

were to fire, whether at the same time or not? Colonel Phipps stated, that from the degree of the injury, he conceived Lieut. Colonel Lenox had a right to claim the first shot. Mr. Swift and Sir William Brown immediately agreed that Colonel Lenox should fire first. The parties having taken their ground, Colonel Lenox asked if Mr. Swift was ready?—On his answering that he was, Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball took place in the body of Mr. Swift, whose pistol, on his receiving the wound, went off without effect. The parties then quitted the ground.

It is but justice to add, that both gentlemen behaved with the utmost degree of coolness and intrepidity.

3. By accounts from Paris of the 25th ult. we learn, that 'After the meeting of the Commançon the 17th, the King gave notice by his Heralds at Arms, that he should hold a royal sitting with the three Orders on the following Monday, the 22d; and that, as there were some preparations to be made in the Grand Hall for the reception of his Majesty and all the Court, there could be no Assembly of the Commançons held there on the 20th or 21st.

The President of the Commons received a letter from the Master of the Ceremonies, acquainting him with this proclamation, but not on the part of the King; the President answered, that, not having received any orders from his Majesty, he certainly should hold the National Assembly convened for the 20th: in consequence of which the President, with his two Secretaries, presented themselves on that day, in order to enter their usual Hall of Assembly; but a guard of soldiers placed at the door opposed them. The President desired to see the officer of the guard, who told him he had orders not to let any person enter, except the Secretaries, to take away their papers, if they chose it. Upon this the President and the two Secretaries retired to the Tennis-court, where they were followed by almost all the Deputies of the Commons, and they resolved,

that in whatever place they may from circumstances be obliged to meet, there should be the National Assembly; that each of the Deputies should take a solemn oath not to separate, and promise to meet at such place as the President shall appoint until they have regenerated the Monarchy, and re-established public order upon solid and unalterable foundations, which nothing can prevent them from doing; in short, that, in consequence of the above resolution and oath, each Deputy shall sign this verbal process, which shall be printed and stuck up in open day, which absolutely took place, and it was publicly cried a-

bout the cities of Paris and Versailles without any hindrance, although the name of the Printer and his place of abode were affixed to it, in which he stiled himself Printer to the National Assembly.

'The following is some account of the Royal sitting held at Paris on Tuesday the 23d of June 1789.'

'The Commons, mixed with the greatest part of the Clergy, were assembled in the Anti-Chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock; it rained; several of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great; in the interval, part of the Clergy, and all the Noblesse, entered at opposite doors, and placed themselves in the Hall. At last the Commançons entered, and the two first orders received them standing and uncovered.

The King being placed upon the Throne, made a speech, in which he spoke to the nation of the recal of the States General, and said, 'I preceded their intentions, I relied upon the wisdom of their representatives; the French are not altered. It is time that I put a stop to the effects of exaggerated pretensions; I owe it to the constitution of my kingdom to repress the attempts that have been made against it; I expect from your love to my person, &c. &c. the salvation of the State.'

'The Keeper of the Seals then read a declaration from the King, containing 35 articles.

1st. The distinction of orders preserved; as essentially connected with the constitution of the kingdom; in consequence of which the King declares null the arrêts of the Third Estate of the 15th of June, and the ulterior, as unconstitutional.

2d. All verified powers declared good, excepting the decrees upon contested deputation.

3d. All limitations and restrictions opposed to the powers of the deputies declared null.

4th. In case of any oath taken by deputies, relative to constrained powers, the King leaves the execution of it to their conscience.

5th. The King permits the deputations to ask for fresh power from their Provinces, &c.

6th. The King declares he will not permit any such limitations of power in future.

7th. Deliberations relative to general affairs and taxes to be in common between the Orders.

8th. All deliberations relative to the constitution to be deliberated by each order.

9th. Privileges and *Veto* of the Clergy in matters of religion preserved.