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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1792.

[Whole No. 290.]

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

ON the 15th of December the Senate after having examined into the several charges against Judge Osborne, pronounced him guilty, as follows :

Whereas Henry Osborne, Esquire, one of the judges of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia, hath been impeached by the Honorable the House of Representatives before the Senate of the said State, and in General Assembly met ; the Senate having heard evidence in support of the said charges, and on hearing argument, as well on the part of the prosecution, as on the part of the said Henry Osborne, and taking the premises into consideration, do find the said Henry Osborne, one of the judges of the Superior Court, GUILTY of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth articles of impeachment against him. The Senate do find the said Henry Osborne not guilty of the fourth article against him. And for the offences whereof the said Henry Osborne is declared guilty, this High Court, founded on an express article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, doth award and adjudge.

First. That the said Henry Osborne shall be no longer one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia ; and that his name be struck off the list of Justices in Cambden county.

Secondly. That he shall be incapable to hold any office of trust, honor or profit, in this State, for thirty years.

Thirdly. That his name shall be struck off the roll of the attorneys at law.

Fourthly. That he shall pay the sum of six hundred dollars, in specie, on or before the first Monday in June next, to defray the actual costs of this prosecution ; and that the recognizance of the said Henry Osborne, and his sureties, remain of force until the said sum be paid into the Treasury, or his body surrendered to the sheriff of Richmond county, in discharge of such sureties.

On the 23d of December, both Houses of Assembly of that state came to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the approbation and thanks of this Legislature be communicated to Gen. James Jackson, a Representative from the county of Chatham, for his exertions in bringing forward to public investigation an attack on the liberties and privileges of the citizens of this state, in the last election for a member to represent this state in the Congress of the United States.

The conduct of the citizens of the State of Georgia, in thus punishing an officer who had made so unjustifiable a use of his appointment, deserves to be highly applauded by every friend to his country. This noble example will prove to our rulers, that the people watch with due circumspection, their rights and privileges, and that they are at all times ready to step forth in defence of them.

BOSTON.

A letter from James Bowdoin, Esq. proposing a plan for the relief of the poor, in the article of fuel, and offering in case the town should concur in the measure suggested, to pay to whomsoever the town should decree to receive it, tool by way of donation, towards carrying said plan into full execution, was communicated to the inhabitants by the selectmen ; whereupon it was voted, That the thanks of the town, &c. be given Mr. Bowdoin, for his generous offer, and also that the selectmen be a committee to take the proposed plan into consideration and report thereon.

QUEBEC, December 19.

By a letter from a gentleman at St. Paul's Bay, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, we are favored with accounts of a distressing tendency—The 6th inst. a shock of an earthquake was felt, and between that and the 15th (the date of the letter) 29 shocks more were felt, 9 of which were very severe, and did considerable damage to several houses, the church, &c. It obliged the inhabitants to quit their houses very often, fearful of their falling every moment, as nothing less could be expected. At the time of the gentleman's writing the account, he felt two shocks more ; a poor female lost her senses by the fright—they did not hear of any lives being lost, but the people were in a state of apprehension for other quarters.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

MONODY.

*Alas, where with her I have stray'd
I can wander with pleasure, alone!*

SHENSTONE.

LEAVE me, my friend, the wild sequester'd wood,
The melancholy brook, the whisp'ring wind,
The plaintive linnets' note,* and solitude
Suit best the tender anguish of my mind,

Nor wonder at my choice, if fond I stray,
Relign'd to thought, beneath the lonely grove ;
Absent and dull I lounge among the gay ;
Their jokes disp'ase,—my heart is with my love.

Would'st thou with friendly converse sooth my ears,
Praise the mild azure of my Delia's eye ;
Dwell on the loften'd graces of my fair,
Nor call it affectation, if I sigh.

Her soft, expressive, melting eyes bespeak
A soul as gentle as her accents flow ;
Mild is the dimple on her crimson cheek,
Her auburn tresses shade a neck of snow :

Tall shines the graceful maid—yet ah desist,
In pity cease to praise the matchless fair ;
You nurse the anxious sorrows of my breast,
And only plunge me deeper in despair.

In silence oft, and with a stifled sigh,
An humble tender glance I fond have stole ;
Then, if I met her soul subduing eye,
Let lovers tell the transports of my soul !

I thought the pity'd me—ah fool, the while !
Her lovely eyes a thousand hopes can move ;
Despair is banish'd by her beauteous smile ;
And ah, how false a flatterer is love !

Here musing, let me pass my pensive day ;
Disturb no more, my friend, the sacred shade ;
For here, in happier hours, the deign'd to stray,
Each object round recalls my fav'rite maid.

On this green bank, where once her limbs reclin'd,
Romantic let me sigh my hours away,
And in fond raptures gladly call to mind,
The gentle things my charmer deign'd to say.

Ah why thy melancholy friend persuade
The dull, unfeeling revellers to join ?
To quit the image of the beauteous maid,
And drown my cares in turbulence and wine ?

I hate such gross debasements of the soul,
Such false, unsteady joys I scorn to prove ;
Full well thou know'st the magic of the bowl ;
And wine deceives and flatters more than love.

Hast thou not seen a veteran profound
In drunken ostentation count his scars,
His flush'd companions nodding all around,
Tir'd with a long detail of endless wars ?

His unprais'd arm would many a host engage ;
Down it decends—nor e'en the table spares ;
Then, with a sigh, we pity'd prating age,
And lost the reverence due to silver hairs.

Hast thou not seen, deceiv'd by fraudulent wine,
In self conceit and nauseous bumpers drown'd,
Ten orators, at once, attempt to shine,
And sputter nonsense and confusion round ?

The soul, mistrusting, asks if this be joy !
Such groveling scenes are poor relief for sorrow ;
E'en while false hopes his heated mind employ,
Each bloated caiff trembles for to-morrow.

Say, should I quit love's pure, refining sway,
To claim a despicable drunkard's praise ?
As soon I'd change the morning's cheerful ray
For the dull crackle of a stubble blaze !

But flattering love ill can my soul withstand ;
My Delia's eyes inspire a brighter flame ;
The gentlest pressure of her lily hand
Thrills with ethereal transport through my frame.

Felicious LOVE, thou dear deluding power,
Softener her tender bosom while I sigh ;
Or change my being to a vernal flower,
Plac'd on her breast to taste of bliss—and die !

FANCY, be still ! ah why increase my pain ?
Why fondly dwell, invidious on her charms ?
Why aid DESPAIR to paint some happier swain
Clas'd to her breast, and folded in her arms ?
And self-tormenter, ENVY, shun my breast
Whate'er my fate, be this my constant pray'r ;
In all her wishes let the maid be blest,
And be her life as happy as the's fair !

* An American bird, remarkable for the dull monotony of it's note.
+ Goldsmith.

PARIS, October 26.

THE Archduke and Council of Brabant have lately taken the most decided and even vigorous measures against the refractory states ; as they give room for apprehending serious consequences, and are even considered as on the eve of a declaration of hostilities.

The minister at war has given a satisfactory account to the national assembly of his conduct with regard to the four soldiers who are detained in prison notwithstanding the amnesty. It appears that the non-conforming priests are in force in several of the provinces. At St. Pierre le Bonne, they appeared at the head of five hundred peasants, and plundered the church of the holy utensils, &c. &c.

Mr. Hoofr, the patriotic Burgomaster, and one of the most distinguished of the Dutch refugees, has been insulted in a very violent manner at Deventer, and conducted out of the town amid the abuse and pelting of the populace, who filled his carriage with mud. The government are suspected to have countenanced this proceeding from political motives.

In the department de l'Orne, the refractory priests have attempted to make themselves masters of the parish church of —, by force of arms. This sedition has been quelled by the good conduct of the municipality.

The carriage and free circulation of grain and other provisions, continues to meet with great interruption from the fears and suspicions of the people in the provinces ; particularly in the departments of the Loiret, Loir and Chur, Indre and Loir, and Magueue and Loire, which has drawn upon the directories of those departments a very sharp monitory from the minister, by the King's order.

M. de Damas, late governor of Martinique, is accused before the national assembly, by some of the persons whom he sent to France, of sedition and rebellion at the commencement of the troubles in that island. Are there no tribunals of justice but the legislative body, which cannot exercise it without violating the constitution ?—But what is become of the amnesty ?

VIENNA, October 14.

Government has just published an ordinance, enjoining all its magistrates "strictly to observe the conduct of the French emigrants in the provinces of Austria : to prevent all unlawful excesses and dangerous enterprizes on their part, and to be particularly careful that they do not enlist any Austrian subjects—and even to compel all such Frenchmen to quit the country, who are under suspicions of that nature—to seize upon their persons, if necessary, to examine them, and to see that they be furnished with no supplies whatever by the subjects of Austria, that might enable them to act offensively against their country.

LONDON, November 16.

It is said that the losses of the Noorka Sound Proprietors are now in a fair train of being speedily reimbursed by Spain.

A private letter from Count Bruhl has been published, in which he asserts, that the only motive for encouraging the French Noblesse to emigrate, was to get as much of their specie as possible.

PEARL FISHERY.

With the late advices received from the East-Indies, a letter was received by a gentleman in the city, giving an account of a late season of Pearl-fishing, full of information as to the nature of it, and the success with which it was attended.

There fell some very fine rains at the opening of the season. The several barks employed in the fishery put off each morning before the sun rose, and returned about noon.

The divers were some of the most expert in the world. As soon as a bark had cast anchor, every diver tied an heavy weight to one of his feet, which sunk him to the bottom of the sea. Here he moved upon the sand, or among the points of rocks, tearing off the oysters he met with, and pulling them into a net tied to him by a long cord, the other end of which was fastened to the side of the bark. By the same cord he was pulled when he was supposed to want air.

A fine skillful boy, of spirit and adventure, never returned with his net ; he was destroyed by some fish. This sometimes happens, and is one of the greatest perils of pearl-fishing.

The divers in general were no sooner brought up, than into the sea they jumped again, continuing this violent exercise without intermission for many hours. On the shore they unloaded their barks, and laid their oysters in pits dug in the sand, till the sun opened and killed them, and out dropped the pearls.

The pearls have an advantage over precious stones dug out of rocks, which owe their lustre entirely to human industry ;—whereas the former are embellished purely by nature, and the finishing of them is only by art : they are formed with that brilliant water which makes them so highly prized : they have an elegant polish in the sea : nature adorns them herself, before they are taken from her : they come fair, perfect, and beautiful from their mother.