

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Philadelphia the 26th ult. to prepare Bye-laws, Ordinances and Regulations, for the government of the said Bank.

THE charter of incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongst other rights, privileges and abilities therein conveyed, having empowered the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank to make, ordain, establish and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said Corporation: Be it ordained by the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States,

Section 1. That the Bank shall be open for the transaction of business, every day in the year (Sundays, Christmas-day and the fourth of July excepted) during such hours as the board of directors shall deem advisable.

Sec. 2. The books and accounts of the Bank shall be kept in dollars and cents, and shall be regularly balanced on the first Mondays in January and July, in each year; when the half yearly dividends shall be declared and published in at least four of the public newspapers.

Sec. 3. That the Bank shall take charge of the cash of all those who chuse to place it there (free of expense) and shall keep it subject to their order, payable at sight; and shall receive deposits of ingots of gold, bars of silver, wrought plate, or other valuable articles of small bulk, in the same manner, and return them on demand of the depositor.

Sec. 4. That the Bank shall receive and pay all specie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or shall hereafter, be established by Congress.

Sec. 5. That until offices of discount and deposit are established, there shall be at least two discount days in every week, when a meeting of the board of Directors shall be assembled. Discounts shall be made at such rate (not less than 5 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. per ann.) as the board of Directors shall deem proper, on notes or bills of exchange that have not more than sixty days to run, and with such securities, and under such modifications, as the Board of Directors, in their discretion shall deem satisfactory and expedient.

Sec. 6. That the President shall have power to convene the directors on special occasions, and with the approbation of the board of Directors, to affix the seal of the corporation to all conveyances or other instruments, and sign the same in behalf of the Corporation. The said seal shall always remain in the custody and safe-keeping of the President.

Sec. 7. That a committee of the board, consisting of at least three members to be elected monthly, by ballot, shall visit the vaults, in which the cash and other effects shall be deposited, at least once in every month, and make an inventory of the same, to be compared with the books, in order to ascertain whether they perfectly agree therewith.

Sec. 8. That no notes of the bank shall be struck or signed, or bank paper made, but by direction of the board.

Sec. 9. That in case the board of Directors shall at any time make a greater dividend than the profits of the bank will justify, and thereby diminish the capital stock, the members assenting thereto shall be liable in their several individual capacities for the amount of the surplus so divided.

Sec. 10. That the board of Directors shall, previous to the first day of December in every year, call a general meeting of the Stockholders to be assembled, within three days after each annual election.

Sec. 11. That the board of Directors are hereby empowered to demand and receive from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions to the capital stock of the bank, all monies which have been paid to the said commissioners on account of the first specie payment.

Sec. 12. That the board of Directors are hereby authorized to ascertain and determine in what manner the remaining portions of the capital stock, due on the shares subscribed, consisting of specie and public debt, shall be paid and received.

Sec. 13. That the board of Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to fix and establish requisite, safe and convenient forms for transferring bank stock—for receiving half-yearly dividends—for conveying a right to proxies to represent stockholders—for the certificates of capital stock of the bank—for the circulating and post notes of the bank—and for the oath or affirmation of the officers of the bank, previous to their entering on the execution of their respective duties.

Sec. 14. That the board of Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to establish a common seal, with suitable devices—to ascertain and mark out the various duties and employments of the officers, clerks and servants of the bank: and to direct them accordingly,—as well as to determine the amount of securities, they shall respectively give for the faithful discharge of their duties;—to assign to the President such additional functions, as are not already designated by law—and to re-issure or renew at their discretion, the notes in circulation.

Sec. 15. That the directors shall have power to make loans to the government of the United States, or of any state, to such extent and on such terms, as they shall deem expedient,—provided that a board consisting of not less than a majority of the whole number of Directors, shall be necessary to decide in all such cases.

Sec. 16. That the board of Directors are hereby authorized to purchase a lot of ground, and to erect thereon suitable building, with every necessary accommodation for safety and convenience, which the administration of the affairs of the bank may require.

Sec. 17. That the board of directors are hereby empowered to form and establish all other rules and regulations that they may deem necessary for the interior management of the bank.

MR. FRENEAU.

The following animated composition ON MAN, is the production of a young Gentleman, HALLAM ALEXANDER MOORE, who died in January, 1785, before the completion of his seventeenth year. Your inserting it in your National Gazette, will much oblige

Your very humble serv't. JOHN CAREY.

NIL MORTALIBUS ARDUUM EST.—Hor.

WILL nought th' attempts of daring Man refrain?

Nor the black prospect of the awful deep, Nor the red lightning wing'd with storm, Nor the wild winds that sweep, And horribly deform The whiten'd boiling of the boit'rous main!

In a frail plank fee him confide When not a star affords its ray, And take a needle for his guide Thro' the vast ocean's pathless way.

He, bolder still, the warring surface leaves; Intruding, visits Nereus' wide domain, Views the sta-monsters pearly caves, Realm's ne'er disturb'd by noisy waves And breaks the solemn silence of his reign.

But chief o'er earth, he holds resistless sway: Haughty mountains quit the skies, Humble valleys tow'ring rise, Head long rivers change their course, Cataracts resign their force And the firm texture of the rock gives way.

Lo! ev'n he violates her parent breast, From her dark bowels tears the ore, Awakes the mischief from it's rest, Brings out the murder's aliments of death, And ah! too prodigal of breath! Teaches the mimic thunder how to roar!

Still air remains: he fees the feather'd brood Cleave its soft bosom with their easy wing, Hang in the gales, or sport, or seek their food, Or up to Heav'n on rapid pinions spring.

From low hung earth his views arise; In his proud flight he fights to go To visit other clearer skies And leave the region of the storms below.

See, see his busy mind Already has combin'd The powerful acid and the steel * They war, they toil, Whirl, foam, fermenting boil And the whole rage of fierce contention feel.

View from their strife the vapour flee, It's filken prison the light gaz dislend, The globe impatient to get free Self-balanc'd, buoyant, leave th' admiring crouds Triumphant ascend And bear his car majestic thro' the clouds.

Thus, wondrous creature, thy all-grasping pow'r The subject elements obey, But o'er thyself impends the gloomy hour From which no force, no art, can save; Thy glories must decay, Melt, melt away, And blasted vanish at the dreary grave!

* Alluding to the method of procuring inflammable air from chymical mixtures, for the purpose of filling balloons.

From Townsend's Journey through Spain. Description of Don Antonio Ulloa the Philosopher Historian of South America.

I FOUND him perfectly the philosopher, sensible and well informed, lively in his conversation, free and easy in his manners. Having observed at his door two soldiers mounting guard, I expected some pride of appearance, but I met with nothing like it. This great man, diminutive in stature, remarkably thin and bowed down with age, clad like a peasant, and surrounded by his numerous family of children, with the youngest, about two years old, playing on his knee, was sitting to receive morning visitors, in a room, the dimensions and furniture of which, for a few moments, diverted my attention from himself, the chief object of veneration. The room was twenty feet long by fourteen wide, and less than eight feet high. In this I saw dispersed confusedly, chairs, tables, trunks, boxes, books, and papers, a bed, a press, umbrellas, clothes, carpenter's tools, mathematical instruments, a barometer, a clock, guns, pictures, looking-glasses, fossils, minerals and shells, his kettle, basin, broken jugs, American antiquities, money, and a curious mummy, from the Canary islands, or at least its trunk, with the head and arms; for having been the common play-thing of his children, they had amused themselves with drawing its teeth and breaking off its limbs.

Among the extraneous fossils, he shewed me a variety of sea shells, collected by himself near the summits of the highest mountains in America, some on the surface, but many bedded in the lime-stone rock. When I went to take my leave of him on quitting Cadiz, he presented me with the Natural History of South-America, a work highly deserving to be translated.

LONDON, September 9.

Yesterday the Messenger in waiting was sent off from the Secretary of State's office Whitehall, with letters to the King at Weymouth.

The declaration of the French King, to the Deputation from the National Assembly who presented the Constitutional Act, "that he will not quit Paris," may be considered as a declaration, that he will accept the whole as offered to him without any kind of qualification, but perhaps an expression of his hopes that if there be any thing improper in it, the means which the National Assembly has provided, will be sufficient to correct the impropriety.

On the 3d of January the Nabob of Arcot received a pistol shot from an unknown hand, which carried off one of his fingers, and made its way through his arm. His Son-in-law was shot through the body. These alarming circumstances happened during a review, and are indisputably owing to the army being kept shamefully in arrears.

THE ARMAMENT.

We have shewn from authentic documents, that the minister, after putting the country to the expense of an armament, gave up every point for which that armament was equipped, and engaged to propose to the Porte the very same terms of peace the Empress had proposed, before he had put a single ship in commission.

It remains only to be shewn, that as the negotiation went on, his character became equally known to both parties: and, that if he had possessed any thing like the information which a Minister ought to possess, he might have saved himself the disgrace of submitting to propose terms of peace to the Porte, which the Porte was ready to accept without deigning to consult him.

That the preliminaries of peace between Russia and the Porte were signed before the result of the negotiations at Petersburg could possibly be known except from a proper estimate of the imbecility of Mr. Pitt, will appear from the following.

Extract of a letter from Prince Reppin to Prince Gallitzin, dated August 1, 1791.

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that on the 31st July preliminary articles were signed and exchanged between me and the Grand Vizier at Galatz, precisely on the conditions that have been constantly declared by your Court, viz. That the Dnieper shall be the boundary of the two Empires.

"And to give time for the respective Plenipotentiaries to arrange a definitive Treaty between the two Empires, an Armistice of eight months is agreed upon between the two Armies."

N. B. The date of the last memorial, at Petersburg, is July 27.

St. EUSTATIUS, Oct. 14.

We are informed that by a late order from Spain, the Governor of Porto Rico has been arrested and cast into prison; a complaint from the merchants of his having engrossed the whole trade to that Island is the supposed cause.

PORTLAND, October 21.

In the (British) Literary Magazine for August last, is given an elegant head of Mr. Paine, author of the "Rights of Man" together with anecdotes of him, and an account of his political writings.

BOSTON, October 28.

TONTINE FOREVER. The value of shares in this does not depend upon puffing, nor upon long speeches, made by present adventurers. If a share be worth 10 more than the cost of it, we shall have new Tontines. Of Bank Scrip this could not have been said with equal certainty; though it is highly probable that after matters are properly fixed, we shall have a new subscription for 24,000 shares.

Plausible reasons can be given by plausible men, wishing such a measure, and you may rest assured, that ere long, we shall have another rage of Bank Scrip. The last was worse to the country than a deluge of all the Western Lands would have been.

But be that as it may, Tontines may be set up in every state, and in every town, and the shares can never be worth more than they cost, and if they are worth so much, what could have been the motives of the projectors of it? was the great object to have a Tontine President, and a Tontine Vice-President, and Tontine Directors, &c. If care is not taken, we shall be tontined out of our money and our liberties. How does all Europe laugh at Presidents of little companies, and the paltry policy of making this western world, full of great men!

This just like voting, that every cent shall pass for a guinea.

By all these new plans, which promise gain without labour, we are sapping the foundation of national diligence, and are making men too great to be useful.

Now, if it be true, that this Tontine is such a blessing, do let it be demonstrated openly. This institution must be a curiosity, which will make one dollar worth two, at the instant of touching a great heap I address myself to men who have not yet caught the Tontine Fever.

A SALEM TONTINE,

We are told, is now in contemplation, and will probably be opened in the course of a week, on a plan, it is said, that the benefit of it may be enjoyed in one's lifetime.

The public mind in anxious suspense upon the fate of the glorious Constitution of France, which was presented to the king for his acceptance or refusal, on the fifth day of September last, the Printers of public papers ought to be exceedingly cautious, how they misrepresent facts, relative to that important subject.

It has been asserted in several papers, That when Mr. Carnes (the American Consul at Nantz) left France, the king had not accepted the Constitution; thereby holding up an idea, unfavourable to its acceptance. In our paper it has been asserted, that Mr. Carnes left France the 26th of Sept. and the Constitution was not then accepted by the king. These incautious representations give a bad impression on the minds of those Americans, who feel and sympathize with their patriot brethren in France. And they are injudicious, because the truth of the case might easily be obtained. The fact is, Mr. Carnes sailed from the Loire, the 16th of September,—he left Nantz about the 12th, of that month,—and it requires three or four days to obtain intelligence from Paris, so that all which can be said of the news relative to that momentous object is, That on the 8th or 10th of September, four days after the Constitution was presented to the king, according to the account by Mr. Carnes, the king had not declared his voice, either for or against the Constitution.

Five men and a boy have been apprehended and committed to Clavarack goal, charged with having been of the party who killed the sheriff of Columbia, as mentioned in our last. One of them when committed had some of the paint on his hands and face, with which he had been disguised.

The person who shot the sheriff had fled out of the state, with two of the principal accomplices. A reward of one hundred pounds, we are told, is offered for his apprehension, and fifty pounds for each of the others.

In our Gazette of February 7th last, we noted some irregularity in the election of Federal Senators by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, in 1790: The gentlemen who were then returned to fill that important office, [not willing to trouble the National Senate with a scrutiny of the business] some time since signified their desire that the legislature should come to another choice—which having been accepted by that honorable body, a new election was held, and the same gentlemen again returned, to wit, Moses Robinson, and Stephen Roe Bradley, Esquires.

NORWICH, October, 27.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Samuel Walker, of Brooklyn killed a hog 15 months and 10 days old, which weighed 444lb, after it was dressed.

A few days since the transit of some planet over the sun was very discernible. It is remarkable that the phenomenon has not been noticed by our astronomical characters, although they always make a material point of remarking every thing of the kind, which comes within their calculations.

GOSIEN, Nov. 1

A report, sometime current here, has been related variously: the following, however, we are inclined to believe is nearly the truth, viz. That on or about the first of October, the mills of the Honorable Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Esq. at Shawangunk, were set on fire and consumed, for which he censured several persons—that a short time after, as a person was passing an unfrequented road, in the neighbourhood, he fell in with a man in a thicket of woods, armed with a mulket, who enquired of him where Mr. Schoonmaker was, on being answered that he did not know, they passed each other—the unarmed person had not proceeded far, before he began to reflect that the situation and appearance of the man, were mysterious—In short, he was impressed with an idea that some fatal proceedings were in agitation. Under these apprehensions, he concealed his horse, with an intention to return, and place himself in a situation where he might watch the actions of the suspicious character; he accordingly advanced to an uncommon thicket group of laurels, where he might lay concealed; on penetrating the cluster, he found a grave newly dug—long, and very deep—in consequence of this, he made a secret retreat and had the man apprehended, who, we are informed, has since confessed that he burnt the mills and was, at the time he was secured laying in wait to execute his desperate intentions of murdering Mr. Schoonmaker and depositing his body in the grave mentioned.

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Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Pœtæ minores Gr. Hæcates, Phalaris, various edition of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY,

Oct. 31.

LIVERY STABLE.

PETER WEBBERS

HAS removed his Stable from Black-Horse-Alley to Drinkers-Alley, formerly kept by Mr. HYDEL, betwixt Arch and Race-Streets in Second-Street, where he continues to take in HORSES by the Night, Week, Month or Year, &c. at the cheapest rate. Philadelphia, Oct. 7.

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