

Manfon, be a committee to hand about a subscription in the following words:

"We the subscribers agree to pay the first specie proportion required by the law for establishing the National Bank, to the committee appointed by the citizens and inhabitants, at a meeting held at the City-Hall, on the 27th May, 1791, for as many shares as are opposite to our respective names, and in appointing such an agent or agents to vote and act for such of us as may be absent, in order that our votes may be concentrated with a view to obtain a branch of the National Bank in this city." And that the inhabitants of the state be invited by public advertisements to subscribe their names; and that the said committee transmit the money they may receive, together with the names of subscribers, that they may be entered at Philadelphia as subscribers to the National Bank: And that the said committee be authorized to call a meeting of the subscribers whenever necessary.

A. VANDERHORST, Chairman.  
DAVID ALEXANDER, Secretary.

PARIS, March 31.

IT appears that the Legion *d'Aspe* at Toulouse had conceived the infernal project of murdering the commander in chief of the National Guards, the whole Municipality, and several patriotic merchants. The people, informed of this diabolical plot, resolved to annihilate the whole Legion. Three of the soldiers had been killed and two made prisoners. The prisoners revealed the whole plot, and the Legionaries, finding that their intention had transpired, have escaped and fled into Spain. It is supposed that there is concealed somewhere a magazine of arms; fruitless attempts have been made to find it out.

Information is received from Colmar, that a range of Beacons have been prepared along the Rhine, which are ready to be lighted the moment an alarm is given of the approach of an enemy. They reach from Huinyue to Strasbourg.

APRIL 3.

Four Members of the Diplomatic Committee waited on the 1st instant, on M. Montmorin, to express their surprise and indignation, at the appointment of new ministers to foreign courts. M. Montmorin answered, "that the King had approved the choice which had been made, and that, for his part, he thought it an excellent one." "But, sir," says M. de Menou, "M. Gouverneur, appointed to go to Holland, is Member of the Monarchic Club." "What signifies that," answered M. Montmorin, "He is not the worse Patriot on that account. M. Clermont Tonnerre, is he also a true Patriot?—Certainly. And all the members of the Monarchic Club—are they also true patriots?—Who doubts it:—For my part, I firmly believe they are; besides, in the present moment it would be highly improper to send to foreign courts, persons who have signified themselves in the revolution."

M. de Menou denounced this conversation, which passed between him and the Minister, to the Club des Jacobins, who mean to take it into serious consideration. M. Montmorin is Minister, but the members of the club are sovereigns over ministers.

The removal of some plate from the Chapel Royal, by order of the King, is highly reprobated, and is likely to be productive of disturbances.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,  
MARCH 9.

Received information of the Election of two Constitutional Bishops, one of Vannes, and another of Nimes.

M. Maury moved, that an enquiry be made into the validity of the debt of 4,000,000 livres, claimed by M. d'Orleans, and which it was his opinion ought not to have been voted to be paid, as the public owes him nothing. The Jacobins got rid of the motion in a moment, by moving the order of the day.

A motion was made that the fortress of Vincennes be demolished; but it appeared that there were so many people imprisoned there, that there are no other prisons capacious enough to contain them. Of one class there are 1820; and of another 1004; beside 600 who insist to accompany those eight lately imprisoned in consequence of the late *fracas* at the Thuilleries, as being, equally with them, either guilty or innocent, and claiming to have a legal trial.

Resolved, that the works on the Dungeon of Vincennes be stopt for the present.

MARCH 27.

M. Scutaz informed the Assembly that an address from the District of Auch had been received, giving an account that the whole country is in the greatest fermentation, owing to the refusal of most of the ecclesiastics to take the Civic Oath.

The order of the day was, the question relative to persons in public employments, among whom the King was included. The debate which followed was, if possible more tumultuary than usual. M. d'Espremenil endeavoured to read the

form of a decree containing a declaration, that it was highly criminal to take the proposals of the committee into consideration. Instantly a number of voices were heard together, clamouring, *a charenton*—to prison! but M. d'Espremenil continued to read till he was silenced by the President. Before he sat down, he made use of the following proverbial expression, to which he probably applied a much stronger meaning than his antagonist did—*Riva bien qui bira le dernier*.

The third and fourth Decrees of the series which then passed, are very remarkable, and will probably be productive, hereafter, of the most serious consequences. They are as follows:

"The King, holding the first public employment, shall reside at no greater distance than 30 leagues from the National Assembly, while it is sitting. At other times he may reside any where within the kingdom."

MARCH 29.

Several more articles were decreed, "On the residence of persons in public employment," among whom were included the presumptive *Heir to the Crown* and his *Mother*. The word *queen* is studiously avoided.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.

We are assured that Russia has accepted the mediation of our court for settling a peace with the Porte.

LONDON, March 28.

With unwearied diligence and progressive zeal, the National Assembly, the glorious National Assembly of France, proceeds in the establishment of her new constitution. Every friend to the rights of man will rejoice to hear that all the endeavours of the Aristocrats prove ineffectual, and that

"Even handed justice returns the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to their own lips."

The court of Lisbon entertains the same apprehensions, with regard to internal disturbances, as the court of Madrid. Great rewards are bestowed on those who are infamous enough to wield their pens in defence of despotism, and in opposition to the cause of liberty.

That one man however, possessed of equal abilities, and equal patriotism with the *author of the rights of man*, may step forward to check these aristocratic endeavours, is our earnest wish and our sincere prayer.

From the good condition of the finances and the forces of Denmark, that power is treated with great respect, and though it may not be said to *trim the balance*, it is very certain that the Empress of Russia would be sorry to see its weight in the adverse scale.

By a survey lately made of the Coal Mines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, it appears, that they can produce 600,000 tons of coals annually for 1000 years, so that we are provided with fire unto the third, fourth, fifth and sixth generation.

Mr. Seward, of Goswell street, by profession a dyer, had his carriage stopped near the Hornsey turnpike, about five o'clock, in November last, by two footpads, one of whom held a drawn hanger, which he frequently brandished as if ready to strike, though repeatedly urged by Mr. Seward not to frighten his lady.

Mrs. Seward, at length, almost wild with her fears, caught hold of a broken stick on the seat of the coach, with which she struck the ruffian on the head, who in return, the coach door being open, made a desperate blow, which was received by Mr. Seward on his arm, who, notwithstanding the wound, seized the hanger, and for a time struggled with the fellow, who was, however, immediately assisted by his accomplice, when all farther resistance became ineffectual—after completing the booty, they made off.

Last Monday week, Mr. Seward was surprised with an application for work in the dying branch, from the very man who held the hanger—his person being perfectly ascertained by the coachman, the wretch was taken into custody, and has since been committed for trial.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, has given particular orders to Prince Potemkin, on his taking possession of Constantinople, to fit up the Sultan's Seraglio for her spring residence.

The Empress of Russia has already taken one measure for rendering the Turks less averse to her government, provided she can once conquer their present masters; an edition of the Koran has been printed at Petersburg, for the benefit of her Mahomedan subjects.

At Brest 250 naval and military officers have disappeared. Their conduct has been denounced to the National Assembly.

The late Grand Vizir, before he could be put to death, discharged two pistols at the officers sent to execute him. A third then shot him thro the breast, and his head was immediately cut off.

The Emperor has consented to prolong the armistice between him and the Turks till the latter end of September.

The King of France is still extremely indisposed, although the French Patriots have ordered

TE DEUM to be sung upon the occasion of his recovery. His cough is exceedingly troublesome, and his sleep at night is very much disturbed.

APRIL 5.

Death of M. Mirabeau.

The last letters from Paris have brought a confirmation of the death of M. Mirabeau on Saturday morning last, the 2d inst. at half past eight o'clock, after an illness violent and short, in the first part of which he was frequently delirious, and throughout in great pain.

From the first appearance of his indisposition, it was known to be dangerous, and Bulletins, announcing his situation, were published hourly; notwithstanding which, the populace waited at his gate in great numbers, anxious, through affection and curiosity, to obtain the earliest intelligence of his fate.

The buzz of the crowd, and even the voices of the hawkers who cried these Bulletins were audible in his chamber. A few hours before his death, one of his friends remarked to him this instance of the estimation in which he was held by his countrymen—"Ah! (said he) I perceive that it must be acceptable to die for them." In the beginning of his disorder, his hope of recovery was great; but his courage in the subsequent stages of it, was not less. He deliberately made his will, and recollecting that a law relating to testaments was then before the National Assembly, he said to the Abbe de Taleyrand, the late Bishop of Autun—"The National Assembly is now engaged upon a law relating to testaments, and they will not think it unsuitable, that a man, who has just made one, should offer them his opinion upon the question, as his last homage. I entrust this paper to your care, to be read to the Assembly."

He died in the 42d year of his age, leaving many of his intended plans unfinished; but at a time when his reputation had attained a height which it probably would not have exceeded.

A rumour was spread the moment that M. de Mirabeau was dead, that he had been poisoned. This rumour has been proved false, by opening the body of the deceased; which operation was performed by the most skilful Surgeons, in the presence of a great number of other Surgeons, and multitudes of people. Every Viscus was separately examined. Not the least foundation for the injurious suspicion appeared.

He had in a great measure destroyed his constitution by excessive indulgences and tumultuous pleasures. The evening that he was taken ill, he had given himself up to every riotous enjoyment which a depraved imagination could desire. Every medical assistance was procured which the capital could afford: bark, camphire, blisters, &c. were tried, without effect. His body was wrapped in sheep's skin, warm from the newly killed animals, with a view to restore animal heat.—All to no purpose.

He suffered a great deal, but he suffered like a man. The new Constitution, and the welfare of the Nation, occupied his whole attention to his very last moments. The spirit and energy of his mind remained to the last.

His Secretary wounded himself by three stabs in the jugular vein, given with a pen-knife.—This rashness is attributed by the world to a variety of motives, none of which are perhaps the true ones.

All the members of the National Assembly are to attend the funeral of M. de Mirabeau. A deputation from the municipality of Paris, with the Mayor at their head, are also to be present at the mournful ceremony.

The following anecdote of M. de Mirabeau will be the surest trait we can give of his moral character. It is original, but universally known to every person acquainted with the French court.

M. de Mirabeau was the son of the Comte de Mirabeau, a man of learning and perfectly well bred, but not remarkable for the severity of his morals. The Comte and his wife having lived unhappily together, were at length set at liberty by a mutual separation. The Comte, whose conjugal unhappiness was still fresh in his mind, applied to his own son to write a pamphlet for him against his wife.—The pamphlet was written by young Mirabeau against his own mother! It was entitled *L'Ami des Hommes*; and the price of his labors was 100 *Louis d'ors*, which he received from his father. His mother complaining to him of the indecency of this filial outrage,—"Madame," says young Mirabeau, "give me 200 *Louis d'ors* and I will write another pamphlet against my father, in vindication of your character."

Mirabeau was certainly, in point of genius and talents, one of the greatest men France ever knew.

The champion of the opposite, or Monarchic party in the National Assembly, is the Abbe Maury.—He has frequently been stiled the *Bossuet* of the present age. He is assuredly far superior in talents and eloquence to any one of the Jacobins whom M. de Mirabeau has left behind