette adds, "I have the more pleasure, Sir, to transmit you this account, by adding, that for five hours not a single man quitted his place in the ranks; and that the troops observed a profound silence, with all the *sang froid*, and courage of old soldiers."

The Austrian account of the above engagement is different from that of La Fayette. They also claim to themselves the victory, and add that their loss during the action was only eight killed and twenty wounded, whilst the loss of the French was nearly two hundred.—Every one will believe which account he likes best.

*Accusation and Dissolution of the French King's Guards: From London papers of the 5th of June.*

On Monday night last, after a Member had stated to the National Assembly the events of a tumult at Neuille, near Paris, in which twelve or fifteen of the Swifs Guards mounted the White Cockade, and insulted several citizens, but were at length secured by the Magistrates and the National Guard, M. Carnot moved, and it was decreed,

"That the Assembly do immediately commence a permanent sitting; that the Guards shall be every where doubled; and that the Mayor of Paris shall give an account, every morning, of the state of the capital."

This decree, however, was not passed in consequence of the slight tumult above-mentioned, but rather, upon an offer made by M. Chabot to prove, by the reading of an 182 pieces, the existence of a plot to carry off the King