

quired, it proved to be Dr. Arbuthnot, who seems to have possessed more of the true Cervantic humour, which so eminently distinguished the writer of Don Quixotte, than any other man of this, or perhaps any other country.

The following full and correct statement of the important Proceedings in France, on the Flight and Capture of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, taken from the Nova Scotia Magazine and London Papers, having been seen by only a few Individuals, will, no doubt, be acceptable to the generality of our Readers, particularly to those who sympathize in the interesting Concerns and eventful Proceedings of that great Nation:

#### PARIS.

THIS event, one of the most extraordinary in the History of Monarchs, happened on the night of Monday the 20th of June.

It is not known, at present, at what hour the escape of their Majesties and the Royal Family took place, for it was discovered only by their failing to appear at the usual time on Tuesday morning, when the officers of the household thought themselves justified in visiting the apartments where they had hitherto slept. They immediately discovered that the beds had not been used that night, when the escape was considered as certain, without any further search, and the chief precaution was to prevent the intelligence from being divulged, before it had been communicated to M. de la Fayette, and the Mayor of Paris.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

The National Assembly immediately met, and M. Beauharnois, the President, addressed the Members in the following short speech:

“Gentlemen,

“The Mayor of Paris has just informed me, that during the last night, the King, Queen, and Royal Family have left the palace. I await your orders, Gentlemen, as to the measures for circulating this alarming intelligence in the readiest way possible throughout all France.”

M. Camus then moved, to reinforce the guard at the Thuilleries, in order to prevent any tumult in the Palace.

He had no sooner sat down, than M. Charles Lameth desired, that orders might be given to M. de Rochambeau to put himself at the head of the troops, upon those frontiers through which it was most probable their Majesties might attempt to pass.

Immediately it was announced by some member, that the people had surrounded the houses of M. de la Fayette and M. de Cazales, who were thus prevented from attending the Assembly. Two Commissioners were deputed to command their release, in the name of the National Assembly; and within a very short time, M. de la Fayette and M. de Cazales arrived, when it appeared, that only the latter had been forcibly detained.

Upon the motion of M. de Folleville, seconded by M. Barnave, a decree was then passed, recommending to all citizens to do their utmost for preserving the general tranquility, upon which the Constitution was stated to depend; forbidding, under the severest penalties, all movements tending to endanger the person or property of any one; giving notice, that the Assembly were about to consider of the means for discovering the route of their Majesties, and desiring all persons to hold themselves in readiness to defend the country, but to remain in perfect quiet till further orders.

Upon the motion of M. André it was decreed, “That the Decrees of the National Assembly shall have

the title and the force of laws, without any other sanction; that they shall be executed by the Minister of the Department to which they relate, and shall be sealed with the Seal of State, and signed by the Ministers.”

The next Decree directs, “That the Ministers shall be permitted to assist at the deliberations of the Assembly, and shall have a chamber adjoining to the hall fitted up for their reception, in which they may sign the Decrees, and do other acts ordered by the Assembly.”

M. Deport du Tertric informed the Assembly, that he had that morning received a note from the King, forbidding him to put the Seal of State to any Decree, or other Order, issued in his absence.

The note was read, but the Assembly took no further notice of it.

M. Montmorin sent word, that he could not attend the Assembly, being detained in his house by a crowd of disorderly persons. He arrived immediately afterwards, but had only to declare, that he knew nothing of his Majesty's escape.

M. de Gouvion, the Commander of the Thuilleries guard, was introduced into the Assembly, and said, that, on the eve of Pentecost, he had been informed of a design for the escape of the Queen and Dauphin, but that his Majesty was not mentioned. That he had communicated this intelligence to the Mayor of Paris, and, though they did not believe it every possible precaution had been taken. The strictest watch had been kept throughout the palace; all the doors had been doubly guarded, and it was impossible to tell by what means they had escaped.

A decree was read, issued by the Directors of Paris, ordering seals to be placed upon the doors of all the apartments in the Thuilleries and Luxembourg, placing an arrest upon all the persons in both palaces, till it was known by what means the King and Queen had escaped; and directing the gates of Paris to be