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Envoy to the Terror

恐怖活动特使

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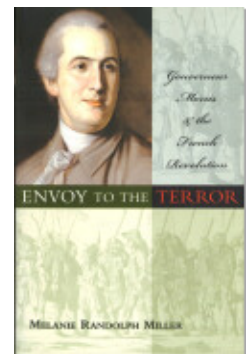
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CHAPTER TWO

第二章

Morris Appraises Paris 莫里斯评价巴黎

IN NOVEMBER 1788, Morris, preparing for his trip to Europe, asked Washington for letters of introduction to "those Persons who may in your Opinion be useful to me and to whom you may think it proper to present me, among others to Mr. Jefferson, with whom I have only a slight Acquaintance." He added:
1788年11月，莫里斯正准备去欧洲旅行，他请华盛顿给他写介绍信，介绍“那些你认为对我有用的人，以及你认为介绍我比较合适的人，其中包括杰斐逊先生，我和他只有一点点交情。”他补充称：

*I believe I have mentioned to you my Wish not to be encumbered with the Letters introductory of the many who are prone to give them. I think them a Kind of Paper Money, which is not only of little value, but which is not always a reputable, tho' a Legal Tender. I solicit yours, as an undoubted Bill of Exchange which is Gold wherever it goes.*¹

我相信我已经向你们提到过我的愿望，那就是不要被许多倾向于发表介绍性信件的人的介绍性信件所阻碍。我认为它们是一种纸币，不仅没有什么价值，而且也不总是一种声誉好的法定货币。我恳求你们，作为一张毋庸置疑的汇票，无论它走到哪里，都是黄金

Washington responded graciously with nine letters. One was to the baron Van der Capellan who, Washington noted with characteristically dry humor, "may, for ought I know (not having received a letter from him these four or five years) be in the Land of Spirits—where also a handsome introduction may not be amiss." He asked Morris to procure a watch for him in Paris similar to one Jefferson had bought for Madison, directing that it be "well executed in point of workmanship" but not a "finical orna-mented one."² Morris promptly fulfilled this request, sending a whimsical account of his efforts to find the best watchmaker in Paris.

华盛顿亲切地回复了九封信。其中之一就是范德卡普兰男爵，华盛顿以其特有的冷幽默注意到，“我应该知道(这四五年来没有收到他的信)，他可能在这个鬼魂之地——在那里，一个漂亮的介绍可能也是不错的。”他让莫里斯在巴黎为他购买一块类似于杰斐逊为麦迪逊购买的手表，指示说这块手表“做工精良”，但不是“华而不实的手表”²莫里斯立即满足了这个要求，寄来一份异想天开的报告，讲述他为在巴黎找到最好的钟表匠所做的努力。

The letters Washington wrote were all any friend of the president could have wished. He told Jefferson that he would find Morris

华盛顿写的信是总统的任何朋友都可能知道的。他告诉杰斐逊他会找到莫里斯

*full of affability, good nature, vivacity and talents. As you will also find in him a deportment calculated to do credit to the national character, I cannot hesitate to believe that you will be desirous of having opportunities of being useful to him.*³

充满了亲切、善良、活泼和才华。你也会在他身上发现一种为国家公务员争光的举止，我不能不相信你会希望有机会对他有用

The comte de Moustier, France's minister to America, also gave Morris letters, as did Benjamin Franklin.⁴ Morris also carried letters from James Madison to Jefferson. Morris thought highly of Madison at that time, and would have been surprised by the unenthusiastic cover letter that his fellow delegate wrote. With unmistakable dislike, Madison said merely:

法国驻美国部长穆斯蒂尔伯爵也给了莫里斯一些信件，本杰明·富兰克林也是如此。当时，莫里斯对麦迪逊评价很高，如果看到他那位低能代表写的毫无热情的求职信，一定会大吃一惊。带着明显的不喜欢，麦迪逊只是说：

This will be handed to you by Mr. Gouverneur Morris who will embark in a few days for Havre . . . He is already well known to you by character, and as far as there may be a defect of personal acquaintance I beg leave to supply it by this introduction.

莫里斯总督先生将把这个交给你，他将在几天内启程前往阿弗尔.....他在章程中已经为你所熟知，如果你认识他有什么缺点的话，我请允许我在此介绍一下。

He added in cipher, "I am a stranger to the errand on which G. Morris goes to Europe. It relates I presume to the affairs of R. Morris which are still much deranged."⁵

他用密码补充说：“我对莫里斯去欧洲的差事一窍不通。我认为这与莫里斯先生的事情有关，他的事情仍然很混乱。”⁵

Madison was correct, but there was more to Morris's trip than simply making repairs to Robert's affairs. This was the time of a post-Constitutional Convention frenzy of commercial activity in the United States. With the promise of a stable and creditworthy America, businessmen in America and Europe were eager to invest in a panoply of schemes. The Morris and their associates had the connections and the capital for success in such ventures.⁶

麦迪逊是对的，但莫里斯的旅行不仅仅是修理罗伯特的东西。这是一个后制宪会议狂热的商业活动在美国的时间。有了稳定和信誉良好的美国的承诺，美国和欧洲的商人都渴望投资于一系列的计划。莫里斯一家和他们的合伙人有关系和资本，可以在这些企业中取得成功

Robert Morris had many concerns, among them William Constable, John Rucker, & Company. Constable was an enterprising merchant who had secretly played both sides during the Revolutionary War; the "& Company" referred to Robert and Gouverneur. Gouverneur's share of the capital stake (5,000 pounds

New York currency) had been put up by Robert, and Gouverneur repaid him by acting as his attorney. The firm invested in trade with China and Europe, and acted as agent for Robert's tobacco contract with the French Farmers-General, a government-appointed monopoly with sole rights to process and sell tobacco in France. The tobacco money was to underwrite export shipments from Europe to America.

罗伯特·莫里斯有许多顾虑，其中包括威廉·康斯特布尔、约翰·拉克和公司。康斯特布尔是一个有进取心的商人，在独立战争期间曾秘密地扮演过双方的角色；“康斯特布尔”指的是罗伯特和古弗尼尔。高维尼尔的股本份额(纽约货币 5,000 英镑)是罗伯特提出的，高维尼尔以律师身份偿还了他的股本份额。该公司投资于与中国和欧洲的贸易，并担任罗伯特与法国农民总会签订的烟草合同的代理人。法国农民总会是法国政府指定的独家烟草加工和销售商。烟草公司的钱是用来支付从欧洲到美国的出口货物。

In 1787, the firm's agent in London suddenly refused to honor Robert's bills and fled. Although they did not know it yet, this default was the start of Robert's downward spiral, which would land him in disgrace and debtor's prison by 1798. Gouverneur, who remained loyal throughout, spent much time in Europe trying to restore Robert's credit, but it was a thankless task. As he watched his old friend carom from one losing land speculation to another he did not hesitate to warn him in strong terms, making him what one historian calls Robert's "harshest critic and most perceptive adviser."⁷

1787年，该公司在伦敦的代理人突然拒绝兑现罗伯特的账单，逃之夭夭。尽管他们当时还不知道，这次违约是罗伯特恶性循环的开始，这将使他在1798年陷入耻辱和债务人的监狱。高维尼尔自始至终忠心耿耿，他花了很多时间在欧洲试图恢复罗伯特的信誉，但这是一项吃力不讨好的任务。当他看到他的老朋友卡罗姆一个接一个地失去土地投机，他毫不犹豫地用强烈的措辞警告他，使他成为一位历史学家所说的罗伯特“最严厉的批评家和最有洞察力的顾问”图7

*The immediate impetus for Gouverneur's trip was the need to convince the Farmers-General to accept late deliveries of tobacco. In addition, he was to pursue purchasing the American war debt to France, brokering purchases of American domestic securities, and selling tracts of New York lands. There was also the vague possibility that he might be appointed to represent America on financial matters in Holland, a prospect he addressed only obliquely in his letters.*⁸

古温尼尔此行的直接动力是必须说服农民总会接受烟草延迟交货。此外，他还打算购买美国对法国的战争债务，代理美国国内有价证券的买卖，以及出售纽约的土地。还有一种模糊的可能性，就是他可能被任命在荷兰代表美国处理金融问题，他在信中只是拐弯抹角地描述了这一前景

*Morris had long wanted to "shoot the Gulph" and see Europe. At the age of twenty, on the threshold of his legal career, he had considered making the grand tour, for he felt strongly that he had "been so hurried through the different scenes of childhood and youth, that I have still some time left to pause before I tread the great stage of life."*⁹ Now, nearly seventeen years later, in mid-December 1788, he departed for Europe at last, a mature and seasoned man, yet still without a wife or a secure fortune. The voyage was made at the most unpleasant time of the year—the desire to avoid a winter voyage frequently appears in American letters of this period—but Robert's troubles left no time to waste. Morris passed the forty days of miserable weather writing a paper on American finances and import duties, which he later presented to Jefferson.¹⁰ Arriving at Havre at the end of January, he entered negotiations with one of Robert's business connections to purchase wheat on the Hudson for sale in France.¹¹ Then, accompanied by his servant, Morris proceeded to Paris and took up lodgings at the Hotel Richelieu, on the rue de Richelieu, near the Palais-Royal. On February 9, Thomas Jefferson wrote to his secretary William Short, who was taking a sightseeing trip through southern Europe, that Gouverneur Morris had just arrived.¹²

莫里斯长期以来一直想“射杀海湾”，游览欧洲。在他二十岁的时候，在他法律事业的门槛上，他曾考虑过进行一次盛大的旅行，因为他强烈地感觉到自己“在童年和青年的不同场景中走得如此匆忙，以至于在踏上人生的伟大舞台之前，我还有一些时间停下来。”现在，将近十七年后的1788年12月中旬，他终于去了欧洲，一个成熟老练的男人，但仍然没有妻子，也没有稳定的财产。这次航行是在一年中最不愉快的时候进行的——这一时期的美国信件中经常出现避免冬季航行的愿望——但罗伯特的麻烦没有浪费时间。一月底抵达阿弗尔后，他开始与罗伯特的一个商业关系人谈判，希望在哈德逊河上购买小麦在法国出售。然后，在他的仆人的陪同下，莫里斯前往巴黎，在皇家宫殿附近的黎塞留

街广场的 Hôtel Richelieu 住了下来。2月9日，美国的狮身人面像：托马斯·杰弗逊的性格写信给他正在南欧观光旅行的秘书 William Short，告诉他 Gouverneur Morris 已经到了

*This was the "year without a spring" in France, but the constant snow did not confine Morris to his rooms. He immediately contacted the Farmers-General, and plunged into the social rounds, keeping an eye open for business opportunities. The weather depressed him, however: "And this is the smiling European Spring of which so much is said and sung," he wrote with disgust, and, while grateful for the attentions of Jefferson and other new acquaintances, he was lonely and homesick. "Go to Mr. de V——le," he wrote. "Invisible. Wait on Madame de La Luzerne. Invisible." Accepting invitations from people he did not know, he felt alienated by the unfamiliar manners and handicapped by his yet unre-fined ability in French.*¹³

这是法国“没有春天的一年”，但是不断的大雪并没有把莫里斯限制在他的房间里。他立即联系了农民总会，并投入到社交圈中，密切关注商业机会。然而，天气使他沮丧：“这就是人们津津乐道、歌颂的欧洲之春，”他厌恶地写道。虽然感谢杰斐逊和其他新认识的人的关注，但他感到孤独和思乡。“去找德维莱先生，”他写道。“看不见。等候卢塞恩夫人。看不见。”他接受不认识的人的邀请，因为不熟悉的举止而感到疏远，又因为自己的法语能力未经改进而受到限制

Morris already had something of a reputation in France, both for his part in the Constitution and as an expert in finance. This last was thanks to his friend the marquis de Chastellux, Rochambeau's chief of staff, who died shortly before Morris reached Paris. The marquis had been quite

莫里斯在法国已经享有一定的声誉，不仅因为他在宪法中的地位，还因为他是一位金融专家。最后这一点要感谢他的朋友德·查斯特鲁克斯侯爵，他是罗尚博的幕僚长，在莫里斯抵达巴黎前不久去世。侯爵已经很安静了

taken by Morris, and was deeply impressed by his letters on Franco-American commerce, and had circulated them among his friends.¹⁴

他被莫里斯拿走了，对他关于法美贸易的信件印象深刻，并把这些信件分发给他的朋友

Morris' s social forays introduced him to French morals, and, despite his notoriety as a rake in his own country, he was taken aback. The French, he observed, "having no Liberty in their Government, have compensated to themselves that Misfortune by bestowing a great Deal upon Society."¹⁵ He was disconcerted that the comte de Narbonne, the son of a lady of the king' s aunt' s household, was actually believed to be "the Fruit of an incestuous Union between the late King and Madame Adelaide his Daughter." He was dismayed to hear that the foreign minister comte de Montmorin (formerly French ambassador to Spain where he became a friend of the American charge, William Carmichael), "for whom I express so much Esteem, lives with Madame de B[eaumont] his Daughter. I hope this is not true."¹⁶ Eight months after his arrival, he wrote that Paris was

莫里斯的社交活动让他认识了法国的道德，尽管他在自己的国家是个臭名昭著的浪子，但他还是吃了一惊。他说，法国人“在他们的政府里没有自由，他们通过给社会带来很大的不幸来补偿自己。”¹⁵ 纳尔邦伯爵是国王姑母的一位女士的儿子，人们认为他实际上是“已故国王和他女儿阿德莱德夫人之间矛盾结合的结果”，这使他感到不安他听说蒙特莫林伯爵(前法国驻西班牙大使，在那里他成为了美国领导人威廉·卡迈克尔的朋友)， “我非常尊敬他，他和他的女儿住在一起。我希望这不是真的。”¹⁶ 他到达巴黎八个月后，他写信说巴黎

perhaps as wicked a Spot as exists. Incest, Murder, Bestiality, Fraud, Rapine, Oppression, Baseness, Cruelty; and yet this is the City which has stepped forward in the sacred Cause of Liberty.¹⁷

也许就像现存的斑点一样邪恶。乱伦、谋杀、兽交、欺诈、掠夺、压迫、卑鄙、残忍;然而，这就是这座城市在神圣的自由事业中向前迈进的地方

These impressions were tempered by meeting the reformer Malesherbes, now nearly seventy, who had "so much of that serene Gaiety which accompanies a virtuous and good Heart that it is impossible not to feel a very sincere Affection for him."¹⁸ Morris also liked the widow of Chastellux, an Irish woman in her late twenties, who was far along in pregnancy with her late husband' s son when Morris arrived. Morris became her constant visitor, along with the beautiful and rich but unfortunate duchesse d' Orléans (her husband, the king' s cousin, would recklessly encourage popular disaffection

against the king) and Mme de Ségur, wife of the comte de Ségur, who had also served in America. All three women became his good friends.

这些印象在遇到改革家马列什贝斯后得到了缓和，马列什贝斯现在将近七十岁，他“拥有一颗善良善良的心，那种宁静的欢乐是如此之多，以至于不可能不对他产生一种非常罪恶的感情。”¹⁸莫里斯也喜欢 Chastellux 的遗孀，一个 20 多岁的爱尔兰妇女，当莫里斯来的时候，她已经怀上了她已故丈夫的儿子。莫里斯成了她的常客，还有美丽、富有但不幸的奥尔兰公爵夫人(她的丈夫，国王的表亲，不顾一切地鼓励民众对国王的灾难性反抗)和 sgur 伯爵的妻子 s 夫人，她也曾在美国服役。这三个女人都成了他的好朋友。

When Morris made the acquaintance of Jacques Necker, the director of finances, at that moment probably the most popular man in France, his first thought was that if Necker was “really a very great Man I am deceived; and yet this is a rash Judgement.”¹⁹ He soon confirmed the impression, however:

“[H]e is one of those people who has obtained a much greater Reputation than he had any Right to,” he wrote to Washington.

当莫里斯结识财务总监雅克·内克尔时，他可能是当时法国最受欢迎的人，他的第一个想法是，如果内克尔“真的是一个非常伟大的人，我就被欺骗了;然而这是一个轻率的判断。”然而，他很快证实了这种印象:“他是那些获得了比他有权获得的更大声誉的人之一，”他在给华盛顿的信中写道。

[A]n unspotted Integrity as Minister, and serving at his own Expence in an Office which others seek for the Purpose of enriching them-selves, have acquired him very deservedly much confidence. Add to this that his Writings on finance teem with that Sort of Sensibility

他为人正直，为人正直，在别人为了使自己富裕起来而谋求的职位上任职，这使他得到了应有的信心。此外，他关于金融的著作充满了这种情感

which makes the Fortune of modern Romances, and which is exactly suited
to this lively Nation, who love to read but hate to think.²⁰

这使得《财富》成为了现代浪漫小说的一部分，而且正好适合这个生机勃勃的国家，这个国家的人们喜欢阅读，但不喜欢思考

"Gods! what a Theatre is this for a first Rate Character!" Morris lamented, noting that Necker was "as much an Instrument as any one of those which he makes Use of," and correctly predicting his eventual fall from favor. Jefferson felt the same, as had Benjamin Franklin before him. "It is a tremendous cloud indeed which hovers over this nation," Jefferson wrote to John Jay, "and he at the helm [Necker] has neither the courage nor the skill
necessary to weather it."²¹

“天哪！对于一流的角色来说，这是一个多么好的剧院啊！”莫里斯感叹道，指出内克尔“与他利用的任何一个工具一样，都是一个工具”，并正确地预测了他最终会失宠。和他之前的本杰明·富兰克林一样，他也有同样的感受。杰斐逊在给约翰·杰伊的信中写道：“这的确是笼罩在这个国家上空的一片巨大的乌云，而他掌舵的内克尔既没有必要的勇气也没有必要的技巧来渡过难关。”

Morris' s first impression of Necker' s daughter, the famous Mme de Staël, was no more flattering. He considered her unattractively masculine, and he was intimidated by the glittering wit of her salon ("a kind of temple of Apollo," he called it) at the same time he was irritated by its superficiality. "A Conversation too brilliant for me," he wrote after a visit. "I shall not please here because I am not sufficiently pleased."²²

莫里斯对内克尔的女儿，著名的德斯塔尔夫人的第一印象就不那么恭维了。他认为她有男子气概，不够吸引人，他被她沙龙里那种闪闪发光的智慧(他称之为“阿波罗式的一对”)吓住了，同时又被她的超级浮夸惹恼了。“一次对话对我来说太精彩了，”他在一次参观后写道。“我在这儿不高兴，因为我不太高兴。”图 22

Morris resumed his friendship with the marquis de Lafayette, who received him enthusiastically, certain that Morris, like Jefferson, would encourage Lafayette' s ambitions both for the country and for himself. At the outset, he was right: Morris thought Lafayette could lead the French to enlightened reform. Both men were soon undeceived, and their friend-ship would grow extremely strained.

他确信，莫里斯会像杰斐逊一样，鼓励拉斐特实现他对国家和自己的雄心壮志。一开始，他是对的：莫里斯认为拉法叶可以带领法国走向开明的改革。这两个人很快就明白过来了，他们的朋友关系也变得非常紧张。



Morris' s arrival coincided with preparations for the first Estates General in France since 1614.²³ The convocation was an act of fiscal desperation by Louis XVI and his ministers, who needed new taxes to cover the shortfall of revenue, already bad and now exacerbated to the brink of disaster by the costs of the American Revolution, with social unrest fueled by a terrible harvest the summer before. Fiscal and administrative reforms intended to curb the aristocracy' s ancient tax privileges were essential, but Louis' s attempts had failed repeatedly since as early as 1776. The most recent effort had been through an Assembly of Notables, which Louis and his finance minister Charles Alexandre Calonne summoned in 1787. The assembly, encouraged by Lafayette, who detested Calonne, rejected the proposed reforms, which included abolition of internal customs barriers, reduction of the onerous salt tax, and land taxes payable by all, including the church. They also insisted on examining a statement of the govern-ment' s accounts. These positions reflected an increasingly strong political

莫里斯的到来恰逢 1614 年以来法国第一次三级会议的筹备工作。²³ 这次会议是路易十六和他的部长们财政上的绝望之举，他们需要新的税收来弥补收入的不足。由于美国革命的代价，收入的不足已经很糟糕，而且现在已经加剧到了灾难的边缘，前一个夏天的特殊收获引发了社会动荡。旨在遏制贵族古老税收特权的财政和行政改革是必不可少的，但早在 1776 年，路易的尝试就屡屡失败。最近的努力是通过一个名人会议，路易和他的财政部长 Charles Alexandre Calonne 在 1787 年召集的。拉法耶特憎恨加隆，他鼓励议会拒绝了提议的改革，包括取消内部关税壁垒，减少繁重的盐税，以及包括教会在内的所有人都应缴纳的土地税。他们还坚持审查政府的帐目报表。这些立场反映了日益强大的政治力量

view that taxation without political representation was unacceptable, a view given force by the American experience.²⁴

认为没有政治代表性的征税是不可接受的，这种观点是美国经验所赋予的力量

Lafayette was receiving quiet counsel from Jefferson, who urged caution to the eager young marquis and recommended the English constitution as a model of government.²⁵ Yet Lafayette and the others of the "Patriotic" party were in no mood for restraint. The recalcitrant notables were dismissed near the end of May 1787, and Calonne's replacement, Brienne, attempted to have fiscal measures approved instead by the regional parlements, giving them the force of law. The Parlement of Paris refused, and when it was exiled by the king to Troyes, it joined with several other parlements in issuing a remonstrance against the king.

拉斐特接受了杰斐逊的安静的劝告，杰斐逊敦促拉斐特向这位热心的年轻侯爵致意，并建议把英国奉为政府的楷模。1787年5月底，这些顽固的知名人士被解雇，接替卡隆的Brienne试图让地区议会批准财政措施，赋予其法律效力。巴黎议会拒绝了，当它被国王流放到特鲁瓦时，它和其他几个议会一起对国王发出了抗议。

The remonstrance effectively advised Louis that no reforms would be approved unless he agreed to convoke an Estates General, consisting of elected representatives of the three estates (the church, the nobility, and commoners). Instead, in May 1788, Louis issued the "May Edicts," transferring the powers of the parlements to a new entity. There were outraged protests, and Louis reluctantly agreed to reappoint Necker, who had resigned in 1781 after an outcry caused by publication of his *Compte rendu*, a document describing the country's financial situation. Necker reconvened the parlements, and the first decree registered was for convocation of the Estates General. Elections were to be held, and grievances presented. The delegates were to assemble at Versailles in May 1789.

这种抗议有效地告诉路易，除非他同意召集由三个阶级(教会、贵族和平民)选出的代表组成的三级会议，否则不会批准任何改革。相反，在1788年5月，路易发布了“五月法令”，将议会的权力转移到一个新的实体。他在1781年辞职，因为他的《人民公报》发表了一份描述国家财政状况的文件，引起了强烈抗议。内克尔重新召开了会议，第一次登记的法令是为了召开三级会议。选举即将举行，人们纷纷表达不满。代表们将于1789年5月在凡尔赛集会。

As the convocation neared, one key and volatile issue remained unresolved: the manner of voting by the three Estates. In 1614, votes had been taken "by order," which meant the nobility and clergy could always outvote the Third

Estate even though they represented but a small fraction of the population and the national wealth. Reformers sought to double the votes of the Third Estate and to allow voting by head. Necker tried to deal with the matter by reconvening another Assembly of Notables, but they were now in a reactionary mode and voted against doubling the Third Estate, an act that identified them as defenders of privilege and destroyed their popular appeal. At the end of the year, Necker and the king overruled them and directed that the Third Estate would be doubled. Whether the vote would be by head or by order, however, was not decided, but left to the Estates themselves. This would prove a fatal miscalculation.

随着会议的临近，一个关键而又不稳定的问题仍然没有得到解决：三个不动产阶级的投票方式。在1614年，选举是“按顺序”进行的，这意味着贵族和神职人员可以总是在选举中胜过第三等级，即使他们只代表了人口和国家财富的一小部分。改革者试图使第三等级的选票翻一番，并允许人头投票。内克试图通过重新召集另一个名人会议来解决这个问题，但是他们现在处于一种反动的模式，投票反对加倍第三等级，这一行为将他们视为特权的捍卫者，破坏了他们的公众吸引力。在年底，内克尔和国王否决了他们，并指示第三等级将增加一倍。无论投票是按人头还是按命令进行，永远不会决定，而是留给三级会议自己来决定。这将被证明是一个致命的错误估计。

Another matter of intense debate was the form of a declaration of rights and a constitution, to be deliberated upon by the Estates General. Interest in the new American Constitution was keen. "Every body here is trying their hands at forming declarations of rights," Jefferson wrote to

另一个激烈辩论的问题是权利宣言和宪法的形式，将由三级会议审议。人们对新的美国宪法兴趣浓厚。“这里的每个人都在努力形成权利宣言，”杰斐逊写信给

Madison, enclosing a draft he had helped Lafayette write. "You will see that it contains the essential principles of ours accommodated as much as could be to the actual state of things here." ²⁶

麦迪逊随信附上了他帮助拉斐特写的一份草稿。“你会看到，它包含了我们的基本原则，尽可能适应这里的实际情况。”图 26

Morris was also infected by the enthusiasm he found for reform. Two weeks after arriving, he wrote to Moustier in America:

莫里斯也被他发现的改革热情所感染。抵达美国两周后，他写信给在美国的穆斯蒂尔：

I find on this Side of the Atlantic a strong resemblance to what I left on the other—a Nation which exists in Hopes, Prospects and Expectations. The reverence for antient Establishments gone, existing Forms shaken to the very Foundation, and a new Order of Things about to take Place in which perhaps even to the very names, all former Institutions will be disregarded. ²⁷

我发现大西洋的这一边与我留在另一边的东西有很大的相似之处——一个存在于希望、前景和期望中的国家。对神圣机构的敬畏已经消失，现存的形式已经动摇到了根基，一个新的事物秩序即将发生，甚至可能对名字本身，所有为神圣机构都将被忽视

However, Morris, like Jefferson, urged restraint. The French were "easily, too easily, misled," he told Moustier, and wrote to William Carmichael in Madrid: 然而，莫里斯和杰斐逊一样，力主克制。他告诉穆斯蒂尔，法国人“很容易、太容易被误导”，并写信给马德里的威廉·卡迈克尔 (WilliamCarmichael):

I have here the strangest Employment imaginable. A Republican and just as it were emerged from that Assembly which has formed one of the most republican of all republican Constitutions, I preach incessantly Respect for the Prince, Attention to the Rights of the Nobility, and Moderation not only in the Object but also in the Pursuit of it. All of this you will say is none of my Business, but I consider France as the natural Ally of my Country and of Course that we are interested in her Prosperity—besides ²⁸ (to say the Truth) I love France.

我这里有一份想象得到的最奇怪的工作。我是一个共和党人，正如我刚刚从那个组成了所有共和国宪法中最共和主义的宪法之一的大会中产生一样，我鼓吹正确地尊重君主，关注贵族的权利，不仅在

目标方面而且在追求目标方面保持节制。你可能会说这一切都与我无关，但我认为法国是我国的天然盟友，当然我们对她的繁荣感兴趣——此外(说实话)我爱法国

*In mid-April, he had a long conversation with Lafayette, now a deputy for the Second Estate (the nobles). "We consider of a Revolt in Paris," Morris recorded, but they agreed it would cause "much Mischief" without producing any good. However, the fact that he would even discuss instigating a "revolt" is striking proof of Morris' s initial approval of the aims of Lafayette and his fellow members of the Society of Thirty, a club that was the principal organ of the Patriotic party, working to promote election of deputies with reforming principles.*²⁹

四月中旬，他与拉斐特进行了一次长谈，拉斐特现在是第二阶级(贵族)的代理人。“我们考虑在巴黎造反，”莫里斯记录，但他们一致认为，这将造成“大恶作剧”，但产生任何好处。然而，他甚至会讨论组织一场“反叛”的事实，就是莫里斯最初赞同拉斐特和他的三十人协会(Society of Thirty)其他成员的目标的有力证据。该协会是爱国党的主要机构，致力于按照改革原则推动代表选举

*Yet despite Morris' s willingness to advise Lafayette, he did not plan to stay much longer in France.*³⁰ *His business proved more problematic than anticipated, however, and Paris had more attractions than had appeared at first—Morris would still be in Paris in mid-July, when the Revolution was well under way.*

尽管莫里斯愿意为拉斐特提供咨询，但他并没有计划在法国停留更长时间。然而，事实证明，他的生意比预期的更有问题，而且巴黎的吸引力比起初更大——莫里斯仍会在7月中旬革命正在进行时留在巴黎。