

Additional Declaration by his Most Serene Highness, the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, addressed, as was that of the 25th of July, to the Inhabitants of France.

'The Declaration which I have addressed to the Inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblenz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm results of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and the safety of the sacred persons of the King, of the Queen, and of the Royal Family being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert, I have made known by my said declaration to the Inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most **TERRIBLE PUNISHMENTS** if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the City of Paris is particularly responsible.

'Without making the least alteration to the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th July, I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris, the King, the Queen, or any other person of the Royal Family, should be carried off from the City, all the places and towns whatsoever which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceeding, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the King and Royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

'All the **INHABITANTS** of FRANCE in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and Royal Family, to whatever place the factious may attempt to carry him. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his Most Christian Majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made him) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

'All Declarations whatever, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Im-

perial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

CHA. GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
Duc de Brunsw. Lunenburgh.

Given at General Quarters at Coblenz,
July 27, 1792.

LONDON, AUGUST II.

The new Polish Constitution is at last overthrown—Notwithstanding the bravery, patriotism, and courage of the Poles, they have been obliged to yield to superior force.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 25th ult. informs us, that the combination of three powerful neighbouring States, while the Poles were left without the aid of a single ally, reduced them to the mortifying necessity of agreeing to an accommodation with Russia, to prevent a partition of their territories among their unfeeling neighbours.

The King, finding not only that his ally the King of Prussia had deserted him, but that he had joined the Empress in her ambitious and tyrannical views, called a meeting of the different deputies of the Provinces upon the 23d of July, to deliberate on the best measures to be pursued for the welfare of the country. Of two evils, they were obliged to choose the least; either to have their country entirely destroyed by the immense armies which were over-running it, and perhaps to have their existence as a state annihilated, or to agree to the haughty terms imposed upon them by their two powerful neighbours.

The King was obliged not only to annul the Constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, and agree to the re-establishment of that which existed before the revolution, but even to order the army

under Prince Poniatowski to be delivered up to the Russian General Brinicki. This was to take place according to the agreement on the 29th of July.

Many people, however, dissented from the general resolution. Malachowzki, Potocke, Sapiheat, Soltik, &c. refused to sign the re-confederation. Upwards of 4000 and several others assembled, and calling the **CONSTITUTION WITHOUT THE KING!** they sought after Malachowzki, Prince Sapiheat, Potocke, and Soltik, and carried them round in public.

In the Grand Dukedom of Lithuania in particular, a spirit of resistance still seems to manifest itself. What a disgrace it is to the policy of Europe, that not one State could be found friendly to a cause so honourable to humanity!

AUGUST 14.

**DETHRONEMENT OF LOUIS
THE SIXTEENTH.**

The King of the French is dethroned! The French, by their own madness and folly, have thereby prepared for themselves that ruin and destruction, which the combined power of all the despots in the universe could not otherwise have effected.

On Thursday night the Assembly proceeded to debate the question concerning the dethroning of the King. The populace, in the mean time, stirred up by the Jacobins, who had been defeated in the question concerning the accusation against M. la Fayette, had assembled in immense numbers, not only in the galleries, but round the hall, and at Thuilleries.

At the latter place they proceeded to the most daring out-