

DELIA'S EYES.

Written by *ÆNEUS LAMONTE, of Belfast.*

IN playful dalliance fondly press'd
Enraptur'd to my Delia's breast,
I felt new transports rise:
A half-consenting blush approv'd
Myself her only best belov'd.
I read it in her eyes.

When from the fond embrace with'd ew,
She blush'd to meet my eager view,
And strove to feign disguise;
But yet a kinder kiss declar'd
A genial transport truly shar'd,
I saw it in her eyes.

In jest I ask'd her whom she lov'd?—
Her silent tongue remain'd unmov'd,
Nor try'd the force of lies;
A look expressive spoke the best,
And told the feelings of her breast,
Which glitter'd in her eyes.

GAMING.

[A FRAGMENT.]

The French were some time since engaged in a game of *Chefs*, and after considerable havoc among the *Bishops*, *Knights*, and *Castles*, brought it to a *Checkmate*, by taking off the *King*. After this they played at *Draughts*, where all the pieces are originally equal, but all striving for something like a *Crown*—several of these gentry were blown, and Robespierre was blocked up in his double corner. They are now playing the civil game of *Whackets*, at which they have already decently whacked some of the combined powers for their want of civility (the penalty of the game) and some others, at *All Fours*, have been obliged to beg one—but France deals on. Buonaparte is at *Ninipins* with the Italian states, and the Northern armies are playing the *Devil among the Taylors*.

England is still at *Blind Hazard*.—This nation is so fond of gambling, that it will play on, even tho' sure of losing.

The Emperors of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Prussia, are at *Polish Draughts*. This is a game in which *Kings make long strides*: it is expected, this will be a *drawn game*, but that the players will quarrel about the *stakes*.

America is engaged in a party at *Commerce*—she has plenty of *Spades*, but does not make a proper use of them.—She appears at present very weak in *Hearts*—England, being lucky in a *sequence of Clubs*, and some *Diamonds*, with the skill to use them, has a great advantage. America had better have stuck to *Whiff*.

The next game is to be *Loos*, and the French having turned up *Pam*, are expected to *Loos* the rest all round; even America is far from having a *flush in trumps*.

BON MOT.

A gentleman who possessed a much larger quantity of nose, than nature usually bestows upon an individual, contrived to make it more enormous by his invincible attachment to the bottle, which also better it with emeralds and rubies. To add to his misfortunes, this honest toper's face was some what disfigured by not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black, and the other of a redish hue. A person happening once to observe, that his eyes were not fellows, congratulated him on that circumstance. The rosy gilled old tippler demanded the reason. "Because," replied the jocular genius, if your eyes had been matches, your nose would certainly have set them in a flame, and a dreadful conflagration might have been apprehended.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
Liberty of the Subject.

IT'S really surprising that people should bawl 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 trench 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 them credit, the liberty to refuse payment as long as they please, and the liberty to plead privilege to protect their sacred persons from the pursuit of law. But then, on the other hand, some tradesmen, have the liberty of charging so high for their goods, that if they are paid once in seven years they will still be gainers by the bargain, whilst others, more conscientious, have their names in the *Gazette*, introduced by a *WHEREAS*.

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

Several persons who never saw a sword drawn, or shot fired, except perhaps in a duel, for an imaginary affront, in defence of the reputation of a rumpet, or on a quarrel about cards or dice, have the liberty to start up at once as military commanders, and raise regiments. For which purpose they have had the liberty to employ crimps, to trepan the unwary, to seize men who have no other crime

but poverty, to drag them from their families, and send them into the army or the navy, and to depopulate the fields and farms for the good of the service.

Ladies of easy virtue, (or rather no virtue at all) take the liberty of crouding all public 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 writing their memoirs, for the edification of youth.

Contractors for lamps and cleansing our streets, have the liberty of leaving the citizens in darkness and in filth; of sparing the expence of oil and brooms whilst the taxes for those purposes are rigorously exacted; and what is worse nobody takes the liberty of prosecuting them on their bonds, and bringing them to justice.

HALIFAX, October 6.

Extract of a letter from *Trepassey*, dated 9th September, 1796.

"The French squadron anchored the 5th at the Bay of Bulls, and landed 2,000 men in the course of three hours; next morning they totally consumed it by fire, making prisoners of the principal inhabitants. They intended to march to St. John's, where there is now 4,500 men in arms and all the fortifications manned.—The 50 gun ship, 2 frigates and 1 sloop, that are at St. John's, are stationed in the narrows, and every body seems inclined to think they will give them a warm reception. But it is the universal opinion, that whether they succeed in their attempt on St. John's or not, they will totally destroy the out harbours."

Tuesday evening arrived here the brig *Jane*, capt. Pryor, from Quebec, but last from Bradore a harbour on the Labrador shore, where captain Pryor arrived on the 18th of September. Off that harbour, the day he arrived there, he spoke his majesty's ship *Pearl*, with the Quebec convoy, consisting of 14 sail, homeward bound. The same night a heavy gale of wind came on, and the next morning the *Pearl* and three fail only of the convoy were to be seen from the shore. On the 22d, an express arrived from Fortau, a settlement in the Straights of Belleisle, informing that three frigates belonging to the French squadron, had made their appearance off Temple Bay: that they stood in so near as to be fired at from a small fort which was erected on shore, which induced them to stand off again. This express also brought intelligence, that the three frigates were afterwards seen near the Quebec fort, which was at the time in the narrowest parts of the Straights of Belleisle.

Twelve fail of square rigged vessels belonging to Dartmouth, Poole, &c. were about half loaded in the adjacent harbours, where they were exposed to the destructive ravage of the enemy.

BOSTON, October 18.

It is said that admiral Graves arrived at Halifax the week before last from England, with an additional naval force for that station, and several transports with fresh troops for the garrison. The news comes by the way of Shelburne.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

October 19. The attack on the island of St. Johns, by a French Squadron, is confirmed; with the destruction of the hamlets at Bell's Bay and Placentia. A vessel from thence, arrived yesterday, in three weeks; by her we learn, that the fleet consisted of ten sail, almost all of the line; but not supposed to have many troops on board—that they had not attempted the town of St. Johns, but continued croising off the coast. It was however supposed they would make the attack, and would be resisted, as the island could raise nearly 7000 men. A dispatch had been sent to Admiral Murray, who could not send any assistance. Captain Girdler at sea spoke a brig two sail to the east of Newfoundland, and was informed by her, that a fleet of 10 sail of the line, and two frigates had taken Newfoundland, a 50 gun ship and two frigates under Adm. Wallace.—The brig had dispatches for England. This last is the latest. A Marblehead fishing schooner was spoke having passengers from Newfoundland on board.

Captain Curtin from Halifax, about 15 days since, informs that admiral Murray lay there, with a 74 and 4 frigates—the people expected a visit from the French. He supposes there are about 1000 troops there.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

Translated for the *New-York Minerva*.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.

The retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Jourdan, is more serious and decisive, than it was at first thought to be. The republicans being constantly pursued and attacked by an enemy of superior force, have been compelled to fly in such a hurry, that they were obliged to leave artillery, baggage, and in particular an amazing number of killed and prisoners behind them. The worst yet remains. The different columns of gen. Jourdan's army had to act separately worried in a dread manner. In such a pressing situation a decided part was to be taken, in order to save the remains of the army, and therefore gen. Jourdan gave orders to all these columns to rendezvous on the right bank

of the Mein. The staff of said army was already at Frankfort on the 5th inst. and the troops at or about that city entirely worn down by fatigue and hardships, and most part without clothes and shoes. These troops arriving in great disorder it is to be inferred that the misfortune of the republican army must be very considerable. All the baggage and artillery of reserve is to be sent to Limburg on the Lahn, whilst the army will choose a good stand behind the Mein, where they will wait for the numerous reinforcements which are sent to them from all parts.

In the mean time, the Imperialists are filing down the river with a considerable force, and if they are not arrested in their career by unforeseen events, it is to be apprehended, the army of general Jourdan will be obliged to recross the Rhine. General Moreau will also have to fall back to prevent his left wing being surrounded by the Imperialists, and an attack in the rear. The greatest part of the troops besieging the fortress of Ehrenbriestlein are ordered from there towards the Mein and very few sent to replace them. The letters from Frankfort, Neuwied, Coblenz and Trier, mention, that an astonishing number of wounded are daily brought to their hospitals, and that the roads are covered with wagons loaded with these unfortunates—we expect to see during this week strong reinforcements to pass through this city, which will come from the interior of the republic and resort to the army of gen. Jourdan, as also a great quantity of artillery and ammunition.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.

Extract of a letter received by Mr. John Warder, of this city, from his correspondent in London, dated the 9th of Sept. 1796.

"You may depend upon the following communication.—Mr. Pitt has informed the governor and deputy governor of the bank, that the present being a favourable moment to open a negotiation for peace with France, it has been determined to send a person of consequence to Paris to know if the executive of France will enter into a treaty on reasonable terms—if so, 'tis well—if not, then the war becomes a war of necessity, and must be carried on with vigour. For which purpose it is not the intention of this government to ask another loan—but to levy a tax on property, to be paid in quotas according to each man's ability respectively."

Notice to the Merchants of the United States.

The following advertisement has been transmitted by the American commissioners in London, to be published in the United States. The Printers will render an acceptable service to their fellow citizens by giving it a place in their newspapers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
Oct. 20, 1796.

THE commissioners appointed to carry into execution the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, hereby give notice, that they have formed a board, and will be ready to proceed to the business of their commission, on Monday the 10th day of October next, at their office, No. 5, Gray's Inn Square, Gray's Inn, London.

All persons having claims under said article, will take notice, that, by the provisions thereof, eighteen months, from the day on which said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications, and that the commissioners are authorized only in particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months, for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof.
London, 7th Sept. 1796.

LANDS FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 10th day of November next, at the court house in Wilmington; will be sold to the highest bidder,

A PLANTATION in Bladen county, containing about 700 acres, where Mr. Macquire formerly lived, called *Ashton Burns*; whereon is a good dwelling house, and fences in tolerable repair—two tracts of 640 acres each, in said county on Colley Swamp—one tract of 640 acres on South River in said county—and 100 acres situate on Broad water in Brunswick county—which several parcels of land, were formerly possessed by said Macquire, and last possessed by Mr. George Weare, deceased. 320 acres, also in Bladen; adjoining lands of Col. Owen, last possessed by Mr. Thomas Henderford, deceased. A lot of 2 acres, opposite the town of Wilmington, last possessed by John Morris, deceased.

The persons last seized of the aforesaid lands dying without heirs, the lands became escheated and were granted by the General Assembly to the trustees of the university. They will be sold agreeable to the ordinance of the trustees; which directs a credit of one, two or three years to be given, and to secure the payment of the purchase money, bonds bearing interest from the date, having one approved securities, together with a mortgage on the lands purchased to be taken.

W. H. HILL.

October 29.