PARIS, April 4.

T length our patriotic anti-loyalists have carried a point in the Assembly by which it is evident, that the King is in fact a prisoner on parole: it is decreed that he shall not be at liberty to remove further than twenty leagues from the legislative assembly, during the term of their sittings. At other times he may travel where he chooses within the Kingdom, but not out of it, without leave of the assembly, and then only on condition of returning at the first invitation, on pain of being considered as having abdicated the throne.

That if the members of any future legislature should for their own conveniency, from caprice or any other motive, choose to hold their meetings at Lyons, in tead of Paris, the King must follow them as their attendant and clerk. The prefumptive heir of the crown, and if he is a minor, the Queen and Regent are put under the same restriction.

MIRABEAU died on Saturday morning. In the night he inquired for some papers. His secretary was not to be found; but upon breaking open his apartment, he was found weltering in his blood, with several stabs given by himself, with a pen knife.

On opening his bureau, 25000 livres in affignats were found ticketed belonging to Mr. Mirabeau, and 8000 belonging to himfelf. The fecretary was not dead on Saturday, but his life was despaired of. Suspicions arising that Miradeau was poisoned, he was opened in the presence of 200 surgeons and physicians who all agree he died of a natural death.

Vicious as his private character was, his political character was confiftent, and he dies regreted by all parties, as a man of superior talents, and as the ablest chief of the democratac faction. Perhaps he was the only real statesman among them.

The theatres are ordered to be shut for three days on account of his death, not by the command of any one invested with authority, but by the voice of the people, or rather the violent friends, of the new order of things.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 2.

Particulars respecting MIRABEAU's death.

The President called their attention to this subject—"I rise," said he (whilst emotion was arongly marked on his countenance) "to distenance a melancholy duty, in announcing to you the loss we have sustained in the premature death of the elder Mirabeau. He died this morning at half past 8 o'clock. I will not retail to your recollection the plaudits with which you have so often borne testimony to his great talents. His title to our regret, and to the tears which we shed upon his tomb, rest mpon something of an infinitely higher nature than talents."

then," said he, "is dead! The important fervices which he has done to his country and to mankind are well known. His death is every where lamented as a public loss. Will not then the National Assembly express its grief on this occasion in a solemn manner? It is not on the brim of the grave that I wish to claim for him any vain or empty mark of distinction. To posterity it will belong to assign to him, in the list of same, the place that he deserves the it the task of his conleague, to re-

of their forrow in the authentic monument of their proceedings. I move you then that in the minutes of this melancholy day's proceedings, mention be made of the concern the National Assembly feels for the loss of this great man, and that some of its members be deputed to attend his funeral."

Upon this the members, with one voice cried out, "We will all attend."

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Beaumetz observed, that as the articles respecting last wills and testaments were before the Assembly, he wished that Mr. Talleyrand (late Bishop of Autun) should be called upon to read a written speech prepared by Mr. Mirabeau on the subject, and which that great man had delivered to this Prelate the day before his death.

The bishop upon this addressed the Assem-

bly in the following words:

I went yesterday to Mr. Mirabeau's: I found both in the house and court yard a great concourse or people. Grief was vitible in every face, except that of the great man, whole approaching loss filled every one with forrow. Although death appeared to him inevitable, he was perfectly calm and ferene. He told ine that on one account he could have wished that his illness had commenced a few days later, that he might have had an opportunity of delivering in person, the thoughts which had occurred to him on the subject of inheritance; but as wishes on this head were of no avail, he requested, in the name of the friendship by which we were united, that I would read to the Representatives of the Nation the arguments which he had prepared for this occasion, and which he had thrown on paper. He had fixed his attention upon the whole of the works of the Assembly; and it may be truly faid, that at the awful moment when death was fast advancing upon him, he was sublic not a private man."

The Bishop then said, this legacy of Mr. Mirabeau to his country will victoriously prove the magnitude of the prize which death has feized; the author of this work is no more, but by lending it your attention, you will conceive yourfelves at the pillow of the dying man. He then read the manufcript in which Mirabeau still breathed; elevated and uncommon ideas and widely extended views excited burits of applaule, which grief foon interrupted ; new thrange, in effect, to hear two hours after his death, a composition which measured the balls of fociety, in which he calculated the chances of the caprices of man, and in which fathoming the depth of the grave, he faid, "it is beyond the boundaries of nature that a mortal should wish to exist and have a will, when he is merely a name; it is transmitting to non-entity the rights of existence; man owes his properry to focial order; in the flate of nature he is only a momentary possessor of the fruits of his industry; then the cabin which he buil is, the animal he lays dead at his feet, are his own, as long as he can defend them against the inroads of his fellows, and fuch a property is tantamount to a nothing-It was luciety alone that created property.'

The Affembly ununimously voted that it

should be printed.

It appeared from this speech, that M. Mirabeau did not wish wholly to take away from sathers, mothers, grandfathers, or grandmothers, the power of willing away their

property; but he would have it confined to the tenth part; so that over the nine-tenths of it, they should have no disposing power whatever; these nine tenths descending according to established rules of inheritance, but the ancestor being left at full liberty to dispose of the other tenth.

LONDON, April 4.

The ultimatum of the Russian Empress, respecting the politic and spirited declaration of the British Cabinet, may be hourly expected over, as Prince Potemkin lest Peters-burg, to put himself at the head of the Russian army, the 22d of last month.

Stocks got a lift yesterday one per cent.

By the Durch mail, which arrived yester-day, we learn, that the Regency have fignisised to the Baltic company, that, "as England and Prussia has determined to exert their whole force, in compelling Russia to make peace with the Porte, the States General had thought themselves bound to cooperate with their powers, their allies, to essectuate the same end," By this intimation, the Baltic company were put on their guard against sending vessels into the Baltic, without ensuring the nagainst any warrisks.

The Russians have 50 ships of the line, 4g of which are ready for sea, and fully equipped, after their manner. Of these ships,

eight are three-deckers.

April 7.

They write from Amsterdam, that the magistrates have given public notice, to the merchants of that city, of the interference which the allied powers are about to adopt, with respect to Russia, warning them of the difficulties that will thence arise in the navigation of the Baltic this summer, that they may carry on their plans of commerce accordingly. In consequence of this notice, all the ships which were preparing to sail for the ports in the Baltic, are prevented from proceeding; and the underwriters will not ensure any Dutch ships on voyages towards Russia and the neighbouring ports.

The fame circumftance has taken place in this city, from whence two hundred thips have commonly failed every spring, for Petersburg, Revel, &c. and the goods they would have carried out at this feafon, confifting of English manufactures and produce, East-India goods, and other commodities, would have amounted to upwards of 500,000l, but the whole trade is now at a ftand; and if the thips would venture to fail, the underwriters would not enfare them under a premium of five times the usual rate; and no merchant will give this at prefent, as, in a few weeks the cloud, which now overhangs the north of Europe, may be dispersed, and all matters return to the ofual channel.

April 8.

A number of frigates and small vessels are ordered to cruise in the channel, to intercept the homeward-bound ships, to man his Majesty's sleet, now at the different ports.

The West India merch nts have given orders to the different trad finen not to ship the goods for which they have orders, until further notice—they not being able at present to get tailors to man their ships.