

himself the manner in which they should be introduced. They were to pass through the gate des Feuillans, and go out of the gate du Menage.

These orders of the King were sent to the commander in chief, who opposed to them the orders received from the municipality, enjoining him to receive, under the standard of the national guards, people of all denominations, dressed in all kinds of uniforms, and provided with any kind of arms.

The pikemen in their march had taken the declaration of rights, which was carried before them. The colours of the Bastille, and the men of the 14th of July appeared among them. For a banner they had an old pair of breeches, from the mob perhaps being called here, "Sans Culottes."

By three o'clock they had defiled through the hall of the Assembly, in the rear of the palace, through the garden, the guard having refused to oppose them, and round by the Quay to the place de Carosel, in front of the Chateau. Here they were joined by eight pieces of cannon, and two caissons of ammunition. After half an hour spent in parleying, the entrance being refused them, they proceeded to force. The commandant of the guard required authority from the Mayor and municipality to repel them, but was refused. The matches were lighted, and every thing seemed to prelude a formal battle, when the officer returned to announce his having received no orders. The gates were instantly forced, no resistance being made, and the people in thousands precipitated into the palace: the doors at the entrance of the king and queen's apartments being closed, without waiting to have them opened, they shattered them to pieces.

The queen retired to a second apartment with the dauphin in her arms, and threw herself upon the protection of a reserve of grenadiers of the national guard. Here a third door was broke open. The crowd became so great, that with difficulty the queen found a corner of the window to escape from the great press. Here, exposed to all the gross and vile language that imagination can conceive, she was obliged to remain for several hours during which they presented her and the dauphin with a national cockade, which she immediately wore.

During this scene, another of a different nature went forward in the king's apartment: one of the chiefs of this mob presented the King a red bonnet, adorned with national cockades, and demanded the retraction of the Veto which the King has placed on the decree against the priests, and for the establishment of a camp. His answer was noble and manly; "If the welfare of the nation consists in wearing a red cap, I have no objection to wearing it. Pure in my conscience, I have no dread—as to the decrees, this is no time to speak of them!"—Some one having remarked that he was afraid, he seized the hand of a grenadier near him, and clapping it upon his heart, he said, "Tell me, my friend, does my heart beat like a man in fear?" He immediately seated himself between the windows of his apartment, that looked towards the Thuilleries, and put on a red cap. One of the mob offered him a glass to drink the health of the nation; he accepted it, and drank it without seeming to have the smallest apprehension.

The crowd began to press upon him. A national guard was nearly forced out of his place, near his majesty. "The King," cries this brave fellow, "is our safeguard, I would not desert him, for a hundred thousand crowns!" A municipal officer attempted to speak, but could not be heard. Several members made the same attempt without success.

M. Santerre then tried what he could do; a roar ensued, of "Long live Petion! Long live the good, the worthy Petion!" The good, the worthy Petion then addressed the King. "The people (says he) have appeared with dignity, and with dignity they will depart. Your majesty may make yourself easy." Santerre ordered the deputation to come forward.

The spokesman accordingly demanded that the patriotic ministers be re-instated—that the Veto be retracted relative to the two obnoxious decrees.

The King answered: "I have sworn to maintain the constitution, and I will defend it at the risk of my life."

Clamours were renewed of "Long live the nation! Long live Sans Culottes! Long live liberty! No Veto!"

The eyes of the leaders of the mob, and of many of the mob themselves, glistened with rage. "Long live Santerre!" A grenadier attempted to quiet them, the Prince told him, "Let them alone, my friend; let their words be ever so injurious, it is all the same to me."

By this time several deputies, alarmed at the state of the Royal Family, had assembled, and a deputation of 24 members was named to surround the person of the King, and to be replaced every half hour by a fresh deputation, so as to inform the assembly of the state of his majesty. M. Petion arrived about the same time with the deputation. The people still continue their clamours, for the restoration of the late ministry, and the sanction of the decrees; but in vain; the King retained the same manly firmness and conversed with the deputation without the smallest appearance of inquietude. By persuasions and intreaties, the mayor and four of the deputies prevailed upon the people to withdraw. They had passed all over the palace, the roofs were covered with the multitude, they hung in clusters to the windows; and except the breaking of some doors and windows, no other mischief was done, no accident even ensued.

Towards night-fall the Palace was entirely cleared, the deputies had previously profited of an interval in the affluence of the crowd, and conducted the King to his bed chamber. Towards ten o'clock all was quiet; the citizens all retired peaceably to their respective homes and the night was passed in the utmost tranquility.

\* M. Santerre is a brewer.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JULY 15.

#### LETTER FROM M. LA FAYETTE TO THE KING

"SIRE,

"I have the honor to send your Majesty the Copy of a letter to the National Assembly, in which your Majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have animated my whole life. The King knows with what ardor, with what constancy, I have been at all times devoted to the cause of Liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality, and justice. He knows that I was always the adversary of Factions, the enemy of licentiousness, and that no power which I thought unlawful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his Constitutional Authority, and my attachment to his person. Such Sire, are the basis of my letter to the National Assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your Majesty, amid the storms which so many combinations, hostile or factious, strive to draw upon us.

"It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions or my measures a higher degree of importance than the unconnected acts of a simple Citizen ought to possess; but the expression of my thoughts was always aright, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp my voice had been to issue from the retreat from which I was drawn by the dangers of my country, I do not think that any public function, any personal consideration, releases me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a Freeman.

"Persist, Sire, strong in the authority which the National Will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the Constitution against all their enemies. Let this Resolution, supported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and full exercise of the Royal Power, become the gage of harmony, which, above all in the moments of crisis, cannot fail to be established between the Representatives

electd by the people, and their hereditary Representative. It is in this Resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety. There you will find the friends of Liberty—all good Frenchmen, ranged around your Throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enterprizes of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their honorable hatred, have found the recompence of my persevering opposition—I will always merit it by my zeal to serve the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the Nation, the Law and the King.

"Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments—of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Letter from the King of the French (in his own hand) to Marshal Luckner, June 30.

"I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I entreat you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws.

(Signed) LOUIS.

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

Second letter from the King to Marshal Luckner.

"I understand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies.

(Signed) LOUIS.

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

#### PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the King's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his Majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

"The King opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

"The King does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

"If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it. In the crisis in which he finds himself, the King will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the admin-

istrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.  
(Signed) "LOUIS."  
And under, "TERRIER."

#### THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Transmitted copies of several letters received from Marshal Luckner. It appeared from these that he had sent M. Beauharnois to Paris, in order to make an oral report of the circumstances that obliged him to retreat; and he laid particular stress upon the conduct of the Brabançons, who, instead of rising in favor of the French, had frequently fired upon his patrols; and also upon the smallness of his army, which he said, did not exceed 20,000 men.

"I know," said he, "that this last step will excite a thousand calumnies against me: (No! No! No!) but I thought myself obliged to act as I have done, for the honor, and even for the safety of France."

LONDON, July 2.

#### DUEL.

The paragraphs lately inserted in several papers have had the effect to be misapprehended—perhaps intended—by the authors of them.

Yesterday morning Lord Lauderdale, attended by the right. hon. C. J. Fox, as his second, and General Arnold, with Lord Hawke, as his friend, had a meeting in a field near Kilburn-Well, to terminate a misunderstanding which it was found impossible to conciliate.

The principals, with their seconds and surgeons, arriv'd upon the ground about 7 o'clock, occupying a post-coach and two post-chaises. Having taken their stations, Lord Lauderdale refused to toss up for the first fire, or to fire at the same time with Gen. Arnold. As the General tho't himself injured, his Lordship insisted upon receiving the first fire.

Gen. Arnold fired, happily without effect, on which Lord Lauderdale declared, that he could now with honor acknowledge, that he might have been mistaken in his strictures concerning Gen. Arnold; and that therefore he should not fire on a gentleman whom he was inclined to consider as the offended man.

This handsome apology immediately settled the unhappy difference, which has arisen originally from the following part of Lord Lauderdale's speech in the House of Lords.

"If apostacy is a recommendation to command, the Duke of Richmond, of all officers, is the best entitled to that of the camp of Bagshot, provided the name of Gen. Arnold be struck off the list."

JULY 3. Lord Cornwallis and his brother will return from India as soon as the business of the war is wound up, which, from the accuracy practised in every department, will soon be done.

General Meadows, alas! is no more—depressed by the mistake which he fell into in the action, he took the desperate resolution of committing suicide—he died it is said by a pistol ball. His worth and his honorable services in the field, entitle him to the regret and lasting esteem of his country.

M. la Fayette is now beginning to act like a man and a soldier. When his sovereign's life is in danger, from a democratic rabble, he eagerly flies to preserve him. His army only wait his commands for the same purpose.

JULY 7. Many who are acquainted with the extensive and valuable possessions of Tippoo, in the Bednore country, and which are now to be added to the English possessions in the East, positively assert, that their revenues produce an income of 500,000l. per ann.—an acquisition—alone sufficient to shew the vast importance of the peace made by Lord Cornwallis.

Such has been the progressive state of the revenue during the present year, that the excess, it is expected, will amount to 800,000l. above the former one. Such is the effect of wise regulations, properly put in force for a just collection of the taxes. Before M. Pitt came into office, one-eighth of the revenue went to enrich individuals, or else it was never collected.