

alarmed for their personal safety. The Life Guards fired on the women, who became furious, and, assisted as they were, victorious. Five young noblemen were immediately sacrificed to their vengeance—one run through the body—one hung—a third cut to pieces—and two beheaded. The Marquis de la Fayette came in time to save the lives of about twenty others.

Tuesday morning many of the mob returned from Versailles. The heads of the two Gardes de Corps were borne on pikes throughout the streets of Paris; and courriers, who had taken the first horses they could find, announced the approach of the whole Royal Family. The troops that preceded them, began to enter Paris about two o'clock, and the line was so extended with women and club-men, that it was half past seven when their Majesties arrived at their Hotel de Ville. What passed there has not transpired: they slept in their apartments at the Thuilleries, and are to remain there.

The Flemish regiment was divided among the troops, about twenty of the Gardes du Corps, the King's household, &c.

About ten at night, proclamations appeared to assure the people, that his Majesty had received the Parisians with great kindness; that the Gardes du Corps had taken the oath of fidelity; had agreed to serve as the other officers and to be assisted by other officers in their attendance on the Court; and that his Majesty had signed the Articles of the Constitution.

The greater part of the Gardes du Corps are fled—Several women were wounded and one killed.

These transactions of two days in the Capital of France, are so important, and have followed each other so rapidly, that it is difficult for any one on the spot to consider them as he would wish to do, or to apprehend the extent of the good or bad consequences they may bring after them. Immediate causes, the influence of individuals in the capital, or of the machinations of the Court, all seem inapplicable and inadequate, when compared with the magnitude of what has happened: It requires a great knowledge of the French character, and of the human heart; a reference must be made to a long system of slavery, and of cruel police, suddenly removed; a knowledge must be had of what miserable beings millions of men may be, in order to account for the manner in which great points are secured in the country, to feel the necessity of their being secured or at all reconciled to the means made use of. The Parisians will be long before they recover from their surprize at the sudden rising of many thousand women, who have

at no time absolutely wanted bread, assembling as by instinct from the remotest corners of the city—taking possession of the residence of Majesty—conquering his Body Guard—and committing acts of mad barbarity on those who compose it, forcing themselves into the Assembly of the Nation; joining their shrill y'es and no's to the deliberations of its members; disputing at the very chair, and personally with the chairman; (the Bishop de Langres, who was the temporary President) on the means of reducing the price of bread and salt, and of filling the Paris Markets; at seeing these women followed by an army of 30,000 troops, and 10,000 wretched vicious ruffians, who long tired of their existence, full of resentment against something, and eager to employ it against any thing, were desirous of distinguishing themselves by butchering the court; at beholding the most cruel and ghastly of this mob, bringing the heads of these men in the prime of youth and beauty, who sensible as they may have been, as part of the most imperious, cruel, insolent corps in the nation, were perhaps entitled to indulgence from the manner in which they had been brought up, and as being the sworn defenders of his Majesty's person; at seeing his Majesty and all the Royal Family, on the notice of a few hours leaving their common mansion and coming to a place in which they never slept—in knowing that amidst all this confusion his Majesty signed the articles of the Constitution, that the National Assembly determined on removing to Paris, and that the whole began and ended in thirty-six hours.

The detail of any of these facts, will perhaps never be seen in its full extent.—The approach of the Royal Family to the Capital, may be said to be the most engaging, the most varied, the grandest, and the one that afforded the most reflection, that excited the tenderest sentiments, that struck most forcibly the imagination, and that most forcibly shocked it by as odd a conjunction of pleasing and disgusting objects, of Majesty in fetters, of sober and becoming liberty, and of innocent riot, as ever were brought together. The points of many bayonets bore leaves of bread, and almost every musket a branch of victory. The clubmen in bodies between the troops carried whole limbs of trees, and in general, had thrown away their clubs for them. Never did Bismuth Wood come better to Dunsmine. The women mixed with all, covered with ribbands and flowers, heading the different companies, and riding on the cannon. His Majesty's hundred Swiss forming a double line on each side the carriage, the rabble were entirely kept off, the King