

excite any real diffidence in the lender. It is obvious also, that independent of the generous and patriotic sentiments which shall favour the success of this Loan, there are many motives of policy sufficient to determine men of property to subscribe. It is plain that every one has an interest to prevent public confusion, and to give you time to digest and carry your plans into effect. Ah! Sirs, how necessary, how pressing is that duty become! You are witness to the disorders that prevail in every part of the kingdom. Those disorders will increase, if you do not speedily apply a salutary, and a saving hand. The materials of structure must not be dispersed or destroyed at a time that the ablest architects are employed in forming the design.

Notwithstanding the evils that press us on all sides, the kingdom remains entire, and the association of your talents and abilities will soon restore the State to more than wonted vigour and raise the Nation to a degree of prosperity at which it has never yet arrived. Let nobody, therefore either in this Assembly or in this Nation, be discouraged; the King is sensible of the truth, the King wishes the welfare of his subjects, his subjects have preserved for his person an affection which the restoration of public tranquillity will fortify and augment.—Let us then Sirs, abandon ourselves to this happy prospect.—One day, perhaps, amidst the sweets, of a wise and well-tempered system of Liberty, and of a confidence unequalled, by the clouds of suspicion, the French Nation will efface from her memory this season of calamity, and in the enjoyments of blessings which we shall owe to our generous efforts, she will never separate from her gratitude the name of a Monarch on whom, in your affection, you have bestowed so glorious a title.

14. A letter from Boulogne, dated the 9th instant, informs us, that the inhabitants have armed themselves, to the number of 2000, and forced the citadel; the Commandant of which place, the Duke de Fitz-james, had very narrowly escaped with his life.

20. On Monday Monsieur Mirabeau made the report of the Committee for the declaration of the rights of man. This declaration consists of the nineteen following Articles, preceded by a preamble:

The representatives of the French people, constituted in a National Assembly, considering that the ignorance, the forgetfulness, or neglect of the rights of men are the only cause of the public misfortunes, and of the corruption of government, have resolved to re-establish, in a solemn declaration, the rights, natural, unalienable, and sacred, of man; in order

that this declaration, constantly presented to all the members of the social body, may, without ceasing, remind them of their rights and duties; in order that the acts of the legislative and executive power, being at every instant compared with the end of every political institution, may be the more respected; in order that the claims of the citizens, founded hereafter on simple and incontestible principles, may turn to the support of the constitution, and the happiness of all:

In consequence, the National Assembly acknowledges and declares the following articles:

1. All men are born equal and free; none has more right than another to make use of his faculties, natural or acquired; this right, common to all, has no other limit than the conscience of him who exercises it, and which forbids him to make use of it to the detriment of his fellow-creatures.

2. Every political body, expressly or tacitly, receives the existence of a social contract, by which each individual places, in common, his person and faculties under the supreme direction of the general will, and at the same time the body receives every individual as a part of it.

3. All powers to which a nation is subject arising from itself, no body, no individual, can have any authority which is not derived from it. Every political association has the unalienable right to establish, to modify, or to change the constitution, that is, the form of its government, the distribution and the bounds of the different powers which compose it.

4. The common good of all, and not the particular interest of any man, or class of men whatever, is the principal end of all political associations. A nation ought not to acknowledge other laws than those which have been expressly approved, and consented to by itself, or its representatives often renewed, legally elected, always existing, frequently assembled, acting freely according to the forms prescribed by the constitution.

5. The law, being the expression of the general will, ought to be general in its object, and always tend to insure to all the citizens, liberty, property, and civil equality.

6. The liberty of the citizen consists in being subject only to the law, in obeying only the authority established by the law, in being able, without fear of punishment, to make every use of his faculties, which is not forbid by law, and consequently to resist oppression.

7. The citizen, thus free in his person, can be accused only before the tribunals established