

To Readers and Correspondents.

The well reasoned Essay "On the Question between the Senate and House of Representatives" of Pennsylvania, shall appear to-morrow.

The Address from New Jersey merits close meditation.

We shall be happy to hear again from "VIATOR." He is an able tourist, and we relish journeying with so observant a companion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, dated

Lancaster, December 3

"By the Lancaster Journal Extra, herewith transmitted, you will perceive that the Presidential election is over. We had expected some Jacobin votes for Mr. Adams, under the idea that all attempts to raise the Monticello Chief would be useless. In this, however, we have been disappointed, and happily too; for I am of opinion, that every thing supported by the Mushroom patriots will soon be withered beneath the shade of political orthodoxy.

The Federal THIRTEEN deserve the praises and the blessings of all America. They have checked the mad enthusiasm of a deluded populace, and the wicked speculation of designing demagogues. On reviewing the recent aspect of our political affairs, it may be figuratively said, they have saved a falling world. It is grateful intelligence to hear, that so far from losing the esteem of their constituents, their conduct is applauded by every real republican."

WEDNESDAY, December 3,

1 o'clock, P. M.

The electoral electors have met and have completed the election. The result of their votes is as follows:

- For Thomas Jefferson - 8
Aaron Burr - 8
John Adams - 7
Charles C. Pinckney - 7

In the Boston papers it is mentioned, that in the First Western District Mr. Bacon, the Jacobin candidate is not elected. The whole number of votes was 2830. Mr. B. had 1406 and Mr. Williams 1261, and there were 43 scattering. It requires a majority of the whole number to be elected.

In the Second Southern District there is no choice—there were 523 scattering votes.

A gentleman not long since passing through the street, overheard another speaking very bad French; upon which he observed to a companion that the French ought in future to be classed among the dead languages why so; asked his friend because, replied the gentleman, it has just been murdered.

A fanatic Curate being requested to perform the last sad office for a dying young woman pressed her to believe, as a preparation to the beatific state that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven. I am safe then, replied the witty Patient, for I have been so long ailing, that I am nothing now, but skin and bones.

As the servant maid of Mrs. H. of the Dublin theatre, was following her mistress on a cast to Cork, where she had gone a few days before to join a strolling company, she was overtaken by three ruffians, who brutally violated the unfortunate girl. When she arrived at the theatre, the violated damsel ran immediately to her mistress behind the scenes, and told the dismal tale. At the conclusion of the story, Mrs. H. who was dressing for the Queen in Hamlet, exclaimed with a solemn voice, in the language of SHAKESPEAR

"Aye, it had been so with us, had we been there!"

A lady once asking a French Ambassador, who had resided a long time in Poland, whether it was true that the Polish ladies were as white and as cold as the snow, which covered their plains; he replied "It is so true, Madam, that I have often caught cold, by conversing with them."

THEATRICAL.

MR WAYNE.

Although I have for a while suspended, I do not mean to drop the correspondence which I have begun with you. Allow me to offer you a few remarks upon the Comedy of Speed the Plough, which was represented for the first time on Monday evening last. This piece has been much spoken of, and the interest excited with respect to it, assembled, at an early hour, a numerous and brilliant audience.

Like Morton's other dramatic productions, this play is diversified by serious and ludicrous incidents. The talents of the spectators, is well sustained. The denouement is wrapped up in a mystery, the most profound, and curiosity is excited, even to the last scene. In elegance of language, in purity of sentiment, in highly ludicrous situation, the author has succeeded. In the probability of his story, he has I think failed.

It may perhaps, be questioned, whether the gratification of the spectator be enhanced, by the deep mystery, which, during the first three acts, involves the character of his Phillip Blandford. Were the cause of his mental depression unfolded at an earlier period, our interest would, probably, be equally awakened, by the contemplation of a mind conscious of a crime of the blackest dye.

The duration of his misery, appears also to be too protracted, a mind goaded by incessant suffering, would have worn out its perishable covering, in a much shorter space, than that of twenty years. The haggard eye would have been, long before that period, closed in death, or, would have resumed its wonted brightness, in proportion as the remembrances of conscience became gradually weaker. "Uninterrupted misery," says Lord Volmgbroke "has this good effect, as it continually torments, it finally hardens."

The author should also have given an interest to the character of Mornington, more suited to its importance in the conduct of his story; and in the concluding scene of the Drama, rapture at finding himself freed from the weight of guilt, which had so long oppressed him, would appear to be a more natural emotion, in Sir Phillip Blandford, than an evolution of unappreciated resentment.

But, although there be in this drama something to censure, its defects are amply atoned for by numerous beauties and excellencies of the first order. The character of Sir Phillip is finely sketched; that of Farmer Ashfield, is a finished portrait of uncommon excellence. The artless ingenuities of Miss Blandford, the interesting simplicity of Miss Ashfield, and the native energy of a mind struggling against the pressure of adverse circumstances, in Henry, are delineated with great truth and precision. The characters of the Handy's and of Dame Ashfield, are productive of much comic effect; but, the dissolution of his Abel's marriage, is too direct an imitation of the concluding scene of Sturlet's comedy of the Funeral.

The performers exerted themselves to the utmost. To particularize their various excellencies, would compel me to claim too large a share in your paper.

The Spectator of Speed the Plough, at the New Theatre, will have little cause to regret, that he does not witness its performance, on the boards of Covent Garden. It should also be remarked, that, there was a degree of correctness both in the dialogue and stage-situation, which is too rarely witnessed at a first representation. It was received with distinguished applause; and will, no doubt, prove attractive on many future nights during the present season.

A CONSTANT READER.

At a meeting last evening of the contributors to the Fund collected for the relief of the poor of Baltimore, Norfolk & Providence, during the late fever, held at the State House in Philadelphia, 12th mo. 4th. 1830.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, Secretary.

A report from the committee of correspondence, appointed at a meeting of the citizens held 9th mo. 16th last, was read.

Whereupon, resolved unanimously, that this meeting do approve of the conduct, of said committee of correspondence, in the transaction of the business entrusted to them; also, that an abstract of their Treasurer's accounts be published, for the information of such contributors as are not present.

On motion, resolved, That one thousand and fifty dollars forty-six cents of the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the committee of Correspondence, be paid to the Treasurer of the Magdalen Society, for the use of said society.

That five hundred dollars of said money, be paid to the Treasurer of the female association lately established in this city, for the relief of sick and indigent women and children of this city and liberties for the use of said association.

And also that the remaining sum of five hundred dollars of said money, be paid to the Treasurer of the Female Society, formerly established for the relief of the sick and poor of this city and liberties.

John Miller, jun. Chairman,

George Williams, Secy.

The ship Cecilia, Orphen, from Kingston, to London, out 42 days, has put in Charleston, South Carolina in distress.

Lines, written on a Hermitage, in Nithsdale.

(From vol. 2 of Burns's works.)

THOU whom chance may hither lead, Be thou clad in ruffe weed; He thou deckt in silken hose; Grave these maxims on thy soul: Life is but a day at most, Life is but a day at most, Hope not flourish every hour; Fear not clouds will ever tear Happiness is but a name; Make content and ease thy aim. Ambition is a meteor gleam; Fame an idle, restless dream; Peace, the tenderest flower of spring; Pleasures, insects on the wing; These that slip the dew stone, Make the utterflies thy own; Those that would the bloom devour, Crush the locusts, save the flower For the lute be prepar'd; Guard, wherever thou canst guard; But, thy utmost duty done, Welcome what they canst not shun. Follies past give thou no air; Make their consequence thy care; Keep the name of man in mind, And dishonor not thy kind, Reverence with lowly heart, Him, whose wondrous work thou art. Keep his goodness still in view, Thy trail and thy example too; Stranger, god! have been thy guide; Quoth the Beadman of Nith-side.

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris papers, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, & a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very lofty column they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon afterwards discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it in the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular a very large oak was first stripped of its leaves and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredations for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable.

This account is given upon the authority of the Curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants who were eye witnesses of the transaction.

Washington City.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 23.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill granting the privilege of franking to the delegate from the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and providing for his compensation—Mr. Morris in the chair.

The bill was reported to the house, where it was passed without debate and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The house also resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union.

The President's speech being under consideration, Mr. Griswold proposed the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as respects the district of Columbia, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as respects the national administration of justice, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as respects the fortification of some of the principal ports and harbors of the United States, ought to be referred to a Select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as respects the manufacture of arms within the United States, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Which being severally agreed to were reported to the house and passed. Five members were appointed conformably to the first and second resolution; seven conformably to the fourth and the fifth.

Several petitions, left undecided at the last session, were referred to the committee of claims, as was also one presented by Mr. Wain, from a mer-

chant in Philadelphia; and then the House adjourned until Monday morning.

Monday, December 1.

The bill for compensating, and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

INSURRECTION!

In Tumult, Violence, and Insurrection do not take place in the West-in Country the failure cannot be attributed to HUGH H. B. ACKERLY. It is said the Governor has already regretted the appointment of this Judge—After a perusal of the following Letter what will his opinion be of the Head and Heart of the Author?

[Pittsburg Gazette.]

ALEXANDER ADDISON, President &c.

Looking over your Extract from a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of Crawford County, October 31st, 1830, which wags, or adventures have induced you to publish, I find myself disposed to make some observations. Whether this charge be INDICTABLE or IMPEACHABLE, I shall leave to the Legislature, or Attorney General of the State. But, it certainly cannot be prudent in a judge, by departing from the subject of official duty to subject himself to have his veracity from the Bench, with impunity, called in question. I allude to the general strain of the Charge, but more especially to the following paragraph:—We all know what ARTS were used, by some interested individuals, to promote the Election of the present Governor. They said that if Mr. McKean were elected Governor, he would abolish the excise, the stamp act, the land tax, the standing army, and the Alien and Sedition laws. Those who printed and repeated those tales knew them to be false. But they effected their purpose: He was elected. The implication necessarily carries with it two things.

1st. That the election of the present Governor, was the result, not of fair opinion, but of falsehood, and fraud; and 2d. That the people to whom your charge was delivered, were the accomplices, or dupes of the misrepresentation. In this last point of view, it affronts me, and is a strong proof of the love of order, and respect for the laws among the people, that under a sense of the groundless and degrading LIBEL, they were not fired with sudden indignation, AND DID NOT DRAG YOU FROM YOUR SEAT, AND TREAD YOU UNDER FOOT. The libel was calculated for people at a distance; but it required a face as hard as ebony or horn, to stand up and expel it, where the contrary was so well known. On the part of the Governor elect, the error was excess of scrupulous honour, and delicacy, in supposing his election.

On the Arts of which you speak, I never heard before. Whether they are the indigenous offspring of your own brain, or imported from your association, I am at a loss to say. But be that as it may, it is notorious in this country, where I write, and address you, that they had no existence. However much you may be disposed to undervalue the understanding of the people, there is not so great a Fool, from Lake Erie to Dixon's Line; from the Dan to the Bear Sheba, of the extra-montane settlement, as to be imposed upon by any such means.

As the district had been long ago forfeited with your Metaphysics; politics; theologics; juridico charges, so it had been thought, that you were yourself fatigued, with the applause, real or imaginary; which you had excited; more especially as you had at last, got them in a book, and in a fair way to travel, by subscription, to some distance. But, not the love of fame, but a sense of duty, led you to this task. Ah, man! if you knew the reverse effect of your endeavours! That nothing could be more calculated to shock the public mind, and disgust, than your homilies; nothing more likely to bring about an INSURRECTION, by opposite means to the first; that by yielding to popular opinion, or flattering it; thus, by intolerant abuse; official contempt, and degrading insult.

But you must lecture, you must declare your sentiments. Have you not your own paper in which every animal from the buffalo to the civet-cat, has, of late, been accustomed to EXPRESS itself? Or, if you must harangue, cannot you do it, out of Court? Is there not the vacation? Must you have the BENCH? Is there not a stone step or a horse block to stand upon. A half barrel or a keg to put your legs in?

"Henley's gilt tub; McFleckno's LUTE THORNE."—It is astonishing that your caustics descend cannot be exhausted.—Does no person ever tell you how much you expose yourself? But if they did, what credit would you give! You have no self-examination; no retro-flection of mind. You think on one side, I have laboured hard to get you to know yourself. I have watched over you as a patient, to see if the inflammation was reduced; if gentle phlebotomy had been sufficient. The more powerful remedies must come. Your audacity increases, your impudence multiplies in time and space. It was not enough for you to "corrupt" the minds of the young Counsel of your district by engaging them to sign and circulate your libels. It was not enough for you to oppose age and services in the election of a Governor; and in the course of this opposition, to show yourself in almost every shape of indecency and indecency; but, now that the majesty of the people has decided, you must endeavour with your corrupt opinion, to corrupt the opinion of others, relieving his election into fraud and false

suggestions; in your Judicial capacity, determining the executive authority, and struggling to bring into disrepute, and render unpopular his administration; a high crime and misdemeanor in law; contra bonos mores; a breach of civility and decorum; and, in every possible respect, blamable, and offensive.

"Propagating lies" are the terms you use, a language which marks your want of natural delicacy, or your low breeding. But the men dæi infamia is your own; you are a calumniator of the body politic; you are a defamer of Pennsylvania.

You will wonder at the severity of my expressions, and be disposed to think that something strongly personal, must enter into the composition of my indignation. How far a recollection of personal insult or injury may inflame a sense of public indignities unknown and imperceptible to the sensibility, it is impossible to say. But so far as I know myself and am conscious of the rights of my mind, the present impressions and expressions are the offspring of a sense of the wrongs of society. As to what relates to myself, I reserve for a more SOLEMN OCCASION. In the meantime I am Sir, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant, H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, days, and ship names like Brig Boston, Williams; Sch'r Betley & Polly, Smith; Phæbe, Johnson; Sloop Sally, Welfort; Mary, Reynolds.

Table with columns: Cleared and ship names like Barque Patty, Snell; Brig Sally, Mason; Sch'r Paragon, Bunidge; Sloop Washington, Welfort; Brig Express, William; from Antigua.

Ship John Bulker, Stockery, from Batavia, and brig Paragon, Har, from St. Sebastian, were at Marcus Hook last evening.

Brig Delaware, Dumphy, from Batavia, was at New Castle yesterday.

Schooner Swallow, Dimond, from Cape Francois; and a schooner from Curacao, name unknown, are below.

The following vessels went to sea on Tuesday last, viz.:

Table with columns: Ship name, destination, and agent like Ship Ororo, Greene, for London; Brothers, Bray, for do; Armit, McLever, for Amsterdam.

NEW YORK, December 4.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, days, and ship names like Ship Favorite, Walker, Greenock 77; Brig Deas, Akerley, Savannah 13; Sch'r William, Charleston 13.

Ten days after the favorite failed, she lost her bowsprit; her crew have suffered much from fatigue and short allowance. The last mouthful consumed, they got relief, which was three days since.

Dramatic Society.

THE MEMBERS of the Dramatic Society are requested to attend a Special Meeting at the Circus, on Saturday evening, previous at 6 o'clock.

By order of the President.

December 5.

Passengers & Freight WANTED FOR Port Republican.

THE SHIP DISPATCH, Capt. Maxwell.

Will positively sail for Port Republican on Wednesday next. All persons desiring to take passage are requested to apply as speedily as possible, to Captain Maxwell, on board the ship lying at the first wharf below Race Street, or to PRATT & KINTING.

December 5.

Pour le Port Republicain, Le Navire Dispatch.

Capitaine Maxwell, partra mercredi prochain dans le port. Les passagers qui desireront passer au port de Port Republicain, sont priés de se dresser, le plus possible, à bord du Navire Dispatch, à bord du Navire Dispatch, pour que l'on puisse en profiter.

Le 5 Decembre 1830.

A Dickins, OPPOSITE CHRIST-CHURCH HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

A neat and correct Edition OF The Exercises,

ADAPTED TO Murray's English Grammar.

Designed for the benefit of private learners, as well for the use of Schools, with a Key.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY. [Price one Dollar.]

December 5.

Samuel Reynolds, TAYLOR,

Has removed from No. 49, to No. 44, South Third Street, next door above the Bank of the United States. Nov. 15. cod2w