

his face, his hands were found tied in his pockets. The Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and found a verdict of wilful murder, by persons unknown. Diligent search is making, and hopes are entertained that the perpetrators of this horrid act will be taken.

Same day a person, late Boatwain's Mate of the Valiant, was beset by a number of sailors, who cut off his ears, and put them in his pocket, that no one might afterwards accuse them of theft.

Lemberg, Nov. 24. On the 20th inst. a terrible fire broke out in the town of Brody, which consumed upwards of 500 houses and other buildings.

FRANCE.  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10.

AN address was read from the ecclesiastics, who took the civic oath yesterday in the church of St. Sulpicius, at Paris. They applauded the National Assembly for having brought back Christianity to its original purity, acknowledging that the clergy are created for the people, and are consequently submitted to the civil laws. This address does honor both to the patriotism and talents of M. Soulavie, who was the interpreter of his brethren's sentiments.

The Assembly ordered the printing the oath and address of M. Despaumier, rector of Fontenay, wherein he pays grateful thanks to heaven for having given the National Assembly to religion and to France.

JANUARY 11.

Every day increases the hope that the major and better part of the ecclesiastics will take the civic oath. An address was read from a number, who, having acceded to it, acknowledge the power of the nation over the clergy.

The discussion was resumed concerning the matter of oral or written depositions before juries.

Mess. Dumetz and Thouret outvied each other in maintaining the advantage of verbal depositions, which is likewise the opinion of the two committees of constitution and jurisprudence. The former was of opinion that written depositions would absolutely defeat the purpose of juries. The latter said no injury could support the length of explanations which would ensue from writing. He rather endeavoured to overthrow M. Trousset's opinion than to bring forward any thing new, but the weakness of his voice prevented him from being heard.

M. Trousset, however, moved that his speech might be printed and distributed, before the assembly decided on so important a matter, in which, on all sides real information and the best means to be adopted were so sincerely sought after.

JANUARY 13.

M. le Chapelier made his report in the name of the committee of constitution on the dramatic authors' petition, and twelve articles were passed respecting the same. By these articles it was decreed:

That every person is at liberty to erect a public theatre on first declaring their intention so to do to the municipality of the place.

That the works of all authors who have been dead five years are public property.

That those of living ones can be no where acted without their express and written consent, on pain of confiscation of all the profits arising from them, and that an external guard only should be placed at any theatres, excepting in the case of any of the municipal officers interfering.

JANUARY 14.

M. Denis gave notice that the plan of the civil constitution of the clergy had been drawn up by M. Mirabeau, and communicated to the ecclesiastical committee, who had adopted it.

M. Mirabeau then mounted the tribune, and read there this work, worthy of the hand from which it comes; some expressions were, however, repugnant to less philosophical ears. The reading of this eloquent work, of which it is impossible to make an epitome, having taken up an unusual length of time, and being interrupted by repeated acclamations, the Assembly rose at a late hour without its being concluded.

JANUARY 16.

The faction having now no arms left, but libels and invectives, a cloud of them appears every morning, which they have found means of circulating in the provinces, by affixing to them the signature of the National Assembly, an abuse denounced by M. Gouttes, and which proper means were taken to put a stop to.

A variety of addresses signed by various of the clergy were read, and much approved. This sitting was a long time taken up by the discussion of several articles respecting the National Gens d'Armerie, presented by M. Alexander de Lameth, and afterwards adopted.

By a letter from M. du Portuail, advice was received that Avignon is at present suffering from a new insurrection, of which M. de la Tour Mau-

bourg, the colonel of the Soissonois regiment, gives the following account:

On the 9th of January a troop of seditious Avignonnois, endeavoured to mislead the soldiers by promises and wine, and to induce them to go and attack Carpentras, and notwithstanding the measures taken by the officers to prevent them, at the time of their being called over, seventy-four were missing.

M. Maubourg, to prevent greater evils, requests that his regiment may be withdrawn from thence, and M. de Novilles made the same request for the Penthievre dragoons exposed to the same situation.

M. Bouche was of opinion, that the officers were to blame in the affair, but it was however decreed agreeably to the above proposal, and it was beside decreed, that the committee for the Avignon affair should make its report concerning this new fermentation, and prepare a decree on the subject as soon as possible.

JANUARY 17.

The National Assembly this day broke for once through the decree, by which they had declared they would accept of no more dedications, by receiving the one which was made to them of a new and magnificent edition of the gospel.

ALBANY, March 17.

With pleasure we inform that the ice, which has so long impeded our navigation, is entirely removed. It is worthy notice that less damage has been done by it than usual, and is the only one among many seasons, which does not furnish us with an instance of the loss of life. There has been no account of any accident of this kind from the mouth to the source, since the closing of the river!

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is remarkable that the law for establishing the Bank of the United States, has not been found fault with in any other part of the union except in Pennsylvania, the state that is expected to derive the greatest benefit from the institution. The opposers, however are not numerous; and it is believed that all the publications against it, are the productions of an individual, who was supposed, until lately, to entertain more enlarged and just ideas on national subjects.

The opposition arises chiefly from an attachment to the bank of this state; a want of confidence in the resources of our country; and to a part of the stock which is to compose the funds of the Bank of the United States. But it has frequently and very justly been observed, that two millions of dollars will be a large sum for an active capital: and that the certificate part of the stock can certainly do no injury, even if it should not rise to par.

The reasons why the bank of this State was not made the bank of the United States are fully exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, as they adopted his plan and passed the law by a large majority in both houses.

There is no doubt however, but the subscriptions to the Bank of the United States will fill rapidly, and the people of Pennsylvania may lament at a future day their having so little influence and so small a share in the administration of an institution founded in national policy, and productive of lasting benefit both to the union at large, and the individual stockholders.

That any of the public creditors should be even lukewarm in respect to the Bank of the United States is really a paradox.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

THE incense-breathing Lily rears her head,  
On the fair bosom of the dark green vale;  
While youthful zephyr borne along the gale,  
Steals her perfume and wantons on her bed.  
The new-born Rose, all dripping with the dew,  
With magic spell attracts the Poet's eye;  
Amidst the lucid tears, its blooming hue  
Looks lovelier, and assumes a deeper dye.  
'Twas thus of late I saw a lovely Maid,  
Pure as the silver lily of the vale;  
But Syren pleasure blew her sullying gale,  
And o'er her bosom cast a sombre shade.  
Now like this blushing Rose, the Fair appears,  
Her vernal cheeks suffus'd in silv'ry tears.

BIRTHA.

Philadelphia, March 30.

The House of Representatives of this State have appointed a committee to bring in a bill to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building a house for the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, a Federal Hall for both Houses of Congress, and offices for the different departments under the general government.

A correspondent observes that the design of the Legislature, if carried into execution, will not interfere with the general arrangements already made respecting the permanent seat of government of the United States—nor will the expence be ill-applied, as it respects this commonwealth; for it may reasonably be supposed, that the increasing importance and dignity of THIS STATE, will, at the expiration of a period of Ten Years, require public buildings as elegant and commodious as those which may now be erected for the accommodation of Congress—Meantime, every dictate of sound policy is in favor of making such provision as may impress the minds of foreigners with proper sentiments of respect towards us, and evidence the veneration of the people for their own government.

On the 22d Dec. the Russians carried the Forts of Ismail by storm—The garrison which it is said consisted of more than 12000 men, were all put to the sword, except about 400. The Russian army was commanded by Gen. Suwarrow.

By the last accounts from Cape Francois, we are informed that 80 of the Mulattoes, who were active in the late disturbances at St. Domingo, have been executed.

A vote has passed both houses of the Legislature of the State of New-York, by which the Treasurer of that State is authorized to subscribe SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Bank of the United States: The Certificates of National debt held by that State, it has been directed should be subscribed to the Loan proposed by Congress in their Act of 4th August 1790.

The next Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be held in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the first Tuesday of May next.

On Saturday the 12th inst. the Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued to the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May next—then to meet in that town.

The administration of Mr. PITT, Prime Minister of Great-Britain, has been the subject of Eulogium to the first characters in Europe: His commercial Treaty, which was a bone for Opposition to pick for a considerable time, appears now in a favorable point of view—and will probably by its effects serve to eradicate national prejudices—and ere long shew the truth of the sentiment advanced by the author of "Common Sense" that man is not the natural enemy of man. The abominable opinions which have resulted from an ideal incompatibility of interests, have in times past made the world a theatre of rapine and blood. Reason and philosophy are rapidly instructing mankind to interpret the sentiment of the poet—that "All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace."

The average price of Flour at Bristol the 18th December last.

Fine, from 43s. to 44s. per Sack.  
Second quality, 40s. do.  
Third, do. 38s. do.

Extract from the Tour in Holland, just published.

"Supped with Monf. Luzac the famous lawyer, to whom I had letters—I was charmed with his conversation, and found him ready to answer me any question in any language; but as I am confined to two, we conversed in them indifferently.

"This gentleman is celebrated throughout Europe for his uncommon talents, and extensive knowledge; and more particularly for his patriotism, and being the editor of the Leyden Gazette, which is universally believed the best in circulation."

Abstract of translations from the Leyden Gazette, as published by Mr. Bache in the General Advertiser.

It is conjectured that the British armaments were not altogether intended against Spain; but to support secret designs inimical to Russia. The reserve of the British prime minister has strengthened these conjectures; and the declaration to the court of Peterburg which has been sent to every court of Europe gives force to the report; which is, that England intends to send in the spring, a fleet of 24 sail to the Baltic, and of 10 sail to the Mediterranean, should Russia not then have begun a plan of pacification with the Porte upon equitable terms.

A letter from Paris of the 28th Dec. analyzes the various reports of a counter revolution in France; and from various calculations and deductions pretty plainly proves that nothing of a serious or important nature has been in contemplation by the malcontents—it observes, "That those who are improperly called Aristocrats, first give weight to these reports—they declare openly and seriously, that the new order of things cannot last long." The letter-writer then shews the insuperable obstacles in the way of a counter revolution, the smallness of the number of the disaffected, their scattered situation, the badness of their information, and especially their want of the necessary means—and then asks how is it possible to conceive that a party thus situated, scattered among 25 millions of people, 300,000 of which have been armed these 18 months past, and exercised in military discipline, could reasonably hope, by open force, (the expedient they now talk of) to effect their purposes? It is hardly possible to believe that such ideas could creep into the brains of persons not entirely deprived of reason.

\* The Editor here makes a just distinction. The Aristocrats, properly speaking, cannot wish a restoration of despotism or simple monarchy. The Senate of Rome was a sovereign aristocracy—and greater enemies to Kings never existed.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Defiance,	McCann,	New Providence,
Ship Caesar,	Thompson,	Libbon,
Brig Hope,	Lee,	Jamaica,
Pilgrim,	Smith,	Cadiz,
Active,	Owens,	Cape Francois,
Hetty,	Drinker,	Charleston,
Schooner Lark,	Stratton,	Barnagot,
Sloop Sally,	Candor,	Jamaica,
George,	Stancm,	Norfolk,

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17s.	17s.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9s.		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	8s/10	9s.	45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/9		78½ do.
Indents	9s.		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6		6½ do.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

IN CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66.  
BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.  
Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (56 ff)