

[The King, after reading this declaration, observed, 'That he had omitted to add, that his son's governess, and the ladies in his suite, were apprized of his departure but a short time only before it took place; and the King has signed it with us.]

(Signed) LOUIS.
TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE.

DECLARATION OF THE QUEEN.

I DECLARE, that the King, being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have dissuaded me from following him; for, that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past has given sufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the persuasion which I had that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been so inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The Governess of my daughter, who had been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders till the evening preceding. She had not even taken any clothes with her. I was obliged to lend her some. She was absolutely ignorant of our destination. The three couriers neither knew the destination, nor the object of the journey—they were supplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two FEMMES DE CHAMBRE did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—One of them whose husband was in the palace, had not an opportunity of seeing him. Monsieur and Madame separated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarrassment, and to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the palace by passing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and that we might not be perceived, we went separately, and at some distance of time from each other.

[After reading over this declaration to the Queen, she acknowledged

ed it to be such a declaration as she intended to make, and signed it with us.]

(Signed) MARIE ANTONIETTE.
TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE.

The declarations being read, M. Tronchet said, 'The King is desirous to have a duplicate of these declarations; without doubt, the Assembly will authorise us to deliver them.'

The Assembly complied with the request, and ordered the declarations to the Committee which shall be appointed to make a report on this affair.

MEMOIRE,
OR PROCLAMATION,
LEFT BY HIS MAJESTY
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

WHILE the King had any hope of seeing order and happiness restored, by the means employed by the National Assembly, and by his residence near the Assembly, no sacrifice would have appeared to him too great which might conduce to such an event; he would not even have mentioned his own personal deprivation of liberty from the month of October, 1789. But at present, when the result of every transaction is only the destruction of Royalty, the violation of property, and the endangering of persons; when there is an entire anarchy through every part of the empire, without the least appearance of any authority sufficient to controul it; the King, after protesting against all the acts performed by him, during his captivity, thinks it his duty to submit to the French Nation the following account of his conduct.

In the month of July, 1789, the King, he declares it upon his conscience, had no reason to fear on coming among the Parisians. In the month of October the same year, being advised of the conduct of some factious persons, he apprehended his departure might afford them a pretence for fomenting a civil war.

All the world is informed of the impunity with which crimes were then committed. The King, yielding to the wish of the army of the Parisians, came with his family, and established his residence at the Thuilleries. No preparations had been made for his reception, and the King was so far from finding the accommodation to which he had been accustomed, that he was even without the comforts common to persons of any condition.

Notwithstanding every constraint, he thought it his duty, on the morning after his arrival, to assure the provinces of his intention to remain in Paris. A sacrifice still more difficult was reserved for him; he was compelled to part with his body guards, whose fidelity he had experienced; two had been massacred, and several wounded, while acting in obedience to the order they had received not to fire. All the art of the factious was employed in misrepresenting the deportment of a faithful wife, who was then confirming all her former conduct; it was evident that all their machinations were directed against the King himself. It was to the soldiers of the French guard, and to the Parisian National Guard, that the custody of the King was given, under the order of the Municipality of Paris.

The King thus saw himself a prisoner in his own kingdom; for in what other condition could he be, who was forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspected? It is not for the purpose of censuring the Parisian National Guard, that I recal these circumstances, but for that of giving an exact statement of facts; on the contrary, I do justice to their attachment, when they were not acted upon by factious persons. The King convened the States General; granted to the Tiers Etat a double representation; the union of the orders, the sacrifices of the 23d of June, were all his work, but his cares were not understood. When the States General gave themselves the name of the National Assembly; it