

Art. XIV. A speedy augmentation of the benefices of Parish Priests.

Art. XV. The suppression of the *droits Cannutes*, or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to 357,133*l.* sterling.

Art. XVI. The admission of all ranks of citizens to civil and military employments.

Art. XVII. The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the Parish Priests to the Bishops in certain provinces.

Art. XVIII. The suppression of the Corporation and Wardships.

Art. XIX. The suppression of the Pluralities of Livings.

Art. XX. A medal to be struck to commemorate this memorable day, expressive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the Citizens.

XXI. *Te Deum* to be sung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

Art. XXII. Louis the XVI. proclaimed the Restorer of the Public Liberty.

These resolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are several other articles; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; all Artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all suits for feudal and royal rights now pending in the Courts, to be suspended till the Constitution is completed, &c.

7. Yesterday a large decked boat was stopped upon the river, loaded with gunpowder and small shot; the Commander, or Captain, produced a passport, signed by the Marquis De La Fayette, and countersigned by the Marquis De La Salle, second in command.

The populace immediately inferred there was some plot against their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis La Fayette for an explanation concerning the powder, and loudly demanded his head.

The Marquis pacified the incensed multitude, by signing his name several times before them, and making them remark, that it bore no resemblance with that upon the passport, and that it was a snare designedly laid to avert from him the affections of the people. The populace, thinking then it must be the Marquis of Salle, went to his house, broke it open, searched all papers, and put a seal upon all his effects. He luckily was not within.

While they were gone there, M. Le Fayette assembled some militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains in a style of mystery, as it is not possible the

gentlemen above mentioned could be concerned in the proceeding; if they had, the populace would readily have been appeased, by their avowing the powder to be intended for the defence of the People.

12. The sad events which so rapidly succeed each other in our Provinces affect us greatly. In the inaccessible mountains of Haut. Vivarais and Cevennes there are above 30,000 men armed, not to preserve order, but to create confusion.

13. The following is the speech of M. Neckar to the National Assembly on proposing the loan:—

I come, Sirs, to lay before you the present state of the finances, and the indispensable necessity of finding immediate resources.

On my return to the Ministry, in the month of August last, there were only four hundred thousand franks, in money or bills, in the Royal Treasury; the deficit between the revenues and the ordinary expences of the State was enormous, and the operations prior to that period, had destroyed the public credit.

Under the pressure of these difficulties, it was necessary to conduct affairs without trouble or convulsion, till the period should arrive when the National Assembly, having taken into consideration the state of affairs, should restore tranquility to the nation, and establish on a permanent foundation the government of this country.

That period was procrastinated beyond our expectation; and meanwhile extraordinary expences, and unexpected diminutions in the produce of the revenues have augmented the embarrassment of our Finances.

The immense succours in grain, which the King was obliged to procure for his people, have occasioned not only considerable advances, but have also caused a very great loss; because the King could not sell this grain at the price at which it was purchased, without exceeding the ability of the people, and by that means exciting a spirit of tumult and revolt.—Public disorder however, continued to increase, and pillages were daily committed, which the public force was unable to repress, at length the general misery, and the defect of labour, obliged his Majesty to issue out succours of immense magnitude.

Extraordinary works and manufactures were established about Paris, merely with a view of giving employment to a multitude of people who could not get work otherways; and the number of these has increased in such a manner that at this moment they amount to upwards of 12,000 men. The King pays them twenty sous per day; an expence independent of the cost