

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

A bill for registering ships or vessels: to regulate the coasting trade; vessels employed in the fisheries and for other purposes, was brought in by Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to amend the revenue laws, read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Gerry of the committee of conference on the disagreement between the two houses respecting the post-office bill—brought in a report which was read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the unappropriated lands of the United States in the Western territory, was read—this report contains a system for the future disposal of that property, and was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States informing the House, that an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—an act for holding a treaty or treaties of peace, with certain Indian tribes, and an act to amend an act for establishing and supporting light-houses, beacons, bouys and public piers, all of which originated in the House, had received his assent.

The report of the committee of conference on the post office bill was taken into consideration.

The first amendment of the Senate, the committee on the part of the House did not agree to. This amendment was to invest the Post-Master-General with the power to establish the cross post roads.—Mr. Hartley moved that the House should adhere to their disagreement; this was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth.

A considerable debate ensued on this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Mathews, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White.—35.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—20.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the funding bill, and made some progress therein.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Funding Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the interest on Indents was raised from three to four per cent. pr. ann.

The term of "ten years," the period at which one third of the principal was proposed to be funded, was altered to seven years. These with the rate of redemption, at 8 dolls. pr. ann. on account of principal and interest, which the Senate proposed should be at 7 dolls. pr. ann. were all the alterations made by the house this day.

On the proposition for the assumption of the State debts, being read, Mr. Jackson moved that the house should disagree to the amendment.—Mr. Jackson enforced his motion with a lengthy speech—and was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Gerry made a few remarks—and then the house adjourned without a decision—till Tomorrow, 11 o'clock.

THE TABLET.—No. CXXXIV.

"Conversation is the criterion of almost every man's intellectual merit."

WE are often disposed to pay a compliment to men for their abilities and rectitude, upon a very slight and superficial acquaintance. This hasty mode of estimating characters exposes us to a degree of deception, and makes us value some too high and others too low. The talents of a man, no more than his disposition can be ascertained without a strict scrutiny, and being conversant with him on ordinary occasions, and in the familiar walks of life. While men are in the mere exercise of professional duty, or are examined only by the view they exhibit when acting in a public capacity, they assume artificial forms, and display borrowed abilities.

Some persons indeed have the address to keep their real character always out of sight. They will never expose themselves to the fulness of domestic inspection, being persuaded that they may risque the loss of reputation in private, which they have obtained in public. For this reason it is prudent for men who have acquired some fame and influence for their abilities, to adopt a cautious, reserved mode of conversation. Every person who indulges himself in an unrestrained scope of conversation, will, in some moments of inadvertency, discover follies and weaknesses, which a more discreet rule of behavior would have concealed. It is of utility to mankind that some persons in society should be viewed with an high

degree of respect, and be supposed to possess more than ordinary discernment and rectitude. It is of more importance to the world that a man should reader himself respectable by his wisdom and sobriety; than that he should aim at being agreeable by gaiety and affability. The truth is, if we were intimately acquainted with all men, we should consider them as too nearly alike to pay that respect to some, and feel that detestation for others, which the good management of society absolutely requires. A high state of civilization is founded on artificial circumstances; and it can only be preserved by a forced departure from the intrinsic character of things. We must admire objects and men who possess slender pretensions to admiration; and we must reprobate others without examining too critically the grounds of detestation.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the late Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

TH' unnumber'd spheres o'er boundless space that roll, The busy tenants of each ball, Myriads that walk, or fly, or swim, or crawl, The compound of creation's ample whole, Are few—contracted—and confin'd, When measur'd by the GREAT CREATOR'S mind.

Each being he assign'd a destin'd course, FRANKLIN to prop a sinking state, And now t' arrest impending fate, And check the lightning's force, FRANKLIN in mercy to COLUMBIA giv'n To blast a tyrant's schemes, and ward the wrath of heav'n.

What tho' retir'd from mortal ken, Each flash from heav'n conviction gives, That FRANKLIN still in essence lives To guide, and guard the sons of men, Forever sacred be that precious earth, Which gave to such a Genius birth.

By space GREAT FRANKLIN ne'er could be confin'd, He soar'd above all human bounds, Yet when in this small sphere he walk'd his rounds, His vast capacious soul embrac'd all human kind, His fame and blessings equally extend, And the world hails him universal friend.

At length his swelling soul has burst the clod, And mounting o'er th' empyreal height, And urging on its rapid flight, Now beams an emanation of THE GOD, Henceforth distinguish'd shall COLUMBIA shine, The parent of A GENIUS more than half divine.

Let black oblivion blot th' ungenerous page Which giddy RAYNAL falsely stain'd, When he forgot the self-taught Sage, And fair COLUMBIA impiously profan'd, HOMER, the Critics say, wou'd sometimes nod, So RAYNAL might forget the NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.

E. C.

"On doit être étonné que l'Amérique n'ait pas encore produit un bon Poëte, un habile Mathématicien, un homme de génie, dans un seul art, ou une seule science." Abbé Raynal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

On Saturday evening last Colonel Marinus Willet, with Col. Alexander McGillivray and twenty eight chiefs of the Creek nation arrived in this city. They will shortly proceed to visit the Congress of the United States, in order to conclude treaties, which, we hope, will secure peace to our southern brethren. These chiefs were received by our citizens with every mark of attention. The bells were rung; the artillery fired a federal salute, and with the light infantry companies escorted the chiefs to the Indian Queen, where lodgings were prepared for them; and a great number of people assembled to behold the largest body of Indians, that has appeared in this metropolis for many years. Yesterday they attended divine service at Christ church.

Dr. Franklin says—(for tho' dead he yet speaketh)—it has been computed by some political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day on something useful, that labor would produce sufficient to procure all the necessaries and comforts of life—want and misery would be banished out of the world, and the rest of the 24 hours might be leisure and amusement.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

CREEKS.

Wednesday last arrived in this city Col. ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, and the KINGS, CHIEFS, and WARRIORS of the Creek nation, escorted by Col. Marinus Willet.

A Packet, under the direction of Major Stagg, had been dispatched to Elizabethtown-Point, by order of the Secretary at War, on board of which they embarked at that place in the morning, and landed at Murray's Wharf at about 2 o'clock.

As they passed the Battery a federal salute was fired—which was repeated at the moment of their landing.

The Society of St. Tammany in their proper dresses—accompanied by Gen. Malcolm, and a detachment of the City Artillery, and Infantry, waited their arrival, and escorted them to the house of the Hon. Gen. Knox—after which they were introduced by the General to THE PRESIDENT of the United States: They then waited on His Excellency THE GOVERNOR—and dined at the City Tavern, in company with the Secretary at War—the Senators and Representatives

of the State of Georgia—Gen. Malcolm—the Military Officers on duty—and the Officers of the Society of St. Tammany.

The public curiosity was greatly excited—and the multitude immense, which collected on this occasion.

Our visitors appeared to be greatly pleased with their polite and friendly reception—and the public demonstration of satisfaction at the occasion of their long journey to the Great Council of the States.

Names of the Chiefs of the Creek Nation, now in this City.

- 1 Colonel ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, Tuskenah, or big lieutenant, 4 Coweta Chiefs.
6 Homatah, or leader, Chickwockly Mico, Mico Nomathle, and two young Warriors.
5 Fuskatche Mico, or bird tail King, Fuskiah Mico, or Warrior King, Nealthlock, or second Man, Tuskeegie Tustunegie, or big fear, Hallettemathle, or blue giver, 5 Cusitah Chiefs.
2 Opay Mico, or the Singer, 2 Chiefs from little Tallassee.
1 Totkehajou-Samoniah, 1 Alabama Chief.
1 Stimalejie, or Mankiller, From the Coofades.
5 Stimafutchkee, or good humor, and four other Warriors, From the Notches.
4 Chinabie, or the great Notches Warrior, and three young Warriors, 2 Chiefs from Tuskabatchy.
2 Ochtee Hajou, or Aleck Cornel, Sohohesse, or young second Man, Tallissee King, and Holatah, or the blue, and two Tallassee Warriors, Tallissee Chiefs.

30 David Francis, a young half breed, Kinsman to Col. McGillivray. David Tate, Nephew to Col. McGillivray. Mr. Cornel, The Interpreter.

A correspondent observes, that the situation of the Post-Office bill is truly critical.—The House of Representatives are strenuous to have sixty Post-Masters' General.—The Senate are averse to more than ONE.—But THE PEOPLE being greatly interested in this question, and the public mind having anticipated and approved the plan of SIXTY—it follows that the PEOPLE are in a fair way of having no new regulations at all—but at an expence greatly overbalancing the benefit.

If sixty Post Masters' General are sixty times better than ONE, the amendment of the Senate to the Post-Office bill is a most abominable UNPOPULAR amendment.

The Virginia Independent Chronicle gives an account of the Lead Mines in that State—in which there are between 50 and 60 men employed—there are seven pits of 70 feet in depth, which are so productive, that from 6 to 8 tons of Ore may be raised in a day—present appearances indicate that the source is inexhaustible—and that such additions are making to the works, that in the course of the ensuing year sufficient may be procured and manufactured for the consumption of the United States. From authentic information of the above tenor, the House of Representatives of the United States has been induced to enhance the duty on imported lead of all kinds.

A letter from Halifax, dated June 30, says, a vessel is just arrived from Glasgow, which left it the 28th May, when the British fleet was in full commission, upwards of forty sail of the line parading the channel—but no answer was received from the Court of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated July 18.

"I have read with attention and pleasure the 'Discourses on Davila,' and think they contain excellent principles and maxims—I wish our politicians would read them with deliberate consideration.—I also wish the Assembly of France might read them, for unless they attend to the principles of government therein contained, I fear their revolution may end in tyranny."

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Brig Minerva, Bell, Lisbon, 42 days
Rachel, Duff, Limrick, 44
Satisfaction, Christie, St. Vincent, 21
Schooner Friends Adventure, Parker, Shelburne, 13
Sloop Charles, White, Norfolk, 5
Brothers, Rhoden, St. Johns, 13.

Just published, (In II Vols. bound and lettered) and to be sold by the Editor of this paper, Price 13s.

MEMOIRS

OF THE BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY,

In a series of LETTERS to a respectable CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

Containing Sentiments on a MODE of DOMESTIC EDUCATION, Suited to the present state of Society, Government, and Manners, in the United States of America, And on the Dignity and Importance of the FEMALE CHARACTER.

Interspersed with a variety of interesting ANECDOTES.

By ENOS HITCHCOCK, D. D.

The following account of the above, is contained in a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"The design of this work is to show the great importance of early education, by exhibiting the portrait of a family in which this great object was attended to. In this family were a son and daughter, whose early education was superintended by their parents, and particularly by their mother. The several steps which were taken to instill into their young minds, sentiments of virtue, and to form good habits, are represented in such a manner, as to render the whole a most pleasing picture. The letters are interspersed with judicious observations, interesting anecdotes, and refined sentiments, tending to develop the subject. It is written in an agreeable manner, and a familiar style: Precepts are enforced by a pleasing narrative; the best way of communicating instruction. The scene is not laid in any particular place, but it is left to the reader's imagination to place it in what part of America he pleases."