



THE WITHERED ROSE.

SWEET object of the zephyr's kiss, Come rose, come courted to my power: Queen of the banks, the garden's bliss, Come and abashyon tawdry flower. Why call us to revokelefs doom? With grief the opening buds reply; Not suffered to extend our bloom, Scarce born, alas, before we die. Man having pass'd appointed years: Our's are but days, the scene is nill close: And, when Fate's messenger appears, What is he but a wither'd rose.

That love alone, which virtus's laws control, Deserves reception in the human soul.

LOVE is one of the strongest passions that actuates the human breast. When employed in the union of the sexes it often knows no bounds. And when concentrated in one object where its vibrations are reciprocal and mutual, undisturbed by the prejudice of any person, it has in it all the sweets, the comforts, and the enjoyments of life. But attachments are rarely formed where entire satisfaction is felt by the friends of both parties; or without exciting the most severe remarks from different persons.

Rash means produce rash effects. Although the passion of love is productive of much happiness, yet it is fraught with ten thousand uneasinesses and inquietudes; and when disappointed in its objects, no passion is productive of greater miseries or more fatal consequences.

The disappointments of this passion often arise, unfortunately, from the unnatural custom of parents dictating the marriage of their children, either by forcing them to marry contrary to their inclinations, or depriving them of the object of their choice and affections. The effects of the latter may be seen in the following brief account of General Koscisko, a native of Poland, who was born a gentleman, but his family not being in affluent circumstances, he was sent to the school of Cadets, to be educated for the army. From this school it has been usual for the Kings of Poland to send annually four of its youths into foreign countries, to perfect themselves in military tactics and the art of war. Koscisko had the good fortune to be one of these youths. He was patronized by the King, and sent into France, with the best recommendations, where he studied upwards of four years in the military academy of Versailles, and returned to Poland with the reputation of being a very skilful engineer. Soon after this, he was appointed to the command of a company of artillery in the regiment of the crown, and was looked up to as a man of courage and eminence in his profession.

About this time it was, he captivated the affections of a young lady of the first family and fortune in Poland. The lovers had contrived many private interviews, before the parents of the lady had an opportunity of discovering their connexion; in all of which Koscisko conducted himself by the rigid rules of honour and virtue. He therefore conceived himself warranted in making an open declaration of their mutual regard, and in soliciting the consent of the lady's friends for an immediate celebration of their nuptials. But being a leading family among the nobles, an alliance with Koscisko was deemed inconsistent and degrading; hence a peremptory refusal was experienced, and an insuperable bar put to the fond hopes of the anxious lovers. Koscisko however, after finding it impossible to gain the consent of her parents, had the address to carry off the lady, & was rapidly pursuing his route to France when the unfortunate circumstance of their carriage breaking in town, and no possibility of having it replaced or repaired with requisite speed, gave he enraged father and a strong party of relatives, an opportunity of coming up with them. Here a very fierce encounter ensued, in which Koscisko was eventually reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father, or give up the daughter. Humanity prevailed even over the force of affection. He returned his sword peaceably to the scabbard, and restored the fair prize to his pursuers, rather than spill the blood of him who gave her being.

The public conversation, in all the upper circles, turning on this event, and the feelings of Koscisko being considerably hurt, he obtained leave of absence from his sovereign, and came to America. At that period the late war with England was carrying on with full vigour. Koscisko offered himself a volunteer to General

Washington, and was honoured with an important command in his army. After the peace, he returned with the Marquis de la Fayette to France, where the French officers who had served in that campaign and Doctor Franklin, always spoke of him as a man of equal magnanimity, fortitude and courage, and to whom America was greatly indebted for his service.

Koscisko having thus acquired reputation abroad, returned, with the laurels to his native country, in hopes of being admitted again to the object of his disappointed affections. But his fond hopes were again blighted, for the lady, whose affection he had won, and whom he most ardently adored, not able to stem such a torrent of disappointment, retired from the amusements of the world, and soon expired under all the agonies of grief, sorrow, sejection and melancholy.

Koscisko finding the only source of the contents of his life dried up, and desiring an inactive life, entered into the service of his country, where his able talents and exertions were called forth, and in which he made the best use, both of his money and time.

The unhappy parents of this unfortunate lady, when they could, by reason of the untimely and cruel fate of their only daughter, forgive no longer, followed her to the world of spirits.

PHILANDER.

Plato's favourite tongue, has been translated into the following agreeable lines. The first of Human gifts is Health; The next on Beauty's power attends. The third, possessing well earned wealth; The fourth is youth enjoy'd with friends.

How John Bull will bear the disappointment of another naval victory, is pretty easy to conjecture. Blame will attach some where; and the wits and caricaturists will not let to an opportunity for the exercise of talent slip unimproved. Indeed, when the French fleet got out of Brest the symptoms of disapprobation began to appear; and complaint, though made in whispers, nevertheless was at times pointed and acrimonious. The next rub we have seen, is the following:

Sweetly slumbering on the ocean, Seamen fear no danger nigh; Some one slumber'd I've a notion— When the Gallick fleet pall'd by." In due time the French gazettes will announce the cruise of Monsieur Buix, as one of the most fortunate achievements of the French marine; in which they acquired, by a ruse-de-guerre, unparalleled in naval annals, and without the loss of a man eighteen sail of the line, eight frigates, and three brigs, with all their crews, of the navy of "the despot of Spain," which they will keep as a guarantee of fidelity, during the war, of the "most despotic court in Europe;" and at the conclusion of peace, detain them as compensation for the depredations on the French marine, committed by the Spaniards, at Toulon.

Possession is eleven points of the law."

CONGRESS.

The sixth Congress of the United States is to meet in a short time. The federal majority will be much stronger than in the fifth Congress,—with this increase of strength, we expect an increase of energy, decision and federalism. The will of the majority of the people of the United States, ought to be expressed by the majority in Congress.—That will is to crush all opposition to the government of their choice—and rid the country of every seditious alien, or rebellious citizen.—The first act of Congress will be the election of a Speaker.—Much depends upon the election of a man of sound federalism—of quick discernment, and unshaken firmness. Such qualities will be found in the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, who, we learn, is a candidate.—But unless the federal members are punctual in their attendance on the first day of the session, the minority may dictate to the majority who shall be the organ of the House for two years.

VERMONT ELECTION.

We have felt an interest in the recent elections in Vermont; and we with pleasure announce the election of His Excellency Isaac Tichenor, to the chair of that State; and a majority of his Co-Patriots in the Council and Legislature. The declining state of Jacobinism in Vermont, is evidenced by the failure of its attempt to remove them from the Councils of the State. The exertions of that former of evil works, Matthew Lyon, and his cubs, have been indefatigable and violent: But facts have proved their strength to be weakness. In the words of "Job's confessor," "The roaring of the Lion, & the teeth of the young Lions, are broken. The old Lion perisheth for lack of prey, and the Lion's whelps are scattered abroad."

FRANCE

Extract from the report of Francois de Nante, in the name of the commission of eleven.

"There was no longer any safety when the four or five Police establishments which existed in Paris extended in the payment of spies to watch the national representation on the funds granted for its defence;—when the journals which calomniated it, the denunciations by which it was intended to be destroyed, and inflammatory libels which were to have been the fore-runners of its dissolution, were paid for at an excessive rate; when it appeared that the weapons of all sins were invoked to fall upon the heads of the patriots by dissimulations founded upon perfidious representations;—when in the room of those elected by the people were substituted those who had uniformly shewn themselves the friends of all their errors;—when, notwithstanding fatal experience, and after 30,000 assassinations, an improvement seemed to take place in the language of the Mailles and Itardes by harangue and proclamations which nourished and rekindled the murderous zeal of retaliation.

"There no longer existed any equality, when the Triumvers, after having concentrated in their office the cognizance of every affair, erected around them banners which timid innocence could not surmount; when a very small number of men, and those possessed of influence, could alone have access to them; when some newly privileged persons had put up to take the highest bidder all public employments and all acts of justice; and when the ministers were nothing but the bears of reports they were ordered to prepare, and which their clerk drew up, and the directory an office for hasty reports and postscript.

"There was no longer any property secure, when the ministers did not give in any accounts, or else false ones, of the portion of revenue or property paid by every citizen to the state; when the people were robbed on all sides, and no person was rendered responsible every one denying his own responsibility, and according those fatal taxes which were imposed upon the people, even to the most necessaries of their lives, and the articles of their daily consumption.

"There was neither political or civil liberty, when one of the two powers, and without the concurrence of the other, could place without any previous aggression, the nation in a state of war, and consign tranquil countries to pillage and commotions;—when a mysterious veil was thrown over all our dangers and the only answer given to expressions of general anxiety was the assurance of perfect tranquility; when those who predicted our calamities, and pointed out the means of preventing them, were treated as anarchists;—when an experiment of the blow was made on the legislators of the allied republics, which was meditated to be struck against the French legislators; when projects of reversion were prepared and even published; and when, in the exterior of France, constitutions were continually made and unmade, which were considered as levers adapted to modify or to destitute our own."

French Counter-Revolutionary Plan.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburg paper) under the head of Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is said to be in general circulation through France:

PROPOSITIONS

- Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more so, here, viz.— 1. The re-establishment of monarchy in France, on rational terms. 2. The king shall grant a general amnesty, without any exception or exemptions whatever. 3. Property which, according to the existing laws of the republic, has been legally acquired, and is now legally held, shall be respected as legal property. 4. Such of the army who shall join the standard of the king, shall be continued in their respective ranks, advancements, and pay. 5. The king shall renounce all claim on the territorial acquisitions of the Republic; and the king, as well as the powers at war with the Republic, shall solemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France,

and shall proclaim a general peace.

"6. Every species of vassalage, thes, corvees, focage, or bound service, and all other contributions in-kind, shall be for ever abolished.

"7. The impositions or revenues, necessary for maintaining the government, shall be raised upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the state, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

"8. The French people shall all be governed by the same publicly defined and determined laws, both civil and municipal.

"9. Honesty and capacity shall be the criterion whereby the public functions in the state shall be filled.

"10. When these preliminaries are agreed upon, the klog shall invite the French nation to elect or nominate, from among their sage and discreet men, a representative body, to meet the king in such part or place in ancient France, as he king may point out, there to consult with him, and assist him with their wisdom, to arrange, draw up, and settle a national code or charter, whereby the French people shall be governed, upon the before stated principles.

"The members of the present republican government, or other functionaries of the republic, being otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to fit in the representative body."

LEXINGTON, Sept. 12.

By a gentleman just arrived from the Natchez, we are favored with the following proceedings: "At a court of general quarter sessions, commenced and held for the county of Pickering, Mississippi Territory, on the 27th June, 1799.

"We the grand jury of the county of Pickering, with hearts of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, congratulate our country that judiciary courts similar to those under and in support of which our ancestors for ages have fought and conquered, and under which their lives, liberty and property were secured, are at length opened in this remote, and truly deplorable corner of the United States.

We therefore consider it our duty, to take this first constituted opportunity, of publicly, sincerely and solemnly declaring our warmest and most faithful attachment to the constitution of the United States, and at the risk of our lives and fortunes to support the same: We should be deficient in our duty, and perfidious to our consciences and the rights of our fellow-sufferers, should we pass over in silence, the cavils and grievances which are about to oppress us.

We present as a grievance, That so respectable and numerous a body of people, as inhabit the Mississippi Territory, are allowed in no manner of shape to interfere in their own government, in consequence of which, our population is rapidly decreasing, and our inhabitants moving to the Spanish dominions.

We present as a grievance, That the judges should assume to themselves the liberty of making laws, whereas the ordinance of congress of the 13th July, 1787, empowers them only to adopt laws already made, in the original states, as may best suit the circumstances of the country.

We present as a grievance, That the government and judges, should ascertain the sum proposed to be levied on the county, or, that any tax should be laid on the county previous to the census of the people being taken.

We present as a grievance, The impolitic appointment of officers civil and military; all confidence appears to be destroyed between them and the people.

We present as a grievance, That persons well known to be huck-nayed in Spanish duplicity & drudgery, whose former conduct is prophetic of their future, and who only wait for an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves on the ruin of their country, should be nominated to posts of profit, honor and trust; should have (as there is reason to suppose) the governor's greatest confidence.

We present as a grievance, That the executive of this government, should deny to the citizens who were permanent residents in this Territory, previous to the running the boundary line between the Uni-

ted States and Spain, the privilege of removing slaves, from the Spanish dominions, contrary, (in our opinion) to the spirit of the act.

We present as a grievance, That any citizen should be confined as a criminal, without an oath being preferred against him; a circumstance, of which has already taken place, under the present administration, and when released was not even informed upon what account he was confined.

We present as a grievance, That merchants should keep their shops open, to carry on a traffic with their goods on Sundays; also that tavern-keepers should be allowed to keep open houses for rioting, drinking and gaming on the above day.

We sincerely bewail the disagreeable necessity we are under of enumerating so many impending calamities, and verily believe, that if the hon. the congress had been truly informed concerning us, by gentlemen who had it in their power to do us service and justice, there would not have existed so black a catalogue of evils this day upon record.

We cannot conclude our declaration, without imploring the divine assistance on the arm of, and to superintend all the measures of congress: and may they be so sincerely inclined to do justice and permit us to be enrolled, under the endearing appellation of "Fellow-citizens," as we are strenuously resolved to merit and support the character of good Americans.

Col. West, Foreman; Maj. Hinds, James Truly, Parker Caroline, A. x. Montgomery, George Sotlor, Felix Hughes, T. M. Green, Robert Mills, Jesse Harper, Gibson Clark, T. M. White, William Moss, John Brooks, Thomas Calvet, Eben. Smith.

BALTIMORE, October, 7.

Extract of a letter written by a gentleman of this city, now in Amsterdam, dated the 6th of August, received by the Cassar and Pol-lus.

"The unfortunate conquest of Holland by the French, has entirely ruined the country. The deluded inhabitants are deprived of their trade, which was the great source of their riches, and have been compelled to pay in the way of contributions, upwards of 25 per cent. of their capital. The French are detested here and in every place where they have been. The Emperor of Russia and the King of England, it is said, meditate an attack on this country; if so, their armies will probably meet with little opposition. The country is declared to be in danger, and the young men from 18 to 25, are called on to defend it in case of need—but very few are inclined to obey the summons. Money is scarcer than ever known—interest from 8 to 9 per cent.

"You will have heard before you can receive this, of the change in the French Directory. At first it made no noise in France; but since, the ex-party has been troublesome, and it is still doubtful whether they will not be able to recover the reins of government. The finances of that country are in the worst possible condition, and their armies are beaten in every quarter. The last Italian mail brought intelligence of Mantua having surrendered to General Kray—the garrison consisting of about 8000 men, are prisoners of war. Alessandria, in Italy, has also surrendered to the combined power. The Austrians and Russians fight bravely, and the French contend every inch of ground with them, but their troops are badly clothed, badly paid, and badly disciplined. I begin to think the nation of France will not bear peace, intirely and externally, for 50 years to come.

"If our Commissioners were now here, they probably would be able to make good terms with France; but in this event I fear we shall again have the English on our backs. Their cruizers in Europe begin to be troublesome to our coast, and have taken several bound-

We are happy to find that the decrease of hoists in Philadelphia and New-York, seems to justify the most sanguine hope of a speedy return of health among their inhabitants.