FRANKLIN, L. L. D. G. G. G.

[Continued from our lat.]

FRANKLIN's fonducts for reading, and thirst for improvement, did not forfake him when he left bothon. He foon formed an acquaintance with fome young men who loved reading. They met frequently, and communicated to each other their little productions. Commenting and criticisting upon these afforded them entertainment and infirition. Amongst forded them entertainment and infirition. his earlied acquaintances was James Ralph, whole name is known, from the notice which Pope has taken of him in his Dunciad.

him in his Dunciad.

Silence, ye unduce; rabile Ralph to Cynthia besules,
and makes night hideau; infrace him ye outle.

Ralph had a very ardent defire to become a poet, and
wrote fome things with tolerable faili.

Sir William Reish very much blamed what appearad to him the unneflary caution of old Franklin, and
he profedded an intention of canabing Benjamia to enter into business for himfelf. He defired therefore to
be fourther with an investory of a nuture office, the be furnished with an inventory of a printing office, th materials of which could be procured only from Eng-had. He refolved to fead for thefe; but inquired of Franklin, whether it would not be of confequence, that he himleff flould vifit England, to make the pruchsfe. To this Franklin affented, and took a paffage in the only veff which then failed between London and this only veff,4 which then failed between London and this port. The professed, that he would give him letters of recommendation, which would enable him to purchase every thing necessary. After various delays the Governor's dispatches arrived on board, the ships at Newcastle, and Franklin supposed his letters were amongst them. They fet fail, and in the Channel he picked out several letters, which he supposed, from the directions, were his letters of recommendation. How rections, were his letters of recommendation. How he was diffugionated to find upon hisarrial in London, that not a fingle letter had been written in his favour. He had been trutting to a man in whom no one who heave him placed any confidence, a man who was lib-eral of professions, but had not wherevish to fulfit them. eral of proteitions, but had not whereven to full inten-Here was our young printer again in a firange place, unacquainted with every body, left to take care of him fulf when not nifetten years of age. By the advice of a good old (taker, who had come with him from America he entered as a Journeyman in a printing

America, he exerces as a journeyman in a printing cline.

His friend Raiph had accompanied him to London, and they were infernable companions. Poor Raiph, could find no employment. He wifined to try the flage, but the managers would not encourage him. He offered, his fervices as an author, to the bookellers, but his fervices as an author, to the bookellers, but his fervices as an author, to the bookellers, but his fervices as an author, to the bookellers, but his fervices are the control. Havened have they would not liften to his proposal. He would have flooped to the humble flation of a transcriber, but he was here equally unfuccefsfel. Franklip had brought was here equally unfuccefifel. Franklip had brought in little money with him, and he was too librar lip out to fhare it with his friend. Ralph attached himsfelf to a young woman a milliner who lodged in the house with them, although he had left a wife and child in America. With this fair one he lived, until finding the profits of her trade not fufficient to maintain them and a child, he determined to try a country fehool. Expecting, however, formetimenr other to make a figure is the world by reforded not recently his away and the following the following his world have followed in the result had not been also as a figure is the world by reforded not recently his away and the reformed his away and hi in the world, he refelved to conceal his name and nge in the world, he reloved to conceal his same, and adhme that of his friend Franklin, and under this name taughts intall (thool in forme country village. His wife he recommended to the care of Franklin, who made fone addreffes to her with which line was not pleated, and reprefented his condot to Rulph, who let Franklin know that, for this treatment he conceived himlelf freed from all obligations, and refuled to pay a debt of 20 or 30 guineas which he had contrafted. Poor Ralph went on in his parfuit of Poetry, vainly Poor Ralph went on in his partiont of Foerry, vamily inagining that he flueld make a fortune on the barrea foil of Parnalfus. Pope at length curied his itch for pretry. He became a profe writer of politicks, and at last received: a pension among the monetous ministerial feribblers of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. He

died about the year 1757. Franklin, while in London, wrote a fmall piece entitled a Deferration on liberty and necessity, pleasure and pain, dedicated to his friend Ralph. It was prin-cipally an attack on some parts of Woolaston's Religion of nature. This piece procured him an introduc-tion to a club, at the head of which was Dr. Mandeville, well known for his Fable of the Bees. A
American curiofities, amongfiothers a purfe of after procured from the acquaintance of Siri lans loane, the faprocured that the acquisitance of Stati Landland, the farmous collection, who laid the foundation of the British Museum. He felta great cariofity to fee Sir Haze Newton, and force perior promifed to give him an opportunity of gratifying it. He was however dif-

appointed.
Several circumstances afterwards occurred to make Franklin regret the publication of this performance, and to make him doubt the truth of judice of his delf-tical fentiments. He had made converts of Collins and Ralph and they both used him ill. They got confider-Ralph and they both uted him it. They got cannot ably into his deht, and never felt any inclination to repeat him. Keith was also a deith, and we have feen in how infamous a manner he conducted himself towards an artiefs boy, who reposed the utmost confidence in him. These things, and some others, convinced him of the fullity of his desiliest lenets, and made him ferroully renounce them in after life. He became faithed of the connecthem in after the. He became tainined of the function efficacy of the principles inculate deby resolution, in making men just and upright in their conduct towards each other, and in premoting peace and good

owards each of the control of the co

upon the death of Mr. Denham, which happened foon after his return to America, he returned to Keimer, whole office he found better fupilied than when he left it. With him he continued four monoths, conducting the office entirely, and infructing his inexperienced journeymen and apprentices. Some unextinees at length endied, which terminated in a quarta and they parted. Overtures, were however foon made to Franklin to the property of a friend in to return, with which, at the entreaty of a friend he complied. This friend was one Meredith, his first part-ner in the printing bufiness, which he had began to learn at the age of 30. He made fome offers to farnish flock, if Franklin would enter into patteership with him. This was agreed to, and, until their materials arrived from England, Franklin continued working for

(Ta be continued.)

From the CONNICTICUT COURANT.
The P R O M P T E R, No. VII.
Excresses to his nation.

MOST certainly; and the Frompterto his notion of course. If a man is a little add in his way as we culgastly phriss in, or what the French call sester, his friends say he is a national creature for fall of notions. his friends lay he is a national creature of fall of notions, and where is the man or woman living, that is not fall of ration? Even Congress have their notions. One of the most dislinguished feature, in that honouroble body will infin upon it that the speaker of the house of representatives is next in each to the Profilent.—This man is certainly a serimal treature; but every one to his nation. Others have contented warmly that their re-fidence ought to be fixed in the woods about Cone-gochague; but it is belt to remove thinker by little and lattle. It is not this a retine?

godingue; but his a wither!

The legislature of Massachuters, some year ago, took it into their heads to kall the profession of law by a queer as a but the attempt failed, people would fill go to lawyen, and lawyers would live, while paople would employ these. But the General Court was full of the country of the people would be would employ them. But the General Court was full of notions. Let lawyers multiply until a famine of business comes upon them, and then they will die like Egyptian frogs. A neighbour of mine, who is a full grown man, afferts that the furface of the ocean is higher than the land, and that he capitate miraculous retirain of the Almig biy, the water is kept from over-flowing the earth. His opinion is founded on those words of feripture, the beauth are fet. This man is full of utime, Don't laughst my neighbour, gentle reader; for I'll but ten to one, that infone other particular, thou art just as retiread thyfelf.

Love is the most veiteral position; not excepting am-

Love is the most sesseed passion; not excepting ambition and fuperfilion. I once knew a woman, who had a very amiable daughter, declare it was morphrass indelines for a young lady to love a man. She might love an eligant houle, a carriage, and even money; but to love a man's perfus was shocking. But every one

When I was a young man, I knew an attorney who When I was a young man, I knew an attorney who was antacked to what is called family; that is, whole family, by good luck, had firipped off their woollen fhits and checked a prom, just one generation before, and kept them off, ontil their companions who had affociated with them in their woollen dreft, were mofly dead. The attorney had not wore linen flitts to long by ten yetrs as this family; and yet had the afforance to faith love with one of the daughtin. The man however did not meet with cold looks from the daughter—but the parents walked a tippee at the afforancingter-but the parents walked a tiproc at the affront offe ed their family. The daughter was notional as well as the patents—they intended to have their notion, but the had her's—and very good action it was, for a more happy couple does not exist.

But the queerest of all notions is, that parents will not

permit adaughter, no not even a fon to love for them-felves. I know a widow with a family of likely daughters, who infiffs upon it that her daughters do not know how to love for themfelves — the thereforemeans to love for them. She is a queer woman and a notional crea-

Ashbel Wells, jun.
RESPECTFULLYInforms his friends, that he has just received a large and general affortment of Crockery & Glass Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be fold on very reafonable terms,
WHOLE SALE & RETAIL, ady pay, or short and approved credit.—A

of allkinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff

Indigo—Combi—flaving Soap, &c. &c.
WANTED.—Tallow—Salts of Lye—Pot and pearl
Aftiss—Whear, Rye, Core, and a few barrels of large
Pork, for which the highest price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7.1791.

R Y E.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14, 1791.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge Hartford,
CLOTHIERS Prefs Papers, by the grussor dozen;
Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet
Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by
the Ream; all parts of Webler's Institute, in large or
fmall quantities; Writing raper by the Ream; Manble Paper: Account Books of various faxes; Wafers,
Stellin, We cont.

NOTICE is beenly given to the Heiri of John gar-ner, Elga deceased, mus-relatent proprietors (facts lyingin New-Salem, in the County of Manthing their beir lands are taxed in the bills committed to me to called for be year 1790, as follows, win

for be year 1790, as follows, win.

Paris Tax. three follows, win.

Unleft fail tax is paid as or before the fifth Missery March uxx, so much of fail lands will be fold at while words, as not colock, in the follows at the swelling house of SAMUEL KENDALL jun. Insheller, is followed to the words house and will be sufficient to settle the ofersfail tax together with intervening charges.

TOIN TRASK, 2d. Collection New Salem, James 19, 1791.

NOTICE is bereby given to the following mamp, deat proprieters of land lying in the towns of Wesley of the fallowing manner, as the fallowing manner, with the fallowing ma

S. Tax. T. & Cump. Mixiker
f. d. q. f. d. q. f. d. q.
John Almy, 0, 7, 3, 2, 9, 1, 2, 6
J. Fairwa ather, Efg. 1, 0, 2, 4, 8, 1, 4, 2,
Jaha Cajwell 0, 8, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 11, 0
UNLESS fail taxts are paid by the 7th 6 Marsh
wext. fy much of faid lands, will then be fold at publish
worder, at the buy of Enfray TOLIN PRENTICE, habalder on fain Wendell, at 1 o'cleck P. M. at will be folfriends to history who claum waith butterwise of lawns.

ficient to discharge the same with intercening charges.

RICHARD MOORE, Car. & Cal. for 1790.

Westell, Jan. 1791.

NOTICE is beieby given to the following non refield to proprieties of land limitations. Mendel, in the County of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

Acres. Value. State tax. Town tax

will be formeient to the discharge the same with interrening charges,
DAVID WHITACKER, Col. and Coo. for 1788.

Wendell, February-1998.

Norticle is breeby given to the Non-related proprietor of lands, in the town of difficil, tells Carning of Hanghier, that their lands are taxed in the State can No. 6, and in the Town, Canty, and Mini-Berial Taxes, for the year 1788, wiz.

Lots. 2d. divifier, No.	23 1	3
	19	3
3d. division,	33 . 1	
	25 1	3
4th. division		1:
	11 1	4
	20 2	8-
	34 2	7
	35 2	
	37 2	7
	18	11
	25	
	43	6
	19	6
	21	6
A SECTION AND SECTION ASSESSMENT	23	6
	50	6
	54	6
5th. divifien.	32	
	42	8
	54	144
	41	
	55	8
	27	
	50	27-2
Tre time to recomme	57	- 5
	50	5
	53	-5
	37	
	39	. 5
	OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	- 5
	6i	555555

THAT exlest faid taxes are paides or before Mo the action rate of the state of

charges.

LEVI ELDREDGS.

Alpheld, Feb. 14, 1791.

When the first period of product came generally to the first period of the

TIMOTHY MEACH, ENOS SMITH, ELISHA BREWSTER,

ALL pergen indebted to find office, are repueled made incomplete payment to find office, are repueled as able him to inde fperdy feet ment of the office in and a MOSES ROW E, june, Almington.

Werthington and Werthington, Peb. 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Hiltory of the Liste and Character of BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN, L. L. D. U. U.

[Continued from on: 18.

FRANKLIN, L. D. C. C. C. C.

[Continued from our lak.]

A BOUT the latter end of 1727 Franklin and his friends formed a fociety for matual improvement in morality, politicks, and natural philofophy, which, from the accounts handed down to us, appears to have been an admirable infiltration, founded on a goad plan, and well conducted. The number was mixed to twelve, and hence were obviated all the incoureniences of large bodier, while at the fame time, there was fulficient number to prevent an entire union of festiment and opinion, which would preclude difeulion and improvement. Meetings were held once a week. At these meeting various questions were discussed with calmness, and a disposition in discover timb, rather than to constitue dwelled with cilimets, and a disposition in discover timb, rather than to constitue dwellings or in thine in trath, rather than to confute adverlaries or to thine in onatory. Flowery discussions foldom advance the castle of trush, which, simple in itself, needs not the foreign aid of ornament. Oace in three months each of the members read an essay. In the London edition of Dr. Franklia's micellancous works, we find the queries proposed for the consideration of this literary clab, which was called the Junto. These queries are worthy the attention of the curious, and tend to show the nature of the Society, and the influence which it must have had in promoting orieful knowledge. This association continued for nearly forty years. Several of its members became meas of continue. It is faid, that fone of the most important questions relative to the affair of Penassylvania, were fift agitated in this clab. For it we perhaps owe, in a great degree, the statefanan oratory. Flowery discussions soldom advance the cause Foit we perhaps owe, in a great degree, the stateman and philosopher, whose life we are now writing. From the conversation of his friends he greatly improved his the convertation of his friends be greatly improved his mind. Nor was this all. They were thoughly that to gether in the ties of Ifiendfaip. They conceived themefore bound to affait each other in all their underrabings. Their friendly exertions in his behalf proved highly beneficial to Franklin, is entering into baffinels. This tock place in the year 1728, in partnership with hieredith. Franklin's industry, the fuperior elegance and correctness of his friends, foon procured him a confiderable flare of hisfarfa.

hofinefa.

There was at this time but one newspaper in Philadelphia, the American Mercury. This was executed leavasteless manner, and was simple nutricly devoid of cateraisment or instruction. The intercourse wife Greathriani was inconfiderable. Intelligence could not be reserved either speedily or frequently. The communication with the other provinces was sery small, the communication with the other provinces was sery small. Bradford, the printer of the paper, could not write, nor was he possessed of literary friends. An original

eflay or paragraph was an absolute rarity.

Great part of the paper was sided with very lengthy, additionationes yery uninteresting, extrasts from books, that had long been published. Natwishshanding, all thefe difadvantages, the paper proved profitable, as there was no other. Franklin from faw the advan-tages which would redult from a well conducted paper, which, together with foreign and domestic occurrences, might convey to its readers pleating and afeful infor-mation on various subjects. He resolved, therefore, to nonico on rangos fulipietts. He refolved, therefore, ro consense a pareir. A perfosa-to whom he had told his intentions, diffclofed them to Keimer, whe, to prevent property of the propose title of the Pennfyleman Gazette, and Universal Instructor in all Arm and ciences. To me the attention of the public fr stent. In the attention of the public from the proposed, Franish began a peripelical paper, called the Buly Body, which he published in Bradford's part. A municipit note in the file of the American Mercury, preferred in the clay library, fays, that Franklin wrote the fift five numbers and gart of the eighth. The red were written by J. B. probably Joseph Briestmil, a ferivener;a fensible worthy man, and one of the

uff members of the Junto. Keimer's Universal Instructor did not meet with much Kemer's Univerfal Instructor did not meet with much encouragemen. He was more able to write than bradford, but the eddity of the man's disposition appeared in his performances. He fometimes attempted poetry and not feldom indelicate. He began to publish in his paper Chamber's folio dictionary of an other standictionary, and not feldom indelicate. He began to tablish in his paper Chamber's folio dictionary of a standictionary of a standiction of the standing his content of the standing his content of the standing the stand tance. A number of original effays and paragraphs, and spindiclous felection from European publications rendered it intereffing. Franklin now fixed the ad-

vantage of being able to write. Hedelivered his fea-timents freely, is the different political questions which were then agrazed. His fobicitiers became assurous, and by the interediof his friends he was appointed prin-ter to the affembly, which flation he held until he relin-

ter to the attembly, which flation he held until he relin-quished the princing buffered principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the rendered his protected of the careful of the principle of the principl

an event occurred which had searly cruded all his rilong hopes. Meredith's father had paid for the printing hopes. Meredith's father had paid for the printing naturally in part, but was unable to advance the
remaind-rof the money. The creditors became urgent,
and, as paymant could not be made, commenced fail.
Meredith at length proposed, that Frankin should
atte the whole business upon bimelis, repaying his
father themoney which he had advanced, and giving
him fome triling confideration. By the assistance of
some worthy friends Frankin was enabled to effect this,
and he did if the tree readily, as Meredith was
ther a dissolute character, spending a considerable part
of his time in taverus and gambling houses.

The stancing of specie in America laid induced feetral of the colonies to sout paper money. This obvisted the warrof a circulating neclium; but through
negled of a lustificient provision for its redemption, it
ston depreciated, and materially injusted many wealthy
person. Pennsylvasia was the last to come into the
mensione. In 1723, under Keith's administration, litteen
thousand pounds had been emitted, with every
caution to preventite depreciation. Considerable part
about the year 1723 a considerable popular clamour was
excited, in favour 26, 2 surther emission. The opelear, apprehensive 36 depreciation, opposed the idea
fremously. A Small treatife was published, entitled,
As inquiry into the nature of the people, sided by this
pamplet, produced a majority in the afternably in favour
of the measure, and it was resolved that thirty shouland
pounds final the contined. As a resum for his fervices in this stancin, and obtained due prinning "of the
measure.

Before Franklis went to England, he had feriously

money.

Before Franklin went to England, he had feriously attached himself to Mis Read, and their affection was

Before Franklin went to Bugland, he had feriously attached himfelt to Mis Read, and their affection we matual. Whill in London he feared to have furgatusher. He negleded writing to her, and opon his return found that her friends had prevalled opon her to marry a worthlefs fellow, who foon deferred her and died. Franklin renewed his addreties; they were accepted, and in 1730 they were matried. She proved to him a faithful, industrious, and affectionate wife. Poor Keimer's minformones prefied hard upon him. He was at last obliged to fell his printing office and to decamp to Barbadors. Hexells us in one of his papers that his life had been more wonderful and variegated than that of any person, of whom he had ever heard of read; & he mentioned an intention of giving an account of the frange events of it, under the title of the White Negra. It is pethaps a pity that he did not fall his intention. His life woods have been at least as interesting and instructive, as that of many visionaries, who have lived before and fince his time.

Keimer being gone, Franklin had no one to contend with but Bradford, who was neither able nor disposite to uppose him actively. He had already become wealthy, and his abilities were very Immired. Franklin, on the contrary, had great industry and great talents. We need not therefore wonder that he seconds.

The promotion of literature had been little attend.

need not therefore wonder that he forceeds.

The promotion of literature had been little attended to in Pennfylvania. Moft of the lababitant were
too much immerfed in budnets to think of ficentified
perfeits; and those few, whose inclination led them to
fluid, found it difficult to gratify them, from the want
of fulficiently large libraries. In fuch circumfuners,
each with the processing of the communication of the contractions of the contractions. of fulficiently large libraries. In fuch circumfrance, the clabifiquent of a publick library was an important event. This was fit fet on foot by Franklin, about the year 1731. Fifty perfors fubfcribed forty fulfillings acts, and agreed to pay ten fulfillings annually. The number increased, and in 1742 the company was incoparated by the name of "The library company of Philadelphia." Several other companies were formed in the city in situation of it. Thefe, were all at length which this received a considerable accellion of books and property. It now contains about eight thousand volumes on all fulfetch; a philosophical apparatus, and a good begiang towards a collection of natural and artificial captofices, befides landed property of confiderable and. The company have lately brill an eleganthoofe in Fifth firest, in the front of which ther will be sale. The company have lately brill an eleganthoofe in Fifth firest, in the front of which ther will-erect's marble falue of their founder Renjamin Frankerect's marble flatue of thei erect a marble flatue of their founder Benjamin Frank-(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, February 7.

A Letter was reteived from the Secretary of Shate,
inclosing a report on the memorial of Andrew
Brown, Printer, which was read and ordered to lie on
the lable. The report was in facous of granting the recurate of the memorialist.

quelt of the memorialift. Mr. Leonard prefented the memorial of the mer-chants of Bedford, in the State of Maffachafetts pray-ing an alteration in the poltroad, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

ordered to lie on the table.

Sundry petritions were read, and selected to the Heads of Department.

On motion of Mo Heister, the memorial of a number of the holders of loan office conflictates was refered to a felect coassittee confishing of Mellin. Heister, Sherman, Genry, Benfon and Gale.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for that purpofe, reported a bill to anead an act, entitled an act to promet the progress of the neful arm, which was read a first lime.

The House then parforant to the order of the day, ptoceeded in the bank bill, and after fone debate—thereon, adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 8.

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to promote

thereos, adjourned.

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to promote the progress of useful arm, was ared a fecond time, and, ferred to a committeen the wholeHonic on Monday next. The Speaker informed the Honfe that the joint committee of carrolled bills had reported that they had examined the hill, entitled, an act declaring the confirm of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and found the fame to be doly on robled; where upon the Speaker figured the faid bill.

Two petitions were preferred to the Honfe and ready praying compensations for fervices, which were refered to the Screening of Mr. Gerry, the memorial of the manuelocity at Bolion, praying for the elfablishment of hospitals, for fick, and ditabled feamen, was referred to the Screening of the Tracsfary.

Mr. Tucker from the committee appointed for that puppofe, reported a bill to a secretary to the Creating of the commencement of the next fellion of Congress, which was read the furth and ferond time; and ordered to be engolded and read a third time to remove.

grolled and read a third time to merrow

grolled and read a third time to mentow.

A mefinge was received from the Senate, informing the Hoofe that they had concerned in the bill, making appropriations for the happort of government, during the year 1791.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, praceeded to the bill, incorporating the fublicities to the hank of United States. After force debate, the questions being called for, Mr. Madition moved for the measurement of the present of the contract of the presence of the contract of the contra

tion being called for, Mr. Madition moved for the previous question, which was taken, and paffed in the affirmative.—Yess 59—may 20.

WEDNESDAY, February 0.

The petition of Michael Jackfon, a dilibited officer of the late continental army, was read and referred to the Secretary, of the Department of War.

Mr. Huntington, from the committee appointed fur that purpose, reported a full for increasing the penalties contained in the act for the encouragement of offent learning, which was read a full time.

A mediage was received from the Preddent of the

atein tearning, when was read a brittime.

Ameliage was received from the Arcident of the
United States, accompanied with fendry papers, relative to the admittion of Vermont that the union, as a
feparate and independent fatte. The papers were referred to a felection mittre, conditing of Medra. Lawrange. Boudinot, and Carroll.

rence, Boudinot, and Carroll.

Mt. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpole, reported a bill to continue in force for a limited time and aft police at the first fetion of Con-

limited rime and act peried at the first fellion of Congress, excited an act to regulate procedies in the courts of the United States, which wastered the first time.

Mr. Bourne gave notice, that he would more for the appointment of a committee, to report a hill, repositing so much of the act, providing for the collection of the duties of impost and tonunge, which rares the fix dollar of Denmark at 100 cents.

On metion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) 3 committee confishing of Meffrs, Smith (S. C.) 3 committee confishing of Meffrs, Smith (S. C.) Williamson, and Stone, was appointed a committee, to prepare and brings.

was appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a hill, supplementary to an aft, incaporating the sub-scribession the bank of the United States.

Mr. Boudinor gave notice; that he would more for the appointment a committee to prepare and bring in a bill supplementary to an act for catabilities; the Treatury Department.

The Healt proceeding to the confideration of certain busines of a fector nature; the galleries were avident to be cleared, and the doors that.