

a desperate and abandoned banditti, are collecting in several parts of the city; an incredible number have formed themselves round the Thuilleries, vowing vengeance on hundreds whom they declare to be concerned in the conspiracy for a general massacre of the Parisian militia; and a bloody list is handed about of those of the National Assembly who are conceived to be in the interest of the King.

A great Lady is in as much danger as ever; her contribution to the poor has obtained her but a short lived popularity: The mob are eager for her destruction, and their ferocity may probably extend far, unless she can find some means to escape, which at present seems impracticable.

The provinces, it is also said, are all arming; and what is the most dreadful circumstance, in different interests. The approach of thousands to the capital is daily expected, and there is no other probability than that this Christmas will be spent in domestic bloodshed.

The King has issued a proclamation, setting forth, that lest the faithful inhabitants of his provinces should hear with concern the circumstances that have induced him to take up his residence at Paris, he had thought it his duty to make known to them, that *being informed of the march of the National Militia from Paris, and their desire to obtain the honour of serving as his guard, it would have been easy for him to go to any other place than Paris; but that fearing such a resolution might be the cause of much trouble, and confiding in the sentiments which he had a right to expect from all his subjects without distinction, he had come to reside in Paris, where he received the most respectful testimonies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that good city.* That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of their Sovereign; and, from the midst of them, announces to all the inhabitants of his provinces, that when the National Assembly shall have terminated the *grand work* of restoring the public welfare, he will put in execution a plan, which he has long since formed, *of visiting all his provinces, to inquire what good he can do in each, and to prove that they are all equally dear to him.* That he flatters himself this declaration, on his part, will engage all the inhabitants of his provinces to second the labours of the National Assembly, in order that France, under the protection of a happy Constitution, may enjoy that peace and tranquility, of which an unhappy division has so long deprived it.

This proclamation is dated Oct. 9, and undersigned DE SAINT PRIEST.

Several of the princes and prelates of Germany, who are affected by the resolutions of the National Assembly of France on the 4th of August, sent memorials to his Most Christian Majesty, complaining of those resolutions as infractions of solemn treaties. His Majesty returned them for answer, That it was not in his power to give them any redress, but he would refer them to the National Assembly, whence; and not from him, the resolutions had proceeded, of which they complained.

The German princes refused to acknowledge the competence of that assembly to take cognizance of a matter which concerned the interests of the Members of the Germanick Body: they said the treaties by which those interests were secured had been made with the Crown of France, and it was to the Crown alone they could or ought to apply for redress, if those treaties were infringed by its subjects.

The prince bishop of spires, one of those princes whose interests are affected by the resolutions of the National Assembly, has lately addressed a spirited memorial, on this head to several temporal and spiritual princes of the empire, whose interests are as much affected as his, in which he invites them in the most pressing manner to join and act in concert in the most common danger that ever threatened them, and by their united strength to maintain their rights, which being guaranteed to them by solemn treaties, particularly by the Treaty of Westphalia, cannot be annulled at the pleasure of the contracting parties.

This prince has addressed a memorial also to the diet of the empire, and to the Emperor as head of the empire, that this affair may have no delay, but may be taken into consideration even before the recess, and that all the envoys to the diet, may be provided with instructions how to act, that the Emperor and diet may oppose the encroachments of the National Assembly of France by amicable negotiation, and if necessary, by arms.

The prince bishop will, no doubt, be supported by the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Deux Ponts, and others, who have suffered in their property and rights in Alsace, and other parts of France, in consequence of the resolutions of the National Assembly.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Dantzic, that he there met with a Major Langbourn (late Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, who commanded the French troops in America), who had for his amusement travelled on foot through all Great Britain and Ireland, also Lapland and Russia, and intended pursuing his journey in the same manner through