

P A R I S, April 20.

THE King of France having on Tuesday evening been obstructed by the people in proceeding to St. Cloud, for the purpose of spending Easter there, the following took place in the National Assembly, on Tuesday last in consequence of that affair.

AT two o'clock the President read a letter from the King, stating his design to come to the National Assembly.

The King shortly after entered. The most profound silence took place. Every one rose. He took his seat by the side of the President. The ministers took their stations beneath, and the rest of his suite within the bar. There was then pronounced, with firmness and sensibility, the following—SPEECH by the KING:—

Gentlemen,

I HAVE come into the midst of you with that confidence which I have ever testified in you; you have been informed of the obstruction which I yesterday experienced to my departure to St. Cloud. I would not consent that it should be repelled by force, from the fear of occasioning acts of severity against a deceived multitude who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But *It behoves the nation to prove that I am FREE*: Nothing is so essential to the authority of the sanctions and of the acceptations which I have given to your decrees. For this potent reason, therefore, I persist in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Assembly will feel the necessity. It seems as if, for the purpose of instigating a faithful people, whose affections I have deserved by what I have done for them, endeavours were making to inspire them with doubts with respect to my sentiments for the constitution.

I have accepted, and I have sworn to maintain, that constitution, of which the civil constitution of the clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat those sentiments which I have often manifested to the National Assembly: I know that my intentions and my wishes have no other object than the welfare of the people; and that welfare can result but from an observance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and constitutional authorities.

The President immediately read the following answer:—

Sire, if the profound sentiment with which the National Assembly is penetrated towards you, could possibly receive any increase, it would be from your presence; May your majesty find among us, in those testimonies of affection with which you are surrounded, some compensation for your uneasiness. Inquietude is inseparable from the progress of liberty—in the midst of the cares which the good citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated—threatening circumstances unite from all quarters, and their distrust returns.

Sire, you, the people, liberty, the constitution have but one interest. The cowardly enemies of the constitution and of liberty are likewise your enemies. Every heart is devoted to you. As you wish the welfare of the people, the people are equally solicitous for the welfare of their King. Let us prevent a faction too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interfering between the throne and the nation, and all our wishes will be accomplished.

When you thus come, Sire, to bind more closely in this Assembly, the ties whereby you are attached to the revolution, you strengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every uneasiness, every distrust, will disappear, our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured for the country a new victory.

[The King's speech was received with great attention and profound silence. The President's answer was honored with plaudits from that part of the House where the Members who belong to the *Club des Jacobins* usually sit: The other Members were silent. Whilst his Majesty was withdrawing, the Jacobin Members only cried *Vive le Roi*; those who were known to be his particular friends did not utter a syllable; they said afterwards, that they were too much shocked at the indiscretion of the President's speech, to be able to express joy on the occasion.]

APRIL 21. Order is now pretty generally restored, to which the conduct of the King, in dismissing several obnoxious persons from his service not a little contributed.

Yesterday after dinner he dismissed the former Bishop of Senlis, and the Cardinal de Montmorency; and this day the majority of aristocrats who have hitherto surrounded his person, were all dismissed, and replaced by persons less objectionable. This has given much pleasure to the people, as they now promise themselves perfect security, against the machinations of the enemies of the constitution.

During the late riot, a Chasseur came up to the carriage of the King, and said to his majesty, that that which alarmed the people of Paris, was the confidence which he had placed in priests, declared enemies of the revolution, and that if he had placed it in Ecclesiastics who had taken the oath, the people instead of opposing his departure, would have considered him as their guardian angel.—M. de la Fayette ordered the chasseur to be taken into custody, but it was not obeyed.

The sessions met on the 19th to deliberate on the question submitted to them by the directory, and as many of them as had come to any final resolution, when our accounts were made up, had resolved, that his majesty's speech to the National Assembly appeared to have quieted the fears of the people; there was no occasion for considering the questions proposed; and that it was their duty to rely on the wisdom of the department, for restoring public confidence and tranquility.

APRIL 22.

To calm the minds of the people, an address from the department to the citizens of Paris, has been published. It is of some length—laments the late misconduct of the people, represents to them the necessity of good order, and due obedience to the laws, justifies the King from the suspicions entertained by the people, that he was about to desert them—recalls to their memory the many proofs which he has given of his parental care for their welfare, and his attachment to the new constitution—represents the proper mode of redress of grievances, whether real or supposed, by addresses, petitions, deputations, &c. which are legal steps built upon the constitution itself. It concludes with the strong necessity of paying due attention to this address, by behaving as good citizens, if they wish not to see the late glorious revolution overturned, and despotism, anarchy, and confusion, substituted in its place.

The following address of the municipality of Paris, to the King, has also been published:

"Sire, the municipal officers of the capital, entrusted with the maintenance of order and public tranquility, owe to your majesty an account of the causes which have disturbed them.

"Repositories of the interests of the people, honored with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your majesty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfill this double duty, that we state to your majesty, that the people see with alarm the throne surrounded by those men, who have declared themselves their enemies, and whose counsels are perhaps perfidious suggestions.

"If these men, sire, were friends to your person, they would make known to you the wishes of the people, if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, sire, we ought to tell you, for which we have lessons of experience, the people love the King whom these men deceive, the power which they abuse, and the religion whose treasures feed their idleness.

"Sire, we beseech you to send from your palace, those who, concealing the regret of their pride, under hypocritical fears, occasion uneasiness in your loyal, generous soul, and provoke the just distrust of a people, jealous of the heart, and of the confidence of their King.

"You have declared yourself, Sire, the King of the constitution, the restorer, and the guardian of French liberty. May these titles which cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amidst surrounding nations. Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acclamations expressive of their welfare; and their magistrates will come with joy to bring you testimonies of their gratitude. These testimonies, Sire, we present you, in return for the brilliant step you took yesterday, in the midst of the National Assembly. The sentiments which you then expressed, were, for the nation, a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment, to the constitutional laws of the state.

(Signed) BAILLY, Mayor.
DEJOLLY, Sec. greffier.

April 20.

The following is an official answer which was sent to the preceding:

To Messrs. the directory of the department of Paris.

"Among the different objects, gentlemen, which you have presented for the consideration of the King, and on one part of which his majesty had already anticipated the wish which you expressed, (the dismissal of the aristocrats and nonjuring clergy) he particularly attended to the desire testified by the department, that he should make known to foreign nations, his sentiments in favor of the constitution. These the King has incessantly manifested on all occasions, by means of ambassadors—and to the assurances which has been given on his part, to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtless indebted for the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his majesty, who will ever respect

the public opinion, and who will never hesitate to remove any doubts which may be entertained with respect to his sentiments, will give orders to the ambassadors and ministers of France, at foreign courts, to explain themselves in his name, in the same manner as he himself did to the National Assembly. You will acknowledge, gentlemen, in this step, the readiness with which the king adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to remove distrust and uneasiness.

April 21. (Signed) "DELESSART."

Yesterday M. de la Fayette resigned his situation, in consequence of which the centry box at his door was immediately removed. Some soldiers, however, went voluntarily to his house for the purpose of mounting guard there, to testify their profound esteem for this friend of liberty and the laws. It is feared that this resignation will be followed by others. It is reported that the King has delayed his departure for St. Cloud, till after the holidays.

L O N D O N, April 26.

We cannot for a moment hesitate in saying, that the trade for slaves to Africa ought to be abolished. It is disgraceful to us as men and as Britons. It can be vindicated by no arguments save one, and that in all cases the most contemptible, INTEREST—But after a discussion of two days it has been decided by a very great majority, that this traffic is *not* to be abolished, a decision which adjusts the dispute for the present, but which we have no doubt will some time hereafter be reversed; the honor of the nation requires it, and humanity and every christian principle calls loudly for it.

The time of rising from a grand DINNER, now, is precisely the time when our Ancestors arose for their day.

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock, His servants up, and rise by five o'clock.

The French call themselves an enlightened People. BURKE differs with them in the term, tho he is willing to admit, that they are truly a People enflamed.

Preparations are, and have been long made in the modern BABYLON, for the Aunts of the French Monarch. Inviting all ranks of persecuted Bigots, his HOLINESS might say with SHAKESPEARE,

"Here is ROME, and ROOM enough."

The Billingsgates of PARIS, continue to manage the chief business in the REVOLUTION: They set up and pull down PRINCES—and the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY permit it. Excellent Senators!

THE FUNERAL OF M. DE MIRABEAU.

THE Citizens of Paris, as if desirous to rival each other in their attachment, assembled on Monday the 4th of April, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their last respects to a patriot, whose memory they had already embalmed with their tears! No ceremony was ever so mournful, or so majestic; the Procession was as follows:

A Detachment of National Parisian Cavalry.

A Deputation of the Matroses and Minors of the 60 Battalions, With a Deputation of Invalids on the right and left.

M. DE LA FAYETTE.

The Field Officers of the National Guard.

A Deputation of the 60 Battalions of the National Guard, 60 deep. The Music of the National Guard.—(The Fifes muffled, the Drums, Kettle Drums, Cymbals, and other warlike Instruments, covered with black crape, and playing a dead march.)

One hundred Swiss Guards.

The Guards of the Prevote.

The CLERGY.

The COFFIN.

Surmounted by a Crown of Laurel, and surrounded by the National Guards with their arms reversed.

(A Hearse was provided for the occasion, but the soldiers of the battalion of Grange Bateliere, of which M. de Mirabeau had been Colonel, insisted on the honor of carrying him to his grave, which was performed by sixteen citizen-soldiers, who were relieved in rotation.)

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

Escorted by a battalion of Veterans, and another of Children dressed in the uniform of the National Guards.

The ELECTORS.

The Deputies of the 48 Sections.

The Department.

The Municipality.

The Judges of the Tribunals of Paris.

The Municipal Officers of neighbouring Towns.

The Society of the Friends of the Constitution.

The Ministers of State.

The Society of 1789.

The JACOBINS.

A Detachment of Infantry, And an Escort of Cavalry.

The Funeral Procession, marshalled in the manner as above detailed, occupied a space of more than three miles, and proceeded, through a double line of National Guards, and an innumerable concourse of citizens of both sexes, all of whom evinced the sense of the great calamity that had befallen the Empire, with their tears.

After a march of three hours, during which the most solemn silence prevailed, the procession arrived at St. Eustache.

A Sarcophagus was erected in the Choir, and all the Church was hung with black. After the usual prayers, M. Cerutti ascended the Tribune, and pronounced a discourse, in which he considered M. de Mirabeau as a Politician and a Legislator. When recapitulating his Civic Virtues, and the services he had rendered to his country, not only the Orator himself, but the whole audience was melted into tears! At the conclusion of his speech, the procession set out in the same order for the Church of St. Genevieve; having arrived there at midnight, they deposited the body of Honore Riquetti Mirabeau in the same tomb with that of the illustrious Descartes, where they will both remain till the new church is prepared to receive these great men, whom France has reckoned worthy of National Honours!