

CHARACTER OF A TRUE POET.

The fivefold Bard, Who nobly conscious of his full reward, With loftier soul and undecaying might, Paints what he feels in characters of light. He turns: and instantaneous all around Cliffs white, waters murmur, voices found, Potentous forms in heav'n's ærial hall Appear, as at some great funeral call. Thence oft in thought his steps ideal (x) haste To rocks and groves, the wilderness or waste; To plains, where Tadmor's (y) regal ruins lie In desolation's fullen majesty; Or where Carthuban (z) tower's the pilgrim draw, And bow the soul with unrefined awe, Whence Bruno, from the mountain's pined-clad brow, Survey'd the world's inglorious soil below; Then, as down ragged cliffs the torrent roar'd, Prostrate great Nature's present God ador'd, And bade, in solitude's extremest bourn, Religion hallow the severe sojourn. To stir the Painter gives his pencil's might; No gloom too dreadful and no blaze too bright, What time to mortal ken he dares unveil The inexpressive form (a) in semblance frail, To the strain'd view presents the yawning tomb, Substantial horrors, and eternal doom. To HIM the Pow'rs of harmony (b) resort, And as the Bard, with high commanding port, Scans all th' ethereal wilderness around, Pour on his ear the thrilling stream of sound; Strains, from that full-tring chord at distance swell, Notes, breathing soft from music's inmost cell, While to their numerous pause, or accent deep, His choral passions dread accordance keep. Thence musing, lo he bends his weary eyes On life and all its sad realities; Marks how the prospect darkens in the rear, Shade blends with shade, and fear succeeds to fear, Mid forms that rise, and flutter through the gloom, 'Till Death unbar the cold sepulchral tomb. Such is the Poet: bold, without confine, Imagination's "charter'd libertine" (c) He scorns, in apathy, to float or dream On lifeless Satisfaction's torpid stream, But dares ALONE in vent'rous bark to ride Down turbulent Delight's tempestuous tide; While thoughts encountering thoughts in conflict fierce, Tumultuous rush, and labour into verse, Then, as the swelling numbers round him roll, Stamps on th' immortal page the visions of the soul.

(x) I speak of the effect of local situation on the mind of the poet. But if any man of genius, fancy, and learning, in the vigor and noon-day of his life and faculties, should, from some circumstance for ever to be regretted, be unfortunately deprived of the power of visiting these great and awful scenes of nature, and the monuments of ancient art; an imagination bold and fervid may, in some degree, supply that want by recouring to the most finished representations of them by the more sublime painters and artists. Stuart, Wood, and Piranesi may raise ideas worthy of the Poet, and pour upon his fancy all the ancient dignity of Athens, of Palmyra, and of Rome. Alas! these scenes are closed for ever. Non Ego sum vates, sed præficus confusus ævii!—I cannot but present my reader with the form of an Ode on such a subject, from the last classical Poet under the expiring monarchy of France, the famous Delille. I am as ready on this subject, as himself, to swear at the high altar of the Muses: "Hélas! ja n'ai point vu ce séjour enchanté, Ces beaux lieux où Virgile a tant de fois chanté; Mais j'en jure et Virgile et les escadrons sublimes, J'irai: de l'Apennin ja franchirai les cimes, J'irai, plein de son nom, plein de ses vers sacrés, Les lire aux mêmes lieux qui les ont inspirés. Les Jardins L. 1.

(y) He built Tadmor in the Wilderness." Chron. B. 2. ch. 8. v. 4. It is remarkable that Mr. Wood observes, that the natives, at this car, called Palmyra by the original appellation of Tadmor.

(z) The famous monastery, called "The Grande Chartreuse." The retirement of Saint Bruno.

(a) The Pictures of the Supreme Being by Raphael and Michael Angelo. There is one picture of THE SUPREME BEING separating the light from the darkness, in the Vault of the Capella Sefina in Rome, by Michael Angelo which, I believe, has never been engraved. Mr. Fugate, I think, said so when I enquired about it. I allude also to the Picture of the Last Judgment, by the same Master.

(b) The powers of Music on the mind of the Poet.

(c) "The air, a charter'd libertine, is fill." Shakspere. H. V.

ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 4th mo. 4, 1799.

The Contributors to this institution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hospital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the second day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers. SAMUEL COATES, Sec'y, codr 6m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 22d instant, the appeals in the Direct Tax of the United States, for the first and second Districts, in the State of Pennsylvania, (containing the City of Philadelphia) will commence in the East Chamber of the Old City Court House, from 10 o'clock in the morning until two o'clock, P. M. Attendance will be given for 15 days. CALER NORTH, Principal Assessor for District No. 1. ISAAC JONES, Principal Assessor for District No. 2. Philadelphia, April 19, 1799.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

ANTHONY PASQUIN.

Continued.

On the 10th of August, the following Answer appeared, addressed to the Editor.

MR. CONDUCTOR, Having promised to give the public an account of the affair, which some weeks ago happened between myself and a person assuming the name of Anthony Pasquin (a circumstance which I cannot but lament as unfortunate, it having been the means of bringing my name into competition with one to contemptible) this and another consideration, weighs with me to trouble you once more about this business, which has already taken up too much of your time.

Having purchased the lease of Richmond Theatre, on the 18th of June it was opened under my direction, and was honored by the performance of several Gentlemen amateurs of the Drama. In the course of the evening, the person calling himself Anthony Pasquin, in company with Mr. Swan, came behind the scenes, when they entertained themselves as long as they liked, and were then passed by Mr. Williams into the boxes; on their return to the stage door, the servant refused them admittance, mistaking them for some other persons. In a short time I received from the Talbot Inn, two notes, each supercribed "TO CAPTAIN WATHEN."

One of them from Mr. Swan, complained of the circumstance before-mentioned, but in very gentlemanly terms spoke of it as an offence. The contents of the other were conveyed in the following laconic terms:

"Sir, "You are an impertinent puppy. (Signed) ANTHONY PASQUIN."

Being concerned in the performance, I had not time to send a written answer, but sent Mr. Lawrence, a person confidentially employed by me, to apologize to Mr. Swan, for the supposed offence, which was entirely unintentionally on my part; but he was directed, if he were asked for an answer to the other note, to say, that I did not know such a person as Anthony Pasquin. Mr. Swan was well satisfied, as he afterwards assured me; but from the other I received, by Lawrence, another note, couched in the following words:

"You are a Scoundrel and a Coward." (Signed) "ANTHONY PASQUIN."

As soon as the entertainment which I acted, was over, I sent Capt. Davies, and Mr. Williams, to the Talbot, while I waited at the Coffee House, being determined to bring the matter to an immediate issue. When they returned, they told me, to my great astonishment, that the person was gone an hour before; the matter was of course, obliged to rest there for a time. The next day I went to London, accompanied by Mr. Williams, in search of him; I could not find him—but with some difficulty I did at his lodgings—for he did not live at the place which his card of address expressed.

I left a note for him, saying, that though I seldom attended to what came from an anonymous scoundrel, yet I would certainly care him for his insolence, in the first place I met him; this did not happen till two or three days after, which was in the Haymarket Theatre, when I was in company with Mr. Barrymore, whom I sent him to, to say, that I insisted on his making me a written apology, or the consequence would be what I threatened in my note. He refused the alternative, and refused also to come to me. I waited till the play was over, when he came into the lobby: I there spoke to him, and desired him to bring a friend, for I was determined to settle the business that night. It was with much reluctance that he came, and at last brought Mr. Young, Mr. H. Angelo joined us by accident. I proposed to go to the Spring Garden Coffee-House, which he refused, but at last he fixed on the Shakespeare Coffee-House in Bow-street; where Mr. Barrymore, as my friend, and Mr. Young as his, with ourselves, retired to a private room, Mr. Angelo remaining in the Coffee-room below stairs. After an hour and half spent in endeavoring to persuade him to apologize to me for the very gross offence he had given me, in which time he had frequently been alone with Mr. Young and Mr. Barrymore—in one of these intervals, though he had a stick in his hand, he drew a knife, and on being asked by Mr. Barrymore, why he did so? He replied, "to pair his nails"—It now became absolutely necessary for me, in defence of my own character, to do something that should put a marked indignity on him: he was going out of the room, when I stepped between him and the door, and prevented it; he then a second time drew his knife, swearing he would use it for other purposes than pairing his nails—when Mr. Barrymore took it out of his hands, saying, "that if it must come to blows, we were equally armed, each having a stick." He then, with Mr. Young, retired to a corner of the room, leaving us to ourselves. I then hit the man (whom I am mortified in the extreme to call my adversary) a slight stroke on the hat, which knocked it off his head, meaning to do no more if he had not: he returned me the blow with his stick on the left cheek, and closed with me. I then, with the end of my cane, hit him in the side, in order to disentangle myself, which when I had effected, I struck him a blow with my cane on the head, which staggered him. I then repeated the stroke, which came in contact with his teeth, and took two of them out; on which he immediately fell on his knees, and literally roared for mercy, begging my pardon in the most abject and humiliating terms—which, when Mr. Barrymore perceiving, and deeming, as I had been greatly provoked, that I might have been irritat-

ed to a repetition of the blow; advanced and wrested my stick from my hand, observing, that I had beat him enough. At this time I heard voices on the outside of the room, which seemed to apprise of my conduct. I opened the door, desiring the gentlemen who were there, and who had been at supper in another room, and had been bro't there by the noisy to walk in. For, as my provocation had been great, I was resolved to have as many witnesses as possible of his humiliation. While they were entering, he had risen from his knees, which I perceiving, I insisted on his going down on them once more, which he did with some reluctance, for not having my stick, I was obliged to kick him on the thins till he did, when he again begged my pardon. He was then permitted to retire, amidst the scorn, contempt, hisses and groans of the following gentlemen: Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Scott, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Davis, Mr. Davies, Mr. Angelo, and captain Gregory of the Guards. I have received no other damage than the blow first mentioned, and a severe laceration of the little finger of my left hand, which was done by a violent bite when he closed with me.

AFFIDAVIT.

Thomas Young, of Brightelmstone, gentleman, and William Barrymore, of Richmond, gentleman, severally make oath and say, that the contents of the above stated narrative, (as far as they are stated to be within their knowledge) are precisely the truth; and that the behaviour and conduct of Capt. Wathen was, through the whole of the business, as far as they saw it, that of a man of honor, spirit and humanity: And Thomas Young, for himself, saith, that Mr. Barrymore never did, at any time kick or strike the person called Anthony Pasquin, or even touch him, save only the time when he took the knife from him; and furthermore this deponent saith, that so far from the said Anthony having received from Mr. Barrymore any injury, that when they retired to the lodgings of the said Anthony, about half an hour after the affair, he, the said Anthony, in presence of Mr. Davis and this deponent, expressed his approbation of Mr. Barrymore's conduct, and refused even to open the door to Davis, till he was informed that Barrymore was at the door with him, when, the said Anthony said, "I'll let Barrymore in, and nobody else;" and this deponent further saith, that said Pasquin did accept of little services and attentions from Mr. Barrymore, immediately after the affair, which cannot but do away any odium that said Pasquin has thrown upon said Barrymore relative to said Barrymore's kicking, and other ways ill-using him.

THOMAS YOUNG, WILLIAM BARRYMORE.

Mr. William Barrymore, and Mr. Thomas Young, Sworn before me this eighth day of August, 1792, to the above contents.

FRANCIS SERGISON, Cuckfield-Place, in the county of Sussex.

After having stated thus much, I hold it a most egregious waste of time to comment on the needless rhapsody he has indulged on the public. I did, indeed, intend to say a few words relative to Mr. Barrymore, whose profusion renders him so liable to the assasin like stabs of this miscreant; but the affidavit of Mr. Young so fully and fairly does away the intended mischief to his character, that I shall forbear—and now forever I have done with John Williams, alias Anthony Pasquin. I might as amply refute the other falsehoods he has with bold and unblushing impudence asserted, but I hold them in as much contempt as I do their author. In vain may he flatter himself that he shall ever again be honored by the slightest notice from me—in vain may he hope so far to provoke me as to gain a repetition of what he has so justly received at my hands—in vain may he expect, that, after having so justly obtained the contempt and abhorrence, he shall ever by my means be entitled to the pity of mankind. G. WATHEN. Richmond, August 9.

[So much for Anthony Pasquin, Esquire! Such, when not more infamous, has been the tenor of a life, which, we are given to understand, is in future to be devoted to our illumination! The room occupied for this development, cannot be judged to be ill appropriated, when the reader is apprized, that Anthony Pasquin has recently commenced to publish a newspaper at New-York. This person wears his feigned name with the alias of John M. Williams attached to it, whereas in Europe, that of John Williams was the appendage to the fictitious signature: this, with the report of Federalists having extended their auspices to this Anthony, authorizes a doubt whether he be the same person or not.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 15, 1799. ALL Officers within the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, belonging to the first, second, third and fourth regiments of Infantry, and the first and second regiments of Artillery, now upon furlough, or absent from their commands will, without delay, report themselves to Major-General Hamilton, and obey his orders. JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War. 6t

China Goods.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Ship DELAWARE, from Canton, Imperial Hyson Skin and Young Hyson } TEAS. A very handsomely assorted Small invoice of SILKS; Also, China Ware, assorted. For Sale, by WILLIAM SANSON. 6t april 16

For Linton, N.C.

LARK, No. 75, Market-street, GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street.

For Sale, The Ship NEPTUNE, now laying at Walnut street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their Permits as soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning. april 12. dtf

NOTICE.

\* \* The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. GEORGE, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend their Anniversary Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEO. DAVIS, Sec'y. A punctual attendance, at the above hour, is desired, as several new members will be ballotted for. Dinner to be on the table at 4 o'clock precisely. April 16, 1799. dtz

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public Sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798. Wm. MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland. april 19. dtz

A VALUABLE ESTATE

IN BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP. On the west side of the river Schuylkill, about one and a half miles from the Middle Ferry, and one fourth of a mile from the Turnpike.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, At the Merchants Coffee-House, in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Said property has been lately surveyed, and divided into four parts, with a view to accommodate purchasers.

No. I. CONTAINS 53 acres and 12 perches on which is a brick dwelling house (built in the year 1794) 57 feet front by 35 feet deep, with a piazza on one side and a portico on the other; two stories of 12 feet high each, four rooms on a floor with fire-places in each, and four convenient chambers in the garret, three of which have likewise fire-places. A hall 10 feet wide; a remarkably dry and commodious cellar, divided into sundry apartments, including a pantry, store-rooms, &c. The kitchen is 20 feet square, containing bake-ovens and other conveniences; a pump of excellent water at the door. A stone barn with good stabling; a carriage house and granary, and a large farm-house built for hay, &c.

A stone frame house, and wash house, with a brick milk house over a never failing spring of good water. Two large gardens in high order, and richly sowed with a great variety of the best fruit; strawberry, and asparagus beds; shrubs, flowers, &c. An apple orchard in its prime, containing 600 trees. The situation is high, pleasant and healthy; a great number of handsome fruit and other trees in the courtyard, round the house, &c. The soil is good and produces remarkably well, and there is now a considerable quantity under clover. About 100 acres of meadow, adjoining a stream called Mill-creek, which runs through the premises, and on which there is a good site for water works. About 12 acres of very thriving young timber.

No. II. Contains 46 acres and 39 perches of good farming land as any in the township, divided into five fields; with about 3 acres of excellent timber. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises, adjacent to which, and near the West Chester road, is a fine situation for building; and within a short distance of two springs. One of the fields is under clover and timothy.

No. III. Contains 10 acres and 139 perches, about 7 acres of which is good farming land, with a small piece of meadow ground; and the remainder covered with good timber. Two never failing streams of water runs through the premises, and near to which and the West Chester road, is a handsome situation for building.

No. IV. Contains 5 acres and 16 perches, is a rich soil, chiefly under clover, and mostly orchard; in which there are upwards of 100 good bearing apple trees. There is a small stream of water runs through the east end, near to which, and the Haverford road, is a beautiful situation for buildings, garden, &c. having an agreeable prospect.

The West Chester road bounds part of No. I. to the southward, and divides Nos. II. and III. And the Haverford road bounds Nos. I. and II, and IV, to the northward.

There are on each division very convenient situations for erecting either breweries, distilleries, or tan yards; besides the mill seat on No. I, before-mentioned.

A draught of the whole may be seen at this Coffee house—and at the office of Thomas M'Evon & Co. No. 73, Chestnut street, where the terms of sale and any further information that may be required, will be made known. april 18. dtz

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz. Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement; 25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea; An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 2 and 900 dolls. in Canton. HIGBEE & MILNOR. march 21.

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Articles

Via New-York.

LONDON, January 4.

We understand that ministers have received information that the rabble of Naples, as soon as they saw their majesties embark on board the Vanguard, rose into insurrection, and committed the most diabolical excesses both of murder and pillage. Numbers of the nobility were massacred, and even one of the king's children, it is said, was trampled to death by the mob at the place of embarkation. Many of the principal palaces and hotels of the nobility were plundered, and the city continued in the utmost disorder.

The Vanguard, with the Royal Family on board, after suffering a severe storm, had arrived in the Bay of Palermo, Feb. 4.

The Paris papers to the 27th of January inclusive, did not come to hand on Saturday morning till after our paper was at press;—but we hope that our readers will be sufficiently indemnified by the accuracy of the account which we this day give of their contents.

The most authentic article is the letter of general Championnet to the directory, dated at head quarters, Capua, January the 4th, which informs us of the exact position of the different armies at that period.

The left wing of the republicans had not advanced beyond Pescara, upon the Adriatic Gulph; the right was at Gaeta, upon the Mediterranean; and the centre before Capua.

It seems wonderful, that the two former places should not have held out longer against the enemy, both being well fortified, provided with a numerous garrison, and amply supplied with ammunition and provisions;—more especially as the rigours of the season might have prolonged the difficulties of the siege. General Mack having failed in his attempt to procure an armistice, and having refused, upon the summons of the French, to deliver up Capua, was moving dispositions to hazard a general engagement, upon the issue of which would certainly depend the fate of the kingdom of Naples.

Capua, situated upon the left bank of the Volturno, at the defence of the Apennines, and tolerably fortified, having a strong castle, and is considered as the key of the kingdom. General Mack, by supporting his left wing near this city, and his right upon Ancient Capua, whose vast amphitheatre, and many other buildings, afford extensive means of defence, may be able for a time to keep the enemy at bay—the more so, because situated, he cannot be turned.

It appears by letters from Florence, of the 9th ult. that on the 7th the two armies were still in fight of each other, and remained in the same position. Some journalists, however, pretend, that that our government is in possession of dispatches of a more recent date, which state that Naples is in the power of the French. We neither know the source of this intelligence, nor the degree of credit which it deserves.

The king of Naples, after having experienced some impediment to his embarkation, occasioned by the Lazzaroni, and after having been expelled to a dreadful tempest, had arrived at Palermo, on the 25th of Dec. on board the Vanguard, commanded by admiral Nelson. He had left behind him at Naples, the prince Pignatelli, to govern in the capacity of viceroy.

From some private intelligence we are led to fear, that the insurrection of the Lazzaroni has occasioned, in that capital, some very sanguinary scenes.

It was upon the 4th of January, that the Neapolitans evacuated Tuscany, and that our squadron raised the blockade of Leghorn in order to preferre that country from the terrors of the French, who had already entered it under the orders of general Serrurier.

But if we give credit to private reports, the Grand Duke, to preserve his neutrality, has been obliged to deliver up to them the important posts of Sault de la Biche, and they have made the republic of Luca a defray the expenses of their expedition, by means of a contribution of two millions of livres.

While the French thus march with rapid strides to the compleat conquest of Italy, they strive to lay asleep the powers of Germany by delays and evasions. Their plenipotentiaries at Rastadt continue to transmit to the directory the notes of the deputation of the empire with regard to the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and the contributions on the right bank of the Rhine.

The two Austrian ministers, in the mean time, continue to play the game of negotiation. The count de Metternich votes for peace; the count de Lehrbach for war. Meanwhile the different plenipotentiaries beguile the tedium of their situation by feasts and assemblies. Nothing can exceed their gaiety, although upon the brink of that precipice into which is about gradually to fall the whole social system of the European governments.

The diet at Ratisbon, passed and entered by the topor of the great powers, are also anxious to gain time. It has given for answer to the note concerning the march of the Russians, that no requisition had been made on their part for their passage through the territories of the empire.

It is rumored, that a kind of dissolution of the Germanic body is projected; that the king of Prussia has pretensions upon different parts of Westphalia; and that he is now making great preparations to assert them.

On the part of the emperor, great movements are taking place, among the Austrian and Bavarian troops in Bavaria, which may perhaps conceal some great mystery, which time will at length develop.

The orders and counter orders to the Austrian generals rapidly succeed each other. The emperor has reviewed the Russians at Brunn, on the 28th and 29th of December; but accounts are contradictory with regard to the subsequent march.