Hampshire Gazette.

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POETRY.

LINES

On the death of a British Officer, mortally wounded at sea the 5th January, 1795, in an action with the French, on the Banks of the Wash.

[*Written by Mr.* SHERIDAN.]

SCARCE hush'd the sigh, scarce dried the lingering tear
Affection poor, upon a * Brother's bier;
Another lost child, *Laura's* fortune blow,
As keen in anguish as a sister's woe.
Unknown by me the object of her grief,
I dare not counsel did the ask relief:
Yet, may the with no vain intrusion prove,
To share her grief, for all who shar'd her love.
Yes, gallant victim, in this hateful strife,
Which pride maintains 'gainst man's and freedom's life,
If, quick and sensible to *Laura's* worth,
Thy heart's first comment was affection's birth;
If thy soul's day rose only in her light,
And absence was thy clouded spirit's night;
If 'mid whatever hoty tumults thrown,
Thy silent thoughts still turn'd to her alone;
If, while ambition seem'd each aft to move,
Thy fceret hope was love, peace, and love;
If fach thy feelings and thy dying pray'r,
To with the happiness you could not share;
Let me with kindred claim thy name revere—
And give thy memory a brother's tear!

But, ah, not tears alone fill *Laura's* eyes!
Resentment kindles with affliction's fights;
Insulted patriotism bursts a passion's breath—
To curse the plotters of these fcenes of death!
Yes, footh'd to peace, fweet mourner, tranquil be,
And every hasth emotion yield to me!
Remembrance fad, and fweet regret be thine—
The wrath of hate, the blow of vengeance mine.
And, oh, by heaven, the hour shall fately come,
When fell destroyers, ye shall meet your doom!
Yes, miscreant tiraesmen, by the proud disdain
Which honour feels at base corruption's reign—
By the load clamour of a nation's woes—
By the still pang domestic sorrow knows—
By all that hope has lo, or terror fears—
By *England's* injuries, and *Laura's* tears,
The hour shall come, when fraud's thou triumph past
A people's vengeance shall strike home at last!
Then, then, shall fool remorse, the dastard fiend,
Who ne'er pollutes the noble soldier's end,
With dark despair around the foffldd wrapped
And not one look deplore the victim's fate,
And while remembrance flakes this coward frame,
And flatts of pride contend with inward flame:
The mute reproach, or execution lord
Of fober justice, or the feoffing crowd,
Alike shall hail the stroke that ends his doom,
And give to infamy his name'ry and his tomb!
Time from the hateful scene, dear *Laura* turn;
And thy lov'd friend with milder forrow mourn!
Still dwell upon his fate! for ill thou'lt find
The constant lovely, and 'twill soothe thy mind!
Fall'n with the brave, e'er mother's with the fain,
His mind, unwounded, calms his body's pain!
Half rais'd, he, sweet friendship bending o'er,
But, ah, looks that promise life no more!
Hopeless, but not dismay'd, with fearless eye
He reads the doom that tells him "he must die;"
Lays his brave hand upon his bleeding breast—
And feels his glory white he feels his rest!
Then yields the transfient breath whose fleeting wave,
And form of prouder life, o'erlooks the grave.
Sweet is the mead that waits his laurell'd bier,
'Tis valiant's hope, 'tis honour's praise fincere;
'Tis friendship's manly figh, and gentle beauty's tear!

* *Capt.* NEWTON OGLE, *Aid de camp to Sir* C. GREY. *He perished in the West Indies—the pride of his family, and delight of all who knew him.*

LONDON, June 20.

OLD BAILEY.

MURDER.

Mary Nott was tried for the willful murder of the Count de Grisiere Monsieur Isyal, on the 20th of May, by violiciously flabbing him in the side with a knife, of which wound he died.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had the care of a house, which was let out in lodgings, in Monmouth-Court, Whitcomb-street, the front room on the first floor of which was occupied by the Count. The lodger in the adjoining room not hearing the Count as afual, had for several mornings, inquired after him; when the prisoner said, the supposed he was gone into the country with a French man and woman, who used to call on him, but had not been there since his absence, for she had not seen him; that she key was out in his door, and upon looking into the keyhole, she observed the room was left as she had left it. To another witness, who called on the 2d of June to see the Count, she said, that he had gone out very early that morning, and that she did not expect him home until it was late. Some doubts, however, arising from his absence, a ladder was procured, perfectly with the consent of the prisoner, to look into the room of the deceased; and upon the prisoner's calling down there was a man upon the bed, the cried out, that she would not have remained the laft night if the had known there was a man dead in the house; and upon which she, in fact alarmed the neighbourhood. A smith was fent for, and the door forced open: the deceased was found lying on the bed with all his clothes on but his coat; his waistcoat wrapped up in the bed cloaths, and the pillows covered over his head: there was a great deal of blood in the room, a wound was observed in the neck, and the body was nearly in a state of putrefaction. A woman, who lived in an opposite house, and who had observed the prisoner but one of the windows, which preserved her being into the prisoner's room, on the day the murder was supposed to have been committed, went up with her at the time the door was opened, and observed his right hand pocket was turned out, fild, he has been robbed; to which the prisoner instantly replied "he did it himself;" upon this witness making a similar remark that he must have been murdered, the again said, he did it himself; and upon her noticing a wath band bafon with some water in it, tinged with blood if fome person had wringed their hands therein, the prisoner said, "it is not strange, not strange at all; what do you come here to raise suspicions for." Another neighbour had heard a noise about two o'clock on that day, but could not say from whence it came. The deceased was seen coming towards home between twelve and one o'clock, and as he lodged in the next room went home as early as fire, the supposition was that the murder had been committed in that time. The surgeon, who examined the body, swore positively there was no wound in the side of the deceased, but that the raised skin, supposed to be fach, was from the putrefaction; nor would he under take to say what was the cause of his death, although a considerable quantity of blood might have iffued from the wound in the neck.

Besides this testimony, which included all that related to the prisoner, it appeared that the deceased's portmanteau had been out: that there was a knife upon the table, which was by no means bloody; that in his left hand pocket he had a knife and a key, the latter of which opened a drawer, wherein was a great deal of linen to the value of three guineas; that the deceased had been possessed of a very considerable property in France, and upon emigrating to this country, an agent in the city had allowed him twenty pounds per month; but affairs taking fach a turn there, that pittance had been stopped, and he was so reduced, that a friend had loaned upon him the loan of four guineas, he having no other clothes than those on his back.

The prisoner denied the charge generally, and called three persons to her character, one of whom said the was of so humane a disposition, that if a woman lay in her way she would turn aside rather than do it any injury.

The jury went out of court about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty*; on which the Recorder pronounced sentence, that she be executed on Monday morning, and her body delivered for dissection; she is aged 63.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.
VIRGIL.

WAS all the world possessed of Uncle Toby's goodness, we should neither need assistance of Freemasonry nor eulogies upon charity to eliminate to deeds of benevolence. But the clafs is numerous whose breasts compassion never warmed, some like the Pharisees, are generous for fashion's fake, and some whom nature hath touched with pity, are modefily kind though fame cannot trumpet the celestial act abroad.

The school of adversity, has taught commiseration to many, where nature had omitted the lesson. The splendid festival which the amorous Dido prepared for the Trojan Hero and his companions was the offering of a heart, which had bled with sufferings similar to theirs; the like them was obliged to fist her native country and hazard the perils of unknown seas; hence their courteous reception in the court of Carthage, and her obliging attention whether in the royal palace or sportive chase.

The old fabliaux, whose limbs have been lopped away in battle, or whole features bear the fears which wise gains, decide his last shilling or gold of tobacco with an indigent comrade and laments the scarcity of his flares; his sympathetic heart glows with joy when an opportunity offers of relieving a brother whose wounds are equal to his; thefe are effusions of pity which intermitted "gentle drops from Heaven." Give me a wooden leg and a soft heart, rather than the georgous trapping of wealth, secured from the calls of distress by miserly bolts.

There are some kinds of generosity in the world, which when fobrely viewed appear more indicrous than laudable. In the fervid days of chivalrism, when liberty poles were plentier than Church steeples and Boston harbour was a Teapot, a dead mulatto would put the whole town of Boston into deep and grievous mourning. Say ye memorable patriots, would not you have cudgelled the fame Crispus Attucks for accosting you civilly "a cool change" while you were repeiling with fo much fable pomp. Say too ye zealous defenders of equality of the present day, would not your coachmen flagellate the same Sambo, for entering at your front door, to wham the previous night you had given the fraternal kiss and hailed him brother.

This strange inconsistence is not local; should a number of convicts who had lost one ear and defrauded the pillory of the other, steal a ship, fize their country, and be taken by an Algerine Xebec, sympathy would dart through the United States like electrick fire, and congregations, theatres and cities, would lavishly throw in their pence for the relief of their fellow countrymen, yet perhaps half the donors had daily denied, indigent and deserving neighbors of requested alms, or delayed creditors, the payment of just debts.

The French are signalizing themselves by deeds of benevolence, the gift of liberty is held forth to Italy and Germany and they are lanchered into acceptance, it is expected early, that this mighty donation will prove too heavy, even for the brawney Flemings and they will exclaim, "Ah the galling yoke of liberty."

THE HERMIT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors business in all its branches—and that he has a universal assortment of the most fashionable trimmings for Coats 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 fathionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchased in the country—also a small assortment of Dry Goods cheap and fathionable.

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.

LIST of LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE *POST OFFICE*—NORTHAMPTON, October 1, 1796.

OBADIAH ABBEY, Partridgefield—Dean Bangs, merchant, Norwich—Moses Bissell, Hadley—Feller Barnard Northampton—Thomas Burbank, Granville—William Burns, Southadley—Francis Barker, Amherst—James Ball, Hatfield—David Cutler, Hadley, 3—Samuel Clark, Middlefield—William Cooley, Granville—Julius Clark, Southadley—Messrs. Church & Clark, merchants, Sunderland—Samuel Cooke, New-Salem—Jason Chapin, Wilbraham—Elihu Clap, Northampton—Capt. Thomas Durant, Middlefield—Dr. Elihu Dwight, Southadley—Samuel Dickinson, Deerfield—Elam Elhop, Wellington—Oliver Fair, Northampton—Thomas S. Fullerton, merchant, Charlemont—Jeremiah Gould, Chatham—Titus G. Simeon Goodman, merchants, Southadley—Mrs. Margeret Harris, Northampton—Aaron Hewett, Granby—Col. Benjamin Hunting, Southampton—Park Holland, Esq. Belcher, 2——John H. Ives, Northampton, 3—Samuel Phillip and Caleb Jones, Middlefield—Capt. Thomas Johnson, Amherst—Thomas Jerill, Chesterfield—Capt. Oliver Lyman, Norwich—Nehemiah Lord, New-Salem—Messrs. Arms and Merrill, Charlemont—Joseph Nash, Rowe—Maj. David Mack, Middlefield—Ezekiel Olds, South-Hadley—Isaac Pepper, Ware—Mifs Lois Parsons, Enfampton—Mrs. Dorothy Hayes, Hadley—Cotton Partridge, Hatfield—Rev. David Porter, Alnfield—David Smith, Northampton—Col. Samuel Shepard Hatfield—Benjamin Smith, merchant, Hadley—Abfalom Stockwell, Northampton, 2—John Stebbins, do.——Israel Smith, Made-hoffette—John Strong, Southampton—Elezer Simeon, merchant, Granville—Daniel Spooner, Heath—Messrs. Stebbins & Snow, merchants, Southadley—Joseph Taylor, do.—Capt. Phillip Thayer, do.—William Tongue, merchant, Monson—Oliver Weller, jun. Northampton—Aaron Wright, do.——Samuel Woodward, do.—John Wells, jun. Shelburn—Thomas Hedge, Leverett—William Wait, Southadley——Joshua Leonard, do.—Jeffe Wolcott, Well-Springfield—Eli Warner, Granby—Abner Lamfin, Northampton, Connecticut, New-England.

ALL Persons indebted to the Post Office, are desired to make immediate payment.

Harmony Lodge Installation, &c.

THE Brethren of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby informed, that HARMONY LODGE, at Northfield, will be confirmed in due form and consecrated, and the Master installed by the Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on Thursday the 13th inst.—The Officers and Brethren of HARMONY LODGE will be happy in the company of fach brethren as can and will attend on that day.—The Brethren are requested to meet at the Hall in the house of Brother *Hawkins*, precisely at ten o'clock—the procession will move to the meeting house at twelve.

SAMUEL BROWN, Sec'ry. of Harmony Lodge.

Note.—The Brethren are requested to bring their aprons along.

TICKETS may be had of Brother *Hawkins*, at 75 cts.

Northfield, October 3, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISRAEL HODGET, Esq. late of Conway, deceased, and having accepted that truft, Hereby request all persons having demands against fold estate, to exhibit the same for settlement, as soon as may be, and all persons indebted to fand estate are desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

Conway, October 1, 1796.

The subscriber, by the Honorable JUDGE of PROBATE, for the County of *Hampshire*, being appointed and having accepted the trust of ADMINISTRATOR, on the estate of JOHN HILLMAN, late of *South-Hadley*, deceased: Hereby calls on all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH BODMAN, jun. ADMIN'R.

N. B. He wishes people to attend, as he is determined agreeably to his duty, by law, to collect the debts due to the estate of the deceased, with all due diligence and dispatch.

Williamsburgh, October 3, 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 had.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, and Co.

Pittsfield—1796.

ALL Persons indebted to me the subscriber, either by Bond or Note, are requested to make speedy settlement, and payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 14, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, fo much of TIMOTHY 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 six of the clock after noon.

WARHAM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 25th September, 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. He has a member now on hand, complete for market.

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.

Ashfield, September 6, 1796.

Bolter and Delano,

Saddlers & Harness Makers.

BEG leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have removed from their old shop opposite the Meeting House, to their lately 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 Rugs, Portmanteaus, Trunks of all sizes and different coverings, best kind Whale bone Chaise and riding Whips, Plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; likewise a good 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, experienced and approved of, to work in that business, whose will be kept constantly for sale, new and second hand Carriages, all Carriages repair'd and exchang'd for new light and convenient carriages to let.——They flatter themselves that this fall branch of business will meet the encouragement of the public; as they pledge themselves that no work will be turn'd off, but what will be as well executed as at any shop in the state, and upon as good terms to the purchasers: any commands whether 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 Blacksmith business.——Likewise, one at the Chaise-Making business about the same age.

Take Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to me the subscriber, whose Accounts are one year handing, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALL those accounts which are not settled by the first day of January next, will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

ISSACHAR SAMPSON.

Worthington, Sept. 30, 1796.

TO be let, by the subscriber, in the center of *Northampton*, a large DWELLING, convenient for two Families——for particulars, Enquire of MOSES WRIGHT.

Oct. 5, 1796.

Cash and *Salt*;

and the highest price given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED,

BY DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, 6th Sept. '96.

For Sale,

A FARM lying one mile east of the meeting-house in Norwich, on the road leading from Norwich 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 prefs under it.——For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CALEB RICHARDSON.

Norwich, August 30, 1796.

For Sale,

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

Hadley, Sept. 12, 1796.

For Sale,

A T Public Vendue, under a licence from the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the county of Hampshire, on Monday next preceding the first Tuesday of September last, so much of the real estate whereof Eunice White, late of Goshen, deceased: Hereby calls on all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment.

JON WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } *Administrators.*

Goshen, Sept. 20, 1796.

For Sale,

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

Northampton, 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 Tinker Hill—fold lots lately owned by Samuel Pierce of fold Hadley—for further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.

Charlemont, Sept. 20, 1796.

Horse Strayed or Stolen,

ABOUT the 26th of August, 1796, from Capt. Lemuel Bassiter's in Conway—if strayed, whoever brings the same to Capt. Bassiter, or any person that will return him to Capt. Bassiter, or to Elisha Smith of Greenfield, 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, blackish mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, carries a handsome head, well formed before, behind he is slenderly made, trots 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 same leg. A small white spot the forepart of the shoulder of the same leg, about the knee joint—and but one shoe on—the shoe of the left fore foot not been old lately—is worth about SEVENTY DOLLARS.

ENOS SMITH.

September—1796.

SITUATION OF THE WORLD.

☞ *Much information in a small space.*

PERSIA.

THE Situation of this empire is almost wholly unknown to the American readers.—Though enjoying general peace, it is not free from the inroads of "*the Scourgers of the North*;" whose troops have lately carried by storm the city of *Derbent*, and *Bender Abassi*, on the Persian Gulph, and conquered four provinces.—The Persians unable to resist a formidable invasion, has sued for Peace, and a suspension of hostilities have taken place, until the will of the Court of *Petersburg* is known. The city of *Derbent* was captured by *Peter the Great* in 1722, and afterwards restored to the *Persians*.—It lies on a point of a wall which once extended from the *Caspian* to the *Black Sea*.

TURKISH EMPIRE.

The French have gained a great ascendency—the Ambassador of the Republic has received the most cordial marks of dignified respect, and French emissaries are numerous throughout the maritime parts of the Empire. A rupture between the *Porte* and *Russia* has been long threatened, and long expected; but the Turkish ministry have declared that the vast preparations they have made, were for the coast of *Syria*, against the revolted *Pacha of Acre*. The Turks are preparing a considerable maritime force. The *Mahometans* are in expectation, that their commerce but the Ministry incline to the use of pacific measures, through the mediation of the Court of *Spain*. The progress of the Russians to *Persia* is kept very secret at *Constantinople*. The British have lost a year ambassador (FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esq.) to the *Sublime Porte*.

RUSSIA.

This vast empire sustains the double condition of WAR and PEACE. While it is *actually* battling a small squadron in the English Seas—while it is about hazard, attacking *Persia*—while completing the subjugation of *Poland*—and interfering in the concerns of *Sweden*—it still affirms a tranquil position at home—and its immeasurable kingdoms, states and provinces, feature feel that their Empress is connected with any foreign troubles whatever.—It is true the has *declared* to the *Imperial Diet*, that her troops are ready to march against *France*, but her Majesty, by her conduct, says, she renders a more active and efficient service to the coalition, by attacking *Persia*; where her arms have overrun the provinces on the *Caspian Sea*. She threatens *South Persia*, *lately a part of Poland*, and *West Gallatzia*, in an attempt to reinstate the ancient dominions between the Emperor and the King of *Prussia*. A writer upon affairs, says that Russia is anxious to interfere between the *Emperor* and *Frederick*, to the table of the monbey & the two cats—the latter chasing some provisions which they could not agree about dividing, afford the humorous allusion.—He very *judiciously* demonstrates the attempt to be the beast of fable, in order to a judicious impartial justice, and attempt remains the remainder, for the trouble of settling the difference. In the affairs of *Sweden* he flatters an extraordinary position—Not content with negotiating empires, the defends to the *Sublime residence of Kings*, and interferes in their financial engagements. The young *King of Sweden* has been some time betrothed to a German Princess; but the Empress has threatened him with her vengeance, if the alliance is conformated.—He pleads, that by an agreement between the *Emperor* and late *King of Sweden*, the present monarch was obliged to marry a *Princess of Bay*; and the insists on the fulfilment of the obligation.—A meeting between the parties is to take place on the frontiers, and the Empress offers to give the *to be disappointed lady*, a settlement equal to the Queen Dowager of *Sweden*. We conjecture, an early sense of the most independent attacks on that Nor. Bear calls "*The Rights of Kings*," on record. The Empress has a large Fleet, well defined, it is said, for the Sound. In her internal government the appears moderate and humane, and her apparently generous conduct, and late offer to Gen. Kosciuzko, to give him an establishment in the United States, demonstrates the inconsistency of her character.

SWEDEN and DENMARK

Still support their neutrality, notwithstanding the alliances on their commerce. They have a fleet of four fail of the line, and two frigates on the coast of *Norway* to maintain the rights of neutral nations, when the *Kings* of *Denmark*, in concert with the *King of Prussia*, had in contemplation the seizure of some northern German states.

POLAND

Into more. On the 9th July last, the Count Van Heyn Commissioner of the King of *Prussia*, received the oath of homage and fealty from the deputies of the estate of *Poland*, assembled at the Palace of *Warsaw*. The speech of the Commissioner on this occasion is curiosity.—He paints in glowing colours the calamities which have for many years afflicted *Poland*, under a *Republican* and contrasts them with the liberty, happiness and prosperity enjoyed in *Prussia* as a *Monarchy*.—He then addresses the Clergy, Nobility, Representatives of the cities, and Peasantry, that they shall be restored in their rights——"Such" says he, "are the liberal and benevolent designs of the king, my master.—If *Poland* will experience this in practical, while transitory and blessings will henceforth condition and will your country acquire, if you all co-operate each in his sphere. Pledge yourselves, therefore, by a solemn oath, in the face of the divinity, the Lord of Kings and subjects!" We hear nothing of the unfortunate STANISLAUS.

PRUSSIA.

The King of this country has rendered himself conspicuous of late. After entering into the diabolical league of the *Emperess of Russia* to conquer and divide *Poland*, he was the first to join in the unjust coalition against *France*; and was in the receipt of very large subsidies from *Great-Britain*, when he suddenly deserted his allies, made peace, and smiled at the credulity of the powers he had betrayed. His conduct since has been no better. He has lately taken possession of the Imperial and independent country of *Nuremburg*, alledging that it belonged to his jurisdiction by an agreement made 200 years before. He threatens *Salzberg* with the same fate; and his Minister at Basle has issued proclamations to the inhabitants advising them quietly to submit to their inevitable doom. Thus, taking advantage of the disasters of the empire, he is like to gain as much to this kingdom by his *arts*, as *Austria* will lose by its *arms*, in the war with *France*.—Which latter powers it is strongly suspected he means to aid, in the subjugation of the *Empire*. His ambition is unbounded, and he is as active as ambitious. He has expressly forbidden the residence of the French emigrants in his kingdom.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

It is well known, is engaged in a bloody and excessive War with *France*. Its immense armies are fleing before the French in every part. Composed of various states and kingdoms, it is ever liable to discord and animosity.—Several of the individual states have made peace; and it is faid, the Grand Imperial Diet contemplates a negotiation to obtain the desired end. She has lost a great number of her possessions; and it must unquestionably cede some of them to the French republic, before it will relinquish the conquests it has made. She will have too to encounter another difaster, for *Hungary*, from which the *House of Austria* gains its principal revenue, threatens to profit by the weakened state of the Empire, and to demand an amelioration, if not an entire suppression of its heavy taxes and subsidies. We need not go further in our statements—daily details tell the fate of *Austria*.

HAMBURG

It is faid is threatened with a visit by the *French*; in the same manner and on the same grounds, as that of *Leghorn*. This event is greatly dreaded in *England*, and should it happen, would be the fervent blow that could be struck against the commercial interests of *Great Britain*. The Senate has received an agent from *Paris*; has fent a Burgo master there; and appears to be on friendly terms with the Republic.

THE BATAVIAN REPUBLIC

Next merits attention. Groaning under a long servitude, it is regaining its ancient liberty, and the new government is busily engaged in organizing its administration, and bringing "order out of confusion."—The influence of the French in the new *Republic* is great, and is supported by many, that the army of *Pichegrue* overawes the deliberations of the Assembly. The French have 25 000 men in *Holland*, but they are in *Dutch pay*. The armed force of the Republic is respectable; the Navy is thus distributed; the squadron gone to the *West Indies* under Admiral BRAME, consists of one ship of 56 guns, one frigate of 44, ten of 36, and four corvettes. There are in the *Texel* under the command of Admiral WINTER, two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, one of 56, two frigates of 44, eight frigates or corvets, of from 36 to 20 guns, and sixteen ships of war of less than 20 guns.—There are building, or repairing, in the different dock-yards of the *Batavian Republic*, two ships of 74 guns, four of 68, one of 56, The Dutch have besides, a frigate of 36 guns in the *East Indies*; and in the *West Indies* they have one frigate of 40 guns, three of 34, two corvets of 24, and one of 16. *Total*.—6 ships of the line of 74 guns, 16 of 68 & of 56, 8 frigates from 44 to 36, 12 frigates from 36 to 32, 23 corvets, 17 smaller ships of war. The national army consists of forty-half brigades of infantry—besides chefs and the troops mentioned above, they have five battalions of *Waldekers*, two of *Saxe Cotha*, and three of *Grissins*. All these form an establishment of 49 000 men. The expense of the French troops is estimated at 12,000,000 of Dollars per annum. The militia good and well disciplined. Asyet the Dutch have not entered fairitedly into the war, although they have lost all their valuable possessions in the *East Indies*, and that *refusing place the Cape of Good Hope*.

THE WEST-INDIES.

It is interesting to the *Columbian* public and to the many emigrant colonists in the *United States*, to be made acquainted with the state of affairs in the *West Indies*; but accounts from thence are so contradictory, and so frequently so authors the phrases of speculation, that a correct statement is next to an impossibility. Warlike operations are suspended for the present.——Since the condition of *St. Lucie*, and the brigands in *Grenada* and *St. Vincents*, it was thought the British forces would proceed against *Guadalupe*; but fresh were the losses sustained by the English, by sickness and in action; and such the strength of VICTOR HUGUES, that the enterprize was abandoned for the present, and reinforcements from *Europe* solicited. In addition to this, the British are not satisfied with the General Officers; ARCHDRUMMLE is out of health, and the others have no efficiency. We do not see, among our European accounts, that the reinforcements desired, were in any state of active preparations. Indeed the service is unpopular; and those few who can be prevailed on to go, exclaim with *Fopid* in the play, "*die all die wife*." It cannot be doubted, however, that the British will make an attempt on *Guadalupe* shortly, if they persist in it—except indeed that Admiral Rodney's Squadron, which is said to have troops on board, should call their attention to the defence of their own islands. The British have made several expeditions in *Hispaniola* lately, and the Spaniards are said to have assisted them. Tranquility is restored in *Jamaica*, and the Maroons exterminated.—Many of them are fled to *New Spain*. A French paper of a recent date, says, "*France* possesses at this moment but three colonies in the *West Indies*, *Guadalupe*, *Cayenne*, and part of *St. Domingo*.—The parts possessed by the English in this latter island, are that formerly called *Grand Anse*, comprehending *Irwin*, *Abrieux*, *Cape Dame Marie*, *Jeremie* and *Cayemites*.' They have also *Port au Prince*, *le Croix de Bouquet*, *le Marchelais*, *St. Archahaye*, *St. Marc* and *Gonaives*, in all ten parishes. The French have forty-seven or forty-eight. In this number are the parishes of the north part of the island, which, before the revolution were the most opulent in the colony.——Notwithstanding the superiority in point of number, of the French parishes, the writer says, the English produce four times as much; and this is owing to their having the negroes under subjection, whereas in the French parts the blacks have the ascendency, and are frequently guilty of pillage and distraction. The French Commissioners at *St. Domingo*, have lately issued orders for the detention of neutral vessels bound to English ports.

From a LONDON PAPER.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

The question treated in the following particulars, has already occupied the attention of the French Legislature, as being intimately connected with public morals. The subject is important, and lately, at different times been the subject of discussion in this country.

After a revolution in which all the passions of the human mind have displayed all their energy, in which fafe and unfeigned zeal, the ardour of novelty, the delirium of innovation have frequently usurped the rights of reason and the language of philosophy, in which by disdaining and by reviling every thing allied to periods marked with the impression of servitude, by a wish to refemble in nothing the customs of other nations, the bonds of society were broken, and the empire overthrown of truths the most respectable, of opinions the most dear to feeble humanity; it is the duty of the man whom lessons of experience have enlightened, to examine, admidst this mass of ruins, what are the usages, the institutions, which ought to be buried in eternal oblivion, and what are those which founded upon humanity, upon unalterable affections, should be cherished by force as it subsists. The Legislator ought not to resemble the man who applies the pruning knife to the tree, retrenches and lops the plants in his garden, without consulting the propriety of time, nor the dictates of fashion. He ought to treat a man as a feeble being, who requires to be treated with fallutary caution, whom to bright array forces to dazzle, not to enlighten. He will pursue with indefatigable zeal, cirous of fatal consequences, and prejudices favorable to tyranny; but he will not attempt to triumph over the invincible power of imagination, and to tear from the heart, illusions sweet and consolatory, and the illusions of hope.

A sacred respect for the dead has prevailed at every period, and in every country. Does it originate in our pride, or in that natural desire of surviving after we are no more, of occupying a place in the remembrance of one, when our frail remains compose only a heap of cold and lifeless dust? The principles of our passions, the sources of our weaknesses and our errors, almost always elude our penetration. We only behold the effects, while the causes is concealed from our observation.

Superior geniuses have discovered the laws of the physical world, marked the course of the heavenly bodies, removed a part of the veil with which nature has covered her operations; but none has succeeded in carrying a beam of radiant light into the moral system of man. The impenetrable enigma of the human heart, resembles the sufficiency of the Sphynx; but a new Œdipus has not yet presented himself to solve them.

The respect which the Egyptians entertained for the tombs of their ancestors, is well known. The Chinese, who continue at this day what they were two thousand years ago, preferve with phrenzy the remains of their fathers. The Greeks and Romans considered the ceremonies as an important part of their religion.—Enneas stopped in his voyage to perform the last duties to the woman who had been the nurse of his childhood, and to celebrate games upon the tombs of his father. Anchises,—Savage people in this point agree with civilized nations. The Scandinavians confided to their dead the treasure of the Scalds. The Germans and the Gauls, the gloomy covert of the forests, The Americans tell the enemy that endeavours to drive them from their native soil, "Shall we fly to the ashes of our fathers—Rise, quit this earth, and follow us!" How sublime is this exclamation! It is not the field which nourished them; the hut which sheltered them; the trees, the shrubs that adorned their habitation, which attach men to a state of nature to their country. They only regret to leave behind them the graves of their fathers: it is to defend these venerable remains that they endure battles, fatigue, and death. The Tartars rear huts over the sepulchre of their relations. The traveller, fatigued with traversing the almost desert fields of this pastoral people, perceives at a distance one of these sepulchres. Surprise wakes the appetite, he goes up to it, he thinks that he is about to converse with men.—He approaches, stops, inquires, but receives no answer. This monumental silence informs him, that he is the only living creature in the precepacles of the dead, and that these simple monuments are the coverings of the tomb. Sadness seals over him; but great ideas, profound reflections succeed, and fill his mind. He sees that at the foot of Caucasus, on the banks of the Tanais, on the margin of the Saloe and the Guadalquivir, man alone is a savage state, like man the member of civilized society, is animated by the same affections. Tears are never more touching than when their Muse, hatred in tears, is seated upon the tombs. We weep with Virgil over the grave of Polydorus, and over the funeral pile of Dido.

Gessner, that great painter of nature, is never more tender, more pathetic, than when he leads an innocent shepherd to weep over the tomb of her mother, who has not been moved by the paternal lamentations of Young, forced, under a foreign climate to render with his own hands, the last duties to his daughter. How sublime is the poet of Pharsalia (Lucan) when he describes a soldier of Pompey gathering up upon the barbarous shores of Alexandria the precious remains of that great man, rearing a funeral pile upon his inhospitable land, and collecting his sacred ashes, the only treasure he can offer to the illustrious and unfortunate Romulus.

In the Barbarous days, the remembrance of which will long be the punishment of contemporaries, and a subject of surprise, indignation, and horror to posterity, there remained no more regard to the dead, than pity the living. Tyranny made it a crime to hallow some marks of fensibility upon the face of this unknown victim. More cities than pestilence, it cruel knife in one day rasted devastation and mourning into every corner of the Republic. Men accustomed themselves to the sad spectacle of death; not to brave it with courage, but to sink under it without resistance. Upon one occasion of the church-yards were interdicted—*Death is an eternal sleep*. This sentence, dictated by frantic guilt, notable as it seems, was still more frightful in those days of distraction, when life hung upon the tenure of a thread—when this pretended eternal night threatened at every instant to open upon and devour every one of us. The ferocious tyrants who then bore sway, not satisfied with transforming the earth into an abode of tortures and of horrors, attempted even to fasten from us the sweet illusions of hope.

In drawing the attention of the legislature to this melancholy yet important subject, I do not aim to awaken the pretensions of priesthood, nor forsaking to fanatism the mean of arresting out of its sphere. I wish to recal that decency which ought to preside over every act of life, and which ought to accompany man even to its last term.

We all well know the Empire of prejudice. We know that man, always feeble even while he is not the slave of superstition, extends his disquietude to those objects even which are to be bestowed on his frail remains. The tyranny of Joseph the fecond, the still more overwhelming tyranny of the lords of the empire, was not sufficient to compel their peasants to look far from the foil which gave them birth, since quiet, and above all more liberty. Joseph, who thought himself a legislator because, in tolerating the opprobrious tribute, he was the persecutor of some prejudices, Joseph, I dread the dead to be buried in quick lime; and this deed did what could not be effected by perpetual drudgery, wretchedness, and servitude. The peasant of Tyrol, and Transylvania, hallowed—to quit a country where his body could not enjoy the privilege of rotting under a few feet of earth.

In contemplating these facts the Philosopher sighs and deplores the weakness of humanity; but in considering this question in a light purely political and moral, it is of the number of those which ought to excite the attention of the legislature, for to attach him strongly to his country, order, decency, and dignity ought every where to stamp their august impressions, and inspire the citizens with the highest idea of his condition; that at the moment of his death, as in every epoch of life, it may be perceived that he is, or that he was, a member of a civilized society—where the sublime character and the dignity of man shine in all their lustre.

(Signed) BONTOUX,
Representatives of the people, and member of the Council of Five Hundred.

VERY IMPORTANT VICTORY!

ARMY of ITALY.

BUONAPARTE, *Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.*

Head quarters, at Castiglione, 19th Vendemier, Aage 8 6.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

The military events have succeeded each other with fach a rapidity since the 17th Thermidor,