

that bills subject to be protested, could not by law be protested, until the day after the day on which they became due.

Two of the judges also were of opinion, that there is no difference between the contract created by a bill of exchange, and any other contract, as by mortgage, bond, lease, &c. &c. where the party has the whole of the last day on which he undertakes to discharge himself from the obligation.

But one of the judges differed in opinion on this point, and thought a bill of exchange was not like a condition to pay money on a certain day, but was a contract only to pay the money on the day, if the bill was presented for payment. The demand, he said, ought to be made in a reasonable time of the day; for that if an acceptor had the whole of the day, the Bankers clerks would be in a terrible situation, for they would then be obliged to be at every man's house until the last period.

The other judge declined giving his opinion on this point of the case.

At length the National Assembly have adopted the British mode of trial by jury, and *viva voce* evidence is approved as the best and safest method of answering all the ends of justice. Upon the account thereof being spread throughout Paris, the people instantly testified their joy and approbation of the long looked for and happy event by every means in their power, and all that festivity and mirth peculiar to their character.

At a Protestant meeting in Strasburg, the following prayer is offered up twice a day, for the National Assembly:

"Almighty God! animate by thy power the Deputies of the Franks! Cherish, in their hearts, that indefatigable zeal which is so necessary to accelerate the accomplishment of our welfare! Be their Guide! Be their Chief! Open thine hands, and pour out that measure of felicity of which each community in the universe is susceptible, and prosper, with thy boundless protection, all their virtuous, spirited, and painful labours!"

WHITEHALL, Nov. 20.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of William Knox, Esq. to be Consul for the United States of America, in the city of Dublin, and in such other parts of the kingdom of Ireland as shall be nearer to the said city than the residence of any other Consul and Vice-Consul of the said United States.

Dec. 7. This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, his Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Captain in his Majesty's Navy, was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

DUBLIN, February 2.

The establishment of that most commendable institution, the Orphan-House, reflects the brightest lustre on the benevolent founders. The amiable example they have given, should excite a spirit of imitation in this kingdom.

The erecting of asylums, to which those forlorn and comfortless children of adversity may fly for safety and for succour, must exhibit to foreign nations, an emphatic picture of Irish philanthropy.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis, of the Union, dated Foyns, Jan. 18, to a gentleman in Dublin.

"I am sorry to inform you that on Sunday night, in a heavy squall, my vessel went on shore on the Point of Durness, near Robertstown creek; that about seven or eight o'clock last night the mob assembled, and came down to the vessel, and drove the people on board out of the vessel by a continual firing of musquets; they then boarded her, and plundered every thing they could get, and cut away as much of the rigging as they could, split one of the pumps down to the deck, and began to cut the foremast away, took all the provisions, bread, &c. in fact plundered her of every thing they could, and then scuttled her. John Hunt, Esq. went off with his armed men, and exchanged a few shots with them, dispersed and obliged them to quit the vessel."

The above vessel was bound from Boston to Bristol, and put into the river Shannon in distress.

Extract of a letter from a Rome, dated January 8.

"There are many French Bishops here at present, and 36 more are expected. They choose rather to leave France, than assent to the decrees of the National Assembly. His Holiness maintains them in the most honorable manner—and Prince Borghese offers to support 26 at his own expense."

According to the latest accounts from India—the company's affairs do not appear to be in a very flattering situation; at the outset of the war with Tippoo, the governor-General has been obliged to borrow money at 12 per cent. to raise the necessary supplies.

"WOMEN'S WIT IS QUICK." Anon.

The following circumstance is said to be a fact:—A few days ago the Walthamstow stage coming to town late in the evening, the discourse happening to turn on robbers, one gentleman expressed his fears, that he should lose ten guineas; an elderly lady, who sat next him, begged him to take his money from his pocket, and slip it into his boot, which he did.—Not long after, a highwayman rode up to the window (on the lady's side) and demanded her money. She declared she had none; but, if he could cut that

gentleman's boot, he would find therein ten guineas. The gentleman was obliged to submit patiently; but, when the robber departed, loaded his fellow traveller with abuse, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman.—She said, certainly appearances were against her; but that, if the company in the stage would sup at her house the following evening, she would explain a conduct which appeared so mysterious. After much debate between themselves, they consented to go the next evening according to her address. They were ushered into a magnificent room; a very elegant supper was prepared; after which the lady taking a pocket-book from out of her pocket, shewed that it contained various notes, to the amount of several hundred pounds, and, addressing herself particularly to the gentleman who had been robbed,—"I thought, Sir, said she, it was better for you to lose your ten guineas, than me the valuable property, which I had about me last night;—as you have been the cause of my saving it, I entreat your acceptance of this bank bill," which was one of an hundred pounds.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

BEHOLD that woe-wild Maiden in von Cell!
Poor hapless Maiden! once the Village boast!
O'er ev'ry Glass her name was sung the toast,
The praise of KATE on every tongue would dwell.
Her bosom tender as the calow Dove,
She list'ned to the tale of WILLIAM'S tongue;
Her Eye would dart the pensive-looks of love,
And only WILLIAM charm'd her with his song.
But when the faithless Lover, caught her heart;
Lost to the laws of honor, voice of truth,
Lost to the generous sentiment of youth,
Her name he sullied by a villain's art;
Remorse now forces the nerve-shaking sigh,
While fiercest madness fires her sparkling Eye.

B I R T H A.

PATCH WORK.

HE that has merit of his own,
Need take no pains to make it known;
The world will give him credit, ample,
And cite him for a bright example—
But some from house to house will run,
To flun you with the feats they've done;
And in a rising cloud of lies,
Portray their public sacrifice!
And not content with this will tease you,
Till you subscribe to what don't please you,
A fulsome flattering commendation,
Vile falsehoods known to halt the nation!
By arts like these, they patch their name,
But weak and sickly is their fame—
It shrinks from truth's remotest touches,
And hobbles like a wretch on crutches.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOUR correspondent has favored me with some remarks upon mine in answer to his former strictures on the subject of the proposed Bank of the United States. I was to be sure wrong when I appealed to private feelings, or to the passions of men, in favor of an old and venerable Institution, to which time had given its sanction, and the country was greatly indebted for its freedom; for what are passions, or the finer feelings, when compared to the all-subduing cry of National Policy, or expediency, against which very often not even the voice of reason has been found to prevail: There are, however, those, who think that on this occasion, the national gratitude might well have been made consistent with the national policy; and that the Bank of North-America would have proved fully commensurate to all the purposes of government, had government been pleased to resort to it: Since, however they have resolved otherwise, I am clear for supporting the Old Bank, in memory of what it has done; and I have no doubt of its meeting with all the countenance of the monied and commercial interests of the State, that will be necessary to preserve it on its present very respectable footing; for this I rely on the enlightened minds of our citizens in general, who cannot but see the hazard of risking all in one bottom, and the greater chance they have of being well served by a salutary competition between two: I rely also on the wisdom of the State, that cannot do better than to patronize its own Bank, as its pecuniary facilities must be so greatly dependant upon it, and accordingly in the present session the legislature have fully shewn their conviction of the truth and solidity of this reasoning.

As to the observation "that the Bank of North-America have accepted and acted under a new Charter from the State of Pennsylvania, materially variant from the original one, and which so narrows the foundation of the Institution, as to render it an incompetent basis for the extensive purposes of a National Bank," and the inference drawn from all this fine reasoning, that another Bank was essential, it is only necessary to answer, That it was no fault of the Bank that Pennsylvania abrogated its original charter; and as it was no fault of the Bank's, it ought not to operate to its prejudice; nor was it necessary that it should, since Congress could just as easily, the State Charter notwithstanding, have extended the foundation of this narrowed Institution, as they could establish the so broad one they have at present projected.

In fact there is no essential difference between the two Banks, but what lie in the compass of the following circumstances: The introduction of a capital of 2 public debt in the New Bank—the narrowing of the privilege of voting of persons not resident in the Union—the power of branching out the Bank over America—the latitude of carrying it on wherever the Directors choose—the extending their number to 25—the forcibly turning one fourth of them out every year—and the compelling the subscription for bank stock to be kept open until 25000 shares be subscribed; and I will venture to say, that in every one of these particulars, the Bank of North-America is on a better footing for the concerned, than it is possible the new one should be, if the following positions be true, and I believe they are, to wit. That gold and silver are a better basis for a Bank than paper of any kind whatever—that freedom of votes in all the Stockholders is the palladium of the safety of all—that a Bank limited in its operations to one certain place, is more secure and stable, than one liable, like the winds of Heaven, to be waisted every where—that twelve Directors are a more responsible body, than twenty-five, of which seven may form a quorum—that a perfect freedom of election is better than a forced change of it, and that a stock limited by the Stockholders to the amount of their wants and business, is better than one compelled by necessity to be left open, till an amount be subscribed beyond any possible scale of utility or of profit.

The reasonings of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the subject of the Bank, are with me as inconclusive, as were his positions on the subject of the deferring payment of part of the interest of the national debt—both measures I have ever thought unnecessary and inexpedient.

I think it was as needless at present to erect a new Bank on the plan proposed, as I thought it impolitic in the latter part of his first Report, to see him propose any thing short of the fullest and amplest justice contemplated in the beginning of it. Time however must do its own office, and shew who has been right in these theoretic discussions. I am willing to take my chance in the long run for its approbation, and hope that in its progress, the Bank of

North America will evince, by the profit and extent of its operations, that my efforts in its service have not been without use: To protect this Institution, I have thought a laudable undertaking; I am sure to preserve it on its present ground is of consequence; and having thus had in view only systems of public utility, no way incompatible, but rather auxiliary to the support of the general government, I shall be consoled by my motives, whatever may chance to be their issue.

I can not conclude without noticing the very sublime productions of the Bard, who has introduced the Bank of the United States, into his Flower Garden of the Muses: He certainly deserves credit at least for the novelty of the design, since like the "Observer," he was disposed to play upon the fancy, he cannot but greatly excel him, having chosen a vehicle so much better suited to the purpose; yet I would recommend to the ingenious author to direct his flights in future, rather over the roseate and vernal Banks that are preparing on the Schuylkill, than to waste his powers on a subject so unpromising and sterile as a monied bank seems, by its very nature, calculated to prove to the finer and more delicate organs of a poet.

INFORMATION

To owners of shallops and other small vessels concerned in passing up and down the river Delaware.

"The wreck of some vessel being lodged on the Horse-Shoe, near the upper end of League-Island, very near, or in the Shallop Channel, whereby several small vessels have received injury: in consequence of which, a Buoy has been placed about ten feet to the eastward of said wreck, for the purpose of directing vessels how to avoid the danger: and will remain there during the summer season."

Philadelphia, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, dated April 1.

"On the 22d March a party of Indians came to the Alleghany river, opposite to Owen's Island, where there was a few families settled; there were five Indians came into the house of one Cutwright, and asked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as soon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called Capt. Bullet) told Cutwright he must give him his gun, the other refused, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cutwright; then Cutwright's son struck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian struck young Cutwright, and the three fell together: and it is said by a number of women and children, who made their escape, there were two other Indians killed, and fourteen made their escape: several of whom have made oath that these savages were Senekes, and that they were well acquainted with them."

The culture of silk is pursued with great advantage in several parts of the United States, particularly in Connecticut—from the nursery of Messrs ASPINWALL and DEWITT, on the Ridge Road 1½ mile from this city, any quantity of White Mulberry Trees may be had at three pence each, or twenty shillings per hundred, or nine pounds per thousand, by applying to ROBERT TOWERS, No. 68, High-Street, or to JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

At a Meeting of the Alderman on Monday last, for the purpose of choosing a Mayor for the ensuing year, Samuel Miles, Esq. was unanimously re-elected, but declined serving;—whereupon John Barclay, Esq. was elected.

The bill pending before the Legislature of this State, making appropriations for erecting FEDERAL BUILDINGS in this City, is postponed by the Senate to the next Session.

Died on the third inst. at Little Britain, in Ulster county, (N. J.) in the fifty-seventh year of his age, Doctor CHARLES CLINTON, brother to his Excellency the Governor.—He was a gentleman of learning and respectability in his profession, and highly esteemed for his virtues—for many years he was in a declining state of health.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE GEN. M. OGDEN, OF ELIZABETH-TOWN NEW-JERSEY.

"GEN. OGDEN took a very early and decided part in favor of the rights, and in support of the liberties of his country. He joined the main army at Cambridge, and was actively employed in the first campaign before Boston. He undertook and performed the difficult and trying march with Arnold, through the woods to Canada; was engaged in the attack upon Quebec, and taken wounded, from the field of action. On his return from Canada, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, and continued in military service until the peace, when, on account of his services, he was honored with the commission of a Brigadier-General.

"He was a man highly distinguished for his philanthropy and benevolence, considering and treating all mankind as his brethren. He was remarkable for his liberality; generous in its extent, and judicious in its application. He possessed a disposition universally amiable, which, with his other good qualities, had endeared him exceedingly to his numerous acquaintance at home and abroad.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

- Sloop Betfy, Shurtliff, Virginia, 6 days.
- Do. Nancy, Osborne, New-York, 8.
- Do. Betfy, Ellwood, Virginia, 7.
- Schooner Nancy, Swain, Virginia.
- Do. Adventure, Trefethen, Portsmouth, 8.
- Do. Two Sisters, Etheridge, N. Carolina, 10.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17½	pr. £.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9½		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9½		45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16½		80
Indents	9½		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12½	15½	do.

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET, HAVE imported the Lady Walterfort, from London, Manchester and Adriana from Liverpool, and the Birmingham Packet from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.—On hand for sale, a few hogheads of OLD JAMES'S RIVER TOBACCO. Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 epim