

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ye shepherds give ear to my lay,
And take no more heed of my bairn!
They have nothing to do, but to stray;
I have nothing to do, but to weep.
Yet do not my folly reprove;
She was fair, and my passion begun,
She smil'd, and I could not but love.
She is faithless, and I am undone.

Perhaps I was void of all thought;
Perhaps it was pain to foresee,
That a nymph, so complete, would be sought,
By a swain more engaging than me.
Ah! love every hope can inspire:
It banishes wisdom the while,
And the lip of the nymph we admire,
Seems forever adorn'd with a smile.

She is faithless, and I am undone;
Ye that wittels the woes I endure,
Let reason instruct you to shun
What it cannot instruct you to cure.
Beware how ye loiter in vain,
Amidst nymphs of an higher degree:
It is not for me to explain,
How proud and how sickle they be.

Alas! from the day that we met,
What hope of amend to my woes!
When I cannot endure to forget
The glance that nodid my repose.
Yet time may diminish the pain:
The flow'r, and the shrub, and the tree,
Which rear'd for her pleasure in vain,
In time they may have comfort for me.

The sweets of a dew sprinkled rose,
The sound of a murmuring stream,
The peace which from solitude flows,
Henceforth shall be Corydon's theme.
High transports are shewn to the sight,
But we are not to find them our own;
Fate never bellow'd such delight.
As I with my Phillis had known.

O ye woods, spread your branches apace!
To your deepest recesses I fly!
I would live with the beast of the chase;
I would vanish from every eye.
Yet my reed shall resound through the grove,
With the same sad complaint it began?
How she smil'd, and I could not but love,
Was faithless, and I am undone.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

I do not suppose it necessary (says a correspondent, who calls himself *an enemy of foreign influence*) to apologize for troubling you with the following extracts, translated from a history of the American war, written in French, by M. Hilliard D'Auberreuil, published in 1782, and sold at Paris under the eye of the government. Of their authenticity no doubt will be entertained, if we consider that the freedom of the press was unknown in France at the time of publication, and several years after it. The free circulation of the work is therefore an obvious proof of their genuineness--It involves a virtual acknowledgment of the historians veracity as far, at least, as relates to the motives of the Court, and the sentiments of the people.

"The agents of the United States at the Court of France and Spain, gained credit and consequence in proportion as the American arms were victorious. The agitation of the Courts became general. Their sole object was to depress England, and reduce her to a power of the second order in the political hierarchy of Europe. The People of France recollect the national indignities and misfortunes which preceded the peace of 1763. They envinced an ardent thirst for war, and were impelled with a strong desire of revenge. The same spirit actuated the Court.

"Lord Stormont, the English Ambassador complained of the indulgence experienced by the Americans in French ports. He demanded that orders should be issued prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the rebels--that the American privateers should not be permitted to sell their prizes--that they should be treated as pirates and interdicted the ports. These demands were admitted--The royal orders, issued in consequence of them, were so rigidly executed that several Americans, who wished to infringe them, seized and punished, notwithstanding the representations of the Agents of Congress, who transmitted the intelligence to America, where an advantageous connection was generally despised.

"Matters were in this situation when the news of Burgoyne's capture arrived, and sud-

dently changed the whole aspect of affairs. G. Britain evinced a desire to accommodate the existing difference with America upon the best terms she could. "We must cease, it was said, to be the dupes of France--we must unite with America to reduce the power of our ancient enemy, who is the original cause of our quarrel."

"It was then France saw no time should be lost. It was high time for Louis to anticipate the designs of his enemy. The interest of his people as well as his own glory were committed, and *nothing more was necessary* to determine him to take into consideration the overthrows of Congress.

"Accordingly, on the 16th of December, 1777, Mr. Gerard, secretary of the Council of State, waited on the American Ambassadors and told them *by order of the king*, that after long and mature deliberation, it was decided to treat with them as the representatives of an independent people; that it was obviously the interest of France to curtail the power of England by disuniting America from her; that the king would not insist on America's refusing a peace with England if advantageous proposals were offered; but that the only condition required, and on which he calculated, was, that no treaty should be made with England in which the United States renounced their independence and acknowledged allegiance to that government.---The treaty was concluded Feb. 6 1778." Thus far the extract.

The following remarks are not unapplicable.—

"The Americans gained credit in France only in proportion as their arms became victorious"—that is, while they were unsuccessful, the scale of French favour turned the other way. France would not meddle in a doubtful quarrel. Nothing could be done for us in the dark year of 1776. Eighteen months elapsed after the declaration of Independence, before it was thought prudent to come forward, and then soon as news of Burgoyne's fall reached Versailles—the moment we were thought able to effect the business without aid, *in steps France!*

We have been told a thousand times, that we are, and eternally will be, deep in debt on the score of gratitude. From a *selfish* principle France engaged in the war—so at last says the historian.—"The object was to depress England, and reduce her to a power of the second order in the political hierarchy of Europe." He then is the original source of our gratitude—It seems very small indeed—Our Democrats, however think otherwise—They know better than the historian who declares, "the French people recollect the national indignities which preceded the peace of 1763—they envinced an ardent thirst for war, and were impelled by a strong desire of revenge,"—No, says the "Patriots," it was not that—it was from a more magnanimous principle—it was purely from her love to the United States, that she commenced hostilities. Though our privateers were pursued with as much acrimony in France as they could have been in England, it was nothing—it happened only during that long period when, they were deliberating to aid us for their own interest, or to assist England in repressing a spirit of resistance which it was apprehended might pervade their own colonies—Finally, however, they decided; and the grand condition, without which nothing could be stipulated, was, that America should never renounce her Independence. Indeed there was no great danger of it.

The facts is, had the United States been expunged from the Universe, it would have been no real subject of regret to Frenchmen, provided any other means of reducing England to a secondary rank in the political hierarchy of Europe had presented, in order to raise France to the first. In short the whole business from the beginning, the long and mature deliberations, the final option and subsequent measures—all were ultimately decided on the principle of national interest and revenge; And here we have the system of our obligations concerted to a point.

BERMUDA Dec. 17.

We have had for a length of time very heavy gales of wind from the north west. Many vessels have been seen to pass by, some apparently in distress, particularly a large armed ship on Sunday evening last on the north side, but too leaky for any

pilot to attempt to board her—she has not been seen since. The next morning the schooner Dispatch, Bates, from Boston for Baltimore, blown off the coast, with lumber, &c. run on the rocks but got off and brought safe into harbour—lost her deck load in the gale.

Tuesday arrived brig Juno Bertram, from Liverpool, England, bound to New York, after about 60 days passage, with horses, &c.

And this day came in a sloop from New-York, bound for Charleston, with rum. Entered at the Custom House, schooner Industry, Hue, from Baltimore, with the loss of one man and leaky.

Dec. 25. This week the Spanish brig Nostra Senora del Carmen, prize to the privateer Fortune of War, was condemned in the court of Vice Admiralty as lawful prize to the captors (being the first to end this war with Spain.) Her cargo is very valuable.

The schooner Tabula, which arrived Wednesday last from Madeira, spoke his Majesty's ship Spencer, capt. Evans, on Monday last: the Spencer had taken a valuable Spanish prize, and sent her for these islands.

Thursday arrived the privateer Harlequin, captain Parker, which has taken a Spanish brig.

Jan. 7. This day his Majesty's ship La Raison, capt. Beresford, from a cruise; she took a valuable Spanish prize, and sent her for these islands.

Arrived the Spanish ship Beatrice, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz, prize to his Majesty's ships Resolution, Lynx, L'esperance and Spencer.

And Thursday arrived the Spanish brig—prize to the Harlequin privateer, with above 900 boxes of sugar, &c.

Strong north west gales have drove a number of vessels in here in distress, from the coast of America.

The hard winter has proved very destructive to the cattle and horses of the islands.

There is great scarcity of corn here now; a few cargoes would sell at a high price, as the consumption of that necessary article is very great in these islands.

Came in here in distress, schooner Thetis, Latrite, from Barbadoes for Baltimore, with the loss of foremast and bowsprit—Schooner William Nichols, from St. Bartholomew's for New-York—Schooner Fortune, Lindsay, from Grenada, for Wells in Massachusetts.

Jan. 14. Yesterday arrived his majesty's ships the Resolution, captain Pender, of 74 guns; and Lynx, capt. Hall, of 16 guns, from a cruise of about two months.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather this winter on the continent, all the ships of admiral Murray's squadron have been continually cruising, scarcely allowing themselves time to victual and water, while the fleets in the West-Indies, are lying snug in harbour, to the manifest injury of the British commerce.

Saturday last the brig Three Brothers, George Brown, master, of and from New-Haven in Connecticut, run on the Rocks off the West-End, and knocked her rudder off; she afterwards came to an anchor, but in getting under weigh again on Sunday, to endeavour to get in, was obliged to cut the anchors away, and the vessel making a great quantity of water, after fruitless attempts, the crew, was obliged to abandon her: and she is totally lost, with all her valuable cargo of cattle, live stock, beef, pork, corn, &c. not the least part of which was insured, to the great loss and ruin of the captain, whose whole property was in the brig, as it has reduced him from a state of the greatest affluence to the greatest misery at one fatal stroke—we hear a subscription is setting on foot for the purpose of relieving so worthy and respectable a character, whose best endeavours were used to bring a supply of provisions for the inhabitants which would have relieved the country much at this juncture, had not the misfortune happened; as there is not a bushel of corn, any pork or beef for sale. To set such a person once more afloat, would redound to the honour of the country, and can be done with the greatest ease by its wealthy and affluent inhabitants.

Monday came on a violent gale of wind here which continued all the day and following night, but we do not yet hear of any mischief being done at sea. It came on when the wind at East, but at last got to the N. W.

THOMAS WHITE & JOHN EGAN,
INFORM the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they propose carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business in this town; and that they will give cash or leather for hides, or tan by the share—Currying on reasonable terms—

N. B. Hides will be received by J. Egan at the house late the property of Mr. Reardon.

—Two negro women and two children for sale for cash, hides or country produce.

Fayetteville, January 21.

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ABOUT the time of the October superior court held at Fayetteville, 1796; the subscriber lost a FULL BOOK, it was formerly a Blank Book; a number of small surveys he made are set down in it, with other writings and receipts—Any person finding it and delivering it to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Little River.

February 6th. 47 2