

tional Guard, preach indisciplin to the army, and sow sometimes distrust, sometimes discouragement.

“As for me, gentlemen, who espoused the American cause, at the very moment when its ambassadors declared to me that it was lost\* ; who thenceforward devoted myself to a persevering defence of liberty, and the sovereignty of the people ; who, on the 11th of July, 1789, on presenting to my country a declaration of rights, dared to tell her—For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it ; I come now, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, of contempt for the cowards who desert it, and of indignation against the traitors who would fally it ; I come to declare that the French nation, if she is not the most vile in the universe, may and ought to resist the conspiracy of kings formed against her.

“It is not, undoubtedly, in the midst of my brave army, that timid sentiments are permitted ; patriotism, energy, discipline, patience, mutual confidence, all the civil and military virtues I have found in it. In it the principles of liberty and equality are cherished, the laws respected, property sacred ; in it neither calumnies nor factions are known ; and when I recollect that France has several millions capable of becoming such soldiers, I ask myself to what pitch of debasement would an immense people be reduced still stronger in their natural resources than in the defences of art, opposing to a monstrous confederation the advantage of combinations directed to a single object, for the base idea of sacrificing their sovereignty, of covenanting for their liberty, of submitting their declaration of rights to negotiation, to appear one of the possibilities of the issue that is rapidly advancing upon us.

“But in order that we, soldiers of liberty, may fight with efficacy, or die with profit to our cause, it is necessary that the number of the defenders of our country be speedily proportioned to that of their adversaries ; that stores of all sorts be multiplied, and facilitate all our motions : that the comfort of the troops, their equipage, their pay, the provisions for their health, be no longer exposed to fatal delays, or pretended savings, which always turn out the direct reverse of their object.

“Above all, it is necessary that the citizens rallied around the constitution be assured that the rights which it guarantees will be respected with a religious fidelity, that shall drive its enemies, concealed or public, to despair.

“Reject not this wish : it is that of the sincere wish of the friends of your legitimate authority. Assured that no unjust consequence can flow from a pure principle, that no tyrannical measures can serve a cause which owes its force and its glory to the sacred basis of liberty and equality, make criminal justice resume its constitutional course ; make civil equality, and religious liberty, enjoy the entire application of their true principles.

“Let the royal power be untouched, for it is guaranteed by the constitution ; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the springs of our liberty ; let the king be revered, for he is invested with the national majesty ; let him have the power of chusing a ministry that wears not the chains of a faction ; and if there be conspirators, let them perish by the sword of the law.

“In fine, let the reign of clubs, annihilated by you, give place to the

reign of the law, their usurpations to the firm and independent exercise of the constitutional authorities, their disorganising maxims to the true principles of liberty, their delirious fury to the calm and steady courage of a nation that understands its rights and defends them : in fine, their factious combinations to the true interests of our country, which, in this moment of danger, ought to unite all those to whom her subjugation and her ruin are not objects of atrocious joy, or infamous speculation.

“Such, gentlemen, are the representations and the petitions submitted to the national assembly, as they are to the king, by a citizen, whose love of liberty will never be honestly questioned ; whom the different factions would hate less, if he had not raised himself above them by his disinterestedness ; whom silence would have better become, if, like so many others, he had been indifferent to the glory of the national assembly, and the confidence with which it is of importance that it should be surrounded ; and who cannot better testify his own confidence, than by laying before it the truth without disguise.

“Gentlemen, I have obeyed the dictates of my conscience, and the obligations of my oaths. I owed it to my country, to you, to the king, and above all, to myself, whom the chances of war do not allow to postpone observations that I think useful ; and who wish to believe that the assembly will find in this a new homage of my devotion to its constitutional authority, of my personal gratitude, and of my respect.

(Signed) FAYETTE.

JULY 10.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

M. Joly now rose, and signified in the name of all the ministers, “that having come into administration with the express intention of serving the state, and seeing it to be impossible to be of any further advantage to it, they had all given in their resignations.”

(Loud and reiterated plaudits from the Galleries.)

STATE OF THE EMPIRE.

M. Lamourette proposed : 1st, To order Arms, Provisions, and Ammunition to be got ready immediately for 450,000 men.

2d, To send Commissaries to the Frontiers.

3d, To Decree jointly with the King an act of oblivion relative to the Commotions of June 20.

JULY 12.

Extraordinary Tribunal in the Castle of the Thuilleries.

Complaint having been made to the Assembly, that several judges of the peace had exercised an unconstitutional authority in the King's palace, the Executive Power and Accusateur Public were desired to report the steps taken, in order to bring them to justice.

BADGES OF DISTINCTION.

In consequence of a report from a Committee, it was resolved that the members of the Assembly, and the administrators of the districts and departments, should wear, while on duty, certain characteristic and emblematical badges, in order to distinguish them from their fellow citizens.

LETTER FROM THE KING.

“M. LE PRESIDENT,

“I have instructed the minister of justice to transmit to the National Assembly, in compliance with the VIIIth Article of the IIIrd Section of the IVth Chap. of the Constitution, the Proclamation issued by me, in consequence of the Arret of the Department, in regard to the provisional suspension of the Mayor and Procureur de la Commune of Paris.

(Signed) “LOUIS.  
(Counter-signed) “DE JOLY.”

M. PETION

Now appeared at the bar, amidst the acclamations of the members and the spectators.

He demanded that the Assembly should judge rigorously between him and his persecutors. The department, conscious of its own unpopularity, and envious of the confidence which the people reposed in the municipality, had always endeavored to mortify the magistrates of the people. It had continually oppressed and u-

surped their powers, and had ever been ambitious to be the creatures of the Court, rather than the servants of the Nation.

Hatred and vengeance were companions in every paragraph of the late Arret : it was filled with calumny and untruth ; it has accused him of negligence, and libelled the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, as a set of men suspected of robbery !

Of what had this department to complain ? Had a single person fallen by the hands of the people ? What did it lament ? That a martial law had not been proclaimed ? That a crowd of citizens had not perished ? That a civil war had not taken place ?

As to the confirmation of their sentence by the King, M. Petion said, no one need be astonished at it, for the department had supported the executive power, and the executive power in its turn, now supported the department. (Loud plaudits from all parts of the Assembly.)

M. Petion was admitted to the honors of a Seance.

JULY 18.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter was read from the French minister at London, containing a note, in which his majesty declines the interposition of his good offices with his allies on the continent, in regard to the affairs of France, but promises, for his own part, to observe the strictest neutrality.

EVENING SITTING.

The secretaries read the papers sent by the department de l'Ardeche, from which it appeared, that M. du Saillant, and a Count de Comber, were agents to the French Princes, and that their business was to create insurrections in the Southern Provinces. The Catholics were to rise against the Protestants ; the Royalists, who are for the old monarchy, against the Patriots ; and in short, the whole of the Southern Provinces was to become an immense burying ground. The letters of the king's brothers, directed to M. du Saillant, left no room to doubt the existence of this conspiracy, which is now entirely laid open. The generals and commanders are named. Their different tasks are allotted them, and the routs they were to take delineated. The Princes inform the confederates, that one of them is immediately to set out for Spain, and from thence to advance to take the command of the army of the south, with a view to restore the old monarchy, and also the priests and nobles.

A decree was passed to sell all the episcopal palaces with the gardens and grounds belonging to them. This is expected to produce eleven millions of livres. The bishops who have taken the oaths are to receive a compensation in money.

The Assembly sent a deputation to attend the funeral of the celebrated American PAUL JONES, who died yesterday at Paris. It was objected, that he was a Calvinist, but the objection was overruled.

JULY 21.

The order of the day called the attention of the Assembly to the discussion of the denunciation against M. la Fayette.

M. Lacource, after a violent declamation against the conduct of that General, concluded with demanding that he should be put in a state of accusation.

His speech was demanded to be printed.

The Assembly upon deliberating, refused to comply with the request. A scene of noise and tumult followed.

M. Tournay gave his opinion for the accusation of M. la Fayette, whom he regarded as a traitor, or at least a conspirator who wished to domineer between the people and their enemies.

It was demanded that the discussion should be closed.

M. M. Fauchet, Baziere, and Chabot, opposed the demand.

The debate became tumultuous ; the spectators took part by applauding and hissing, and by encouraging or reviling the speakers, as they favored or disapproved of their opinions.

The tumult increased. The President complained that there was a spectator, who hissed behind him, and demanded that he should be arrested. The tribunes instantly were all in confusion. The President put on his hat, and order was slowly restored.

M. Brisot demanded the prorogation of the discussion.

M. Fauchet demanded the adjournment till M. Luckner should have given an explanation on what had been alleged, that M. la Fayette had proposed to him to march their two armies to Paris.

M. Gaudet read some information to this purpose, which he had gathered in the conversation with M. Luckner, whom he affirmed to have said, “I do not deny that it was proposed to me in the name of la Fayette, by M. Bureau de Puzy, who had been three President of the Constituent Assembly ; I replied to M. Bureau, that M. la Fayette was master of his conduct and might do as he chose, but that if he marched to Paris, I should march after him, and counteract his designs by force ; M. Bureau replied, ‘But the life of the King is in danger.’”

M. Gaudet deposited the note containing this information on the Bureau, and signed it.

The President announced, that some citizens alarmed for the safety of the Assembly, demanded to be admitted, and likewise that a crowd were advancing to the Thuilleries.

M. Petion appeared, and said, that he saw nothing in the neighbourhood of the Assembly to

occasion alarm, and that those citizens who wished to enter the Thuilleries, had promised to remain quietly at the gates.

Several members demanded the adjournment of the discussion, which was opposed by M. Huat. A tumultuous debate took place, in which the spectators joined.

The adjournment was pronounced, till further information should be obtained respecting the new denunciation.

JULY 22.

M. Lacroix observed, that the Assembly had not terminated their discussion of the accusation which had yesterday been made against M. la Fayette, and demanded that Mellis, Luckner and La Fayette should be bound to make positive declarations respecting the fact which had been brought forward ; and M. Bureau should be summoned to the bar to give the necessary information of which he was in possession.

This motion was adopted.

LONDON, July 19.

THE TURKS.—We learn from the frontiers, that the Ottomans have cut to pieces 200 Austrian soldiers, who had marched to dispute with the Turks the harvest of a field that they had sown. If France had money to throw into the lap of the Sublime Porte, it might not be very difficult to spirit up again an irreconcilable hatred, only stifled by the exigencies of the time.

At Coblenz a Prussian soldier has been shot for having taken it into his head to preach liberty to two citizens. His body served afterwards as a stool on which the two citizens received each 50 blows with a stick.

The expences for his majesty's civil list for the last half year, ending July the 5th, as nearly as can be ascertained, are 946,538l. 8s. 7d. !!!

The Russians called the Defenders, have lately committed many outrages in Ireland. At Dundalk a dangerous riot was apprehended, when the speaker, accompanied by the gentlemen of the country, a troop of horse, and a company of foot, attended, ordered the riot act to be read, and exhorted the populace to disperse. This was ineffectual, and the soldiers were pelted with stones, &c. They were then obliged to fire in their own defence, when six of the insurgents were killed, several wounded, and ten made prisoners. The remainder instantly dispersed, & tranquillity was restored.

A letter from Coblenz, dated 7th July, has this passage : “The day before yesterday the Duke of Brunfwick dined with Mons. Count d'Artois and the Prince de Conde. Marshals Broglio and de Castres were of the party. His serene highness said with much modesty, ‘I never expected to have dined with three generals who beat me, and still less to have the honor of commanding them.’”

M. Dufaillant, the rebel aristocrat, has been driven from his fortresses by the regulars, under the command of M. Delbignac, who ordered the village of St. Andre, in the interest of M. Dufaillant to be burnt.

If we listen only to the fears or hopes of some, we must anticipate nothing less than the arrival of the Prussians at the gates of Paris. They will not amuse themselves, say the people, with besieging fortresses ; their march will be direct, and their purpose executed with promptitude.

The President of the National Assembly, in just so many words, told them the other day, that Anarchy had reigned long enough, and that the rule of the Laws was now arrived. We are glad they have at length made the discovery, and hope it is not made too late to profit by it.

The Duke of Brunfwick arrived at Coblenz on the 3d inst. and the Prince of Nassau, with a great part of the army on the day following—the Prussian Army under the command of the Duke of Brunfwick, at Coblenz, comprises 51,870 infantry, and 23,098 cavalry—the third column of the Prussian Army, at Frankfort, consists of 6,501 infantry, and 1,464 cavalry—the fourth, at Manheim, of 7,477 foot, and 3,042 horse.

No situation can be conceived more embarrassing than that of a Minister interrogated by the Legislative body in Paris.—If his replies are circumstantial he is tedious—if they are brief, he holds them in contempt—if he wishes to obtain proper information before he replies, then he refuses to answer the representatives of people.

“I had rather be a Dog, and bay the Moon, Than such a Minister.”

The salary of Dr. Willis, for his attendance on the Queen of Portugal, is 1000l. per month.

The case of the Queen of Portugal is not yet given up for lost, though the expectations of her perfect recovery are not very sanguine at present.

Two ships are lying at Depford to take on board such American Loyalists as are going settlers to Upper Canada, and they are invited to embark by public notice from government. These vessels will sail for America without any delay, as soon as they get on board their slated number of passengers and their baggage.

\* The Editor has been favored with the following remarks on this passage :

“There is one unfortunate phrase in M. de la Fayette's Letter to the National Assembly, which respect for his person and character induces a belief is an error, which a Translator might readily fall into.—M. de la Fayette speaks of ‘the very moment when its Ambassadors declared to him that it (the cause of America) was lost.’”

“The American Commissioners were, at the time alluded to, stiled in Paris, *Ministres des Etats Unis*. The French Ministry were called *les Ministres* without addition, and *les Ministres*, as *le Roi* could only mean the French King and French Ministers. That the French Ministry thought the cause lost, is known ; but it is hardly possible that the declaration intimated, could have been made by the American Commissioners. It is therefore supposed that the article before the noun was *les*, which would make the sense complete and consistent with truth ; but the article *les*, obliges the Translator to denominate Ministers, Ambassadors, and the antecedent confines their quality to *American*.”