

rages, calling out "No King— he is a traitor, and does every thing in his power to betray the interests of the nation," From unbridled vociferation they proceeded to acts of violence, and attacked the Swiss guards with a view to enter the palace for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Royal Family.

The King apprised of his danger, contrived to make his escape from the palace, accompanied by the Queen and the Dauphin, and fairly entered the Assembly as a sanctuary, before it was known which way he had gone.

The populace, enraged at the resistance of the guards, proceeded to exercise upon such of them as fell into their hands the utmost acts of cruelty, hanging some, and cutting others into pieces.

In the Assembly all was confusion in the extreme—the people in the galleries and round the doors took upon them to exercise the functions of Legislators, and loudly commanded the Assembly to decree the dethronement of the King without further delay, or they would avenge themselves, by putting every one of them to death, as accomplices in the crimes which they imputed to Louis XVI.

The Assembly, weak and timid, were obliged to comply with the mad mandates of the people, and at ten o'clock at night, decreed the dethronement, the King sitting at the same time among them.

Three Members, who had the boldness and honesty to defend the King, and insist upon the injustice of such summary proceedings, were beheaded by the mob, and every thing was in the greatest confusion when the express,

which brought this intelligence, came away.

Different expresses have arrived with the above intelligence, all agree in the general circumstances, though, as might naturally be expected in a scene of such tumult, they differ in some of the particulars.

We have not been able to learn that any certain intelligence has been received respecting the fate of the Royal Family; the greatest apprehensions are entertained for their safety, and by many it is believed, that long before this time they have fallen a sacrifice to the madness and fury of the people.

A gentleman arrived in town this morning who left Paris on Friday noon relates, 'that at the time he came away, all was tumult and confusion—the shops were shut up—the King had been dethroned—several of the King's party in the Assembly had been put to death, and others were in custody expecting the same fate. The mob had attacked the Palace, in which were the Royal Family, defended by the National Guard, and Swiss Body Guards, it was reported that 130 of the guards had been killed in the conflict, but it was not known if the King or any of the family had been hurt—The gates of Paris were shut by the mob, who insisted that no one should leave the city, and that all should share the same fate. Two pieces of cannon had been sent against the mob, and some houses were set on fire; but whether by the cannon, or other cause, is not yet known. Lord Gower's messenger, who ought to have been in Calais on Saturday evening, was not arrived on Monday morning; it is therefore apprehended none

were permitted to leave Paris— It is said, six of the Assembly were beheaded, and twenty one in custody.

The Empress of Russia, desirous, as she pretended, of stopping the further effusion of blood, sent orders to her Generals to propose an armistice, which was accepted—She afterwards wrote a letter, with her own hand, to the King of Poland, in which she pointed out the folly of his attempting to defend the new constitution by the force of arms, as she was resolved to double, and even triple, her army, if necessary, in order to overturn it. She at the same time informed him, that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna fully agreed in sentiments with her; and that farther obstinacy on his part would induce these powers to unite their forces against him.

This letter made such an impression upon the mind of Stanislaus, that he immediately resolved to sign a renunciation of the new Constitution, and this intention he communicated to the Diet at Warsaw, which will even be dissolved to give place to that of that Tangowitz.

It is, however, stated with much confidence, and we believe on good authority, that the new Constitution will not be entirely annulled, but undergo considerable alterations. One article is, "That the succession to the Throne of Poland shall be settled on Prince Constantine Paulowitz, second son of the Grand Duke of Russia, and his heirs male.

This sudden change in the political hemisphere has been communicated by express to every Court in Europe.—The King, it is said, deeply affected in being