

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

The report of the committee to which was referred the Petition of the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army Accounts, was agreed to, which was in favor of the Petitioners. A bill reported by Mr. Williamson yesterday—for the relief of certain disabled soldiers and seamen, late in the service of the United States, was again read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Monday.—The bill to provide more effectually for the collection of the Revenue, was read the third time, and passed.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

The bill making further provision for the public debt of the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and the blanks filled up. The time for the commencement of the act was fixed at the first day of January next. Duty on imported cables, 150 cents tarred cordage, 150 do. untarred do. and yarns, 180 do. twine and pack-thread, 400 do. for every 112 lb.

The blanks being filled up the question was, shall this bill pass; on this, Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and noes, which are as follows: AYES.

Messrs. Ahe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gilman, Hartley, Heiler, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Lawrence, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Reschlaer, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Simmickson, Steele, Surges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—40. NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grant, Leonard, Partridge, Sedgwick, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth.—15.

Mr. Madison of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes from which the Senate had proposed to strike out the 4th section, and which amendment the house had disagreed to, reported on behalf of the committee, that the House should recede from their disagreement—it was moved that the House should accept this report and recede; the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers, seamen, and certain other persons late in the service of the United States. Mr. Seney in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill and agreed to sundry amendments; they then rose and reported the same to the House.

The bill being further amended, it was ordered that it lie on the Table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill "to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army on Continental establishment—to obtain titles to certain lands on the North-West of the River Ohio—between the big Miami and Scioto.

The committee reported the bill without amendments: And it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to ascertain the fees and perquisites to which the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States shall be entitled—some progress was made in the discussion, when the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed an act to amend the act for the establishing and support of Light Houses, Beacons and public Piers Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz. An Act to provide for holding treaties and to establish peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned. An Act to amend the Act for the establishing and supporting light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on Continental Establishments to obtain titles to lands in the territory North West of the Ohio, was brought in engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing, that the Act imposing duties on tonnage; and the Act to provide for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants' service, both of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish the fees and perquisites of the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States, in foreign parts.

On motion of Mr. Madison a proviso was added, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint one or more consuls on the coast of Barbary at a salary of 2000 dollars per annum.

The committee having finished the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments rose and reported the same.

These were taken into consideration by the House, and the bill further amended; it was then ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow—several petitions were read and referred.—Adjourned.

The 13th, 14th and 15th lines of Mr. White's speech in our last ought to read thus, "A line from the Atlantic, East and West, to the extreme point, mentioned in the bill, will intersect the State of New-Jersey, include the whole of Delaware and Maryland, and will throw 31 members of the representation in the southern division of the United States."

THE TABLET.—No. CXXXIII.

"It cannot easily be determined, whether the world derives most advantage from a great and virtuous man, before or after his death."

THOUGH I do not concur in the prevailing opinion, that we can form a juster idea of the characters of persons after death, than while they are living, I am nevertheless persuaded that the actions and virtues of worthy men should be faithfully recorded and warmly celebrated.—While a man lives, innumerable causes conspire to give an improper coloring to his conduct.—The foibles and defects, interwoven in the lives of men, spread a shade over their virtuous qualities, which obscures their lustre and weakens the force of example. There is not a great proportion of mankind, whose reputation stands so high as it deserves. But when the scene closes, and a man is no more to appear on the stage of human affairs, his enemies are scattered, and every source of hatred and competition is annihilated. His friends and relations draw the portrait, and give it a most lively glow of perfection. Thus his conduct is exhibited as a model to posterity, while his contemporaries beheld it veiled with follies and imperfections. It is however of admirable advantage that more finished pictures should be

formed through the aid of imagination, than exist in real life.

Perhaps no circumstance stimulated the Romans more vigorously to such virtues as they practised, than the fame of their illustrious ancestors. This was preserved in the image of their predecessors which were hung in the most conspicuous places to catch the eye, and impress the most eager desire to imitation. The virtue of one generation was transfused into several, and the original character of that nation retained some of its leading traits, even to its low stages of degeneracy. The view of those venerable busts awakened a spirit of heroism, at least so far as to applaud the generous actions of their forefathers. It cannot be material in what mode the memory of illustrious men is preserved. Busts and Statues make perhaps stronger impressions than historical records. And as the object is rather to inspire the heart with a general love of virtue, than to instruct us in the details of our conduct, I should suppose the force of example is more strongly alluring, when we behold the image, than when we examine the history of antient worthies. The latter of these modes however is indispensable for other reasons than touching the heart; but they both contribute to perpetuate the utility, and reward the labors of great and virtuous characters.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

F A B L E.

THERE was a time—(no matter when, Some say 'twill soon return again) When LEO, King of beasts arose, And dub'd his faithful subjects foes— Spread devastation far and near, Fire in the front—death in the rear; The peaceful tenants of the wood, By blood and carnage thus pursu'd, Combined their force in federal bands, And drove the murderers from their lands; The commonwealth to peace restor'd, And made the tyrant sheathe the sword.— But now relief'd from foreign dangers, They on each other scowl'd like strangers; Quarrel'd about each other's quotas, Nor car'd for credit an iota— And having gain'd their independence, All sense of common justice fend hence; Kick'd faith and honor out of doors, And plung'd the state in civil wars; Till tir'd with party's iron reign, They wish'd old Leo's paw again.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Things apparently the most insignificant and useless in themselves, may be converted to purposes of a very beneficial nature, and may be serviceable both in manufactures and husbandry. Thus oyster and cockle shells, when pulverized by an instrument for that purpose, which is frequently done on the maritime coasts of England and America, become a far better manure for some kinds of land, mixed with lime, than perhaps any other whatever. On Long Island, near New York, they make a kind of porcelain of cockle shells, after being ground and made into a compost, that is very pleasing to the eye, and large quantities are fabricated every year. The common feathers of our domestic fowl are now ingeniously prepared, and made into plumes for the army, whilst the large and handsome feathers of turkeys are worked up in imitation of ostrich plumes. Industry, aided by ingenuity, will find aid from what had been heretofore deemed of no value; for who indeed at a former period, could have imagined that flint-stones, joined to a particular species of clay, would have formed a kind of beautiful ware that now excels even the productions of China, which were once thought inimitable, and seemed a secret that would scarcely ever be discovered by Europeans.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14.

While the genius of America is exerting itself in works of history and science, it is agreeable to observe, that it is not deficient in works of sentiment and fancy. The memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family, written by the ingenious Doctor Hitchcock, of Rhode-Island, exhibit the most pleasing marks of both, together with many excellent moral and religious reflections, and some truly delightful anecdotes. The design of this work is to recommend a new mode of female education, accommodated to the present state of society and manners in America. No person can read it without pleasure, and few persons without instruction.

NEW-YORK, JULY 21.

We hear that on the third reading of the funding bill in the Senate yesterday, it was moved to strike out the section which provides for the assumption of the State Debts—this motion was negatived by a majority of Two.

The question on the passing this bill it is expected will be taken this day.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The corporation of this city having agreed that the Portrait of the President of the United States, to be taken by Mr. Trumbull, should be deposited in the city Hall—yesterday, at their desire the Mayor wait'd on the President to request that he would permit Mr. Trumbull to attend on him for that purpose.

From accurate enquiry it has been found, that within the last year there were manufactured in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upwards of two thousand tons of goods more than there was made therein in 1773.

Col. McGillivray and the Kings, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Creek Nation, are expected to arrive this day, about 12 o'clock. They are to embark at Elizabeth-Town point, and land near the Coffee house. The Chiefs are escorted by Col. Willet, of this city.

A company of grenadiers will parade on the occasion.

We hear the Society of St. Tammany will parade this day to receive the Monarchs and Warriors of the Creek Nation.

An Association is formed at Burlington, New-Jersey, to promote agriculture and economy, by abstaining from the use of foreign cheese, beer, and porter.

In the Paper Hangings Manufactory of Burrell Carnes, in Philadelphia, which was established last fall, upwards of ten thousand pieces have been prepared and fold.

The last accounts from Europe abate the general expectation of a Spanish War—to the great chagrin of those, who insensible to the dictates of humanity, wish to accumulate wealth from the misery of mankind.

Monday Capt. Blaine in the Ship Margaret arrived here in 49 days from Glasgow; accounts by this Vessel are to 24 May—and state that the National Assembly was greatly affected by a detail of the late insurrection at Marseilles

The President waited on the King, to express their sorrow at the disturbances in various parts of the Kingdom—and their thanks to his majesty for the measures taken by him to discover the offenders, and for reparation of the excesses committed.—A message was received by the Assembly from the King, informing them that in consequence of the warlike preparations of Great-Britain, he had ordered 14 Ships of the line to be equipped.—Some debate ensued in the Assembly on receiving this message and the question "Ought the nation to delegate to the Sovereign the right of making peace and war?" was to be debated the 16 May.

English accounts are very indefinite; some make war with Spain inevitable—others render that event extremely problematical—Mr. Fitzherbert is dispatched as Minister to the Court of Madrid, this does not look like war—yet these papers inform us that the British Fleet will by the first of August amount to 70 sail of the line—and that the artificers in the dock yards work on Sundays.

Lord Heathfield, the late Gen. Elliot, is appointed commander of Gibraltar, and Lord Howe Admiral of the grand Fleet.—The English accounts of French affairs further state that the National Assembly is extremely jealous of the Spanish Armaments, and suspect that the late alliance between Spain, Sardinia, Naples, Russia, Vienna, and Venice, has for its object the restoration of monarchy in France—and it is further said the Democrats have refused their consent to fitting out the 14 sail of the line, ordered by the King—that in France matters are growing more and more serious and that the safety of some crowned heads is more uncertain than since the Bastille was destroyed.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Brig Vandengeuir, Aseleir, Havre-de-Grace, 49 days. Ship Margaret, Blain, Glasgow, 49 Schooner Paragon, Birbine, Sloop Philadelphia Packet, Holden, Philadelphia, 6 —Diligence, Carpenter, Savannah, 8 Sloop Friendship, Burnham, Savannah, 8 —Fanny, Tillinghurst, Rhode-Island, 1

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Frederickburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water—Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one wherof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildigs are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running gears, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshets, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a complete set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet; the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 3000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. Also, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, [there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or } Executors. ABNER VERNON. }

Virginia, May 28, 1790.

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