

THE MORAL DISPENSARY.

Quid enim interit, urum ex honore se quis considerat in bellum, an hinc figura immanitatem gerat bellum?

If a man will assume the savage insensibility of a brute, he might as well take the form likewise.

NO part of the human constitution so urgently demands the unremitting care of the Moral Physician as the passions. To restrain, to temper, to direct them to suitable objects, constitute the whole of human happiness, as well as the sum of moral duty. On the contrary; to give the reins, without control, or to suffer them to flagnate in total inaction, with equal certainty, induces wretchedness and ruin.

I consider the soul of man, encompassed by its affections and passions, as resembling a grave, judicious, affectionate father, surrounded by a family of dissolute and ungoverned daughters. Their pleasurable makes him cheerful, their vivacity gives him animation, their necessities stimulate his labors, and their filial obedience inspires him with complacency and love; but on the other hand; their wanton indiscretions, their inordinate pleasures, their frequent disobedience, and their refractory pertinacity are the grief and torment of his life. In like manner, these treacherous daughters of the soul, if trained and disciplined to the rules of modest decorum, and confined within the bounds of rational subordination, at once afford a stimulus to vigorous exertions, and accompany those exertions with the highest enjoyment; but, if left to pursue the devious road of their own unbridled passions, like the various fire of night, they lead, unheeded, to ruinous disaster.

In order to prevent the more violent and mischievous passions from predominating in the mind, every one should be careful to place himself in circumstances fitted to increase and confirm, by exercise, those benevolent emotions, which constitute the source of every rational pleasure. As with the rays of the sun, so with the affections of the heart: it is by reflection alone that they are rendered perceptible. In open space, they wander unperceived; in acting at their source, they act without effect; but when they fall and center upon some external object, then first is discovered the beauty and genial warmth of the bosom whence they emanate: then it is, that the soul participates the happiness of its creator, and feel that the perfection of self-love consists in that which comes, by reflection, from the objects about it.

Does any one doubt the correctness of these remarks? Let him enquire for a fond lover, who asks to be freed from the real evils of solitude, doubt and suspense, which accompany his passion; if, with these he is to be robbed of the complicated and indescribable pleasure which he derives from the exercise of that affection. Let him seek for a mother, who desires relief from the anxieties, the cares, the labors and the apprehensions which the undergoes for the love of her children; if cold indifference towards them offer to minister that relief. Let him make a still more serious appeal, and enquire for a merciful and pious christian, who, feeling the love of his God and his neighbor warm at his heart, would, aside from all future considerations, allow the crown of thorns to be spiked from his head, if, at the same time, oblivion were to erase from his heart those grateful, those divine emotions which he feels to be essential happiness.

Can he find such? If one were found; would he not pronounce him brute or fiend, and be disposed, with a righteous indignation, to

put, in every honest hand, a whip To lash the wretch naked through the world?"

To the honor of humanity, it will be found, with very rare exception, that every person, who has felt the genial glow of such affections, will agree that love, in all these forms, is a quest too welcome at the heart to be rudely balked out for the paltry reason, that he is, at times, attended by a few unpleasat or less agreeable companions. Whether he assumes the enchanting form of conjugal love;—the milder, though not less endearing aspect of filial or parental affection;—the more grave and dignified mien of friendship, piety and benevolence; he, alike in all, possesses the magic power of smoothing the rugged roads, through which he leads, and of so veiling and disguising the evils which follow in his train, as to render them, on his account, easy and even pleasant to be borne. It is not, then, correct to say, that these emotions produce happiness; they are happiness; and those, who feel them not, are strangers to the true felicity of life.

Those who would taste these fruits, must cultivate the soil in which they grow. They will not spontaneously present themselves to the lips of the sullen ascetic, who can see in this world "no beauty or comeliness wherefore he should desire it. The censorious misanthrope may find, in the depravity of human nature, abundant vent for all his envenomed spleen; but wisdom would check its flow, for it cannot fail to recur upon himself, with twofold virulence. The man who secludes himself from society, and suspiciously withholds from man and woman, his confidence and affection, merely from the apprehension of their being abused, would act with perfect consistency, should he procure his head to be taken off for fear that it might ake. If his own wretchedness be his object, he has chosen the ready course to be satisfied to the full, and will doubtless enjoy the miserable satisfaction of finding mankind precisely such as he had depicted them; so unkind and hard hearted as not even to pity his unhappiness. Such is, doubtless, the wise constitution of things, that no surer method can be adopted to produce either good or ill will, in others, than to manifest a belief of its actual existence. Every person, therefore, who thinks by contempt and scorn, to bring the world to a

sense of his duty must be wretchedly disappointed to find that this same WORLD is always ready to turn up a more formidable foe than his, and will far out-scorn the scorner.

The voluntary old bachelor, who has spent his youthful vigor in riot and debauchery, and rendered himself like the muddly dregs of vapour beer, nauseous and delitute of every natural quality except its bitterness, to whose ear the conversation of women is idle nonsense, and the prattle of children irksome jargon, is fully entitled to be free from the evils. But let him ask no more. Let him not grow fat and repine at the happiness of his neighbor who enjoys, anew, the pleasures of youth, in the blooming gait of a rising and hopeful family. He will look in vain for those transports which PARRUS felt, when, in the hands of an enemy, he saw the weeping ARRATA entreating, as a favor, to be allowed to accompany her captive husband, to wait at his meals, and put on his shoes, in the room of a servant to whom, by his rank, PARRUS was entitled; or when, after a denial of this favor, he saw her, in an open boat, braving the dangers of the sea, to follow him across the Adriatic. Let him content himself to forego such, and innumerable other kind offices which spring only from virtuous attachments, which enliven the pleasure, and alleviate the sorrows of life. These are "joys which the stranger intermeddles not with." They are rights which belong to the father and the husband, who must not be defrauded.

Those, then, who would seek a shield against the ingratitude, the disappointments and the disasters of the world, will find it, not in the exercise of malevolence, which itself is misery; not in disgust and solitary retirement, the abode of conscious insignificance and restless discontent; but in those domestic relations and friendly connections, which demand the exercise of unremitting care, attention and kindness. These are productive causes of attachment and love to the objects towards whom they are exerted, and constitute the same species of felicity which the DERRY himself enjoys in consulting and promoting the welfare of his creation. SOLOMON SIMPLE, F. M. D.

QUERIES

Respectfully offered to the consideration of the Academy of Medicine, and other learned Institutions.

IS it not proper to petition the Assembly for a law, to forbid the inhabitants of Philadelphia to keep Sour Kraut in their houses, and the farmers to sell beans* in the market, during the warm months of summer and autumn; as both these vegetables are known, directly or indirectly, to have a peculiar tendency to generate a mephitic gas, and to corrupt the atmosphere?

Which is the greatest pest to society, the ignorant mountebank who vends his nostrums from a stall, whom every body despises and avoids, or the Medicine Doctor who, in pursuit of discoveries and a great name, proceeds year after year to make experiments on the human frame, at the expense of thousands of lives?

If you denominate any disorder by the name of yellow Fever, no matter what it is, and treat it as such, will it not become as alarming and mortal, in a month or six weeks as the real yellow fever of the West-Indies; and will it not produce effects equally baneful to the prosperity of the city?

If vessels sailing from Philadelphia and New-York in the months of August, September, and October, are obliged to perform quarantine in Great-Britain and Ireland, as was the case last year, although vessels directly from the West-India islands, the native seat of the yellow fever, were exempt, is it not an alarming circumstance; and are we not indebted for this injurious distinction to the infinite pains some men have taken, to spread an opinion that a new and malignant disorder, which they denominate an "autumnal pestilence," has made its appearance in the United States; owing to some change in the atmosphere of the country, which they can neither describe nor account for?

I wish to know whether the Oleum baculinum applied warm to the pericranium of a patient, or the *lex libellorum* to his crumena, is like to be the most efficacious medicine in subduing the lanceto-colamelo-phobia; a consummation malady which, if not speedily checked, threatens to bring the practice of some learned physicians into universal discredit?

How many patients may a physician kill by the free and indiscriminate prescription of a new medicine, before a man may venture to call him a Quack?

In this disastrous age of the world, when the rabies innovandi prevails so universally, is it not possible, even, for a lunatic to make converts to a new opinion? Brothers, one of the craziest, though perhaps the most innocent, of the modern illuminati, had patrons and disciples even in the British House of Commons!

May not a man be very sensible and intelligent on common topics, and yet rave like a lunatic, whenever yellow fever is brought into conversation? We know there are patients in Bedlam, who talk very rationally on every subject, except those which were the immediate cause of their derangement. One of this unhappy description conceived that he was Neptune, the God of the Ocean, and on his proper element he was omnipotent; he could even extinguish the fires of Tartarus, or quench the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. On all other topics he was rational and entertaining, but as soon as you touched on this awful theme, you put his intellectual machine into the wildest disorder. AN ENQUIRER.

* *Abstin from beans*, was one of the false aphorisms of Pythagoras; the meaning, though too remote for the vulgar, must be well known to your learned academy.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS,

By which the public may form some judgment of the intrepid valour of master John Rush.

Last evening three females, two of whom are married, thought proper to enjoy the pleasure which the united powers of a Merry and Cooper promised at the theatre. During the two first acts, several gentlemen spoke to them, but in a style not to give offence. It remained for this daring stripping and his companion (who is unknown) to over leap the bounds of decency, and to insult them in the grossest manner. They condescended to use language that would have disgraced a free boy, and by the repetition of "Damme I know you—I know your voice, 'tis damn'd affection to me—throw up your veil—and don't be so shy—I tell you I smook you!" This, and much more in the same fulsome style, obliged one of them to lift her veil, when she begged him to desist, and requested to know his name—he answered her by a most intecent expression, at which himself and companion were the only ones to laugh. The ladies attempted to retire.—To walk was impossible, as they had every thing to dread from his indecent behaviour, and no carriage was to be had so early.

Corporal punishment is best suited to his time of life, but the rod ought to be placed in the hands of his respectable father, who, no doubt, will be much hurt by the conduct of his son, so unlike a gentleman. Should this forward youth add to his unmanly conduct, that of insolence, the persons concerned beg leave to refer him to Mr. J. B. Bond, who was present part of the time; or to Mr. M. Reynolds,—to the politeness of the latter gentlemen the ladies are much obliged. He did that which would have disgraced no man, and ought ever to distinguish the soldier,—to protect the unprotected.

This statement is not meant to draw an apology from Rush, no; they would disdain to accept of an apology from a person capable of acting as he has done. They will offer one for him; he appeared to act under the effect of foreign influence, and from the effluvia it was supposed to be Nantz.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 24.

Mr. Parker, from the Naval Committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun, a Golden Medal, emblematical of the late action between the United States frigate Constellation, of 38 guns, and the French ship of war La Vengeance, of 54 guns, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress, of his gallantry and good conduct in the above engagement; wherein an example was exhibited, by the Captain, Officers, Sailors, and Marines, honorable to the American name, and instructive to its rising navy.

Resolved, That the conduct of James Jarvis, a midshipman, in said frigate, who gloriously preferred certain death to the abandonment of his post; is deserving of the highest praise; and that the loss of so promising an officer is a subject of national regret.

Messrs. Randolph and Lyon opposed the first resolution. The question upon agreeing to it was taken by yeas and nays and carried yeas 87—nays 4. Those who voted in the negative are

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Randolph, Lyon, Sumpter.

The second resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The bill supplementary to the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. A. Foster presented a petition of Silas Dinwiddie, late an agent of the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, praying compensation for services rendered in that capacity. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Gallatin presented the remonstrance of a number of the inhabitants of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, against Benjamin Wells, collector of excise in that county; which was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Robert Yates, who prayed for commutation to which he supposed he was entitled as heir to his late brother. The Committee report, that the petitioner never had the right to which he makes claim, and that the petition should be rejected. In this report the House concurred.

Mr. Harper brought in a bill to amend the act intitled an act to provide for the Second Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House resumed the consideration of the question on passing the bill for the relief of the Corporation of Rhode Island College. Messrs. Magon and Gallatin opposed it, and Messrs. Chapin, Otis, and J. Brown, in favor of it, when the question was taken. Yeas 41 Nays 41.

Mr. Speaker declare himself in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Harper brought in a bill to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States, which was read and committed for Wednesday.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the better regulation and establishment of the courts of the United States, when the bill having been read by the clerk, the committee rose, and on the question, shall the committee

have leave to sit again, it passed in the negative—yeas 38—nays 40.

Mr. Harper moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house, viz. Resolved, That the committee of ways and means have leave to prepare and report a bill or bills, for making appropriations for the various branches of the public service during the present year. Adjourned.

SENATE.

William Duane, who was commanded by the Senate of the United States, to appear at their bar on the 24th inst. in compliance with that order appeared in the senate chamber yesterday forenoon—and upon the President's requesting him to state, what he had to say in answer to the charge alledged against him, replied, that not being versed in the law, from an unacquaintance with which he might possibly criminate himself in answering all the questions which probably might be put to him, he wished to be heard by counsel. He was then ordered to withdraw—when a motion was made that counsel should be allowed; but an objection being made to Mr. Duane's substituting the appearance of counsel in his behalf, and of absenting himself he was again called in and desired to state, whether if counsel was allowed, he meant to attend himself—His answer being evasive, a resolution then was agreed to—yeas 21—nays 8, allowing him counsel provided he attended to answer such questions as might be judged proper to be put to him.

Another resolution was also adopted, commanding his attendance in the senate chamber on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Ship Eclipse, Jones, for Calcutta, left New Castle yesterday. An inward bound brig, said to be the Charlotte, Eagebston, from St Kitts.

Captain Meany, of the brig Rose, informs that he sailed from Mountvideo, in the river La Plata, on the 6th of January last, and arrived at New-Castle the 17th of March. Left at Mountvideo the ship Sally for Philadelphia, to sail in 20 days; the brig Pennsylvania, Knox, to sail in 40 days; two Americans from Hamburg, admitted to send their cargoes to the Custom-house until they repaired, and obliged to take their cargoes away, owing to the royal order arriving and being made known some days before their arrival, prohibiting all neutral vessels from entry in the Spanish colonies;—also a Hamburg ship, ordered out in 20 days.

The cargo of the Rose consists of the following article:—Tallow, hides, seas skins, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, beaver, bed feathers, horse hair, leopard skins, horse skins, deer skins, and furs of different sorts.

A Liverpool paper of the 23d December last, contains advertisements of the following vessels for the United States:

For New-York, Ship Nancy*, Warden; Barque Pallas*, Bowden; Ship Supply, Pittigrew, mounting 24 guns, 9 and 18 pounders.

For Norfolk, Ship Adventure, Vardell, 400 tons burthen, to sail the beginning of February, and join convoy at Cork.

For Savannah, Brig Union, Young to join convoy at Cork about the end of Jan. Ship Three Friends, Trumbull, mounting 16 guns.

* American vessels.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow evening, March 26. Will be presented a Tragedy (not acted this season) called

ROMEO and JULIET.

To which will be added, (not acted this season) a Farce, in two acts, called THE DEAF LOVER.

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 8, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 8.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

MRS. BECK,

DECS leave to inform the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she opens her MORNING SCHOOL for Geography and History on the 4th of April, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Any young Ladies may attend, as well as those already under tuition.

Fifth Street, opposite State House Yard. N. B.—A FEW LOTS to be let at Frankfort. Enquire as above. March 25. 1817.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Mary, Thomas Webb, Master, from Lagaira, 40,000 wt. Carracas Cocos. 30,000 lb. Prime Prime Coffee. 5,000 wt. Flora Indigo.

THOMAS ALLIBONE,

Race Street Wharf. March 25. 1817.

A Summer Retreat.

A convenient and General House, situated in Trenton, to be let or sold. Possession will be given the 1st of June next. Enquire of the Proprietor. March 25. 1817.

MR. FRANCIS'S

Last Public Ball for the present Season.

MR. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs his Scholars and the Public in general, that his last PUBLIC BALL will be on Tuesday, April 1st, at the Room in South Fourth Street. In which will be introduced an entire new set of Cotillions, composed by Mr. Francis, called

Les Delices D'Amerique.

1st The Fashion, 2d The Military, 3d The Bath, 4th The Rage, 5th The Reel. Composed entirely of the favourite Scotch Repps. Also, Two New Country Dances For the present Season, called

The First of April,

AND

The Philadelphia Medley.

The Music of the Medley is selected from the most admired Country Dances. An additional Band is engaged to play the New Dances.

* * * Children that are not Pupils cannot be admitted.

Mr. F. informs his Pupils that a Practising will take place on Saturday evening, at which he requests their punctual attendance, in order to be perfect in the new dances for the Ball.

N. B.—Mr. F. begs leave to remind his Scholars and the public in general, that after the 1st of April he will remove his Academy to Harmony Court where he will attend to give instruction in the art of dancing, at his usual rate of 5 dollars per month. March 25. 1817. d6r.

No. III.

RUSH-LIGHT

Will be published next Wednesday morning.

As a most tyrannical attempt has been made to suppress the sale and put a stop to the circulation of this work, in Philadelphia; and, as it is apprehended that those, in the city, who "hate the light, because their deeds are evil," will succeed in intimidating the bookellers so far as to prevent them from selling; this is to give notice, that any Philadelphiaian, who still wishes to see the truth, shall be supplied with the RUSH LIGHT regularly by post, and that I will pay the postage.

The money must be paid in advance; but this may be very easily managed. Five gentlemen, for instance, may join together, and send on a five dollar note, upon the receipt of which credit will be given to each of them for four Numbers which will be regularly sent on, the moment they are published.

This puts one in mind of the means formerly made use of to steal books from free states into despotic ones. What strange things come about in his world! March 24. 3t

THE ANTI-JACOBIAN REVIEW AND MAGAZINE; OR, Monthly Political and Literary CENSOR.

A few copies of the above work are received for sale at Dickinson's Bookstore, opposite Christ Church. March 24. 3st

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

At their Store No. 5 Chestnut Street, below FOR SALE,

The following Articles, viz.

First quality Russia Hemp Ruffia Duck Brandy in pipes, first and fourth proof Madeira Wine in pipes and half pipes. Claret in cases Winter and Summer pressed, Spermaceti Oil Spermaceti Candles, and Hyson Tea, latest importation March 24. mwfim

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN A. RHODES, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment;—and those having accounts against the same, to bring them in, duly attested, for payment to RACHEL RHODES, Administratrix. No. 19 North Third street. March 24. 7

TO BE SOLD,

Or Rented for a term of Years, A LARGE

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

With a Lot thereunto belonging,

SITUATE in Duck Creek, Cross Roads S Kent County, State of Delaware, fronting on the Main Street; there are on the lower Floor, five Rooms and an Entry, with a number of well finished Rooms up Stairs, a Cellar under the whole Building, a Brick Kitchen, a ramp of good Water, with a Stable, Carriage House and Sheds, the whole Improvements are in good repair. The Seat is well calculated for either a Store or Tavern, the latter of which it has been occupied for a number of years with considerable success. The situation is dry and the Country around being very healthy and a place of considerable Trade, it will be well worth the attention of any person wishing to purchase or rent.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the above said place.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

January 8. 1817.

WHEREAS,

An attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Mathias Deman and Samuel Mecker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c. Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (13) 1799