POETRY.

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

PETER HOTHERD, *Esq. L. L. D. formerly the respectable friend of* "MATTHEW LION'S MEMORIAL"—*called his members to Congress, and threatened to unveil their Apple cart, Viz.*

WHAT a pox means all this pother,
"Bout our *democratic brothers*,
The most redoubted Col. LYON,
Who's fond of his *modesty* to try on,
A dress, which all his friends declare,
Is very little *worse for wear*.
But now to serve a turn no doubt,
He has it on, the *wrong side out*.
LYON's a *Jacobin* of point,
He lays *himself*, that he has merit—
That having carefull well the matter,
He would not even seem to flatter,
But he is sure he is *conspicuous*,
In *Rutland County* and contiguous—
That he's design'd by God and *Nature*,
For seat in *Federal Legislature*—
That he was stolen last December,
RIGHT HONORABLE CONGRESS MEMBER!
That he had votes a large majority,
And power it by his own authority.
His calculations can't deceive him,
Yet folks are fools and won't believe him!!
If you would see his pithy story all,
You may consult his wife—"MEMORIAL."
Should Congress not admit his claim,
The very threes will cry "*for them*"!
Besides, wild and tame like *Balaam's ass*,
Exclaim, "How came this thing to pass?
But *Federalists*, a flubdum pack,
Still grope in *error's* mazy track,
If we bring truth to open light,
We still make less than nothing by't.
They say that LYON's votes were few,
That half he claims are not his due.
What, cannot common sense be taught them?
The votes were his, because he bought them!
I'll tell you how he paid the cash,
And purchas'd many, which he lost.
To drive his *patriotic* plan on,
From frontier forts, he took the cannon,
And with the *democratic* metal,
Cast many a handsome five pail kettle,
With which, he gain'd great popularity,
And pension'd half *Vermont vulgarity*.
A kettle was a pretty present
To every mountaineer and peasant,
Who would persuade him votes in plenty—
Each kettle paid, I think for twenty.
Now, Mr. Secretary Congress folks, I know,
You'd better let the LYON go,
Or else, whenever times are critical,
We'll "*pelt*" ye fire, with squibs political.
WM. PATRIOTIC JACOBINS,
Whom Heav'n has sent you for your sins,
Will shoot at every mother's fon
With pebbles, whizzing from air gun,
You'll come no doubt, as near being smitten,
As did his Majesty of Britain,
Nor is this all you may expect,
If still you treat us with neglect.
We'll change our squibs to cannonading—
Sink Federal Ships, with all her lading,
Enrich us with our county's plunder,
And make em WASHINGTON *knuck under!!*

FROM THE SAME.

"ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH—SET IN ORDER THE THINGS THAT ARE TO BE SET IN ORDER."

THE have been remarked by ingenious moralists, that although the negligence of mankind suffers minute divisions of *time* to pals unregarded away, yet, at the close of *centuries* or *years*, it is common to pause, and compute in what manner they have been employed. To justify the truth of this observation, most of my parishioners, who have toyed with time, days and months, begin now to grieve that another idle *year* is gone, and resolve that the next shall be more *busy*. While all around him are repeating the compliments of the season, and wishing each other "A happy new year," the Lay Preacher, with affectionate zeal, is revolving plans, by which their annual wishes will forgetful plans, by which their annual wishes for felicity may be realized.

Man men are eminently idle. I confess with candour that I loiter and slumber much, and while I preach industry to others, *am myself a cast away*. But the fan, which divides his represented rays through the curtain unbrown, at nine o'clock, forces to upbraid my loggishness, and I am wishing I would announce to the lazy of my flock, that they sit not, like him, at once blind and be of life, unless like him they rise seasonably. My readers are therefore vehemently exhorted early to extinguish their candles, and to use the Day Lamp which neither spreads not flares, which wick never burns out, and which oil never fails. All who wish that the year may be happy, must reasonably endeavor this injunction. No comfortless man be heard of the chill of winter morning, or the footness of summer nights, but as soon as the above *lamp* begins to glimmer, let them rise and work. They will soon be convinced that it is so ingeniously contrived, its radiance will not offend the eyes, nor its exhalations raise the lungs, like the rank vapors of midnight. If the Lay Preacher, himself, should, contrary to his own doctrine, be found snoring in his study, while his neighbours are walking in their vocation, he gives them full permission to call a council and dismiss him from his office.

Instead of employing the unusual phrase of a happy new year," it would perhaps be in improvement to say the phrase, and adapt it to the character of the person who is addressed.

Thus, should I compliment a man of feeble knees, whose eyes are red, and whose pulse is impoverished, by "tarrying late at the wine," I should with him a *jolly year*. I should wish that his landlord, when the third bowl or bottle is called for, would refuse to trust, and that the liquor he swallowed, instead of raising, would depress his spirits, and that he might verify the saying of the Prophet, which denounces "woe to the drunkards of Ephraim."

If I meet that a sluggard, I should wish a happy year. I should wish him an *active* and *laborious* one. I would apply to some poly tradesman, or some importunate client, to bellow at his window, at the dawn of day. I would even advance a dollar from my salary, to purchase a couple of cocks, to crow him up to exertion. The year of the idler would then undoubtedly be happy. You would hear from him, no complaints of fplces, or nervous disorders. He would have no bill to pay his apothecary for pills, to cure indigestion. He would not only set his things in order on the first day of the first month, but habit would confer order to appear throughout his affairs during the year.

Suppose I should take a sleigh, and go with my wife to Bolton. I could not fail, either in the market, or from coffee house, of meeting that animal, more restless than a humming bird, called a Democrat or Jacobin. If I wished him a happy new year, he would infantly conclude that I meant a *revolutionary* one. He would imagine that my wish involved the abolition of Washington, the execution of Jay, and the introduction of the French Directory. Now, as a good subject, and perfectly well satisfied with the perfect order of things, nothing could be farther from my intention. Guarding against a meaning so mischievous, I would express my annual compliment differently, and would wish him as the *Sheet* and *well governed* year. I would intend it him from reading French Gazette, rather his pronouncing the word "Rob-spierre," and deter him from nocturnal clubs, or speeches. The man would infallibly become a good federalist, and his year would be happy.

The wish for gamblers must be expressed in a very extraordinary and enigmatical manner. Instead of a *happy* one, I should wish them, that days of their real friends to pray that it might be an *unlucky* one: An unlucky year would be a year of justice to the gamester. Such a year would operate a thorough reformation. Should the friendly wish for *ill luck* to be realized, and the gamester neither hold *Pam fish fair by chance*, nor the *odd trick*, what a clear income to the rifle, his health and fashion! He would soon consider cards as the emissaries of misfortune, he would endeavour to grow rich by fair calculations, he would not only discard the *Knave* from his *hand*, but from his conduct, and be more anxious to turn the penny, than a *Tramp*.

Finally, to use the parish's immemorial adverb, finally brethren, The Lay Preacher, with the fervent kindness of St. Paul, "sendeth greeting to many," and wishes that this and every future year may prove eminently happy. That *this hope may not be deferred* he recommends the adoption of every laudable mean, to promote the valuable end. Due attention orders, in the affairs of time, the economy of expense, and to prudence of behaviour, will occasion the prefect to be like the happiest of past years. *Yes, and much more abundant.*

THE LAY PREACHER.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Northampton, Jan. 1, 1796

JOHN ALLIS, Hatfield—Joanna Allen, Shutesbury—Aaron Arms, Deerfield—Capt. John Bennett, South Hadley—Samuel Brewer, North field—Elijah Baker, Amherst—Benjamin Brown, do.—Mrs. White and Barr, Worthington—Nathaniel Bishop, Esq. Richmond—Mrs. Chadwick and Cook, Cummington—John Catlin, Deerfield—Josiah Dickinson, Northampton—Oliver Davenport, Lyden—Joel Easton, Northampton—Miss Lucinthia Farnam, Conway—Miss Lucretia Farnam, do.—Capt. Pate Holland, Belchertown, 3—David Hawley, Ashfield—Mr. Moses Hopkins, Barrington—Samuel Hunt, Northampton—William Jenkins, Pittsfield—Ebenezer Hendale Williams, Deerfield—Dr. John Hastings, Hatfield—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton—Elisha Kellogg, Saint Hadley—Joseph Kellogg, do.—Lieut. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich, 2—Joseph Lazell, merchant, Rowe—Messrs. Upham and Morton, Deerfield, 2—Quartus Morgan, Northampton—Lewis Mattoon, Ashfield—Mr. Nehemiah May and Colton—Oliver Plimpton, Esq. Storrsridge—Francis Pomeroy, Northampton—Andrew Phelps, do.—Thaddeus Potter, South Hadley—Jonathan E. Potter, Esq. Hadley—Samuel Rogers, Northampton—Dr. William Stone, Greenfield—Oliver Williams, Sunderland—John Hillinghast, Goshen—John Taylor, Esq. Northampton, 2—Dr. Avery Chandler, Hadley—Thomas Twining, Greenfield—John Thorp, New Salem—Ebenezer Snell, Esq. Cummington—Mr. Sharpe, Conway—Daniel Wright, Esq. Northampton—Rev. David Hill Wilson, Huntsdge—Robert Wier, jun. Westacres—Noah Warner, Bardstown—Mr. Ebenezer Chesler—Messrs. John Williams and Co. Conway.

ALL Persons indebted to the Post Office, for Papers or Letters, (however small their accounts) are desired to make immediate payment.

Hartford, January, 1796.

Fresh Goods.

Chileaband Windfor Smith,

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the County, for ready pay or approved credit.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers by Book or Note, that are more than one year standing, are desired to call and settle the same, first of March next. Those who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle with an Attorney.

Hadley, Jan. 5th, 1796.

REGISTER of DEEDS OFFICE, Middle District, County of Hampshire.

THE Inhabitants of the District aforesaid, are hereby notified, that the time appointed by Law for the choice of Register of Deeds will be at the annual meeting in March next.—The subscriber, takes this method of expressing his gratitude for the confidence heretofore reposed in him, manifested in his repeated election to the Office, and at the same time, begs leave to mention, such is the situation of his private business, that he requests them, no longer to confider him as a Candidate for that Office.

EBENEZER HUNT.

Northampton, Jan. 11, 1796.

Nathan Storrs,

Clock and Watch Maker.

INFORMS his friends that he has lately received from New-York, a few elegant Silver WATCHES, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Crystals, Mainsprings, Pendulums, Springs, Gilt and Steel Watch Hands, Plated Sugar Tongs, Plated Curb Bitts, Steel rings Irons, Spun, Gilt Lockets, Breast Pins, Silver Thimbles, Needles of almost every kind, Plated Shoe, Knee, and Boot Buckles, Pale Knives, do. Gilt Spectacles, Silver Plating Mill, warranted equal to any imported, warranted Clocks of every kind, with Cases, or without.

CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate payment.

N. B. Sand Stones wanted in contract for 5 or 600 feet of TIMBER, for building.

Northampton, Jan. 4. 1796

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 50 cents

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, with a CONSTITUTION thereof, and extracts relative to the situation, soil, climate, and navigation of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the State of Georgia; and particularly of that part thereof in which the company lands are situated.

Dec. 9 1795.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a general assortment of English and India

GOODS,

among which are, a variety of superfine Broad Cloths, of a superior quality, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or approved credit.

Northampton, Jan. 6. 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional assortment of Window Glass, Brass Kettles & Skillets, all kinds Pewter, Irish Linnens, Modes and Satins, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Ribbins, Bombs, Caps, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Room Papers with a variety of other articles, which makes a large assortment; which will be sold on advantageous terms, for cash or approved credit.

ALL Persons indebted, by Book or Note, are desired to make payment according to contract.

Northampton, Dec. 27, 1795. 6w.

Initialation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the installation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chesterfield, is to be on Wednesday the 3d of February; a Sermon is to be preached at the meeting house, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas SMITH, of Rowe, at 1 o'clock. The procession is to commence from Federal Hall, at 12 of the clock meridian, and service to begin at the meeting house, at one of the clock P. M. The members of said Lodge are directed, and visiting brethren requested to attend.

By Order of the worshipful Master.

SAMUEL STILES, *Secry.*

Chester, Jan. 5th, A. D. 1796.
Anno Lucis, 5796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hadfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, upon the main street, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—upon it is a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a large barn, and other convenient outhouses; the situation is pleasant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Hotel-keeper, Trader or Mechanic. Possession will be given, if desired, the first week in May next.

For terms, apply to

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795. 10w.

Wright and Wright,

INFORM their customers and others, that they shall not carry Meat round this winter in a regular way, but shall constantly keep it for sale, at their Slaughter House in Market Street—They have also for sale, TALLOW and CANDLES.

N. B. THOSE indebted to them for Meat, the year past, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 13 th, 1796.

A Farm for sale.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent FARM, containing 222 acres, within one mile of the meeting house in Conway, well watered, good buildings, a large proportion of good orchardding, and a good cyder mill, wood land & chestnut timber, sufficient for said farm.

SAMUEL WARE, jun.

Conway, Dec. 5. 1795.

The Subscribers being appointed executors of the last Will and Testament of *Salah Barnard*, late of Deerfield, Esq. deceased, having accepted the trust, and given bonds for the faithful performance of their duty—Hereby request all persons indebted to his estate, to make immediate payment; and those to whom he died indebted, are desired to call on us for settlement.

EBENEZER BARNARD, jun.
ERASTUS BARNARD.

Deerfield, Jan. 6th, 1796.

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for sale to his old customers and others for cash, or six months credit. Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's Anderson's & Lockyer's Pills, Balsam of Honey &c.—ALSO, Surgeons pocket Instruments, Crooked Needles, Crown and country Lancets, Bell Metal and Glass Mortars, Capping Glasses, Ladies Sewing Boxes, grain Scales & Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all sorts, by the gross or single dozen.—Glauber's and Epsom's Salts, Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity.—*Apothecaries* may be supplied with most of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchased on the continent.

PAINTERS COLOURS, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Writing, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Prussian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Emmery, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Brass Foil, Water Spots, Sponges, Lithargo of Gold, Verdigreafe, and white Vitriol.—He has also for sale, Lapwood, Fullie, Allum, and Copras per cwt. blue Vitriol, Brimstone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Asfenic, English and American Glue, &c.—W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea & Succhong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds &c. &c.

N. B. He has a few TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, Fourth Class, for sale.

Northampton, Dec. 19. 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following nonresident proprietors of Land lying in the town of Wendel, county of Hampshire, that the lands are taxed in a state, town, county and highway tax, in the following manner, viz.

	Acres.	L.	S.	D.
Thomas Fairweather,	200	1	1	10
Mrs. Townsend's heirs,	200	1	1	10
George Erving,	634	3	9	3
James Brandon,	667	3	12	11
Dudley Stuart,	623	3	2	10
John Erving,	110	0	11	11
David Johnston,	50	0	4	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 1st day of February next, so much of said Lands will be sold, at public vendue, at the house of Minchus Offord, innholder in said Wendel, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with incurred charges.

DAVID WHITTACKER, Collector.

Wendel, Jan. 11, 1796.

Reuben Bangs,

HAS lately received from Boston, a new Assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for money or short credit.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him whether for payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately, those that neglect will be left for collection, by the first of March next.

Williamsburgh, 23d Jan. 1796

The Subscriber has for sale

at his store in Hadley, W. I. and N. E. Rum, of the best or less quantity, as low for cash as any are selling in New-York—Other Goods as cheap which he will sell on terms *very advantageous* to the purchaser.

He desires to return his most sincere thanks to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and have been punctual to their payments, and assures them that while they continue the favours, he shall feel himself under the strongest obligations to deal with those upon principles of reciprocal advantage, and on terms which will be for their advantage.

Those who are indebted, are informed that though *fair promises* occasionally renewed, have put current in the country, as a discount of 10 or 20 per cent; they were never known to pay the Goods in Bullion or New York, unless accompanied by punctuality.—He desires them to consider that by withholding his dues, they deprive him of his living; but by paying him, though small, they hopes to be able to furnish them with a handsome supply of Goods, to their entire satisfaction; and receive, his allotment must be small, and distributed only who have proved themselves honorable.—Fortune may be as hard next year as this—may, harder—therefore pay when you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 1796.

Cash given for tanned Sheep SKINS, suitable for Bookbinding.

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1796.

STRAYED from Northampton Meadow, in the last, two dark red Heifers, four more than one year old, as artificial mark. Whoever will take said heifers, and give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SOLOMON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

Wanted, as an Apprentice

to the Clothier's business, a LAD 15, 14, or 13 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Enquire of

ELIHU ROBBINS.

Hatfield, Dec. 31, 1795.

Wanted to hire for 6 months

to begin the first of April next, two good Workmen at NAILING.—(Gentlemen from the Country preferred)—Also, a good Workman at Cyder and Axes.—Apply to

CHURCH and CLARK.

Sunderland, Jan. 9. 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1796. [No. 493.]

From the WESTERN STAR.

To the COUNTRY LAWYER.

(Continued from last week's Paper.)

YOU, Sir, have assumed the title of The Country Lawyer, by way of pre-eminence, as if you were the only one, or certainly the most confederate perfonage of that order. How well founded your pretensions are, I leave your brethren of the Quill to determine. Though excessive modesty is not the moll prominent feature of a Law character, I do not believe there is another of your numerous fraternity to be found possessed of such enough to infuse the feelings and understandings of his fellow citizens with such an unfounded affection.

You are not the first, Sir, in the catalogue of professions, who have mistaken ill nature for wit, ill manners for spirit, eccentricity for genius, and a meddling ambition for real abilities. There have been others before you, who have displayed modesty, for being a stranger, denounced prudence as a racally virtue, because it was in perpetual warfare with their own conduct; who were set up for censors and reformers of the age, and gloried in calling every man who dared to be of a different opinion, by the two hardest names in the English language; not knowing, or not recollecting, that

"Indecent words admit of no defence"
"For want of decency is want of sense."

Here, Sir, permit me to ask you in the presence of the public, what indecement you could have to recommend such a wanton attack upon Jurors? Was it because, in your professional character, you are not very successful in your addresses to them? Admitting this to be a fact, you would blush to avow it as a motive. Was it at all necessary for the purpose, which you profess to have in view,—the abolition of the present Courts of Common Pleas, on account of the liberality of the Judges, and the establishment of Circuit Courts of Lawyers in their place? Even you, Sir, inconsistent as you are, dare not pretend it. If there is a propriety in separate Jury Boxes for the two Courts, you cannot deny that it will be equally proper upon the Circuit plan. Upon the contrary, there ought to be but one, the distinction can be as easily and effectually taken away, without touching the Courts, as by only modelling them. There is no necessary connection between the distribution of the whole number of jurors into one, or two Boxes; it is a mere question relative to the convenience of County Courts. In discussing that question, then, why in the name of common decency, need you go out of your way, to endeavor hostilities, not only against Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, Justices and Selectmen, but also against three quarters of your fellow citizens, who possibly possess as much sense and sound wit as you yourself, though perhaps not so much insolence or vanity. Was it because you supposed the yeomanry feel interested against a Judicial reform, and that it was therefore useful to excite a prejudice against them, with a view to prevent their influence? In short, what rational, fair design could you possibly have to lead this class of people? You have spoken of the A, B, C, of human nature, if you suppose this likely way to make proselytes to the proposed system.

If in your practice, as a Lawyer, you were to deal, in this manner, at every one who happens to be within your reach, your pestilence would be tolerable, but your success would not be great; and we should not wonder to see you at open war, with Judges, Jurors, parties, witnesses and all persons concerned in the administration of law and justice.—A man, who in the more private walks of life should practice "*such a deceitful artificing to make people like him*," as you, Sir, have displayed on another occasion, would soon be thought a tyrant, in his neighbourhood, and a pest to society at large. No, Sir, you cannot be sincere in your wish for a judiciary reform; but only mean to make a noise in the world, like your Predecessor, John Gardiner, of ridiculable memory, and reward to yourself a little fame and notoriety, by this—nay, harder—therefore pay when you can.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hadley, Jan. 1796.

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FROM THE AURORA.

THE British Minister has maintained, and his American admirers have often repeated, that France was exhausted, notwithstanding her victories and conquests. If this was meant to imply that the conquests well of the Rhine had been of little value to the Republic, the assertion deserves to be considered as a gross imposition: for it is a matter of fact, that those were conquests have nearly doubled the resources of France, and enabled her to carry on the war at the expense of her enemies; which England, by the loss of Belgium and Holland, is nearly excluded from the continent, and the Emperor deprived of his former resources finds himself reduced to mere defensive operations. In 1795, Belgium and the German principalities well of the Rhine, which have been in possession of the French since November 1794, paid a contribution of ninety millions in specie, supplied the four northern armies with bread and clothing, furnished 240,000 heads of cattle, the necessary horses for the artillery and other requisitions, and raised numerous legions who fought on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Spain, for the cause of Freedom. Flanders supplied besides Paris with 300,000 quintals of wheat.

These Countries, the conquest of which has finally decided the triumph of the French Republic, extend 150 miles from north to south, and about 300 miles from east to west, Holland included. They were peopled by 300,000 inhabitants, who in point of industry and skill in the arts and manufactures, are equalled by few, and surpassed by no nation of Europe. In this part has agriculture been brought to the same degree of perfection as in Belgium, whose vast plains and fertile rising hills look like one quinquenginal garden, producing all the necessaries of life in abundance.

The countries between the Rhine and Meuse are little less productive than Belgium, and contain also many valuable branches of manufactures; an army that is in possession of the Dutchies of Limbourg, Juliers, Cleves and Cologne, will never be checked in its operations for want of provisions.

The Electorates of Treves and Mayence produce the excellent Moselle and Rhine wines, which are a gold mine to the inhabitants. The Palatinate is a real granary of abundance. Of all the French conquests well of the Rhine, Luxembourgh is the least fertile, but its deep mountains, concentric precipices and narrow defiles, form a natural and impregnable barrier of 80 miles, which protects the rich plains of Belgium against any attack from the side of Germany.

The conquered countries are not less advantageously situated for an extensive commerce than they are fertile; for the Rhine, the Meuse, Moselle, Scheldt, Lys, and a great many navigable rivers and canals which intersect them in different directions, procure a cheap water carriage from the south of Germany to the sea. Belgium, in particular, has been pointed out by nature as the emporium of the universe. The excellent situation of its ports near the centre of Europe, its innumerable rivers and canals, which open not only an easy communication between the different cities and towns, but also with Holland, Germany and the interior parts of all France, and advantages for commerce no where else to be met with. Antwerp was long the first commercial city, till rival powers conspired its ruin. Not content with having shut up its port, Holland, England and France left nothing untried to annihilate the manufactures of Belgium, its inhabitants were excluded from all foreign markets, and even the Emperor their sovereign prohibited the importation of their manufactures into his German dominions.

But in spite of all these obstacles which would have been sufficient to stifle the spirit of industry in any other nation, the Belgians still remained a manufacturing people, still richer than their sleigh bours, tho' less wealthy than before. What may not be expected from this industrious people who performed such wonders in the midst of oppression? Their factors are now broke, their ports free, their manufactures adapted to French customs they will have liberty not only to trade to the East and West Indies, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Louvain, Tournay, Malines, Bruges, Courtray, Liege and Namur are still considerable manufacturing places; their laces, cambricks, lawns and fine tapestries surpassed any thing of that kind fabricated in other countries; their silk and cloth manufactures wanted no other encouragement but the prohibition to export them, and will soon resume their former superiority, for the advantage of situation and the cheapness of provisions will enable the Belgians to undersell the British in all the foreign markets.

The English manufacturers owe their existence to the tyranny which shackled the trade of the Netherlands. The commerce of London was very inconsiderable before the part of Antwerp was shut. But the Netherlands, are again free; the port of Antwerp is open and how long will the usurped authority of the Thames withstand the natural superiority of the Scheldt? If the French remain in possession of Belgium; as they most probably will, a total revolution in the commercial world may be looked for as the inevitable consequence. This accounts for the eagerness of the British ministry to pay so many millions to the Emperor, aware of the fatal consequences that will result from the incorporation of Belgium with France, they exhaust their treasures and continue the war at all hazards, rather than consent to the formal cession of that country; but at the same time they are at a loss how to prevent it, for they well know that enabled by treachery or criminal neglect on the part of the French government, the United States of all the Kings of Europe would sooner unite in forcing evacuate Luxembourgh and the chain of fortresses along the Meuse, which must be done before Belgium can be reconquered. They see that they cannot make peace without formally singing the cuspaid of their ruin, and they cannot continue the war one month, without the moment of their destruction. Hence confusion and despair in the British cabinet. Impotent rage has planned the fatal expedition to Quiberon; giddy despair hurried the British fleets in the Bay of Biscay, to combat against storms and tempests; while the French were taking the rich Mediterranean and West India fleets.

The late insurrection of the Sections of Paris had revived the hopes of the coalition. The treachery of some members of the French government, who had projected the destruction of Jordan's army, procured some partial advantages to the Austrians; but Republican valour defeated the plot of the conspirators; the army of Sambre and Meuse effected an honorable retreat notwithstanding its critical situation and the superior force of the enemy. Clairfayt made several desperate attacks against the rear of the French army; he killed some thousand Republicans and lost at least as many of his own troops. When was the result of his pretended victories, that were announced to the loyal Britons by the thunder of the tower? At the date of the last accounts from the theatre of the war, the French not only remained unalter as before of the whole country well of the Rhine, but had gained a footing on the right bank of that river; their former conquests were increased by the capture of Kegiersbeth, Dusseldorf, and Manheim, three important posts which are considered as the keys of the remainder of Germany.—Clairfayt, it is said, has taken 106 cannon before Mayence, and 78 on the Lahn; if he had taken four times as many it would not