

are sparsely to be found throughout our territory. To mention names would be invidious and improper, but such men are, who are invidious to that quackish theory which would reject the study of the ancients, and adopt as models of sentiment and language, the Reports of a French Convention. There are men of letters here, who hold in utter contempt that poltry file, which deforms so much of conversation, and so much of writing. There are, who assiduously study their mother tongue, in the purest English authors, and who are both solicitous and proud to copy the style of the Augustan age, whether to be referred to in Rome, or Albion. This literary corps are wholly ignorant of that *Insim* idiom so much in vogue. They disclaim it. If patriotism and national vanity are to be gratified by talking and writing in this dialect, these men will make no such sacrifice. They will support the rights of common sense. They will adhere to the old, established, and approved modes of speech, and will neither publish nonsense, nor *spell it in a new way*, because the folly of the time and Dr. Franklin and his followers have sanctioned it.

They paraded near the shore, and, after he entered the water, closed the scene with a *feu de joie*. Here it is natural to recollect "rout on rout, confusion worse confounded." What a medley of images *bring* upon the mind. In the compass of two lines we behold a military array, a ship launch, the melancholy closing of a theatrical scene, and the brilliant glare of rejoicing fires. Nay, the poet is not satisfied with the copiousness of his English, but swells his subject with a phrase of France; as a cook lards the plump quail, or a tailor tacks lace to gaudyous brocade. Here we have parading, and entering, and closing, and firing "Gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuss & thunder."

On the whole, we think it the most noble scene ever exhibited on this side the Atlantic. Our poet is still in the upper region, and "with no middle flight intends to soar." The launch of a frigate is a pleasing spectacle, and so important an addition to our naval strength suggests agreeable images of national glory. All this is true, and in this it is natural and laudable to be interested. But it is not true that this is the most noble scene ever witnessed even on *this* side the Atlantic. It is a ludicrous exaggeration.

She moved with the most perfect ease and harmony, and with a noble bow, bade the land ADIEU."

Our sublime poet, as if he had reserved all his strength till now, here appears gigantically sublime:

"Greater he looks, and more than mortal fares, Who thus the wonders of the deep declares."

His ship, like the fabled Juno, is described with an eye to the "Aft Ego" of VIRGIL.

"She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen. Still there is a visible mixture of the familiar with the supernatural, even in these lofty images. It seems as if the bard were thinking of some pretty fellow, taking leave of his mistress, or a powdered beau, gliding gracefully through a ball room, and practising the retiring bow, just taught by the dancing master. Perhaps, however, he is here only availing himself of the figure ambiguity, or unintelligible, of which he seems remarkably fond. A ship, if right we read our nautical dictionary, may have a *Bow*, and if this be the poet's meaning, his favorite may bid mother earth good bye, without any extraordinary extravagance, either of meaning, or gesticulation. Perhaps also, in the fervor of his fancy, he has chosen to put into the hands of his ship a bow and arrows for the purpose of piercing some of the cursed pirates of the ocean; or as he is so much of an enamoratee we may suspect he has in his eye part of the furniture of the god of love. The expression "noble bow" seems to support this solution, for as the poet is a man of reading, he might have recollected that beautiful and tender passage in the pedlar's ballad, commonly called "The Mourful Tragedy of Rosanna."

"Little Cupid bent his noble noble bow Which let a fatal dart behind, That prov'd Rosanna's overthrow."

After having at some length, in a style of burlesque and banter, thus analysed this curious paragraph, it may seem impertinent to close the subject gravely. But the subject is of importance, and deserves the sober consideration of all, who aspire to write and converse with purity and simplicity. This paragraph was not selected for the purpose of exclusive animadversion. We have no particular spleen against this individual composition. It was picked up from a mass of similar writings, in America, as a type of a very common, current, and utterly vicious style, at once the fashion and disgrace of the country. Criticism is useful and shall speak, though her voice "grate harsh thunder" to the ears of true patriots, bombastic editors, fustian orators, college boys, or *id genus omne*. Our reproach and ridicule are intended to reform. America has indulged this rant too much. It is time it should be ridiculed and reasoned away. We must choose *this* day whom we will serve. We have the "Moses and the Prophets" of language. We have Dean SWIFT, Dr. ROBERTSON and Sir WILLIAM JONES. We have too the miserable remnants of Cromwell's puritanism, the "Babylonish dialect" of "foreigners at Plymouth," the "2d lattice phrases" of acquitted felons, and the "hissing hot" speeches from many a town meeting. Of these deformities let us be ashamed, and strive to emulate a diction pure, simple, expressive and English.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, April 28.
Mr. Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Robert Morris, Esq. Philadelphia, April 26, 1800.

"SIR,
"It would be an act of injustice to the officers of the Treasury, and to myself, was I to suffer a report made from the Committee of Claims on the petition of John Baptiste Verdier, to pass unnoticed; besides, that silence on the occasion might be considered as highly improper, when Congress, having in view to do justice, ought to be truly informed, that it may be known what justice requires. The only communication made to me upon this occasion, is by Mr. Claypoole, in his Daily Advertiser, of this day, wherein is printed; as part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States yesterday, what follows: 'Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition John Baptiste Verdier, who prayed compensation for three certificates of registered debt, which he alleged were erroneously paid to Robert Morris, Esq. who gave his bond to indemnify the United States against the claim of the petitioner. The committee report, as their opinion, that relief in this case, ought to be granted, and to that effect submit a resolution, proposing that compensation should be made to the petitioner, and that an act should pass for that purpose.' I cannot allow that the officers of the Treasury committed an error in paying to me the amount of the certificates alluded to.—Monsieur de Verdier had entrusted his certificates to a certain Mons. Augustine Brault, who sold these and three others of his own, (he having also been an officer in our service) to a Lady in Paris; and that Lady transmitted the whole to me, with a power of attorney duly authenticated, authorizing me to receive and apply the money according to her instructions.—When Mons. Verdier, applied to me, my answer was, that I could not know him in this business; I had received the money as the property of another person, to whom I was accountable. He urged, that Monsieur Brault had wrongfully sold his certificates, without authority, and had not accounted with him. He frequently repeated his applications to me, appeared much distressed, and as I knew him to have been an active and brave officer in the American service during the revolutionary war, my feelings were excited, and I advanced him on loan one hundred dollars, and consented that he should commence a suit against me.

Some time after this transaction, I was applied to by the Chevalier de Colbert, who claimed as heir to the purchaser, the amount resulting from the whole of the certificates. To him I paid the amount of those about which there was no dispute, and referred him to Mons. Verdier, to settle which of them had the right to the others;—they could not agree, and the suit which was instituted against me in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was finally decided against Mr. Verdier; whilst it was pending (as I considered the share I had in the business, to be of the nature of a trust) I gave a security for the amount of the disputed certificates, to which the successful claimant might, and no doubt will have recourse.

"Having thus stated facts which I am ready to prove, I must in justice to those whose reputations have been affected by the terms of the report made from the committee of claims, without having had any communication with me on the subject, although it appears therein that I am a party materially interested, request, that this matter may, under the sanction of the same authority, have equal publicity with the report that has called it forth.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient humble servant.
ROBERT MORRIS.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, this letter was committed to the committee of the whole house to whom was referred the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of J. B. Verdier, and was ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the allowance of a credit to William Tazewell; and the bill to provide for the sales of certain lands between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, were respectfully read a third time and passed.

Mr. Rutledge moved that the committee of the whole house to whom was referred the bill from the Senate in addition to the act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Bayard seconded this motion, with a hope that the bill would be re-committed; it was impossible as the bill now stood, to carry its provisions into execution; and he wished them to be so modified as to prevent our citizens from having any thing to do with so infamous a traffic.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bayard then moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Rutledge opposed this motion, and Mr. Wain advocated it.—The motion was agreed to, and three members appointed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to promote the manufacture of sheet copper within the United States, by the incorporation of a Company under the name of the Passayick Company.—Mr. Rutledge in the chair when the bill was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. Stone from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Lawrence Ed,

and Samuel Seitz, who pray to be released from imprisonment in which they are now held, for debts due the United States. The committee report unfavorable to the petitioners; but in order to take the sense of the House, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for the personal discharge from prison of insolvent debtors to the United States.

The resolution was agreed to without debate, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill conformable thereto.

Mr. Rutledge made a motion that it be Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the act intitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons eluding from the service of their masters."

A short debate took place on this motion, which was negative, yeas 34, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the further consideration of the bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the United States, was postponed till the 1st Monday in December next.—Yeas 50.

Mr. Eggleston then moved that the bill for establishing a military academy, and for the better organizing the corps of artillery and engineers, be also postponed till that day.

Mr. H. Lee called for the yeas and nays upon this question which was taken, Yeas 64 Nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the House again 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. Rutledge in the chair.—and Mr. Nicholas' amendment, which provides that no person shall be delivered up, where there is a concurrent jurisdiction—being under consideration—a long debate took place, in which it was contended on one side, that this House had no right to put a construction on the treaty; and on the other—that no treaty could deprive a man of the right of trial by jury, nor wrest from our courts the absolute jurisdiction given by the constitution.—The question was negative.—Yeas 42.—Nays 45 and the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing the house that the Senate ask a conference on their amendments to the bill supplementary to the act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and for establishing a government in the Mississippi territory—and also that the Senate insist on their amendments to the bill to divide the territory N. W. of the Ohio into two separate governments.

Managers on the part of this house were appointed to confer with managers from the Senate on both the above bills.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1798.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of Mrs. Mary Woolster, widow of the deceased General Woolster.

This report was committed to the committee of the whole house to whom was referred the bill to make further provision for the orphan children of Col. Harling, and Major Freeman, to whom was referred the reports on the petition of Mrs. Lynch and Mr. Elliott.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia for the present year.

President.
James Woodhouse, M. D.

Vice Presidents.
John R. Cox, M. D.
Adam Seybert, M. D.

Corresponding Secretaries.
John Otto, M. D.
Charles Caldwell, M. D.
Felix O. Pasteles, M. D.
Mr. George Lee.

Curators.
Mr. William S. Jacobs.
Mr. John Dorley.

Treasurer.
Mr. John Moore.

Librarian.
Mr. William S. Jacobs.

Recording Secretary.
Mr. James Tongue.

April 28.

Schr. John, of Boston.
Elizabeth, of Baltimore.
Washington, of Baltimore.
Little John, of Baltimore.
Falcon, of do.
Hazard, of Boston.
Hendon, of Salem.
Betsey, of do.
Barbara, of Baltimore.
Sloop Sea Flower, of Philadelphia, Newel

Sander Wardel Young Penrice Brown Codman Powers Brown Riley

This day an account came to Dr. Stevens, of twelve Brigand barges having, a few days ago, attacked the ship Boston, in a calm; that she had sunk 9 of them, and all the Brigands were lost, except a few that her boats picked up: the other three barges got off. Nearly about the same time the Brigands took the schooner Cynthia, capt. Gould, bound to Port Republican, who left this 6 days ago, but we have not learnt what they have done with the crew.

Since the above was written, I have been informed that capt. Gould and all his crew were put on shore on the beach at Gonaves, and all shot, except the captain and cabin boy, who escaped; the boy has lost his arms. This I received from Dr. Stevens.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Arrived.

Ship	Days
Ship Paxton, Patterson, Cape de verde	42
Hare, Sinclair, Liverpool	50
Elkilege Judith, Abbot, St. Croix	30
Peggy, Norfolk	3
Bayne, Brown, Deal & London	45
Brig Fox, Beber, New Orleans	25
Lucretia, Tabor, Cape Francois	23
Belloa, Orange, Bermuda	11
Regulator, Burkhill, Exuma	18
Huntress, Sands, Savanna	5
Schr. Washington, Young, C. Francois	17
Sarah, Smith, Charleston	5
Sally, Holland, Curacao	18
Harvey, Frost, Jamaica	22
Sloop Isabella, Hart, Cape Francois	17

By this Day's Mail.
Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, 1 Ventose, Feb. 20.

Installation of the Consuls.

Yesterday the Consuls were installed in their new place. The cavalcade set out at 1 o'clock from the Luxemburg. The Counsellors of State, the Secretary General, the Ministers and the Consuls, all in grand costume, proceeded to the Thuilleries, preceded by military music, and accompanied by the etat-major of the 17th military division.

The Chief Consul quitted his carriage, mounted on horseback, and inspected the rank of the different corps stationed in the court, and then repaired to one of the halls of the Palace, where the Minister of the Interior presented to the Consuls the members of the different administrative authorities at Paris. Several naval officers were presented by the minister of that department. The minister at war presented the etat-major of the 17th division, and General Murat those of the consular guard.

This ceremony was conducted with the greatest order, and though there was a great crowd no accident happened. The populace testified their joy by the warmest acclamations.

2 Ventose, Feb. 21.

The Members of the Diplomatic Body assembled together about 1 o'clock, P. M. in one of the halls of the Government Palace which had been prepared for their reception, and which is called the Ambassador's Hall. When they were all arrived, they were ushered into the state apartments. They were then introduced by citizen Benzech, counsellor of state into the cabinet of the Consuls, where, together with the three Consuls, were assembled the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, the Secretary of State and the Secretary General of the Consuls.

The different members of the Diplomatic Body were received by the Minister of the Interior at the entrance into the Cabinet, and the Minister for the Foreign Department presented them in the following order to the Chief Consul.

The Minister de M. Squitze, the Spanish ambassador.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia, Baron de Sandoz Rollina.

The Roman ambassador, citizen Justiniani.

The Cisalpine ambassador, citizen Serbelloni.

The ambassador and minister plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, citizen Schimmelpenninck.

Citizen Zeltner, formerly minister plenipotentiary of the Helvetic Republic, in order to present his renewed letters of credence.

Citizen Jenner, minister plenipotentiary of the Helvetic Republic.

Baron de Reitzenstein, minister plenipotentiary from Baden.

Citizen Bocchardi, minister plenipotentiary of the Ligurian Republic.

Mr. Manthey, charge d'affaires from Denmark.

Mr. Kopp, charge d'affaires from Hesse-Cassel.

Mr. Signeul, commercial agent and charge d'affaires from Sweden.

Mr. Claffon, general commercial agent from Denmark.

The letters of credence of these different ambassadors or ministers were presented to the chief consul, who handed them to the minister of foreign relations. The ambassadors delivered no speech on their introduction; but the chief consul addressed each of them in particular. There was observed in this ceremony that dignity, that punctilious regard to decorum, which ought always to be attended to in the relations of the repre-

sentative of a great nation with respect to those of all the European governments.

After the reception of the ambassadors, the ministers of justice and of the finances introduced to the chief consul the different judges and persons employed in the finance department.

NEW THEATRE.
Messrs. Morris and Wood's Benefit.
On Wednesday Evening, April 30, 1800.
Will be presented.
A much admired Comedy, called
THE STRANGER,
(Translated from the German of Kotzebue)
The Stranger, Mrs. Cooper.
Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Merry.
After the Comedy, (by desire) an Interlude of Song, dance, and spectacle, taken from
THE NAVAL PILLAR,
WITH
THE APOTHEOSIS
OF THE LATE
General in Chief of the Armies of the
United States.
To which will be added, (for the second time here) from the German of Kotzebue,
THE WILD GOOSE CHASE.
Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

LANDING.
From on board the Brig Jack, Abraham Dolly, master, from Cape Francois.
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Green Coffee, in hogheads,
AND
A quantity of Logwood.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Junr.
No. 88, South Front Street.
April 29. d1w

THOMAS KETLAND'S
COUNTING-HOUSE AND STORE,
Are removed, to Fourth Street, No. 67,
four doors south of Walnut Street,
where he has for sale, lately imported,
Trunks of Muslins, Dimities, and Gingham, assorted suitable for the West India market.
Coatings and Swanstown.
Brandy in Pipes, fourth proof.
Fibrics in Bags.
Corks in Bales.
An assortment of German Ticklenburg, Ofenburgs, &c. in Cases.
36 Hogheads Richmond Tobacco.
Claret in Cases, of first quality.
Bath Stone Grates, for Chambers.
Cannon of sizes, 4, 6, and 9lb.
Carronades, 18lbs. mounted.
Ship Muskets, Blunderbusses, Fowling Pieces.
Pistols, Gun Locks, &c. in Cases.
Swords, Hangers, Cutlasses, &c. in Cases.
A Cafe of fashionable Feather Hats.
An assortment of Russian Cordage.
Russia Duck.
140 Tons clean Hemp.
Two large Anchors.
Six Crates Potatom Pota.
THOMAS KETLAND.
April 29. eod2w.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of the subscriber, of every description, are earnestly requested to attend at the Coffee House fourth Second Street, on Friday evening next—the 28 of May, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration proposals he will then make them.
BENJAMIN GRAYSON ORR,
April 29. d4r

DICKINS'S
PROPOSALS
For importing the following periodical Publications,
The British Critic,
The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine,
The Gentleman's Magazine,
The New Yearly Register,
Le Mercure Britannique, or The British Mercury.
The preceding publications will be received regularly at Philadelphia by the way of New-York, about two months after their publication in London.
Subscriptions will be received for all or either of them from any part of the Continent, at Dickins's Book Store, No. 25, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia.
April 29. d5f

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honourable Richard Peters, Justice of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exhibited to sale at the Custom House in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday the fiftenth day of May next at 12 o'clock, at noon, viz.
1 Large chest of Sugar.
1 Keg of Sugar,
5 Bags Coffee.
1 do. do.
1 do. do.
1 Bag and } Oranges.
1 Barrel of }
1 Bag Pimento.
2 Barrels Coffee, a d
1 Bag do.
1 Small Box, containing the apparatus of a Barber or Hair Dresser.
30 Brels Snuff and Sugar.
19 Boxes Sugars.
1 Box Sweet meats.
The same having been labelled against, prosecuted and condemned in the said court as aforesaid.
JOHN HALL, Marshal.
M. Hall's Office, April 29. 22w ef.