

A W I S H.

FROM empty dishes, and from empty mugs,
From suits at law—a potheecary's drugs,
From pinching boots and shoes—foredots an corns—
A faithful wife—and from a pair of HOANS—
A fustoky house—a cold—a flat—a foul—
A broken penknife, and a crooked rule,
From a dull horse, to use the spur and flick,
And my porters from a ratcat's kick,
From wanton daughters, and from spendthrift sons,
From griping sharpers, and a set of duns—
Inconitant lovers—fickle as the wind—
An empty pocket, and a fordid mind,
From wounds that cowards get, who turn and run—
A worthless dog and from a crooked gun,
From pinching hunger, and from burning thirst—
A drunkard's guzzle, and a glutton's gulf,
From a small bottle, with a narrow neck—
A narrow soul—blue shirt, and striped back,
From bed infested by a bug or flea;
From each of these may I continue free!"

REPOSITORY OF GENIUS
OLD OLIVER,
OR THE DYING SHEPHERD.
A CANTATA,
By Peter Pindar, Esq.

RECITATIVE.

THE Shepherd OLIVER, grown white with years,
Like some old oak weigh'd down with winter
snows,
Now drew the village sighs, and village tears;
His eye-lids sinking to their last repose—
Yet ere expir'd LIFE's trembling flame, and pale,
Thus to the bleating bands around his door,
That seem'd to mourn his absence from their vale,
The feeble SHEPHERD spoke, and spoke no more!

AIR.

O, my FLOCK! whose kind voices I hear,
Adieu! ah, forever adieu!
No more on your hills I appear,
And together our pleasure pursue:

No more at the peep of the day,
From valley to valley we rove,
Mid the streamlets, and verdure of May,
Mid the Zephyrs, and shade of the grove.

No more to my voice shall ye run,
And bleating, your Shepherd surround;
And while I repose in the sun,
Like a guard, watch my sleep on the ground.

When WINTER, with tempest and cold,
Dims the eye of pale NATURE with woe,
I lead you no more to the fold,
With your fleeces all cover'd with snow.

O, mourn not at OLIVER's death!
Unwept my last land let it fall;
Ye too must resign your sweet breath,
For who his *past years* can recall?

O take all your SHEPHERDS can give!
Receive my last thanks, and last sigh:
Whose simplicity taught me to live,
And whose innocence teaches to die.

Extract from the Idler.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death; yet there is no man, says Tully, who does not believe that he may live another year; and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected, the last year, the last day must come. It has come and is past. The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects.

The loss of a friend upon whom the heart was fixed, to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of dreary dissolution in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the pious simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness, and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to loss, to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which providence gradually disengage us from the love of life. Other evils fortune may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privations leave nothing to exercise consolation or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return and nothing is left us there but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone unregretted, without any partner of his misfortunes or success.

ARANJUEZ, February 23.

We are assured that the English fleet having announced its intention of retreating to Lisbon, the Spanish government has given orders to have it followed, and that it shall be burned even in that port.

A Variety of **BLANKS** for sale at the **Printing-Office.**

STUTGARD, March 3.

Different letters from Venice and Tyrol agree in stating, that the French, instead of having gained more ground than they occupied, on the 2d of last month, have fallen back. It is even said, they have been obliged to evacuate Trent towards the latter end of the month, either on account of the epidemical distempers which devastate that country, or on account of the want of provision.

It appears certain that they abandoned the Piavator did they possess Treviso and Feltre on the 20th instant. The motive of these retrograde movements, is said to be the failure of an attempt made by Massena, from the 6th to the 15th to ascend the Piava, directing his way towards Brixen, in order to turn the position of Botzen.

These attempts did not succeed, owing to the badness of the roads, and the resistance made by the Austrians in various combats in the environs of Feltre and Belluno; the principal of these engagements, of which there is no official report, took place on the 8th ult. when the French must have sustained a very considerable loss.

MADRID, February 20.

Our fleet, consisting of 20 ships of the line, commanded by Don Cordova, has captured eight English ships belonging to the East-India Company, six of which have already entered the bay of Cadiz—it has fallen in with admiral Jervis's fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, and an action commenced between the two fleets at ten in the morning of the 16th, and was not over at midnight.

The courier from Cadiz, who brought these advices, reached this capital in 48 hours. On his departure, the event of the action was not known at Cadiz.

BAYONNE, March 1.

Extract of a letter from Madrid to a friend of Bayonne.

"The last express which reached Cadiz on the 18th ult. at night, announces, among other things, that the Santissima Trinidad, the admiral's ship, of 120 guns, had gloriously sustained the attack of five of the enemy's ships; that two of the latter were sunk, and three others very roughly handled. On her side, the Santissima Trinidad lost 400 men, and was obliged to be towed into Cadiz."

"It is added, that Don Navia's division instantly sailed from Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, consisting of about 25 ships of the line. It is said, that Jervis had only 19. We have nothing official on this head; but every thing announces that the Spanish fleet was in a good train, and that the English admiral was endeavoring to get into Lisbon."

BOTZEN, February 19.

The French, it is reported, are now carrying off their artillery from Trent and Roveredo, and appear as if they intended to evacuate those places.

The army under general Alvinzi, which is now above 40,000 strong, has broken up from Cortz, and has debited by the road of Pontafel.

The monastery of Seeben is fortified, and artillery has been mounted on the batteries erected without the town.

Recruits for the militia are pouring in on all sides—it is said that 25,000 Tyrolese have offered their service since the arrival of the archduke Charles.

INSBRUCK, February 22.

Field-marshal lieutenant arcantini, the commander under the archduke Charles on the Rhine, will now take the command of the army in the Tyrol.

We have this day received advice, that an important action has taken place on the Piava, between our troops and those of the enemy; after which the former advanced to Freviso.

The republicans are supposed to have suffered considerably, as a great number of their wounded are brought to Vicenza and Bassano.

LONDON, March 26.
DISMISSION OF BRITISH MINISTRY.
City of London.

At a very full meeting of the Livery at Guildhall, March 23, it was moved, "That an humble address and petition be presented his majesty, upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils forever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable and permanent peace." Mr. Waddington supported the measure with spirit—He delineated the bankrupt situation of the kingdom in consequence of the war, and said, though the livery sought not "indemnity for the past" they demanded "security for the future." On the show of hands, the motion appeared to be unanimously carried—but on a security, five or six hands were found against it, out of three thousand citizens—the address was presented, and carried with great acclamations.

Southwark and Southampton have followed the example of the Livery of London.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 18th inst.

The Committee of the Council of Five Hundred had been employed in the discussion of a very urgent message from the Directory, on the districts of the

Public Finance. Comps declared with great violence, against the depositions which were practiced on every side, and convinced his hearers that the Directory would not find itself in such embarrassments, if the ministers of finance were less ignorant or more economical.

The ensuing elections occupy considerable attention. A message had been addressed by the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting persons in public stations, who had refused to take the Oath of hatred to Royalty and Anarchy.—A long debate ensued, and the message was ordered to be printed.

Gen. Hoche arrived at Cologne, where the headquarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse were, on the 3d inst. He was to assist at a Council of war to be held as to the means of opening the ensuing Campaign.

Moreau, Kleber, Hatry, Lefebvre, Damas and other French generals formed this Council, to which Hoche was to submit the plans and orders of the Directory.

The movement of the troops on each side of the Rhine were taking place with redoubled activity.

Moreau retained the command in chief of the two armies. The king of Prussia has ordered an army of 60,000 men to march towards the Rhine, but what his prospects are does not appear.

March 28. Yesterday a king's messenger was dispatched in great haste from the duke of Poland's office to Harwich, said to be destined to Berlin with dispatches for Lord Elgin.

The article which the Oracle gave accuracy to on Friday last, has after causing much speculation, quite evaporated. Oracles were never famous for truth.

An alliance between Prussia and France is improbable; not that our quondam ally would feel any scruple at turning his arms against us; but we are assured, from the first authority, that the emperor of Russia, has clearly expressed his determination not to be a pacific spectator of any attempt on the Germanic body. This information is strongly corroborated by the confidence with which the emperor seems to act both in Italy and on the Rhine.

It was observed that the opposition lords looked extremely sad as they were returning from the house last night. Lord Suffolk is said to be at the point of death with the spleen; and it is confidently reported that the worthy descendant of Lord North has formed the pious resolution of retiring from the field for the season.

March 29. By the Hamburg mail, arrived this morning we have letters from Vienna down to the 16th ult. They contain an account of the operations in Italy. Several skirmishes had taken place between the Austrians and the French, in which the former had been generally victorious. They speak also of strong reinforcements marching to the armies of Italy and the Rhine; and which is of a still more pleasing nature, they assure us, that the Emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic Empire. This determination, which is dictated by his interest, will completely defeat every attempt of the double dealer of the north to give annoyance to the Emperor.

We with pleasure perform the agreeable task of informing our readers, that dispatches were last night received at the Duke of Poland's office, from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, stating that the insurrection in the county of Down, had been completely quelled.

Several of the insurgents were on their way to Dublin. On one of the ring leaders it is said there was found a letter from an Irishman now in France, containing promises of aid, and of reward in case of success. The correspondent must have been an agent of the Directory, the good friends, who our patriotic opposition would wish us to embrace as brothers.

March 31. It is strongly reported that an entire new arrangement of administration is now under the consideration of his majesty—and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who, as has been more than once asserted, never withheld to keep in place to be the means of protracting a peace, whenever there was a possibility of obtaining it upon just and honourable terms.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

April 1. A special court of proprietors was held yesterday, when the governor informed them, that he had received a letter from Mr. Pitt, requesting a loan of 600,000l. on the credit of exchequer bills, which should be paid out of the first receipts of a new loan to be made.—Mr. Pitt urged, that owing to the Finance committee not having reported, he had not been able to fix any precise time for arranging the ensuing loan;—and that very urgent demands being made on government the last 14 days, he requested the loan of the above sum.

It was moved to agree to the request; which after a short debate, in which it was asked, whether the bank, by lending the sum, would not be obliged to limit its discounts to the merchants; and to which the governor, replied, that the time of the advance was too short to operate in such a way; was agreed to with only five dissentient voices.

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GEOGRAPHICAL CATECHISM.