

Select Balls.
MR. FRANCIS, at the particular request of the subscribers, intends to have four more subscription balls.
TERMS.
Each Subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a gentleman's ticket, and cards of admission for two ladies at each ball.
The first ball to be on Tuesday, the 20th of February, and to be continued every Tuesday till the end of the subscription, at the end of which Mr. Francis proposes giving an extra ball to the subscribers.
Mr. Francis respectfully informs those gentlemen who have not already subscribed, that the plan of the subscription is to be seen at Mr. F.'s house, No. 70 North Eighth Street.
Mr. F. likewise informs his Scholars, and the public in general, that his fifth practicing Ball, will be on Thursday the 22d inst.
Feb. 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, and DAILY ADVERTISER, respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that the publication which was promised this day, is unavoidably postponed until Monday next.
BERNARD SCHEFFLER and Co.

PROPOSALS
For publishing a Daily Newspaper in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, to be entitled, the NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Northern Liberty Star, and Daily Advertiser, shall be printed on a good paper of a demy size, with a handsome type, every evening, and delivered to subscribers in the Northern Liberties, City, and German-town, between the hours of four and six o'clock.
2d. The price to subscribers, will be SIX DOLLARS per annum, one dollar and a half to be paid at the time of subscribing or at the end of every three months.
3d. The Star shall contain the Arrivals, Clearances, Prices Current, Stocks, and all other Public Bills, which may render it useful to the subscribers.
4th. Advertisements will be received every day until two o'clock, and inserted the same evening, in a neat and conspicuous manner, on the most moderate terms.
Subscriptions, articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received until Monday next, at the Printing-Office, corner of St. John and St. Tammany Streets, between Second and Third Streets, for the day's publication.
5th. The Editors of the United States, who may wish to exchange papers, are respectfully requested to send on their papers as soon as possible.
February 14. 41

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following ESTATES.

- No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story frame Building, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.
 - No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north corner of Chestnut Street, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chestnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.
 - No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This office is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.
 - No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plum-street, between Second and Third Streets, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.
 - No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.
- The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.
Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1818. 3aw
On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,
50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
40 half chests Whiting
7500 bushels good House Coals
ALSO—JUST LANDED,
470 barrels prime Beef
50 barrels Pork
750 hds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths
Blankets } assorted in packages
Hard Ware }
Rovers Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of a gross each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogheads
FOR SALE BY
Thos. & John Kettland.
February 15. 511x

For Bremen,
The Danish Brigantine
JOHANNNA,
John Andrew Thiesen, Master.
EXPECTED to sail on the 18th inst. For Malaga. Passage only, apply to the captain on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, South Front-street.
Who requests all those having accounts against said vessel, to exhibit the same for payment, previous to the 18th inst. as no demands will be paid after departure from hence.
He has still on hand, of the Cargo of said vessel, from Malaga,
80 kegs fresh Raisins
116 jars } fine bloom ditto
106 boxes }
90 boxes Malaga ditto
10 kegs Figs
8 pipes } superior Catalonia Wine
21 hds. }
Malaga and Mountain Wine in hds. gr. casks
And a few gr. casks fine old Coleman Wine.
February 13. 511

FOR SALE,
A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to
ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front Street.
Feb. 15. 42w

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17.
For the Gazette of the United States.

THE DIGNITY OF GOVERNMENT—No. II.

It is not universally acknowledged, that the abuse of public characters, has tarnished the American name, and that all parties regret this abuse when it lights on their own favorite. Why then do not all unite in cordedly an error which all at some time disapprove? There never can exist any circumstances that may justify abuse. Truth, and candour, are the best shields of defense in a good cause, and the best weapons to beat down error and falsehood. These enliven and captivate the human mind; and the perverse spirits which are not influenced by them are lost forever. Who that knows the illustrious men who were the great instruments in the hand of Providence to accomplish the revolution, but has felt an indefinable twinge of heart and repulsive indignation at seeing abuse flow from the tongues and pens of falsehood against the fathers of our country? It has been the fate of all countries to produce such demons of discord, and they are the ready instruments of tyranny, as ready to flatter bad men, as to abuse good men; having no moral principle to regulate actions they go to all extremes and are bought and sold with money or smiles or love or hatred, by any passion or any interest. Happy would it be for America if its air would no nourish such Beings; but our newspapers too often prove their excellence here.

Liberty has more to fear from the poison of these pretended friends, and the diffusion of their views, than from all the weapons European despots can form against her. "Honour thyself" is an ancient maxim, and Americans should write it upon their hearts; we ought to feel an honest pride in our name, and glory in our country. The merits of a Washington, and a long list of other retired patriots, with the illustrious names now in the first seats in government, feed the just ardour for our country's fame in every bosom. The moment men cease to love their country's friends, their patriotism expires. Nor ought our criticism ever to be so severe as to lose sight of prevailing virtues, if some errors were unhappily mingled. Shall the inadvantages of a day or an hour becloud the steady sun and general tenor of life? But a distinction as wide as heaven and earth, should forever be preserved between good and bad men, that virtue and her friends may receive their reward, and the world be accelerated in its progress to brighter eras. A good man is a blessing in every circle, in government he is estimable; and every heart ought to be a barrier to his. In proportion to the distinctions of moral characters, in the general estimation, will every community rise or sink. This, revelation assures us, and reason confirms it; it is a law in the intelligent universe, which no beings can invert; and by the observance of it individuals and nations ascend the scale of dignity and happiness. Should not therefore this principle penetrate the bosom and be planted deep in the heart of rulers—and the people inspire it as the vital spring of free excellence, and fix the idea in the budding mind of their infant offspring?

A PURE CHARACTER in government, is the durable cement of the social union; it is an inexhaustible source; it commands all the wealth and strength of the whole nation to guard its rights, and to accelerate every measure for public happiness; it is the animating soul of a nation. The ancient republics perished for want of it. It now remains to be ascertained by experience, whether our republic will occupy the yet vacant seat in this most sublime temple of fame. He is unworthy to rule the free, who does not aim at it—and he is a blot to creation who gives a vote for a man whose soul is not elevated towards it.

Let not rulers or people be lulled in their slumbers to profound sleep, by the commonplace talk "that it is in vain to expect that our people and government should be more wise or virtuous than those of other countries." Such remarks are often repeated with an air of grave sagacity; but they tend to extinguish that hope which is the spring of action, and to fulfil the prophecy, therefore they should be repelled.—The contemplation of great and good objects, says a sublime writer, "stimulates the mind and makes it great."

This is the nature of man; the individual, or the nation, that would ascend to glory, must have elevated views above the walk of common minds; and unbounded by what others have achieved.

If Americans wish to be the great, the just, the glorious nation which their extensive regions and the bounties of nature seem to have designed, and the dispensations of Providence point to, they ought to fear more than death the least departure from the strict line of honour.—An inadvertent step in government must never be defended, but instantly reformed.—The only enquiry be, "for the path of wisdom"; and put from us precedents that will not accord with its dictates. So may we attain the summit of human wishes, and reach the glowing point where good men bound their terrestrial views.

MR. FENNO,
I have read the statements in the papers printed last evening and this morning of the discipline administered by Mr. Griswold to the Knight of the Wooden Sword, that infamous Spitter Lyon; and I have been mortified to perceive, from the general representation, nothing which truly exhibits the fact.—The truth is, Mr. Griswold advanced towards Lyon with the calm and unflinching dignity, for which he is as much distinguished as any man in America. He was seen by Lyon, whom he addressed before the first blow, which was aimed at and received by his shoulders—blows were repeated—no resistance made, but instead of it, the wretch fled until he seized a pair of tongs—thus armed he turned on Mr. Griswold and it became necessary to throw him on the floor. About this time the house was called to order, and Mr. Griswold with a noble self-command left his prey and as untroubled as usual took his seat. What happened without the bar, was a blow given by Lyon to Mr. Griswold; which though aimed from behind and undefended, was too feeble to do an injury.

A few words, Mr. Printer, explanatory of the conduct of Mr. Griswold—Lyon was the first aggressor, none of his party have had the audacity to deny it. The nature of this aggression—it was introduced relative to a subject before the house. The intention, to influence the votes of the members of Connecticut. The means employed, intimidation, accompanied with direct charg-

es of corruption, servility, and falsehood. Outrageous and gross as was this conduct, it would better have become the dignity of Mr. Griswold's character, feeling as he must, for the author, ineffable scorn, to have treated him with silent neglect. But in allusion to his threat of controuling the public opinion of the enlightened State of Connecticut by his own personal character and influence, it surely was not unnatural to hint, at that part of his history, which would render him as contemptible in Connecticut as he ought to be in Vermont. The abominable act which followed, which is without example, and the turpitude of which no words can describe, Mr. Griswold, from respect to the house, did not instantly revenge. This amiable command of temper, this respectful attention to the time and place which should have secured a just punishment to the *naughty beast*, was, in whispers, represented as an evidence of cowardice. Tho' Lyon stood before the house convicted of crimes which would have expelled from the society of any other association in the United States, whether legal, convivial or even jacobinic, yet a faction retained him there because, forsooth, the house was not in order, and because the rights of the people of Vermont might be injured by depriving them of their representative—yes, Lyon, the pure Mr. Lyon, is retained in his seat for the honor and interest of his constituents. Thus circumstanced what could Mr. Griswold do but what he has done, revenge the injury in the place where it was inflicted, and before those who were witnesses of it? And shew to those who have the lesson yet to learn, that to prevent private revenge, gross injuries must be redressed by authority. Painful as must have been the necessity which imposed this duty, it has been nobly performed.
February 15. A. Z.

From the (N. Y.) DIARY.

THE WOODEN SWORD.
This harmless weapon has cost the United States many thousand dollars, and may possibly cost many more before the question is settled. Query—Would not the public funds be as judiciously appropriated if applied towards the equipment of our naval force? Is not respectability wanted in more places than one? The man and his wooden sword are too contemptible to occupy the public attention one hour, much less the public funds.

From the Massachusetts Mercury.

THE ECONOMIST.
In Europe, where bankrupt laws are commonly provided, all but the merchants are excluded from the benefit of them. This is done on an idea that no one, excepting those who are engaged in commerce, ought to be under circumstances to need such a remedy.

Every one whose expectations are not connected with the hazard incidental to commerce, ought to order his affairs in such a manner, as that he can see his creditors with confidence, and justice. We have more instances perhaps, in New-England, of the insolvency of Farmers and Tradesmen, than there are in any of the European countries. The reason is, that too many of the people of these classes engage themselves in concerns to which their abilities are incompetent, and calculate upon prospects which have no solid foundation. Their expenses exceed their income before they are aware of it, and having once found themselves in arrear, they become discouraged, and although they then reason accurately enough to see their error when it is too late, yet they find no means of relief. There are instances, where tradesmen and farmers enter upon commerce, and make distinguished and reputable figures in the business; but it is always seen, that they introduce themselves by cautious steps, examine well every inch of their progress, and never risk any thing, until they have acquired a capital, or obtained to a situation, which is commonly called *before-hand*; and then, never adventure more than they can bear the loss of. These men have nothing to do with hazard, and are habitually Economists.

The Farmer, who attends to that kind of business, as the only hope for the advancement of his interest, and the support of his family, is an habitual economist. He calculates annually, how many bushels of corn, and how many tons of hay a certain number of acres will produce. He measures the needed quantity, by the known expenditures of his family, and extends his plan of agriculture to the payment of taxes; the expenses of clothing, and of foreign luxuries. A small sum of money loaned on interest, raises a shelter against an accidental storm, and affords courage to meet the decline of life, and the infirmities of advanced age.

The Tradesmen who depends altogether upon his vocation, are at all times determined with a great degree of certainty, what the expenses of the ensuing year will be; and on an easy calculation of his expected earnings, can keep his expenditures within the ensuing year will be; and on an easy calculation of his expected earnings, can keep his expenditures within the limits of them. So the Clergymen, and others, who depend upon fixed salaries, do very well with a small income. This is, because their situation make them habitual economists, and they are ready habitually, when they see an article they wish for, to compare the price of it with their ability to purchase it. This they do with a mechanical readiness, as others play on music, or count in numbers. But whenever people determine to possess what they see, because it would be convenient to have it, or because others have the same, or because they would proudly lead in the fashion, then there is an end of all economy.

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 200 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as now.
Enquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 16.

Immediately upon the Journal's having been read,

Mr. Davis (Kent.) rose and proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the house:
"Resolved, that Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of this house, for violent and disorderly behaviour committed in the house, be expelled therefrom."

Mr. Nicholas hoped the resolution would be permitted to lie on the table.
Mr. Davis saw no reason for delaying a decision upon this resolution. He thought the conduct of these gentlemen had been so grossly violent, and so notorious to most of the members of the house, that there need be no hesitation in deciding upon it. If gentlemen wished, however to take the same course which had been adopted on a former occasion, he should not object to it, though he thought it unnecessary. It was needless, now to say any thing as to the necessity of preserving the dignity and honour of that house; enough had already been said, and he thought pertinently said, on a former occasion on this subject. And as he believed neither the dignity, the honour, or peace of that house could be preserved whilst these members remained in it, he hoped the house would be unanimous in voting their expulsion.

Mr. Thatcher did not see why the innocent should be punished with the guilty. The gentleman who brought forward this proposition, he supposed, did not wish this. From what he saw of this affair, he did not think Mr. Lyon deserved to be punished for the part he acted. He certainly received a severe beating, but he appeared to be passive from the beginning to the end; and he did not think Mr. Lyon ought to be expelled because he was beaten. As to any investigation of what happened yesterday, he did not think it necessary as most of the members of that house were eye witnesses to the fact. But the gentleman said there would be no peace until these members were expelled. He did not know from what he drew his conclusions. What was done yesterday, was done before the house was in session; and it had been already determined that acts of violence committed without the bar, during a session of the house, are not causes of expulsion. He did not know, therefore, how gentlemen would support the doctrine that a member ought to be expelled for an act of violence done before the house was in session. It might be necessary, however to investigate other facts connected with these.

Mr. J. Parker seconded the motion for the expulsion of these members, because he believed there would be no peace in the house until they were expelled. He was sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts should have said he saw nothing but what was passive on the part of Mr. Lyon. He himself saw more, and that the gentleman must have seen it, if he had his eyes about him. He said, that after the offending members had been separated, Mr. Lyon met Mr. Griswold without the bar of the house and began to belabour him with his cane, when they were again separated. The attack of yesterday, Mr. P. said, at the time when the house ought to have been in session though it had not come to order, would fix an indelible stain upon it; and if these members were not expelled no member could consider himself as safe in his seat. Such a transaction would certainly lower that house in the estimation of their constituents. He had even heard this morning, as he came to the hall, persons in the street call out, "There is nothing to do in Congress to-day—there's no fighting going on!" In order to get rid of these reproaches, he hoped all parties would unite in expelling these members. If their constituents chose to fend them back, he hoped no member would associate with, or take notice of them. And if a vote of expulsion should be agreed upon, he would afterwards move to expunge from the Journals, all the entries relative to these disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. Nicholas wished the motion to lie upon the table for the present, because he was not himself prepared to decide upon the subject; he wished also, that whenever the motion was taken up, gentlemen might come with their minds determined upon it, so that a long debate might not be necessary. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of this resolution on Monday.

Mr. Gordon wished to know what part of the resolution the gentleman from Virginia was not ready to act upon?
Mr. Nicholas did not understand the drift of the gentleman's question. If he meant to ask whether he (Mr. N.) disapproved of the vote he had already given, he would answer him, he did not.

Mr. J. Williams said he should approve of the motion for postponement, if it were made for to-morrow, instead of Monday; and he hoped the business would not only be taken up to-morrow, but be concluded before they rose. He had sat with great patience during the late debate; but he should be opposed to going into any further lengthy proceedings on so disagreeable a subject, which would prevent them from doing the business of the nation, for which they were sent.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to make the question the order for to-morrow, if the house met.
Mr. Thatcher observed, that he had before said that he had seen nothing on the part of Mr. Lyon in the affray of yesterday which ought to subject him to expulsion; but the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Parker) said, that if he (Mr. T.) had had his eyes about him he might have seen something for which he ought to be expelled. If, indeed, he had eyes behind he might have seen what he alluded to, but this not being

the case, he did not see it. As far as the business respects Mr. Lyon, some enquiry might be necessary; as all that law he was, that Mr. Lyon suffered much, without any offence on his part. He thought, therefore, the business should be gone into, as on a former occasion, and that they ought to examine the subject with candour, and then they should doubtless decide upon it with propriety.

Mr. Sitgreaves was against the postponement, in order that a different course might be taken. He knew nothing in this case which distinguished it from a late case, and therefore, could not see why the same course ought not to be pursued as was then pursued. He should, therefore, vote against a postponement, in order that the resolution might be referred to the committee of privileges.

Mr. Harper enquired whether such a motion would not supersede a motion for postponement.

The Speaker said it would.
Mr. Harper then made the motion.

Mr. Gallatin asked whether he understood the Speaker rightly, that a motion for a reference to a committee superseded a motion for postponement?

The Speaker said, he did.
Mr. Nicholas asked whether it would not then be in order, to postpone the consideration of the subject?

The Speaker answered, it would.
Mr. Nicholas renewed the motion for a postponement till to-morrow.

Mr. Harper believing that it would be proper to refer this resolution to a committee, as before, especially as some of the facts did not pass within the view of the house, he should not vote against the postponement. Not because he wished to avoid a vote on the question; for if it should be the opinion of the house that it ought not to go to a committee, he was perfectly ready to give a vote upon the question; but he thought it better that the business should have this course. With respect to any discussion being necessary upon this subject, he perhaps might think it necessary to make some observations upon it, when the question came before the house for decision; for though some gentleman might be entitled with the happy faculty of doing every thing in an instant, he could not boast of possessing that faculty. But even if he were not desirous of discussion for his own information, he wished it for the information of the public; and notwithstanding all that the house had heard about a waste of public money and public time, he believed they should best serve the public by suffering the business to take the usual course.

The motion for a postponement was put and negatived.

Mr. Sitgreaves then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the house.

Mr. Thatcher thought, as it was probable a number of members might be wanted to give evidence, the house had better adjourn, as on a former occasion, as it would not be proper to go on with business when so many members were absent.

Mr. T. Claiborne hoped leave would not be granted for the committee to sit immediately. He wished them coolly to deliberate upon the business, which they could scarcely be expected to do, while their passions were so strongly affected as they must be at present.

The question for leave to sit during the session was put and carried 45 to 36.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee be instructed to report to the house the evidence, in writing, upon which they shall find their report.

Mr. Kittera thought the facts were so notorious that there was no necessity for this instruction.

Mr. Harper said, if his friend from Pennsylvania could say that every body would be satisfied with the report of the committee, without the evidence, he would not insist upon his motion. But if the evidence was not reported, how could he say that all the witnesses might not again be called before the house? It was his wish to prevent this.

Mr. J. Williams said, there was a considerable difference betwixt this transaction and the one lately under consideration. He thought in this case, it would probably save much trouble to report the evidence.

Mr. Brooks said it must be recollected that the gentleman from Virginia was not satisfied with the former report. He wished to hear the witnesses themselves; and if the evidence was to be reported, he did not suppose it would be satisfactory.

Mr. Nicholas seconded the motion, because it would be likely to shorten the business; but if, when the testimony came to be reported, there was any obscurity in it, he should feel it necessary to ask the witnesses questions by way of elucidation; as every man who was called upon as a judge, should be in full possession of every fact relative to the subject.

Mr. Brooks said the gentleman just sat down, would have no difficulty in pointing out some obscurity, in order to furnish an apology for a re-hearing of the witnesses.

Mr. Kittera. If to report the evidence would prevent the necessity of hearing the witnesses in the house, he should not object to it; but he believed this would not be the case.
Mr. Venable was before of opinion, that it would have been best for witnesses to have delivered their evidence in writing; he hoped that course would now be taken, and then there would be no difficulty in reporting it to the house; and if it should be found necessary, in order to elucidate any part of it, to put any questions to the witnesses in the house, the business would be greatly facilitated and shortened by the evidence being reported.
The question was put and carried.
[To be Continued.]