

Epistle to an HEIRESS.

MARIA! I'm resolv'd to tell my pain,
In spite of diffidence it must be told;
Torment you know, will make the dumb complain,
(For instance) Balaam's cudgell'd beast of old.
Then oh! attend thou fairest of the fair,
Let one sweet smile a ray of hope impart,
In pity deign to bear a humble prayer,
And banish sorrow from my aching heart.
'Tis not thy pouting lip of rosy dye,
Nor breast, where all the loves delighted rove,
Nor the blue languish of thy sparkling eye,
That in my bosom roused the flame of love.
Thy lip, and breast, and eye, I much admire,
But charms less transient rob my soul of rest:
Thy gold, thy guineas set me all on fire,
I long to rummage your Papa's old chest.
But different eyes are struck with different charms,
Here's Damon pierc'd by Cupid's poisonous dart,
Would gladly take you to his longing arms,
And ask no portion with you but—a heart.
Then pray, Maria, let him have his whim,
And likewise pity my poor tortured breast,
To me your money give—yourself to him,
And make at once, a couple of us blest.

ANECDOTES.

A country squire introduced his baboon, in clerical habits, to say grace. A clergyman, who was present, immediately left the table, and asked ten thousand pardons for not remembering that his lordship's nearest relation was in orders.

Admiral Forbes.

On the retirement of earl Howe from the admiralty, a message was sent to this Independent Veteran, stating, that it would forward the king's service if he would resign his generalship of marines, in lieu of which he should have a pension of 3000l. a year, and an Irish peerage to descend to his daughter. His answer was truly worthy of a British tar. Hear it, Mr. Burke, "I thank God, I have never been a burden to my country, which I have served during a long life to the best of my ability, I will not condescend to accept of a pension, or bargain for a peerage. I will lay my rank at the king's feet, if I can forward his service, but I will not prove myself unworthy of the honours I have received, by ending the remnant of a long life as a pensioner, or accepting of a peerage, obtained by political arrangement."

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

By the Hamburg Packet, capt. Clay, we have received the (London) SUN, to the 11th of July inclusive. The following are extracts.

The Sun of the 2d under the head of the gazette extraordinary, gives an account of the transactions on the Rhine from the 1st to the 19th of June inclusive. From the 1st to the 14th the subject is slightly touched, for during that period the French were continually successful. The operations of the subsequent days are dwelt upon at considerable length, a reverse of fortune appearing to have attended the French.

We are already in possession of gen. Jourdan's account of the repulse suffered by gen. Lefevre near Wettelien on the 15th June, the British col. Craufurd states the loss of the Austrians and Saxons in that affair at about 500 men including several officers; that of the French very great, and gen. Lefevre reported to have been badly wounded in the arm.

The British account states the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein to have been raised in consequence of this victory, and that gen. Jourdan had recrossed the Rhine.

On the 16th the arch-duke Charles pursued gen. Lefevre to Grieffenstein where he was joined by gen. Kray who had crossed the Lahn at Leuhn.

On the 17th the arch-duke marched to Rendrodt, the advanced guard to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hachenbourg; "but notwithstanding the utmost diligence of the Austrians no affair of consequence had taken place from the 15th to the 17th as the enemy retired with the utmost precipitation."

The dispatch containing the details of operations from the 15th to the 17th is dated the 18th Hachenbourg concludes by mentioning that "Intelligence is just received, that marshal Wurmser's posts in the front of Mannheim were attacked on the 14th, and that his excellency defeated the enemy and took from them several cannon."

The next dispatch is dated still Hachenbourg, June 20. Gen. Kray commanding the Austrian advanced corps pursued Kleber towards Siegbourg. Kleber halted on the heights between Kirpen and Uckareth to give time to his baggage, &c. to pass the Seig, and formed his 24,000 men. General Kray's corps consisted of about 11,000 men. The Austrian hussars drove an enemy's patrol from Weyerbusche, and their advanced posts to Kirpen, and the Austrians formed on the heights of Kirpen.

Kleber determined upon attacking the enemy's right, and while executing some manoeuvres to accomplish it, the Austrian cavalry posted near Kirpen,

attacked the French cavalry as they were forming, but were repulsed by superiority of numbers. The French then with infantry and cavalry attacked the heights of Kirpen and dislodged the Austrians.

Gen. Kleber then brought a quantity of artillery to the heights of Kirpen and attacked with two lines of cavalry supported by his right wing of infantry, Kray's left, and his centre with nine battalions of infantry supported by a large body of cavalry, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian's right in check.

Kray's cavalry of the left wing was defeated, by superiority of numbers; but an Austrian battery checked the French in their pursuit, the Austrian cavalry rallied and drove back the French and decided the affair on this side.

The Austrian centre resisted the attack of the French by retaining their fire till the French were within 100 paces and then charging with bayonets. The French gave way. Gen. Kray's cavalry pursued them to the village and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not however in all sufficient force to profit by this victory, in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve. The Austrians cut off a battalion of the French left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians."

C. Craufurd, states this affair as of less importance, than that of the 15th Wetzlar, but equally brilliant.

Kray's loss between 5 and 600 men; the French had above 700 men taken prisoners and several hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports a very great number wounded.

In the night of the 19th Kleber retreated thro' Siegbourg for Dusseldorf and Jourdan crossed the Rhine with his troops at Nieuwied.

The Sun of July 11, contains Moreau's official dispatches to the directory, dated Kehl, June 24, 25, by which it appears, that he had effected the passage of the Rhine at Kehl and established himself there. He concludes a long letter of detail by informing that the bridge between Kehl and the isle of the Rhine was just completed and that the remainder of his army was passing it.

The army of Italy had taken the castle of Urbino, fort Ferrara, and Bologna, in Ferrara 114 pieces of cannon. The details of the above successes are given in letters from Buonaparte and Salicetti.

Paris accounts of the 11th July from the same papers mention that some disturbances had taken place, but that tranquillity was restored. It was reported that the Pope had obtained a cessation of arms at the price of 50 millions of livres, pictures, &c. &c.

Paris dates of the 3d July mention that authentic letters announced a fresh victory gained by Moreau on the right side of the Rhine and that the Emperor's cuirassiers were almost cut to pieces, that the siege of Mantua is carried on by 60,000 men. The king of Naples had obtained a cessation of arms on condition of withdrawing his forces land and naval from the coalition. L'Eclair of the 3d July says: that the French gained a signal victory, entered Fribourg in the Brigaw; this appears to allude to the victory first mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported, that Pichegru had taken part of Moreau's army and was marching by Constance to cut off Beaulieu, enter the Tyrolite by the way of Germany and shake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter dated Kehl, talks of shaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions, that a courier from Inspruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schultz and advanced into the valleys of Friesler and Munster.

A Brussels head of July 1, states the archduke Charles to be near Dusseldorf. The French were in possession of the citadel of Ancona before the 26th June.

Paris dates of the 5th July, say, "We have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona and Civita-Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn, we took from the English shipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The ministers of the king of Naples and the Pope had arrived at Paris."

The Sun of the 16th of July, under the head of private correspondence, and under the dates from Es-sen, Bonn, &c. of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, swells with many words and much rejoicing, the accounts of the actions that had taken place between Lefevre and Kray, of which we have given an abstract from the English official account. The names of generals are kept out of view in this private correspondence and some confusion is introduced in the dates, which might lead the reader on a superficial view to suppose they related to actions subsequent to the 19th: but the silence of the Sun in this respect of the 7th and 8th, and of the 11th, proves that the French have retreated to Dusseldorf quietly enough.

By this retreat the Austrians are drawn considerably to the North; and we find agreeably to our predictions, that Moreau is crossing the Rhine at Kiel whether the Austrians must press forward (if they wish to prevent the French from penetrating into the heart of their dominions) leaving the northern parts of their territory exposed.

MANHEIM, June 20.

The French attacked the entrenched camp before Mundenheim with numerous forces, this morning.

The first attack was made on the side of Mundach, at half past five o'clock, and at six their principal attack was directed against the extremity of the entrenched camp, between Rheingenheim and Mundenheim. The cannonade and musquetry was very terrific; and, after having sacrificed a great many people, they got possession of Rheingenheim. They also made several attacks towards Oggerheim, and the canal of Frankenthal, but were repulsed. At nine o'clock they appeared to direct their principal force against three redoubts, that are in the second line, before Mundenheim; but the fire of the Austrian batteries probably made them give up their object. At ten o'clock we no longer heard the sound of cannon. It is now two in the afternoon, and all is quiet.

STRASBOURG, June 28.

Our army on the other side of the Rhine makes some progress; it attacked the enemy the day before yesterday (Sunday) at half past six in the evening; they defended themselves obstinately, notwithstanding which, they were driven from all their positions, into which our troops entered yesterday morning; the field of battle was found covered with their dead bodies.

ESSEN, June 22.

A letter from the Sieg, written the night before the last, informs us, that the French are routed; that the Austrians have fought them every day since the 15th, with great advantage; and that, from a heavy cannonade which had been heard, they are now in the environs of Siegbourg. The whole army of the Archduke as well as the right wing of Wurmser's, are on this side of the Rhine. The generals Lefevre and Daupoul have been wounded; the brother of the first is killed.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 19th, informs us, that the Austrians took possession of Nieuwied the evening before they had time to gain the enemy's bridges before Nieuwied; of course, the enemy must immediately direct their whole force to Dusseldorf. Two hundred waggons, belonging to the French have fallen into the hands of our brave troops. The retreat and route are complete.

LIMBOURG, June 20.

In the evening of the 18th, the Arch-duke Charles left Hickenbourg. We believe that his head-quarters were yesterday at Altenkirchen.

We learn at this instant, that a very serious action took place yesterday betwixt Weyerbusche and Uckareth; it terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians. The enemy made a most vigorous resistance, but were at length obliged to yield to the bravery and effort of our troops. One of its columns having been turned and surrounded, a part was killed, and the rest taken prisoners.

WESEL, June 22.

The report of the retreat of the French is fully confirmed. The army of the Sambre and the Meuse will have its head-quarters at Dusseldorf. Jourdan's head quarters are at Andernach. The first Austrian patrols were seen at Dentz, opposite Cologne, at break of day of the 21st.

GENOA, June 2.

The English lately seized six French vessels that had taken refuge under the Genoese fort Del L'Arma, and which had on board ammunition, &c. The French made some resistance, but without effect. Mr. Faypool has sent a memorial to our government on the subject, who returned an answer five hours after: the contents of which are unknown.

PARIS, June 9.

From Madrid, June 1.

The Prince of Peace has declared to lord Bute that, "If the English government should persist in rejecting all propositions for the conclusion of a general peace, the king of Spain would be obliged in justification of his cause to join those powers who should determine to compel them to it by force of arms."

LONDON, July 11.

Letters from Frankfort of the 24th ult. give an assurance that Prince Hohenlohe, general of artillery will return to the army, and will command upon the Upper Rhine under the archduke Charles. Gen. Latour has commanded since the departure of Field Marshal Wurmser for Italy.

By letter received from Jersey, we learn, that gen. Gordon, the commander in chief there, having received intimation that a considerable French force had been collected in the neighbourhood of St. Maloes and Granville, and which was daily increasing, and that all the boats on the coast had been put in requisition, was preparing against an attempt upon that island, which he had reason to believe would speedily be made.

Capt. Manlove, of the Earl of Derby, passed Ellinour the 24th of June, for Riga. He writes there were then cauling on the North Sea, the following French ships, viz. La Carmagnole, of 50 guns; Republicaine, 32; Torche, 24; Foudroyante 24; and Brillante, 24.

On Monday last, an American vessel took fire at Ayles's Dock, New-Crane, Wapping, and burnt nearly to the water's edge; but by the timely assistance of the firemen and engines, the flames extended no farther.

The Sally of Boston, for orders, lost her anchors & cables in the Downs, and is gone for Ramsgate pier.