And flew some peculiar favour toker sons.

I All, parent Time! whose womb prolific gives I To all things life, a grave to all that lives. From the graen! doak, that heaven's red bolt derides, To the green vine, that twines its riftles sides; Whatever great, or small, or low, or high, The mole's dark orb, the lyan's quenchles eye; The "slipper'd pantaloon, the "puling child", Hobbling on centch, or with a toy beguil'd; The rein-deer sidet, that skims the printles plain, The couchant soal), that shous his weight in vaia; The ocean's risings and the moon's quick change; The slow worm's hour, the towering eagle's age, My short liv'd verse, and Paliz's* perennial page: Whate'e their varied modes of life may be, Their births, their periods, are prescrib'd by thee; Thee, source of all, of all, the destin'd bourne, From whose dread mound uo errant ghosts return; Who, to our wayward race, are equal still, Though partial reason hood winks human will; Who, while weak man on second causes pores, and owns no agent but what sense explores, With my site deeds obey's th' eternal mind, and bid'st the carthquake burst to bless mankind! Whether thou guide with steady hand the po'e, Or round the earth with varied scasons roll; Or set enthroad upon the golden sun, Or through th'ecliptic with thy planets run; Where'er thou rul'st, oad a set surface of this of time. That first of virues, ever is thy own.

Hail Ni Na TY-Ei Ght! thou youngest child of time

That first of virtues, ever is thy own.

Hail Ninetan-Eight! thou youngest child of time Single on our states, and bless our temp'rate clime; From Aries mild the youthful wardrobe bring, Peace, rosea'e Health, and all the bloom of Spring; Temper the summer sun's oppressive power, Shed on the suffring field the genial shower; When to cold Capricoin thy shorting days Bid thee retire, still let thy parting rays

Single on the suffring field the genial shower; When to cold Capricoin thy string rays

Single on the suffring field the genial shower; When the sun such that streng rays

Single on the suffring supering rays

Single on the suffring supering rays

When the sum of the suffring rays

The grateful mind.

So our great patron, Washington, of late, Pres'd with the hand of time, and cares of state, Whenlife's benignant spring had grac.d his youth With early wreaths, and seeds of manly truth, The ardent toils of war his valour try'd.

And vlenteous peace his ripen'd age supply'd: Lake Sol retiring from his annual toil,

Beams his pure lustre on his nurtur'd soil—

Still shines the patriot sun—thou Guardian Pow'r Prolong his day, illume his setting hour;

When call'd from us he shines in brighter skies,

Grant other suns like Washing ton may rife!

What war of words has mark'd th'expiring year,

What war of words has mark'd th'ex piring year, Whet groans of murder'd periods stunn'd the ear; What jiss of heroes throng'd the paper field, Their wea; on infult—want of sense their shield; How coward Wit from seribbling wights has sled, What streams of ink by sectious pens been shed, Let "Muse the tenth" deciste, ye sacred Nine! A nobler theme--the arts of peace be thine.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic case, Pride of the land and patron of the seas, Thritt Agriculture! lend thy potent aid, Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade; Where savage men purlu'd their savage prey, Let the white flocks in verdant passures play; From the bloom'd orchard and the slow'ry vale, Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale; Reward, with amplest boon, the labouter's hand, and pour thy gladd'oing boutstes o'er our land. Columbia's slows, spurn not the rugged toil; Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil; Rome's Circinnatus, of illustr'ous birth, Increas'd his lurels while he till'd the carth; E'en China's monarch lays his septre down, Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

Be, lib'ral Commerce, thy white fail unfurl'd, Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,

Nor decays the task unworthy of the crown.

Be, lib'ral Commerce, thy white fail unfurl'd,
To join in social bands a jarring world;
Briog home these arts that dignify the mind,
But leave debasing luxury behind.

If some bold vessel cross the western main,
To sell its country's faith for private gainsIn blackell cloud, O sun! involve thy face--Let the fierce storm avenge the black disgrace;
Give to the dating crew a watry grave,
Spare, from an age of death, the life doom'd flave
Shew to the world, by ample vengeance given,
Commerce like this is contraband of heaven!

Commerce like this is contraband of heaven!

Columbia's Genius! guard our native shore;

Let war's harsh clariou grate our ears no more;

While Europe in convulsion shakes the world,

Here let the slag of union be unfurl'd:

With the same zeal be ev'ry breast inspir'd,

Which thy immortal son with andor fir'd;

With manly grief earth's elder realms he saw,

Vice their religion, tyranny their law--
Be a new world, he said, in purer skies,

And lo, Columbia's virgin regions rise,

Bea new world, he faid, in purer fkies, and lo, Columbia's virgin regions rile.

Come, Pualic Spirit, to this fertile land, A nifing nation afks your lib'rai hand;
Unite my lons in one great common caule,
To form from private virtue public laws.
He Ipake; and lo. the genial fpirit flew
From the old world, and gladly fought the new,
Brought in her train Health, Freedom, bold Emprize,
And bade a more than Roman empire rife.
The fage in vision view'd out country's fate,
Saw the fair prospect of each tiling flate.
Blitch labour plies the work with magic band,
New cities rife along the winding flrand;
Belore his touch the stubborn forests bow,
And pay their rightful homage to the plough;
A vengent bost dispense way's sad alarm;
Our veteran heroes crush the tyrant's atmIn peace our glory, and in wer our fineld,
With honors laurel'd reap'd on vict'ry's field,
Columbia's Fratus sheathes his partiot tword,
By heaven applanded, and by man ador'd.
Anon, around the governmental fur,
The ted'ral orbs in system'd union run;
In ev'ry port fair Commerce spreads her fail,
Leads the rich back and woos the inland galesYe treach reus seas, why bear, ye winds why blow,
Our nation's wealth to a more treach one soe?
Now falls our flag, if Europe's pirsres nod—
Shameto our land; here are who kifs the rod !
Exuking Faction states our pe ce at home,
And Catalines prepare to fire a Rome!

* An elegant poet of Boston.

POETRY.

[Our readers are included for the Indiowing exquifite compounded elegance, fablinity, and torthodoxy, to the common fanusation of group, "Rid and learning, The Farsars' We entry Measure From a crist of correct of the Union, against of the far and included on the Correct of the Union, against of the far and included on the Correct of the Union, against of the far and the Area of Provided his country and, and or detector while from his faut to that dung without few, From cares of that his cholen for withdrew:

From his gree'd breathfur at the heartfelt high, And goth'd the tear from his all the devent.

The Guardian Genius law his part at tears, I am a series of the country of the

R ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that agreeable to the wish of Mrs. Grattan's subscribers, on Tuesday next she gives a Ball, with refreshments instead of a concert, at Mr. Richardets. Tickets of admittance to non-subscribers two dollars. to be had at Mrs. Crastan's, No. 192, Market

No non-fubferibers tickets to be given without he recommendation of a fubferiber. Jan. 25.

Marshal's Sales. UNITED STATES, 7

Pennsylvania District. S. J.

By virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to fale at Chesnut Street wharf, on Wednesday the 31st January, at 12.0' clock at 1000, for the benesit of the concerned—

66 Boxes of window glafs
14 do. hollow glafs
294 Straws glafs tumbles
100 Pieces Ruffia fheeting
118 Pieces Ravens Duck
55 Pieces fail cloth

55 Pie es fail cloth

1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails

9 Hhds. of Beef

3 Bbls. Pork

2 Jack ferews

32 Sails, 2 fine flays

1 Hhd. Vinegar

2 Drip flagse

1 Iron lamboon
2 Side boards, one table
29 Coils of cordage
9 Pipes and one shid, of Gin
The fame having been faved from the wreck of the ship John, capt. Folger, and libelled against for

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's Office, 23d January, 1798.

'urluant to the last Will and Testament of Jos. Henszey, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants Coffee House, in Second street, on Wednesday, the 312

poled to public fail: at the Merchants Coffee House, in Second street, on Wednesday, the 312 inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A VALUABLE LOT or piece of ground struated on the west side of Delaware Eighth street, beginning at the corner of Lombard street, and extending northward 82 feet, thence westward 90 feet, and northward 40 feet, to an eight feet wide alley, thence along the faid alley westward 98 feet to a 20 feet wide alley, called Blackberry alley, thence extending by the said alley 122 feet, to Lombard street, and eastward by the said street 188 feet to the place of beginning. The situation of this lot is pleasant and in an improving part of the city (a large three story brick message of 48 feet in front, having been lately sinished immediately apposite) it has sour fronts, and may be conveniently divided into ten building lots, from 20 to 22 feet in front, which will readily yield the purchaser an annual income of 450 dollars or more at the customary price for lots near the same fituation.

Also a two story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Blackberry alley, containing in breadth on the said alley 42 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet. There is a frame sable on the back part of the lot. One yearly rentcharge of forty stillings, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Artillery Lane (in the Northern Liberties) on which is erected a brick messuage.

Also one other yearly rent charge of 51 issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Duke street (commonly called Artillery Lane) on which is erected a frame messuage.

Also, 200 acres of land, situated in the connty of Westmore land, in the state of Pennsylvania, lying in the 6th district of donation lands, numbered 1300, patented in 1786, bounied cast by Lts 119 and 120, south by 1301, west by 1281, north by 1299.

119 and 120, fouth by 1301, west by 1281, north by 1299.

Also, one military land warrant for 100 acrees, Likewise, a very valuable lot or piece of ground with a three story commodious brick house and frame kitchen, stuated on the east side of Second street from Schuylkill, and north side of Race or Sassafras street, containing on Second street 150 feet, and on Sassafras or Race street 247 feet. There are creeded on the premises besidesthe above dwelling, a convenient Barn and Stable sufficiently large to accommodate several cows, also a number of near summer-houses in the garden; a variety of trees, some of which are fruit, there is a pump with excellent water in the yard. This property is not more than two squares from the canal which will be highly advantageous to it, is a few years.

Part of this effate is leafed for 200 dollars per annum, of which two years from the 25th March next, are unexpired.

A Share in the Philadelphia Library will like-wife be fold. Conditions will be made known at the time of

Any person wishing to view the property will please to apply to

JOHN WARNER,

or to EDWARD CUTBUSH,
No. 19, fouth 4th fireet,
WILLIAM SHANNON, Audioneer.

UONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

> Debate en Foreign Intercourfe. [Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr, FINDLEY believed, if the amendment under confideration had been argued only upon its proper ground, its empediency, he should not have troubled the house with any should not have troubled the house with any observations upon it; but this ground had been widely departed from. The arguments of gentlemen who supported it, had not only been misapprehended and mistated, but they themselves had been charged with the worst of intentions. He had sat a whole selicon in Congress, and not heard so many misrepresentations, and so much play upon words, as he had heard in this debate.—
Though he did not possess the elequence and Though he did not possess the eloquence and delivery of other gentlemen, he would, at least, endeavour to set them an example of

It might have been fairly argued whether it was now expedient to narrow the extent of our diplomatic corps. This, of itself would have absorbed a pretty large field of discuffion, and upon this ground, he supposed the questions which came before the house, were determined upon the principle of expediency. That the present question stands on this ground was acknowledged by gentlemen on different sides of the house; for it had been admitted, by those opposed to the amendment, that if the President were to appoint a large number of ministers (an hundred had been mentioned), the house would be justified in refusing an appropria-

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Grifwold) had faid, that the constitution, declared, that the President should have the power of appointing to office—but that the supporters of this amendment declared the contrary. This was mifreprefentation.—
The question was not who should be appointed, but what offices should be retained and he always understood it to be the pro-per business of the legislature to institute offices, and to fix the falaries of the perfons who should fill them, but no farther. The conflitution gave to the President the power of "appointing ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, which shall be established by law." There feemed to be a diffinction between officers appointed by the conftitution and officers appointed by law. Foreign ministers and judges were officers appointed by the constitution—but did the Executive ver appoint a judge before his office and falary were appointed by the legislature? No more than he would pretend to appoint military officers and ambassadors, whose offices were not fixed by law. But it was yester-day said, that Congress had nothing to do with foreign intercourse, and that they had no right to investigate it. He was surprised to hear this. Was not the power of dethis power no way connected with our inter-course with foreign nations? And if the power of declaring war was in Congress, were not those powers also placed there which should enable them to judge upon the propriety of such a measure? They cer-tainly were—fince it was not expected that power should be exercised blindly. power should be exercised blindly.

But the committee was told, if they exwheels of Government—a favorite expression of a favorite author. How was this to be done? If the doctrines of gentlemen opposed to this amendment were to prevail, they would at least flop the wheels of this house. But it was stated to be the intention of those who advocated this amendment, to check and counter-check the goverment, until they stopped it altogether. This was a novel declaration. He believed the doctrine of checksas farashad been flated, had been mported, because he did not believe the Aborigines knew any thing of it; but if the governments of this country were traced to their fource, it would be found to be interwoven in them all. The patronage occasioned by appointments to office, had always been a seriousquestion in forming both late governments and the general governnent. In some states the power was divided between the legislature and the Execu-tive—in other flates, the jealoufy which ex-isted in this respect had placed the power in the legislature. Were it necessary for him to give an opinion on the subject, he should have no hesitation in declaring, that this power was improper to be placed in a legislature: and that by placing it there, in endeavouring to avoid one evil, they laid the

foundation for a greater.

When the constitution of the United States was under confideration, it was well known to those members of the committee who were present at that time (and some he faw), that this was an important question. It was thrown into different shapes, until at last it was adopted as in the constitution.— This regulation was adopted upon principle and was not a mere arbitrary thing. The power of appointing to office was brought down by placing a part of it in the legisla-ture. It was farther restrained, by prohibting any member of the legislature from en-oying during the period for which he was elected, any office which should have been reated, or the emoluments of which should ave been increased, during that time. Thus holding up to view the avenues by which

orruption was most likely to enter. But they had been told the President was check upon the legislature, the fenate upon the President and house of representaive; but that the house of representatives had no check upon the executive. If this was the nature of our government, he must own he was ignorant of it, though it was well known he had been pretty converfant with it fince it had an existence. He believed it was not without reason that the fole power of originating money bills was

placed in the house of representatives, which was an effectual check—He was early led to this opinion. When the confittion was under confideration, this was afferted, by men well acquainted with the subject, as an effectual check; though it was also predicted that the day might arrive, though it was thought to be very far distant, when it might be confidered otherwise. But, he was forry to find, that day wife. But, he was forry to find, that day was now come, fo much fooner than it had I been predicted.

In the year 1796, our diplomatic inter-course was first enlarged. He then voted for it, not because he was convinced it was necessary, but because he had not an opportunity of knowing it was not necessary, and he therefore trusted to executive judgment; not that he confidered himself as a mere machine, and that he was bound to appropriate, because the President had fent an estimate to the house. This doctrine was not then avowed, if it had, it would have startled the house. He voted it as a temporary measure; and he did not think if the appropria ion was now withheld, that the house could be charged with entering into the executive chair, and with doing executive business. In order to keep the subject completely within the power of congress, the law had been passed only for two years; upon the fame principle that the law was passed with respect to a stand-ing army. He therefore submitted it to centlemen to determine which was the new doctrine, that in support of the amend-ment, or that produced against it.

In order to support the necessity of min-isters abroad, gentlemen had stated it to be their business to watch the proceedings of foreign courts. That this might have been the case, he had no doubt, but he believed we had had no proof of this watchfulness of late. He seared they were more frequently employed in forming plots with which they had no bufiness. We had a minister at a certain court, he said, and though an order was iffned which placed our commerce upon a most dangerous footing, yet we never heard of it, until we heard of its execution. Upon the whole, he believed ministers resident were equal to any bufiness we had to do in foreign countries, and a falary of 4,500 dollars, had never been complained of as being too low; as to what gentlemen had faid about other nations fending ministers to this county, and that therefore we ought to return min-

the extensive source of which he did not confider as dangerous, but as necessary to preserve the monarchy. To hear this doctrine on this floor, altonished him, as well as the use made of it. Here, he stated, the pratronge was not dangerous. Why? Because a greater was necessary to the monarch in Great-Britain to preserve his power - and he supposed, as a necessary consequence, therefore, it was necessary here, to promote a monarchy! Gentlemen delighted to dwell on this theme, and to prove that all danger was to be apprehended, from popular governments. It was his opinion hat it was necessary, in order to preserve republican purity in our government, to guard against the extension of executive patronage. He might call to his aid to prove this, the hiftery and experience of all ages and nations, which would shew that republican governments corrupted, were worse than monarchies. He then took a view of the different popular governments which had formerly existed in Europe, and shewed that the spirit of despotism in the executive had wholly destroyed and absorbed the popular branches,

Ungenerous allusions, the tendency of which he did not understand, had been made against persons from foreign countries. It had been the constant policy of this country to admit as citizens, after a certain peind, persons from all countries. Our con-titution and laws admit of no distinction of citizens. Why, then, was it now thought to be dishonourable not to have been born in this country? If this principle had been introduced fooner, he should have been faved fome trouble; for he, though born in a foreign country, had been elected by the citizens of this country to transact their legislative business for many years, and he did not think that they ever conceived their re-presentative would have heard it infinuated n this house, that he ought not, on that account, to be confidered upon the fame ground with other members. Lest this sentiment hould not have had its force, it was repeated, stating, that our danger did not arise from foreign correspondence, but from the importation of foreigners. He did not know what all this meant, except it were to deftroy the harmony existing between the citizens of the union, who were of all countries. But in connection with this, fomething had been faid which feemed to shew the aim of gentlemen. These persons were called enemies of government, and were charged with making attempts to overfet it, and even this amendment was stated as being intended to have this effect. He asked that the exe se law or carring tax, were uncoating intended to have this effect.

passed over.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) had faid fomething about an attempt to overturn the government, by this house, when the British treaty was under consideration. He knew there was an attempt made to give a new fenfe to the constitu an attempt was made to pais a vote in its favor upon principle, instead of expediency, and by doing so, to declare the house had no discretion in appropriating to carry into effect a treaty; if that point had been carried it would have been overfetting a well eftablished conflictional propriate. tablished constitutional principle, but it was not carried.

He acknowledged it were only a few men who made use of this violent kind of language, and he knew their characters. They were chiefly men who had been accustomed to make harrangues in county courts, where fuch liberties were usually taken.

Mr. Isaac Parker apologized for rifing in folate a stage of the debate, especially as he did not know that he should offer any thing which was new upon the subject before them; but he thought it necessary to state his opinion upon some things which fell from the gentleman from Virginia.

He confered this amendment merely as a text thrown out for political discussion—the ground of which had been considerably changed. Indeed it was no uncomment thing when gentlemen found their measures meet with greater opposition than they expected, to endeavour to give them a different aspect. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) yesterday, confined the object of the motion to a narrower ground, and exhibited it in a less for midable shape than that in which it had before appeared. The mover of the amendment let out with declaring it to be his intention to bring back our diplomatic merceurie to what it was in the year 1795; but there was no principle in that law similar to this amendment. There was nothing there hut an appropriation of money, without any reference to the grade of ministers to be employed. But the gentleman wished to limit the patronage of the executive, without bringing any proof that this power had been abused; but having no ground of this kindtog oupon, thegent eman had invented a number of theories of his own, unfanctioned by experience. He stated that the form of a government was of little consequence. For his part, he thought the people of this country

nations fending minifers to this county, and that therefore we ought to return minifers of the fame grade to them, this could not be a government principle with this country. We had to confider our own advantage, and let foreign nations attend to theirs.

But it was observed, that no branch of government was to be supposed capable of abusing its powers. This was contradicted by the constitution, for it had guarded a gainft this abuse in the executive. Gentlemen spoke of this amendment as calculated to injure the President; he did not fee how that could be. Refusing to appropriate money for any object which he were of opinion ought to be effected, could be doing the summer sellion, as congress had declined to act upon several fabjects which he had recommended to them.

The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) in speaking of the inconsiderable nature of the patronage of our executive, to she where was no danger to be apprehended from an extension of it, compared it to the patronage of the crown of England, the extensive source of which he did not consider as dangerous, but as necessary to a limited monarchy, had been occasioned by the people. So soon as representaabsolute, to a limited monarchy, had been occafioned by the people. So foon as representa-tives of the people were admitted into the go-vernment, the reform began, and continued un-til it became much more beneficial to the people, than it had before been.

ple, than it had before been.

He wished to examine into the fast whether the republican governments were not preferable to any other. He believed that this country was indebted for its independence to the republican governments of the individual states. If it had not been for them, he believed these states would still have been a colony under Great-Britain. But by the people having the privilege of electing enlightened citizens into their legislatures, who were aware of the disadvantages under which the country laboured from being subtures, who were aware of the disadyantages under which the country laboured from being subject to a foreign power, this disadvantage was shewn to the people, and it produced a foirt favourable to independence. He had therefore adopted a different opinion from that avowed by the gentleman from Virginia; he believed a republican government, the best possible gogovernment for securing the liberties of a country. He believed there might be abuses in respublican governments, as well as others; but no fact had been adduced to shew that abuse existed in our government; nay the gentleman existed in our government; nay the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) acknowledged - and he was glad to hear the acknowledgement—that our government was as yet tolera-bly pure. Why, then, go into measures to pre-vent mischiefs, which are unlikely to take place? But it was said these mischiefs were to arife from the power of the president to appoint to office. It was true, the president had this power, but it was also true that the senate parpower, but it was also true that the lenate par-ticipated with him in that power; so that if a-ny patronage attended it, it was divided between the two departments, and it could not be sup-posed that the senate, composed of gentlemen of the first talents from the different parts of the Union, would be likely to misule this power.— They were a check upon the president, and there They were a check upon the prefident, and there was no need of any other.

But danger was appreheased from the prefident's appointing to office, only men of opinions consonant to his own. He thought the arguments of gentlemen had been somewhat milifiated on this ground. He had heard no gentlemen contend, that if there should be a vacancy in an office, and a person of ability and integrity presented himself for it, though he might entertain some opinions different from those of the executive, or might think some of the measures of the administration had been wrong, that, on that ground merely, he should be rehat, on that ground merely, he should be re-ected. If they did, he should not join them. its opinion was, however, that if there were a fet of gentlemen averse to every measure of ge-vernment, to whom it was sufficient to know but a huline's was recommended by the executive, for them to condemn it—that these gentlemen ought not to be appointed to office; as it might be supposed that such persons would rather retard, than assist in the execution of the measures of government. For instance, suppose there were some citizens in the country (and he had heard there were) who declared that the are subway or say who declared