

was carried into the meeting-house, where an ingenious and well-adapted oration was delivered, to a numerous assembly, by John Merrick, Esq. His fellow-citizens were excited to such expressions of friendship and honor to his remains and memory, by a grateful sense of his patriotic and heroic conduct in the late American revolution, and particularly by the recollection of his bravery and firmness, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, being one of the two who, at Concord bridge, led on the American militia to face and repulse the British troops. A number of fingers preceded the corpse, and as the procession approached the bridge, on the very spot where the deceased, in 1775, gave orders to return the British fire, they sung a well chosen hymn, and moved on singing to the place of interment.

Let rising souls catch freedom's fire,
And nobly imitate their fire.

Died at Roxbury, on the 27th instant, of a gradual decay, WILLIAM ERVING, Esq. a Member of the American Academy of Arts, &c. formerly an Officer in the army of his Britannic Majesty; whose service he quitted on the commencement of the troubles between Great Britain and America.

We hear that, besides other charities, the late William Erving, Esq. has bequeathed 1000l. to the University—the interest of which he has appropriated by his will, to the Professor of Chemistry for the time being.

PROVIDENCE, May 28.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, P. M. David Comstock, convicted at the Superior Court in March last of the murder of Ephraim Bacon, was taken from gaol in a coach, to the place of execution. He was assisted in his devotions by the Rev. Mr. Snow, and appeared tranquil and resigned to his fate. He suffered about three o'clock, and after hanging 25 minutes, his body was taken down, and delivered to his friends. A detachment of militia attended, and a prodigious concourse of spectators were assembled on the occasion.

Yesterday was also assigned for the execution of Thomas Mount, in the county of Washington, for burglary.

Sunday last the ship Tristram, Capt. John Warner, arrived here in eight weeks from Dublin. He has brought a number of experienced manufacturers, for the cotton manufactory established in this town.

Dr. Carroll, Catholic Bishop of Maryland, arrived here on Monday evening last, on his way to Bolton.

EASTON, May 31.

Mr. COWAN,
A correspondent sends you the following extract of a letter from Dublin, dated March 12, 1791.

"EVERY thing wears here a singular aspect—We had yesterday a meeting of the citizens, pursuant to summons from the high sheriff, in order to censure that part of the address of the house of lords, moved by the Duke of Leinster, which insinuated, that the people of Ireland were a misguided set of men. This was agreed to with only four dissenting voices.

"It was unanimously resolved, that we never will, as magistrates or jurors, give operation to, or allow the force of, any English act of parliament; and that an immediate committee of correspondence be appointed to hold council with the rest of the associations of Ireland.

"The secretary came in about four, and in a speech of a long duration endeavored to explain to the house the purport and tendency of a bill for regulating the intercourse and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland—after having urged a great variety of arguments to prove the propriety of proceeding by bill in preference to any other method, concluded with leave to bring it in.

"Mr. Connolly opposed the motion in the first instance, declaring that the bill, if suffered to be brought in, would totally take away their constitution, and leave them no commerce at all.

"Mr. Foster objected, and pledged his honor to give it every opposition in his power.

"Mr. Grattan, in one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches perhaps ever delivered in this house of parliament, opposed the bill as a door to vassalage and slavery, since it proffered commerce as a barter for constitution.—His speech was full of points—it was interesting, attractive, and sublime.—The whole audience grew silent as he spoke, and, having caught the enthusiasm, were lost in admiration.

"James, you know the little fellow, he was upon his poor little legs for two hours and a half.

"The infant he sat down, Mr. Montgomery, member for your county, arose.—He appeared to be perfectly familiar with the subject, and as usual proved his claim to patriotism, reputation, and a man of talents. The debate continued for some time with uncommon vehemence; all the great speakers, and the distinguished country gentlemen, took part in the business, and members from every part of the kingdom declared themselves against such a system.

"Parliament is now (thank fortune) prorogued until September.—We have had a very long and a very interesting session, endeavoring to procure by threats what I fear will prove the result of blows.—If I guess wrong in this particular, I desire you may give no credit to any of my future prognostications."

Island Creek.

ALBANY, May 30.

On Thursday last this city was honored with the presence of Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, accompanied by the Charles Fox of America, the celebrated Madison. We are informed they intend going North, as far as Lake Champlain, and from thence across the fifteenth Constellation, East to Connecticut River.

Yesterday, between three and four o'clock, the thermometer stood at 94 degrees in the shade; the hottest day last summer, it stood at 91.

NORFOLK, May 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable House in Barbadoes, to a merchant in this town, dated April 29.

"The flour you shipped from Norfolk in March last, turned out remarkably well; and is thought to be equal if not superior to what is imported from Philadelphia or Baltimore."

On the Reception of the PRESIDENT at the several Towns and Villages, &c. in his Tour to the South.

AN IMITATION.

ALL tongues speak of him—aged fights
Are peccated to see him: The prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she views him:—The rustic lassies pin
Their richest gear around their sun-burnt necks
Clambering the walls to eye him: stalls, trees, windows
Are smother'd up; house-tops and ridges fill'd
With various ranks of men; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him—old Senators
Do press among the popular throng, and puff
To win a vulgar station: beauteous dames
Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely gauded cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phæbus' burning kisses. Such joyful shouts
As if the VERY DEITY WHO GUIDES HIM
Were slyly crept into his human powers
To give him grace and honor!

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET TO JOY.

HAIL! heaven-descended Queen! to thee I breathe
This fervent song, the incense of my soul!
Too long has sorrow' dripping cypress wreath
O'er-reach'd the source, whence liquid pearls would roll.
Thy soul-reviving Form! I now behold
In radiant beauty burst upon my sight,
Thy clear blue eye, beams with a pure delight,
* Adown thy shoulders wave thy locks of gold.
O'er all thy figure glows a nameless grace,
A beauty that no mortal can behold,
When the soft smile illumines thy blooming face;
And not declare thee of celestial mould.
O! dwell with me thou angel from the sky,
And bid the Maid tear-loving sorrow fly.

BIRTH A.

* "And wave thy shadowy locks of gold."
DR. DARVIN'S address to May.

Philadelphia, June 8.

We are informed that the PRESIDENT of the United States may be expected to arrive at the Seat of Government, from his Southern tour, about the 25th instant.

Friday morning, for the first time, arrived in this city, the wagon which henceforward is to supply Philadelphia with Fish.

The following gentlemen were chosen, at the late election, to represent the city and county of New-York:—John Waits, William S. Livingston, John Wylley, J. O. Hoffman, William P. Smith, Henry Will, and Melancton Smith, Esq's.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated May 18.

"An action was tried here a few days since before a Justice of the Peace, in which black Peter, a negro, was counsel for the Plaintiff, and Mr. —, a Lawyer of several years standing, counsel for the Defendant. The latter complained at being pitted with such an antagonist, and observed that it was unjust, and a manifest dereliction of every principle of propriety—a discouragement to every effort to acquire a competent knowledge of the profession of the law, to obtain which much study was requisite, and great expence necessarily incurred. The Justice observed in reply, that by the laws of the state, the plaintiff had a right to employ whom he pleased—and if Mr. — had any thing to say for his client, he might go on.—It is said that Peter and the Squire beat the Lawyer hollow; who lost his cause, and was very much chagrined."

The English papers state, that intelligence is received from India to the 2d December, but nothing decisive had then taken place between Tippoo and the British army.

In case of Hostilities between England and Russia, Sweden is determined to preserve a perfect neutrality.

The Dutch, by the last accounts, are fitting out a large fleet.

English Stocks were up again on the 12th April, occasioned by a report that the preliminaries of peace were signed between Russia and the Porte.

It is very problematical what will be the issue of the recent armaments in Great-Britain. If the Empress is firm, war appears inevitable.

Papers from New-York received by yesterday's mail, contain an account under the Paris head of April 4, of the funeral preparations for the interment of M. de Mirabeau the elder.—The directory of Paris has resolved to wear mourning

eight days; and the municipality, that twelve of their body, with the mayor at their head, should attend his remains, and that they should wear mourning for three days.

All the places of public amusement were shut. His remains were to be conveyed to the Parish Church of St. Eustache, to be there deposited till a sepulchre is prepared for them.

His death is a great loss to the cause of liberty; M. de Mirabeau had been long considered as one of the great pillars of the new constitution.

Whatever "partiality our good Allies" may discover towards us in the Decree respecting our Oils, a correspondent would be obliged to any one who would point out the advantages conferred upon us by the Decree regulating the importation of Tobacco.

The remarks which precede the Decree published in the Federal Gazette, are founded on facts, and merit attention. The true interest of the United States consists in being as detached as possible from European connections, views and politics.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the first of April, an extract of which is published in the Patowmack Packet, says the credit of the United States is firmly established in that country, and that it is expected their securities will soon be above par.

It is the opinion of many eminent Physicians, that canine madness is principally owing to dogs not having ready access, in hot weather, to fresh water, in the streets of large cities and other places.

A free press is not only a safeguard to freedom, but is also an honor to the country or state in which it is established.—For as thro' prejudice, error, pride, folly, and a natural independence of spirit, mankind will imbibe and maintain various and opposing opinions, it is only from a fair statement of the arguments on both sides of every subject, that just and solid principles can be deduced.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

I do not think with the paragraphist in your last, that age alone suggests a sufficient reason for the rejection of any customs, forms or ceremonies, which have heretofore obtained among mankind; but I do conceive, that as the rays of knowledge and common sense extend their influences thro' the civilized world, the barbarous ideas which have kept our species in the lowest degree of degradation, will be exploded, and man become more and more the friend and associate of man—which never can be the case, so long as riches, TITLES, honors and distinctions, draw such a line of separation between them.

The credit of the United States, through the benign influence of the general government, and those financial arrangements which have been formed under its auspices, has emerged from the most depressed and abject situation. The stocks have risen beyond all experience and all parallel. If the expectation only of punctuality on the part of the government has been equal to producing such surprising effects, what may not reasonably be anticipated from that great active capital which will be created by the Bank system, to aid and facilitate the payments of individuals to the government, and of the government to its creditors?

There can be little doubt of the six per cents being very shortly above par. The holders of public paper would do well therefore to deliberate leisurely before they part with their stock.

The interest of the general government, is the interest of the States, individually—they stand or fall together—this idea proved paramount to that local jealousy, which, while it produced a wretched schism, would have kept us forever weak, and degraded.

The clause in the law for establishing the bank of the United States by which any particular State is precluded from a larger credit than 50,000 dollars, so far from striking at the sovereignty of the individual States—is, says a correspondent, calculated to produce directly the reverse effect; it puts every State upon an equal footing, thus precluding jealousy; and consequently no particular State can avail itself of superior funds to enhance its credit with the Treasury of the United States, and to increase its influence in the Union to the injury of its neighbors—neither is there an undue stimulus held out to a powerful State to aid in measures which might be injurious to the others. The disinterestedness of the provision is equally conspicuous with the justice and sound policy of it—for the general government thereby precludes itself from offering a douceur to a particular State, for any snifter purpose whatever.

Extracts from a Pamphlet just published, against the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

"I VIEW that part of the bank stock which consists in funded debt, to be much worse than nothing: I had rather have the cash part without this, than with it."—"If the interest on the public debt should be reduced, or should not be punctually paid (both of which are very possible) the bank would shake to its centre—the dividends must cease, or be reduced, bank-stock would instantly fall, and all public supplies for the bank must be stopped."—p. 5.

"I should not wonder if the bank should be employed to annihilate the state governments."—p. 6.

"If the immense stock of the new bank should be thrown into operation, the aggregate sums would vastly exceed what the trade and business of the country could either require or support."—p. 9.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. JAMES POTTER, Merchant, to Miss DUFFIELD, daughter of Mr. John Duffield, of this city.

Died, on Saturday last, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH CARSON, Merchant, of this city.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

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| Sloop Three Sisters, | Johnson, | Providence |
| — Peter Augustus, | Robinson, | St. Eustatia |
| Brig Molly, | Paul, | St. Croix |
| —, | Pinto, | Oporto |

His Britannic Majesty's Packet Grantham, Capt. Bull, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 56 days from Falmouth and Halifax.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| FUNDED DEBT. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6 pr. Cents | 17/6 pr. £. | 87½ pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 9/5 | 47 do. |
| Deferred 6 pr. Cents | 9/4 | 46¾ do. |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | |
| Final Sett. and other Certificates | 16/4 16/6 | 82½ do. |
| Indents | 9/4 9/5 | 47 do. |
| N. and S. Carolina debts, | 12/6 15/. | |