

al Assembly to sit in. I shall give the necessary orders to prepare it. I shall facilitate and expedite the measures which mutual confidence may require.

LOUIS.

This letter occasioned some debate, and some members argued against their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they should remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the King.

Several of the representatives imagining that the National Assembly is on the eve of being deprived of its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifest opinions contrary to those of the multitude, have demanded passports.

Several Members complained of the insults offered to themselves and other representatives by the populace; among other things it was observed, that they wanted to assassinate M. Tirieu, one of the deputies who accompanied the King to Paris. One gentleman asserted, that his own house would have been plundered, had it not been for the National militia.—The subject was adjourned.

M. de Mirabeau complained to the Assembly of some expressions used by M. de St. Priest, Minister for Paris, on Monday last, which he said might have been attended with fatal consequences.

M. Mirabeau asserted, that when 4 or 5000 women arrived at Versailles from Paris on purpose for bread, they addressed themselves to M. de St. Priest; who replied in the following words: "Ladies, when you had but one King you never wanted bread—at present you have 1200—go and ask them for some."

This affair which excited the most lively sensations in the Assembly, was ordered immediately to be reported to the Committee of Inquiry.

L O N D O N.
MIRABEAU.

M. de Mirabeau, whose name is frequently heard in the debates of the French Parliament, was first brought into public notice during the administration of M. de Calonne, who employed him in an inferior capacity as an agent to scrutinize into the conduct of the Prussian Cabinet, at the moment when the late Monarch was on the eve of dissolution, which threatened to produce a Revolution in the Germanic system.

His letters to the French Minister, during his residence at Berlin, betrayed strong marks of ability and talents for intrigue; and the best proof of their importance is, that having been since published, under the title of, "The secret History of the Court of Berlin," the King of Prussia had sufficient influence at the court of Versailles to get the book condemned by the laws of France, and it was afterwards burnt by the common hangman. To give it greater celebrity, the condemnation of it was preceded by a funeral oration from the King's Advocate General.

Norwithstanding M. de Mirabeau's acknowledged talents in the line in which he was employed, it is certain from his own letters that the court of France did not think proper to trust him with any of the secrets of the cabinet, for the want of which information he was always in the dark, and unable to proceed perhaps to the extent of his abilities. At the expiration of a year, M. de Mirabeau was recalled.

M. de Mirabeau has been compared by his own countrymen, to Cataline, and probably with great justice. His superior and uncommon talents are considered as a misfortune, rather than as a service to his country—and while they strike the mind with admiration, they are never heard without fear and distrust. Tho' of noble extraction, his abilities have neither been able to procure him a character nor fortune; for being a man of the most degenerate and base principles, he is shunned rather than courted by his fellow citizens; and hence it is that his fine arguments in the debates of the national assembly make little or no impression, and he is obliged to write a journal of the proceedings of that Assembly as a means of livelihood.

Latest accounts of the Disturbances at Versailles.

THE King's government may now be supposed to be at an end. In fact, he is the prisoner, not of the nation, but of the people of Paris; and perhaps foreign Princes might, without any violation of the laws of nations, or the rights of Sovereigns, refuse to recognize any longer his Ambassadors, as the representatives of a Sovereign and independent Prince; for no two characters belong less to any man, than sovereignty and independence do to Louis XVI. at this moment. Nay, this unfortunate Prince, whose fault lies not in his heart, holds not merely his crown, but his very life, at the will of a multitude whose importance depends upon commotions, and who, under a settled government, however free, must sink into the situation of hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

The situation of the King is truly deplorable, when he was at Versailles he did not think his life secure, though he was surrounded by the corps of life guards, the 100 Swifs, and the regiment of dragoons called Les trois Eveches, from the three bishoprics of Toul, Metz and Verdun, in Lorraine, where it was raised.

It was resolved, therefore, by the Council, in consequence of his Majesty's wish, that another regiment should be ordered to Versailles, to do duty about the King.

In the selection of the regiment which was to be added to the King's guard, the Ministers considered principally which was eminently distinguished for an attachment to his Majesty's person.

The Regiment du Roi, or the King's own regiment, would therefore have been singled out on this very account; but it consisted of four battalions, and it was feared that the approach of so very numerous a corps, would have given umbrage to the people.

The well known attachment of the Marquis de Luffignan, sprung himself from kings, to the person of Louis XVI. and the attachment of his regiment to their Colonel, determined the King to order the regiment de Flandre, commanded by that Nobleman to march to Versailles.

The military etiquette, of France has established a custom through the service, that when a regiment marches into a town where there are troops in garrison, it is always entertained at the expence of those troops.

In consequence of this etiquette, and by no means through design, the officers of the Flanders regiment were invited to dinner by the life guards.

The dinner was served up on the stage of the opera-house in the palace, as the most capacious place.

When the glass had circulated rather freely, some toasts were given by the life guards, strongly expressive of loyalty to the King.

The officers of the Flanders regiment shouted approbation when they heard them, and drank them in the English stile with loud huzzas.

This convinced the life guards that their guests and they were all of one mind; and then it was that the proposal was made for trampling under foot the National cockade, in which all joined most heartily.

The appearance of the King and Queen, who entered the place merely to do honor to the guests increased the flow of loyalty; but when the music struck up the air of O Richard—O my King, the allusion to his Majesty's situation, which those who ordered the band to play this tune, would have thought to be like that of Richard Coeur de Lion, the situation of a monarch deprived of his liberty, the officers felt themselves wound up to the highest pitch, and as if animated by one soul, began all to sing the words of the song.

The King himself was affected; he immediately walked out, unable to speak, and with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

The officers then solemnly pledged themselves to one another, that they would stand by their King, release him from the bondage in which he was kept by a vile canaille (such were their words) or perish in the attempt.

These gentlemen, however, were comparatively few in number, and therefore though they were of approved gallantry, they knew that if they were not backed by the soldiers, they could do nothing.

Such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as were known to have most influence on their fellow soldiers, were called in and founded. They declared their readiness to fight for their King, and second their officers in what they called a glorious cause.

The officers thus sure of support, treated the Garde Bourgoise with sovereign contempt, ridiculed their unmilitary appearance, and insulted their national cockade.

As soon as the news of this transaction reached Paris, the people became alarmed for their safety—they dreaded lest this should be the fore-runner of a new revolution in the army, and that the different regiments would soon desert the popular cause with as much precipitation, as they had embraced it with levity.

They resolved therefore to crush this return of what they called loyalty, in the bud; and for this purpose the Marquis de la Fayette marched to Versailles with 20,000 men.

The Parisians have always been held in sovereign contempt by the French army, when there was any question of making them face an enemy; and therefore the regulars were not dismayed at the sight of this army, preceded by a body of furries in the shape of women.

The life guards, the 100 Swifs, the Flanders regiment, and the Trois Eveche's drew up to receive them—and if a man could judge from appearances, he would say, that there was not a single soldier belonging to this little army, who was not determined to withstand the militia, whilst he had a single round of powder and ball.

The officers, deceived by this appearance of firmness, did that which on no other occasion they would have been rash enough to do; they gave orders to fire.

The order was first given to the life guards, and was obeyed with alacrity.

It was next given to the Flanders regiment, but not a man obeyed it, on the contrary, the whole regiment went over to the people.

The dragoons (les trois Eveche's) sheathed their swords.

The commanding officer of the 100 Swifs, seeing this, gave no order at all.

The four companies of life guards, thus deserted, thus betrayed, seeing themselves left exposed to the fury of the militia, were obliged to fly; and some of the officers of the most distinguished families in France fell victims to their fury.

That the life guards were betrayed, is unquestionable, for had they not had the most positive assurances of support from the rest of the troops, they never would have been rash enough to withstand thousands.

The regiment de Flandre, which piqued itself on being sans tache, without stain, has brought indelible disgrace upon itself, not for having refused to fire upon the people, for that it, considered abstractly, might be called patriotic.

But for having promised to stand by the life guards and their officers, whilst they had life, and for having afterwards deserted them, and suffered them to be cut to pieces by the militia.

As soon as the people became masters of the palace, they began to cry out, that if the King was suffered to remain at Versailles, the safety of the public would be endangered, and therefore they said that he must consent to place himself under the protection of his good city of Paris, and reside in that capital.

The sense of the people was made known to the King, who had it not in his power to oppose that sense.

He found that so impatient were the people for his departure, that they would not wait till apartments could be fitted up and aired for him in the Louvre, where the French Court has not been kept for many years; and therefore he was under the necessity of setting out immediately for what he considered not his palace in Paris, but his prison.

His ears were never once saluted with a Vive le Roi on the road to the capital; on the contrary the shouts of Vive le Nation echoed on every side.

The unfortunate Restorer of French Liberty, was led captive thro the streets, and once or twice he saw the dead bodies of two of the women killed by the life guards, placed in his way, that he might see, the people considered him as the author of their death.

His Majesty endeavored occasionally to look cheerful, but his dejection soon returned; and he had the appearance of a man who knew, or at least feared, that his journey would be closed by the tragic scene of his death.

The Queen never appeared more like a Queen, neither dejected, or affecting indifference; she displayed an equanimity which even her enemies were forced to admire.

L O N D O N, Oct. 3.

The scarcity of bread, which threatened a famine at Paris, and was partly supposed to cause the late convulsion at Versailles, immediately ceased; and plenty was proclaimed on the King's arrival at Paris. Ever since that time, the citizens have been composed and satisfied respecting the article of corn.

The National Assembly of France is a daily expence of 24,000 livres to the Nation. Each Deputy is allowed 18 livres a day for his expences, which, with the salary of Secretaries, lights, and attendants, amounts to that sum. The good of the Nation may therefore be said to cost it 1000 crowns for every hour the Assembly sits, computing the sitting at eight hours a-day.

The Clergy of France are a great, and have been considered as a very powerful body. They consist, at present, of eighteen Archbishops, and one hundred and thirteen Bishops, all named and appointed by the King—who has (we mean had) likewise the nomination of seven hundred and seventy abbess, and of the Superiors of three hundred and seventeen convents of nuns. This, it may be supposed, gave the Crown great influence over the subject. This wonderful fabric, however, so lately deemed impregnable, is now evidently tottering.

Mr. Jefferson, the American Agent, as well as his secretary, who followed him to Cowes, met with every civility at the custom-house, by the express orders of Mr. Pitt; a circumstance which has produced more good will among the Americans, both for the minister and the country, than would have been obtained at another juncture from favors far more important.

We learn from Madrid, that the King of Spain has ordered a nine day's supplication to Heaven (neuvaine) over all his dominions, praying that the Almighty would be pleased to frustrate and confound all those counsels which tend to the humiliation of the monarchical power in France.

When the Inquisition in Spain is demolished, as it certainly must be in process of time, the history of that iniquitous prison will astonish mankind. The Bastille has been a paradise to that place of torments.

A happy turn.—At one of the late country affizes, where an indictment for an assault had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her husband, who is superannuated, his Counsel, in the heat of declamation, happened to say, that half the sex were devils! But seeing a number of genteel females in the Court, after a very short pause, he went on—"But the other half are angels! and several of them, said he, are now present."