the PALACE of AMBITION.

From SOUTHEY's JOAN of ARC. From SOUTHEY's JOAN of ARC.

AND first a landscape role,
I are wild and waste and delolate than where
the white bear drifting on a field of ice,
it was to he funder'd cubs with piteous rage
A cragery mais uprear'd its misty brow,
I alouch'd by breath of spring, unwant to know
but summer's instance, or the cheerful face.
If autumn; yet its ragments, many and huge
Attounded occan with the dreadful dance.
If whirlpools numberless, alsorbing oft
The blameless fisher at his perious toil.
Upon the topmost beight the maiden saw
A meteor-lighted dome; to ev'ry blast
Shook the wide fabric, tote'ring as to fall,
Forever tott'ring; round the tempess yell'd Shook the wide fabric, tothering as to fall, Forever tothering; round the tempefts yell'd Tremendous, mulic hoarfe! yet to the ear Of him who there had rule, the dynast flern, Not endelightful. His perturbed flight, Anxious and gloomy, speeding hitherwards, She saw the dark wing'd shape; with all its

The Palace nods; fuch wes Ambition's voice! The Palace nods; fuch was Ambition's voice! Obedient first, fierce servant of fierce lord, Cowl'd supersition comes, het loosen'd robes. Pleat on the breezes, and expos'd to view the rused dagger. By her fide crept on trived Hypocrify with meekest mien. And step denure, and cross, which to his heart. He press, and seem'd with heaven ward eye to

The pious prayer; yet never prayer he pour'd, save when with fecret glance he view'd the

crowd Identifing near. Revenge unwilling quits
The mangled corpie; and produgal of death,
lext flaughter strode; his falcaion yet unsheath' Next flaughter strode; hisfalchion yet unsheath'd Reeks from the wound, loofe flow his long b ack

locks,
The wide roll of his eye is terrible,
Ind each limb quivers. Cruelty comes next,
With favage finile grafping a widow'd dove.
And Fury next beating her own fwoln breaft dtush'd at the call; and Envy, hideous form Gnawing her slesh, and tearing from her head. The viper turn'd to bite: and Horror, wild, With creeping slesh. Despair his sullen arms folded aye muttering dark and half form'e

words
Of creadful import. Aged Avarice next
Hogg'd to his heart his bags, and caft around
(Unwilling though to lofe the golden ight).
The fearful look. And fitful jealoufy
Anxious for mifery came; and feverish Luft
Hot from the convent. Pallid Fear fledon,
And ever as he fled his ghaffly eye
Reverts. Theu stalk'd along the giant form
of Proud Oppression: on his erowned brow
Sat Desolation, and his pityless frown
Dispeopled countries; him behind a train
Loathy and horrible, of nameless stends
Out-numbering socials. Last, as fill'd with fear,
Suspicion, ever watchful clos'd the train;
Fale, meagre spectre, ribis'd with iron plates, Pele, meagre spectre, ribb'd with iron plates, Sleepless and fearful of the friendly meal, Worn out with anxious vigilance of life.

These at the palace meet, there, porter fit, Remor se forever his sad vigils kept, His heart the viper's seast; worn down his sace It sace it were when scarce the shrivell'd skin Wrapp'd o'er the hone, proclaim'd the gnaw-

ing pang;
Inly he groan'd, or, flarting wildly, flarick'd,
Aye, as the fabric tottering from its base
Threaten'd destruction, tho' oft announc'd

Tho' ftill withheld, expected.

These the maid Mark'd as they steer'd their dusky slight along;
And lo! she was amidst them.
Paved with hones,
The floor breath'd pessilence; the emblazen'd

With enfigns and with blood, ftain'd arms were

The trophies of ambition.

On his throne That form portentous rear'd his giant bulk, More huge than he, who with his hundred a sais Briareus; or the monfler brethren twain, Whose stature swelling ev'ry hour gave hopes
Of equalling highest Heaven; nor larger he
Illustive, 'gainst whose head the thunderer Thor
Sped frustrate his full force. A sable heim
Shades his brown face, where glow'd thro'eash

dark tint The fire of anger; in his hand he grasp'd The defolating pear; his broad black brow In thought contracted spake his brooding soul,

> Now Landing, And For Sale, by the Subscribers, 30 hhds. BRANDY, 62 tierces, RICE
> 14 half do. RICE
> 7 hhds. Carolina TOBACCO Philips, Cramond, & Co.

The Commissioners For alleviating the diffress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court Hause, High Street.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secretary. REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glats, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he folicits the favor of his former customers. 'N. 3. Crates put up with care at the shortest

Landing, From on board the ship Edward, at Walnus-London particular Madeira Wine, of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

FOR SALE, By the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-freet,

A general affortment of China Black and coloured Sattins Do. do. Lutestrings Do. do. Handkerchiefs Do. do. Handkerchiel
Do. do. fewi. Silks
Imperial and Hyfon Teas
Long and fhort Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Afforted Glafs Ware, in cafes Afforted Glass Ware, in cales
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molaffes, in hoghcads
St. Croix Rum and sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter cifks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chefts
Logwood, &c. &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

To the SUBSCRIBER, in the Gazette of the Unit-Gazette of the 15th high who published a British Review of Doctor Wharton's pamphlet. ed States of the 14th, and in P. Porcupine's

Whether you wish to procure a sale for Doctor Wharton's pamplet, or really look upon the dostrines of unitarianism to be dangerous and unfcriptural, and fincerely believe it will have a tendency to check their progress, I am at some loss to determine .-In either alternative, however, you appear to me to have risqued the reputation of the doctor, provided the reviewers have quoted their author rightly.

Certainly it cannot be much to his hon-our as a man of science, or a divine, to say that the reasonableness of this (the christian) revelation is not to be proved or examined; because, as be says, revelation implies information of something which reason cannot discover; and therefore must be different from all the deductions of reason. This it seems comes in ductions of reason. This it seems comes in as a denial of a proposition advanced, some where, by Doctor Priestley, viz—that christianity, besides being proved to be true, must be shewn to be rational. Now the review makes Doct. Wharton say that we have nothing to do with the rationality of the doctrines of revelation, but simply, are these doctrines (alluding to the atomement and not some distinction to be made in the area.

I believe the reformers did not take this ground, in some of their disputes with the catholics, about transubstantiation and other doctrines confidered as irrational and unferiptural. I also remember to have read a learned work by a Mr. Jenkins, called the Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, in which the author thought the doctrines were reasonable as well as true.-Several of the Boyleian Lectures, the authors of which were clegymen of most extensive learning and piety, contain the opin-ion that christianity gains much by its doctrines being shewn to be rational :- And that revelation was generally addressed to the understanding of men. Even Bishop Horfley, the great modern desender of the trinity and other doctrines which the unitarian view of christianity does not admit, recom-mends the reading of Plato to those who wish to reduce those unintelligibles to something wearing the appearance of rationality. If I am not mistaken, Butler has one chapter in his analogy, to shew that the atone-ment is not irrational - Indeed I have scarcely met with a person of opposite sentiments but what endeavoured to shew that his view. of christianity was rational, and on that ground, as well as by the force of its external evidence, ought to be received.—Hence too the numerous treatifes upon the internal evidence of the christian religion. But it appears that one hath rifen greater than all these—Doctor Wharton tells us that in examining a revelation we have nothing to do

The reformers afferted the doctrines of transfubstantiation to be abfurd and contrary to the evidence of sense; and, therefore, when their opponents declared it, in the words of scripture, to be a doctrine of revelation, they were rebutted by faying fuch could not be the meaning of inspiration.— May not the same be said of the atonement if it be as repugnant to our ideas of righteousness and justice, as the other is to the evidence of fenfe-and of the athanafian trinity, because it amounts to a plurality of Gods, or a confusion of the clearest ideas

we have of personality?

By the dangerous and unscriptural doctrines, which you say are rapidly extending their malignant influence among us, I presume, from comparing your introduction with the review, you mean to characterise that view of christianity called unitarianism. And here you are certainly right in faying these doctrines are rapidly extending them-felves; this I know to be a fact; and their progress may be traced in America for twenty years. I rejoice too to find that those to whom they are considered as malig-nant begin to take notice of them.

And here, permit me to observe that the alignant influence you ascribe to them I take to be the effect they have in destroying or the tendency they have to destroy, it the minds of people, the doctrines alluded to in doctor W's pamphlet, which as far as I can collect from the review may be the trinity, atonement and perhaps original fin, for they generally go together in the fame view of christianity.

Sure I am you cannot adopt this word ural. to mean a tendency or quality, i the fystem you oppose, to corrupt mor-ls, weaken the ties and obligations men are under to discharge their duties to one another, to society and to their creator; bemoral character as those of other religious If this is the denominations—and from the nature of those tenets which they reject as unscriptural, and some others included in their view of revelation. I think it cannot be reade to appear that they are not influenced by as high views, and powerful motives to holi-influenced by as high views, and powerful motives to holi-influenced for the reader of the reader of

verfy introduced to the public through the newspapers. I think it is not a mode sufficiently dignified for the subject; but I situation, cannot impart. Q. D. C. thought your language, and the fentiments of Dr. We as flated in the review, called for the notice I have taken of them ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

MR. PENNO. THE Editor of a New-York paper suppose that the Inglish and the Emp ror wish for pe on terms "Insciently humilating." What for can have led to this supposition, I am at a los conceive. Look at England,—and behold three principal maritime powers of Europe; and peaking in thunder wherever they dare peep ou heir head, from under the factor of their batteres. Belides, has fire not thrice failed in attempt at negotiation, simply because she would not make peace on humiliating terms? The Emperor—is he not about to re-commence hossilities rather than submit to an act of treachery on the part of the Republic, by her refusing to abide by one of the articles of the preliminary treaty Having indemnified himself for the loss of a turbulent district by the acquisition of other territory of infinite impursance to him, did he not, rather than give up the pointrespecking thesorress of Mantua, resolve to abide the confequences of another campaign. Do these things bespeak humiliation? In my view Great-Britain slands at this hour is an attitude virtually to control the whole civilized world. And however this is, abstractedly, to be lamented, yet if paramount power must be held by any nation, we ought to rejoice that it is not allotted to a prople pre-eminently disposed, as the French are, to abuse it. t negotiation, simply because she would not me

Mr. Fenno,
Please to publish the following extract from
the BEE, published in the year 1791.

Thoughts on the modern prevalence of Bank-

doctrines (alluding to the atonement and probably to the trinity in some points) communicated to us by divine revelation, or are extravagant unthinking villain, the hasty speculator, and the worthy man, who has been ruined by their schemes, struggling under the burden of a numerous family, an deeply affected with his fallen condition A man in the fituation of the latter, is most deserving compassion; on him the creditor deferving compassion; on him the creditor ought not to wrack that vengeance which is only destined for guilty heads. Yet how often do we fee him reduced to poverty and want, exposed to the misery of a jail, without friends and without help! A man in this fituation is an object of pity; he who refuses it is unworthy of a better lot. On the other hand, the more splendid spendthrift, who indulges himself in all the fashionable follies of sensuality and extravagance, who perhaps was the ruin of the former, whose credit was never supported but by whose credit was never supported but by the most ruinous means, viz. "wind bills, and personal affurance," often meets with that pity which the other has never found in a Thort time furmounts his difficulties of feeming embarrassments: overleaps the hounds of prudence, and begins again his ruinous careet with undiminished splendor; despiting alike the censures of the world, and of his own conscience, backneyed in iniquity. Ought not the one to be admired in his misfortunes, and the other reprobated in his fplendour, and detefted, though fur rounded with the glare of tinzeled flew? As matters have flood for some time past

there is no man who deals extensively bu must fuffer : and the fraudulent bankrunt is generally the one who lives most splendidly.

When we trace bankruptcies to their

with the rationality or irrationality of its doctrines! Strange doctrine to fuch as have been accustomed to think on these subjects! fource, we generally find extravagance at nome, ruinous speculations, or misfortunes the growth of this growing evil? Could not some mark of odium be stamped upon them by the public? The wise most surely would applaud a scheme for that purpose: tis a pity it has not been already put in ex proved that a man had fairly ruined himself by heedless expenditures, which he well knows his circumstances could not admit of; if he is a member of a mercantile fociety, and it is infinuated that either fraudulent practices, or fome other cause, owing to himself, have been the cause of his failure, why not make inquiry? and if that is found out, ought he not to be expelled fociety by the unanimous voice of honest men? We are told, shame acts more powerfully than principle; and I am perfuaded, a man will often hear general general furmises with a deaf ear, who would start at the thoughts of open reprobation. This must, however be prudently and carefully examined; but may be done after due investigation. On the other hand, could not an inflitution be made to bring forward the unfortunate, and fuceour the diffressed citizen. The rich who fear not the hour of advertity, may perhaps fourn at the propofal; but the fober thinking man would approve. Suppose an institution was formed for the express purpose of relieving decayed mechants, after the circumstances attending their failure were duly inspected by a committee: I dare say it would meet with encouragement; and a fmall annual contribution too trifling to be regarded by the opulent would do the bufi-ness, and it is too useful a scheme to be disregarded by the humble. Were this proposed by some patriotic gentleman, I dare say it would meet with encouragement : and furely to be the means of depreffing and affronting the villain, and encouraging the honest and virtuous, is an undertaking wor-

If this is thought worth inferting in your

ness and purity, as those who say they be-lieve the tenets unitarians reject.

I do not wish to see a theological contro
Will increase, till the public take the alarm,

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. I glass hives have been constructed in the winews of dwelling houses; by which means ompany in a fitting room may fee into the lass hive, and be amused by the activity and labor of the industrious community every moment of the day, and learn a lesson of employing their own moments to the most useful purposes.

Some bee-hives are so constructed with

glaffes, of different fizes, as to represent a py ramid; which at the fame time are highly productive. This is done by placing over the body of the hive, which is of glass, a flat round board, perforated nearly round the edges, with holes sufficiently large to admit the bees readily to pass and repass; over each hole a small glass, like a cupola, is inverted; and as foon as the body of the hive is filled, the bee continues his labour upwards till every glafs cupola is richly fil-led with wax and honey. Over these another flat board, perforated in the same manner, and furnished with glasses, is placed; and every other strata, lessening in diameter, may be so added as to represent a beautiful and losty pyramid. In this pyramid form of raising the hive, the bees continue to work without swarming or leav-ing the hive, till the glass cupolas are silled with wax and honey; and they may be prolonged by removing the glaffes as foon as filled, and fubflituting empty ones. These glaffes may be made of such fize as to suit a family to breakfast, each of which may be daily introduced to the table fresh from the hive.

A little honey on the bread would fave the use of butter on the occasion, and be more wholesome. It is at the same time a luxury that every family in possession of a garden, may command without expence and certainly with the addition of rationa amusement. To unite this with profit is the intention of these hints, which experi ence will improve upon, and amply reward the proprietor of this most industrious community of laborers, who feek no reward in return but house and shelter from the inclemency of the feafons.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Joseph Maria Pancrazi.

"Wits live obscurely, men know not how; or dobscurely, men know not when" ASCHAM. " Fortune has rarely condescended to be the companion of merit. Even in these en-lightened times men of letters have lived in obscurity, while their reputation was wide-ly spread; and have perished in poverty, while their works were enriching the book-

That generous warmth of foul which encouragement might have culivened into gratitude, or bounty elevated to ambition, has too frequently been extinguished by the tears neglect has caused it to shed. Want and dependence check the flights of genius, obstruct every noble effort of the mind, and " chill the genial current of the foul."

A person endowed with superior mental faculties in diffress, was, by the antients, very aptly shadowed under the emblem of Minerva in a poor habit, having her right hand chained to a huge stone lying on the ground, whilst her left hand, which is furnished with a pair of wings, is held aloft; fignifying the ardor with which Genius afpires to the noblest things, whilst unhappiness of condition restrains its endeavors and prevents the accomplishment of its desires.

A little memorandum by the late Tho-

mas Hollis, Esq. (the munificent benefac-tor of Harvard university) led to these hu-

There was fomething very affecting in the fate of Father Panerazi. The learning and the merit of this excellent and hospitable man were known and admired throughout Italy. Yet these empty applauses, some-times leavened with malignant envy, were the only rewards obtained from his industrious application to literary purfuits, his extensive erudition, and bounteous generosity. Wholly engaged in his studies and his devotions he took no thought for the necessary supplies of life. His resources, every day lessening in acts of charity and hospitality, and in the purchase of rare and valuab books, were at length exhaufted. He be came extremely poor. It was now, however, that he began his much admired work on the Antiquities of Sicily;* this he compofed, as the celebrated Johnson fays he did nis dictionary, " with little affictance from the learned; and without any patronage of the great; amidit inconvenience and diff the great; amidit meonvenience and ditraction, fickness and forrow;" and much of his time was unavoidably spent in making provision for the day, which was passing over him. Many who read his book with admiration knew of his necessities, yet no one relieved them. "In the autumn of 1752, fays Mr. Hollis, † he lodged in a Pheatin convent, the convent of his order, at Naples. There he was attacked by a viplent fever, which impaired and broke his constitution. In that feeble state, however, he applied to his work; and, in order more fpeedily to publish the third volume of it, found means, in the year 1753, to fell a few rare medals which he had collected, to the king, by whom he had the honor to be perfonally known and respected. The superior of the convent fomehow got intelligence of that transaction, claimed the money arising from the sale of the medals for the uses of the convent, and obtained it. When Father Panerazi became apprized of the event, he went diffracted directly; and after languish ing, with intervals, miferably fome years, at

length ended his wretched life."

"While the gold lies ufeless in the mould dy coffers of the Miser, the leaden hand of poverty checks the daring flights of youth, and chills the fire of enterprize."

Antichita Siciliane. Napol. 1751.

+ See a note in his own hand writing, in fituation, cannot impart.

Q. D. C.

A new improved plan of a Bee-Hive.

Where ornar ent and pleasure have been particularly fit died, neat mahogany and throughout Sicily and Malia."

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

Mr. Davis, The following is an extract from a fensible, candid and well written letter, received by last Wednesday's mail, from a native born Virginian of diftinguished character and property, who has been fometime northwardly, and is at prefent in Philadelphia. A CORRESPONDENT. November 14, 1797.

"This place again revives—the public officers are returned, and the fever will be foon forgotten except by those who have to deplore the loss of a valuable friend.

As to Europe there is the most anxious expectation—The fate of humanity at large as well as the interests of America, feems to depend upon the events which now portend. While this dilemma prevails there will be but little enterprize—The capitals have been very much affected, so that what remains must be nursed; nor can I say much on politics, a subject which has necessarily of late impressed itself upon every one. I can however, make a few remarks from my own observations upon all governmental subjects. The Virginians are generally imposed upon and misinformed—I have been myfelf much miftaken in many respects, and I have contributed in some degree to mislead others, and do now most heartily wish that I had the power to undo every error of this kind. If any man will come to this place with a mind perfectly unprejudiced and open to truth, he will foon diffeover that he has not been mafter of the data upon which opinion is founded. He will difcover that prejudice and defign has had, and now holds confiderable empire; and that even they whose duty and fituation should induce them to unmask the impostors, either become inert or parties. I am perfuaded that there are two errors in Virginia which support each other—the first is, the leading public characters think the mass of the people are opposed to government and that they are therefore unfaithful if they do not likewise oppose and abuse all the officers of government, whereas the first is not the truth, and the fecond is a great fault: a very little explanation would regulate this—the people of Virginia would be viewed in their true character, and very different means would be used for popularity. There would not then be found men whose political eal eclat was acquired by epithets of abuse against Washington, Adams, and others, nor would there be found a man who should would there be found a man who should fay that Adams, Pickering, Wolcott, Lee, Sc. Sc. contemplated to perpetuate their own power, at the expense of public liberty and public justice—but they would be known to be plain, upright men—the friends of their country, of good order, and peace and only the enemies of the facand peace, and only the enemies of the factious, intriguing and feditious.

Whenever truth shall prevail, it will be found that the Americans generally, from north to fouth think and mean alike. Attempts have been made to establish an unceasing principle of civil discord, so that by playing off party against party, the leaders in the opposite scale might acquire a false political character and establish an opinion among their followers, that they alone supported the cause of public honor and pub-lic justice—But for this, why are months employed on the floor of Congress to fettle points which men of bufinels could adjust either one way or another in a few days? In a few days after the meeting of Congress found with speeches, and the paper's groan with the publication of them, yet any speaker knows that he will make no converts and all wait like puppets, till the champions are tired. What then does this mean? 'Tis to keep up the spirit of party—to conceal the truth—to induce the people of one region to think that those of another intend to make them bealts of burthen and fo vice verfa .-Let it be supposed that at the ensuing sef-fion all Congress should harmonize—the members should go home and inform their. members should go home and inform their constituents that the people of Massachufetts and the people of Virginia were equally plain, industrious and well meaning, without any designs on the rights or proper ties of their neighbours—what would be the consequence? That in future there would be no suspicion—party spirit and faction would hide their heads and we should not e any more duped by scare-crow tales, hich even the perfons who are the authors of them, are ashamed to repeat until they slatter themselves that such are the fears and fentiments of their constituents.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Tennessee, to his friend in this ci-

ty, dated Oct. 26th, 2797.

"It is with pleafure I inform you, that the hon. judge Claiborne, formerly of your city, is elected the member to represent this ftate in the Congress of the United States. The sheriffs meet to morrow to compare the polls of the different counties.—But certain it is, that judge Claiborne is elected, and we understand will fet out for Richmond on his way to the feat of government on the 1st day of November."

Law Intelligence.

November 12th 1797.

GIBSON 21. FRISTOE and others decided in the Court of appeals during the present term. It was an action of debt brought by the Plaintiff against the defendants, on their bond dated the 11th of October, 1783, for the payment of £149-14-1, on the first of March following, with interest from a preceeding day, the 17th of December, 1787. The plea, which (notwithstanding some informalities) the parties considered, as being at issue, was that of usury; and to the following effect: That on the 17th of December 1789, Fristoe was indebted to the plaintist by his own separate bond, without security, for the sum of £445-11-2 sterling, with interest from January 1. 1786; that on the 17th of December, 1789, it was corruptly agreed between them, that the plaintist should for the and give a further day of payment, till March 1. 1789, and for such forbeatance, and in lieu of his old sterling bond, Firstee was to assert a free first of the control of the cont Mgn certain specified bonds, and to give a fur-