

Iustum et tenacem propositi virum, Non vitium ardor prava iuventutem, Non vultum infantis tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

AN AUTHOR'S EVENINGS.

PRYOR proposes an excellent remedy for that rage of curiosity, which tortures the young and inexperienced, eager to see the world. It is nothing less than a complete indulgence of this inquisitiveness.

Send her abroad and let her see That all this mingled mass, which the Being forbidden, longs to know, Is a DULL FARCE—as empty show— Parades, and pocket gloves, and bows.

In an elegant pamphlet of Edmund Burke, written a short time before his decease, we find the following elevated sentiments worthy of a high-minded gentleman, and a hater of meanness and malignity in any station.

Some, perhaps, may think the Earl of Landerdale and the Duke of Bedford executors in their own wrong; but I have nothing to complain of. They have been the means of bringing out by their inventions the handsome things which Lord GRENVILLE has had the goodness and condescension to say in my behalf.

Dr. JOHNSON in his imitation of JUVENAL'S "Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici" has produced some sharp lines at the expense of London, which though they might apply in the year 1738, would now characterize a city, nearer home.

All that at home no more can beg or steal, Or like a prize better than the wheel, His'd from the stage, or rooted from the court, Their air, their dress, their politics import. How, when competitors like these contend, Can fairly virtue hope to fix a friend?

As I was comparing Dryden's translation of Juvenal's third Satire, with the vigorous and happy imitation by Doctor Johnson, I turned to Sheridan's edition of the original; and, struck with the initial lines, as applied by Juvenal to Umbrinius,

Laudo, tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis Destinet, atque unum civem donare Sibilla, I thought a slight parody of Johnson's elegant lines would apply to a recent circumstance.

Though grief and fondness in my breast rebel, When angry PRYOR bids the State farewell, Yet still his choice excites my languid smile, I praise the Writer but regret the exile. Resolv'd from fever, and from justice far, To breathe in JAY'S domain a bracing air, And, fast by Hudson's populated shore, Give to the Fortkins one true Briton more.

The capitulation of Coni assures the deliverance of Italy, and completes the tenth disgraceful expulsion of the French from that country.

Coni was called the Virgin Fortress, having never till now been taken; its surrender by treason to the French excites.

Our democrats at length have found out that Buonaparte is a detestable villain. They seldom open their eyes until they find all the world laughing at them.

A democrat heated with the gin-fumes of an Irish feast, raves about the Irish blood in his veins. One would think these wretches must have very little blood, Irish or French, in their veins, when their minds are so full of it.

From the SHIP of Messrs. COLON & SPONDER.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

From the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY.

FRANKLIN'S DISCOVERIES.

I know the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends:—That the property of rain is to wet, and fire to burn:—That good pasture makes fat sheep; and that a great cause of the night, is the lack of the sun: and that he who hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of good breeding, or comes of a very dull kindred.

A FOREIGN POP.

There can be no kernel in this light nut: the soul of this man is in his clothes: trust him not in matter of heavy consequence; I have seen these creatures tame, and I know their natures. He smiles his face into more lines than are in the new map with augmentation of the Indies: you have not seen such a thing as 'tis. I can hardly forbear hurling things at him. If a Lady should strike him he'd smile, and take it for a great favor.

PORCUPINE.

What cannoner heget this lolly blood? He speaks plain cannon. He gives the ballad with his tongue, Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his Bet buffets better than a fist of France. I think there's ne'er a man in christendom Can kiss his love or hate than he. For by his face straight shall you know his heart. Lofly and four to those who love him not, But to those men, that fought him, sweet as summer.

To be continued.

The establishment of the last new Constitution in France, which appears to have been completely effected, may be justly regarded as the final extinguishment of the last glimmering spark of republicanism in Europe; and if the system of perfidy and rapacity so long practised by France be admitted to have justly passed under the denomination of republicanism, there will be no honest man who will lament its subversion.

It will exist matter of less surprise to the Historian, that experiments should still continue to be made on the nature of man, after the uniformly fruitless issue of all past attempts, than that men should have followed in the beaten track of former time, and sacrificed their comfort and their peace in projects, to have discarded which, they needed only to have opened the page of the past. The Sovereignty of the People is an useless and impracticable delusion, which almost once in every age, shoots like a baleful meteor athwart the earth, leaving in its track, wretchedness and ruin; exacerbated by the cruel reproaches of conscious folly, and more than brutal blindness and infatuation.

The suffering hour of France is not yet past; the humiliation of holding a foreigner wield a despotic sway over the destinies of the empire, is not the last act of reproach to be recorded. New ruffians remain behind the childish curtain of French volatility, and Buonaparte and Bibulus will ere long give way to other wretches, whose idle vanity will aim at the dignity of the mock titia—the lewd apery of majesty—the nauseating repetition of the old devices of old jugglers long since laughed into the scorn or crushed by the cuffs of mankind. Very probably the Consul will number fewer days, than the Citizen has numbered years. A more frivolous circumstance than the neighing of a horse, shifts the reins of empire amongst revolutionary Frenchmen; and a kingdom may now be bought at a less price than was paid by Jovian. The best wish, that can be framed by the best friend of France, is, that Frenchmen may turn and overturn, 'til be shall come whose right it is to rule.

The French have exchanged their pentarchy, for a mon archy. But the new monarchy like the old pentarchy, is incongruous, ridiculous and short-lived.

The great Bank of Democracy has failed in the downfall of French Republicanism. The very fountain of their blood is stopped; their great Fac Simile of murder lost. It is no longer that we shall injure the cause of republicanism by avenging the misdeeds of piratical ruffians; it is no longer that the overthrow of our government shall be vowed, for its ingratitude and hatred to republican France. The ties are loosed—the gordian knot is cut; and France, by ceasing to be a republic, of course ceases to claim our vassalage. Be no deceived!

A gold-hilted sword, set with diamonds, of the value of 500 guineas, or upwards, would be an honorable and appropriate present to be voted to Captain Truxton. In the British House of Commons such votes do often obtain; tho' we do not recollect to have heard of their laying on the table. When a man deliberates on a question of feeling, all merit of generosity or honorable motive is destroyed.

The stupid ass who in the Aurora complains of a wish that fire should burn the philoso by of Priestley, is the identical fellow who toasted La Sainte Guillotine, at the festival of Cannibals.

A democrat heated with the gin-fumes of an Irish feast, raves about the Irish blood in his veins. One would think these wretches must have very little blood, Irish or French, in their veins, when their minds are so full of it.

Et cantare pueris, and responderis parati."

In the Senate of the United States, two great luminaries have blazed forth during the present session with astonishing splendor. By their extraordinary oratory and energy they have abashed and confounded all their political adversaries. From this era, the enlightened public, which never erases, must have anticipated the illustrious names of the Hon. Mr. Cocks, and the Hon. Mr. Charles Pinckney, whose instructive, elegant speeches have diffused new lustre over the debates of our National Senate. This very seldom we meet native or acquired powers so much alike, for after seeing one, the other is so exactly exemplified, that the nicest critic can scarcely perceive the difference. The same majesty of person, graceful address, melodious, sonorous voice, unconstrained action, undaunted self-possession, and high rhetorical flourish, have by the kind hand of nature been equally and liberally heaped on both. Each without previous thought, or arrangement can come forward on all questions, and surprise the audience with entertaining bursts of superimposed exhibition; darting at intervals, most winning glances of complacency towards the approving gallery. So vehement is the tornado of their eloquence, that were the doors and the windows of this horrible Diæon, thrown completely open, every syllable uttered by these bold defenders of the rights of man might be distinctly heard by the sovereign people in the State House yard, and indeed throughout the city. Such is the magic of their dulcet numbers, that like Orpheus and Linus, they would gather round them, and fix motionless in the streets, our drays, our carts, our wheel-barrow, oystermen, and even the obdurate sweeps. Then the matter, the argument, the sagacious illustration, are deep, deep, deep! unfathomable by any federal; nay by any mortal man. No Senator (is it gravely asserted by the Aurora) has ever hazarded an attempt to answer, because nobody has been able to dive down to the bottom of the vast profundity of their views; or to trace the subtle evanescence of their rare conceptions. The ablest Federalists start back from the horrors of a frightful insanity which baffles all experience, and sets reason at defiance.

Fortunately for the present state of things these colossal leaders of antifederalism, are confined to the Senate, where few have the opportunity of hearing; or seeing them. Were two others such, or were either of them in the other house, alas! alas! our Bayards, Marshalls, Harpers, Rutleges, &c. &c. &c. would sink into hopeless despair and become mute. Federalism itself would be extinguished, and the only variety which could be hoped for to cheer the scene, would be the spitting and roaring of the jealous indignant Lyon.

Doubtless there will be prodigious anxiety amongst our learned readers, to hear which of these gigantic orators is the superior;—

Non nostrum—Tantum componere Lites. We cannot venture farther, than a very diffident opinion, that Mr. Cocks excels at an impromptu; and generally in reply:—He seldom makes what is called a set speech. Nature has done every thing for him. He never brings Lloyd into the gallery to report his speeches, nor does he write himself, or employ others to write puffs or panegyrics in the newspapers upon his character or public conduct. Indeed he is so very modest that he seldom introduces himself or his own achievements into debate, nor has he ever been suspected of writing his own eulogies, or of turning trumpet of his own fame.

Although we may appear partial to Mr. Cocks, yet candor obliges us to confess that Mr. Pinckney is perhaps the strongest upon a great question, when he has taken time and studied it to the bottom.—He then happens into the midst of things; seizes the passions, imprisons the judgment, congeals the senses, and raises up as it were by enchantment, so formidable an array of imagery, covered and secured by brazen artillery that the weapons fall from the hands of his antagonists; and he never fails to diminish, to terrify, to scatter, or to bludge them. Where his alternate success is in any degree doubtful, he fulminates with infinite ease and effect incessant volleys, of precedents, decisions, and profound maxims, which he had heard, or learned, or proposed in the Grand Convention. This masterly weapon is always decisive, and leaves him in quiet possession of the disputed field, there being no armour yet known of a temper to resist it, nor any combatant hardy enough, to attempt its use, or to encounter its incurable rings.

A Stated Meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. A Curator to be elected. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Secretary. March 10.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for Philadelphia, March 18. Includes 3% and 4% Per Cent, Bank of North America, and various exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 20.

The bill for the relief of John Collet, was read a third time and passed, 48 members voting in favour of it.

Mr. D. Foster brought in a bill for the relief of the corporation of Rhode Island college, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Craig brought in a bill to divide the Territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio into two separate governments, which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Otis said, it seemed to him, that as the feat of government was about to be removed to the Federal City, preparatory measures ought to be taken for that purpose. It appeared to him to be placing too much confidence in the Commissioners, or any other individuals, to leave entirely at their disposal to provide for the reception of government—and in order that measures might be taken by this House, for that purpose, would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider what measures it is expedient for Congress to adopt, preparatory to the removal of the seat of government, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Griswold's motion for appointing a committee to examine the public accounts was taken into consideration, and after being modified by the suggestion of Mr. Galatin, was adopted.

Mr. Harper then introduced a resolution instructing the committee to report generally all the expenditures of the present government, civil list and other ordinary expenses excepted, which was after some debate, postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Jones brought in a bill supplementary to the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, which was read a first and second time, and committed to to-morrow.

Mr. A. Foster moved, that a member be added to the Committee appointed to consider what further compensation ought to be allowed the officers of the House, in place of Mr. Livingston, absent without leave. After some observations from Mr. Rutledge, as to the point of order, the motion was carried.

The House went into committee of the whole on the unfavourable report of the Committee of Commerce on the petition of Stoffer, Clegg and Wallace; when Mr. S. Smith gave his reasons why he hoped the report would not be concurred in—and was followed by Messrs. Sewall and Nicholas, in favour of the report—when the question was taken, and the report of the committee was agreed to, yeas 45, noes 31.

By this decision, enemy's vessels captured by private armed vessels of the United States, and condemned in a foreign port, are not entitled to a Register, any instructions from the Secretary of State to commanders of such vessels, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The unfavorable report of the Select Committee on the petition of certain aliens resident in Mount Pleasant, state of New-York, was taken up and agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the execution of the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation made with Great Britain.—Mr. Parker in the chair—when the bill having been read by the Clerk, a motion was made and carried that the committee rise and have leave to sit again.

The unfavorable report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of Amy Darwin, was taken into consideration, and after long debate, the question for agreeing with the report, was carried, yeas 42; noes 42; Mr. Speaker declared himself in the affirmative. A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the House, that the President did yesterday approve and sign the act intitled "An act to alter the times of holding the District Court in N. Carolina." Adjournd.

In Senate, Wednesday, the first resolution of the report of the Committee of Privileges, after being modified in the manner followings, was adopted:

Resolved, That the said publication contains assertions and pretended information respecting the Senate, and the committee of the Senate, and their proceedings, which are false, defamatory, scandalous and malicious, tending to defame the Senate of the United States, and to bring them into contempt and disrepute, and to excite against them the hatred of the good people of these United States; and that the said publication is a high breach of the privileges of this House.

Yesterday Morning, the second resolution was taken up, and the blanks therein being filled, the question was taken by yeas and noes, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 18, Nays 10.

The resolution, as adopted, is as follows: "Resolved, That William Duane, now residing in the city of Philadelphia, the Editor of the said newspaper, called the General Advertiser, or Aurora, be and he is hereby ordered to attend at the bar of this House, on Monday, the 24th day of March inst. at 12 o'clock, at which time he will have opportunity to make any proper defence for his conduct, in publishing the aforesaid false, defamatory, scandalous, and malicious assertions and pretended information; and the Senate will then proceed to take further order on the subject; and a copy of this and the foregoing resolution, under the authentication of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and attested as

a true copy by James Mathers, Sergeant at Arms for the said Senate, and left by the said Sergeant at Arms with the said William Duane, or at the office of the Aurora, on or before the 22d day of March inst. full and deemed sufficient notice for the said Duane to attend in obedience to this resolution.

BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

Which arrived at a very late hour, accounts are received (via Savannah) to the 8th January, from London, and 9th from Liverpool. An irregular attempt had been made by the meek King, Buonaparte, and his Prime Minister, Talleyrand, to inveigle the British into a Negotiation. British sagacity penetrated the flimsy design; Lord Grenville in the name of the King, exposed its nakedness; and it appears to have completely failed.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia. CLEARED. Brig Nancy, Burks, Londonderry Schr. Success, Johnson, Havana Mille, Town, Port Republica Fanny Bridger, Dunn, New-York

The following vessels were in the River Mississippi and at the port of New-Orleans, Feb. 20. Ship Argus, Main, of New-York, to sail in a few days.

Two Friends, Huxley, of and for do. Brig —, Stevens, of and for do. Francis Nivon, M' Cormick, of do. Iris, Kinslagh, of and for do. Betley, Ropes, of and for Salem. Amazon, Lewis, of and for Philadel. Schr. Liberty, Shockey, of and for do. Industry, Monk, of and for do. Somerset, Evinin, of Baltimore. Peggy Robbins, New-York. Mary, M'Gruder, of and for Alexandria.

In the River, February 22. Ship Charlotte, Cowperthwaite, from Jamaica, of Philadelphia.

Schr. Sally, Coffin, do. do. Mississippi, of Alexandria, from Vera Cruz. Industry of New-York, from St. Tho's. Bartlena, Clark, of and from do. Sloop Friendship, Brown, of do from Jam. Diana, Allen, of Alexandria, for do.

Sailed—A brig from New-Orleans, for Natches the 19th February, laden with naval stores.

Schr. Favorite, Quadrille, from hence has arrived at Cape Francois.

Port of Charleston, March 11.

Yesterday arrived the floor Supply, Town, Maragon, in distress, out 28 days, bound to Philadelphia.

Baltimore, March 17.

Arrived at Savannah, about the 25th ult. the brig Hannah, Captain James Cannon, 25 days from St. Vincent, who informs, that previous to his departure, the Cork fleet had arrived, under convoy of one frigate, one 44, and a sloop of war, who on their passage, to windward of Barbadoes, fell in with two French frigates and one corvette, having on board Victor Hugues, with 1200 troops bound to Cayenne—the British frigate engaged the two French frigates two hours; on the approach of the 44. they took to their heels—they were pursued 24 hours without success. The Captain of the sloop of war, at the commencement of the action ran off, and was immediately on his arrival in port, sent to England under an arrest.

NEW THEATRE.

This evening, March 21, Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, called VENICE PRESERVD; Or, The Plot Discover'd. Pierre, Mr. Cooper. His first appearance here this year.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, (not acted this season) in two acts, called THE FARMER.

NOW LANDING.

(FOR SALE) From the ship George Barclay, at Latimer's wharf, Java Coffee, Java Sugar.

From the schooner Fanny, at Latimer's wharf, 100 hds. clayed Sugar.

From the brig Betsey, lying at South street wharf, 40,000 feet Bay Mahogany, 17 tons Logwood, 6 tons Fustic.

ALSO, White Havana Sugar, Brown Sugar, Old Red Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Claret in casks, Capers in barrels, Madras and Pulicat Handkerchiefs.

Apply to PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co. March 21. d6t

Will be exposed to Public Sale, On Monday the 31st instant, at six o'clock in the Evening.

At the Merchant's Coffee House, L O T S No. 21, 22, 23, 24;

Part of the Springbury Estate, The two former contain a great body of Excellent Building Stone only Quarried. The plot of the whole Estate may be seen at the Bank of North America, where persons desirous of purchasing other parts may be informed of the conditions. March 21. d6t.