

On a Robin Red Breast.

[A Robin had taken up his abode in the Cathedral of Bristol, and for the space of 15 years, usually perched on one of the pinnacles of the great organ during the time of Divine service, accompanying the solemnity with its harmonious strains, and to tame as to follow the singer to be fed. It continued its habitation till last winter, when it died.—The following beautiful lines are the production of Mr. Samuel Love, minor Canon of the Cathedral.]

Sweet, social bird! whose soft harmonious lays, Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise, Say, art thou conscious of approaching ills? Fell winter's storms, the pointed blast that kill? Shun'st thou the savage North's un pitying breath? Or cruel Man's more latent snares of death? Here, gentle bird, a sure asylum find, Nor dread the chilling frost, nor boist'rous wind. No hostile tyrant of the feather'd race, Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place; Nor, while he falls the liquid air along, Check the shrill numbers of thy cheerful song. No cautious gunner, whose unerring sight Stops the swift eagle in his rapid flight, Shall here disturb my lovely songster's rest. Nor wound the plumage of his crimson breast. The truant school boy, who, in wanton play, With wild lime involves the teach'ron's spray, In vain shall spread the wily snare for thee, Alike secure thy life and liberty. Peace to thee, sweet warbler, to thy fluttering heart, Dye the rage of hawks and toils of art; Now shake thy downy plumes, now gladder pay Thy grateful tribute to each rising day; While crowds below, their willing voices raise, To sing with holy zeal Jehovah's praise, Thou, perch'd on high, shalt hear th'adoring throng. Catch the warm strains, and aid the sacred song; Increase the solemn chorus, and inspire Each tongue with music, and each heart with fire.

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF A MARINE SOCIETY.

WHAT is life but an ocean, precarious, as those Which surround this terraqueous ball? What is man but a bark, often laden with voes? What is death but the harbour of all? On our passage, to day may be mild and serene, And our canvass may be blown, While to-morrow fierce tempests may blacken the scene, And our masts by the board may be gone. On life's rosy morn, with a prosperous breeze; We all our light sails may display. With a cloudless horizon may sweep at our ease, And of sorrow ne'er feel the salt spray; But ere we have reach'd our meridian, the gale From the point of ill fortune may blow, And the sun of our being, all cheerless and pale, May set in the wild waves of woe. Experiences, when bound o'er the turbulent waves, Remembers that ills may arise, And with sedulous care, ere the danger be braves, His bark with spare tackle supplies: So you on life's ocean, with provident minds, Have here a spare anchor secur'd, With which in despite of adversity's winds, The helpless may one day be moor'd. When the strong arm of winter uplifts the blue main, And snow storms and shipwrecks abound, When hollow cheek'd famine inflicts her felt pain, And the swamp flings destruction around, When the folly of rulers embroils human kind, And myriads are rob'd of their breath, This woe's infliction may come o'er the mine, And may soften the pillow of death. The poor widow'd mourner, the sweet prattling throng, And the veteran whose powers are no more, Shall here find an arm to defend them from wrong, And to chase meagre WANT from their door: This is temp'ring the wind to the lamb newly shorn,

This is following the ant's prudent ways, And, O blest institution! the child yet unborn With rapture shall lip forth thy praise.

Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1.

The sentence was yesterday pronounced by the Court Tribunal against those persons convicted of being implicated in the conspiracy of D'Armfelt, amidst the assemblage of an immense crowd of people. The reading of this sentence lasted three hours and an half. Baron D'Armfelt was declared outlawed, with the loss of his honor, and the confiscation of his property. Von Eichenström is sentenced to have his right hand cut off, and afterwards to be executed with the loss of life and honor, and confiscation of his property. And Countess Rudenskold is likewise sentenced to lose her life and honor, and her possessions to be confiscated. As to the other accomplices, Col. Aminoff Foster, the Manager of the Opera, & the Valet of D'Armfelt, there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. The former, however has not been acquitted: His trial has been referred to further examination. Mr. Von Franc, the Secretary of State and Post Director, Lieutenant Colonel Lilje, Soutroes, Merchant, and Signeur, have been honorably acquitted. The first of these, however, in his quality of Director of the Post Office is to be tried before the Chancery for having committed some depreciations respecting letters arrived by the post. There is no doubt but this judgement will undergo several alterations from the Supreme Tribunal.

Colonel Berg, Russian Chamberlain, and Majors Berg and Litinov, arrived here from Peterburg. They are said to be charged with an important commission from the Court of Peterburgh to ours; which likewise tends to prove the good understanding which reigns between the two Courts.

BRITISH ARMY.

As to the operations going on here, from the very opposite manner of proceeding to that which we were accustomed to in the early part of the campaign, they would almost deceive one into the opinion, that we are actually at peace. It is by mere accident that we now hear of an enemy, their advanced posts being at least twenty miles distant. Yesterday, however, we were again put in mind of them by the public sale of thirty six horses, taken the other day at the out-posts, by a party of light horse, who surprised the picket while most of their riders were absent, secured and brought off the horses, and killed five or six of the men. This was retaliating in some measure for the Dutch picket lately surprised; to which may be added another, consisting of six emigrants, and as many black hussars of the Dutch.

SOCIETY OF THE JACOBINS.

Sitting of the 11th Thermidor. The sitting though short was distinguished by uncommon energy; the tribunes were not full, but were occupied by male and female citizens of these descriptions; and many were absent from not knowing that the club would hold a session this day. Three representatives of the people, Billaud Varennes, Legendre, and Collot d'Herbois quitted for a while the hall of the Convention in order to reunite themselves with their brethren the Jacobins. The first announced that the conspiracies so lately discovered gave all good Republicans reason to rejoice in reiterated successes. Soon after the reporter from the committee of public safety appeared in the Tribune, and proclaimed the taking of Fort Lillo and Liege, which had been before declared in the Convention. The orator requested the society not to prolong their sitting, but repair to the Convention where the report was to be read. Legendre gave an account of his conduct on the night between the 9th and 10th, when the ci-devant Jacobins revolted against the National Representation. "I knew (said he) that the real Jacobins were not present at that sitting; and that those who at first attended had retired in disgust when a crowd of conspirators were introduced without having any tickets of admission; when the libticide decree of a rebellious commune was proposed to those conspirators, I addressed myself to ten men,

and asked them if they would follow me? The conspirators, said I, have repaired to the hall of the Jacobins, and the sanctuary of freedom is thus insultingly beset where crime is suffered to usurp the place of virtue; lay down your arms that you may be introduced: You have only to follow me. I have a brace of pistols with which I shall blow out the brains of the Counter Revolutionary their President, and with my sabre in my hand I shall take the chair." As we proceeded on the way, I met with a patrol commanded by a man of the name of Gerard, an agent of Robespierre. I asked the patrol where they were going? and was answered, to the national convention. You are rather slow, replied I; but do you know who you have got at the head of you? We know him to be Gerard, a worthy citizen! You know him not. He is a scoundrel. Arrest him.

"He was accordingly secured, and I delivered him to the care of Payan, representative of the people. We continued our march to the Jacobins, but the conspirators fled and dispersed, the sitting was closed, and the door remained open. I ordered the doors of the hall to be shut lest the traitors should re-assemble, and rise the records of the society. I took possession of these keys which I brought first to the assembly, and sent them to the Committee, that the hall should be open in future to real Jacobins only, and shut for ever to the admission of conspirators."

He then proceeded to disclose to the society an invitation given to them by the joint Committees of public safety and general security, not in their official characters, but as brother Jacobins. This contained a fraternal exhortation not to suffer henceforward any privileged seats in their hall. "What signifies it?" exclaimed the orator, "whether these places are occupied by the wife of a deputy, or a Jacobin, or the wife of any other citizen? We form a part of the people, and the greatest honour we can confer upon our wives, is to admit of no distinction." Collot d'Herbois wished the club to consider this proposition of the committees as a simple invitation, and not an order, and urged the President to put the question for abolishing all privileged seats, which only contributed to intrigues, and to forward private purposes, at the same time, that equality forbade those seats to be kept empty, and waiting for their visitors, while Citizens, bleeding in the service of their country, were obliged to remain at the doors. This proposition was unanimously decreed.

A citizen denounced from the Tribune a member of the society, who acted as secretary during the nights of the 9th and 16th, and who proposed libticide measures against him for announcing the death of the conspirators.

Billaud Varennes and Collot d'Herbois entered successively into details which served to develop the late monstrous conspiracy. The empire was to have been divided among the triumvirate. A Couthon was to have been monarch to the South, Lepidus St. Juit was to reign in the north, and Catiline Robespierre to be sovereign of the center.

The Committee got much information from a letter written by a member of the English Parliament. This person, pretending that he came to France, unable to bear any longer the despotism of his own country, yet always introduced into his conversation the Aristocrats of England, without deigning to take notice of the Sans Culottes members of Opposition. Robespierre protected him, represented him as a good citizen, and succeeded in obtaining for him a passport to travel into Switzerland, or return to England, where he was to have established a republic. In a letter from this gentleman to Robespierre were discovered counter revolutionary sentiments, recommending the restoration of the privileged orders, and not to place the Sans Culottes upon a level with the nobility.

By the report of a deserter, it appeared that the Coalesced Powers were in a league with Robespierre, and would treat with no other person.

"What a warning is this, (exclaimed Billaud Varennes) to the French people never to yield themselves to the power of such idols. You have been successively the victims of La Fayette, Brissot, and innumerable other conspirators. Remember that the existence of liberty does not hang upon any individual, though an individual may easily be the destroyer of liberty. Rally round the Convention, which in the stormy season has displayed the grandeur of its character. It will never show mercy to conspirators, and virtue shall always be the basis of its conduct." Two hours after midnight, on the

29th Thermidor, when Robespierre was declared in a state of arrestation; the keepers of the prisons had directions to receive no persons but by the orders of the Commune. This fact, Legendre said, was discovered by means of a Police Commissary, who took a man to prison; and instead of the usual receipt; only got an answer to the aforesaid effect. The charge has been made out, and is to be submitted to the Committee.

A member proposed that the Society of Jacobins should present themselves en masse before the National Convention, to congratulate them on their triumph over the oppressors of the country.

Collot d'Herbois supported this motion, but wished the visit to be deferred till the next sitting when the concurrence of patriots would be greater, and the diffusion of joy more universal. He then entered upon an eloquent disquisition of the solidity which Liberty had now acquired in France, where conspiracy and ambition were the roads to speedy death; where the will of a nation must be consulted, and tyrants could not depend on the corruption of an individual. Woe to the ambitious! They are Colossuses or Monsters; but the Colossus is overturned, and the Monster is destroyed by the invincible arm of Liberty. Frenchmen shall form one family, from the bosom of which shall the wretch be chased who is not in love with Liberty. We are all brothers. The Jacobins are the Convention, the Convention is the people, and that association will give eternity to their freedom!

The proposal for visiting the Convention in a mass was agreed to, and the procession is to take place at 9 o'clock in the evening.

On the motion of Collot d'Herbois, the tickets of admission were ordered to be renewed.

WARSAW, June 18.

The Supreme council has published an ordinance of the generalissimo Kosciuszko, enjoining the armed national force to penetrate into the enemies countries in these terms:

THADEUS KOSCIUSKO, Commander in Chief of the armed Powers.

"AS the troops of the King of Prussia are now in open alliance with the Russians against this nation; as they have already passed those frontiers even which the usurpers designed to us; and as they rob us of the country uncontestedly our own; in fine as our country finds itself exposed to the inhuman violences of the enemy in this war, undertaken by us in defence of our liberty, our integrity and independence; it becomes us so much the more to give another direction to the armed force of our nation.—In consequence I give orders by the present writing to all commanders of the regular troops, to penetrate immediately beyond the frontiers, arrogated by Prussia, and Russia and to publish there the insurrection of the Poles and to animate the people, abased by the yoke of slavery, to ally themselves with us, and to rise against their oppressors.

As I have already ordered a requisition of a general levy in Poland and Lithuania; by the present, I order all the commanders to penetrate immediately with the volunteers under their command or with those peasants who can find means to escape from the tyranny of their lords, into the countries taken from Poland, and to advance even into those which have been more anciently possessed by Prussia and Russia, and to assist the inhabitants who are desirous of regaining the liberty of their country.

I recommend it to all those commanders to conduct themselves as brothers with all those who are willing to second our efforts, having no other end but their happiness. Nothing is to be regarded as a legitimate booty but what belongs either to Russia or Prussia. I declare in the name of the nation, which now rises against usurping and tyrannic force, that it punishes the traitors to their country, and which will recompense all faithful citizens and courageous defenders of their country, that she assures to every chief, to every commander of the national force, and of the general levy, in recompense for their future services, the national property and possessions which the nation will confiscate upon all traitors to their country. As in fine, the happy success of their enterprise depends particularly upon its prompt execution, I charge all the commanders to transfer the war as soon as possible, into the abovementioned countries. This may the more easily be effected, as by the enemy's force having entered into our country, the greatest part of their

own neighbouring territories remains without defence, inasmuch, that in some places there are but few troops remaining and in others none at all. Given at our camp at Kielec, June 10th, 1796. (Signed) T. KOSCIUSKO.

LONDON, August 12. The French seem to have let the opportunity pass of attacking Holland with any certainty of success—their late delay we cannot account for, however, in consequence of it the Dutch frontier has been rendered impenetrable.

It continues still to be believed in the British Camp, that Pichegra has been superseded in his command of the Northern army, being considered as a creature of Robespierre—the direct charge however against him is said to be that of not having followed up his late advantages with sufficient spirit.

We are rather inclined to doubt the above statement, as it does not appear by any of the Parisian accounts, that about a fortnight since any blame had been attached to his character.

Some accounts, via Germany, speak of the sailing of the Spanish Admiral Langara, with a fleet of thirteen sail of the line, and several frigates, to assist in capturing or in destroying the French Squadron in the bay of St. John, in the Mediterranean.

A few days ago a poor barber was apprehended in his shop and taken before a Magistrate upon strong suspicion of being disaffected to his Majesty's person and government, and concerned with divers in attempting to introduce into this kingdom, French principles and practices.

The principal charge against the poor knight of the razor was that he had caused to be painted upon his shop window the following words: Citizen barber, shave well for a penny.

It was clearly proved in the course of the examination that the prisoner's name was John Citizen. In consequence of which, he was discharged with a recommendation from the worthy Magistrate, to call himself by some other name till the French are conquered.

COWES, August 20.

This morning at eight the troops for Dublin, under convoy of the Triton, sailed, as did the troops for Guernsey under convoy of the Hinde frigate; when they came near Yarmouth the wind shifted to the S. W. The Dublin convoy came to an anchor in Yarmouth Road, and the ship destined for Guernsey returned to Cowes, where they came to an anchor at half past one.

Yesterday, and not before, the 31st, 34th, and 79th regiments embarked at Southampton. The destination is kept a secret: some speak of their going to Holland, and some to the West-Indies.

Yesterday the 84th marched into Southampton: the 85th and 100th, or Marquis of Huntley's, were expected to embark at Southampton this day.

PORTSMOUTH, August 21.

The undermentioned ships forming the van division of the Grand Fleet, this day weighed at Spithead, and dropped down to St. Helens, viz.

Queen	98	Ad. Sir Allan Gardner, Capt. Bedford,
Impregnable	90	Admiral Caldwell, Captain Westcott,
Culloden	74	Ad. Sir Tho. Rich, Captain Schomberg,
Barfleur	98	Adm. Elphinstone, Capt. Elphinstone,
Glory	98	Burmester,
Invincible	74	Pakenham,
Majestic	74	Cotton,
Venerable	74	Sir John Orde,
Arrogant	74	Whithead.

The other part of the Fleet, and the Portuguese men of war, which are going under Lord Howe's flag, will go down to St. Helen's to-morrow, and will sail, it is reported, on Sunday next.

We are sorry that Admiral Murray's having captured a fleet of French Merchant ships is generally discredited.

FLUSHING.

Of the armies—the latest. Wednesday, August 20, 1794. A boat arrived here last night from Sluys, with an officer on board, who brings the agreeable intelligence of the Commandant and Garrison being all in the highest spirits, and under no fears for the safety of the place. The works are very little injured; and the greatest damage is among the houses, which are very much battered.

Owing to the inundation, which effectually prevent the French from approaching within musket shot, and the advantageous and commanding position of the ramparts, The Dutch have not yet lost more than between thirty and forty men, killed and wounded.

They have ammunition for six weeks longer, and provisions for three months. The catenates are all of bomb-proof Water, which they at first dreaded a want of, is in abundance from the late heavy