sectable of whom was the rev. Mr. Wooddeson, of Kingston-upon-Thames, to which parish his father was then removed. He was used, however, to lament that he had not possessed the advantages of an uniform education at o e of those public schools, which undoubtedly, whatever may be their dangers and deficiencies, effect the point at which they exclusive y aim, that of laying a solid foundation for classical erudition in its most exact form. In 1772 he was entered as a scholar of Jesus-college, Cambridge; and it was e er a topic of thankfulness to him, that he became a member of *that* university in which the love of truth met with some encouragement from a spirit of liberal enquiry, rather than of *that* which was devoted either to supine insolence, or to the passive inculcation of opinions sanctioned by authority. During the first years, his attention was chiefly fixed upon classical studies, always his favourites; and he was excited only by emulation and academical requisitions to aim at that proficiency in mathematical knowled which b ars so high a value at Cambridge. Yet while he confesses himself destitute of a genuine taste for speculations of this kind, he scruples not to declare the infinite superiority, in point of grandeur and sublimity, of mathematical philosophy to classical lucubrations. In 1776 he took his degree of B. A. on which occasion he was nominated to the second post among seventy-five candidates; and soon after, he was elected to a fellowship of his college. In the same year he published a small collection of Latin poems, with a few critical notes on Homer, at the university-press. If not highly excellent, they were sufficient to establish the claim of a young man to more than ordinary acquaintance with the elegancies of literature. He had already obtain d a knowledge of the Hebrew language, as preparatory to those theolog cal studies which now became his most serious occupation: and it may safely be affirmed that no man ever commenced them with a mind more determined upon the unbiassed search after truth, and the open assertion of it when discovered. The foundation which he laid for his enquiries was an accurate knowledge of the phraseology of the Scriptures, acquired by means of attention to the idiom in which they were written. As at this time some of his most esteemed academical friends manifested their dissatisfaction with the article of the church of England by a conscientious refusal of subscription, it cannot be doubted that scruples on this point had already taken possession of his mind; and so far had his convictions proceeded, that he has stigmatized his compliance with the forms requisite for obtaining deacon's orders, which he received in 1778, as "the most disingenuous action of his whole life." If, indeed, he could r ceive consolation from the practice of others, there were several of his intimate associates, who, by a superiority to such scruples, have since risen to opulence and distinction in the church, without betraying any uneasiness for a similar acquiescence.

Mr. Wakefield left college after ordination, and engaged in a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, whence he afterwards removed to a similar situation in Liverpool. He performed the duties of his office with seriousness and punctuality; but his dissatisfaction with the doctrine and worship of the church continuing to increase, he probably considered his connection with it as not likely to be durable. The disgust he felt at what he saw of the practice of privateering, and the slave-trade, in the latter place of his residence, also awakened in his mind so conspicuous a part of his character. The American war did not tend to augment his attachment to the political administration of his country: in short, he became altogether unfit to make one of that body, the principal business of which, in the opinion of many, seems to be, acting as the satellites of existing authority, however exerted. His marriage, in 1779, to Miss Watson, niece of the rector of Stockport, was soon followed by an invitation to undertake the post of classical tutor at the dissenting academy at Warrington, with which he complied. That he was regarded as a very valuable acquisition to this institution—that he was exemplary in the discharge of his duty, and equally gained the attachment of his pupils, and the friendship and esteem of his colleagues—the writer of this account can from his own knowledge attest. Being now freed from all clerical sh ckles, he began his career as theological controversialist, and, it must be confessed, with an acrimony of style which was lamented by his friends, and which laid him open to the reproach of his enemies. It i not here intended to vindicate what the writer himself cannot but disapprove; but the real and substantial kindness of Mr. Wakefield's temper, and the benevolence of his heart, were such, that this apparent contradiction must be solved by his warmth of z al in what he thought the cause of truth, and perhaps by a familiarity with scholastic debates, which rendered him in some measure callous to the use, or rather abuse, of vituperative expressions from the press. In disputations by word of mouth no man was more calm and gentle, more patient in hearing, or more placid in replying; and if, in his writings, he has without hesitation or delicacy bestowed his censures, he has been equally liberal and decided in his praise. His applauses evidently came from the heart, free and unstinted, for envy did not possess a single particle in his composition: nor has he withheld them when he thought them deserved by particular laudable qua ities, even in characters which he could not regard with general approbation. No man perhaps, ever more fully gave way to the openness of his disposition in speaking *the whole truth* concerning men and things, unmoved by common considerations; whence it is not to be wondered at, that he frequently rendered himself more obnoxious to antagonists than the case essentially r quired, and roused prejudices which a more guarded conduct would have left dormant. A sentence which, in his Memoirs, he has quoted from Asgill, expresses (as it was probably meant to do) the spirit with which he wrote. "A blunt author in pursuit of truth, *knows no man* after the flesh, til his chace is over. For a man to *think* what he *writes* may bespeak his *prudence*: but to *write* what he *thinks*, best opens his principles."

We shall not, in this sketch, attempt to give an account of all his publications, many of them small in bulk and temporary in their application. The most important of his theological labours will be allowed to be those in which he employs his singular erudition in the explanation of Scripture. Of these, the first was "A New Translation of the First Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Thessalonians," printed in 1781. It was followed in the next year by "A New Translation of St. Matthew, with Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory," 4to, a work which obtained much applause, and amply displayed the extent of his reading, and the facility with which his memory called up its repositea stores for the purpose of illustration or parallelism. At this time he likewise augmented his fund for Scripture interpretation by the acquisition of various Oriental dialects. After quitting Warrington, at the dissolution of the academy, he took up his residence successively at Bramcote in Nottinghamshire, at Richmond, and at Nottingham, upon the plan of taking a few pupils, and pursuing at his leisure those studies to which he became continually more attached. While in the first of these situations, he published the first volume of "An enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," a learned and elaborate performance, but which did not meet with encouragement sufficient to induce him to proceed in the design. A painful disorder in his left shoulder, with which he was attacked in 1786, and which harassed him for two years, interrupted the course of his employments; and he could do no more for letters during that period, than alleviate his sufferings by drawing up so e remarks upon the Georgics of Virgil and the Poems of Gray, which he published with editions of those delightful compositions. As his health returned, his theological pursuits were resumed, and he again engaged in the field of controversy. He also, in 1789, made a commencement of a work, which promised much, as well for his reputation, as for the advantage of sacred literature. It was "an Union of Theological and Classical Learning, illustrating the Scriptures by Light borrowed from the Philology of Greece and Rome." Under the title of "Silva Critica" three parts of this performance have issued from the university press of Cambridge.

(To be concluded.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1802.

The details of political events, to which we have considered it our duty to give priority, have been so extensive, that we have been obliged, for a long time, to forego the pleasure of offering occasional notices of literature. Those details, chiefly occasioned by the proceedings of the legislature, being, however nearly closed, we shall occupy a part of our columns with useful and entertaining literary articles. It is believed that there are few Americans who have not a taste for literature. So much of individual happiness flows from the cultivation of this taste, and so much of national character, that a more assiduous improvement and extention of it cannot be too warmly recommended to our countrymen. We are persuaded, that while it enlarges their views, it tends to inspire sentiments of general good will, and to diminish and eventually destroy those irrational antipathies that divide man from man.

A letter from Martinicio, dated June 3 says, "Bassaterre has at length surrendered to the French arms."

N. Y. D. Adv.

From a Kentucky paper of June 5, 1802.

"The district court for the Lexington district, commenced its June session on Monday last. We are pleased in not having the disagreeable task to perform, of telling to the world who was arraigned at the bar, who is to hang, and who serve in the penitentia y; there being no presentment this term."

FRANKFORT, (K-n.) June 9.

Extract of a letter dated St. Vincennes, May 20th, 1802.

"A rupture has taken place between the K k k s and Potawatamie Indians.—The particulars of which I am not informed."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 19.

By a gentleman from the country, we learn the hon. James Sheafe, esq. has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States, and yesterday was fixed on by the legislature to fill the vacancy—The New-Hampshire Union Bank bill was carried in the house of representatives by a majority of five in favor of an incorporation for forty years—It was non-concurred in by the senate, and an amendment to limit the term to twenty years, was made and carried, was concurr d in by the house, and the bill now lies before the governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, June 17, 1802.

The following answer of the senate to the governor's address, at the opening of the session, was presented the 1 th, by the honorable Messrs. Payson, M'Clary, Gowan, and Betton:

May it please your Excellency,

At a period when our country laments the exclusion of many of her ancient and long approved benefactors from her councils and government, it is with peculiar pleasure we see your excellency yet enjoying the confidence of the citizens of this state, and to find you disposed to accept the important trust committed to you by their suffrages. Your Excellency's former administration affords us a satisfying evidence, that your communications to us will be dictated by a wise and faithful regard to the public good and that all our endeavours to promote the same important object, will meet your sanction and ready concurrence.—By an assurance of our firm support in every measure which shall appear to be conducive to the interests of our constituents, permit us to invite your Excellency to a reciprocal confidence.

Although the particular interests of this state demand our primary attention, we sincerely participate in the repose granted our European brethren from the alarms and calamities of war; notwithstanding the threatening aspect which the accumulated power of a particular nation, and the depression of others, may have upon the continuance of peace, we would fondly cherish the pleasing idea, that these temporary agitations will result in the advancement of genuine liberty, and the happiness of mankind.

A sense of the dangers which have surrounded us, amidst the conflicts of contending nations, is highly calculated to excite our grateful joy, and to appreciate in our estimation, the wisdom and propriety of those measures which were the conspicuous means of preserving our country from many insidious attempts to involve us in the convulsions of Europe. It remains, however, matter of deep regret, that those attempts, altho' failing in their ultimate object, have prevailed to disseminate those principles of division which impair our strength, degrade our dignity, and even endanger our national existence: And were the means in our power by which we could extend the *pacification* of Europe to the breasts of Americans, most ardently should we embrace them as the surest means of our national prosperity and happiness.

Your Excellency has perfectly expressed our sentiments respecting the importance of habits, opinions, morals, and religion, in free governments; we firmly believe them to be the foundation on which republics rest, and that in proportion as these are shaken, the whole superstructure will be convulsed; therefore, all attempts to misrepresent the measures of government, we consider as hostile to the safety, prosperity, and peace of the community; and it is with no small degree of indignation we see "*the liberty of the press*" so grossly abused to promote the purposes of deception, and subvert the liberties, the morals, and happiness of our countrymen. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we shall not be inattentive to the recommendation of your Excellency, as Legislators and Magistrates, to do whatever may be in our power, both by precept and example, for the suppression of licentiousness and immorality, and for the promotion of useful knowledge, virtue and religion.

We shall carefully strive to render even more perfect those systems of government from which we have already derived such important blessings, by endeavoring to remedy those defects which attend the most accurate productions of human wisdom; but in this attempt we shall cautiously follow the safe instructions of experience, sensible that theoretical calculations serve merely to weaken that energy which is of peculiar importance, especially in a government extended like that of the United States, over so large a territory, and with a population so rapidly increasing.

The history of ruined republics, affords a most valuable fund of instruction to those who have the wisdom to receive instruction, and to avoid the evils which were the conspicuous causes of their overthrow.

We have long beheld with approbation the decision and frankness with which your Excellency has publicly advocated those political sentiments which it is our belief naturally result from an informed mind and an upright heart. Of the justness and importance of these sentiments, we have never doubted; but yet we can sincerely join with your Excellency, in declaring that this conviction has been confirmed and increased by "the recent transactions of our National Government."

The subjects to which our attention has been directed, with every subsequent communication, will be duly and carefully noticed; and we hope to participate with your Excellency, the pure and virtuous pleasure of those whose efforts are intentionally directed to the public happiness. May that Almighty Power on whom all depend, ever guard your Excellency by his holy providence, and by his wisdom guide you to still greater usefulness here, and to the final rewards of those who faithfully serve him in their generation.

PROPOSALS

Under seal for building a Jail in this City,

WILL be received at my office at Stelle's Hotel, until Wednesday evening the 7th July next, a plan of the Jail, the references thereto, and the manner in which the work is to be executed, may be seen there at any time.

Not having determined whether the building will be contracted for in the lump or divided into branches the proposals must be made in the following manner——Where one or more persons united, wish to undertake the whole building and to find the necessary materials, they must be particular in specifying on what terms each kind of work will be done—That is to say, an estimate of the cost of each kind of work, and also, the quantity and cost of each material, separate and distinct.

Proposals will be received from such as wish to undertake either the Stone cutters, Stone masons, Carpenters, Brick-layers, Iron work, or digging the foundation, they finding the necessary materials, stating the cost of the workmanship, the quantity and cost of each material.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS

Will also be received for furnishing on the spot the necessary quantities of Free Stone, of Granite or rough Stone, Bricks, Lime, Timber, Sand and Iron.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

Washington,
June 30, 1802 t7thJ

Attention!!!

IT is requested that such young men as have joined the Republican Company now about to be raised in the City of Washington, (together with such of their friends as would wish to join said corps) will please to attend at Yorin's Tavern, sign of the Pennsylvania arms, Pennsylvania Avenue, on Thursday the first day of July, precisely at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing officers and choosing uniform.

By Order of the Committee,
ROBERT M'LAN,
Sec. pro tem.

Washington, 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Looking Glasses & Furniture.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from New York various kinds of Looking-Glasses, from 3 to 70 dollars each.—Also card tables, bureaus, &c of an elegant and fashionable make. He continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ornaments for chimney-pieces, door caps, frontice pieces, match fashes, &c. &c.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

April 14, 1802. eptf

FOR SALE.

TWO large superb Looking glasses just imported from London.

One Plate measuring 103 by 40 Inches,
The other 84 by 40 do with suitable ornament.——apply to
Wm. HODGSON.

Alexandria,
June 30, 1802. 12t

AGREEABLY to a Deed of Trust from Anthony Addison to the Subscriber, will be offered

For Sale

to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, at Stelle's hotel, in the City of Washington, on Monday the 9th day of August next, all that tract of land lying and being on the eastern branch of the Potomack opposite to said City, called, "Chichester, with addition resurveyed," containing three hundred acres.

On the above mentioned tract of land, is the Ferry Landing, so well known by the name of "Dyer's Ferry," now in the occupation of Capt. Naylor.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Terms of Sale—Cash.

Wm. BRENT.

June 30, 1802. 19thA

For Sale,

A two story frame House, nearly finished, situate and fronting on south N street on sq. 700, adjoining the premises of Mr. R. Frazer.

THE house is twenty five feet front, fifteen feet deep, a parlor and passage below, stairs in the passage, the lower story ready for plaistering; the materials on the spot. The second story nearly ready. The house occupies the whole of the front and runs back ninety five feet to a twenty feet alley, under a lease of ninety-nine years, renewable forever. Should the above property not be sold by private contract before the 28th day of July, it will then be offered at public sale. For further information enquire of Mr Thomas Herty, or James Vansandt, New Jersey Avenue.

June 11, 1802. eptJy28

Thomas Carpenter,

TAYLOR,

HAS just received an elegant and fashionable assortment of summer goods, consisting of London superfine cloths and cassimeres; India, Manchester, and silk striped nankeens; cotton cassimeres, boglepour, Bengal elegant white chord for pantaloon, white and coloured marseilles, janes and satin cross-overs, silk ginghams, black and other coloured striped satins, &c.—All which he will make up on the most reasonable terms, and in the most neat and fashionable manner—Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the President's square.

May 24, 1802. eptf

CHARLES VARDEN,

Merchant Taylor, from Philadelphia,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors conferred on him by the gentlemen of this City, and flatters himself that the general satisfaction he has already given will merit a continuation of the same. He has also received a handsome assortment of goods from Philadelphia, consisting of,

Best superfine cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Toylenetts, Velverets, Fancy Cords, Costings, Flannels, &c.

N B Regimentals, Naval Uniforms, and Ladies' Habits, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice—Washington City, New Jersey Avenue, next to Mr Rapine's book store.

Dec. 16, 1801. eptf

The Suppressed Book.

At Duane's Book Store, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City—Just received for Sale—

A FEW Copies of the History of John Adams's administration; which was suppressed by Mr. Burr.

Also—A separate pamphlet, containing a narrative of the transactions of the suppression.

The History is a large 8vo volume price in boards 2 dollars; bound 2 dollars 50 cents. The narrative 37 1-2 cents.

At the same store a collection of books English and French of recent importation, the prices considerably lower than before the peace in Europe. A beautiful Quarto Edition of the Bible in 2 vols, large type elegantly printed.

Stationary of all kinds at Philadelphia prices.

Also—The fourth number (and the three preceding) of LUTHER MARTIN'S, Hero comic Romance——and the answer of Mr. R. R Keene. 3t

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the fourteenth day of July next, at Rhodes's City Tavern.

THE right, title and interest of THADY HOGAN, to one frame house together with one moiety of lot No 17, in square 377, on which the said house is erected—Also one feather bed, one pair sheets, bolster pillows and coverlet. Taken as the property of Thady Hogan, and sold to satisfy three executions in favor of Robert Brown. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon—Terms cash.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal.

June 25, 1802. epts

Miss JONES,

First House west of the President's, Pennsylvania Avenue,

HAS received in addition to her former stock, an elegant assortment of goods with the latest fashions—to be sold at the most reasonable prices.

June 25, 1802.