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LONDON, July 7.

ESCAPE of the ROYAL FAMILY from PARIS.

THE escape of the Royal Family was made at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 21, nor was it discovered until between seven and eight, when the Commandant of the Castle of the Thuilleries went towards the King's apartment, to see whether his Majesty was stirring. He was met by one of the household, who told him that neither the King, Queen, the Dauphin, nor the Princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dress in which they escaped is not so well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is precisely known to any one.

It was at first suspected that M. de la Fayette was privy to the design, for no sooner was the King's escape known, than he and Mons. Cazales were seized and held in confinement, until a deputation from the National Assembly rescued them. The people talked of no less than hanging them, and would have kept their resolution, had not the presence of the troops protected them.

The Duke d'Aumont was likewise stopped by the people, and the clothes torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the *Place de Greve*, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the National guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favored the Royal escape. He has demanded to be tried by a Court Martial.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the Palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavillion in which the Queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said that the Royal Family got into their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the Palace. The carriages consisted of a berlin drawn by six horses, and two diligences. The berlin had been made some time before for an officer of the Royal Guard, and held six persons very commodiously. The postillions who drove the Royal Family from Paris say, that in the berlin were two women, and two children, and in one of the chaises two men of a swarthy complexion. They drove them as far as Senlis. Several officers of the King's former body-guard attended at the escape, and some of them followed the Royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries. About fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their Majesties are missing.

It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders, assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known through Paris about nine in the morning, and, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the National guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries posted at all the gates of the city, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing.

Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed. The people, made amock parade of the King's Arms in the Market Places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown to the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out—"Since the King has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The King on the preceding day had written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the Ministers of State. This letter contains the reasons which induced his Majesty and the Royal Family to make their escape, *Copy of the KING'S Proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris.*

"Whilst the King could hope to see order and happiness restored by the means employed by the National Assembly, and by his own residence near that Assembly, he submitted to every sacrifice; he was even content to bear the loss of his liberty, of which he has been deprived since the month of October 1789; but now, when the result of all these operations is found to be the destruction of royalty, the violation of property, the invasion of personal security, the establishment of a complete anarchy in every part of the empire, without any appearance of authority

sufficient to restrain it; the King, after protesting against all the acts extorted from him during his captivity, thinks proper to submit to the eyes of Frenchmen an account of his conduct.

"In the month of July, 1789, the King, relying on his own integrity, came, without any apprehensions, among the Parisians. In the month of October of the same year, fully informed of the intentions of the factious, he dreaded lest a handle should be made of his departure, in order to foment a civil war. It is universally known with what impunity crimes were then committed.

"The King yielded to the wish expressed by the army of Parisians; came, with his family, to reside in the palace of the Thuilleries; nothing was prepared for his reception; and the King, far from meeting with the accommodations to which in his other palaces he was accustomed, did not even possess common conveniences. In spite of every constraint, he thought proper, the day after his arrival, to give the provinces assurances of his residence at Paris. A more painful sacrifice was still exacted; he was obliged to remove his Gardes du Corps, of whose fidelity he was assured; two of them were massacred, and several wounded in executing the orders, which they had received, not to fire:—all the art of the factious was employed to represent in the worst light a faithful Queen, whose conduct had been uniformly unexceptionable; it is even evident that all these machinations were directed against the King himself. It is to the soldiers of the French Guards, and the Parisian National Guard, that the care of the King's person has been committed under the command of the Municipality of Paris, from whom the Commander General derives his authority. The King thus has found himself a prisoner in his own state—for what other name can be given to him, who is forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspects. It is not in order to criminate the Parisian National Guard that I repeat this detail, but in order to state the real facts; on the contrary, I am ready to do justice to their attachment, when not under the influence of the factious. The King ordered the Convocation of the States General; to the Third Estate he granted the privilege of a double representation; the re-union of the Orders; the sacrifices of the 23d of June—all have been his works, but his efforts have been slighted and perverted. When the States General assumed the name of the National Assembly, they revived the plots of the factious in several provinces; they revived those attempts that had been made to reverse the instructions of their constituents, which appointed laws to be enacted in concert with the King. The Assembly have removed the King from the Constitution, by denying him the privilege of sanctioning constitutional acts; in which class they ranked whatever acts they thought proper, restricting to the third legislative body the privilege of refusing its sanction. They have given him twenty-five millions which are entirely absorbed by the necessary expences of his household. They have left him the profits only of certain domains, saddled with oppressive forms: and have deprived him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they took care not to comprehend, in the article of expence, those services done to the King, as if they were not inseparable from those of the state. Let the different parts of the administration be examined, it will be found that the King has no longer a share; he has no part in enacting laws; he can only intreat the Assembly to direct their attention to such and such subjects. In the administration of justice, nothing is left for him, but to dispatch the commissions of the judges, and to name the commissaries of the King, whose functions are much less considerable than those of the ancient Procurators-general. The public part has been committed to new officers; and one prerogative still remaining, the most valuable of all, that of pardoning and remitting punishments, has been taken away from the Kings, and is now vested in juries, in consequence of their privilege of explaining, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus the Royal Majesty is impaired, to which the people formerly had recourse, as to the common centre of goodness and beneficence. The internal administration of the departments is embarrassed by wheels which obstruct the motion of the machine; and the superintendance of ministers is reduced to nothing.

"The Societies of Friends of the Constitution, are much more powerful, and engross every part of the active administration. The king has been declared supreme head of the army; however, every thing has been done by the Committees of the National Assembly, without my participation; they have granted to the King the nomination of some places, yet the choice which he has made, has experienced contradiction; he has been obliged to revise the operations of the General-officers of the army, because their choice displeased clubs; to them only are to be attributed the greater number of the revolts of the regiments; when an army no longer respects its officers, it becomes the terror and firebrand of the state: the King has always been of opinion that officers ought to be punished as well as soldiers, and that the road to promotion ought no less to be open to the latter according to their desert. As to the foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negotiations; but they have taken from him the right of making war; they ought not however to have suspected that he would ever declare war without special reason. The right of making peace is of a different sort. The King wishes only to act in concert with the nation, but what power will enter into negotiations, when the right of revising them shall belong to the National Assembly.

"Independently of the necessary secrecy, which it is impossible to preserve in an Assembly whose deliberations are public, who would choose to stipulate engagements, except the persons with whom they were formed had the power of ratifying them? With respect to finances, the King had recognized before the States General the right which the nation has of granting subsidies, and in this respect he complied on the 23d June with every thing that had been demanded. On the 4th February the King requested the National Assembly to take into consideration the state of the finances; they deferred it too long; they have not yet a just statement of the receipt and expenditure; they allowed themselves to go into hypothetical calculations; the ordinary taxes are in arrear, and the resource which has been employed of the twelve hundred millions of assignats is almost exhausted; they have left to the King nothing upon this occasion but a barren nomination; he knew the difficulty of this part of the administration; and if it were possible that this machine could have been put in motion without his direct superintendance, his Majesty would only have regretted that there was no diminution of the imposts; an object which he desired, and in which, had it not been for the American war, he should most certainly have succeeded.

"The King has been declared Supreme Head of the Administration of the kingdom, and he has been able to change nothing without the decision of the Assembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such defiance against the agents of the King, and the penalties denounced against prevarications have occasioned so much alarm, that these agents have remained without force. The form of government is in two respects particularly faulty; the Assembly exceeds the limits of its power in interfering in justice and the internal administration; by its Committee of Researches, it exercises the most barbarous of all despotisms. It has established associations, known by the name of Friends of the Constitution, which present corporations infinitely more dangerous than the ancient; they deliberate on every part of the government, and exercise a power of such preponderance, that all the bodies, and even the Assembly itself, can do nothing except by their order. The King does not think it possible to preserve such a Government. In proportion as the period of the labours of the Assembly approaches, the sages of whom it is composed lose their credit. The new regulations, instead of pouring balm upon the sores, on the contrary inflame their malignity; a thousand journals and libellous pamphlets perpetuate the disorder, which the Assembly is unable to remedy; their labours tend only to a government, metaphysical in its principles, and impracticable in its execution.

"Frenchmen, Is it this which you intended by sending your Representatives? Did you desire that the despotism of clubs should replace the monarchy under which the kingdom has prospered during fourteen hundred years? The attachment of Frenchmen to their monarch is rank-