

by their surprize; the Constituent Assembly is upon its duty; the constituted powers are in activity; the Citizens of Paris, the National Guards, whose patriotism and fidelity are above all praise, watch round your Representatives; the active citizens throughout the kingdom are in arms, and France may wait for its enemies.

“Are they to fear the consequences of a writing, forced before his departure, from a seduced King: It is difficult to conceive the ignorance and blindness that have dictated this writing, which may deserve to be further discussed hereafter; at present, your Representatives content themselves with examining some particular sentiments.

“The National Assembly has made a solemn proclamation of political truths, and of rights, the acknowledgment of which will one day produce the happiness of the human race; to engage them to renounce this declaration of rights, the theory of slavery itself has been presented to them.

“Frenchmen! we have no fear in recalling to your memories the famous day, the 23d of July, 1789—that day, on which the Chief of the Executive Power, the first public functionary of the nation, dared to dictate his absolute will to your Representatives, charged by your orders to form a Constitution. The National Assembly lamented the disorders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the prosecution of the persons guilty of them; but, because it was difficult to discover some rioters amongst such a multitude of people, they are said to have approved all their crimes.—The nation is, however, more just. It has not reproached Louis XVI. with the violences that have occurred under his Reign, and those of his ancestors!

“They are not afraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the statements of the persons who have dictated the letter of the King, with respect to this august act? that the first public functionary was obliged to put himself at the head of the Representatives of the Nation, in the midst of the Deputies of all the kingdom. He took a solemn oath to maintain the Constitution. If the King does not hereafter declare, that his good faith has been surprised by seditious persons, he has, of course, announced his own perjury to the whole world! Is it necessary to go through the fatigue of answering the other reproaches of this letter?

“The King is said to have experienced some inconveniencies in his residence at Paris, and not to have found the same pleasures as formerly; by which it is implied, no doubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itself without any agitation, without disturbing for an instant, the pleasures and the indulgencies of courts. As to the addresses of congratulation and adherence to your degrees, these say they, are the work of the factions.—Yes—no doubt—of TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS of the factious.

“It was necessary to re-constitute all powers because all the powers were corrupted, and because the alarming debts accumulated by the despotism and the disorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. *But does not Royalty exist for the people? And if a great Nation obliges itself to maintain it, is it not solely because it is believed to be useful?* The Constitution has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he should desire to exercise. Would not your representation have been culpable, if they had sacrificed twenty-six millions to the interest of one man?

“The labour of citizens supports the powers of the State; but the maxim of absolute power is, to consider the public contributions as a debt paid to despotism. The National Assembly has regulated its expences with the strictest justice: they thought themselves bound, when acting in the name of the Nation, to act munificently; and when they were to determine what part of the public contributions should be allowed to the first functionary, thirty millions were allotted for him and the Royal Family; but this is represented as a trifling sum!

“The Decrees upon the subject of peace and war, have taken from the King and his Ministers the power of sacrificing the people to the caprices of courts; and the definitive ratification of Treaties is reserved to the Representatives of the Nation. The loss of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative? That of not being obliged to consult the National will, when the blood and the fortunes of citizens were to be sacrificed. Who can know the wish and interests of the Nation better than the Legislative Body? It is wished to make war with impunity.

But have we not had, under the ancient Government, sufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of Ministers?

We are accused of having despoiled the King in forming the judicial power, as if the King of a great Nation ought to appear in the administration of justice, for any other purpose than that of causing the law to be observed, and its judgments executed. It is wished that he should have the right of granting pardons, and chang-

ing punishments; but does not all the world know, how such a right would be exercised, and upon whom the benefit of it would fall? The King could not have exercised it by himself; and having prohibited Royal despotism, it was natural to prohibit that of the Ministers.

“The necessity of circumstances has sometimes obliged the National Assembly to meddle, contrary to its inclination, in the affairs of administration. It ought not to act, when the government remained in blameable inertness? It is, therefore, necessary to say, that neither the King nor the Ministers have the confidence of the nation!

“The Societies of Friends of the Constitution have supported the Revolution; they are more necessary than ever, and some persons presume to say that they govern the administrative bodies, and the empire, as if they were the deliberating bodies!

“Frenchmen! all the powers are organized; all the public functionaries are at their posts; the National Assembly watches over the safety of the State? may you be firm and tranquil! One danger alone threatens us.—You have to guard against the suspension of your labours—against delay in the payment of duties—against any inflammatory measures, which commence in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to these dangers that the National Assembly calls the attention of the citizen. In this crisis, all private animosities and private interests should disappear.

“Those who would preserve their liberty, should show that tranquil firmness which appals tyrants. May the factious, who hope to see every thing overturned, find order maintained, and the Constitution confirmed, and rendered more dear to Frenchmen, by the attacks made upon it! The Capital may be an example to the rest of France. The departure of the King excited no disorders there; but to the confusion of the malevolent, the utmost tranquility prevails in it.

“To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it will be necessary to destroy the whole nation! Despotism if it pleases, may make such an attempt—*It will either fail, or at the conclusion of its triumphs, will find only ruins!*”

This Address was unanimously approved by the Assembly, and ordered to be sent to all the Departments.

L I S L E, June 7.

THE National Guard in the village of Lesquin stopped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors, and one bag of silver, in his carriage, the whole weighing 169lb. besides this, a quantity of assignats, and some rouleaux of Louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late Abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Rohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull-back.

P A R I S.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 27.

The Conquerors of the Bastille again came to renew their oath.

M. Tronchet, who had just received a note from the King, said that his Majesty desired to see the Commissioners at eleven o'clock; but, he added that the Commissioners did not think it proper to comply with this desire without the orders of the Assembly. The Assembly ordered them to wait on the King.

In half an hour the same deputy returned, and said that the Commissioners had found the King in his bed-chamber, who told them that he had sent for them to add that he had forgotten, in his declaration to mention his having given orders to M. Bouille to protect him on his journey to Montmedi.

The Commissioners having told the King that the Assembly was informed of this circumstance, his Majesty replied, “I knew not that these orders were known. I have nothing more to add; my only intention was to inform you that I had given those orders.”

M. Desmuniers then made his report, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, on the forms to be observed in the choice of a Governor to the presumptive heir of the crown. One article alone was productive of debates. This was “whether the Members of the Legislature should be eligible to this office.”

It was at length determined in the negative.

Art. 1. Previously to the nomination of a Governor to the presumptive Heir of the Crown, a list of the citizens qualified for that office, shall be drawn up.

Art. 2. The members of the National Assembly, divided into Bureaux, shall make the necessary scrutiny. Two Secretaries shall add together the scrutinies of all the Bureaux. The list of those who are qualified shall be reported to the Assembly, and shall be printed.

Art. 3. The Election shall be by a plurality of votes. The votes may be not only for any of those on the list, but for any one citizen. No Members of the National Assembly shall be elected.

Art. 4. The Governor appointed shall, before the Assembly, take an oath to watch over the

life, and to promote the health of the presumptive heir, and to be responsible for his person.

Art. 5. All persons in the service of the presumptive heir shall be under the orders of the Governor.

Art. 6. The National Assembly will immediately apply themselves to the formation of a plan of education for the presumptive heir, in pursuance of a former decree.

At the opening of the evening sitting, a letter from Dunkirk was read, giving information that the officers of the regiment Colonel-General, had run away to Fuzus, and had taken with them the colours, and the whole baggage. They had also attempted, but in vain, to corrupt the soldiers, and to entice them to desert.

A Monk was to be their treasurer. His apartments have been searched, and in them were found 50,000 livres in silver; 200,000 livres going beyond the frontiers, were also intercepted. The trunks of the fugitive officers have been seized, and therefore it is supposed they will soon be shirtless.

L O N D O N, June 30.

A Special Messenger arrived at the Imperial Ambassador's on Saturday last, who is one of the Emperor's body-guards; he was only seven hours on his passage from Ostend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his Excellency on Monday, in consequence of the dispatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the Emperor has been prevailed on again to join his forces with those of Russia against the Porte—that the Danes have determined to join Russia in disputing the passage of the English fleet up the Baltic; and that Sweden has determined, in case of a rupture between Russia and this country, to re-commence hostilities against the former.

The French East-India company, notwithstanding the general depression of their country, maintain their credit in the most exemplary manner; to one house alone, a few days back, they remitted in one bill, no less a sum than 40,000l.

J U Y 7.

Baron Horix, Referendary of the Chancery of the Empire at Vienna, has just published a work, which is much spoken of. Its object is to prove, that every citizen of Germany, who was born free, has, by virtue of such freedom, a right to aspire to any public employment or charge whatever;—and that the exclusive right which is claimed by the Nobility, has no other foundation, than barbarous prejudice sanctioned by ignorance.

We seem to have at length reached the happy æra, when all the Gothic governments throughout Europe, are to vanish, and make room for governments founded on justice and reason, and conformable to the grand objects, for which societies were originally instituted. Despotism and Feudality are now at their last gasp. Mankind are determined to be no longer led like a herd of brutes. In lieu of an unnatural instinct, they have substituted the light of reason, which now brings forth to view those rights, that have been too long concealed from the eyes of the people, and of those who govern them.

A certain and infallible method of preserving French beans, potatoes, and other tender vegetables from being injured by the spring and summer frosts:—Before the sun rises, wash off all the white frost from the plants with a watering-pot of common pond or spring water. The above has been tried this summer and had the desired effect.

A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for some years, violently afflicted with the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidneys; he was advised to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the sourest crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and to use as much of both as his stomach and constitution would bear at all times in the day; by continuing the use of these things about a year, he was perfectly cured, and remains so to this day without any return of the complaint, and can now attend his business, which before he could not, from the extremity of the pain. For those constitutions that cannot so well bear the strong acid of the crab apple, may be substituted in its room a jam or conserve made of the blackberry in its unripe state, while it is of a red colour; let the juice or pulp be passed through a sieve after the berries have been boiled in a covered jar set in a kettle of water for five or six hours over the fire; to every quart of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of lump sugar, boil and skim it, and so keep for use.—Dose, a tea spoon full at night, or oftener, if the constitution will bear it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

“When the Royal Captives entered Paris, it is not a little remarkable, that of the immense multitude assembled from Neuille to the Thuilleries, no one pulled off his hat to the King. The soldiers too did not appear under recovered arms, but, on the contrary, with their muskets shouldered, thus shewing that they were not there to do honor to, but to ascertain the surety of, the Royal Family.