

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

An edition of that invaluable work, the Pursuits of Literature, after having been protracted too long, is at length undertaken by two persons, worthy to print a classical poem. Messrs. Dickens and Maxwell have commenced the publication, and it will shortly appear from their beautiful press. It will actually be printed on better paper, and with fairer types than those employed by Becket in his English edition. Of seven editions it will contain all the progressive additions and improvements, together with the author's translation of the numerous classical quotations, &c. and will be sold for two dollars, the sterling price in the City of London for the original. As this is a work, little known in America, and from its high cast, exuberance of learning, and profundity of remark, restrained to the studies of the few, it may not be amiss to state, briefly, some particulars, respecting the Author, and the scope of this poem. The Poet, who has in this work, re-founded with "hallowed voice" the praise of ancient literature, and OLD FASHIONED PURSUITS, has affected the shyness of Janius, and driven hard to remain, not inglorious, but safe, behind the shield of secrecy. This care, it appears, has been frustrated; and it is now well known that the author is Mr. MATTHIAS, a clerk in the Queen's Treasury. He seems, to have been from infancy an indefatigable reader of all kinds of good books;—to be equally familiar with the honourable Iliad and the malicious Marston; to have accustomed his ear to the solemn dignity of the Spanish, and the gay vivacity of the French tongue, and to have read with equal diligence the epics of Spain and Italy, the Cantos of Ariosto, and the Sonnets of Petrarch. Nor is his extensive range through all the departments of useful and brilliant literature his highest praise. He appears, every where to be a good man, as well as a fine writer. He is an implacable foe to French principles, whose revolutionary establishments, he exhorts to "whatsoever things are pure, he has no resemblance to Condorcet or Brissot. He "holds no fellowship with the deeds of darkness." He does not labor, like the vain and vaporing Sciolists of France and America, to degrade Greek and Roman literature from their proud elevation. Conscious of the manifold service, which the classics render to sentiment and to style, to the heart and the head, he applauds the ancients, in lines which the ancients themselves would not disown. Of the necessary, immutable and useful distinction of ranks in society he is a zealous adherent. He does not dream that a king is nothing more than Louis Capet, and that a Queen is an ordinary Elizabeth or Mary. To the aristocracy of wealth, talents and virtue he does not "bow popularly low," but respectfully courteous, and cheerfully pays his tribute unto Cæsar.

The principles of the university of Oxford, the decency and dignity of the English church, the high toned doctrines of Bishop Horsley, "the state, the laws, the altar and the throne" are in the front of his theme. Hence, to "the rabble rout" of philosophers, atheists, clippers of constitutions, and coiners of treason, to dissenting hawkers of illumination, to Kotz bee with his Enslaved scenes, to Helicort with his traitorous novels, to Thelwall with his Poissarde voice, to Wakefield with his lying libels and to Priefley with his Birmingham ware, braffy, brittle and base, he is a gallant and persevering enemy. Such an union of vigorous verse and pure principles, such a mass of learning, most laudably exerted, such moral doctrine, and such caustic wit should ensure to the author the most lively applause. His objects are of the highest kind. He is no ordinary scribbler, servile to balenels and vulgarity. In the words of Sir Thomas Smyth, "he bears the part, charge and countenance of a gentleman," and might be deservedly classed by a Horace Walpole in the catalogue of noble authors. He writes from the liberal views of an English gentleman, and his Poem, as he informs us in the threshold of his undertaking "was written upon no private motive whatsoever, but simply and solely as the conduct of the persons mentioned or alluded to, or the manner of their compositions, or the principles of their writings tend to influence and affect the LEARNING, the GOVERNMENT, the RELIGION, the PUBLIC MORALITY, the PUBLIC HAPPINESS, and the PUBLIC SECURITY OF THE NATION." He is bold, and well principled writer. He speaks harshly, but he speaks truth. In his own words "He swells no vernal voice In the full freedom of a Briton's choice Censure or praise let others seek or fear: Look at my verse, the supercription there, 'I have cause that I defend; 'tis yours, 'tis mine, The flateman's and the peasant's. In my line All find in me a patron and a friend. Unseen, unknown, unshaken to the end. Yes, from the depths of Pindus shall my rymes Through this misorder'd world, these lawless times Be heard in Albion and her Inmost fate;— All that the good revere and bad men hate In spirit and in substance, as of old. The Muse in her Asbestos shall enfold. O Gaius, yes, it is, it shall be mine, With praise appropriate fill to grace my line, To mark where GENIUS FOSS, beyond control With Maotian judgment and the Theban soul. Correct, majestic, copious, full and strong, In arts, in arms, in eloquence, or song, Still proud to vindicate unseen, unknown The state, the laws, the altar and the throne."

In conformity to his professions, he is a strenuous defender of government, and a humble worshipper at the shrine of Christianity. His lines on the union of poetry and piety evince the sterling goodness of the author. "How sweet the charm that sense to virtue binds. THE SOCIAL SYMPATHY OF LEARNED MINDS, The common interest, universal cause, And all that Piety to Genius draws. How sweet to hear on the Parnassian mount, Mild waters welling from the sacred fount;

Oh, never may Castalia's streams divide From Siloa's brook, and Jordan's hallow'd tide."

It is a curious circumstance in the history of Mr. Matthias that from the duties of the desk, and the dry rolls of diplomacy he could turn with such versatility to innumerable pages of ancient lore, and miscellaneous writing; that he is both a useful and favored officer, and an ingenious and learned writer. The example is salutary to liberal and aspiring youth. They may learn that if they forsake "the primrose path of dalliance" and to genius add industry, and to industry, perseverance, and to perseverance, lively hope, and to lively hope, alacrity; they may conjoin the useful and the brilliant, and find time to discharge various and engaging duties. From the history of this man's life and writings it will likewise be discerned that true literary glory, and a still higher renown, the praise of high duties well discharged result from a reverence for classical learning, an ardent attachment to letters in general, a close study of long approved models, respect for government and laws and hatred of all those projects of innovation, which Milton expressly calls "new fangled foolery." For all this Mr. Matthias appears eminent; and grounded in such principles, and taking a large and liberal view of literature and of life, he has produced a work, which will live, perhaps as long as those ancients, with whose spirit he appears to be thoroughly imbued. We exhort the liberal students and gentlemen of our country to read and remember this Poem. It will not reach them the arts of pedlars; nor suggest schemes to overreach the Bermudians. It will not inspire hatred of England and love of France, but will teach them to fear above avarice, to cherish learning, to support government, et spernere vulgus.

Mr. James Humphreys, to whose good judgment the public are indebted lately for the republication of two valuable religious tracts from the pens of the pious Edward King, and of the virtuous champion, the Bishop of Rochester, has in the press an edition of Park's travels into the interior of Africa. This is a good book, and the "Travel's history," which it contains, was the fruit of the intrepidity, scientific curiosity, courage, and address of an amiable Scotch surgeon, whose character and talents, the inquisitive may find very favorably described in the first vol. of the European magazine for 1799, a well conducted miscellany. The ingenuity and perseverance of the North Briton are well known, and the liberality of the South Briton is no less conspicuous. In the case of Mr. Park, the talents and exertions of the one were encouraged from the purse of the other.—The Royal African Society "furnished him forth" grateful science and liberal rewards, and public favor greeted his return. Wealth cheerfully gave from its store to genius, and among a generous people, the just reward for useful exertion was neither asked nor bestowed in the beggarly spirit of date obulum Belisario. This is strange doctrine to the disciples of Ben Franklin, and to the small, speculating, huckstering pedlar wherever the muck worm makes his hole. These wretched men have no clearer vision of munificence and generosity than "the poor beetle that we tread upon;" than the darkling grub, sunken in the soil, has of the "wide effulgence of a summer day."—Mr. Hawkins a traveller, and a lover of letters, has commenced at Boston, the publication of a monthly journal, which he calls the "Columbian Phoenix and Boston Review." The first number for January has been received, and shall be candidly noticed by one, who well knows, from bitter experience, the numberless obstacles, which thwart the progress of a man of letters in America. The editor of this magazine has a peculiar claim to tenderness and favorable criticism, not only for the propriety of his plan, and the respectability of his literary acquirements, but from the circumstance of his laboring under the complicated evils of blindness and adversity. We shall, therefore, speak of his work in the spirit of that charity which is kind. It is another brilliant proof of the energy of the mental powers and most honorable to Mr. H. that he is not blind at the lamp of literature, and that with MILTON, he may speak of the absence of light and the presence of the muse.

Though thou Reviv'st not these eyes, that roll in vain To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn; No thick drop serene hath quenched their orbs, Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet not the more Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill.

An analysis of this magazine, and a cheerful gift of "Honor to whom honor is due," must, from the narrowness of our limits, be referred for another article.

To be continued.

MARRIED)—On Thursday evening last, by the Reverend Mr. Blackwell, Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, Druggist, to the amiable Miss SARAH BREIDENHARK, both of this City.

NEW THEATRE. On Monday Evening, March 17. Will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy, called

THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER. To which will be added, (not acted these 5 years) a Farce, (in two acts) called

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY; Or, The Sebering Lieutenants.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar. The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past six.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14.

The bill for removing troops for places of holding election, was read a third time and passed; and the title declared to be "An act to prevent the interference of any Military force in certain elections."

The bill intitled "An act to alter the times of holding the District Court in North Carolina," was read a third time and passed.

The house took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill allowing a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and disagreed to the same, only five members voting in favor of it.

The Senate proposed to insert "from and after the tenth day of April next, &c." thereby fixing the operation of the act from that period.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report on the several petitions referred to him of sundry persons of the state of Georgia, who prayed compensation for Military Services rendered the United States.

The report was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Harper said, it had been represented to him, that there was considerable defect in the law requiring the payment of money from the Collectors of the Revenue into the Treasury; that the Secretary felt himself very much inconvenienced, and was frequently trifled with by these officers, from whom there existed no sufficient compulsory means to enforce payment; he therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report by bill or otherwise, whether any and what further provisions are necessary to be made by law, for compelling the receivers of public money to account for and pay over the same.—Carried.

Mr. Jones said, the regulations of intercourse with the Indian tribes, had been found to operate very oppressively on individuals in the state of Georgia, and extensively to the United States, as the trial of offenders under that act must be had before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, who resided at the distance of 150 miles from the frontiers, where offences under this act are committed; and must be conveyed for such trial under an escort of U. S. Troops, however trivial and harmless the offence may be, and slight the punishment prescribed for it. Supposing, as he did, that the inferior courts were competent to execute the provisions of the act, Mr. Jones moved the following resolution, with a view to that effect, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any what alterations are expedient in the law for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Somerville, which was committed for Monday next.

Mr. Leib presented a petition of Jacob Dager, a wagoner in the continental service, praying compensation; and also a petition of Jacob Dieman, a soldier during the revolutionary war, praying to be placed on the pension list—which were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sumpter presented a petition of John Brown, stating, that by a legacy left a certain society, for the purpose of the annual importation of books to the value of 500, to be distributed gratis among the poor, he had incurred payment of duty thereon, and praying that Congress would grant him an order on the Collector of the port of Charleston, for monies already paid, and that future importations as aforesaid, may be free of duty.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Harrison, from the select committee appointed on the subject of public lands, reported a bill to amend the act, intitled an act to provide for selling the lands of the United States in the territory N. W. of the river Ohio; and above the mouth of Kentucky river; which was read a first and second time, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Harrison presented a letter from Governor St. Clair, inclosing a petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Knox, in the territory N. W. of the river Ohio, praying a division of said territory; which were read, and ordered to be printed.

Gr. Griswold, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry aliens, resident in Mount Pleasant, State of New-York, praying an exemption from the operation of the Naturalization law, and to be allowed to make their declaration under the act in force prior to its passing; the committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

The report was made a first and second time, and committed for Monday next.

The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Capt. West, and others, of the Mississippi territory; when the resolutions authorizing the establishment of a legislature, &c. in that territory, were agreed to, with amendments, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

The bill to fix the compensation of the Pay Master General, and of the Assistant to the Adjutant General, was taken up in committee of the whole, agreed to and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit any forfeitures which shall occur, or may have occurred, under the laws of the United States prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition, under the same provision which the Secretary is authorized to remit for forfeitures incurred under the revenue laws; and that they be authorized to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. H. Lee called up for consideration, the resolution which he laid on the table, relative to Post Roads; and the house having adopted the resolution, on motion of Mr. Dawson, those of Mr. Harper, on a similar subject, were referred to the same committee.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions, to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patents; when

Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides that an alien after a residence of two years, shall be entitled to patents for useful discoveries and inventions, &c.

Messrs. Harper, Smith, Rutledge and Otis, opposed this motion, and Messrs. Kittera and Griswold spoke in favour of it; and contended that foreigners might, under this section of the bill, obtain a complete monopoly of the whole American market. After some observations from Mr. Otis, who wished an amendment might be introduced which should provide that the patent to be granted to any alien should continue to his benefit during his residence in this country only—the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the petition of John Moutjoy; and the resolution reported by the committee, authorizing the proper officers to issue a land warrant to said Moutjoy in lieu of one found to be lost, Messrs. D. Foster and Macon opposed it, and wished to make a general question whether all warrants lost or destroyed, ought to be renewed.

Mr. Griswold was of the same opinion, and moved that the committee rise, for the purpose of having this petition, and all others of a similar nature referred to a select committee, with instructions to report on the expediency of passing a general law on the subject.

The Committee having rose, and leave refused to sit again, the proposition of Mr. G. was adopted, and the committee instructed by a resolution of the house, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, warrants for bounty lands, which may have been obtained from the war-office by fraud, or may have been lost or destroyed.

Adjourned till Monday.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 24.

The house met pursuant to adjournment. A letter signed Samuel W. Fisher, addressed to the Speaker, was read as follows, viz.

SIR, EVER tenacious of the dignity of the House, and unconscious of having fought for an occasion of dispute with any member in it, I did not expect a complaint to be exhibited against me by George Logan.

Doctor Logan has stated as much of the transaction, about which he has complained, as suited his own purpose; but I think it due to the house and to myself, that the whole of the matter should come before them. I believe it will then appear that a greater cause of complaint exists on my part, than on the part of the doctor.

I would not trouble the house for a moment, on a subject which I had considered merely as a personal one, if it were not essential to repel the idea of my being the aggressor. It will be recollected that on the evening alluded to, I had been repeatedly interrupted in debate, contrary to the usual practice of the House, by calls to adjourn. Finding it useless longer to resist the design of the interrupting Members, I did on the third call, as the Speaker may recollect, sit down with the remark, that I believed it would be best for the House to adjourn.—The House then adjourned.

Passing from my seat towards the door, I observed Mr. Fraley on my right hand, and said good humouredly "you dare not stay to hear argument," to which he replied with equal temper, "you are mistaken, we will meet you in argument any time," so we were passing each other, when I heard Doctor Logan say, "It is not because we fear argument, but because we will not listen to your nonsense, (or d—d nonsense,) that we will adjourn." I started with a degree of surprise, at this rude and unprovoked salutation, and turning, asked if that language was intended for me. He said "yes," in an angry tone, and in a manner expressive of determined insult, my reply was, "then you are a puppy," he rejoined "you are a d—d rascal," on which without time to think I gave him a blow.

In a moment I found myself pressed towards the door, by a crowd of members who came up, and as I was pressed backwards, I received three blows in the face by Doctor Logan's hands. The members by this time had intervened, and I lost sight of him. I take the liberty therefore to complain that for language (not personal)

used in my place on the floor of the house, I was wantonly questioned, and abused in unhandsome and gross terms, and in an angry and menacing manner by George Logan, a member of this house, after the house had adjourned, and without the shadow of provocation on my part.

As the house have deemed it proper to take cognizance of the business, I request them to dispose of this letter as to them may seem just.

I am, &c. SAMUEL W. FISHER.

This Day Published, By J. ORMEROD, No. 41, Chestnut Street, (Price 25 Cents)

THE Death of General Washington. A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian. By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A. M. Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia. Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning. March 15.

For Sale, The Cargo of the ship Molly, captain Swain, from Batavia.

CONSISTING OF SUGAR in whole and half casks, Caribon Coffee, Black Pepper, Sapan Dyewood, Ebony, and Thirty two bales of Cotton Yarn.

ALSO, THE SAID SHIP MOLLY.

BURTHEN four thousand three hundred barrels of Flour, mounts 18 nine pounds, with first and small arms competent and is newly coppered to the bands with patent copper. Apply to NICKLIN & GRIFFITH, March 15.

On Saturday, The 22d March, at seven o'clock in the evening, will be sold by Public Auction, at the City Coffee House, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE,—viz.

No. 1. A Three Story Brick House,

With extensive three story back buildings; situate in front below Pine street. The house contains two large rooms on each floor, and is 32 feet 8 inches in front and 52 feet 6 inches deep. The piazza is 19 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 feet 6 inches in width, in which is carried up an elegant stair case. The back buildings are 50 feet in length, and 23 feet 8 inches in width, and contain on the first floor, a parlour, kitchen, pantry and stair case. The second and third floors are divided into convenient chambers and dressing rooms. The lot of ground is 198 feet deep, with the privilege of a court leading into Lombard Street.

No. 2. A Three Story Brick House,

Adjoining the above, of the dimensions and plan as the house No. 1, except that the back buildings are only 45 feet in depth. The lot is 131 feet 6 inches deep, and has the privilege of a court into Lombard street. The above described houses are not plastered, but the carpenter's work is nearly finished. Persons wishing to view them previous to the day of sale, will please to apply at No. 153, South Front street, for the keys.

A Lot of Ground,

19 feet 11 inches front, and 37 feet in depth, upon a court leading into Lombard street. The purchaser of the house No. 2, will be entitled to this lot.

Plans of the above houses and lots are to be seen at the Coffee House. The conditions are as follows, viz. One fourth in 60 days, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in 15 months, with approved security and interest on the three last payments.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

At the Coffee House, on Saturday, March 22, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Seven adjoining LOTS, numbered in the general plan of public city lots, from 2082 to 2088, situate on the fourth side of Arch street, at the distance of 75 feet westward from Delaware, 13th street, containing in breadth on Arch street one hundred and seventy-five feet, and in depth fronting upon a 28 feet street, north and south, one hundred and 37 feet to a 20 feet wide alley.

ALSO, Seven other Lots;

Distinguished in the city plan 2033 to 2061, situate on the north side of Filbert street, at the distance of 75 feet from the west side of Delaware, Thirteenth street; containing in breadth east and west on Filbert street, one hundred and seventy-five feet; and in depth, north and south, front upon a 28 feet street, one hundred and fifty one feet to a 20 feet alley.

The foregoing fourteen lots are bounded northward by Arch street, westward by a 28 feet street, southward by Filbert street, and eastward by other public city lots, except that the 20 feet alley runs through them as mentioned, parallel with Arch and Filbert streets. To be sold, and an indisputable title given, the same being late the property of John Nicholson.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer, February 15.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, on Monday the 24th day of March, on the Premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A valuable Lot of Land,

SITUATE in Haverford township, Delaware County, about eight miles from Philadelphia, on the west Chester road, containing eight acres, together with two acres of Wood land nearly adjoining the above. On the premises is a Log House with a well of good water near the door; also a thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit, the cleared land has been lately well limed and is under good fence. The situation is healthy and would suit a Tradesman, or a Cleric.

Attendance will be given and the conditions made known on the day of sale by JOHN EPRIGHT, March 15.