

SELECTION.

ODE TO VIRTUE.

Virtue! greatest, noblest guest,
Of earth's enjoyments, fairest, best,
Calm source of pure delight.

To thee pertains the grand defence,
Of shielding vestal innocence,
With power from above.

Thou, the true hero's chief regard;
The honest patriot's just reward,
And swain's deserving love:

At thy bright shrine,
With love divine,
Hope, charity,
Are taught by thee,

To look for comfort—give with cheerful hand,
And shed thy graces on a favor'd land.

When youth, delighted, own thy sway,
And thy mild precepts mark his way,
His time glides sweetly on:

From worth to worth he raises high—
His country's pride, his parent's joy,
Belov'd where'er he's known—

His early days
Are tranquil ease,
Nor care, nor strife,
Make loathsome life;

When grown in years, and silver'd o'er
With age,
The rich esteem, the poor reverse the sage.

But see where Vice usurps thy part,
And spurns thy precepts from the heart—
How fatal her false joys!

She all her pleasures freely brings;
Delusive pleasures, fraught with stings
That soon her pow'r destroys—

Then dreadful views
The mind pursues,
Of crimes that's done,
Of time that's gone:

Despondence then, with gloomy grief and care,
Works up the soul to horror and despair.

Come then, fair VIRTUE, to my breast,
Be of my heart, my soul possess'd,
And constantly dwell with me;

For vain the honors of the great,
The wealth and pomp that wait on state,
If not possess'd of thee—

Though rich or poor,
Fam'd or obscure,
Thy open grace
All can embrace;

And, tho' by the base despis'd, the wise
Agree,
That worth and greatness only dwell
With thee.

From a London Paper.

The following is an outline of Mr. Fox's speech in the house of commons, on Tuesday, 24th of May, on his majesty's message—

Mr. FOX, in a speech which occupied three hours and a half in the delivery, went over the different points of complaint in detail, and contended that upon none of them had we brought the discussion with France to that clear and unequivocal issue which would constitute a legitimate cause of war. If France had unjustly seized and confiscated British vessels, satisfaction ought to have been demanded in a firm and decided tone; and if that was refused there would then have been an undoubted act of aggression on the part of France.

There was no nation more exposed to complaint, for restraints on the commerce of other nations, than G. Britain. When we concluded the treaty of Amiens, we were aware that Europe was far from being in a comfortable state; we had however, acquiesced in that imperfect security. This was the condition of man in society. If we had always aimed at substantial and absolute security, we should have had nothing but unremitting war the last century. The situation of Italy we knew at the time of our signing the definitive treaty. As to Piedmont, it was a mere difference of name, and it was a matter of complete insignificance whether it was called the 27th military division or the department of the Po. Adverting to the situation of Holland, filled with French troops, and to the late revolution in Switzerland, he argued that our ministers, from all that had appeared, had never properly remonstrated on those important points, and had therefore no right to make them a part of his majesty's declaration. If they had remonstrated, it was at least probable that redress might have been obtained. If it were contended that every aggrandisement on the part of France should be a cause of jealousy on our part, this, in his opinion, would be pushing the principle too far. Every improvement in the interior of France might in that case be considered as

offensive, and war between the two countries might be regarded as eternal. The affairs of Holland and Switzerland seemed, however, to be inserted in the declaration, only to avoid the perpetual repetition of "the first cousin" and "Malta," and this was pretty evident from our omitting all mention of the Swiss in our ultimatum. The treatment of the Dutch by France could not be two strongly condemned, but our ministers, who did not remonstrate, had no right to complain. It formed nearly as black a stain however on the conduct of the French government as their proceedings with respect to St. Domingo. The idea of re-establishing the French government in that island, was as absurd and ruinous as its conduct to Toussaint had been false and treacherous. In all these proceedings, in the affair of German indemnities, in the occupation of Parma and Placentia, he saw no legitimate cause of quarrel on the part of England, and particularly as our ministers had failed to remonstrate at the proper season. With respect to the attack made by the consular government on the liberty of the press in this country, it betrayed only a gross ignorance of the forms and essence of our constitution; and if their demands had been resisted in a manly way, it could never, in his opinion, have furnished ground for dispute. The reciprocal abuse and mutual irritation arising from this source, were certainly matters of regret; but no person could say that they offered a ground for war. He did not profess to entertain much respect for the members of the Bourbon family but if it was insisted peremptorily that one of them was to be sent out of the kingdom, he should refuse it on the point of honor, tho' at the expense of a war. This, however, had not been demanded. Much reliance had been placed on the language of the emperor, "that England could no longer contend single-handed with France." This was an impertinent phrase, but as was usual in society, it should either have been noticed at the time, or consigned to utter contempt.

Alarming as the extended dominion of France was to this country and the continental powers, if we took into comparison all our acquisitions in India, it would be found that, as between us and France, the charge of aggrandisement applied to this country. But when this view of the question was taken, ministers seemed to imitate the conduct of those ladies who, on their return from India, were accused of some irregularities, and whose answer always was "never upon my honor on this side the Cape of Good Hope." He thought Malta ought to be placed under the protection of Russia, which it appeared was disposed to accept the guarantee under modifications.—He begged the house to pause before they plunged the country into all the horrors of war, and to recollect the situation it was in during the last five years of the preceding war.

They were told not by a novice, but by a very distinguished artist, (Pitt) that the dangers they were then exposed to, and the burdens they had borne, were nothing compared to what now awaited them!!! As they had then paid a tenth they would now be compelled to pay a fifth on a third of their income. He would vote for the amendment, because, while it pledged the house to support his majesty, it manifested an anxiety for the speediest possible restoration of peace.

The house then divided on the amendment—For the Amendment 67—Against it 398. The original question was then put and carried. The house adjourned at half past four on Wednesday morning.

TRANSLATED FOR THE AURORA.

In the name of the French Republic.

ARRETTE

Respecting the opening of the different ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies—and a NEW TABLE of the duties of import and exports

BASSATERRE, 3th Messidor, year 11. (June 15, 1803.)

AUGUSTE ERNOUF, general of division, captain-general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, and DANIEL L'ESCALLIER, councillor of state and colonial prefect.

Considering that the critical circumstances, in which they find the colony, call for efficacious measures for supplying its wants and those of the army, as well as for disposing of the Colonial productions at present on hand.

DECREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I. The ports of Bassaterre, Point-Petre, Baye-Mahaut, St. Martin, and Reunion Marie Galante, shall be open to strangers from the date hereof.

In consequence, all articles of consumption, salted meats, military and naval stores, cattle, lumber, and tools of every kind particularly instruments of agriculture may be imported by them, and they may export sugars,

coffee, and cotton, independent of Syrups and Taffia.

II. On the arrival of each vessel, the captain or supercargo is to wait on the captain-general and colonial prefect, and apply to the chief of administration and the director of the custom-house for the necessary permits, having previously made out a detailed statement of what the cargo is composed.

III. If such statement shall be found to have been forged, the transgressor shall be prosecuted in manner and form prescribed by the laws and regulations of commerce.

IV. No French or neutral vessel can depart from any of the ports of the colony, before her captain or supercargo has made a declaration at the custom-house of the nature of her cargo, and of the tonnage or quantity.

V. No vessel shall load, in whole, or in part, at any other ports than those designated in the first article, unless by the express permission of the colonial prefect, under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo, and the punishment of the captain.

VI. French as well as foreign vessels, sailing to and from the islands of neutral ports, are expressly forbidden to pass by way of the river Salee, under pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo.

VII. The duties of anchorage, established by the arrete of the 1st Vendemaire last, concerning the commerce of neutrals, are diminished one fourth from this day. These duties shall be collected by the receiver general of the colony and of the domains, at the payment of the duties of entrance and clearance a part to be paid the captain of the port, the balance to be deposited in the public treasury.

VIII. The interpreters, commissioned by government, shall not, under penalty of deprivation of office, demand from captains of foreign vessels more than eight dollars for all the necessary formalities, in which they are to give them every direction from their arrival to their departure; but if the said interpreters shall be employed by the said captains of vessels on objects different from those customary, they shall be indemnified for their trouble in the manner prescribed by the tariff of April, 1771.

IX. The duties of import and export, on articles permitted to be imported and exported, shall be paid at the custom-house, and collected by the receiver of the domains, according to the following tariff:

IMPORT.

French vessels, arriving from a port, of the republic, shall continue to pay a local duty of one per cent. upon merchandise subject to weight.

1 per cent.

French vessels arriving from foreign ports, shall pay a local duty of one per cent. on the value of articles of subsistence.

1 per cent.

Foreign vessels shall pay the customary duties of one per cent. local and one per cent. additional on the total amount of the articles imported:

2 per cent.

EXPORT.

French vessels, returning to a French port, are subject to a local duty of one per cent. and a colonial duty of two per cent.

3 per cent.

French vessels returning to a foreign port, shall pay one per cent. local, and six per cent. additional.

7 per cent.

Foreign vessels shall pay the local duties and an additional one of two per cent. and of six per cent. on the value of sugars, coffee and cotton exported.

8 per cent.

On syrups and taffia no more than two per cent. shall be paid as a supplementary duty.

2 per cent.

Spanish vessels, laden with cattle and other provisions, shall be treated on their entrance and clearance, on the same terms as French vessels.

X. According to the preceding dispositions, the arrete of the 1st Vendemaire is and remains in force; and the third article of the arrete concerning the duty of six francs, collected by five myriagrammes of cod and salt fish, of foreign fishery, is provisionally suspended as well as the fifth article of the arrete of the 30th August, 1784, concerning the duty of three francs per quintal on salt meat imported by foreigners.

XI. All the regulations of the arrete of the 30th August, 1784, shall be executed, as they respect the vessels, declarations and formalities to be performed by foreign vessels and by French vessels engaged in the same commerce.

XII. The chief of administration and the directors of the customs are respectively charged with what concerns the executions of the present arrete, which shall be printed, read, published and posted up as is usual, and a copy addressed to the commissary of justice in order to be registered among the rolls of the tribunals.

ERNOUF.

L'ESCALLIER.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

SINGULARITY OF RESEARCH.

AN EXTRACT.

"There is perhaps no one principle in human nature that leads to greater consequences, than the concentration of application to singular research.

"But this, like every other principle, has occasionally strange and useless terminations, that they may be called *lusus naturae* in mortals. As an instance of this, I will present you with the result of a man's labour for three years, eight or nine hours a day, Sundays not excepted, to determine the verses, words and letters contained in the Bible.

Verses, 31,173
Words, 773,692
Letters, 3,566,480

The middle and the last chapter is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 101st Psalm.

Jehovah is named 6,855 times. The middle one of these Jehova's in the second Chronicles, 4th chapter 16th verse.

The word *and* is found in the bible 46,277 times.

The last verse in the old Testament is in the first Chronicles, 1st and 10th verses.—The least in the new Testament, 11th chapter of John 34th verse.

"I look upon this to be a very singular occurrence in the history of human nature, that there should be found a man, who, merely for the sake of employment, should spend three years on such a task.

It has been said that MAN is the only animal that laughs; but though dogs may not absolutely laugh, they are sometimes like Falstaff; the cause of laughter in others. The following circumstance which happened to Garrick in the early part of his life, is one example.

One very sultry evening in the dog days, he performed the part of LEAR; in the four first acts, he received the customary tribute of applause. At the conclusion of the fifth, when he went over the body of Cordelia, every eye caught the soft infection.—At this interesting moment, to the astonishment of all present, his face assumed a new character, and his whole frame agitated by a new passion; it was not tragic—for he was evidently endeavouring to suppress a laugh! In a few seconds the attendant nobles appeared to be affected in the same manner—and the beautiful Cordelia who was reclined on a crimson couch, opened her eyes to see what occasioned the interruption, leaped from her sofa; and with the majesty of England, the gallant Albany and tough old Kent, ran laughing off the stage.

The audience could not account for this strange termination of a tragedy in any other way than by supposing the dramatic personae, were seized with sudden frenzy; but their raiibility had a different source. A fat White-chapel butcher, seated on the centre of the front bench in the pit, was accompanied by his mastiff, who being accustomed to sit on the same seat with his master, naturally supposed he might enjoy the same privilege here. The butcher sat very back; and the quadruped finding a fair opening, got upon the bench, and fixing his forepaws on the rail of the orchestra, peeped at the performers with as upright a head, and as grave an air as the most sagacious critic of his day. Our corpulent slaughter man was made of melting stuff—and not being accustomed to a play house heat, found himself much oppressed by the weight of a large and well powdered Sunday periwig, which for the gratification of cooling and wiping his head, he pulled it off, and placed it on the head of his mastiff. The dog being in so conspicuous, so obtrusive a situation, caught the eye of Mr. Garrick, and the other performers. A mastiff in a church warden's wig—for the butcher was a parish officer; was too much. It would have provoked laughter in Lear himself at the moment he was most distressed; no wonder then that it had such an effect on his representative.

A. HALL.

Has received by the schooner Lawator, Capt. Bell, from New-York.

An additional Supply of

Books and Stationary;

- Washington on Agriculture,
Exercises for Cavalry,
Brigg's Cookery,
Franklin's Works,
Adam's Flowers of Travels,
Birknap's Biography,
Seneca's Morals,
Parfait of Literature,
Wain's Logic,
Johnson's Lives of the Poets,
Damberger's Travels,
Esai of Korzebut,
Biographical Dictionary,
Zimmerman on National Pride,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Junius' Letters,
Brydon's Tour,

- Batler's Hudibras,
Bark on the Sublime,
Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature,
Ruffel's Modern Europe,
Bolingbroke's Works,
Reid's Essays,
Rollin's Belles Letters,
Elegant Extracts,
Spectator,
American Spectator,
Farmer's Letters,
Rational Harmony,
Fordyce on Education,
Blair's Lectures,
Reply to Wilberforce,
Complete Letter Writer,
Fordyce's Addresses,
Rambler,
Looker-On,
Thompson's Seasons,
Hoyle's Games,
Taylor's Reports,
Evan's Essays,
Pothier on Obligations,
Beauties of Addison,
Do. of Hervey,
Family Bibles,
Butterworth's Concordance,
Necker's Religious opinions,
Butler's Analogy,
Edwards's Affections,
Afflicted Man's Companion,
Boston's Fourfold State,
Hallyburton's Memoirs,
Doddridge's Sermons,
Young's Letters,
Brown's Concordance,
Hervey's Meditations,
Elegant Prayer Books,
Common do.
Bibles,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Hunter on the Blood,
Inns on the Muscles,
Plague and Yellow Fever,
Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia,
Aristotle's Works,
Airon Birt's political Defections,
Ward's Mathematics,
Hamilton Moore's Navigation,
Cook's Voyage,
Millot's Ancient History,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
American Lex Mercatoria,
Nicholson's Navigation,
Buni's American Navigator,
American Coast Pilot,
Marie's Universal Geography,
Universal Gazetteer,
Johnson's, Jones's, Bailey's and English Dictionary,
Major's Introduction to Latin,
French Grammar,
Murray's Grammar,
Do. do. Abridged,
Webster's Grammar,
Aches Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Fisher's Companion,
Schoolmaster's Assistant,
American Atlas,
Horace,
Virgil Dalphine,
Clark's Ovid,
Sallust,
American Preceptor,
Columbian Oracle,
Chapman's Letters,
Blossoms of Morality,
Looking Glass for the mind,
Gay's Fables,
Moore's Monitor,
Sandford and Merton,
Scott's Lessons,
American Selections,
Hawney's Measurer,
Davidson's Virgil with the English Translation,
Caesar's Commentaries,
Cornelius Nepos,
Young's Latin and English Dictionary,
Ainsworth's do. do.
Lee's American Accountant,
Frazer's Assistant,
Trillemant's Plasters and Spelling Book,
Children's Books and Pamphlets,
Rousseau's Elois,
Robinson Crusoe,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Man of Feeling,
Charlote Temple,
Britannia,
Jenny or the Difficulties of Love,
Mavis, Tom Jones,
Roderick Random,
Invisible Rambler, Monk,
Atkins Tales,
Girl of the Mountain,
Children of the Abbey,
Zeluco, History of Women,
A collection of the most effectual modern songs,
The Patriotic Songster,
Mason's do.
Evelings,
Don Quixotte,
Millsier's of Udolpho,
Murdant,
Adelaide de Sancerre,
Constant Lover,
Vicar of Landdown,
Lord Rivers,
King of the Beggars,
Dutch Quills, of a superior quality,
Blank Books, of various kinds,
Small wrapping Paper,
Shining Sand,
Seamen's Journals,
Gilt and plain letter paper,
Writing paper, Sealing Wax, Wash Copy Slips,
Almanacs for the year 1803.
Wilmington, August 2.