

shall again be positively invited to keep or take, without delay, the national cockade, composed of the colors red, blue, and white, exclusive of all others, and to wear it at the outer loop of his hat, or at the button hole of his coat.

2. That every individual of whatsoever station, quality, or condition, Frenchman or foreigner, passing in this district wearing a black cockade, or a white only, shall be at first desired by the first soldier upon duty to take it off, and to wear a national one instead thereof; and in case of refusal to be stripped of it, and conducted to the district to be interrogated and sentenced accordingly; and if the Assembly is not sitting, to be taken to the Hotel de Ville before the committee of the Police, to be by them sentenced according to their deserts.

3. That in case of the delinquent's being caught a second time in the same crime, he shall be accused as a traitor to his country, and as such delivered over to the hands of justice, to be tried without delay.

4. That all districts to which these resolutions shall be communicated, shall be invited to join therein.

L O N D O N, OCTOBER 12.
PARIS, OCTOBER 8. 1789.
Ten o'Clock, A. M.

We are at length arrived at the second great crisis of our disorder, and the violent fever we have just escaped, has thrown off the peccant humors of the body politic. I have uniformly assured you, that some premeditated plan of the aristocratic party was preparing for the long nights; but in this, as well as their former conduct, the envenomed rage and hatred which animate the defeated tyrants, has broke forth with too much precipitation; they have overshot their mark, and as weakly as wickedly counted upon the docile temper of slavish troops bent under the yoke of discipline, and fashioned to the mandates of an arbitrary government.—We have long known, that one or more traitors existed in the new administration.

The first of October has long been whispered as the period of some great event, by the complacent shrugs and significant hints of the well known friends of the old system. You remember I solicited your attention to the King's '*O yes! always,*' of the 23d of September, when requested to declare his favorable intentions towards the National Assembly. I called the public observation to the extraordinary and clandestine introduction of the Flanders regiment to Versailles; at the gates of which they arrived after a long march from Douay, a distance of 50 leagues, before either the National Assembly, or a single good citizen of Paris were apprised of their approach. I confidently assured you of what I knew to be a fact, that there was a premeditated plan for the King's escape; a measure inevitably productive of a civil war, tho' with the certain loss of his crown. I hinted likewise at another leading fact with respect to the children of the Duke of Orleans, the particulars of which every motive of honest zeal and prudence prevented me from explaining; but which, in addition to the above, and a variety of concurrent circumstances, all plainly announced the revived hopes and malignant views of a profligate and foolish party, which never can forgive, because they feel they merit no forgiveness from an insulted nation.

The cause of liberty is now triumphant—the same prudential motives are at an end. Let M. de Calonne now say what he knew of the plot—Let the Comte de Hautoy speak out; and let the Russian Princess, in Jermyn-street weep over the headless trunks of the restorers of the Austrian power at Versailles, with as genuine fervency as the whole aristocratic band would have indecently rejoiced at the supposed massacre of those thousands of oppressed citizens whom the first reports received in England will doubtless have devoted to the sword by the hands of their fellow-citizens in royal uniform.

M. de Calonne will perhaps understand me (tho' he, honest man, is too remote from Paris to know any thing of the proceedings of the Queens party) when I ask him, what meant the late private meetings at the apartments of the Chevalier de Cubieres at Versailles? For what purpose his bosom friends the intriguing Monsieur Amavite, ventured back to Paris a few days previous to this fresh attempt? What part the Baron de Tott, the Commandant of Douay, had in preparing the regiment de Flandres for this black exploit? What were his connections at Constantinople, with the Comte de St. Priest the suspicious minister for Paris? And what the friendly aid of Madame de Tott, the Baron's daughter, the favorite Maid of Honor to the Queen? Perhaps, too, he may have heard of the Comte d'Artois' interview with the Magistrates of Berne; their promises and artful manœuvres of the Swiss Deputy dispatched to Paris to tamper with the troops of the Cantons; that the first of October was the most favorable moment for the desperate attempt, when the *picked men* of all the provincial regiments were to pass through Paris at the annual time of furlough; and when his creatures, without his knowledge doubtless, had been laboring with industry at least, if not success, to decry the financial schemes of M. Neckar, and to load the patriots with all the odium brought on the National Assembly by the Maurys, the de Virieux, the Lallys, and the d'Espremeuils. Let him—let M.

de Calonne, I say, plead *Not Guilty*, if he chuses, to these questions and suppositions; the grand inquest of his country have examined the evidence, and found it a *True Bill*, and the indictment will hang over him, till he dares venture to a trial.

But the plans of tyrants and traitors are defeated; the troops have again proved themselves citizens; the Queen has lost herself forever; the King has left no doubt respecting his intentions; the lives of a few faithless courtiers have again saved torrent of blood; the new national character of the French is established; the wicked alone tremble; the Almighty hand of Providence is manifest, and freedom is triumphant! Louis and Marie Antoinette are in our possession, from which neither the intrigues of Breteuil at Vienna, Vaugnyon at Madrid, d'Artois, aided by his trusty Calonne at Turin (for he is expected there) nor all the petty bands of Germany, can wrest them. The eighteenth century will still exhibit the glorious and unparalleled spectacle of a bloodless revolution; for not 1000 lives have been lost in the field, or on the scaffold, to produce the freedom and happiness of existing millions and endless generations.

O the sweet sympathy of kindred souls! that the band of the regiment de Flandres should accidentally hit on the favorite Air of the theatrical M. de Calonne, as the *mot de ralliement* for the poor royalists! How often have the groves of Wimbledon, and the link boys in Piccadilly, heard this unhappy, but modest Statesman, quaver out the plaintive notes of

O RICHARD! O mon Roi!
L'univers l'abandonne;
Dans tout la terre,
Il n'y a que moi qui s'intéresse
Pour ta personne!

But let him now hang up his harp—Not a Monarch in Christendom has subjects more truly attached to his person than Louis XVI.—They are only afraid lest he should abandon them M. de Calonne is now the only abandoned person.

The Duke of Orleans, apprised of the intentions of the aristocratic party to make another struggle for the renewal of the old system, towards the beginning of October, sent off his children, the 26th of last month, to Villedieu, a small country seat of his near Dieppe; opposite to which, in a little creek of the sea, a vessel has been for some time lying at anchor, provided with every necessary, and ready to put to sea at a moment's warning, for England. The King's removal to Paris will render this precaution no longer necessary.

The Count de Lufignan, whose head was struck off at Versailles, was Colonel of the regiment de Flandres, and a member of the National Assembly—a circumstance assuredly alledged at the time in the Assembly, to prove that no danger could arise from the unexpected arrival of that regiment—tho there was not a more determined Member of the aristocracy than the Count.

The Duke de Chatelet, likewise a member of the assembly, succeeded the Marechal de Biron as Colonel of the French Guards, and was universally detested by the regiment previous to the revolution. On several occasions, he had apparently espoused the popular cause, but was so sordidly avaricious, as to render him at all times a suspicious character. On finding himself deprived of his regiment by the revolution, the most lucrative military employ in France, and receiving many personal insults by the seizure of his carriages, horses, and equipage, after the taking of the Bastille; his conduct, from luke-warm became violent on the side of the Nobles, and he was one of the chosen band to operate the Royal Restoration. The patriots, who, tho they may sometimes appear to sleep, are in fact unremitting in their vigilance, and invariably jealous of all the Members of the old Court, let drop insinuations to his disadvantage in the Assembly, which were soon propagated by means of the Press, and produced the fatal catastrophe of his death.

The Duke de Guiche was no otherwise distinguished than by his uniform servility to Court measures, and his active zeal at the moment of this expected revolution.

On the Marquis de la Fayette's arrival at Versailles on Monday evening, he demanded an audience of the King; but courtly firmness being then in its meridian glory, he was peremptorily refused admittance. He then signified his resolution of not quitting Versailles until he had a personal communication with His Majesty.

In the interim the rage of the women broke forth into violence—The Gardes du Corps fired on them—The regiment de Flandres, and other troops, refused to act—and the ill-advised Monarch was once more obliged to recede from his lofty pretensions, being allowed only five minutes consideration by the Marquis, who declared, that he was charged, by the city of Paris, to require his presence in the capital—and in case of a refusal, could not be responsible for his life.

The King burst into tears, and attempted to hesitate—but convinced at length that his danger was imminent, he reluctantly agreed to set off on Tuesday; on which day he proceeded in his carriage to Paris, with the Queen, Monsieur, his Sister, Aunts, &c. in twelve carriages, preceded and followed by the Parisian Guards, the soldiers

of other regiments, an immense concourse of people, and with the heads of the Duke de Chatelet, the Duke de Guiche, and the Comte de Lufignan, carried on pikes in front of the procession.

The King was accompanied in his carriage by the Prince de Beauveau, who on arriving at the Thuilleries, attempted to follow his Royal master, but was stopped by the Marquis de la Fayette, who told him there was no room for him in the apartments prepared for his Majesty.

During this singular and horrible procession, people flocked in from all parts of the country, and lined the roads—and the whole way from the bridge at Seve, two leagues from Paris, to the city, was filled with the armed citizens from Paris, as on his former entry of the 16th of July—but the reception, tho cold enough at that time, was now marked in still more mortifying characters.

P A R I S, SEPTEMBER 28.

The petitions from the religious bodies to the National Assembly for the suppression of their institution, have been very numerous. Half the Nuns in France are willing to recant their vows and return to society.

The number of contributions daily increase, and now their Majesties have made a sacrifice of their plate and jewels, it is held infamous to make use of either. Every thing of mere luxury is dedicated to the public, and we have no doubt, but in the course of this week, an immense sum will be brought into the public Treasury. A public auction of jewels, trinkets, and other valuables, will be announced, and foreigners coming to purchase will be protected on the faith of the nation.

Their Majesties' plate is reckoned worth one million five hundred thousand livres.

The King, truly penetrated at the embarrassed state of the finances, gave orders for his plate to be sent to the mint, and this morning at 10 o'clock, it was sent from Versailles to Paris. The Queen, made the same sacrifice.

M. Neckar refuses the statue intended to be erected for him in the city of Paris; the Marquis de la Fayette refuses the salary of one hundred and fifty thousand livres established for the Captain General of the city guard; and M. Houdon refuses to accept of any sort of payment for the bust of M. Neckar, which is to be placed in the hall of the Assembly.

D U B L I N, SEPTEMBER 10.

We have strong assurances that a very considerable number of Catholic dissenting farmers and peasantry of Ireland have it in contemplation to try the experiment of a French hemisphere as soon as the present troubles shall in that country subside, and the National Assembly are enabled to complete the grand fabric of a free Constitution.

The oppressions which those two sects of people have undergone, not only from the rack of absentee landlords, and middle men, but the oppressive burthens of clerical tythes, and the necessity of supporting two sects of clergy, point out to the Legislature the only system of arrangement that can render this country tolerable to two thirds of its inhabitants—when any other soil is to be found—when the true value of population and industry are estimated by a just scale of liberty and comfort, exempt wholly from vassalage and oppression.

Men begin now to think for themselves, and to separate their temporal and spiritual connections.—The whole property, principal and profit, of every Protestant husbandman in this country, goes once in every ten years to his clergy; and by the same rule, the property of every Dissenter, Catholic and Protestant is transferred to the church once in five years. This will never do—it is a prohibitory tax on industry, which Heaven knows, requires stimulants instead of discouragements in this country. The French National Assembly have abolished tythes—they have done wisely. The French clergy saw the people were in an humor to get rid of the grievance, and not disposed to be cajoled: They therefore made a virtue of necessity, and quietly resigned their pretensions.

This is an admissible precedent, and we trust will have its operation in this country, without an effort of popular violence.

To such a degree of perfection has the cotton branch arrived in this kingdom within these few years past, that scarce any article in that line is imported here, either from Manchester or any other part of England.

L O N D O N, OCTOBER 16.

The measures taken by the court of Spain, may for a time prevented the flame of liberty from breaking out in that kingdom; but the torrent cannot be long resisted. The Spaniards will think.

Great Britain has now its turn of peace and prosperity; and nations that prospered by means of the embarrassment in which this kingdom, before the peace of 1783, was involved, feel now the disadvantages and calamities of war.

The advantages which arise from Inland Navigation are of a truly important nature, and it is not to be wondered at, that kingdoms, whose views are directed to commercial objects, should eagerly countenance them for the benefit of society. A Scotch writer on agricultural subjects, has estimated the product of six acres as necessary