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## POETRY.

### JENNY to CHLOE.

DEAR Chloe, you were in the right,
Damon's addresses thus to slight,
And flung the hands of love;
For fore-I think, 'tis greater bliss,
All mess addresses to dismiss,
And gayly, freely love.

'Tis sure much happier ne'er to wed,
For when you do, all pleasure's fled,
And forrow soon o'ertakes you;
Your husband oft will scold and fret,
And always keep you in a pet;
Then every good forsakes you.

### CHLOE's *Answer*,

DEAR Jenny, tell me if you can,
Why thus you vent your spleen at man
In so fevere a strain?
I join with you, 'tis surely right
Coxcombs' addresses thus to slight,
And treat them with disdain.

But, can I think, it greater bliss
All men's addresses to dismiss,
And live a doll old maid,
Slow groping through life's dreary road,
Oppress'd with cares, a heavy load,
Go lonesome to the dead:

Shall I with your advice comply,
And let my gayest minutes fly,
Unminded of a mate;
While nymphs and swains around me join,
All pleasures with each hand entwine,
To bless the married state?

While blooming youth and vigour last,
E'er yet my brightest days are past,
Must I commence a bride:
Possess'd of all my heart can crave,
A swain that's generous, just and brave,
What can I want beside?

When I shall wear this silken chain,
O may he be some generous swain!
Who shall my partner be;
Pleasant and kind, and ever gay
While the bliss hours glide smooth away,
From all contention free.

May rolling years increase our joys,
And blooming girls and sprightly boys
The fragal table grace;
Thus would we live a peaceful life,
A happy husband, happy wife,
And bliss should crown our days.

*From a late* PARIS PAPER.

### DEATH *of the* BRAVE CARGOUX.

THE death of the brave Carnouge, a naval lieutenant, and commander of the corvette L'Affemblee Nationale, is one of those events which ought to be handed down to posterity. The following account, taken from the process verbaux of the shipwreck of this corvette, arrived on the 16th Fructidor, in the 3d year of the French Republick, and may be added to the numerous examples of generous intrepidity in Frenchmen, & brutal ferocity in the English. Carouge finding himself perfectly in an English frigate of the largest size, determined to run ground sooner than become a prey to the enemy. The corvette touched the rocks which are at the entry of the river Treguer. Carouge preferves the utmost composure, cuts down his masts, and gives orders that the boats which had been put to sea to take refuel in tow, should proceed immediately to land the ships crew. He is earnestly requested to land himself bar, in vain. "My duty and honour replied he, oblige me to remain the last on board; save yourselves, I am at my post." The boats pick up a part of the crew. By and by the corvette foundes, and the brave Carouge, with the few brave companions who were left behind, sunk to the bottom. Every effort was put in practice to save their Enfign Rogerie tried to secure the captain. I have done says he, to his declaration, all in my power to preserve him; I held him a considerable time by the hair while he continued fast to one of my legs. But perceiving his strength failing, he let me go, saying, "you will perish with me, save yourself my friend, I will not be the cause of your death." And what were the English doing all this time? they fired upon these unfortunate wretches, and upon the boats which went to pick them up; a number of bullets having fell among the sailors who were swimming. The frigate dispatched three boats to take possession of the corvette and her crew, who discovered nothing but the wrecks of the vessel and the dead corpse of a few unfortunate men, whom their brave comrades were unable to carry off. The remainder reached shore in spite of the English mockery.

*From a* LONDON PAPER.

### LIBERTY *of the* SUBJECT.

IT is really surprising that people should travel for *liberty* when there is so much in this kingdom. It is well known that all ranks of people possess *liberties* which every thinking man must seriously wish did not exist; and that many of our liberties reach upon those of other people. Several of our great men have the liberty to run in debt with every man who is fool enough to give him credit, the liberty to refuse payment as long as they please, and the liberty to plead privilege to protect their favored persons from the penalties of law. But then on the other hand, the poor men have the liberty of charging 6 p. for their goods that if they are paid once in seven years, they will still be gainers by the bargain, while others more conscientious, have the liberty to be jailed and have their names inserted in the gazettes, introduced by a *whereas*.

Many of our clergy have the liberty of enjoying sinecures, and pluralities, whilst their lean curates have the liberty of doing all the duty, and maintaining their famines as well as they can with forty or fifty pounds a year.

Several persons who never saw a sword drawn, or a shot fired (except, perhaps, in a duel, or an imaginary affaint, in defence of the reputation of a bumper, or on a quarrel about cards or dice) have the liberty to start at once as military commanders, and raise regiments. For which purpose they have had the liberty to employ crimpmen to trepan the unwary, to seize men who had no other crime but poverty, drag them from their families, and send them to the army or to the navy, and to depopulate the fields and the looms for the good of the service.

Ladies of easy virtue or (rather of no virtue at all) take the liberty of crowding all publick places, elbowing women of reputation, and putting modesty out of countenance. Of glorying in their infamy; and when they grow old themselves and pass their trade, of *enticing their sensiter* for the edification of youth.

Many more instances of *liberty* might be produced; but those few may suffice to enable us to say, that England is a *Land of Liberty*.

BY AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

By the GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF
*Public Thanksgiving*.

WHEREAS it has pleased GOD, the Father of all Mercies, to bestow upon us innumerable unmerited Favours in the course of the year past; it highly becomes us duly to recollect his Goodness, and in a Public and Solemn Manner to express the grateful feelings of our Hearts:

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of the Council to appoint *THURSDAY*, the 15th Day of *December* next to be observed as a Day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING and PRAISE to our Divine BENEFACTOR throughout this Commonwealth—Calling upon Ministers of the Gospel, with their respective Congregations, and the whole Body of the People, religiously to observe the said Day by celebrating the Praises of that all-gracious Being, of whose Bounties we have experienced so large a share.

*He* hath prevented Epidemical Diseases from spreading, and afforded us a general state of Health.

*He* hath regarded our Pastures and Fields with the Eye of the most indulgent Parent, and rewarded the Industry of our Husbandmen with a plentiful Harvest.

Notwithstanding unreasonable obstructions to our Trade on the seas, it has generally been prosperous and our fisheries successful.

Our civil Constitutions of Government, formed by ourselves and administered by Men of our own *free Election*, are by His Grace continued to us. And we still enjoy the inestimable Blessings of the Gospel, and the right of Worshipping God according to *His* own Institutions and the honest dictates of our Consciences.

And together with our Thanksgiving, earnest Supplications to God is hereby recommended, for the forgiveness of our Sins which have rendered us unworthy of the least of his Mercies; and that by the facilitating Influence of his Spirit, our hearts and manners may be corrected, and we become a reformed and happy People—That he would direct and prosper the Administration of the Government of the United States, and of this and the other States in the Union—That he would still afford his Blessings on our Trade, Agriculture, Fisheries & all the Labours of our hands—That he would shine upon our University, and all Seminaries of Learning—That Tyranny and Usurpation may every where come to an end—That the nations who are contending for true liberty may still be succeeded by his Almighty aid—that every Nation and Society of Men may be inspired with the sentiments and feeling of their natural and just Rights, and enabled to form such Systems of Civil Government as shall be fully adapted to promote and establish their Social Security and Happiness—And, finally, that in the course of God's Holy Providence, the great Family of Mankind may bow to the Sceptre of the Prince of Peace, so that mutual Friendship and Harmony may universally prevail.

And I do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth to abstain from all such Labours and recreations as may not be confistent with the Solemnity of the said Day.

*Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this sixth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety six, and in the twenty first Year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, *Secretary*.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## ANECDOTE.

*From a Paris Paper.*

THERE are still living many citizens who remember Mademoiselle Auguste. She was a finger of an agreeable figure, charming voice and amiable character. Her sentiments as to individual liberty were worthy of a republican.

In returning from a journey to Poland she passed through Berlin, and went to a ball in that city, at which Frederic II. was also present. He was curious to hear her, and sent a chamberlain to sing. Mademoiselle Auguste replied, that she had not come there for that purpose, and could not sing that day.

Frederick forgot for a moment that he was a philosopher, to remember that he was a monarch. He sent the chamberlain with this message, "Mademoiselle, it is the king who demands a song; he is not accustomed to refusals."

"Monsieur," replied the young French woman, tell the king that he has a thousand ways of making me *weep*, but not one of making me *sing*."

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
*The Poetical and Miscellaneous works of*
JAMES ELLIOT,
CITIZEN OF GUILFORD, (VER.) AND LATE A NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN FOUR BOOKS.

I.

THE following Poems, which have heretofore appeared in various periodical publications in the United States.—Lines on the adoption of the federal Constitution in Vermont—The Summer Season—The Winter Season—Sonnet to Spring—Lines to Thomas Paine—Lines on the death of Louis XVI—Ode for the fourth of July—Lines written on enlisting as a soldier in the army of the United States—The American's Prayer For France—Elegiac Lines on the death of Gen. Hancock—Ode to Liberty—Lines on War—To Philenia—to Earl Stanhope—to General Kosciusko—Invocation to Memory.

II.

The following original Poems.—The Crucifixion of the Saviour of Mankind: An Elegiac Poem—Morning, an Ode—The vernal season—The Autumnal season—Ode to Equality—Prayer for Universal Peace—The Progress of Freedom, an Ode—Elegy, descriptive of the expedition against the Ohio—Elegy written at Fort Washington, on the Ohio—Elegy written at Fort Hamilton, on the great Miami, during an indisposition—Elegy descriptive of General St. Clair's defeat, written near the fatal spot—Lines commemorative of General Wayne's victory over the Indians, written at Greenville—Lines written at Greenville, on the conclusion of the Indian war—Verses addressed to the Ohio and Muskingum rivers—Versification of Smart's *prosaic* translation of several Odes and Epistles of HORACE—Valedictory address to the Muses.

III.

Sketches, Political and Geographical, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years service in the army of the United States: Including, a concise account of the expedition of the "army of the Confederation" against the insurgents in the western parts of Pennsylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A sketch of the origin, operations and character of the Legion of the United States—Narrative of the circumstances relative to, and connected with the late treaty with the Indians north-west of the Ohio—Sketch of the origin, progress, and consummation, of the late treaty with Great-Britain—And

General observations on the soil, situation, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progressive settlement, present population, and future prospects, of the extensive country westward of the Apalachian Mountains.

IV.

A Disquisition on Military Establishment, and their moral and political consequences, illustrated by historical examples:—An Essay on the progress of Party Spirit in the United States, since the ratification of the present government; and several other original essays, defultory sketches and fugitive pieces, on various subjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be printed on good paper, and a close type, neatly bound and lettered, and shall contain 360 and upwards of 400 duodecimo.*

II. *The price to subscribers will be* ONE DOLLAR *to non subscribers* ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS *and the money to be paid at sign of the books are ready for delivery. The usual allowance to booksellers.*

III. *The work to be put to press as soon as 1000 subscribers appear.*

IV. *Every one who subscribe for six copies to have a seventh gratis.*

∴ Subscriptions received at this Office.

Levi Shephard,
HAS just received a large supply of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.
The best CAM WOOD, OIL of VITRIOL, and other DIE STUFFS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PAINTERS' COLOURS, &c. &c.
HE will give cash for FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS.
Northampton, 16th Oct. 1796.

Found in Whateley on the first of October last, a SADDLE and SADDLE-BAGS—The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges.
ELEAZER FRARY.
October 19, 1796.

*TAKEN up in damage, by the subscriber, on the 25th ult. two HEIFERS, two years old past; one a dark red spotted Heifer, without any artificial mark—the other a light red, with a crop in the near ear, and a slit in the off ear*—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
GARDNER KELLOGG.
*Hadley, Oct. 18, 1796.*

WHEREAS ELIZABETH *my Wife, has, without provocation, absented herself from my bed and board*—ALL Persons are forbid *harbouring or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.*
DAVID NEWELL.
*Pelham, Oct. 3, 1796.*

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 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 Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchased in the country—also a fashionable 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.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND FISHNET, AT THIS OFFICE.

Selah Norton,
*WILL give CASH, SALT, SOAL-LEATHER, ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, on a generous price, for FLAX SEED.—Has for sale, a good HORSE, for saddle or harness, 5 years old—and 1 or 2 MARES, with foal by the COMET.*
*Ashfield, 29th Sept. '96.*

*THE subscriber being appointed the only executor, to the last will and testament of Josiah Dwight, of Williamsburgh, deceased, Desires all persons having any demands on said estate, to exhibit them for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to*
*DORUS DWIGHT, Executor.*
*Williamsburgh, Oct. 10, 1796.*

WANTED to hire, a JOURNEYMAN TANNER and CURRIER—to whom generous wages will be given—ALSO, an APPRENTICE to the above business, 14 or 15 years old.—Enquire of
THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
Northampton, Oct. 19, 1796.

Broke out of the inclosure of the subscriber, on the morning of the 14th inst. a dark grey MARE, 3 years old past, with a white streak in her forehead—shod before—a long tail, with considerable white on the end of it—Whoever has, or will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be rewarded—by
SIMEON POMEROY.
Northampton, 17th October 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in August last, an old SHEEP and one LAMB—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay cost, and take them away. STEPHEN WASHBURN.
Williamsburgh, Oct. 15, 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 number now on hand, complete for sleighs.
Sept. 28, 1796.

Take Notice!
ALL Persons indebted to me the subscriber for whole Accounts are one year standing, are requested to make immediate payment.
All those accounts which are not settled by the 5th day of January next, will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.
ISACHAR SAMPSON.
Worthington, Sept. 30, 1796.

TO be let, by the subscriber, in the *Center of Northampton*, a large DWELLING HOUSE, convenient for two Families—for particulars, enquire of MOSES WRIGHT.
October 5, 1796.

Cash and *Salt*;
and the highest price given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED,
BY DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, 9th Sept. '96.

For Sale,
A FARM lying one mile east of the meeting-house in Norwich, on the road leading from Chester 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 press 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 ninety-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 licence from the Court of Common Pleas, held holden in the county of Hampshire, on Monday next preceding the first Tuesday of September inst. 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 May, innholder in Goshen aforesaid, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
LOIS WHITE, } *Administrators.*
CHENY TAFT, }
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—said lots lately owned by Samuel Pierce of said Hadley.—For further particulars enquire of JOSIAH PIERCE of Charlemont.
Charlemont, Sept. 20, 1796.

*ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond or Note, are desired to settle the same by the first of December next.*
*N. B. THOSE—who are desirous to settle, may call on Mr. Israel Wright of Worington.*
*MOSES HATCH.*
*October 12, 1796.*

*From a Liverpool Paper of September 10.*

*A PROCLAMATION,*
BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

"We, Francis II. &c. &c.

"IN the present moment, when a coincidence of the most unexpected events favors the rapid progress of the enemy, and calls for our redoubled care to afford assistance to our States menaced in this manner, we find this our resolution fortified by confiding, that Providence has put us at the head of a nation which has given us on every occasion, the most effectual proofs of the greatness of their zeal to support the measures taken for the defence of their country, of their laws, which render them happy, and of a Prince who returns to their fidelity, a love for every individual.

"Though fear, and perhaps intentional reports magnify the dangers more than it in reality is, and present it as near at hand, we shall not conceal from our faithful subjects, that the situation of affairs is pressing, and does not allow us to remain satisfied with ordinary measures, but impose upon us, and all those who wish to see the welfare of the State secure, more than extraordinary exertions.

"Much as the long duration of a war, carried on under so many changes of fortune, has affected the powers of the nation, yet the resources of so powerful a state are far from being exhausted.—Though Government continues to refrain with abhorrence from the violent measures which our enemies employ for the suppression of our Fellow Citizens and the destruction of Europe, countries so well populated, so fertile, and enriched by nature and industry, still offer innumerable means of defence, by employing which we would find ourselves enabled to meet every danger.—But we trust in the justice of our cause, and in the protection of the Almighty who regards that justice, that the moment will not arrive in which the nation will be forced to have recourse to the most extraordinary means.

"In this persuasion, we shall always confine ourselves only to the measure of calling to arms those who are otherwise, agreeable to the military system, exempted from the military service; including all foreigners, who have not acquired the rights of Citizenship in the Austrian dominions by residing in them for ten years. At the same time we promise to all those who shall willingly follow this our call, and who shall offer to our municipalities to serve in the army:

1st. That as soon as ever we shall have secured to the nation, agreeably to our wish and desire, an honorable and permanent peace, they shall be dismissed at the termination of the war.

2d. That, during the war, they shall be treated as volunteers.

3d. That they shall be at liberty, agreeable to their abilities and capacity, to chuse and name the regiment in which they wish to serve; and that

4th. As a just recompense, on their return home, every possible assistance shall be given to them in their employments and feeding; and that, on all occasions, they shall be preferred.

"Though we can promise ourselves the principal operation of this Proclamation; from the one universal sentiments of our faithful subjects, yet we think it our duty to impress upon their minds, that, in following willingly this honorable call of their country, they likewise protect their families, and property; and that, if on the contrary they should neglect to join us for the general security, they would be forced, in case of unfortunate events, to carry particular arms against their native land, and, as abetted organs of the enemy, to promote the ruin of public order, the destruction of their Fellow Citizens, and of their families, and to at fill is the common destruction.

"Behold the full invasion of Italy, and the excesses and most inhuman cruelties committed there! behold the devastation which the once flourishing territories of Germany have suffered, increased by the armies of the enemy! and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatens every country, and every nation, on being invaded by such enemies.

Dated at Vienna, the 11th of August, 1796.

MR. HAMMOND'S MISSION TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

According to the best information we have been able to procure, Mr. Hammond's mission has entirely failed, his Prussian Majesty refusing to accede to the wishes of the British Cabinet, though backed by the offer of guaranteeing to him *some very valuable territories, and a few ships.* Mr. Hammond is even said to have met with the *most unparalleled reception.*

The degree of regret that the public will feel at this failure will, no doubt, depend much upon the object that administration had in view. If it was to engage Prussia in a confederacy for decently tho' unjustly the forms of every friend to his country will be commiserate with the mischief that may probably result from the continuation of the war—if, on the contrary, it was his joining Austria and ensclaves in one last effort to subdue the enemy, we ought to measure our grief by the fatal blow the forces we should have to sustain defeat in an enterprize.

However doubtful the nature of the negociation may be, the cause of its failure is tolerably obvious. From the known character of the monarch in question, and from his previous conduct, we may claim, with large degree of being mistaken, that his refusal is either owing to our being combid by the French, or to his entertaining schemes of plunder at the present helpless state of the German Empire, our connivance at which he doubts, and for which he does not want our guarantee.

Mr. Hammond, after sending a messenger to Vienna with an account of his unsuccessful embassy, is now on his way home, and may be daily expected. The meeting of Parliament having been postponed till the result of his mission should be known, a cabinet council was held on the arrival of his dispatches; and it was then finally determined, that it should be summoned to meet on Tuesday THE TWENTY SEVENTH INSTANT.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

At the same moment that our hopes of peace from the north are thus disappointed, the prospect of war from the south grows more and more alarming. Paris papers up to the 30th arrived this evening, and bring accounts of the *highest importance*. Hostilities with Spain appear to be inevitable, figure on Sunday last the 24th ultimo, the President of the Council of Five Hundred, reported the dissolution relative to the armedly, announcing that he had that moment received two messages from the Directory which could only be read in a general committee. The Council immediately formed itself into a committee, to occupy itself on the business, and on a *Treaty offensive and defensive with Spain.*"

The above is translated literally from the postscript to the Veridique of the 30th ult: the date of the latest paper which has been received. The Messenger de Soir of the 30th also announces the receipt of the two messagers by the Council of Five hundred from the Directory.

September 8.

Last night two messengers were dispatched from the Secretary of State's Office—one to Madrid the other to Vienna. The former, it is reported in some circles, carries with him orders to the Marquis of Bute to quit Spain. If this shall turn out to be well founded, we can only say it is the most accommodating manner for Spain that could possibly be devised for declaring war against this country.

The Chief Magistrate at Plymouth has received orders from the Secretary of State, not to permit any emigrants to land within the precinct of that borough, coming from the Continent, or from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Alderney.

Very particular orders have been received at Plymouth to examine, and report what places and their situation (in case of an attempt) the enemy can possibly land troops at in that neighbourhood, with the depth of water at each place—number of boats that might be employed ahead of each other, at each of the landing places—situation of the roads leading therefrom with an account of the requisite force necessary for the defence of such places, &c.

The Clerks, &c. belonging to Somerset-house, and those belonging to the office of Mr. Dundas, are said to have received intimation on Thursday, that government would expect them to arm in defence of their country and subject themselves to military law.

Government, it is said, has determined to augment the military force to double their present number. The most active exertions are making all along our Southern Coasts, for the protection of the Country; and local allocations are forming in different parts of it, to be in readiness to meet the enemy should they dare to carry their threats into effects.

The Coast of Devonshire has been much alarmed with the expectations of invasion.—Allocations are every where talked of. Dartmouth fers the example.—That town alone will raise 150 men.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

*The following article, dated Faro, August 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—*

"An Algerine Corsair, full of men was lately sunk by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rovers maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether he would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against them. The Portuguese behaved manfully and offered to give quarters provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and to revengeful were the Infidels to the last, that they fired grape and partridge shot from the deck, and small arms out of the tops into the man of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief amongst the people. Both of the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces; the other had her fore mast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their ammunition before the last, as in the last part of the engagement they fired from the great guns nailing spikes, ring-bolts, rusty nails, bits of Iron, and lead cut in square pieces.

"What is astonishing, the Captain was seen nailing the colours to the mast, as the ship was sinking, when done he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head; a few days after, a young fellow, would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag."

*Victories of the French in Italy.*

*Letter from* BUONAPARTE, *at Milan, Aug. 26.*

"Since, The siege of *Mantua* continues; in attacking a bridge near the city, which was entrenched, the Austrians lost 400 men. The French have left *Pescheira*, taking 10 large boats and two cannon.

*Copy of a letter of the General of Division, chief of the Staff of the army of Italy, to the Commissioner of Government, Garrau, 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4.*

"I am eager to apprise you that the division of General Mallena has attacked, and completely defeated 15 battalions of the enemy, and a large body of cavalry, who had taken a line of defence, St. Marco, and has been successfully routed a Previa Lozzito, St. Marco, and Rovorendo, and repulsed at last to the castle of La Peora. The division of General VAUBOIS, which by a combined march had departed from Storo to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Adige, broke forth facing Serravieh, at the moment when the division of MASSENA began the attack.

"The enemy made the most obstinate resistance; but forced at last from all sides by the bayonets of the Republican soldiers, the victory remained ours, after having killed a great number of the enemy, & taken about 1200 prisoners: an Austrian General is among the killed. We had but a few wounded, and among the number we have to regret the brave General Dubois, & his Aid de Camp.

"The column of General ANDREAU, which left Verona, to march towards our right, to keep in check a hostile corps which is at Bassano, and to cover the right of the division of General MASSENA, has not yet given an account of his success.

"The Commander in Chief is still engaged with the enemy, who are flying with the utmost precipitation to Trent, from which we are distant only a few miles. Our republicans conduct themselves as the champions of liberty ought to do and respect the property of the people. We have thus far taken four pieces of cannon from the enemy, and the day is not yet terminated.

"The courier not having set off, I again take up the pen, to impart to you new successes obtained on the same day, (18 Fructidor) which are equal to those of the 18 Thermidor (August 5.) After having forced the castle of Pietra, and the batteries which crossed the road, batteries turned by two columns, one of which climbed the steep rocks, and the other turned that moment upon their wait in water in the Adige. This position being forced, the infantry rushed on at quick march to pursue the enemy; our cavalry having routed that of the enemy, pierced the line of infantry in a column, which effected its retreat by quick steps. In this charge, prodigies of valour were performed. In short, the result of this memorable day is five thousand prisoners, 16 pieces of cannon, seven stand of colours and our advanced guard at the gates of Trent.

"It is midnight; at three o'clock in the morning the Commander in Chief marches afresh against the enemy: I shall surely have new successes to communicate to you.

(Signed) "GARRAU."

*Other Italian Articles.*

A letter from Milan, of the 20th of August, relates, that an Austrian Courier was lately intercepted by the French, whose dispatches are said to contain the most convincing proofs, that a new coalition is forming between the Powers in Italy to extend the operations of the Austrian armies, to drive the French out of Italy.

The conduct of the King of Naples is somewhat ambiguous. He has Plenipotentiaries at Paris, and is at the same time making all possible preparations for war in his States. He is now visiting the various camps on the frontiers of his dominions, and is attended by Acton his Minister, who is the favorite of the queen, and notoriously under the influence of the Courts of Vienna and Great-Britain.

TOULON, AUGUST 29.

Two thousand fillous have arrived in this port from Brest. A great number more are on their voyage, and are expected to arrive every moment.

Since the fall forces of the French, the speedy establishment of the Republic of Lombardy or Italy is spoken of with great confidence. Its limits on the side of Germany are mentioned to be the Italian Tyrolese, the inhabitants of which have never lost good understanding with those of the German Tyrolese.

The Minister Fayault yesterday set out with two Secretaries for Turin, from whence he proceeds to the head quarters.—Some say it is in order to engage the king of Sardinia to declare against the Emperor; others that it is to demand new pledges of his good faith, to put it out of his power to commit a violation.

*Victories of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle.*

*From Gen.* MOREAU, *at Rohrrach, Aug. 21.*

"Yesterday, after the retreat of the Gen. Fermo and the emigrants under CONDE. The latter were beaten. The action took place at *Kowlack*, and CONDE was pursued as far as *Mindelheim*, *Haussham, commissary of government, with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.*

"Head quarters, Augsburg, 8 Fructidor, August 24.

"Citizen Directors, I announce to you one of the most brilliant days of Republican valour, one of the most striking victories gained by the army of the Rhine. Yesterday the enemy was attacked on all points. It was an ill plan, divided and supported by heights, and having before it the deep and rapid river of the Lech. Our brave troops passed by swimming and holding their fusees and their arms above their heads.

"The enemy was completely beaten and put to the rout. Two standards, 30 to 20 pieces of flight artillery, from 12 to 15,000 prisoners has been taken. The army advanced four leagues beyond the Lech, into Bavaria. We have to regret the loss of the brave General HUARD, wounded by a ball and carried away by the rapidity of the stream.

"The commander in Chief, who cannot sufficiently praise the bravery of the army will give you the details of this grand day.

(Signed) "HAUSSMAN."

"Head quarters, at Augsburg, 12 Fructidor, August 27."

In my letter of the day before yesterday I gave you an account of part of the memorable affair of the 7th of this month. The number of prisoners made on that day has been more considerable than I first announced to you; more than two thousand have already passed through this town.

"Our troops must have entered Munich yesterday, but night, on the morning, the Elector sent from thence some days before, after having appointed Charges with powers to treat with the General in Chief. The departure of these deputies has been hindered by the Austrians, so that they have not been able to arrive till yesterday morning. They are now employed in settling the articles of the treaty; as soon as it is concluded, I shall forward it to you.

"The troops of this ELECTOR of BAVARIA have received orders to assemble at Munich. Thus the Austrian army is growing weaker and weaker every day by the defection of its allies, and from the number of prisoners that is made from it.

(Signed) "HAUSSMAN."

*A letter from Moreau details the same action with no material difference.*

*Extract of a letter from General Moreau, to the Executive Directory.*

"Head quarters, Pfaffenhofen, Sept. 5.

"Upon the 17th of this month, General STCRK caused an attack to be made upon Freising. He had orders to teach the enemy with the greatest vigor to prevent their cutting the bridge over the Iler. This attack completely succeeded. The enemy were employed in throwing down the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon. The 31st demi-brigade, the ninth regiment of hussars, and the tenth of cavalry, pushed on with such impetuosity that the enemy only were able to raise some planks of the bridge, which were instantly re-established. The right wing of the army to day took possession of Geisfeld.

"To give you an account of so warm an attack, it is pronounce the panegyric of the troops and the Chiefs by whom it was conducted.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

*Extract of a letter from General of Brigade, Regnier, Chief of the First major of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle.*

"Head-quarters at Pfaffenhoffen, 14 Aug. 31.

"The corps of General LATOUR, which was defeated at Freudburg, has not yet been able to rally. The defections are very considerable.

"The enemy placed behind the Iler from Landshut to its sources the corps commanded by Generals LATOUR, FROLICH, and MERCANTIN, as well as the corps of CONDE.

"The Austrians abandoned to us immense magazines. There is in Pfaffenhoffen 18,000 sacks of grain and oats, and 1500 tons of Flour. Discharging yesterday's march the advanced guard of the corps of Ferino, commanded by ARATCHIT, had had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy. They were put to the route at Moisac, near Munich, after several charges, in which the fourth regiment of dragoons distinguished itself, and took 80 hussars of dragoons, and as many horses.

"We shall send you some of the standards taken from the French at the battle of Hochstet, & which have been recovered. A remarkable singularity is, that the first of our troops arrived to the field of battle, upon the 13th August, the anniversary of that battle.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

*Belonging army before Philipsburg.*

*Moreau, general of division, commanding at Landau, to the Executive Directory.*

"Landau, 20 Fructidor (Sept. 6.) fourth year.

"Gen SCHERR has just informed me of an advantage which he obtained the day before yesterday, over the garrison of Philipsburg.

"The garrison were driven back under the canon of Philipsburg; the detachment of the garrison of Manheim returned to its former quarters in full gallop, and the peasants, cut in pieces threwed the road with their killed and wounded.