

My Lion, pawing to get free
Under parts, he springs as broke from bonds,
His rampant shakes his brinded main: the
ward, and the tiger, as the mole
The crumbled earth above them throw
Becks.—MILTON.

Can you know any character more com-
pable than that of a Lounger. Na-
made one. It is a ridiculous com-
of fashion and affectation.

In the nineteenth century was
designed for nobler purposes than
to squish out his days in lolling over
a chair, reclining on a sofa, or
lying on a bed of down. The voice
of CREATOR, throughout all his
exhibits aloud to action. There
the living idia in nature. Beasts, birds
insects are ever employed. It is
done who does not act up to his re-
duties.

Have been long declining in the vale
of years, and I had hoped to pursue the
easy tenor of my way to the tomb,
only to my friends, the poor, and
my uses: I had flattered my expecta-
tion that I should pass the evening of
my life in the privacy of my retirement
from the city; but the preposterous
changes that I cannot but witness
every day I enter Front-street, in the
fashions, customs and vestments of the
new generation, and the strange sen-
sations I hear uttered from the mouths of
the surgeons, conspire so powerfully to
excite my choler, that I want words,
oratory, poetry, to express the
sensations of my breast; and cold as I
feel the atmosphere, verified as are the
prophecies of the Almanac maker who
tells that about the fifteenth of the
month there will unquestionably be good
weather, yet have I left my huge fire-
place in the country, and abandoned my
warmly heated chamber, to take up
my quarters in the city of Phila-

delphia.

It may be thought to have fallen into
the hands of some imbecile. In discovering my
illness, and revealing my infirmities.—
The scaffolding of my mind
is yet shaken down. Tho' my
mind is affected with rheumatism
probably to the severe cold) my
stomach is still in a state of
disturbance, as one of our Ameri-

can physicians very elegantly terms it, 'I
dearly for my whistle.'

Withstanding the natural gravity of
my age, I could not help joining in
the merriment of the company at the wit
of my young man; but I was heartily asha-
med of it afterwards, and I embraced
at handsome pretence to leave the
table, and with talk that was neither
ed by good sense, nor right rea-
son in which the judgment had not
at all share.

My sage predecessor, the Spectator,
whom I am descended rectiline-
ly from my great-grand father married
a woman whom he had by his housekeep-
er, a Lion in the British metropoli-
tan, he employed to give him no-
tice of the haunts of fashionable folly;
Francis Fitz-Thrifty, have trained
himself, inferior to none that build
castles on the lofty cypress of Louisi-
ana, who is at this moment hovering
in the city, catching folly as it flies,
and as he is less swift than his
predecessor, he will be eagerly sought after,
by the court at his desk, and the Lon-
doners, by the old lady
and the fair nymph
transcend the diamond in bril-

liancy.

When he harrangues in defence of the
rights of mankind, the most bigoted are
in love with liberty and virtue; whilst,
with a master hand, he pours the
miseries of Ireland not a dry eye is to be
seen; the court is drowned in tears. Cor-
rupt juries, packed and empannelled for
the special purpose of condemnation,
softened and touched by his eloquence,
resign to him their victim; the prison
doors fly open at his approach, the
chains fall from the hands of the victims.
He is an angel of mercy, whose lips
touched with the fire by the Almighty,
whisper hope in the dungeon of despair,
and speak deliverance to the captive.

But to form a just estimate of this
wonderful man, we must consider him
not merely as an orator, as a man dis-
tinguished only in a single walk or de-
partment of literature. Men in general
have their forte or strong ground in
which lies their peculiar excellence and
strength. But this is not the case with
him; in every thing he is great; in
every thing equal. He is, as it were, a
circle in the circle of the sciences; an

attractive and luminous focus on which
rays are necessarily falling from all parts
of the orb; a profound mathematician;
a logician, acute, subtle and persuasive;
a philosopher, elegantly speculative and
profoundly erudite; a wit, sometimes
lashing vice with the wrath and indigna-
tion of Juvenal, sometimes tittering at
folly, with the elegant and courtly irony
of Flaccus; a politician clear sighted,
steady and incorruptible; an orator rea-
lising and transcending the definition of
Cicero. CETERA DESUNT.

FROM THE AURORA.
To the Editor,
SIR,
PERUSING in your paper of the 12th
instant, the message of the President of
the United States to both houses of Con-
gress, in which he takes notice of the lead
mines in the district of Louisiana, offer-
ing so rich a supply of that metal, as to
merit the attention of Congress, &c. led
me to make enquiry respecting a report
long since in circulation, in my neighbor-
hood, that Mr. William Thomas, a mil-
ler, who rents the mills and plantation
formerly the property of major Augustin
Provost, but now the property of a Mr.
Audibon a French gentleman, had dis-
covered silver ore on said plantation,
which report having been in more gen-
eral circulation than hitherto, induced me
to ride to Mr. Thomas's to see for my-
self. On my arrival at his house, after a
short conversation on the subject, he
shewed me a pit, but a short distance
from his house, out of which a man and
a boy dug in one day thirty hundred
weight of solid ore, which appears to be,
as reported, a mixture of silver and lead.
They had not dug deeper than about nine
feet, when they came to a solid bed of
ore, the vein of which, Mr. Thomas in-
formed me, runs north and south, and
widens considerably the deeper they dig.
Ore is taken out in large blocks, &c. so
that it can be worked to advantage by
the owners, or miners who may chuse
to engage in such business, being about
twenty-three miles from the metropolis
of the state, and near the mouth of the
Perkiomen creek that empties into the
Schuylkill, it may turn out (the precious
metal out of the question) to be a valu-
able discovery.

This suggests a thought, that the same
vein of ore extends a considerable dis-
tance up the ridges or hills that confine
the Perkiomen creek and probably on
the borders of Schuylkill, however this
may be, my scanty knowledge of science,
checks me from hazarding an opinion on
it. I shall therefore leave it to men of
science to judge of the usefulness of the
ore, a sample of which will be handed to
you with this, for your's and their inspec-
tion, not doubting you will make a pro-
per use of it for the public good, seeing
that we daily experience, since the es-
tablishment of our republican govern-
ment, the bountiful hand of Providence,
diversified, by such pieces of his work-
manship, which exhibits something use-
ful, to his chosen creature man, and to
our country, that demands our most at-
tentive consideration.

P. S. Mr. Thomas informed me, that
a lump of the ore equal to what I have
sent to you for the inspection of the cu-
rious, had, not long since, been sent to
the President of the United States.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL.

Pennsylvanians Judges—As many of our
readers probably know not the cause which
have induced the Legislature to investi-
gate the official conduct of Judges Snippen,
Yates and Smith, we think a brief history
of them will not be uninteresting.

The circumstances which led to it, as
far as we are able to judge from docu-
ments published are these. A certain Tho-
mas Pasmore, merchant of Philadelphia
city, brought an action against Messrs
Petit & Bayard, in the Supreme Court
of Pennsylvania, in the year of 1802, on
a policy of insurance. After the influc-
tion of the suit, it further appears, that
by consent of parties, the matter of con-
troverly was submitted to referees, whose
verdict should be conclusive; and af-
ter several meetings on the subject, they
awarded in favor of said Pasmore about
500 dollars, which proceedings were duly
recorded in the prothonotary's office. The
defendants not being satisfied with the
verdict, appealed from the award, on the
following grounds, viz. 1. that the plain-
tiff had a meeting with the referees when
the defendants were not present or notified.
2. That the plaintiff communicated to the
referees his affidavit of what another per-
son told him respecting the object of the
reference, in the absence of the defendants,
&c. Mr. Pasmore, proby much irrita-
ted, and the day after the application for
a new trial was granted, posted up a pa-
per on the walls of the coffee house, flat-
tering that the said Petit and Bayard are
quibbling underwriters—that they had kept
him out of about 500 dollars 9 months;
and that by an affidavit of said Bayard,
which was not true, they would be able to
keep him out of his money 3 months lon-
ger; and concludes by calling said Bay-
ard a liar, a rascal, and a coward—and of-
fering two and a half per cent to any per-
son who would inform their not becoming
bankrupts in 4 months from the date
thereof. This was construed into a con-
tempt of the Court, and a motion was
made, and assented to by the judges, that
the said Pasmore be arraigned before the
court, to answer certain interrogatories,

which he did in writing. After which
the court decided that the said Thomas
Pasmore should be committed to the cus-
tody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia county,
in the debtor's apartment, for the space of
30 days, and pay a fine of 50 dollars to
the commonwealth. Mr. Pasmore con-
sidering the sentence of the judges arbi-
trary and tyrannical, neither warrantable
by law or by the constitution of Pennsylva-
nia, petitioned the Legislature for a redress
of grievances; and the enquiry is now mak-
ing in a high court of impeachment.

We have been thus circumstantially
minute, because the subject is likely to
excite much public attention; and with-
out a history of facts our readers would
be unable to judge whether the Legislature
of Pennsylvania did their duty or not.
For our part we are well satisfied that if
the judges have trampled upon the rights
of a citizen, and unjustifiably cast him into
prison, they will be impeached; but if on
the other hand it appears that Pasmore's
conduct merited the judgement inflicted
upon him, and it was strictly consonant
with law and the constitution, they will be
honorably acquitted.

The question was taken on the original
motion as amended, and carried, 61 vo-
ting in its favor.

Mr. Crowninshield observed, that he
was not in his place at the time the letter
of the Secretary of State was read; but
he understood the report contained the
names of more than 1500 seamen, im-
pressed chiefly by the British. He hoped
the house would not regard the expense
of printing. The United States ought
to know that a great number of its
citizens were detained by a foreign
government, and he had almost said in a
state of slavery, certainly contrary to their
inclination. We wanted the services of
this useful body of men. No foreign
government had a right to authorize the
seizure of American citizens. We knew
that many outrages had been committed
on their personal rights, and he wished
congress to point out a remedy adequate
to correct the evil. The expense of
printing the list was no consideration with
him, and he trusted the house would agree
to it.

Mr. Jackson supported the propriety
of printing the whole documents and
the house accordingly agreed to it by a
large majority.

The bill for the relief of captain Alex-
ander Murray, went into a committee of
the whole on the motion of Mr. Dana.

Gen. VARNUM in the chair
After some time spent in considering
and debating the same, the committee
rose and reported the bill without any
amendment, it was then ordered by the
house that the bill be engrossed for a
third reading to-morrow

Mr. Crowninshield said the house
would recollect that a list of impressed
seamen was furnished this morning from
the department of state, which exceeded
in number any thing he had expected.
He thought these impressments ought to
be prevented, and that the subject de-
manded investigation. He had drafted a
resolution which he would submit to the
house having in view to connect this with
another very important subject. Many
gentlemen must have observed that some
late proclamations had been issued by the
governors of the several British West India
islands, interdicting the American trade
after May next. The proclamations bore
date in October or November, and were
to take effect in six months. It appeared
to him that the British government were
determined to exclude us from their
islands upon the expectation that their
own vessels would be competent to carry
the necessary supplies. Mr. C. said we
had a right to carry the productions of
the United States in American bottoms,
and he hoped we should never permit
foreign ships to come to our ports and
carry on an exclusive trade with any
country whatever where our vessels were
not allowed the same privilege. His
intention was to prevent the American
carrying trade to the West Indies from
falling into the hands of other nations.

He would not exclude foreign vessels
from our ports; but it was desirable
that our own export trade should not be
monopolized by foreigners. The subject
was highly important to this country.
Will the United States tamely submit to
see some of its best citizens torn from
their families and friends, without at-
tempting something for their relief? Shall
we see another country pursuing mea-
sures hostile to our commercial rights
and make no effort to correct the mis-
chief. The West India islands depended
on the United States for their ordinary
supplies, and our vessels had usually
carried a large proportion of their cargo
on American account; but it appeared
now that we were to be shut out from
this trade and it was in future to be
carried on in foreign vessels. An effectual
remedy would be to prohibit the expo-
rtation of our productions in foreign
bottoms to all ports or islands with which
we were not permitted to have inter-
course, and in order that the subject might
undergo an examination which its impor-
tance demanded; he offered the following
resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of com-
merce and manufactures be instructed to
enquire if any, and what further provision
be necessary for the protection of the com-
merce and seamen of the United States;
and to enquire whether any foreign coun-
try has made any late regulations with a
view to monopolize any branch of the
American carrying trade, to the exclusive
benefit of such foreign country, or which
in their operation may be injurious to the
agricultural or commercial interest of the
United States. And also to enquire into
the expediency of prohibiting the expo-
rtation from the United States, of all
goods and merchandise whatever, in fore-
ign ships bound to any port with which
the vessels of the United States are not
allowed communication, or where a free &
unrestrained trade is not permitted in the
productions of the United States; and that
the committee be authorized to report by
bill or otherwise.

Mr. Randolph willed the resolution to
lie for consideration a few days. He
would mention Monday, the gentleman
had said it was an important subject, and
if he had no objection it would be as well
to allow the resolution to remain unacted
upon for a little time, it might be
printed for the consideration of the House,
and he rather supposed some alteration
would be necessary in the form of the re-
solution.

Mr. Crowninshield replied that he was
perfectly willing the resolution should re-
main for consideration agreeable to the

CONGRESS
OF THE
United States of America.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, January 23.

On motion of Mr. Thomas it was re-
solved that the Secretary of State be di-
rected to lay before the House a list of
those persons who have obtained patents
for new inventions or improvements in
the arts and sciences, with a general de-
scription of the patent right and the date
of the grant of the same.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition from
a number of the inhabitants of York
county in Pennsylvania, complaining of
the conduct of the Post-master-general
for changing the route of the western
mail from the legal establishment by the
way of Elizabeth Town and Harrisburg
to Fort Pitt.

Referred to the committee on Post-
Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Sammons presented a petition
from captain John Little of the Militia
of New York, praying relief in considera-
tion of a wound he received in the shoul-
der by a tomahawk during our revolution-
ary war.

Mr. Archer, presented a petition from
John Lowry of col. Smallwood's 1st Mar-
yland regiment, praying an increase of
his pension in consideration of his grow-
ing infirmities and advanced age. These
two petitioners were referred to the com-
mittee of the whole who have under con-
sideration a bill making a further allow-
ance to the wounded and disabled soldiery
of our revolutionary army.

A letter received from the Secretary of
State was read, giving a statement of the
American seamen impressed by the belli-
gerent nations. The documents accom-
panying them were voluminous, and con-
tained the names of 1538 seamen impress-
ed since the commencement of the present
war in Europe.

It was moved to print the documents,
with the letter from the Secretary of
State; but the motion was withdrawn on
the suggestion of a gentleman that it
would be very expensive.

Mr. Huger called up the unfinished
business of yesterday relative to calling
on the Secretary of the Treasury for a
return of foreign shipping paying addi-
tional duties, and the produce or the
light money paid into the treasury.

Agreed to.

A message from the Senate by Mr.
Otis their secretary, informing that they
had passed the bill for completing the
fourth wing of the capitol and other pur-
poses with an amendment, which on
motion of Mr. Thompson was concurred
in by the House. The amendment was
to strike out the words "for the accom-
modation of the House of Representa-
tives." The bill is consequently passed,
and appropriates 130,000 dollars. Also
a bill for carrying into more complete
effect the 10th article of the treaty with
Spain, with an amendment, which was
on motion of Mr. Crowninshield, refer-
red to the committee of commerce and
manufactures. And the bill making an
appropriation for the navy of the United
States, during the year 1805, with an
amendment which received the unanimous
concurrence of the House.

Mr. R. Griswold moved to resolve,
that the Secretary of War be directed to
lay before the House a report of the
situation of the public buildings on the
bank of the Schuylkill near Philadelphia,
what would be the probable expense of
completing them, and whether in his
opinion the public interest will not be
promoted thereby.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the lat-
ter part respecting the opinion of the
Secretary was struck out.

Gen. Varnum then moved to add, "and
a statement of the quantity of public
stores deposited in the same building." This
motion was lost, 38 being in its fa-
vor and 42 against it.

Mr. Gregg thought such an amend-
ment as the last suggested was necessary,
he therefore varied the language and of-
fered a motion in this shape, "and a
statement of the military stores deposited
in said buildings." This amendment
being agreed to.