

the certainty of its being followed by a still more disastrous war. It is for the sake of that peace which their subjects so anxiously implore, that I solicit all the princes of the Empire to rouse all true Germans by the language of persuasive reasoning, and by the animating voice of patriotism; and represent to them how much the duration of the peace, which Europe asks, depends on continuing without despondence those exertions, however distressing, which must, if persevered in, inevitably recover all that has been lost.

I had affirmed in the preceding Chapter, that the invention of assignats gave birth to the war, and that their annihilation will bring on a peace.

I also affirmed, that the Republic would perish precisely as the Monarchy did—BY THE FINANCES*.

I repeat these two assertions with increasing confidence. The picture which I have drawn is not a creature of fancy, but is traced from real scenes with the pencil of history.

* The leaders of the French begin themselves to talk of this as a possible event. *We find ourselves at present, said Bourdon of Oise, the 10th of May, with respect to the finances, in the most alarming situation. In 1789, our situation was equally so. What were the consequences? The REVOLUTION.—The ruin of the finances produced our liberty—let us take care, that the present discredit of assignats do not bring about a contrary effect.*

THE END.