POETRY.

SONG.—Moore.

HARK! hark! 'tis a voice from the tomb!
Come, Lucy, it cries, come away;
The grave of thy Colin has room,
To rest then beside his cold clay.
I come my dear shepherd, I come;
Ye friends and companions adieu;
I haste to my Colin's dark home,
To die on his bosom so true.

All mournful the midnight bell rung,
When Lucy, fad Lucy, arose;
And forth to the green turf the young,
Where Colin's pale ashes repose.
All wet with the night's chilling dew,
Her bosom embrac'd the cold ground,
While thorny winds over her blew,
And night ravens croak'd all around.

How long, my lov'd Colin, she cried,
How long must thy Lucy complain?
How long shall the grave my love hide?
How long ere it join us again!
For thee thy fond shepherd's life lis'd,
With thee o'er the world would she fly,
For where has the sorrow'd and grieved,
For thee would the lie down and die.

Alas! what avails it how dear
Thy Lucy was once to her swain!
Her face like the lily to fair,
And her eyes that give light to the plain!
The shepherd that lov'd her is gone,
That face and those eyes charm no more,
And lovy, forgot and alone,
To death shall her Colin deplore.

While thus the lay sunk in despair,
And mourn'd to the echoes around,
Infant's all at once grew the air,
And thunder shook dreadful the ground,
I hear the kind call, and obey,
Oh, Colin, receive me, the cried!
Then breathing a groan o'er his clay,
She hung on his tomb stone, and died.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAIL.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Conditions of the Armistice between the Pope and the French Republic.

Art. I. Anxious to give a proof of the deference of the French government to the King of Spain, the commander in chief and the civil commissaries of the army of Italy, grant a suspension of arms to his holiness, to last from this day until five days after the termination of the negociation to be opened at Paris, for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two countries.

II. The Pope shall send a Plenipotentiary to Paris, as soon as possible, in order to obtain a definitive peace from the directory, by offering a necessary reparation for the insults and outrages which the French have sustained in his territories, and particularly for the murder of Basseville, and the satisfaction due to his family.

III. All persons confined in the territories of the Pope, on account of their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and restored to the possession of their property.

IV. All the sea-ports in the papal territories shall be shut against the enemies of the French republic, and open to all French ships.

V. The French army shall remain in possession of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall also occupy Faenza.

VI. The citadel of Ancona shall be delivered up, within the space of six days, to the French troops, with all the artillery and ammunition it contains.

VII. The city of Ancona shall remain under the government of the Pope.

VIII. The Pope shall deliver to the French Republic, 100 pictures, vases and statues, to be chosen by commissaries, who shall be sent to Rome; among which shall be the bust of Junius Brutus, in bronze, and of Marcus Brutus, in marble—both placed in the capitol. The Pope shall, moreover, deliver to the said commissaries five manuscripts, to be chosen by the others.

IX. The Pope shall pay to the French republic 21 millions French money, of which 15 millions and a half shall be in specie or ingots, and the remainder in goods, merchandize, houses, &c.

X. The 15 millions and a half shall be paid by three instalments, viz. 5 millions within a fortnight, 5 millions in the course of the ensuing month, and the remainder within the space of three months.

XI. The 5 millions and a half in goods, &c. shall be delivered in the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, and at such other places as shall be appointed, in possession of the French troops.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

From the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Bonnaar,
26 Messidor, July 14.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"In my communication of the 21st Messidor, I had the honour to acquaint you that the army under my command had passed the Lahn. I have now to present you with a detail of their operations up to this day.

"On the 23d, the left wing, under the command of Gen. Kleber, crossed the Lahn, in three divisions. The left division, commanded by Gen. Lefebvre effected a passage near Giessen. The center division, under the command of Gen. Colaud at Wetzlar; and the division on the right at Lenn. Generals Lefebvre and Bonnard did not fall in with the enemy, but the advanced guard of Gen. Colaud's division, commanded by adjutant-general Ney engaged in the plains, in front of Bonbarck. Gen. Ney's detachment, flattered in the vicinity of Obermeil, Manheim, and the Wetter, with the whole of his cavalry, in front of Niderweil.

"Gen. Kleber at the commencement, considered this battle only as a skirmish between the advanced guards; but the engagement presently assumed a serious and most portentous aspect. Adjutant general Ney, much inferior to the enemy in cavalry, advanced and, supported by the 20th demibrigade of light infantry, gained in an instant the summit of the first height. Gen. Kleber rejoiced at the success of this effort, and observed every column stationed where they had been directed, ordered Gen. Ney to rejoin himself of his position and establish his posts; but on receiving information that the enemy was in motion, and indicated a disposition to make an attack, he directed general Colaud, who was encamped in the rear of Burbach, to take a position in front of Oberweisel, for the purpose of supporting his advanced guard.

"Whilst these arrangements were making several charges of cavalry were effected, in which the 12th regiment of dragoons and the 6th regiment of chasseurs distinguished themselves. The first of these corps having made a feint to retreat, contrived to lead the enemy's cavalry into an ambuscade of infantry, who discharged a volley of small shot and cafe shot. The carnage was dreadful.

"The village of Obernerl, at which our troops had previously taken position, was surrounded & attacked by the enemy with the utmost vigor; Adjutant-General Ney charged them with the greatest impetuosity, and repulsed them. The enemy rallied, returned to the charge, and took the post after being four times repulsed; but adjutant-general Ney having rallied his troops attacked, in his turn, and eventually succeeded in taking the village. This obstinate and sanguinary conflict terminated at nine o'clock in the evening.

"The detachment under the command of General Grenier, which had filed off by Weiburg, did not fall in with the enemy. The detachment under general championet, which had filed off by Limberg, met the enemy at Oberfelters. General Championet attacked, and the enemy retreated to Camberg, where, on their arrival, they covered the plains with their numerous cavalry, and planted their infantry in ambuscade, in the wood of Wirges. General Championet, at the head of his infantry, gained possession of the heights on the right and left of Camberg, and general Klein, at the head of the 12th dragoons and the 12th chasseurs, charged the enemy's cavalry with such impetuosity, that they were totally routed with dreadful slaughter.

"The battle was long and terrible. The enemy left the field of battle, covered with dead bodies.—Twenty-five waggons laden of their wounded have been collected, and 50 prisoners taken, among whom is an officer of distinction, and 150 horses.

"After this defeat the enemy brought fresh troops into the field, apparently to take their revenge; but a brigade of cavalry of infantry, having come up to support the 12th dragoons and the 6th chasseurs, and several cannon being discharged, while their operations were suspended, induced them to prefer a retreat. The conduct of the Republican troops in this battle merits the highest eulogium, and entitles them to the gratitude of their country. Gen. Kleber distinguished himself in an eminent degree by his courage and military talents.

"On the 22d General Kleber was informed that the enemy had taken posts at Friedberg. Different orders to General Lefebvre, who was on the left bank of the Wetter, to push their advanced guard towards Butrenbrin and Offenheim, to follow with his own division, and to keep in the low with his own division, and to keep in the rear, but not to attack them until he was informed of the arrival of General Lefebvre. But the enemy having, in fact perceived this manoeuvre, retreated with precipitation, but afterwards rallied and drew up in order between Assilenfurbach and Rosbach. They made desperate efforts to hinder the division of general Lefebvre to pass by Affenheim and Bonbarck, but to spite of their resistance, that division ascended the heights, and there maintained their position.

"The advanced guard of the division under Gen. Colaud, commanded by adjutant general Ney, advanced in pursuit of the enemy as far as Oockstadt. Gen. Jacopin, at the head of the 43d half brigade of infantry and the 11th regiment of dragoons, marched against Friedberg. The gates of that city were forced open, in despite of a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery; and this column, encouraged by its general, the adjutant-general, Lacroix, and citizen Fridelsbirm, ad de camp to general Colaud, entered the town, drove the enemy from thence, after having killed upwards of 200 men; 3 thirteen pounder and a standard, after having been taken and retaken a number of times they remained with our troops.

"The division of general Colaud and general Bonnard having arrived, the enemy found themselves pressed on both flanks, and were compelled to retreat. General Richepanse and adjutant-general Ney, pursued them until night. Beside the piece of artillery taken at Friedberg, two others were on the plain before that town. The loss of the enemy in the affairs of the 21st and 22d, may be estimated at 2000 men, of whom 500, including eight officers, have been made prisoners.

"We have left the citizen Rouilly, aid de camp to general Lefebvre, an officer of the greatest merit, and whose zeal and valour could only be exceeded by his modesty, and the excellent qualities of his heart.

"The column commanded by general Grenier fell in with the rear of the enemy behind Homburg, general Oliver, at the head of two squadrons, attacked, routed and pursued them with impetuosity. He took 150 prisoners, of whom two are officers. The enemy left sixty dead upon the field of battle.

"The column commanded by general Championet fought the enemy at Eich. They were attacked and repulsed, but the ground was disputed the whole day, and it was not until eight o'clock in the evening that general Championet reached the heights of Konigstein. The column of general Bernadotte engaged the enemy on the heights of Nenhoff. They were driven near to Wiesbaden, with the loss of some men killed and wounded, and twenty prisoners of whom one was a captain.

"On the 23d, the army halted to wait for provisions but in the mean time general Championet invested the fort of Konigstein.

"On the 24th, the army was again on its march. The right wing passed the mountains and advanced to the plain of the Main. The left wing after having passed the Nidda, took position before Frankfort.

"On the 24th the magistrates of Frankfort were summoned to open the gates of that city. The Austrians who were then in garrison, opposed it, so that the day was passed in deputations from the magistrates to us and to the Austrian generals. But as the enemy seemed disposed to occupy the place, our artillery began to fire at ten o'clock at night. In a short time one quarter of the town was on fire.—The Austrians began to offer propositions, and a capitulation was signed, of which I send a copy. On the following morning we entered into Frankfort.

"The troops have fought in all these actions with their usual courage.

(Signed),

"JOURDAN."

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a handsome supply of English

GOODS,

at his store lately occupied by Mr. *Seth Wright*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Likewise a few pieces India Cottons, Bandanna and Sultray Handkerchiefs, by the piece or single yard, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the first quality, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Ginger, Rice, Codfish and Cotton Wool.

Also, a general assortment of Crockery and Glass WARE.

Northampton, September 14, 1796

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harness Makers.

BEG leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have removed from their old stand opposite the Meeting House, to their newly erected shop a few rods south-west of the Meeting-House, where they continue to carry on their business as usual, and have now on hand for sale, a general assortment of Saddles and Bridles, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all sizes and different coverings, best kind Whale-bone Chaise and riding Whips, Plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; likewise a general assortment of Brass and Tinn'd furniture for Harnesses, and almost every other article that is generally called for in their line of business.

They have in addition to the above, erected buildings necessary for carrying on the Chaise Making business, and have employed a workman recommended and approved of, to work in that business, where will be kept constantly for sale, new and second hand Carriages, old Carriages, repair'd and exchang'd for new; light and convenient carriages to let.——They flatter themselves that this last branch of business will meet the encouragement of the public; as they pledge themselves that no work will be sent out, but what will be well executed and of every shop in the state, and up on as good terms to the purchaser: any commands in either of the above branches of business, will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED immediately, a BOY about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blacksmithing business.—Apply to the subscribers.

Sept. 28, 1796.

Samuel Johnson,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE Making business, a little north of the court-house, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted—as a member now on hand, complete for work.

Sept. 28, 1796.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all those whose debts are due according to contract, to settle up by the first day of October next.

Affifield, September 6, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, for much of THEODORE MARSH's home-lot in Hadley, as will fetch SEVENTY NINE DOLLARS—at the house of Mrs. Newton, Innholder in Hadley, on the first Monday in November next, at five of the clock after noon.

WARHUM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 27th September, 1796.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland in said state, in October next, that an act of indefeasey may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townshend, August 1, 1796. 6 w

THE several Collectors in the county of Hampshire who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not paid the same, are hereby notified, that unless they compleat their settlement with the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, previous to the next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, warrants of distress will then be issued against them.

WM. PYNCHON.

Springfield, Sept. 5, 1796.

The subscribers wishes to

inform the public, that they have on hand, and are constantly making the best of Salisbury refined IRON—warranted good—on as reasonable terms as any can be bit.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796.

ALL *Persons indebted to me the subscriber, late of Brookfield, and who are requested to make speedy settlement, and payment of what further is due, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.*

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 14, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 17th of August last, five young CATTLE, viz. four Heifers, and one Steer—one of the Heifers will calve soon.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away about the quickest.*

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, Sept. 14, 1796.

For Sale

A VALUABLE Farm, situated in the town of *Windsor*, two miles from the Meeting House, on the post road leading from *Northampton to Williamstown*, containing one hundred and ninety acres of Land, nearly one hundred acres under good improvement, and well fenced, about thirty acres of intervale on said farm, it is well proportioned for tilling, mowing and pathuring, and five good plenty, and will come handy to the house.—Said Farm is exceeding well watered in every part of it.—Also, has a good Orchard of about one hundred trees, the greater part of which bear.—Also, a good new convenient Dwelling house, almost finished, a good wood house and horse shed, and a good hog pen with double roof on it.—Also, a good barn 40 feet long, and good stables for up at each end of the barn.—Also, a shed of 70 feet long, runs from the center of said barn, and a good barn yard well fenced with stone wall, also, a good stream of water, runs summer and winter, very handy to the barn, which never fails.—Also, as good a garden as there is in the county, well fenced with stone wall and board fence.—Also, has a good well of water in the front room, adjoining the house.—The situation is very convenient for a Tavern, and will be sold very reasonable.—Any gentleman wishing to purchase, is good form for raising Rock, may, for the particulars, inquire of the subscriber, now living on the premises.

WILLIAM COLE.

Windsor, County of Berkshire. Sept. 6, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile east of the meeting house in Norwich, on the road leading from thence to Northampton—containing 100 acres—well accommodated with mowing, ploughing, pasturing and orcharding—a comfortable dwelling house—a good barn—a new cyder house, and a new mill, and is pleasantly under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, August 30. 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in *Hawley*, on the county road which leads from Buckland through said Hawley, about two miles from the Meeting-House, containing thirty three acres, about twenty acres under improvement.—For further particulars, enquire of Edmund Longley, Esq. in Hawley or of Stephen Warner of Buckland.

Hawley, Sept. 12. 1796

For Sale,

AT Public Vendue, under a license from the Court of Common Pleas, last holden in the county of Hampshire, on Monday next preceding the first Tuesday of September instant, so much of the real estate whereof Farnum White, late of Goshen, deceased, died seized, (lying in said Goshen) as will produce four hundred and fifteen dollars. The vendue will be holden at the dwelling house of Nehemiah Mix, Innholder in Goshen aforesaid, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOIS WHITE,
HENRY TAFT, } *Administrators.*

Goshen, Sept. 20. 1796

For Sale,

TWO lots of Land in *Hadley*, one of them known by the name of Fort River pasture lot, containing nine acres; the other containing fourteen acres, lying on Toto Hill—fell lots last owned by Samuel Pierce of said Hadley.—For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.

Charlemont, Sept. 20. 1796.

For Sale,

A SPAN of good HORSES either for the Saddle or Harness. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 20. 1796.

Cash and *Salt*;

and the highest price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

AT DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

The subscriber begs leave

to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylor business in all its branches—and that he has a universal assortment of the most fashionable trimmings for mens Cloaths—and Cloths and trimmings of the best kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,—also an elegant assortment of the most fashionable Ripeles, as cheap as can be purchased in the country—also a small assortment of Dry Goods cheap and fashionable.

N. B. Wanted a good likely, steady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors business.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796

Horse Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of August, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Boniffer's in Conway—if *strayed*, any person that will return him to Capt. Boniffer or to Enos Smith of Granby, or give information to either of them shall be generously rewarded—if *Stolen*, shall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse, or TWENTY for the horse and securing the thief; and necessary charges.

The Horse is four years old, rising fourteen hands and an half, a dark bay, black flih mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, carries a handsome head, well formed before, behind he is slenderly made, roids with his hind legs near together—has been a little lame in his left hind leg, with a small swelling in the thin part of the hamstring—a small white spot the forepart of the left side of the same leg, about the knee joint—but one shoe on—in middling flesh—has not been ridden lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND FISHNET, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1796. [—No. 528.—]

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

GENIUS and LEARNING, though they sometimes confer honors, and beget elevation, are yet, when generally considered, not such enviable gifts or acquisitions as the voice of applause, or the whispers of approbation would seem to indicate.

SENSIBILITY, the concomitant, if not the source of Genius, though it the fountain of refined delight, is yet but too often the fountain of lasting distress, and the poison of tranquil pleasures;—as the river brook is muddied, or swallowed up by the mountain torrent.

He who arrives at superior excellence in any of the fine arts, has perhaps more reason to lament his elevation, than to glory in his eminence.——The breeze of public applause may be grateful, but the Polar blast of Envy is insupportable.

It may be thought a felicity to him whom Knowledge, Ingenuity, and Perseverance raises above the level of mankind, to have conciliated the favour of the Critics: But friendship, save with equals, can hardly be felt by them. The great can never long endure those whose abilities eclipse their own; and the man of Genius and feeling cannot condescend to FLATTER. Unequal friendships are like the Boreal Meteors, which this moment blaze in vivid splendor, and glow in all the hues of Colour, and the next are lost in night, and plashed in Darkness.

PUBLIC favour is not less capricious than private friendship. It is

"A bird of passage, lift as soon as found;
"Now in the Moon perhaps, now under ground."

He whom the voice of the Public unites to praise, the Public voice will conspire to censure.

That man, who, blest with COMMON SENSE, an even and cheerful temper, and equability of disposition, needs not envy the elevation of Genius, or the superiority of Learning and Science, when he sees the one contemned or neglected, and the other toiling without reward.

Whoever pants for fame, or longs for literary honours, would do well to take a view of the unfortunate fate of such men as have been conspicuous in the fields of imagination, the region of fancy, or the plains of philosophy. BACON lived a life of uneasiness and distress. RAYNAL ended his days upon a scaffold; the victim of faction. The Learning and Virtue of MORE could not secure a place in the dome. SPENCER—the charming SPENCER—whole "FAERY QUEENE" I never read but with increase of admiration—died neglected, forlorn, and in want!

The fate of COLLINS,—one of our greatest Lyric Poets, and whole mental derangement and death are supposed to have been occasioned by the world's neglect,—is then sufficiently shadowed by his pathetic pencil.

"But who is he, whom later garlands grace?
"Lo! his moan youth beneath the chilly grasp
"Of sleepy, faints; and in her mournful thrond,
"Dark'ning all sky, allpromises of good,
"All health, all hope, he hastens to Melancholy fane
"In drear decay, the fabric of his mind!
"See shrill'ring Pity, o'er his fallen soul
"Wings her pale handful regardless of the guide
"That flits his steps, regardless of himself,
"Silent, yet wild his languid spirit lies.
"The light of thought has wander'd from his eye,
"It glares, but sees not! Yet this breathing corse,
"(Oh! who would love the lyre?) in all the course
"Of Fancy, where, admirable beauty play'd
"With wildest elegance, his ardent shell
"Enamour'd Brock, and charm'd her various soul."

RETIREMENT.

Milton sold the copyright of Paradise Lost for fifteen pounds, and lifted his life in obscurity, poverty, and poverty, and died in distress.—Otway, though his end be variously related, yet all his Biographers agree in this; that he died prematurely and in want. Lee is said to have died in the street. Steele lived a life of perpetual warfare with Bailiffs and Catchpoles. Johnson is said to have told "The Vicar of Wakefield" to relieve his great author, Goldsmith, from the gripe of the law. Fielding lies buried in the Pancras burying ground at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot. Savage died in prison for a debt of eight pounds; and Chatterton—poor neglected Chatterton—ended his life by his own hand! and the great Biographer of the English Poets has recorded of the inimitable author of Hudibras that, "all that can be said of him (Butler) with certainty, is, that he lived neglected, and died poor!"

Such is the fate of *envied* Genius. But when to pecuniary distresses are added Lekosh—separation—or even? from those upon whom the mind has dwelled with fond endearment, the unfeeling and touching insults of worldly relations, and a long train of ills that permitted to still even the good, the mind of refined sensibility, under the pressure of such evils, must greatly suffer.

One of the most lively, as well as the most natural writers in our language, has thus spoken of the merit of patient suffering.

"There is, (says he, nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude when the whole world is looking on: men in such circumstances will act bravely from motives of vanity: but he who in the sale of obscurity, can brave adversity; he, without the hope to encourage, or acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great, whether Peasant or Courtier, he deserves admiration, and should be held up for our imitation and respect.

ALBANICUS.

AT an exhibition of the Tragedy of Cato, at Steuben, in the state of New York, on the 16th of August,—the following address, written by a gentleman delivered to a numerous audience, at the close of the exhibition.

"The actors, having met with some discouragements, from the stiffness and cold, and religious enthusiasm, of a few well meaning people, this address was written as a vindication of the tragedy. In the course of it, some arguments are used, to prove the sufficiency of indulging such stiffness actions and the miseries to which they lead.

Most honored audience,

WE have now completed our exhibition. Your candor, will doubtless enable you to pass over the imperfections of our performance, without severely criticising upon it.

With a few remarks, we shall close the business of the day. The tragedy, which we have had the honor to exhibit, is full of the grandeft and sublimest language. We behold the good like Cato, struggling for the liberties and happiness of his country, until oppressed, and overpowered by misfortunes, he is unable to support their mighty weight. By his example, we are taught to sacrifice every thing, however dear—even life itself to our country. How noble is his expression to Portius upon meeting the dead body of his son.—"Behold thy brother, and remember, thy life is not thy own, when Rome demands it."—In the character of Lucias, we contemplate the sincerity of the purest, the most exalted friendship, which circumstances the most deplorable, could not conquer. In Sempronius, we realize the character of an Arnold, of meeting a just and proper punishment, for his villainous conduct and treasonable purposes. In Syphax, we see the hoary traitor, planning the destruction of Cato's cause; but we also see, that the hand of justice is not long in giving him the reward which his treason had merited. In this character of Decius, we may view that nourish of spirit, which rendered him blind to the interests of his country, and a valid to despotism and arbitrary power.——In Juba, we may consider the wily African, refined, and tempered to the humanity of a Roman, and rendered a firm adherer of the rights of man.—In Portius, we behold the steady temper of the preferving patriot; and in Marcus, the warmest zeal for the cause of liberty, which led him to sacrifice his life in its defence.—But in the characters of Marcus, and Lucia, what an amiable example is presented to the female few.——Uniting mildness, and unaffected wisdom, adorn the sentiments which they expend—virtue and modesty, which Addison so beautifully calls the facility of manners, added grace to their actions, and beauty to their persons. Through beauty some grows familiar to the eye, virtues, like these make human nature shine with an increasing lustre.

Many of the scenes represented in the Tragedy of Cato, were in some measure realized in our struggles for freedom and independence; but many of the principal characters concerned in both may well bear a comparison. We may contemplate the character of a Cato, in the man whom it is Columbia's highest boast to call her son.—When surrounded by misfortunes; when any other soul than his would have sunk at the prospect; behold him calm and serene, conquering, like ancient Fabius, by delay, and after encountering the greatest difficulties, putting us in possession of that freedom, which was our natural birthright.

Many were the firm and steady patriots, who conducted the revolution; and many were the Marcuses, who died in their country's cause, for their whose memories will long be dear to posterity. With his heart glowing with gratitude—shall—the free born Columbian point to their tombs, and with the grateful tear glittering in his eye, shall he say, "There sleep in the bed of honor, the men who dared to combat despotism, and oppose the tyranny of George the III.——There sleep the virtuous men, who, scorning coward fell, toiled for our ease, and for our safety died.——Their names shall long endure; their virtues shall never be forgotten."

The utility of such productions as tend to promote virtue and enlighten mankind, must be generally acknowledged; but in the Tragedy of Cato, the most exquisite feelings of sensibility, must be excited. Show me a man, whose bosom does not glow with indignation, at the recital of the misfortunes of those men who were the affirters of Roman liberty.——But show me that man, whose delicate of the feelings of humanity, and lift all the fine feelings of a rational creature.

I am fully sensible, that there are many well meaning people, whose hearts recoil at the idea of imitating such tragical scenes, supposing it to have a direct tendency to vitiate the morals, instead of improving the mind. But where shall we find a beauty of virtue, or the deformity of vice more strikingly painted?—Where shall we find our duty to our country more feelingly inculcated?—Or, where shall we see the baneful effects of ambition more awfully exhibited, that in Cato's tragedy? In brief, to condemn it, proceeds from superstition.

But there are some people in the world, of principles still more rigid, who would willingly deprive young people of the privilege of assembling, even for the most innocent amusement.—Forgetting the feelings of their youthful days, they would gladly impose upon a youth who has just launched forth into the world, the hypocondriac feelings of their bosom. This disposition is not only unnatural, but is the height of absurdity.—A disposition which can only proceed from an enthusiastic bigotry—from a heart, rendering callous, by the indulgence of a gloomy, superstitious temper.—But what is he the cause? Does superstition, then, still hold her dreary reign in this enlightened age? In this, which is called the age of reason? Can there be a person, who would be willing to be thought guilty of so great an imperfection?—Or who to heighten the depravity of human nature would openly have himself possessed of a spirit of irreligiousness? What direful effects have attended the reign of superstition, we have only to consult the history of former times to learn:—And can any with these scenes to be renewed:—Let us look back upon the kingdoms of Europe, during several of the past, and beginning of the present centuries!—Where, in the ruling picture, does the prospect afford?—Behold those whose affections, but the humble followers of the Prince of Peace assembled in the temples, dedicated to the exercise of their superstitious ceremonies and forms!—Hear them solemnly swear, upon the altar of consecrated guilt, that every brother shall bleed, who refuses to worship the God of mercy, according to their impious forms!—See them assembling their delegates into execution, and, like madmen, burning their heads, arsons and death!—Then pause, and say, "If these be men, reason disowns them, humanity blushes at the name!"

But let us turn our eyes from a scene so horrid, and behold, by with thankful hearts rejoice, that those dark clouds of absurdity, have not darkened our favoured land!—Here we are in quiet possession of the rights of man; the enjoyment of our blessings both civil and religious.——While our allies in Europe are contending for freedom, and throwing off the chains, which had been riveted by superstition, and bigotry—peace in America, crowns the sylvan shade. The arts of peace are cultivated, and patronized. Here we have no Czar to tyrannize over us; and no greedy priests to devour the fruits of our industry.

An enlarged liberality of sentiment, pervades the minds of a great part of our nations. This liberality is diffeasable in the spirit of religious toleration, which adorns our happy country.——Should this liberality of sentiment, and this spirit of toleration become universal, they would accomplish matters of the highest importance to the world. Truth and reason, would then burst forth, with irresistible energy. Dissipate the dark clouds of superstition and bigotry; and dispel the mists of error and absurdity. Peace and harmony would then arise, and shine from pole to pole; and bring the great family of mankind into the sunshine of fraternal friendship and love.

From the PHILADELPHIA MINERVA.

IT is an universal and an immutable truth, that every nation has been endowed with the smiles of Heaven, with men who have been ellemed for all those excellent virtues which are looked upon by man as indispensable, and grateful to the benefactor Creator, unfalled by the shade of hypocrisy.—This has been the invariable progress of nature from the most distant, uncultivated, and barbarous ages, even to the present period of licentiousness and calumny. This, I say, has been the gift of nature even amongst the most malignant and turbulent savages. Montezuma, the Mexican prince, was ellemed for the surprising fortitude he paid fellsed above his subjects; his fortitude and perseverance, in withstanding the unworthy reproaches of his own people, and the revenge of his neighbours and foreign enemies. Cæsar, Alexander, Cyrus, their valour as generals. A great number of eminent and pious characters in suffering martyrdom for their honest religion, &c. But in all the inhabitants of the universe, there never was a fell visited by a brighter luminary with so kind and moderate an influence, as the Americans.—What because of those lights which so late shone with so much lustre when this brilliant and illustrious phenomenon appeared! Where are they flown, and what is it that so much obstructs our view! Would you, O Washington, continue and not give them liberty to spring from under the dark vale, they would remain impelled forever in the abyss of thy effulgence!

In detelling the glorious and excellent virtues of this our pious and ever-watchful preserver and faithful servant, it would require a pen more adapted, than mine, to so grand and delicate a subject; but alas! I am not able to penetrate deep enough into to obtrude a subject, as to lay it entirely upon the sense of the reader; but I am afraid it will rather be throwing a veil over it; than giving it energy in striking him with efficacy enough to do it justice. This is the man that never *tradiced or vilified* any of *his* friends, nor *abused* any of *our allies*; neither has he thrown out any *insinuations*, which might tend to injure the feelings of any one fellow, or person, more than another; but his exertions have been solely directed *ad utilitatem communem*. He has always retained a fervent philanthropy, an undisfembled eye to truth, the director of justice; and concerned falsehood with horror, the fruit of iniquity. He has kept aloof from the turbulences and ravages of war; he has treated, numerous fellsjects with moderation and coolness; and he has treated his prisoners with remission and humanity, which will never be ceased from the hand of history. He has set a true example or compliance with the laws of our constitution, and an ardent desire for the preservation of the lives of his fellow mortals; he has always shunned haughtiness, and has always attended particularly, and honestly to the discharge of his duty. He has fallen according to the duty required him by the laws of his country, and he has made a very moderate use of the privileges assigned him. In return he has received ingratitude and slander from some, and irreverence and thankfulness from others. He has sacrificed his happy consolations derivable from retirement, even to this time of life, to the welfare and happiness of his country.

We have been in a state of profound peace for many years past under the governing hand of this noble prince; but his final determination may change our happy enjoyments and pleasing contentment into gloomy despair, and, perhaps parricides of melancholy phrenzy. His birth day will be looked upon as an unexampled prodigy; his faithful fervitude and ardent zeal of patriotism will be held in high estimation by all the globe; and that moment that puts an end to his useful existence, will fix an indelible *impression* upon our minds, and a thorough *stiffiation* into our children, that will never be effaced. At his death every true friend will be pollitate, and every heart join in adoration! His funeral dirge will be rattled by every American, and resounded from the nearest to the farthest shore. Oh! Washington, refume the chair of calmness and ingratitude in this time but fair with firmness and composition, even under the unworthy reproaches of thy fellow-citizens; return! I say, and present thy precepts and paternal thy children with thy tender and directing hand. Bestow upon them thy silence, & keep them from the contention and fashion to which they stand by nature.

A STEADY FELLOW.

(The following article was only exhibit to the strength of point of view the force of the freedom of the press in England, but only effends some traits by which the characters of parties may be ascertained.)

CAMBRIDGE, (Eng.) July 9.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQUIRE.

The friends of this gentleman had on Monday the 28th ult. a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to celebrate the circumstance of his having completed eight hundred and nineteen votes at the late election for Westminster.—William Boxville, Esq. was in the chair. Amongst the toasts were the following:

The Independent elections of Westminster.

The Chairman said, we had been told at the Holborn, that we were tied to a tree—the tree of corruption—he would give us a toast,

Pull and pull, and pull again.
Security for the future and justice for the pall.
The birth day of our liberties.
A gentleman delired to give

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

Mr. Tooke's health being drank with three times three, and general applause—that gentleman addressed the company to the following effect:

"Gentlemen it is impossible to thank you sufficiently for the honour you have done me. It was very much unexpected by me, because I confessed that the Stewards would carefully avoid the mentioning of any man's name in this company. We met for principles, sentiments, and distant personal idea of any man or any party; but certainly without injury to the principles which we all hold. I accept, however, your kindness, and thank you for the health you have given to the principle. It is totally unnecessary for me to fay one word on the application of that principle to a company like this, but perhaps it may not be unnecessary to say a word or two for our own comfort. Gentlemen, the reign of corruption you may be assured, is coming towards its close. I ought to tell you on what I found that opinion. Well! it is so, I hope, I can. A very little knowledge of our history will shew that those Ministers, who principally directed their conduct by terror were shipwrecked upon that attempt to govern by terror. A little more than a hundred years ago, the Minister of this country and his friends, tired of the attempt of governing by terror only, endeavoured to *secure* themselves by murdering whom they pleased; but themselves were murdered for the murders they had committed. A different practice and a different Scheme succeeded, and those who defired to be absolute in this country, not daring to begin with fear, followed up their desires with the counsels and the plan of corruption. That corruption is drained almost to the dregs, and you have but little now to fear. In the courts of the American war, Lord North purfued the plan of corruption, and he did it so long, that Mr. Pitt found but little remaining to corrupt with, because all he could by hold of was barely enough for himself and his family. You therefore need not wonder that Mr. Pitt, thus fatigated, should have recourse to corruption of another fort; and therefore you find that he introduced a title which is rather new to us—the title of Marquis. As a former time we had none of that title, but at the present time, we have them in abundance. Unless I am mistaken, it was first attempted in the reign of Richard II. and the people of this country were so offended at the novelty of the title, that the man on whom it was conferred was compelled to make an apology to the House of Commons, and get rid of the title. "I am only putting together facts, which you know as well as I do, were afterwards fetled, and that it was agreed that the relations of Sovereigns shall not be among the number. Then followed another—the order of St. Patrick—and then

*General Washington.