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[Whole No. 200.]

Discourses on Davila.—No. 28.

(Concluded.)

THE death of the Duke of Guise was followed by a general peace—and the Royal Army recaptures Havre de Grace from the English. The King arrives at his fourteenth year, and is declared of age. The Queen's inventive genius imagines various means of appeasing the discontented Princes; and to accomplish her designs, travels with the King through all the provinces of the kingdom. In Dauphiné, they contrived an interview with the Duke of Savoy; at Avignon, with the Ministers of the Pope; and on the frontiers of Guienne with the King and Queen of Spain. To these Princes they might communicate their secret designs, without apprehension of their coming to the knowledge of the Huguenots, which would have been almost inevitable, if they had employed Ambassadors. The Queen, with her usual dissimulation, endeavored to prevent the public from suspecting her genuine design, and secret views. She pretended that it was a simple desire in the King to see his kingdom, and show himself to his people. The Queen pretended to consent to it only to display before the eyes of the people the magnificence of her court, and to see her daughter the Queen of Spain. Under the veil of these appearances, so different from the truth, nothing was seen but magnificent preparations and sumptuous liveries—nothing was talked of but hunting, balls, comedies and feasts. The interviews and intrigues in the course of their journey with the Dukes of Lorrain, of Wirtemberg, and other Chiefs of the Protestants or Catholics in Germany; the Count Palatine, the Duke of Deux Ponts, the Duke of Saxony, and Marquis of Baden, the Duke of Savoy, and the Ministers of the Pope, we pass over. In 1565, at Bayonne, they met the Queen of Spain, accompanied with the Duke of Alva and the Count de Benevent: While they pretended to be there wholly employed in feasts and pleasures, they held secret councils in concert, to abolish the diversity of religion. The Duke of Alva, a man of a violent character, whose very name, as well as that of the Cardinal de Lorrain, is associated in every mind with bloody bigotry and anti-christian intolerance, said boldly, that to cut the root of all novelties in matters of religion, it was necessary to "cut off the heads of the poppies"—"To angle for the large fish—not amuse themselves with the frogs"—"When the winds shall cease to blow, the waves of the populace will soon be calmed." These are the miserable maxims of tyranny, whether it be exercised by a single man or a multitude. "There is no difference," according to Aristotle, and history and experience, "between a people governing by a majority in a single assembly, and a Monarch in a tyranny; for their manners are the same, and they both hold a despotic power over better persons than themselves. Their decrees are like the other's edicts—their demagogues like the other's flatterers."—*Aristotle's Politics. Lib. 4. ch. 4.*

Old Tarquin would not utter these maxims in words to the messenger of his son from Gabii, but walked out into his garden and struck off the heads of the tallest poppies with his staff. With no better authority than these trite aphorisms of despotism did the Duke of Alva support his dogmatism, that a Sovereign could do nothing more shameful or contrary to his interests, than to grant to his subjects liberty of conscience, and his advice to employ fire and sword, to exterminate the Chiefs of the Huguenots.

Origin of the BANK of ENGLAND, and its Utility to the State.

THE derivation of the name is from Banca, the Italian word for the Bench, on which money-changers anciently sat in the public markets.

The first bank for the security of private property, was that of Venice, formed in the 12th century; and all the forms of transfer, according to the present practice were then regulated.

The bank of England was projected in the reign of William and Mary, by Mr. William Patterson, a merchant, who submitted his scheme to the Privy Council. It was, after considerable deliberation, established by act of Parliament, executed on the 27th July, in the year 1694; and the statute enacted, that their Majesties might take particular subscriptions for 1,200,000l. of any persons, foreigners or natives, whom their

Majesties were empowered to incorporate, with a yearly allowance of 100,000l. viz. 96,000l. or eight per cent. for interest, till redeemed, and 4000l. to be allowed the bank for the expence of management. The title of "Governor and Company of the Bank of England," was conferred; and their fund abovementioned to be redeemable upon a year's notice, after the 1st of August, 1705, and payment of the principal, and then the corporation to cease. Its establishment from the day of institution has never been shaken; they were originally prohibited from borrowing more than 1,200,000l. except on Parliament funds; but on the 3d February 1708—9, their capital was enlarged; and on the 20th of August, 1715, the royal assent was given for its being farther extended, in order to raise a sum of 910,000l. for the service of the public.

In the year 1717, the bank lent government two millions and a half, at 5 per cent.

In July 1742, the further sum of 1,600,000l. was advanced for a renewal of their charter: and, though in 1746 they were enabled to lend government 1,000,000l. more, they were so pressed the preceding year during the rebellion, that on the 20th September they began making payments in a further loan of 1,400,000l. at three per cent.

In the year 1749—50, the bank and South Sea directors agreed to the reduction of the interest of the national debt, upon a proposition of Parliament; and in two days the sum subscribed was upwards of 40 millions.

Their notes in 1696 bore 20 per cent. discount, and were under par in 1745, when the merchants of London associated, and agreed to take them as specie. Under the administration of the first William Pitt they acquired credit on the continent, and after the peace of 1763 were universally current through Europe. Small notes of 10l. and 15l. each, were not issued till the year 1759.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

The following Instances of the medical Effect of MAGNETISM, were communicated in a Letter to Doctor SIMMONS, F. R. S. by Mr. THOMAS HENRY, F. R. S. Apothecary, at Manchester, and inserted in the London Medical Journal.

"A Young gentleman had been for some days troubled with a very severe tooth-ach, for which he had tried all the usual remedies without success, and was on the point of submitting to the extraction of the tooth, when a friend informing him that the application of a magnet had been known to effect a cure, he immediately purchased a small artificial one, such as those sold in the shops for tobacco stoppers, and, with little expectation of success, applied it to his tooth: to his great surprise, in a few minutes the pain entirely ceased, nor had he any return of it afterwards.

"Being myself afflicted last winter with severe pain in a decayed tooth, which was too rotten to be easily extracted, and having tried various remedies in vain, I recollect the above case, and, having a magnet in the house, applied it to the tooth: instant relief succeeded, my pain left me; and though it afterwards returned several times in the course of a few days, it was constantly removed by the magnet, which I carried for that purpose in my pocket, and I have since remained quite free from it.

"About six weeks since a *tinnitus aurium* was very troublesome every night. At first I only perceived it when I lay upon my right side, on which was the afflicted ear; but it soon increased so as to disturb me on which ever side I reclined. One night, being much disturbed at it, and having nothing near that seemed likely to relieve me except the magnet, I determined to apply it, and introducing it into my ear, and holding it there for some few minutes, when I again lay down, I was free from the noise, nor did it return for several nights. A slight attack which happened in the course of that week, was instantly removed by the same means, since which time I have been perfectly relieved from my complaint."

BOSTON, March 10.
Extract of a letter from Passamaquada, to a gentleman in this town, dated February 24.

"I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint you, his Excellency Governor Carleton has been pleased to permit (by proclamation) lumber into our settlement."



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The BANK BILL under consideration.
(Conclusion of Mr. STONE'S Speech.)

THE preceding remarks (he observed) shewed how dangerous is the doctrine of implication, and upon what small data ingenuity can raise the most dangerous superstructure. He said he should now take a view of those precedents in the former and present Congress which are relied on to justify the present measure.

1st. The Bank of North America: Here he stated the distressful and critical situation of America at that period; he remarked that it was at the declension of the continental money. He shewed that there were no powers in the confederation to which (even according to the reasoning of the other side) this power could be incidental but what required the vote of 9 States; that the ordinance passed by a vote of seven States, which showed that necessity alone gave birth to that measure. He showed the dissimilarity of the situations of the former and this Congress, and the difference in their powers and consequently in the dangers to be apprehended from the encroachment of either.

2d. The redemption of our prisoners at Algiers: This comes within the power to regulate trade. If, said he, we are not capable of redeeming by the best means in our power our citizens—our trade may be entirely ruined; and hence the law which shall be made for their redemption would be necessary and proper. But by the constitution the executive may make treaties; these may be general or for a particular object and the legislature may effectuate them by grants of money.

3d. We have bought certificates, and not destroyed them: This they say is implied from the power of paying the debts.

He asked, if before the purchase the certificates were debts due from the United States? And demanded, if by the purchase they were divested of that quality? Now (said he) in my judgment when a debt is fairly cancelled it is as much like a payment as need be.

4th. We had no right except by implication to give a salary to the Vice-President. He said he had voted against the salary and had been for a *per diem* allowance, because he thought the Vice-President was viewed by the constitution only as President of the Senate. But this example fails most palpably, as Congress in the compensations are not confined by the constitution either to a particular sum or mode of payment.

5th. Congress have made corporations and exercised compleat legislation in the Western Territory. He said to answer this case nothing more was necessary than to read the clause in the constitution which give to Congress expressly the power to make all rules and regulation for them.

It seemed to him as if gentlemen were inverting the order of things; by making powers where there were none—and attempting to prove express grants to be implications.

6th. Our regulations respecting freighters and owners—and between captains and seamen: He had not those regulations correctly in his memory but he believed them proper and necessary regulations of commerce.

7th. It has been said we have exclusive jurisdiction in places belonging to Congress, and within the 10 miles square. We could erect a Bank in any of those places; its influence would extend over the continent—the principle upon which we founded this power could not be confined to a particular time or a spot of land. Gentlemen ridicule the idea that the exercise of a pervading influence and a general principle should be limited by any particular number of years or be confined within a fort. He said the power of exclusive legislation in those places was expressly granted, and under its influence the Congress might exercise compleat and exclusive legislation within those limits; that the power was confined to the places. But if the genera-