

## Selected Poetry.

(INSERTED BY DESIRE.)

### AN ELEGANT SONG, SUNG AT LIVERPOOL, On the Commemoration of the French Revolution, FOURTEENTH OF JULY, 1791.

O'er the vine-cover'd hills, and gay regions of  
See the day-star of Liberty rise; [France,  
Thro' clouds of detraction, unwearied, advance,  
And hold its new course thro' the skies.  
An assiduous to mild, with a lustre so bright,  
All Europe with wonder furveys:  
And from defects of darkness, and dungeons of  
Contend for a share of the blaze. [night,  
Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendour retire,  
A splendour too strong for his eyes;  
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,  
Enwrap'd in his cob-web, like flies:  
Shall phrenzy and sophistry hope to prevail  
Where reason opposes her weight; [scale,  
When the welfare of millions is hung in the  
And the balance yet trembles with fate?  
Ah, who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,  
That can taste the pure breezes of morn;  
Or, who that has drank of the chrysaline  
To the feculent flood would return? [tide,  
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart  
Ah! who can the transport decline? [meets,  
Or, who that has tasted fair Liberty's sweets,  
The prize but with life would resign?  
—But 'tis over—high heav'n the decision ap-  
Oppression has struggled in vain: [proves—  
To the bill she has form'd Superstition removes;  
And Tyranny bites his own chain,  
In records of time a new era unfolds—  
All nature exults in its birth—  
His creation, benign, the Creator be-holds,  
And gives a new charter to Earth.  
O catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!  
O bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!  
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,  
To the farthest extremes of the pole.  
Equal rights, equal laws, to the nations around,  
Peace and friendship its precepts impart,  
And wherever the footsteps of man shall be  
May he bind the decree on his heart. [found,

TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.

Articles of agreement between the French and Batavian people, to establish an alliance between the two nations.

Art. I. The solemn acknowledgment of the Batavian republic.

II. An offensive and defensive alliance between the two republics.

III. Neither of the two republics can conclude a peace the one without the other.

IV. The Batavian republic shall furnish for the mutual defence, twelve ships of the line and eighteen frigates, and the army will be augmented in case the war is continued.

V. During the war, the army and the navy are to be under the command of French generals.

VI. All conquered lands, situated past the Waal and Rhine are to be restored.

VII. The lands between the Rhine and Waal, excepting those excepted in the following article, are to remain in the possession of the French until the peace.

VIII. Maastricht, Venlo, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and the remaining territory from the last named place, to the margraviate of Antwerp, are excepted: finally, the territory which forms the borders of the Hond, to wit: to the right the islands South Bevelaud and Walcheren, and to the left, State Vlaanderen, are to remain in the possession of the French, until the lot of Brabant is decided.

IX. The French republic shall occupy until the peace, all such places as she shall deem necessary for defence.

X. The navigation on the Rhine, Maes, Scheldt, and all the branches, shall be free for both nations.

XI. The Batavian republic shall pay to the French republic the expences of the war, which she was obliged to carry on against the former: the Dutch republic shall be at liberty to redeem it, provided it offers an equitable equiva-

lent, which is to be regulated in an amicable manner between the two republics.

On account, there is to be paid, without delay, not less than twenty millions of guilders, in specie, or in good bills of exchange on France or neutral countries.

(Signed) Merlin, Rewbel, Sieyes, M. du Bois Crance, le comte du Ruut, le Porte, Founcroy, Boissy, Dufault.

P. S. Copying the above, the following five articles are handed to me; which (as it is said) belong to the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia.

#### SECRET ARTICLES

of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia.

Art. I. Hanover and Osnaburg belong to Prussia.

II. Upper Silesia is guaranteed by France to Prussia.

III. Prussia guarantees the Netherlands to the French republic.

IV. Prussia guarantees the republican form of government of the Seven United Provinces, without the stadholder, provided they pay an annuity to the last stadholder of twenty-five thousand guilders.

V. Prussia is to quit the country at the left bank of the Rhine.

#### LEYDEN, April 27.

According to letters from Brussels, of the 18th instant, it appears that the annexation of Flanders to France is decreed; and that a proper time only is waited to make it public, which must very soon take place. Orders it is said have been received at Brussels for dividing all Flanders into districts; and to erect courts of criminal justice, immediately after which the French criminal code will be put in operation.

[A letter from a respectable gentleman in Amsterdam, may elucidate this. He says, "The French have treated us like brothers, and their only object in landing here was to set us free from the tyranny of Orange and Prussia.—Very different has been their conduct in some part of Flanders, where heavy contributions have been exacted, in return for the base and inhuman treatment the French forces under Dumourier experienced, when they retired from those provinces in 1793."]

Letters from Antwerp, of the 20th and 23d instant, advise of the arrival and landing at that city, of large quantities of cannon and ammunition from the United Provinces of Holland. Several pieces of light artillery had been shipped there, to be conveyed by water to the westward of Flanders. The guns of large caliber, for the flat bottomed boats, were to be taken from the castle of Antwerp, and carried to Russel and other arsenals of France. Among the brass guns, mortars, caissons, and other military apparatus, acquired by the French from the possession of Holland, there are many cast in the prince's foundry at the Hague, and which were committed to the English and Prussians for the defence of the provinces.

#### AMSTERDAM, April 12.

The Jewish company, Felix Liberate, in this city, have requested leave for intermarriages between Jews and Christians, and that all guilds may be abolished; or, that Jews, as well as Christians, may be received into the said guilds.

#### HANOVER, April 13.

The French have abandoned the province of Groningen. The retrograde motion is ascribed by the French themselves to the peace concluded with Prussia; and to the withdrawing and embarkation of the English troops.

#### PARIS, April 8.

The credit of our paper is daily improving. A louis d'or, which on the 31st ult. cost 270 livres in assignats, fell the 2d instant to 200; and yesterday, and to day, the price was 160.

This day 15,000,000 of assignats were burnt, making the whole sum cancelled 2,652,683,020.

April 9.—Eleven financiers, among whom are Lecousteaux de Cantelan, Dupont, de Nemours, and Mouncton, are daily employed on the means of reducing the quantity of assignats in

circulation. The price of gold and silver continues falling. The louis d'or is now at 135. But the price of provisions continues as high as ever.

April 13.—Bourdon of Oise is preparing to set out on his mission to St. Domingo. He has made choice of general Dumuy to accompany him.

#### BERMUDA, June 6.

Monday arrived here the sloop Nonpareil, Rankin, from the West Indies. The accounts she brings are melancholy beyond expression. Martial law is in force in every island except Barbadoes and St. Kitts, where they are in perfect quietness. The accounts, particularly from Grenada, are very distressing; almost all the crops, houses, works, &c. are destroyed—all business is at a stand, and every white man on duty, although they have received a reinforcement of troops. In St. Vincent's they are but little better, all the crops being entirely destroyed, with the works, houses, &c. but the Charibs, French, and rebellious negroes are confined now chiefly to the mountains; yet it is the opinion of many, that those two islands must be evacuated, without they have a strong reinforcement soon.

#### BOSTON, June 17.

Arrived here in the ship Mary, Joaquim Joe de Barros, esq. vice consul of the United States at the Cape de Verd Islands.

We learn, by an arrival from Guadaloupe, that Victor Hugues, the commissioner to the Windward Islands, had been recalled.

#### NEW YORK, June 19.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the French privateer schooner Le Vengeur, with her prize, the ship Sn. Josef Princes da Asturias, mounting 12 carriage guns, and having on board 37 men; she is laden with wine, brandy, dry goods, &c. said to be worth 200,000 dollars.

The privateer mounted only 6 guns, and had 55 men on board; the ship struck without firing a gun.

June 22.—The ship Minerva, Crown-infield, is burnt in the Thames, with a cargo on board, bound to the East-Indies, worth 30,000l. sterling.

Saturday arrived the brig Enterprize, captain Fitzpatrick, in 47 days from Brest.

Captain Fitzpatrick informs us, that 15 sail of the line, and a number of frigates were lying in the harbour of Brest—that 4 ships of the line were on the stocks, one of which is the largest ever built, pierced for 120 guns.

Provisions were falling daily. Flour about 16 dollars, and beef about 17 dollars per barrel.

Captain Fitzpatrick fell in with 13 British ships of war, cruising off Ushant.

June 23.—By the schooner Lucinda, captain Bliffens, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, we learn that the privateer schooner Ca Ira, captain Harvier, was cast away in a severe gale of wind, on the coast of Florida, about 45 miles from Augustine, all the people saved, the vessel totally lost; the captain and part of the crew were confined in the castle, and the sick sent to the hospital.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Yesterday arrived the ship Three Brothers, captain Brown, in 4 months and 15 days from Bengal. Captain Brown informs, that he put into the Cape of Good Hope, where he lay 14 days, and sailed from thence 60 days ago. The place remained in possession of the Dutch, who were not informed of the change of affairs in Holland. Fourteen Dutch ships, from India and China, which remained at the Cape, expected to sail for Europe in a few days after the Three Brothers, conveyed by a 20 gun ship and two brigs.

#### PITTSBURG, June 13.

On the 3d instant, the Indians killed James Finlay and Barnabas McCormick, on the farm of John Huling, eight miles from Cuslewo, on French Creek—they were scalped and tomahawked in a most shocking manner. And on the 5th, they killed James Thompson (one of the persons employed by captain Powers, now surveying in that country) shot his horses and plundered the camp.

#### BALTIMORE, June 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Sidney, captain Porter. The Sidney sailed from Dunkirk the 25th of April.

A gentleman who came in the above vessel informs, that the commissioners had arrived at Paris for the purpose of exchanging prisoners—but it was thought that they had orders to treat for peace, as one of the Grenvilles was at the head of them.

By the Sidney, we learn that captain Barney is appointed third in command, in the fleet fitting out in Holland—Admiral Vanstabelle is appointed chief in command.

#### CHARLESTON, June 29.

Captain Coggeshall, on his passage from Gonaives to this port, was captured by a Bermudian privateer called the Enterprize, commanded by one Frith, and carried into Bermuda; after detaining him several days, the owners of the privateer offered to release his vessel on his paying the expences incurred in port, and signing an instrument obligating himself not to prosecute them hereafter for any damages his vessel had suffered, while in their possession; captain Coggeshall, knowing the characters he had to deal with, thought it advisable to accept the offer.

The evening before captain Coggeshall left Bermuda, an American ship belonging to Boston, was brought into the harbour of St. George's; captain Coggeshall was informed that she was from France; as he sailed early next morning he did not learn her name nor destination.

By the brig Mehitabel and Mary, which arrived here on Friday last from Havre-de-Grace, we learn, that Barreire, Collot d'Herbois and Billaud Varennes, who were sentenced on the 15th of April to be banished to the island of Cayenne, were waiting at the isle of Oleron for a passage. Vadier, included in the accusation of these three, had escaped to Switzerland. Fifteen other representatives, who had been the advocates of the banished deputies, and were charged with a new conspiracy, were imprisoned in the castle of Ham.

July 2.—A French privateer brig, supposed to be the Intrepide of 16 guns, and that has now been upwards of four months out, has taken 18 prizes, 16 of which she had burnt, and ordered the other two for Savannah, one of which, a brig, had arrived.

We are informed, that a captain Antoine, of a French privateer in Savannah, has had the masts of his vessel cut away by the citizens, in consequence of his improper treatment of American vessels.

By captain Cameron we are informed, that about the 15th ult. twelve sail, conveyed by a frigate and a schooner, left the Havannah with 350 troops for New Orleans.

By the pilot, who brought up last evening the prize matter of the ship Britannia, now lying at anchor off the bar, we are informed, that that ship, burthen 540 tons and upwards, drawing 19 feet water, and having a cargo on board of 515 hogheads of sugar, 160 puncheons of rum, pimento and other West India produce, is a prize to the brig Vengeur, captain Carvine.

That the brig, now at anchor off the fort, a Liverpool vessel, of Kingdon, loaded with coffee, cotton, sugar, and rum, is likewise a prize to captain Carvine.

The brig is called the Patowmac, and sailed from Old Harbour, Jamaica.—Her cargo consists of 295 blds. and 50 tierces of sugar, 49 puncheons of rum, 82 bales of cotton, logwood, &c.

By a gentleman, who arrived last evening from Savannah, we learn that another prize ship of captain Carvine's had arrived at Savannah, which he had seen, her burden equally great, and her cargo valuable with the Britannia.

These three prizes were taken from among the Jamaica fleet of 150 sail, seen in the early part of last month by captain Lincoln of the brig Industry, and by captain Vickary, of the ship Trial, on the 26th ultimo. They were taken in the day in sight of a frigate, one of the convoy, which shewed no inclination to rescue them.

The three prizes are computed to be worth 100,000l.

The Britannia has 6 guns and 20 men. The prize-matter came up for lighters to lighten the ship, and enable her to come over the bar.