

that a great crowd of people have surrounded the carriages, and have determined to open them.

M. Voidell. The united committees of Reports and Recherches have already taken precautions on this particular, and the Department of Paris has been enjoined to see the greatest care that order be maintained. There are Commissioners of the municipality there, for the purpose of calming the people.

The Commissioners who had been sent to conduct the King back to Paris, then entered the hall and were received with great applause.

M. Barnave then addressed the Assembly.

'We are about to give an account to the Assembly, of the mission with which it intrusted us. It has terminated in the most satisfactory manner for the Assembly:

'In conformity to your orders, we took the road to Varennes; upon the road we took what information we could collect; we took at the same time, necessary measures, that the greatest order, the greatest tranquility and safety, might accompany the return of the King.

We learnt that he was at Chalons, where a numerous body of National guards was already assembled from the neighbouring departments. Desirous that the respect due to the Royal Dignity should be constantly maintained, we gave orders that the troops of all descriptions should assemble wherever we should think necessary.

'We stopped at Dormans, where we were informed that the King had quitted Chalons in his way to Epernay; but we learnt the alarming news that he was pursued—other accounts said, that, without being pursued endeavours were making to intercept his return, and carry off his person.

'In consequence of this, M. Dumars, who accompanied us, took all the precautions necessary, that every such attempt might be repelled.

'He placed considerable forces at every post, and we proceeded with the greatest rapidity to escape pursuit, very improbable doubts, but which it was prudent to guard against as much as possible.

'We met the King between Dormans and Epernay. We found in the carriage with the King, the Dauphin, the Queen, Madame Royal, daughter of the King, Madame Elizabeth, and Madame Tournal, Governess to the Dauphin. We found upon the coach box three persons, who told us their names were Valori, Dumoutier and Malsan, who had been all guards du corps. They were dressed as couriers.

'There was a second carriage, in which were two women, who said their names were Madame Baigny, and Madame Fourville, the one Fille de Chambre to Madame Royal, and the other to the Dauphin.

'One of us read to the King the decree authorising our mission. The King answered in a few words, and testified much sensibility on account of the precautions taken by the National Assembly for his safety, and for the maintenance of the Royal Dignity. He besides said, he never had any intention of passing the limits of the Kingdom.

'We then read the same decree to the National Guards.

'We next proceeded for Paris. The Royal Family passed the night at Dormans from whence we proceeded very slowly, many of the National Guards being on foot to Meux.

'We wrote from Meux to the President of the National Assembly, the Mayor and the Commander of the National Guard of Paris, to intreat them to take the necessary measures to secure the public tranquility upon the King's arrival, and to send a body of National Guards to guard the avenues upon his approach. When we joined the Royal Family, we addressed a proclamation to all the administrative bodies, in order to provide for the safety of the King's Person. Every where we were received with expressions of the greatest zeal and attachment to the public interest; every where prevailed the greatest tranquility and order, united with the firmest courage. The Assembly is under particular obligations to the troops of the line for their fidelity and ardour displayed upon this occasion. The only obstruction which we encountered, arose from the excessive heat, and the ordinary inconveniencies of travelling.

'We departed from Meux at half past six. The number of the National Guards successively increased, not only of horsemen, but of infantry. Our progress was obstructed by the immense concourse of citizens upon the road as we passed; so that instead of arriving as we had announced at three o'clock, we did not arrive in Paris till seven o'clock.

'Arrived at Paris, we placed the Royal Family, as well as the three Guards du corps, in the Palace of the Thuilleries, under the care of the Commandant General.

'The Assembly decreed thanks to the Commissioners for the able and faithful manner in which they had conducted themselves in this business.

JUNE 27

'Numerous Addresses were read at the

opening of the sitting from different departments, expressive of zeal for the public service and security, and describing the different measures which they had adopted on receiving the news of the King's flight.

Several deputations were also admitted from different districts, who, in the name of their constituents, expressed unanimously the same sentiments of zeal and attachment.

The President informed the Assembly that he had received an infinite number of Addresses from administrative Bodies, from National Guards and Citizens; and the Assembly referred the reading of them to an extraordinary sitting, to be appointed for that purpose.

The Assembly ordered the Diplomatic Committee to draw up without delay, a proclamation authorising foreigners to quit the kingdom, without any obstruction.

A letter from a citizen of Paris was read, engaging to furnish 1200 livres towards paying the National Guards to begin from the day on which the external enemies should be so rash as to attack the empire of the French.

Another citizen offered the sum of 300 livres.

A letter from the three Commissioners sent to Douay, and another from those sent to Arras, to take measures for the security of the frontiers, were read, stating that they had made all the necessary arrangements for executing the decrees of the Assembly.

The continuation of the plan of the Military Committee respecting the safety of fortified places, was then taken under consideration, and a number of additional articles were decreed.

The following letter from M. d'Estaing was then read.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

'No step is indecent when we conform to the wishes of our fellow citizens. I do not know who is the officer appointed to receive the Military Oath in this department. I send it in writing to the National Assembly. I beg it to receive the assurance of my zeal for the maintenance of the constitution. Already a Lieutenant General and a Vice Admiral, I wish there existed a new element in which I might fight for it.

(Signed) D'ESTAING.

Also the following letter from M. Simolin, the Russian Ambassador, to M. Montmorin.

'M. Le Comte.

'I did not learn, till this morning from the public newspapers, when I observed