POETRY.

From the ARGUS.

On a very OLD BACHELOR *who met with an angry* REPULSE *on attempting to snatch a Kiss from a* YOUNG LADY.

HOW could you thus, with wafted flame,
Profane t'approach this lovely dame,
While eyes that beam, and cheeks that glow,
Would melt a mountain made of snow?

She near her high meridian shines,
Your planet to the dusk declines;
You are a star eclips'd—and fled,
A fun in noon-tide majesty.

Attended by her heaven of charms,
You sink'd, unthinking to her arms;
But the while you clasp'd all this,
Repuls'd you, and denied a kiss.

Thus, comets in the voids of space,
Enamour'd with the sun's bright face,
From icy trasts with growing force,
To his gay orb direct their course.

Advance'd almost to touch that sphere,
It finds it must not come too near—
Repell'd, against it lingering flies
To lonely wastes and vacant skies.

When nature said, *'Tis time to love,*
Why did you not that time improve,
Not wait 'till years bade you deplore
The feelings that are found no more?

Now days are dark—no sprightly dames
Endure to meet your dying flames—
CELIA has all her charms withdrawn,
Your *Hymen* is a skeleton!

No partners at your door I see,
No baby nymphs to climb your knee,
No girl, dull moments to employ,
Divide your grief, or share your joy.

Old widowed cats your hearth adorn,
Or pupies with an Eye forlorn;
Dull hags, that add to wither'd face,
Extinguish'd love, and graves of grace.

When you to ball or dance repair,
The young ones fret to meet you there;
In you with girls behold with rage,
The spectre of some other age.

The pulse that beat in prime of days,
No longer in your bosom plays;
Ere you again that pulse shall have,
First you must die—then pass the grave.

Ah, haste away—and quit the chace,
CELIA for you has no embrace:
She longs to meet some darling boy,
Not with a ghost to kiss and toy.

RICHMOND, (*Vir.*) May 28.

The following letter was written in answer to the proceedings and address of the citizens of Williamsburgh, published in this Gazette on the 7th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter by this day's post, from you as chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Williamsburgh addressed to Mr. J. Clopton and myself, as Representatives of those citizens in the Congress of the United States. I have given to that Gentleman your letter, and the resolution and consequent address to us of our constituents, whose signatures are thereto subscribed; and that I received them before the final decision of the house on the important subject, to which they related; or, even before that decision had been carried into effect by the President's approbation of the act "appropriating the money necessary to carry the British treaty into execution." I should have laid them before the house.

All that I can say at present is, that I acknowledge the right of instructing representatives; that I am well pleased with the exercise of that right by my constituents: even when they may differ from my own sentiments; that whenever a majority of them shall think proper to instruct me, I shall obey their instructions, except in a case in which I may think my oath to support the constitution of the United States would be violated; or the clearest rights of the United States at large would be inevitably injured; or, when I am certain that if my constituents knew all the circumstances impelling the case they would either leave me to the exercise of my own judgment, or would instruct me to vote in the very manner I intended. And I can add with sincerity, that I am glad that the decision of the House of Representatives was agreeable to the wishes of such of my constituents as have addressed me, because I believe less inconveniences will be the consequence of the British treaty than a rejection of it, all circumstances considered; and principally the impatience and irritability of the minds of many of its adversaries; and because I think it will furnish a proof that its opposers were not enemies to the constitution, or of peace and order and good government.—I cheerfully submit to the decision of the majority and pray that the good effects which they have predicted from the treaty, may be evident to our fellow citizens, and that I may have reason to confess that my fears were but the phantoms of a democratic imagination. I am with every sentiment of respect and affection for my constituents fellow citizens,

Dear Sir their and
Your most obedient servant
JOHN PAGE.

To the Rev. JOHN BRACKEN, }
Williamsburgh. }

WHEREAS my wife *MARY* and *I*, have disolved partnership for a feafon, I therefore forbid all perfons trufting or harbouring her on my account for I will not pay any debt or her Contracting after this date. I alfo forbid all perfons buying or receiving any of my property from her as they may expect to anfwer for the fame.
JOSEPH PHILPS.
Northampton, June 29 1796.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juft received from New-York, and now felling nearly oppofite the court houfe, an aflortment of

Books and Stationary,

Among which are the following, viz.

Affifted Man's Companion,
Addifon's Evidence,
Abel and Cain,
Bibles, with or without Plates,
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progrefs,
Holy War,
Grace Abounding,
Boflon's Fourfold State,
Baxter's St. Reft,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Beauties of Blair,
of Fielding,
Barbauld's Leflons,
Brother's Profpecties of Revel'd Knowledge,
Baron Trenck,
Citizen of the World, 2 vols.
Cloud of Witneffes,
Cyrus' Travels,
Cowper's Travels,
Davis's Sermons, 2 vols.
Divine Breathings,
Edwards on the Affection,
Economy of Human Life,
Family Inftructor,
Franklin's Works,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
French Convert,
Gofpel Sonets,
Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor,
Guide of Human Life,
Good News for the Vileft of Men,
Harvey's Works, 6 vols.
Meditations,
Jofephus's Works, 6 vols.
Life of God,
of Watts & Doddridge,
of Chrift,
of Col. Gardiner,
Jofeph,
Jays,
Linleum's Hiftory of England,
Lavater's Phyfiognomy,
Letters to a Wife,
Milton's Paradife Loft and Regained,
Mafon on Self Knowledge,
Judge,
Moore's Journal, 2 vols.
Meffiah,
Manners in Portugal, 2 vols.
Natural Hiftory,
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols.
Town Officer,
Parras on Revelation, 2 vols.
do. Attempts,
do Arguments,
Prieftly's Lectures,
Perkins' Sermons,
Religious Courtfhip,
Rowe's Letters,
Durnot Exercifes,
Ruffil's Screen Sermons,
Sermons to Children,
Watt and Dravites, do.
Pamela,
Plain's Age of Reafon,
Do. Second Part,
Ruffelas and Dinarbas,
Rural Walks,
Robinfon Crufoe,
Roderick Random,
Rochefoucault's Maxims,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Sorrows of Werter,
Spectator, 8 vols.
Sanford and Merton,
Valentine and Orfon,
Vicar of Wakefield,

PLAYS.

Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Box-Lobby Challenge,
Cleon,
Committee,
Dramatift,
How to grow Rich,
Haunted Tower,
King Lear,
Noo Sing, No Supper,
Prifoner at Large,
Patrick,
Rofina,
Siege of Belegrade,
Wild Oats,
Woodman,
World in a Village.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cordery,
Clark's Introduction,
Cicero's Orations,
Davidfon's Virgil,
Duncan's Logic,
Gothaire's Grammar,
Salmon's, do.
Greek Lexicon.
Do. Teftament,
Do. Grammar,
Horace Delphini,
Lotin Grammar,
Do. Accidence,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's, do.
Entick's, do.
Young's Latin, do.
Ward's Mathematics,
Dwight's Geography,
Worcefter Collection,
Watts' Pfalms and Hymns,
Webfter's 1ft, 2d and 3d Parts, by the hundred or dozen,
Primers, do.
Ladies Accidence,
A large aflortment of childrens Books, per hundred or dozen.

STATIONARY.

Engliih Paper,
Medium,
Wove Poft,
Foofs Cap,
Leater Paper,
Writing, do.
Marble, do.
Blank Books of all fizes,
Hollandtwills,
Ink Powder, black and red,
Dutch Sealing Wax, do.
do.
Ink Wafers,
Black Sand,
Lead Pencils,
Sliding, do.
India Rubber,
Office Penknives,
Pocket Books, Red and Black,
Tooth Brufhes,
Court Plaifter,
Meffage Cards,
Slates and Pencils,
Dividers,
Butterworth's Copperplates,
Charts and Maps,
Morocco Leather.

Said Butler continues the bufinefs of BOOK-BINDING as ufual—Blank Books for Public Offices made on the fhorteft notice,—Particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS or tanned SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS juft opened a Frefh Aflortment of

GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Broad Cloths, Caffimeres, Mens Sattins, Nankeens, Valencias, Buff and other Jeans, Satinetts, Florentines, Luftings, Fuftians, Veft Patterns, Cottons, Worfted and Hemp Hofe, &c. Chintzes, Callicoes, Gingham, Dimity, Jeanets, Book and India Muflins, Muflinetts, Callimancoes, Reftids, Moreens, Ioans, Durants and Tammy's, Black Green and Chagreable Luteftrings, Mades, Sarfnetts, Tiffany's and Gauzes, Bandanoo, Barcelous, Muflin, Lawn, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Gloves, Silk and Leather. 2 great variety of Ribbons, Shawls, Tapes and Pins. Ladies Dunftable, Vellum and Chip Hats, Fans and Feathers, with an elegant aflortment of Silk and Irifh Linens of all widths and at very low prices—Bed Ticks, Ruffia Sheeting, Dowlafs, Cotton Wool, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allfpice, Indigo, Oil Cloths and Prefs Paper, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Englifh Tobacco—Morocco and Florentine Slips and Shoes, of the beft kind, for ladies and children.—Alfo, a fmall aflortment of HARD WARE. Plated Spurs and Shoe Buckles, a great variety of Coat and Veft Buttons, with a variety of other articles—which he is determined to fell at the loweft rates.

Northampton, June 10, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their cuftomers, that they have juft received at their ftore in *Weftampton*, a pleafing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

conflting of Broadcloths, Caffimeres, Veft Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Luftings, Sattinetts, Florentines, Moreens, a Fafhionable Aflortment of Copperplate Furniture, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate printed Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muflins, Lawns, Hollands, Laces Handkerchiefs, Sprig Muflins, Linens, Nankeens, Striped and Clouded, do. Jeans, Fuftians, India Cottons, Black and a variety of changeable Luteftrings, Sattins, Mades, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, do. Cotton Hofiery, and a fafhionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertifement.

They expect a fupply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glafs, Nails, Braft and Hard Wares—alfo, a quantity of Salt Cod-Fifh, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and Weft-India Rum, in the courfe of a few days. The above Goods will be fold on the moft reafonable terms, and a generous credit given, if required.

N. B. All thofe who are indebted to them at their ftore in *Northampton*, are defired to call and fettle the fame, between this and the firft of Auguft next—thofe who neglect to comply with this requeft, will be fued indifcriminately, as all accounts of this ftore are to be clofed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

NEW GOODS,
Juft come to hand, at
Joseph Clap, jun'rs
Store in Eaftampton, a large aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

among which are a variety of Luteftrings, Pomb Coloured, Changeable, Striped and Plain, curious figured, Striped and Plain Sattins, for Ladies Hatts, Clouded, Striped, Plain and Twill'd Nankeens, Jafeed Sheetings, &c.

Alfo, a great variety of elegant Crockery and Glafs Ware, Pewter, Refle, Iron mongery, Cutlery, Nails, Glafs, Powder, Shott, Crofcut Saws, Iron Shovels, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Weft-India GOODS as ufual.

May 18, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juft imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has alfo received from Boflon a large aflortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glafs, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allfpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE juft received a new fupply of Weft India and Englifh

GOODS,

fuch as Weft-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Cyder Brandy, Molaffes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

Alfo, a great Variety of Crockery, which they offer for fale as low as can be purchafed in the county.

Southampton, June 20, 1796.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juft received, and now for fale at their Store in Williamsburgh, a very general aflortment of Englifh and India

GOODS,

which they offer on the moft terms for ready pay or approved credit—alfo, Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the Hhd. or Bottle or quarter, Ruffia Iron, German, Englifh, Blifter'd and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glafs, &c.

Williamsburgh, May 31, 1796.

Wanted, as an apprentice to

the PRINTING bufinefs, a BOY 13 years old
—Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.

Robbery! Forgery!

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS JEREMIAH EATON, hath abfconded with a conflderable property belonging to the firm of Eaton and Robinfon, by which means I have been rendered unable to difcharge the demands againft faid Firm; and fince his departure it having appeared that he has forged notes on feveral people to a very large amount; by order of the creditors, the fubfcriber whom he has forged, and in my own behalf, do hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any perfon who will apprehend faid Eaton, fo as he may be brought forward to anfwer thefe charges.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Stop Thief!

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paflure of the Subfcriber, on the 16 inft. a bay Mare, three years old, fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, a ftrip white in her forehead, fome white hairs upon the whole of her body to be obferved by clofe infpection, a fmall burrh on the right fide, the right hind foot white.—Whoever fhall take up faid Mare, and fecure the thief, fo that he may be brought to juftice, fhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Mare only, five dollars, and all neceffary charges. AZARIAH LYMAN.

Weftampton, June 18, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following prefident proprietors of lands lying in Northampton, in the county of Hampfhire, that their lands are taxed in the State, County, Town, and Highway rates for the year 1795, & committed to the collector, viz.—Land lately improved by Amos Dickinfon, who hath abfconded without paying the taxes.

	D.	C.
Benjamin Clark,	2	67
	0	72

Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the twenty fifth day of July next, fo much of faid lands will then be fold at public vendue, at my dwelling houfe in this town, at two o'clock P. M. as will be neceffary to difcharge the fame with intervening charges.

EBEN. MONTAGUE Collector for 1795.

Chefterfield, June 1, 1796.

WHEREAS an act of this Commonwealth paffed the 27, 1792, authorizing Coroners to execute Writs and Precepts, in cafe of the removal of any Sheriff from his office by death, or otherwife, and upon the appointment of a new Sheriff, the faid act, makes it neceffary for fuch Sheriff, to give notice thereof to the feveral Coroners in fuch county, or to the acceptance of the appointment of fome perfon legally qualified to execute faid office. This is therefore, purfuant to faid act, to give notice to the feveral Coroners in the county of Hampfhire, that I am appointed Sheriff of faid county, and am legally qualified to execute faid office.

EBEN. MATTOON, jun.

Amherft, June 13, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling houfe and barn ftanding on the fame, well wooded and watered—laid out into within half a mile of a grift mill, and fituated not —and two miles from the Meeting houfe.—Payment made eafy.—For particulars enquire of Capt. *Seth Sylvefter* of Chefterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premifes.

June 13 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM, lying in Norwich, containing 50 acres of land, 60 under improvement, good buildings and a fine orchard.—Said farm is within half a mile of the Meeting Houfe.—Alfo, 60 acres of wood land, one mile from the above, may be had on reafonable terms. Pay made eafy if applied for foon.

N. B. All perfons indebted to the fubfcriber to Note or Book, are invited to fettle the fame by the firft of July next.

DANIEL KIRKLAND.

Norwich, Jun. 15, 1796.

THE fubfcriber wifhes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, a few rods worth of Cut Nails, which he will warrant equal to any, and will take a quantity of beft Rappee Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above bufinefs.—Enquire of

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

THE fubfcriber informs all perfons who are indebted to, or have any claims upon the eflate of Gen. Seth Murray late of Hatfield deceafed, that he is ready to adjuft all claims upon faid eflate, and expects thofe who are indebted, will not wait for another invitation to come and fettle.

ISAAC MALTBY, *Executor.*

Hatfield, June 1, 1796.

BROKE *into the fubfcribers improvements about the 20th of May laft, a fmall black HORSE, three years old, trots and paces, fmall Hoofs, has a fmall ftar in his forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

AMORIAH STEBBINS.

Cummington, June 6, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1796. [—No. 514.—]

LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maffachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety fix.

AN ACT, to amend the Act, "directing the manner in which Inquefts of Office fhall be taken to reveal Real Eftate to the Commonwealth, or to reinfate the Commonwealth therein."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That in all cafes where in the Legiflature hath already directed, or fhall direct the Attorney General to inftitute an Inqueft of Office, in order to reveal the title and poffeffion of any Real Eftate in the faid Commonwealth, for the breaches of any of the conditions of the leafe, grants, or other conveyances thereof, it fhall be the duty of the faid Attorney General to affign fuch breach or breaches of conditions, in the information he fhall file, as to him fhall appear proper, tho' there fhall be no Act of the Legiflature, directing or defignating the fame; any thing in the faid act to the contrary notwithftanding.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 9, 1795.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate, June 10. 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor, approved, June 11.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attefl. JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maſſachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

AN ACT, in addition to an Act, afcertaining the quality of Stone Lime, and the fize of Lime cafks, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made relative thereto, paffed February twenty-fixth, one thoufand, feven hundred and ninety-four.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the Staves of Lime hogfheads or half hogfheads may be made of well feafoned beech wood, and that the half hogfheads mentioned in faid act, fhall be deemed and taken to be fufficiently feafoned, when made with eight hoops, well driven and faftened with pails or pins; any thing in faid act to the contrary notwithftanding.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the firft day of July next, all Lime hogfheads and half hogfheads fhall be made with well feafoned heads; and if any manufacturer or owner of ftone lime fhall prefume to fell or expofe to fale, or ftip any lime in cafes made with unfeafoned heads, he fhall be liable to a penalty of *Two Dollars* for each of fuch cafks, to be recovered and appropriated as in faid act is provided.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 14, 1796.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate, June 16. 1796.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor approved, June 16.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy— Attefl.

JOHN AVERY. Secretary.

Broke into the inclofure of

the fubfcriber, about the middle of May laft, 11 SHEEP, marked with the right ear cropt off, fix in the end of the lame, halfpenny pot under fide of the fame. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLARD SMITH.

Wellington, June 20, 1796.

Broke into the inclofure of

the fubfcriber, on the 21ft inft. a bay HORSE, three or four years old, dark main and tail, fome white on his hind eft foot. The owner is defired to pay charges and take him away.

CHIPMAN SMITH.

Afhfield, June 24, 1796.

Wanted to purchafe two or

three SHOATS, of the old fafhioned breed, that will weigh 80 or 100 lb.—Enquire of the PRINTER. June 15, 1796.

SYTHES.

FOR fale, Capt. Clark's SYTHES, made in Mansfield Connecticut, by the dozen or finBle—by CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, June 13, 1796

Wanted, as an apprentice to

the PRINTING bufinefs, a BOY 14 years old —Enquire of the PRINTER. May 11.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

From the NEW YORK DIARY.

WONDER UPON WONDER.

Our city refembles what our forefathers would have called the Seven Wonders of the World. Firft the Elephant from India, that great and famous beaft of burden, that has ftrength and appetite to carry and devour, furpaffing any other of the kind. Second the Circus, where pleafure and fear are fweetly mingled together—feats, upon feats, and leaps upon leaps, that would have made our old grandmother Eve as all as with. Next follows Blanchard, who is now on his way to furvey the heavens minutely, and tell us tales how the inhabitants of Jupiter and Mars are exercifed. Next comes wooden men and women, under the name of Automatons, who ftep and jump as if nature had beftowed all her gifts of agility on them. Then comes the Muſeum, filled with birds, beafts, fhips, carcafes, fhells, muſical inſtruments, and ten thoufand other curiofities, to encreafe our wonder and inform us what has been before in different quarters of the globe. Many other wonders we fhall pafs by, fuch as waiflefs, unlegged perfonages, bare negroes, elegant ſtreaks, embellifhed coaches, fine barbers, facial dining matches, venturous gambling clubs, crouded theatres, aſſemblies, balls, delight of hand, rope dancing, dueling, &c.—to make way for the introduction of a thing, the product of our own country, that for wonder exceeds, all wonders that were ever wondered at. Reader, what is that? why it is a phantom called a fpeculation—a thing not known yeſterday, and to day mounted on his high chariot, riding thins from every quarter of the globe preceeding white empires of land, exchanging for millions of bank Bock, paying 20% and upwards for wheat, buying flour with a gormandizing grafs, as if nature had refufed her wonted bounty, and our country was in a ſtate of ſiege or famine. I fay here is a wonder indeed: and what will be no wonder is, that fuch mufhrooms of yeſterday, high mounted to-day, fhould long exift in paradox. No: the two kinds of our city could not fupply one of their wafte, roote creatures in cafh one week: and to fatisfy one of fuch gender nothing would be left for the remainder of men.

Take heart, my fellow citizens! it is not in the power of all the fpeculators in the land to keep up to extravagantly beyond its value the produce of this country, which providence has and is abundantly giving us; nor will any quarter of the globe give fuch prices as will net them profit.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of April 2, 1796.

GENERAL PICHEGRU.

[Among the many accounts of General PICHEGRU, fince the report of his refignation, the following appears to be the moft ably reviewed character of him, which has been attempted.]

"If we may troft to the report of this great man, made by the Englifh and Germans, to whom he is extraordinary in his conduct, as a humane and generous enemy, he was as conſpicuous in military genius, in gallantry and fkill. He was the author of a new fcheme of tactics, the value of which he demonſtrated by ſucceſs.

"When called to the command of a multitude of undifciplined boys, he found no one principle of an army upon which to act, except a confidence in the caufe in which they were engaged; he fixed upon this great paſſion, and made it equal to all the reſt; diſcipline, fcience, maturity, fell before it.

"With enthuſiaſm only as his ſupport, he attacked the veteran armies of Germany in a mafs; and in the aſtoniſhment of the moment, while they were in confuſion, he brought this unorganized multitude to the charge, diſciplined them in the midſt of actual fire, and moulded them into a regular army, upon heaps of ſlain. His exhibited a new fcene in the hiſtory of arms. To be repulſed was not to him a diſcouragement; irregulations broken was not to be put into diſorder; and he was the firſt General who could fo rally his men that tho' driven back to day, he returned to the field with the ſame alacrity to-morrow; and as the fwiftlent drop pierces the ſtone, conquered his foes of Auſtria into the moſt brilliant conqueſt.

"Such was the ſplendid opening of his military character towards the cloſe of 1795. when the command of the motley hoft of requiſition men, to reſiſt the impetuous inroad of General Wurmſer, who had cut through the lines of Weiſſemburg and penetrated almoſt to the capital of Alſace. The whole of his military career ſince that time, has been equal to the promiſe of his firſt eſſay. He recovered all that the treachery of General Dumouriez had loſt, and accompliſhed great more than his bombaſt had promiſed; and while he drove the veteran armies of Europe from the plains of Cambray, to the Weſer before him, his courſe of victory was ſtained by no acts of violence: he repents to his country by no vain exultations.

"Such is the General who is ſaid to have reſigned from the command of their army! It is not unbecoming in an enemy to do juſtice to ſuch talents; and when the paſſions which now plead mankind ſhall ſubſide, and the characters of the preſent day come to be fairly eſtimated, ſuch, we prophecy, will be the tributs paid to his name! We may therefore be allowed to ſay, that his retirement, if true, is a moſt important thing in the cauſe of the French, and not ſcarce of the leaſt of the allies,' If it very materiſl indeed to the Germans which have not longer a Chieftain to lead them on, that they have no longer a Pichegru to oppoſe.

"Bar we ſpeak only of his retirement from the lords, inſpected hints which we find in the journals of Paris; and from the papers wanting, we are totally unacquainted as to the cauſe. The fact is, that he is baniſhed to the moſt ſickly ambitious of the party in France who deſires to extend their boundary to the Rhine.—If ſo, his policy is equal to other accompliſhments. He who is the beſt able to extend their territory, has alſo the wiſdom to adviſe them to moderation, which of every country, is its ſureſt and cheapeſt defence.

The FORCE of NATURE; Or,
The fatal effects of Gaming to excefs.

An elderly French lady, retired to her country ſeat, had one child, a ſon, who was a hopeful young man, very much addicted to gaming, and had loſt, at one ſitting, no leſs than 40,000l. Deſirous, at length, of other means to live, he aſſociated with a company of ſtrolling comedians, who, as it happened, paſſed a ſhort time at Warſeiller, near which town, was the old lady's reſidence. After ſeeing a few characters, the young actor was diſcovered, and the circumſtance imparted to the mother. The highſt diſpleaſed with her ſon, ſhe could not reſiſt a wiſh to ſee him, and for this purpoſe went incog to the theatre. The Gamefter was the play, and the young man ſupported the principal character. During the recital of thoſe paſſions which bore a reſemblance to her ſon's bad conduct, the picture touched ſo forcibly on her feelings, that ſhe exclaimed aloud, "Alas, there he is!—the beggar!—the fcoundrel!—Always the ſame!—No changing!!" The deſolation grew to ſtrong on the firſt act, where Beverley lifts up his hand to kill the child, that the old lady, in a tone of voice the moſt diſtreſſing, cried out "Wretch! that thou art, don't kill the child! I will take it home with me!"

LONDON, April 15.

Yeſterday the governor of the Bank ſent a public notice, that Mr. Pitt had refuſed to accept the propoſitions of the navy bill holders, made at their laſt meeting, for feeding their ſecurities.—Another meeting will be held this day.

Yeſterday an account was received at Lloyd's coffee houſe, by an American veſſel arrived from Havre, that an embargo was laid upon all veſſels whatever in the French ports. The above ſhip from Havre got one with difficulty.

There are letters in town from Spain, which ſtate, that a correſpondence of a moſt ſerious and important nature has taken place between the courts of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this ſerious reſult, that, with reſpect to Spain, inſtead of "ſtriking the iron," we ſhall ſhortly have "an enemy the more!"

LEGHORN, April 2.

We experienced a violent ſtorm here a few days ago, which drove aſhore five ſhips and one Engliſh frigate.

We are informed that the Bey of Tunis has declared war againſt England, becauſe the Engliſh have taken poſſeſſion of the Bay of Tunis. Five French ſhips loaded with grain for Marſeilles, and two frigates and a cutter of the ſame nation. Theſe prizes are expected here ſhortly.

PARIS, April 16.

The negociations for peace are not yet broken off—the factious have ſtill hopes, and it is to prevent their happy effects that they act with encreaſed audacity. The writings of their libelliſts, the harangues of their orators, every thing announces that they meditate the darkeſt plots, and which they will execute, if the government and the ſincere Republicans do not watch in encreaſed vigilance. Their fituation is attacked on all ſides; and what ought to ſurpriſe, ſome of the legiſlators meet in ſecret at the tomb of their enemies. A nun; them as a among us, are two parties, who ſtruggle with heat againſt their duty and the national will. Thoſe believe that to the advantage of political unity; and their diſcourſe follows their thoughts—in the circles which they are uſed to frequent, they explain the ſame with not reſerve, and declare with Mirabeau, *"that the monarchy is the beſt inheritance of the people."* This guilty aſſertion, or ſome one like it, is hiſſed to, applauded, repeated. The lurking royaliſt feizes upon it; he confeſſes himſelf the has for his, chiefs the deputaries of the Supreme Power; Hope nouriſhes to him the ſpirit of revolt, hence the complaints, the clamours, and the exciſed agitations which torment the country.

The groups aſſembled yeſterday on the terrace of the Feuillans, were more numerous, more hoſtile than uſual. Their complaints ſeemed to reſemble menace. The patroles diſperſed them without reſiſtance, and the cry was, down with the Chouans, who govern us."

Several members talk of ſuggeſting the price of their merchandize.

April 20.

This city is once more ſurrounded by all the pomp of war. The government has aſſembled the troops and eſtabliſhed camps around the walls. The cry of danger, and of alarm can be diſcovered; every thing is perfectly calm at preſent; the Jacobins have returned to their dens. Of thoſe who form conjectures and ſeek to divine the ſecrets of government, ſome are of opinion that thoſe meaſures have been adopted to refrain the audacity of the Jacobins, previous to the trial of the aſſaſſin of the ſecond of September: for whole reſpite it is pretended they have laid ſome plans:—Others believe that it is for the purpoſe of enforcing a freedom of egreſs to the Legiſlative body, in the approaching debates on the ſupreſſion of popular ſocieties: but thoſe who preſent to be more penetrated into theſe political ſecrets ſay, that the government have been led to it by a deſire of revolt, on the part of the workmen and laborers, who are to receive their wages in Aſſignats.

The moſt trifling circumſtances may, in fact, enable the government to form a juſt idea of the public opinion, or rather the opinion of the multitude. Now it was lately remarked, on the Proclamation of the Miniſter, that the exclamation of Vive la Republique! thundered forth by the officers, was not repeated by a ſingle perſon—A cold and gloomy ſilence preſailed; or rather inſtead of the demonſtration of joy formerly evinced, every ſymptom of diſcontent was now viſible. There is a claſs of men who are always diſpleaſed with the meaſures of government; a claſs, born for ever, pillage and blood, whom factions dominate the people, but who are really the enemies of the public intereſt, and can alone be kept within the bounds of duty by the fight of cannon and bayonets.

General Pichegru has at length received the Embaſſy to Sweden; but he is to paſs two months with his family, at Arbois, before he repairs to Stockholm.

A decree of the Directory has ordered the celebration of a Feſtival for Married Perſons, on the 10th Floreal, throughout the Republic.

April 21.

The factions are alarmed at the vigorous meaſures of which have been taken to ſuppreſs them; they are gone to hide their fury in their ſubterraneous caverns. Their groupes are diſperſed. Paris wears an appearance of tranquility. But Coteraneon and not relax its vigilance; it muſt not be forgotten, that though diſperſed, on the 12th Germinal, laſt year, the Terroriſts again attacked the National Convention on the 1ſt of Prairial, and clapped their hands to the blood of Feraund.

During the whole of yeſterday, Patroles of horſe conſtantly paraded the Bridges, and diſperſed the groups wherever they aſſembled.

General Dathil has forcibly diſſolved an Aſſociation which had been formed at Nantz, under the appellation of "The Literary Chamber." He ordered all the doors to be locked, and the regiſters and papers to be ſeized. The author he abſconded for this conduct, was, that the object of the aſſociation was, to annihilate the exiſting Government, and to reform the Conſtitution of 1793.

The armed force is augmented; troops are encamped in the Plains of Grenelle and Sablons; one Chaſſeurs is in every ſuburban houſe, and paſſed laſt night in the ſuburbs of St. Anthony.

At Marſeilles, in obedience to a Proclamation of Gen. Servoize, all the arms in the town have been carried to the places appointed to receive them. Thus the whole of this great commune is diſarmed! The Sans Culottes muſt find their ſubſiſtence every eight at their poſt, ſo that they go to the parade as to the public walks, with their hands in their pockets.

The inhabitants of Orleans complain loudly of the tyranny deſpotiſm exerciſed by the battalion of Sans Culottes. They cidizens who has the misfortune to wear powder, or a queue tye, is inſulted.

The "Obſerver of the South" ſtates, that a matter of a veſſel, which left Genoa on the 19th, and arrived at Marſeilles on the 17th, reports that at his departure, the people of Genoa were in a ſtate of inſurrection, had taken up arms, and that the French engineers had received orders to quit the town.

April 23.

It is ſaid that the 21ſt inſt. is the day fixed for the trial of the aſſaſſins of September.

April 24.

The Palais royal was ſurrounded yeſterday by the troops. This meaſure was perſonally directed againſt the merchants of ſpecie: ſeveral have been taken up.

Intereſting Remarks on the Succeſſes of the French in Italy.

Montenotte, where the French lately defeated the Auſtrians, is a mountain at the head of the valley of the Bormy and is the diſtinuer of 80 miles from the ſouthern frontiers of France.—This river, as well as the waters, which paſs Cairo, where the French have eſtabliſhed a poſt, after deſcending by Acqui, join the Tanaro near Alexandria, whence the river, after uniting with the Po, forms a broad and rapid current through the Imperial dominions of Milan and Mantua. The Genoeſe territory, while neutrality has been violated by both armies, conſiſts, with the exception of the little inſulated diſtrict of Oneglia, of a narrow ſlip of land of the length of 150 miles, and of the average breadth of fcarcely 20 miles. The country from France to Genoa, is ſo mountainous and rugged, and momentarily interſected by ſmall rivers, which the moſtrain ſwoner than an hour ſwell into immenſe torrents, that it is almoſt impoſſible except to males. The mountains on the North truly denominate the maritime Alps, tho' generally miſ-ſtated as the Appennines, divide this barren tract from the rich and fruitful hills of Piedmont, and the wildly extended plains of Lombardy, and during the laſt winter they alſo ſeparated the contending armies. Theſe mountains, though very high, and their ſummits even in ſummer loaded with congealed ſnow, preſent at the head of almoſt every valley ſome leſs elevated pafs, by which the peaſants paſs from the ſouthern to the northern ſide. The King of Sar-