

FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. Lines fac'd to the Memory of FOPLING FLUTTER,

[Unfortunately drowned in a Mill-pond, about a week before his intended marriage, April, 1787.] LOST in the fuds, the rouge upon his cheek, And matted in the wave his hair so sleek, His India vest, and coat of bottle-green, No more at church or play-house shall be seen; No more shall ladies that complexion praise; No more the buckle shine, the button blaze! How will Belinda, when this news she hears, Mourn her Adonis in a sea of tears; Drown'd in a pool, and scarce a fathom deep, (A shallow grave) how will Belinda weep! "Had this but hap'd (the pensive maiden cries) Far on the Atlantic main, where billows rise, And stormy gales the foundering vessel chase, I might have borne it with a better face: But, to be drown'd where only cat-fish play, Or slippery eels pursue their grovelling way, Where shepherd Damon scours his lousy goats, And truant school-boys sail their baby-boats.— This breaks my heart! this prompts the heavy sigh— Was ever wretched girl so plagu'd as I, Condemn'd to pass THREE DAYS in grief and pain, Go, Jacky, go—dear boy—and haul the seine!"

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, That the following Acts and Resolutions be published for the information of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and such persons as may have to transact business with the Bank.

THAT the Bank shall be opened on every day (Sundays, Christmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) at nine o'clock in the morning, and to remain until four o'clock in the afternoon.

That discounts for the present, and until altered by a quarterly or special meeting of the Board of Directors convened for that purpose, shall be made at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and that all bills or notes offered for discount, shall be delivered into the Bank on Monday or Wednesday, and laid before the Directors, together with a state of the funds of the Bank every Tuesday and Thursday, on which days the discount shall be settled, and shall be made known on the next succeeding days.

That discounts shall be made for the present and until altered by a quarterly or special meeting of the board of Directors convened for that purpose, upon personal security only with at least two responsible names, for a term not exceeding sixty days, and that three days of grace be allowed on all bills or notes payable to the Bank, and that the discount be taken for the same.

That bills or notes left with the Bank shall be presented for acceptance, and the money collected or demanded, free of expense: Provided nevertheless, that in case of non-payment and protest, the charge of protest shall be paid by the person lodging the bill or note.

That payments made at the Bank shall be examined at the time, and no error suggested afterward shall be corrected.

That the payment of the portion of the capital stock, consisting of specie, which will be due on the several shares subscribed on the first Monday of January next, be made at the Bank—but that the portion consisting of public debt, which will be due on the several shares subscribed, on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the option of the Stockholders, by transferring the same to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, at any time on or before the first Monday of January next, either upon the books of any of the Treasury, or upon the books of any of the Commissioners of Loans for any of the United States.

That the form of the power for voting by proxy at any election, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby appoint substitute and proxy for and in name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States, as fully as might or could were personally present. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year Sealed and delivered in the presence of

That the form of the power for voting by proxy respecting the enacting, repealing or amending Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby appoint substitute or proxy, to represent at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and in name and behalf to vote respecting the enacting, repealing or amending such Bye-Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations, as may be deemed necessary and convenient for the government of the said Bank.

In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year Sealed and delivered in the presence of

That the form of the power for selling, assigning and transferring Bank Stock, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby constitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney, for and in name and behalf, to sell, assign and transfer unto any person or persons, the whole or any part of share unto belonging in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and for that purpose to make and execute all necessary acts of assignments and transfer, and furthermore, one or more persons under to substitute with like full power. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year Sealed and delivered in the presence of

That the form of the power to receive Dividends be—

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby constitute and appoint of lawful attorney for and in name and behalf, to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on share to belonging in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States.

In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year Sealed and delivered in the presence of

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.

That the lawful possession of a certificate for a share in the Bank of the United States, issued by the persons appointed to receive subscriptions to the said Bank, and accompanied by an assignment thereof, shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the transfer at the Bank of such share to the person to whom the same shall have been thus assigned.

That the delivery to THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank of the United States, of a certificate of public debt, bearing an annual interest of six per cent. and standing upon the books of a loan-office in any of the states, accompanied with a power of attorney, authorizing the said THOMAS WILLING, or his substitute, to transfer to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, the whole or the part of the stock expressed in such certificate, shall for so much as may be thus transferred, be deemed a payment pursuant to the charter of the said Bank, and on the account of the first and second payment in the public debt, which will become due upon Bank shares on the first Monday in January next, provided that the delivery of the said certificate and power of attorney be made to the said THOMAS WILLING, on or before the said first Monday in January; and that satisfactory evidence be given to the Directors of the said Bank, of the completion of such transfers on or before the first Monday in March next.

That the Bank receive transfers of any of the public debt in trust for such persons as may require the same.

That in all cases when thereunto required, that the Bank accept powers of attorney for receiving interests due, or to grow due upon any of the public debt, and hold the same at the order of the proprietor, free of charge.

Resolved, That it will be expedient to establish offices of Discount and Deposit in the several cities of Charleston and New-York, and towns of Baltimore and Boston, as soon as may be after the first Monday of January next, upon the following plan.

Art. 1. The Directors of the Bank of the United States shall appoint a number of Directors not less than nine for each department, a majority of whom shall constitute a board.

Art. 2. The Directors for each department shall choose one of their number for President.

Art. 3. The Directors of the Bank of the United States shall appoint the Cashiers of departments.

Art. 4. The Directors of departments shall appoint their respective Tellers, Clerks and Servants, and the securities by them given, shall be approved by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Art. 5. The Directors of departments shall be annually appointed, but not more than three-fourths of whom, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year.

Art. 6. The compensation to the President, Tellers, Clerks and Servants of departments, shall be established by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Art. 7. The manner of keeping, stating and rendering the accounts of the departments, shall be prescribed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, and the observance of the rules established shall be enforced by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to whom accounts of departments shall be rendered.

Art. 8. That part of the capital stock of the Bank which consists of the public debt of the United States, shall not be divided, but the departments shall discount upon such part of the specie capital of the said Bank as the Directors shall apportion to them, with such part of the deposits as shall be lodged with them from time to time, as the Directors of departments shall judge safe and expedient.

Art. 9. All notes issued at the departments shall be signed and countersigned by the President and Cashier of the Bank of the United States—shall be made payable at the respective departments from which they are issued, and shall be delivered to the Cashier of the department, who shall give duplicate receipts for the same, one of which is to be lodged with the President of the Bank of the United States, and the other with the President of the department.

Art. 10. All notes which shall have become unfit for circulation, shall be cancelled by the President and Directors of departments, and immediately thereafter transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, who shall cause the said departments to be credited for the same.

Art. 10. The respective departments shall, once in every week, make out and transmit to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, a distinct abstract of the state of their funds—which abstract shall ascertain the amount of the debts and credits of the department, the amount of notes issued by the department and then in circulation, the amount of cash on hand—and shall likewise distinguish in the account of cash on hand, how much thereof is in specie, and how much in the several kinds of Bank notes.

Art. 12. That the continuance of the said several departments shall be at the pleasure of the Directors of the Bank of the United States—but none of the foregoing regulations shall be repealed, unless at a meeting of a majority of the whole number of the Directors, after a notice given for that purpose at a preceding meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS WILLING, President. Counter-signed, JOHN KEANE, Cashier.

FRANKFORT, August 9.

A Pamphlet in the German language is circulated through the empire, and read with avidity, entitled, A CRUSADE AGAINST THE FRANKS; Or, a Patriotic Speech to be delivered in the German Diet, Germany, the second year of Liberty.

The following is an Extract:— "Is it true, Princes, that the thirst of French blood induces you to extinguish the flames of war in the east; in order to light them up in the west of Europe. In what respect have the French nation offended you?"

"The French have ceased to think that virtues, talents and knowledge, descend from fire to iron, like robes of ceremony. With them the merit of ancestors is no avail to cover prejudices, vices, and indignities: the nobility of head and heart has destroyed that of birth."

"The French have ceased to think that it was necessary, in order to please God, to support, at a great expense, and in luxury, lazy drones of all colours to make long prayers. They have brought back the monks and priests, and the bishops to the primitive purity, and simplicity of christianity."

"The French have thought that it was better to put a stop to disputes by reconciliation, than to foment division by endless litigations between citizens: they have established judges of peace."

"Without the revolution France must have been a bankrupt; and thousands, too credulous, reduced to beggary. The French are now just to their engagements—they pay their debts."

"Whilst despotism occupied the throne of France, all who were contiguous to that power had reason to dread its neighbourhood. An eternal peace is now a fundamental law of that powerful empire."

"Princes, from what treaty do you derive a right of disturbing France. She guaranteed indeed the German constitution by the peace of Westphalia; but the despotism of the kings of France was never guaranteed. Why would you draw the sword? Is it for Louis XVI? He does not demand your assistance. He has himself sworn the French constitution, and declared himself, in the eyes of the nation and of Europe, your friend and protector."

"The nation still left has called for you: and though you had the absurd right of interfering in its internal affairs, you have not that of attempting to convert it at the expense of our money, and of our blood. If their constitution is good, it will subsist in spite of you—in spite of us. If it is defective, time and experience will produce the necessary reforms. Twice in one century Sweden has changed its constitution; this change has not cost its neighbors one drop of blood."

"What difference does it make to the neighbors of France, whether it has one legislator, or twelve hundred; whether the nation is governed by mistresses, by ministers and their creatures, or by the deputies of the people; whether the Gallic priests are fat or lean? Will the German commerce be injured if the prince of Conde is called simply M. Conde?"

"But, exclaim the French aristocrats, our cause is the common cause of kings. This terrible revolution is an electric shock, which will put every thing in motion. The example of the French will not want imitators. Other nations will learn from them to tread under foot royal majesty. The heresy of the French, like their fashions and caprices, will infect all Europe."

"Thus speak those pretended friends of kings: but what they in reality regret—what they wish to restore, is not so much the interest of royalty as that of aristocracy; it is not the king whom they wish to re-establish; it is their mistresses, their crosses, their ribbons, their titles. They regret that they are no longer viziers at the court, Pachas in the provinces, farmers general, in order to devour the treasury; parliaments, in order to erect themselves into the preceptors of kings, and proudly engross the title of fathers of their country; prelates, in order to swim in opulence, and indulge in vice, &c. &c. all regret that they are no longer able to gratify their private resentments with lettres de cachet, that they are no longer able to fatten on the substance of the state, whilst millions of families are left to oppression and beggary."

"Germans! far from detesting the French revolution, you ought to thank heaven for having produced it."

"When France was under the yoke of an absolute prince, what did you not suffer! which of his neighbours did not experience the effects of his fury and ambition? Since Charles VIII. Italy, Spain, Germany, and the low countries, have in turn been ravaged by French despotism. Did not Lewis XIV. cover the Palatinate with ruins and ashes; who brought Holland to the brink of ruin; who filled Spain and Italy with consternation, and who would have made Germany a province of France, if the victory of Hockstedt had not stopped the career of his conquests? Such was the conduct of a despot. Such still would be his conduct, if he could at his pleasure dispose of the population and industry of the French nation. Such is the conduct to which the revolution has now for ever effectually put a stop. A hundred years since we should have celebrated such a revolution by bonfires and solemn thanks to the Almighty; how should we have exalted MIRABEAU and his colleagues, as angels descended from heaven to the succour of humanity;—and now, Germans, would you again put into the hands of a despot to power, the sword stained with the blood of your fathers and your brothers, and point it anew against your children? and all this you would do, not for Lewis XVI. who does not demand it, but in order to please some aristocrats, who regard as nothing the repose of neighbouring states, and the happiness of their fellow-citizens."

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Our Ministers insisted upon the indispensable necessity of the Russians relinquishing Oczkow; and, to convince the Empress they were right, equipped, as all the world knows, a fine fleet; but as she was so obstinate as to resist this specious and plausible mode of argument, they, our aforesaid Ministers, now say they will tell the Mahometans

it would not do;—that they must, therefore, make peace with her on the terms she has dictated, for that really no better conditions could be obtained. They will, no doubt, urge as a proof how highly we value an alliance with the descendants of the Prophet, our having spent a million of money.— It would be very provoking, if this unchristian people applied the old adage to us—"Fools and their money, &c."

I am told we are not to have any additional taxes:—But do you think, Mr. Editor, that if our great calculator, the Premier, could hit upon another, what he calls productive, efficient object of taxation, his fingers would not itch?—When he produced his budget to pay off the Spanish armament, we were told the expenses would be liquidated by the additional taxes within four years; and I remember very well, he previously told us there was a surplus of revenue, beyond paying the annual million of the national debt:—What then did he mean by an additional permanent tax on bills and receipts? I don't recollect that he hinted at any relief to the poor by this heavy tax on commerce, and, by his own account, as a permanent one, superfluous?—But, perhaps, his great mind will deign to consider the poor in the article of small beer, for they certainly contribute more than they can well bear to supply him and his friends with burgundy.—Surely Mr. Editor, you don't imagine our Ministers to be so highly gifted, that they forefaw they should have occasion for an odd million for a flourish this year at Portsmouth and Plymouth, or for another next spring, and so on, ad libitum, to maintain the dignity of Great Britain at home and abroad. In my opinion, the public will begin to hate a little foresight, as well as Ministers. I fear the former will be too late convinced of their credulity, and the latter of having to much imposed upon a generous, unsuspecting people.—Both parties may profit, if they take a timely hint.

The National Assembly of France have passed a decree prohibiting all clauses in wills, (commonly the effect of parental caprice,) by which fathers disinherit the children, if they marry such and such persons.—This is one of the ideas of the late celebrated Mirabeau, who absolutely denied that, upon the principles of nature and reason, a dead man could have any will. A dead man (said he) is a non-entity, and the moment the breath leaves the body it is absurd that his will should be any longer in force, so as to bind the living, where the principles of natural equity are infringed, or where the bequests are not conformable to the laws of nature, equal heirship, and the laws of a well regulated community.

GEORGE MEADE

HAS FOR SALE, At his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF, FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bins of exchange Madeira WINE, which be will dispose of by the pipe, boghead or quarter cask. London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old. Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the boghead 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, tierces, or larger quantity. A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA. He has just received by the Pigeon, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter chests 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 Buntington PORK of prime quality. He has also to dispose of a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES. 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 Hoppers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just arrived and to be disposed of.

CHARLES BITTERS,

No. 120, South Market, near Fourth Street, Has received from New-York, and manufactured BY LOT MERKEL, A large and General Assortment of Muffs & Tippets, Trimmings & Edgings, Great Coats, Caps, Mitts & gloves lined with Fur; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices.

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 rates. Philadelphia, Oct. 7.

A few Copies of the Report of the Secretary of State on the Subject of the Cod and Whale Fisheries—may be had at the office, No. 239, High-street.

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