

TO BE SEEN,
In Curtius's Cabinet of Curiosities,
An exact Model of the Temple at Paris,

Reduced to so large a Scale, as one Inch to ten Feet.

Description of the TEMPLE at Paris.

THE Palace of the Temple is situated at a little distance from the Boulevards, in the Rue du Temple, and comprehends a very considerable space, in which are buildings of great variety of forts. The principal building in the Palace served for the habitation of the Grand Prieur of the Order of Malta in France, ever since the suppression of that order of Chivalry called Templars.

Within the inclosure of the Temple there are a great number of buildings, forming as it were a town, there insolvent debtors used to retire, to escape their creditors, this being a privileged spot.—The whole of this place had a tribunal to itself. Attempts have been made since the abolition of all privileges, to arrest several debtors, but the inhabitants have threatened to put *a la lanterne* the bailiffs.

It was here that the King and the Royal Family were confined, in the midst of swindlers, bankrupts, and scoundrels of every sort, after having inhabited the Palace for some time, until the National Convention, in defiance of the constitutional law, determined that his Majesty might be judged.

The place which actually served as a prison for those illustrious victims, is the Tower, which formerly was used as a place of security for containing the charters and titles of the Order of Malta.—*(The peculiarities and description of which are detailed by the man who shows the model.)*

The ground floor was occupied by a guard of 40 soldiers, who were relieved every 24 hours out of a daily general guard of 600 men. When the King was allowed to descend to walk under the few trees left in the garden, he was obliged to pass among these soldiers who, losing respect for his former dignity, as well as his present misfortunes, had the audacity and ferocity to load his Majesty with outrage.

Upon the first floor there was a council chamber, where there were assembled, every day, twelve common council men. The officers of the guard on duty sit likewise on the first floor.

The second floor served for the apartments of Louis XVI. and the Dauphin.

The third floor served for the habitation of the Queen, Madam Royal, and Princess Elizabeth; and of the two common councilmen, who, while the family were permitted to descend to the King's apartment; accompanied them, one before, the other behind.

The consolation of seeing each other was refused to their Majesties, during a trial of those infamous rebels instigated to their lawful sovereign; in contempt of all laws human and divine, and in positive contradiction to the numerous oaths they themselves had taken.

Between the gate of the entrance of the Tower and the top, are twelve iron doors, at each of which a centinel is placed, and in passing which it was necessary to change a tick or countermark. These doors are so low that it is impossible to pass without bending the body very much, which was done on purpose to render it disagreeable to his Majesty.

Before the trial was begun, the chief pleasure and occupation of the King was the education of his son, whose young mind he fortified against adversity, by explaining to him, from Greek, Latin, and English authors, all those parts of the history of nations which teach men the instability of human things, and by his studies, as well as his own example, taught him, at an early age, that vice too often triumphs over virtue.

It would require volumes to describe all those traits of goodness of heart which the King had shewn; that dignity and grandeur which have never abandoned the conduct of the Queen, even at those moments, when she has been employed in the menial offices; the profound piety, and lively sensibility of Madame Princesse Elizabeth. History will however collect all these truths, in order to give a lesson to the world, and form a judgment on their villainous persecutors.

Description of the Manner by which the French transported their heavy Artillery.

THE difficulty of transporting heavy cannon is one of the greatest in a campaign, and the advantage that large cannons or twenty-four pounders give over small field pieces, is immense. While the Germans fought with cannon of six, eight, or twelve pound balls, the French had those of eighteen, twenty-four, and even some of thirty-six pounds, which do execution at two miles; while those of the enemy scarcely produce any effect at half a mile's distance.

The advantage, which decided the campaign of last year, was obtained by means of an invention, a model of which is shewn, for conveying heavy artillery as expeditiously as small field pieces.

The wheels of the carriages are eighteen feet in diameter; the body of the carriage, twenty-one feet long; and the horses can be harnessed to either end, as is convenient.—This Carriage, of which the axle is by that means nine feet from the ground, is wheeled till it is over the cannon, which is chained up to the carriage, and let down when arrived at the field of battle.