

eed, or who wish to ward it off, should be the more vigilant in their behalf.

In tracing on the faithful page of history, the deplorable condition into which that unfortunate, but accomplished and gallant nation was plunged several centuries past, and the afflictions which have unceasingly harassed them since under the scourge of a rigorous despotism, the tear of sympathy will not fall from the eye of the philanthropist alone. If we extend our observation to the revolution which has been lately achieved, and contemplate its happy effects on the present age, as well as those which lie in store for posterity, the change must be considered an important one indeed. The day on which the tyranny fell, and the rights of nature long suppressed and violated; the day on which the King, his ministers, and the proudest nobles of his court, in common with the humblest peasant in the field, bowed under the authority of the law, was an happy one for France. When the latter, standing alone, and unsupported by the patronage of friends, might with safety say to the former "whilst I fulfil my moral obligations, and discharge my duty to the state, I fear you not; those passions heretofore more fierce and terrible, than the severest blasts of Heaven, and which of late would have struck me from existence, for a less offence, have now a barrier formed against them, which will baffle their force: the sentence of my peers must pass upon me, before I can be injured." This indeed was an important and a happy day, not for the people of France only, but for all mankind.

It we look into the interior of the surrounding monarchies, the most frightful picture presents itself to view. There despotism still reigns with unabated vigour. It has deprived man of his natural and civil rights, and left him naked and exposed to the blow, whenever malice or the unprovoked revenge of those in power choose to inflict it. It has made that balm of comfort, which was kindly interwoven in the frame of his being, by the Author of his Existence, the source of his oppression. It has raised upon his religious faith, upon his belief in Heaven and a future state (a consolation which to earthly tribunals can give or take away) a long train of hierarchal establishments, which serve only to add to the power and the splendour of the court. Preying in short, in every respect, on the best interests of man, it has done every thing but exterminate him.

To those who are placed at the head of nations, in this situation, who have every thing to hope from its continuance, and a long account to render for past enormities, if they should ever be called to account, any change that may possibly tend to disturb their security, must be alarming. That they should discountenance the revolution in France, misrepresent the mild and lenient measures which led to it, traduce and vilify the characters of those illustrious patriots who have been the principal means of its accomplishment, and, in fine, wish to throw a veil over their whole proceedings, cannot be matter of surprize. The light of truth and of reason must not penetrate through the dreary gloom, which despotism has created, and now forms its only support, or its millions are undone.

But the principle upon which the French revolution was founded, is not a novel one here. Whoever appeals to those solemn acts, which justified us to the impartial world, in taking up arms against Great-Britain, and dismembering ourselves from that monarchy, if he views them through an unbiassed medium, must recognize it there. In America, indeed, the tyranny was in embryo only, and at a distance—and yet we conceived ourselves authorized, to apply timely force to prevent its establishment. In France it was at the height, and at home, and they suppressed it. In both instances, the power which belonged to the body of the people, and which had been, or was about to be wrested from them, was resumed. It now rests where it should be, in possession of the rightful proprietors, and will be exercised for their advantage. Whoever owns the principles of one revolution, must cherish those of the other; and the person who draws a distinction between them, is either blinded by prejudice, or boldly denies what at the bar of reason,

he cannot refuse. To the people of France it must be matter of astonishment, that a contrary sentiment can exist here; and those patriots who fought and bled in our service, and who bear such honorable testimonials of their noble and brilliant exertions in the holy cause of freedom, on this side of the Atlantic, although surrounding nations should now reprobate their conduct, must calculate with certainty upon our countenance and support.

ARATUS.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Nov. 9.

We hear from Trenton, that a petition has been presented to the legislature, by the subscribers to the National Manufactory, for a charter of incorporation for the jurisdiction of territory not exceeding 6 miles square; with the privilege of making bye-laws; they also ask an exemption from taxing the stock of the subscribers, and a lottery for three years.

We likewise hear that the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Hamilton, was to have been with the legislature last Thursday to elucidate any thing that may appear obscure, and obviate seeming difficulties, in establishing the National Manufactory.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 13.

"Though you have certainly heard of the insurrections in the environs of this city, all that has been said can hardly describe the horrid depredations they have committed. The loss occasioned thereby is computed at upwards of 20 millions sterling, and their progress is far from being stopped. Our army has had several engagements with them, and has taken a number of their men, with several field-pieces. You will perhaps be surprized to hear that the Negroes are well supplied with fire-arms and ammunition, till you are informed that every plantation had a number of fire-arms for their own defence, with powder in large parcels which were made use of occasionally to blow up rocks, &c. These they made themselves masters of. Many of the planters were murdered; and those who made their escape, were obliged to fly with the greatest precipitation. The greatest part of the inhabitants were obliged to be on guard two hours every night in the city, and every man to stay two days in the week at the camp. It is supposed that one hundred thousand Negroes have revolted in the island."

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 14.

On Friday last Mr. HAMMOND, lately arrived in this city from London, was presented to the President of the United States, as Plenipotentiary from the court of Great-Britain.

Col. HENRY LEE is elected Governor of Virginia by the Legislature of that state. The votes were for Col. Lee—87; Mr. Harvey—50; Gen. Wood—20.

On Thursday last arrived here the brig Theodosia, Capt. Lake, from Cape Francois, after a passage of eighteen days. When Capt. Lake left the Cape, nothing particular had occurred respecting the negroes in that quarter, who remained in nearly the same situation as at the date of our former advices. The day before Capt. Lake sailed, a frigate with a number of troops left the Cape to attack a large body of negroes at Port Magot.

Some accounts are also said to have been received by the same vessel, purporting that the mulattoes in the neighborhood of Port au Prince had revolted; and that 1500 of them had taken possession of Leogane, with an intent to attack Port au Prince. Twenty thousand negroes, in that part of the island are also said to have revolted; who are incamped in a plain, not far from Port au Prince. Relief was looked for from Europe the latter end of November, but till that should arrive it was not expected that any general check could be given to the spirit of the revolt; which appears the more probable as the negroes in French Hispaniola are in proportion to the whites as 100 to one.

The salary of the President of the National Bank is not fixed at 3,000 dollars, as mentioned in one of our preceding papers: the Stockholders at a general meeting alone having that power.

ORDINANCE and BYE-LAWS for the Regulation of the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

At a general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, October 31, 1791, agreeably to adjournment—

M<sup>R</sup>. BINGHAM, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to report such Bye-Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the Government of the Corporation, made report—and the same being taken into consideration, after debate, the Stockholders agreed to the following Ordinance:

SECTION I.

THE Charter of Incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongst other rights, privileges and abilities therein conveyed, having empowered the Stockholders at general meetings, legally convened, 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 II.

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.

SECTION III.

That 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.

SECTION IV.

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.

SECTION V.

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

SECTION VI.

That until offices of discount and deposit shall be established, there shall be at least two discount days in every week, when meetings of the Board of Directors shall be assembled. Discounts shall be made at a rate not exceeding Six per Cent. per annum, on Notes or Bills of Exchange that have not more than sixty days to run, and with at least two responsible names, and under such modifications, as the Board of Directors, in their discretion, shall deem satisfactory and expedient.

SECTION VII.

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.

SECTION VIII.

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.

SECTION IX.

That no notes of the Bank shall be struck or signed, or Bank Paper made, but by direction of the Board.

SECTION X.

That in case the Board of Directors shall at any time make a Dividend exceeding the profits of the Bank, 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.

SECTION XI.

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.

SECTION XII.

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, together with the original Book of subscription.

SECTION XIII.

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 share subscribed, consisting of specie and public Debt, shall be paid and received, and they are hereby further authorized and empowered to receive into their possession the Certificates of said public Debt, and demand and receive by their President, or in such other manner as they shall think proper, the interest that shall accrue and become due upon the same, and to give receipts therefor in behalf of the said Corporation.

SECTION XIV.

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 at any general Meeting after the second Monday of January next; 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.

SECTION XV.

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-issue or renew at their discretion the Notes in circulation.

SECTION XVI.

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, not contrary to law; 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.

SECTION XVII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to lease or hire for a term not exceeding two years, such suitable buildings as the administration of the affairs of the Bank may require.

SECTION XVIII.

That in case it shall happen that an election of Directors shall not be made at a meeting of the Stockholders for that purpose on the first Monday of January next, and on said day in each succeeding year, it shall be lawful for the Stockholders to adjourn said meeting to any future day within five days from said first Monday of January, and at said adjournment to make, complete and finish said election.

SECTION XIX.

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.

On motion, Resolved, That it is the sense of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that the President and Directors, should turn their immediate attention to the establishment of Offices of Discount and Deposit at such places in the United States as the interest and safety of the institution will admit.

Attest,  
EDWARD FOX, Secy.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Price. Includes Fanded Debt (Six per cents, Three per cents, Deferred six per cents) and Unfanded Debt (Final settlements and other certificates, Indents, Bank subscription).

For the NATIONAL GAZETTE. ON THE SLEEP OF PLANTS.

(A curious new discovery.)

WHEN suns are set, and stars in view, Not only man to slumber yields; But nature grants this blessing too, To yonder plants in yonder fields. The summer heats and lengthening days (To them the same as toil and care) Thrice welcome make the evening breeze, That kindly does their strength repair. At early dawn, each plant surveys, And see, reviv'd by nature's hand, With youthful vigor, fresh and gay, Their blossoms blow, their leaves expand. Yon garden plant, with weeds o'er-run, Not void of thought perceives its hour, And, watchful of the parting sun, Throughout the night conceals her flower. Like us, the slave of cold and heat, She too enjoys her little span, With REASON something less complete Than that which makes the boast of man. Thus, moulded from one common clay, A varied life adorns the plain; By nature subject to decay, By nature meant to bloom again!

GEORGE MEADE HAS FOR SALE,

At his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF, A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hoghead or quarter cask. London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old. Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hoghead or quarter cask. Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity. Choice old Cognac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity. A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA. He has just received by the Pigeon, Locity, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And By the brig Mercury, capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted: a few bales of Red and White FLANNELS, and some GLUE. A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality. He has also to dispose of a quantity of dressed White Oak STAPES. He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served. He will through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAXSEED and BEES WAX, and will give the highest Price for them. N. B. A few Hampers of excellent London PORTER and Tawnton ALE, just received and to be disposed of.