

"a dungeon and you with him."—"You see it is not so," said I; and left him. There was an officer walking before and another behind me: the former stooped and heard us.

Next morning, two Commissioners waited for me at the door of the Queen's apartment: they conducted me to the Council Chamber, where I was examined by the municipal officers there assembled. I reported the conversation exactly as it had passed, which was confirmed by the Officer who had heard it: the other alleged that the centinel had given me a paper, that he heard the rumpling of it, and that it was a letter for the King. I denied the fact; desiring they would search me, and take all means of satisfying themselves. A minute of the sitting of the Council was drawn up, I was confronted with the centinel, who was sentenced to be confined for four and twenty hours.

I supposed this affair at an end, when on the 26th of October, while the Royal Family were at dinner, a Municipal Officer walked in, followed by six soldiers with drawn sabres, together with a clerk of the rolls, and a ripsaff, both in their official drefs. I was terrified lest they should be come for the King. The Royal Family all rose, and the King asked what they wanted with him, but the Officer, without replying, called me into another room: the soldiers followed us, and the clerk having read a warrant to arrest me, I was seized in order to be taken before the tribunal. I begged permission to inform the King of it, and was answered that I was no longer at liberty to speak to him—"But you may take a shirt," added the Officer, "it won't be a long business." I thought I understood him, and took only my hat. I passed by the King and the Royal Family, who were standing, and in consternation at the manner in which I was taken away. The populace assembled in the Temple Court, heaped abuse upon me, calling out for my head. They were told by one of the National Guards that it was necessary to save my life, in order to discover secrets which I alone knew. The same vociferations, however, continued all the way.

The moment we arrived at the *Palais de Justice*, I was confined alone, there I remained six hours, endeavouring in vain to find out what could be the motives for my being arrested. All I could bring to my mind was, that on the morning of the 10th of August, during the attack on the Thuilleries, some persons, who were there, and wished to make their way out, begged me to hide several valuable articles and papers that might have betrayed them, in a chest of drawers that belonged to me: I suspected that these papers had been seized, and would now, perhaps, cost me my life.

At eight o'clock, I appeared before the Judges, who were unknown to me. This was a revolutionary tribunal, erected on the 17th of August, in order to select, among those who had escaped the fury of the populace, such as were doomed to die. How was I amazed when I saw among the prisoners to be tried, the very young man who was suspected of having given me a letter three weeks before, and when I found my accuser to be the Municipal Officer who had already impeached me before a Council at the Temple! I was examined, witnesses were produced, and the Municipal Officer repeated his accusation. I told him he was unworthy of being a Magistrate of the People, that as he had heard the rumpling of the paper, and thought I had received a letter, he should immediately have had me searched, instead of staying eighteen hours before he lodged any information whatever. The arguments being concluded, the Jury consulted together, and on their verdict, we were acquitted. The President charged four Municipal Officers, who were present at my acquittal, to conduct me back to the Temple. It was twelve o'clock at night, and we arrived just as the King was gone to bed, to whom I was permitted to make my return known. The Royal Family had been very much concerned at my fate, not doubting but that I had already been condemned.

It was at this juncture that the Queen took possession of the apartment that was prepared for her in the great Tower: but even this longed for day, that

seemed to promise their Majesties some comfort, was distinguished, on the part of the Municipal Officers, by a fresh mark of their animosity against the Queen. From the hour of her being brought to the Temple, they had been her devoting her life to the care of her son, and in his gratitude and caresses finding some alleviation to her wretchedness! they took him from her, and that without any previous notice. Her affliction was extreme. The young Prince, however, was placed with the King, and the care of him given to me. How pathetically did the Queen charge me to be watchful over his life!

As the events which I shall have to speak of in future, occurred in a place situated differently from which I have before described, I think it will be proper here to give also a description of their Majesties' new habitation.

The great Tower is about a hundred and fifty feet high, and consists of four stories arched, and supported in the middle by a great pillar from the bottom to the top.—The area within the walls was about thirty feet square.

The second and third stories allotted to the Royal Family, being, as were all the other stories single rooms, they were now each divided into four chambers, by partitions of board. The ground floor was for the use of the Municipal Officers; the first story was kept as a guard room: and the King was lodged in the second.

The first room of his apartments was an antichamber, from which three doors led to three separate rooms. Opposite the entrance was the King's chamber, in which a bed was placed for the Dauphin: mine was on the left: so was the dining-room, which was divided from the antichamber by a glazed partition. There was a chimney in the King's chamber: the other rooms were warmed by a great stove in the antichamber. The light was admitted into each of these rooms by windows, but those were blocked up with great iron bars, and flanking screens on the outside, which prevented a free circulation of the air: the embrasures of the windows were nine feet thick.

Every story of the great Tower communicated with four turrets, built at the angles.

In one of these turrets was a staircase that went up as far as the battlements, and on which wickets were placed at certain distances to the number of seven. This staircase opened on every floor through two gates: the first of oak, very thick and studded with nails, the second of iron.

Another of the turrets formed a closet to the King's chamber; the third served for a water-closet, and in the fourth was kept the fire-wood, where also the temporary beds, on which the Municipal Officers slept near the King, were deposited in the day time.

The four rooms, of which the King's apartments consisted, had a false ceiling of cloth, and the partitions were hung with a coloured paper. The antichamber had the appearance of the interior of a jail, and on one of the panels was hung the Declaration of the Rights of Man, in very large characters, with a tri-coloured frame. A chest of drawers, a small bureau, four chairs with cushions, an armed chair, a few rush-bottomed chairs, a table, a glass over the chimney, and a green damask bed, were all the furniture of the King's chamber: these articles, as well as what was in the other rooms, were taken from the Temple Palace. The King's bed was that in which the Count d'Artois, Captain of the Guards, used to sleep.*

The Queen occupied the third story, which was distributed in much the same manner as the King's. The bedchamber for the Queen and Madame Royale, was above His Majesty's: in the turret was their closet. Madame Elizabeth's room was over mine. The entrance served for an antichamber, where the Municipal Officers watched by day and

* The Duke d'Angoulême, as Grand Prior of France, was proprietor of the Temple Palace. The Count d'Artois had furnished it, and made it his residence when he came to Paris. The great Tower, about two hundred paces from the Palace, and, standing in the middle of the garden, was the depository of the archives of the Order of Malta.

slept at night. Tison and his wife were lodged over the King's dining-room.

The fourth story was not occupied. A gallery ran all along within the battlements which sometimes served as a walk. The battlements were stooped up with blinds, to prevent the Family from seeing or being seen.

Few changes were made, since their Majesties being together in the great Tower, as to the hours of their meals, their reading, their walks, or as to the time they had hitherto dedicated to the education of their Children. Soon after the King was up, he read the form of prayer to the Knights of the Holy Ghost, and as Mass had not been permitted at the Temple, even on holidays, he commanded me to purchase a breviary, such as was used in the Diocese of Paris. This Monarch was of a religious turn; but his religion, pure and enlightened, never encroached upon other duties. Books of travels; Montesquieu's works; those of Buffon; de Pluche's *Speçtacle de la Nature*; Hume's History of England; in English; on the Imitation* of Christ, in Latin; Tasso, in Italian; and French Plays, were what he usually read from his first being sent into confinement. He devoted four hours a day to Latin authors.

The Queen and Madame Elizabeth having desired books of devotion similar to those of the King, his Majesty commanded me to purchase them. Often have I seen Madame Elizabeth on her knees by her bed-side praying with fervency.

At nine o'clock, the King and his son were summoned to breakfast: I attended them. I afterwards dressed the hair of the Queen and Princesses, and, by the Queen's orders, taught Madame Royale to dress hair. While I was doing this the King played at draughts or chess, sometimes with the Queen, sometimes with Madame Elizabeth.

After dinner, the Dauphin and his sister went into the antichamber to play at battledore and shuttlecock, at Siam,† or some other game. Madame Elizabeth was always with them, and generally sat at a table with a book in her hand. I staid with them too, and sometimes read, at which time I sat down in obedience to her orders. This dispersion of the Royal Family often perplexed the two Municipal Officers on guard, who, anxious not to leave the King and Queen alone, were still more so not to leave one another, so great was their mutual distrust. This was the time Madame Elizabeth took to ask me questions or give me orders. I both listened to her and answered, without taking my eyes from the book in my hand, that I might not be surprized by the Municipal Officers. The Dauphin and Madame Royale, instructed by their aunt, facilitated these conversations, by being noisy in their play, and often made signs to her that the Officers were coming. I found it necessary to be particularly cautious of Tison, dreaded as he was, even by the Commissioners, whom he had several times impeached: the King and Queen too treated him with kindness in vain; nothing could subdue his innate malignity.

At night, after bed time, the Municipal Officers ranged their beds in the antichamber in such a manner as to block up his Majesty's door. They also locked one of the doors in my room, by which I could have gone into the King's, and took away the key, so that if his Majesty happened to call me in the night, I was forced to pass through the antichamber, bear their ill humour, and wait till they chose to get up.

(To be continued.)

* A well known work of Thomas Kempis.

† The game of Siam is played on a board, with a bowl and twelve or thirteen small wooden pins.—The bowl is flattened, and cut in such a manner, that by rolling it on the edge, it always makes a circle that gradually diminishes, and it throws down the pins which are set up in a ring.

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ADDRESS

OF THE
ARCHDUKE CHARLES

To all the Generals of the Imperial Armies, and of the Armies of the Empire.

—
"Head-Quarters at Friedbergh,
March 3.

"The movements made by the French army on the 1st instant to march forward from the positions which it had occupied until that time, induces me to offer to the Generals of the armies of the Emperor and of the Empire, a short review of the events which have happened for about a year past, with respect to ourselves, and which have at length brought us to the point in which we are now placed. Scarcely were the most solemn treaties concluded between the Emperor and the Empire, on the one part, and France on the other, when the French Government began to shew its intention to take advantage, with the most manifest injustice, of the retreat of the armies into the military positions which they had taken, relying on the security of public faith. The peaceable people of Switzerland were subjugated, and the most violent means were adopted by the French to change that country into a slavish Ally, and to establish themselves on the flank of Germany. They refused to let provisions enter into the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, in opposition to the most precise agreements. They blocked up that fortress, and without any respect for the Rights of Nations and the indignation of Europe, they devoted the quiet and inoffensive inhabitants of the Thal, and the brave garrison of Ehrenbreitstein, to the miseries of famine. What remained of the garrison, thus starved into a surrender, were compelled to evacuate the place. At the moment when such acts of atrocity were committing, unheard of in the history of the world; at the moment when they continued to levy contributions and impose requisitions on the Right Bank; when the tone of the French Ministers at Rastadt became every day more imperious, and they accumulated new pretensions in a manner injurious to the German Nation, they did not hesitate to demand of us, on the part of France, if we were disposed to prepare any resistance to future operations of that kind? To our answer—"If hostilities were put an end to by the French—if Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated—if the French army was retreating from the Right Bank—if the French troops in Switzerland which threatened Germany were withdrawn, and if a reasonable peace was concluded at Rastadt, founded on the rights, not on the slavery of the Empire?" no other reply was made on the part of France, than that it was hoped that the Diet would agree to such a resolution as France might wish. A conduct which implied in other terms, "that the French should be suffered to continue at their pleasure acts of hostility, which the Germans, as well as other people, were to consider amicable and pacific acts." To that ministerial answer of the French has been this moment added the Declaration of the General of the French army, stating, that it is at present thought proper they should prepare themselves, by taking advantageous military positions. Probably to enable them, when they are sufficiently prepared, to fall with their combined force on the Germans; to push on at the first instant the Helvetic Republic as far as the Danube; to make that river and the Lech its limits, and to penetrate still more forward. The first military measure dictated by prudence against the French army, which has advanced from its positions, should be the adoption of every step which the security and tranquillity of Germany render indispensable. I am impressed with the fullest conviction, that the army under my orders will execute the arrangements which I have made in passing this day the Lech, for that grand, national, and sacred object, with the confidence and unlimited attachment of which I have received such multiplied proofs in so many epochs, decisive of the fate of Germany, and in a manner which will immortalize in the annals of war its inviolable loyalty, and its unshaken bravery. I have taken every precaution that my brave troops shall not be in want of necessary provisions.—I remain,