

IMPROMPTU.

Virgin—i—a, Virgin—i—a,
What can I do, what can I say?
My wit doth fume, my pride is hit,
My pride alas, eats up my wit;
What, find our brats, to Yankey's towns,
To learn (good God, blood, fire & wounds)
Virtue! Ah! hah! and not to swear,
To visit churches? I declare,
Fine times, to learn to read, not drink,
To learn morality, and how to think,
To learn submission, modesty?
No, damme, that shall never be.
From all our vast, our old dominion,
To banish each young starving minion,
Learn him to read, by fear of rod,
To keep his word, and worship God?
Republicans, learn such vile trash?
No, no, thro' thick and thin they'll dash,
Drink, game, swear, lie; and say they'll
fight with sword,
But are too much of gentlemen, to keep
their word.
Why should our children better than their
fathers be?

Thus far I wrote my first impromptu,
and after I looked it over, I thought I
could write a better one, so I sat down
and wrote two and sent them to Mr. Of-
wald, as I said before, and as it took me
so long to blot and write and write and
blot, I thought such a preface as I sent
him necessary to make folks read it, and
also to shew, that all the time from the
date to printing, was not taken up in
writing, but in disappointments by the
obstinacy of Printers. But finding how
very well people like those two perform-
ances, (especially the Virginians) I am
induced to bring to light this last impromptu,
not last in writing but last in appear-
ance—As to A—ms, and A—s, I
wish they would read this, and those two
impromptues, and then let them make
more stories about learning the youth of
Virginia virtue, if they dare.—They will
find hard work to make either the young
or the old in Virginia believe them, and
besides their politics shall be lashed a little
more by my poetry if they do not mind,
aye, and mend too, for I hear they are
both against a war with Great Britain.

A SUBSCRIBER.

March 7th, 1794.

N. B. I wish you could print those
pieces, preface, &c. of mine from Of-
wald's paper, that people may have one
view of the whole: This impromptu is
more like the Pindaric, a little irregular,
but those other two are perfectly ruleable,
and are what they call Hexameter, or
Pentameter—I forget which.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

From a Correspondent.

The inclosed Impromptu and explanatory
Introduction have been presented to
more than one Printer of a Daily Pa-
per in this City, and met with such a
strange reception as induced the Au-
thor to suppose them of sufficient im-
portance to be presented at least to the
view of Virginians: They are now
transmitted to you for publication, with
a wish that they may appear in your
next paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following lines were written on
seeing in FENNO's paper of this evening,
a piece said to be from Davis's Virginia
Gazette, from which the following extract
is taken to explain the Impromptu.

"The noblest examples of Republican
"virtues now existing, are to be found
"in the New-England States. There
"our youth could not fail to imbibe les-
"sons—perhaps superior to those former-
"ly furnished by Athens itself. A so-
"journing among these virtuous People,
"previous to any public employment,
"might be attended with the most bene-
"ficial effects," &c.

March 21st, 1794.

IMPROMPTU.

VIRGINIA listen to the sage advice;
And send your sons to Salem in a trice.
Follow sage Fisher in the round he went;
And glean the learning which to A—she lent.
Despise your country, and from Yankey's
learn,
How your true interest justly to discern:
Learn how to value Britain's sterling worth;
Despise the man who'd teach that France
brought forth
Columbian States; and bid them France de-
spise.
Learn, where alone you may, who's truly
wise;
Distinguish 'twixt the patriot and the knave;
The fugitive from Shay's, or truly brave.

See in mad Jefferson, the deep design,
With Madison and Genet, to combine;
Learn how the Funding System to support;
And how to recommend yourselves at Court.
Learn how to answer all—who shall complain;
And all the mytic system of finance explain.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading in FENNO's paper his account
of the Vice-President's giving the cast-
ing vote, when the Senate were divid-
ed, Ayes and Nays 12, on the ques-
tion respecting the sale of Prizes by
the French in our harbors—See the
paper—Adams is complimented as hav-
ing saved his country from the horrors
of War.

LOVERS of Peace and Titles lend your
aid!

Your debt of gratitude is not yet paid.
To A—ms, utmost stretch of praise is due!
He lost your titles—but gain'd peace for you.
Betwixt the Twelve, the balance well he held
Or at one stroke the foe—Columbia would
have fell'd.

March 21, 1794.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

BY Mr. Z. the orator's reply to my ad-
drefs to you the other day, he seems to have
got out of his leading strings—and being now
arrived to the state of manhood, he comes
forward a bold hero to support men and
measures calculated for public usefulness.
Happy, thrice happy America—who in this,
thy adopted son, hath to able a supporter—
not only in thy Councils, but in the war
which he so anxiously desires; it may be
expected (should it fortunately for him and
a few of his speculating friends take place)
that he will lead thy armies to battle—and,
like Scipio of old at the gates of Carthage,
carry his thunder to the walls of Quebec—
which must crumble to the dust at his ap-
proach.

Having thus prefiged the future exploits
and glory of this truly patriotic orator, give
me leave Mr. Fenno, through the channel
of your paper, to lay before the public a few
remarks on the little details he gives us of
his eminent services in the late war.—With
great gravity he tells us in the first place,
"that in 1781, he was appointed receiver of
taxes for Pennsylvania, and Treasurer to the
department of finance—in which stations of
great importance, he was happy in lending
his aiding hand in the transactions which led
to the peace of 1783"—Adding, that ever
since he has been employed in active life,
and extensive scenes of commerce, beneficial,
at once, to the country and himself.

Vain presumptuous man!—thus to arro-
gate to thyself the merit resulting from trans-
actions due only to thy guardian angel, the
financier—who among many other acts of his
benevolence towards you, placed you under
his own directions in both offices—holding
himself responsible for your conduct in them—
and allowing you a commission on your re-
ceipts and expenditures, which laid the cor-
ner stone of your present fortune—and of the
consequence you now assume.—What claim
then can you pretend to have to the public fa-
vor for these services of which you boast so
much?—reverse the matter, if you please,
and honestly confess that you served yourself
alone—which in every case is the ruling prin-
ciple with you.

The orator, Mr. Fenno, to shew his early
attachment to the cause of American Inde-
pendence, tells us that in the year 1777, he
took the oath of allegiance to the govern-
ment—to this I shall say with Hudibras,
that—

It is he who makes the oath that breaks it,
Not him who from convenience takes it.

His loyalty being thus put out of the question,
he concludes by telling us "that in his inde-
pendent career neither the venom of private
malice, nor the rage of public factions shall
interrupt him"—Go on my truly patriotic
orator—go on—you are secure from both—
for you are not yet arrived to that degree of
consequence in the world, to excite either
private malice, or come under the serious no-
tice of any party—but when next you mount
the rostrum, I think you will do well to
confine your oration within the bounds of
modesty—and learn, if you can, a little gra-
titude to the country which gave you birth,
and to a nation which has been so generous
to your father.

April 8th, 1794.

HONESTUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE

(CONTINUED.)

BRUSSELS, January 7.

The excursions of the Prince of Saxe
Cobourg to Guise and St. Quentin, have
concluded most unfortunately. On Thurs-
day last the two columns were attacked at
the same moment, with such impetuosity,
that they were both forced to retreat to
their old positions between Valenciennes
and Quefnoy. There came in here last
night, by the gate of Anderlecht, an

immense transport of wounded and sick,
in no less than 84 waggons.—This day
large quantities of ammunition and stores
were dispatched to the army at Mons.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 25.

"J. B. Lacoste and Baudot, representatives
of the people, with the army of the Rhine
and Moselle, to the National Convention.

"Head-quarters at Niederbrunn, Dec. 22.
"The defenders of the republic, citizens
colleagues, have just obtained a signal victory
over the Austrians. You know that the fa-
tellites of the kings, relying more upon the
strength of their cannon than their own cou-
rage, had intrenched themselves upon the
heights of Reichshofen, Genderhofen, De-
chevillers, and Werth, before Haguenau, re-
doubling of three stories, not less formidable
than those of Jemappe.

"The front of their intrenchments was
attacked this morning with the greatest suc-
cess. The soldiers of the republic took 26
pieces of cannon from the enemy, 20 tum-
brils, and made upwards of 500 prisoners,
among whom is the colonel of the first re-
giment of the emperor, bedecked and covered
with crosses and ribbands, and eight other
officers. The number of their killed is very
considerable; we would not make any pri-
soners till we were tired of killing! Our los-
ses have been but trifling.

"It would be too long to give the details
of all the prodigies of valour on the part of
our brave soldiers; their successes represent
them better than all we might say: the gene-
rals, in other respects, will be eager to give
you all the military particulars. This vic-
tory is the more important, as it is the open-
ing which will conduct us to Landau.

"We have been all day long in the field
of battle with our brothers in arms.—We
ourselves discharged the cannon upon the
enemy; and it shall not be our fault if this
victory is not followed up without resting,
and with the greatest ardour.—
Greeting and fraternity.

(Signed) "J. B. LACOSTE,"

"M. A. BAUDOT."

January 3.

CAPTURE OF SPIRES AND
GUERMERSHEIM BY THE FRENCH.

Extract of a letter from General Hoche,
to the Minister at war.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Landau, Dec. 31.

"We are in possession of Guermers-
heim and Spires with its magazines, arms
and an immense quantity of forage.

"Landau has cost us (not including
Kaiserslautern) 200 men killed, and
800 wounded.

The representatives of the people of
Toulon write (23d December) "Since
our last letter we have been enabled to as-
certain, from the different points of attack,
the loss of our enemies; and we with
pleasure inform you, that it amounts to
5000 men killed and wounded, exclusive
of prisoners, of whom there are a great
number.

PARIS, December 27.

SITTING of the JACOBINS.

Hebert—"We need not doubt, that
there exists among us a conspiracy. To
frustrate it, we ought to go to work. By
purifying ourselves with the greatest ri-
gor, we shall without obstacle do the most
essential service to the common weal.

"I denounce to you Bourdon of Oise,
whose conduct, ever ambiguous, cannot in-
spire us with great confidence. Remem-
ber he has been a Brissotine, and propo-
sed to expel Marat from our society. Is
such a man worthy to sit among us? I
move for the erasure of his name from the
Society.

"I do not confine myself to this sole
denunciation. I accuse Philippeaux, who
has sometimes the impudence to come to
deliberate with the Jacobins. He has writ-
ten works which ought to exclude him
from our bosom.

"I accuse Camille Desmoulins, who
formerly could render great service to the
Republic. Since he has married a wo-
man who brought him a certain fortune,
he thinks he may despise the true Jaco-
bins, and become the friend of the Aris-
tocrats and Muscadins, with whom by his
own confession, he lives upon familiar
terms. He protects Dillon: He believes
Turenne to be a man of superior genius.
He kept silence for some time; and now
he only takes up the pen to devote Bou-
chotte to ridicule.—Bouchotte, whose pa-
triotism cannot be questioned. He said
in his journals, that George Bouchotte
was governed by Pitt Vincent. Is Bou-
chotte to imbecile as to be governed by
the person who governs the British mini-
ster? I demand the exclusion of Camille
Desmoulins.

"There is another individual, under
whom the persons above mentioned only
act in a secondary manner. He is a dan-

gerous serpent, who, by his tortuous
windings, insinuates himself every where,
moves the machine at his pleasure. This
man is Fabre d'Eglantine. First Ramp-
ant at the feet of the Aristocrats, he com-
posed counter-revolutionary works. Find-
ing that Aristocracy would not thrive, he,
through means and intrigues, shifted
himself among Patriots, who elected him
a Deputy of the Convention. Figaro
Eglantine, not contented to intrigue for
himself, caballed also for Fabre Fond, his
brother. Do you, Citizens, know the
merits of Fabre? It is true, that for this
long while past, he has been dressed in
Hussars regimentals; but it was only for
the purpose of selling Balm on the Square
of Toulouse. This Balm-merchant be-
came a General of Brigade. Andouin
can certify to you, that Eglantine intrigu-
ed for his brother the Hussar; and that,
as soon as the latter had obtained his
commission of General, he wished that a
Courier Extraordinary be sent to an-
nounce that extraordinary appointment! Do
you know why Eglantine accuses
Ronfin? It is because Ronfin reproached
his Brother with the luxury he displayed
in La Vendee, and because he reproach-
ed him with having never once fired off
the priming of a gun. This is the enig-
ma, and the origin of the hatred of Fa-
bre d'Eglantine against Ronfin. I de-
mand that he be struck off.

"I know my enemies—I know how
powerful they are; I expose my life in
accusing them: But nothing shall intimi-
date me! And I shall be always support-
ed by the Jacobins, who did not forsake
me when I was under the dagger of Aris-
tocracy. If my enemies accuse me—if
they have power sufficient to throw my
liberty into chains.—Jacobins! I suppli-
cate you to demand my speedy trial, that
if I should not fall, I may lose no time
to serve the People, who stand in need of
me!

"I demand that Camille Desmoulins,
Bourdon, the red haired Philippeaux, and
Fabre d'Eglantine, be banished from this
Society; that a petition be presented to
the Convention, to demand the speedy
trial of the accomplices of Brissot, and
the report of Amar respecting the con-
spiracy announced by Chabot and Bazire
in short, that this Society do declare that
Ronfin and Vincent have not forfeited its
confidence."

Muzel arrived to notify, that the vil-
lain Fabre d'Eglantine had caused a de-
ree of arrest to be passed against him—
and that he went to obey the law.

A member—"Lavaux ought like-
wise to be expelled from this Society."

After a very animated discussion, the
Society resolved, that Fabre d'Eglantine,
Bourdon of Oise, Camille Desmoulins,
and Lavaux, shall be invited to come to
the next meeting, to answer the charges
exhibited against them; that an extract
of the proceedings of this sitting be pre-
sented to Ronfin and Vincent, to convince
them that the Society preserve, with re-
spect to them, its attachment to their
principles, add its fraternal unity; and
that commissioners shall announce to them
the said extract.

LONDON, January 11.

It may gratify curiosity to know, that
Hoche, to whom the chief command was
given, when the armies of the Rhine and
Moselle joined, who out-generalled both
Wurmser and the Duke of Brunswick, &
whose letters are so laconic, was formerly
one of the French King's positions, and
afterwards a sergeant in the guards, the
highest rank to which he rose before the
Revolution.

Monday last, a lad, about nine years of
age, son of Mr. Brown, Pilot, of Cowes,
playing with a pistol, (not being known to
be loaded) he put a nail, made hot in the
fire, into the pistol, which caused it to go off
at the instant he was looking into the barrel,
and lodged the nail in his head, which occa-
sioned the loss of one eye.

Friday morning a person gave a loaded
gun to a little boy to hold, in the Rope Walk,
Bristol, while he went on some business, when
the child accidentally let the gun fall, which
caused it to go off, the contents lodged in the
temple of a little girl, caused her immediate
death.

The destruction of Toulon is certainly an
object of the first consequence to this coun-
try.—This is in a great measure effected.
The French themselves will do the rest; for
they have resolved to raze the city.

Boxing.—The expected contest between
Ward and Mendoza drew a vast concourse
of people to Hounslow Heath yesterday morn-
ing; but the civic power, assisted by a party
of Soldiers, very properly interfered broke the
fringe, and prevented these ruffians from ex-
hibiting such a disgraceful spectacle.