

Justitiam tenentem propoliti virum. Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus indomiti tyranni, Mente quatit solidâ.

THE CRITERION. No. II.

NO reflecting person can cast an eye over the vast country of the United States, mark the enterprise of the people, their ardent love of liberty, attachment to property, and rapid population, without feeling a full conviction that a strong government is essential to preserve these extensive regions in union, and "liberty with order," as our great Washington remarked. To increase the powers of the legislature, might increase the danger rather than security. To add to the powers of the executive, might create alarm, without use. To extend the powers of the judicial department, is obviously the only effectual and safe remedy for the evils we feel and fear.

juried citizens cannot know who were the judges. If discovered, the dishonor being divided among so many, it produces little effect. Hence no political truth is more evident, than that the legislature should be confined to the department of legislation. Nothing is more certain, than that the ancient as well as modern republics, lost their liberties by an inattention to a proper division of powers; and not giving authority sufficiently extensive to the judicial department. It is equally certain that the same error now exists in this government, and portends its ruin.

ACIREMA.

From the Shop of Mess. COLON & SPONDER.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

From the SHAKESPEARE GALLERY.

REPUBLICAN QUALIFICATIONS FOR A STATE APPOINTMENT.

You are thought here to be the most useful and fit man for the Comptroller of the Watch; therefore, bear you the lantern.

A RESEMBLANCE.

Sir, he hath never fed on the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink; his intellect is not replenished; he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts.

MR. DAN.

His weapons are sharp and fencible; pleasant without ferocity, witty without affectation, bold without impudence, learned without ostentation, and simple, without affectation.

A TENDER JUVENILE.

Had you been as wise as bold, Young in limbs, in judgment old, Your letter had not been infero'd; Fare you well; your suit is cold.

A MINIATURE.

To himself so secret and so close, So far from sounding and discovery, As is the bud, bit with an envious worm, Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air, Or dedicate his beauty to the fun.

To be continued.

The Legislature of Lower Canada are now in session, at the city of Quebec—On the 5th inst. his Ex. the Lieut. Gov. delivered a speech to the two Houses; in which he congratulates "his Majesty's faithful subjects of that province, that they are enabled to enjoy with confidence the fruits of their industry, and to meet in tranquility to consult for the public advantage, at a period when many parts of Europe and other quarters of the globe, are afflicted by the miseries of war."

The Legislative Council in their reply notice "this very friendly intercourse; that it affords them the greatest happiness, and they express their sincerest hope that it may long continue."

The House of Assembly—"The prosperity of our Mother Country upon which our own depends, must even give us great satisfaction. Her increasing commerce and public credit, established on the firmest basis, must have the happiest effects on every part of his Majesty's extended dominions."

"The very friendly intercourse, which so happily subsists between his Majesty's subjects, and the citizens of the neighboring States, gives us the greatest pleasure, and we shall always be ready to co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for maintaining so desirable an understanding."

Extract of a letter from William Savage, Esq. Agent of the United States of America, at Jamaica, to the Secretary of State, dated Kingston, 28th February, 1800.

"On the day of the date of my last [12th February] there was a meeting of the Privy Council of this Island, when it was recommended to the Governor to permit produce to be taken off in American vessels to the amount of the value of the goods imported in the same bottom. I have enclosed a true copy of the Resolves of the Council."

IN COUNCIL, 12th February, 1800.

RESOLVED, that his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be advised to recommend to the several officers of his Majesty's Customs, at the several Ports in this Island, to permit the free importation of Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, small live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of fruit, salted and all other provisions, and lumber of every description, as well in British as in all other vessels belonging to neutral and other States in amity with Great Britain, from the day of the date hereof until the first day of August and until six months notice shall be given to the contrary upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and subject to the same rules, regulations, visitations and searches as are observed with respect to vessels importing provisions to this Island.

M. ATKINSON, Kingston (Jam) Feb. 23, 1800.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original, delivered me by the Collector of this Port.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, Agent to the United States of America.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 7.

Mr. Page asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Bayard, for one week—ayes 57.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz.

An act to repeal the act laying duties on mills and implements employed in the manufacture of snuff.

An act to continue in force the act intitled an act to authorize the defence of the merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations—and

An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States—ayes 47—noes 32.

Mr. Gallatin presented a memorial of Thomas Leiper, of the city of Philadelphia, praying relief for six lost certificates of 1000 dollars each. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Marshall called for the order of the day on the bill to authorize the President of the United States, to accept for the United States, a cession of jurisdiction of territory lying west of Pennsylvania, commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

Mr. Cooper moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

Messrs. Marshall, Harrison, Harper, Griswold, Calhoun, Kintner, C. Goodrich and Dana, opposed this motion, and Messrs. Cooper, Bird, Randolph, Platt and Mason, spoke in favor of it.

The question was at length taken by yeas and nays—Ayes 30—Noes 57.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin the bill was then postponed till to-morrow—ayes 45.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Elizabeth Jamison, &c. who prayed for the allowance of an account for services, &c. said to have been rendered at an early period of the revolutionary war. This appears to be the first application ever made for a settlement of this claim, and the committee report that it cannot be granted. The House concurred.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the House that the Senate have passed the bill to continue in force an act concerning certain fisheries of the United States; for the government of the fisherman employed therein; and for other purposes as therein mentioned; with an amendment—and also informing the House, that the Senate have resolved that the bill for the relief of John Collet, sent from this House, do not pass.

The amendment to the bill concerning the fisheries of the United States, was taken into consideration—when

Mr. Clay moved a postponement of the question till the first Monday in December next—and called the yeas and nays upon it, which were,

Yeas 34—Noes 54.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in—And the House adjourned.

The friends of the Catch Club are informed, that in consequence of the Theatre opening this evening, their stated meeting is postponed until the next Tuesday evening, being the 15th inst.

By order of the President, N. M. BARKER, Sec'y.

The following passage from the works of Edmund Burke not only resembles the stile of Cicero but is as politically and philosophically just as any in the sterling productions of ancient wisdom. "It cannot, at this time, be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb. To innovate is not to reform. The French revolutionists left nothing unchanged. The consequences are before us—not in remote history; not in future prognostication; they are about us; they are upon us. They shake the public security; they menace private enjoyment. They dwarf the growth of the young; they break the quiet of the old. If we travel, they stop our way. They infect us in town; they pursue us to the country. Our business is interrupted; our repose is troubled; our pleasures are saddened; our very studies are poisoned and perverted; and knowledge is rendered worse than ignorance, by the enormous evils of this dreadful innovation.

The classical scholar will recognize the happy allusion of the orator of Gisorsfield to the famous passage in the Roman plea for Archias. "Delectant domi, non impediunt foras" etc.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR, On Saturday the 1st of March, I sailed from Savannah for Jamaica, and on the Wednesday following, at 6 P. M. in lat. 21, 50, long. 74, 50, my vessel was struck with a heavy squall, and instantly upset.—In this condition she lay until the next day when a brigantine standing to the southward; hove in sight; but she not observing us, we concluded to get into the boat and make for her. Our endeavours were ineffectual. The boat being very leaky, Mr. Moody (the owner) would not venture in her, and we left him on board, with the two mates and four men. We continued our course, however, and got before the wind to the westward; when at 5 P. M. we were taken up by the sloop Catherine, S. Phillips, master, who in vain gave us every assistance, for 12 hours, after the wreck, and brought us in safety to Wilmington, N. C.

Master of the brig Phenix.

SURINAM, February 6.

"On the arrival of the fleet in the United States, that sailed yesterday, under the protection of the Maryland, capt. Rogers, it will be reported that American vessels are permitted to be laden here with any produce. I have it from his Excellency the Governor, that no such permission is granted.—The report which I imagine will be circulated ought to be contradicted, to prevent any illusive speculations to this colony, which is yet forged with almost every article of consumption or use. Superfine Baltimore flour was this day sold at 20 guilders, or about 7 dollars payable in Sugar at 4 shillings—the former paying a duty of 8 per cent. and the latter about 14 1/2 per cent.

Your humble servant, T. TUFTS."

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED, Ship Richmond, Glenn, Batavia via Marquette, Mulienmerz, Baylen, St. Croix and Turks Island.

CLEARED, Ship Thomas Chalkley, Kenny St. Thomas, Brig Delight, Glasgow, South American, Snow Polly Lake, from hence, has arrived at St. Sebastian in 26 days. Also ship Atlanta, Bunbury from Baltimore.

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship Jean, Daniel M. Pherison commander, from Canton, AND FOR SALE, by JAMES LATIMER, jr.

GREENS, white and yellow Black, blue and colored Linens Black and colored satins, Mazariae blue do. Sarin Stripes Dove colored Shawls Black and colored Tiffates Canton Long Cloth Imperial, Hyson, Young } TEAS of the first Hyson and Southong } quality.

April 8. dsot.

FOR SALE,

70 bbls. Halifax Herring, Halifax Shad, in barrels, 150 bbls. Mackarel—Salmon Fat and in good order. 70 bbls. Bay of Fundy Shad A few quantal of Gad Fish, Sparmaceti and common Oil, 20 bbls. (Burlington) Pork, Spanish Indigo.

Also, Very good Vinegar by the pipe, barrel or gallon—A cask of Venison Hams—1 bale of Cotton Candle Wick, and 18 kegs of Hogs Lard.

April 10 PHILIP S. BUNTING, No. 96, Race, the corner of Third Street. 4th mo. 8th April. d6t

ELECTION.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are desired to take notice, that the Election will be held at the said Hospital on the 5th day of the 5th month, 1800. (being the second day of the week,) to be opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; for the choice of twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers, SAMUEL COATS, Sec'y. 8th. 3. mo. 1800. 22w—d5t.

NEW THEATRE.

To be a week of performing before the Benefits.

BY DESIRE.

This Evening, April 8. Will be presented a celebrated Comedy called She Stoops to Conquer, Or; the Mistake of a Night. To which will be added a Dramatic Sketch with alterations, called A NEW WREATH, For American Tars. OR, HUZZA AGAIN FOR THE CONSTELLATION. With a representation of the Chase and Action between the Constellation and La Venegance of 34 guns. The whole to conclude with an appropriate Dance, composed by Mr. Francis.

On Wednesday, (for the last time this season,) the Castle Spectre, — To which will be added the Comic Opera of the Prize; Or 3, 5, 7, 8. — There will be a performance on Thursday evening, being the last before the benefits. Mrs. Merry's Night will be on Monday next.

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM COBBETT, For importing the following periodical publications:

- 1. The British Critick; 2. The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine; 3. The Gentleman's Magazine; 4. Le Mercure Britanique, or The British Mercury.

THE British Critick is a regular Review of all the works published in Great Britain; it is conducted with great impartiality and ability, and of the numerous publications of the kind which do now appear, and which have appeared in Great Britain; it is universally allowed to be the best. [Price 50 Cents.]

The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine is as its title seems to indicate, rather more confined, as to the nature of its subjects, but it certainly is not less calculated for extensive utility. This work is divided into four departments: 1 Original Criticism—2 A Review of the other Reviews—3 Occasional Essays, in prose and verse—and 4th, A Monthly Summary of History and Politics. Every six months it has a supplement, containing a review of foreign works, not forgetting those of America. The Anti-Jacobin dwells less on subjects which are merely literary and scientific, than on those which have a more immediate influence on society. With a bold and masterly hand, it corrects the blunders of error, traces the intricate windings of misrepresentation, and strips off the mask of hypocrisy. The avowed champion of the church and the state, it spares the enemies of neither, whether open or secret; and, scorning the pusillanimous defensive, upon which the friends of truth have too long acted, it carries on a continual and vigorous offensive warfare against anarchy, immorality, and irreligion, and thus establishes by its uniform conduct, its right to the title it has assumed. [Price 50 Cents.]

The Gentleman's Magazine, a work stamped with the approbation of three score years, consists chiefly, of communications from antiquaries and cultivators, and of original essays, in verse and prose—written by the most learned and ingenious men in the kingdom, and embracing by turns, almost every subject interesting to man. The miscellaneous part of the work is followed by a selection of authentic foreign reports, state-papers, and an abstract of the proceedings in parliament; next comes a very copious history, being not merely a list of deaths, but a valuable series of biography; to which is added, a Meteorological Diary and Table, a Bill of Mortality for London and its environs, a table of the average prices of corn, and of the Stocks, every day in the month: So that this work must ever be an entertaining and useful companion, not only to those who are of the learned professions, commonly so called, but to every man, whatever may be the subject of his study, or the object of his pursuit. [Price 40 Cents.]

Le Mercure Britanique, or, British Mercury; by Monsieur Mallet Du Pan.—This work, of which one number is published every fortnight, in French and in English, commenced in August 1798, and is continued with increasing spirit and celebrity. It is both bispartial and critical; it contains a summary, and is the repository, of all the important events, established facts and public instruments, which relate to the present era; it investigates points of fact, of politics, and national rights; it extends its view over all the nations of Europe, examines the conduct and discloses the motives of their respective courts; it is in short a brief and comprehensive history of the times, equally remarkable for the elegance of its style, the profundity of its remarks, and the soundness of its principles. [Price 50 Cents.]

These four works comprise every thing useful in the periodical way. Gentlemen may subscribe for all, or for either, of them. The first order is intended to be sent off on the 1st of May next; the successive numbers will be received at New York in two months upon an average after, their publication in London; so that those which are furnished for on or before the 1st of May, will be received in September; after which they will with very little irregularity, come to hand once a month, the importer having made such arrangements as cannot fail of securing punctuality on the part of his correspondents.

Subscriptions will be received from any part of America, by J. W. FENNO, Philadelphia. No advance is required. The prices are but four cents a number higher than in London. April 3.

FOR SALE,

The Time of a Mulatto Girl, WHO has about eight years to serve, has been in her for many years accustomed to the case of children, and is a tolerable cook. Enquire of the Printer. April 8. d1w