

Extract from a sermon, on the Death of General Washington, preached at Burlington, N. J. By the Rev. Dr. Wharton.

1. Machabees, c. IX. v. 18, 20, 21, 22. Judas also was killed. And all Israel made great lamentation for him, and mourned many days, saying, How is the valiant man fallen that delivered Israel. As for the other things concerning Judas and his wars, and the noble acts which he did, and his greatness, they are not written, for they were very many.

WITH how much propriety these words refer to the illustrious Man, whose loss we now deplore, you, my hearers, must feel more powerfully than I can express. The achievements of the Jewish hero bear a strong resemblance to those of our late glorious fellow-citizen; and they, who read the books of the Machabees, will readily perceive that Judas Machabees was the Washington of his day. His exploits, indeed, and his virtues were too numerous to be written, as the labour of recording, in those days, was attended with many difficulties, which the art of printing has happily done away; whereas the transcendent accomplishments and unparalleled transactions of our great deliverer, stand recorded upon the pages of multiplied history, and are become even already the objects of admiration and applause among all civilized nations. Well, therefore, may I be excused from entering on a detail so familiar to every son and daughter of America; so familiar to the universe; well may I be excused from attempting to throw any additional lustre upon the brilliancy of that character, which for so many years has swelled the sweetest notes of the trumpet of fame, and borne upon the wings of unadulterated glory, has exhibited to mankind the first great spectacle of the most exalted heroism accompanied with dove-like modesty; of the most indefatigable patriotism untinged with selfishness; of the soft irradiations of genuine magnanimity and greatness eclipsing the obtrusive glare of pride, and effectually suppressing the swell of arrogance and presumption. At the grand and soothing idea, that this greatest instance of human perfectibility, this conspicuous phenomenon of human elevation and grandeur, should have been permitted to rise first on the horizon of America, every citizen of these states must feel his bosom beat with rapturous and honest pride, tempered with reverential gratitude to the great author and source of all perfection. He will be penetrated with astonishment, and kindled into thanksgiving, when he reflects that our globe had existed 6000 years before a Washington appeared on the theatre of the world, and that he was then destined to appear in America—the to be the ornament, the deliverer, the protector, the delight!!!—But alas! he is now no longer among us: He is gone, gone, to his death-bed, included in the silent tomb; and all that is now left us, is—like all Israel to make great lamentation for him, and to mourn many days, saying, how is the valiant man fallen that delivered Israel. My brethren, had the character of Washington rested solely on the basis of military achievements, and political sagacity; had the vast fabric of his immortal reputation been supported merely by the hollow columns of universal applause, and perfumed with no other sweets, than the incense of adulation proffered by the wayward multitude to merit, often as false as it is glaring; had the virtues of the man been stained with the vices of the hero, or the Christian disappeared amidst the pretensions of the philosopher, with whatever delight you might have listened to his panegyrics in other places, you would have heard no tribute paid to his memory in this. The temple of God is not designed to display the importance and fascination of human glory and pre-eminence, but rather to exhibit the transient glory and emptiness of both. And yet, O holy and divine religion! who preside within these walls, I trust it will be deemed no violation of thy sanctuary to have just hinted at the genuine glory and unparalleled pre-eminence of character which adorned the great deliverer and beloved father of our country. His respect for thee was uninterrupted and sincere. In private and in public, his conduct and conversation were marked with an awful reverence for thy truths and ordinances; nothing profane ever dropped from his lips; nothing irreligious ever appeared in his behaviour; to Providence he ascribed all his success and his glory; he deposited all his laurels at the foot of the altar, and the affectionate addresses of his fellow-citizens, joined with the applauses of distant nations, instead of swelling his great soul with the fumes of vain glory, seemed only to depress every sense of self-sufficiency, and rivet more firmly his confidence in the Almighty. In his last pathetic address to his country, he bears open and ample testimony to the functions of Revelation, and assures us all, that without religion neither the wisdom of laws, nor the precepts of morality will be able to preserve a state from destruction.—Let this sentiment, my hearers, rest permanently upon our minds. It is the important legacy of our beloved Washington, calculated to promote our worldly and eternal happiness; and I trust that he now enjoys the blessed effects of its adoption.—And now let us, from the death of this good and wonderful man endeavour to learn wisdom.

A view of his life must fill every citizen with astonishment, veneration and love—while his death conveys the most affecting lessons to a Christian. Let us presume to follow his disembodied soul into the depths of eternity. There he now is alone with his God. What a sudden revolution takes place in all his sentiments and ideas! What avails him now, that he lived a solitary example of uninterrupted admiration and worldly prosperity; that he reigned in the affections of every virtuous heart; that his memory is honoured by the tears of his own

and distant nations; that the painter, the sculptor, the historian and the poet, shall vie with each other in conveying to future ages the benign traits of his countenance, the majestic symmetry of his person, the fair features of his expanded mind, and the fame of his achievements; what avails him now, that the most enlightened strangers from the European world, crossed the vast Atlantic, to behold the Joshua and the Solomon of America; that mighty vessels, and towns, and cities and provinces, bear his name! a name that seems to combine whatever is good and great and amiable among men! Alas! neither this mighty name, nor all the events that now agitate the earth, are any thing to him. The vast extent of eternity now displayed before his eyes; his everlasting destiny in a new state of existence; the realities of the eternal world opened upon his view, fix all the attention and absorb all the faculties of his immortal spirit—thrice happy, I truly, to have learned from the blessed religion, which he professed and respected, that all the successes and disgraces of this transitory state, when not referred to God, are little else than empty dreams; that there is no real happiness or misery but in eternity.—These are lessons which our divine religion had delivered to the venerable and beloved father of our country: It was his happiness to believe them: The veil is now rent asunder; and I doubt not but this great benefactor of mankind, is actually perceiving and feeling and approving them in the bosom of the eternal. And we, my hearers, shall very soon perceive these truths and approve them also. A few days perhaps, but certainly a few years, will put a period to our mortal existence. But were our lives to be protracted even through a series of ages, yet still the longest life would be only a moment; when measured upon the scale of eternity, the duration of the loftiest cedar upon Libanus, is not less contracted and precarious, than that of the humblest shrub that grows in its shade. The whole of man seems to be “to be born and to die.” The space that intervenes between these terms of his mortality is so very short, that it appears to be just nothing. Genius, opulence, fame, authority and reputation; all the gifts and treasures of nature and of fortune, are evidently contained in a small vessel of clay; which no sooner falls, than it is broken in pieces, and its scattered fragments lie useless on the ground. My hearers, let us accustom ourselves to think, as we shall think in eternity, to judge as we shall then judge. Happy, thrice happy, the venerable sage and patriot, whose death we now lament, that in life he regarded God as the sovereign master; religion as the sovereign law; the happiness of eternity as the supreme object that should interest his affections. To us, O Lord, it belongs not to penetrate into the depths of thy judgments; and well we know, that human virtues, the most resplendent and sublime, can entitle no man to the benefit of salvation. From thy pure mercy only can this grace be derived. This we trust has been extended to our beloved Father and Protector. Though a conquering warrior, he delighted in peace; and therefore we consider he is now called a child of God: With justice and humanity he judged his Israel; and therefore we humbly hope that he also has been judged according to the abundance of thy mercy. And if any remains of human frailty were still hanging about him, when ushered into thy presence, O! may the cleansing blood of the Lamb have washed every stain; may the gates of Zion have opened to receive him, and introduce this defender and benefactor of nations, into the everlasting repose of the elect of God.—Amen.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7. James Sheafe, Esq. from New Hamp. appeared this day, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Hon. James M'Henry, Secretary of war, inclosing sundry statements relative to the National Army, which was read and ordered to be printed. The bill intitled “An act for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes,” was read the third time and passed. Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of Claims, to whom were referred the petition of Sarah Houton, reported that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted; and the report being read a second time, was on motion, concurred in by the house. The bill for the relief of John Vaughan, having been taken up in committee of the whole house, Mr. Morris in the Chair, was read and agreed to without amendment and ordered to receive its third reading to-morrow. Mr. Nicholas called up for consideration, the resolution which he laid on the table on the 1st inst.—when the same was again read, in the words following, to wit: Resolved, That so much of the act passed the 16th July, 1798, entitled “An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes,” as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of Infantry, and six troops of Light Dragoons, and to appoint two Major Generals, an Inspector General, three Brigadier Generals, and an Adjutant General; and so much of the act passed the 3d March, 1799, entitled “An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes,” as authorizes the appointment of a Commander of the Army, and a Quarter Master General—ought to be repealed. Mr. N. then said, it was his intention to treat this subject in a manner that he hoped, would not excite the warmth common on

similar occasion—and proceed to give his reasons in a speech of considerable length, why he conceived the resolution ought to be adopted. He was followed by Mr. Marshall, who spoke near two hours against it; to which Mr. Nicholas replied—when the question being called for. Mr. Jones said, although he had listened with the greatest attention to the eloquent observations of the gentleman who had advocated and opposed the resolution, he was not yet fully decided in which way he should give his vote—he wished further time to consider a subject of such great importance, and therefore moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of being postponed till Monday next. Messrs. S. Smith, Harper, Hartley, Magoon, Gallatin, H. Lee, J. Brown, Claiborne, Jones and Randolph, spoke in favor of the committee; and Messrs. Otis, Bayard, Rutledge and Dana, against it, when the question for commitment was put and carried, yeas 50, noes 40. To-day to-morrow, Thursday and Monday were mentioned as the day for which it should be the order. The question on Monday was put and carried, yeas 41, noes 55. The question on Thursday was also put and carried, yeas 42, noes 54. The question on to-morrow was then put and carried; 74 members rising in favor of it. In the course of the debate on committing the resolution Mr. Dana, in reply to some observations which fell from Mr. Jones, was called to order by Mr. Christie, when the speaker declared him to be in order, Mr. Randolph appealed to the house; upon a division, there were in favor of the decision of the speaker, yeas 84, noes 2.—Adjourned.

A PROCLAMATION By the President of the United States of America. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day resolved, “That it be recommended to the People of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers;” and, “That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.” NOW THEREFORE, I John Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly. GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-fourth. JOHN ADAMS, By the President, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

NEW THEATRE. This Evening, January 8, Will be presented, (for the third time in America) a celebrated new Comedy, in five acts, CALLED THE SECRET; Or, Partnership dissolved. Written by Edward Morris, Esq. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with unbounded applause. To which will be added, a favorite Comic Opera, in two acts, called ROZINA. On Friday, (by desire) “THE STRANGER,” and the Grand Dramatic Romance of “BLUE BEARD.” SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, Price 62½ cents. An Entire New Work—intituled “THE NEW TRADE DIRECTORY” FOR PHILADELPHIA, Anno 1800: OR, A Complete List of all the occupations and trades (PARALLEL and alphabetically arranged) practised in the City and Liberties with the names and residences of those who follow each of them respectively, also in alphabetical order: to which is added an alphabetical List of all the Streets, Lanes and Alleys in the city and liberties. IF A MERCHANT or SHIP OWNER wishes for any reason to be acquainted with all the Tobaccoists, Grocers, Inspectors, Quagers, Messurers, Shipwrights, Ship carpenters, Ship Joiners, Mast makers, Boat builders, Black makers, Sail-makers, Riggers, Caulkers, Stevedores, Mariners or any Tradesmen, he needs only look to the Index for the TRADES, and he will be referred to the pages which contain all the names and residences of those who follow it. IF A HOUSE-KEEPER wishes quickly to find a Barber, a Cook Baker, Seamstress, White Washer, Washer, China Mender, Sewel-maker or Milliner, Glasser, Paper Hanger, Painter, Cedar Cooper, Locksmith, Black Smith, B. inklayer, Plasterer or Joiner. He can also turn to the Index and be referred to the TRADE in question. In like manner can the LADIES find out the residences and names of all the Mantua makers, Bonnet makers, Stay makers, Dyers and Nurses, &c. or of a STRANGER the most convenient Boarding House, Hair Dresser, Hatter, Taylor, Trunk maker, &c.—Nor is the utility of the work confined to these alone; for any Tradesman may trace at once the names and residences of the Masters and Journeymen in his own line. In short it is more or less useful to almost every Class of Citizens.—And the Editor trusts that such an Expensive and laborious Undertaking will meet with suitable Encouragement. Jan. 8.

Law of the United States. By Authority. Sixth Congress of the United States At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

AN ACT For the relief of persons imprisoned for debt. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That persons imprisoned on process issuing from any Court of the United States, as well as the fit of the United States as at the suit of any person or persons in civil actions, shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of their respective goals, as persons confined in like cases, on process from the Courts of the respective States, are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person imprisoned on process of execution issuing from any Court of the United States in civil actions, except at the suit of the United States, may have the oath or affirmation hereinafter expressed, administered to him by the Judge of the District Court of the United States, within whose jurisdiction the debtor may be confined; and in case there shall be no District Judge residing within twenty miles of the goal wherein such debtor may be confined, such oath or affirmation may be administered by any two persons who may be commissioned for that purpose by the District Judge. The creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the District in which the judgment was rendered, having had at least thirty days previous notice by a citation served on him, issued by the District Judge, to appear at the time and place therein mentioned, if he see fit, to show cause, why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered: at which time and place, if no sufficient cause, in the opinion of the Judge, (or the commissioners appointed as aforesaid) be shown, or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he or they may at the request of the debtor proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be, viz. “You solemnly (swear or affirm) that you have no estate, real or personal in possession, reversion or remainder, to the amount or value of thirty dollars, other than necessary wearing apparel, and that you have not directly or indirectly given, sold, leased or otherwise conveyed to or intrusted any person or persons, with all or any part of the estate, real or personal, whereof you have been the lawful owner or possessor, with any intent to secure the same or to receive or expect any profit or advantage therefrom or to defraud your creditors, or have caused or suffered to be done, any thing else whatsoever, whereby any of your creditors may be defrauded.” Which oath or affirmation being administered, the Judge or Commissioners shall certify the same under his or their hands to the prison-keeper, and the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment on such judgment, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt, but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor. And the Judge or Commissioners, in addition to the certificate by them made and delivered to the prison-keeper, shall make return of their doings to the District Court, with the Commission in cases where a commission hath been issued, to be kept upon the files and record of the same court. And the said Judge or Commissioners may send for books and papers, and have the same authority as a Court of record, to compel the appearance of witnesses and administer to them as well as to the debtors, the oaths or affirmations necessary for the enquiry into, and discovery of the true state of the debtor's property, transactions and affairs.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when the examination and proceedings aforesaid, in the opinion of the said Judge or Commissioners, cannot be had with safety or convenience in the prison wherein the debtor is confined, it shall be lawful for him or them by warrant, under his or their hand and seals, to order the Marshal or prison-keeper, to remove the debtor to such other place convenient and near to the prison as he or they may see fit; and to remand the debtor to the same prison, if upon examination or cause shown by the creditor, it shall appear that the debtor ought not to be admitted to take the above recited oath or affirmation, or that he is hidden for any other cause.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely take any oath or affirmation, authorized by this act, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided. And in case any false oath or affirmation be taken by the debtor, the Court upon the motion of the Creditor, shall recommit the debtor to the prison from whence he was liberated, there to be detained for the said debt, in the same manner as if such oath or affirmation had not been taken.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved January 6, 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED, By Wm. YOUNG, No. 23 Second Street, corner of Chestnut Street, THE HISTORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HELVETIC UNION AND LIBERTY. By J. MALLET DU PAN. THAT the people of the United States may profit by the errors and calamities of Switzerland, is the object of the present undertaking. Here, the same means are employed, the same engines set at work, which, in their destructive progress, annihilated the Helvetic Union and Liberty. Those who have a Union and a Liberty to preserve, will do well to attend to the pages of Mallet du Pan, and from his interesting details, wise maxims and sagacious instructions, learn the salutary lessons drawn from the downfall of his own country.

The ROMANS in GREECE. An Ancient Tale, descriptive of Modern Events. Extracts from the Preface. The historical facts, as well as the parables which may be called the production of the imagination, only want the names of persons, of places and of nations changed, to be the faithful record of the present times. That the United States have hitherto escaped the evils which have defolated and enslaved so many countries, is owing to the sagacious, firm and patriotic administration of their government; rather than to the uniform correctness of public opinion. Let not the feelings of Americans be hurt by this observation, but let it rather now be a subject of grateful thanksgiving, that the mistaken opinions of the moment, though supported by the most powerful passions which could actuate the human heart, have been made to give way to the deliberate conviction of the sages of the land. Europe continues convulsed—the regenerated republics will probably soon be compelled to receive again their former systems of government, or to accept such new ones, as may be imposed upon them by the victorious arms of Britain, of Russia and of Germany.

WILBERFORCE REFUTED. Letters to William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. On the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity. By a LAYMAN. The favorite tenet of Mr. Wilberforce, viz. Hereditary Depravity, so derogating to human nature, and discouraging to every virtuous exertion, has at length found a powerful and satisfactory refutation. It might have been expected, in the present day, that the general prevalence of good sense, and more accurate ideas of the nature of justice in general, and of the divine benignity in particular, would have committed such a doctrine as that of hereditary guilt to the oblivion it deserves. But as it has met with an eloquent defender in Mr. Wilberforce, the error may acquire new strength to the injury of genuine christianity. That gentleman is zealous in support of the tenet, because he considers it as the foundation of all religion, and peculiarly of the christian dispensation; his opponent is equally zealous to confute it, from a conviction that true christianity cannot prevail, until this, so great a stumbling block, among others, shall be removed. The arguments on both sides are now before the public, and it is for them to decide, concerning the preponderancy of evidence. January 7. 37awem

United States, Pennsylvania District. BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 17th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards; on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows. Mordecai Roberts, John Till, Stoppel Medera, George Warton, Zachariah Ferris, Benjamin Hancock, George Till, Edward Welsted, Thomas Wiggins, James Thompson, George Marton, Joseph Whitehead, George Streeton, Patrick Connolly, Friend Streeton, Thomas Griffis, John Olyphant, William Halbert.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased. JOHN HALL, Marshal. N. B. A reasonable credit will be given. Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 4. 1801. For Sale or to Let, A large convenient Stone House, WITH a large Entry and four Rooms on a floor, about half an acre of Land adjoining, situate in Bustleton on the new road to New York, about eleven miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bustleton. THOMAS PAUL. N. B. Who offers for sale, several Building Lots, pleasantly situated in the village of Bustleton. December 21. 3awjw