

VERSES TO THE MORNING.

By Mrs MARRIOTT.

Wake my fairest Aurora, thy blushes unfold,
And glance thro' my curtains thy soul cheering ray;
Be thy canopy deck'd with bright crimson and gold.
Chafe the dews of chill night from each flow'ry way.

From the Western Star.

THE CORDWAINER—No. IX.

Dost thou not perceive, courteous reader, that the Cordwainer has caught somewhat of the spirit of his illustrious pattern? He cannot, indeed, conjure up such a scene of enchantment about thee, and transform thy shadow to a giant; but mark, I pray thee, how bold and unconfined he is, not tethered by prejudice to place or time, but embracing all nations and all ages.

The Cordwainer at this time presents his compliments to the King of Great Britain, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Burke, and begs permission of his Most Sacred Majesty, and their Right Honorables, to offer a few suggestions.

And how goes the state-game, my sweet Jockeys? Mind your hand, I pray you. Why sure ye are playing your Trumps, when an humbler suit would serve you better. Are ye not in your nine-holes, that your Honors shall count you nothing, and all depends upon your success in tricks? It was, however, certainly good play to lead out that Ace of Trumps, young Frederick, into Flanders; and mercy! what havoc does he make among their Deuces and Treys! But he! he! ye had better be asleep, than be playing off your Botany-Bays to such a lead. Take my word for it, ye had better stock the hand; call home Muir and Palmer; invite back Rowan; pay the two former a guinea a hair for shaving their heads, to enable them to buy wigs, and place the latter under the droppings of your overflowing Treasury.

A fiddle-stick for your puppet-shows! Away with your cob-web pageant-ies of state-jugglery. Be advised, friend George, not to shut out the Ambassadors of Reason, because Frenchmen have invetted it with the spoils of Religion and Royalty, and made it their God and their King. Reason is Reason still; and if all men do not choose to run lunatic like Mr. Paine and the Jacobin Club, depend upon it, mankind will not be always cajoled and fling-tongued out of its more sober influences. It is already too late to play the old game. The Rabble has got such topping notions about their having souls, and being made of the same stuff, as they say, with kings and lords, that they are not to be saddled, fleeced, and herded any longer. In short, if nothing less than absolute sway and divine right will go down with you, my advice is to buy you a retired farm, turn grazier, and make and administer laws to your horses, oxen, sheep and Hogs.

Oddheart! I have a rare project for thee Billy Pitt. If people will be fe-ditious, and talk faucily about liberty and reforms, make them pay for it—that will curb them. Bid the Lord

Advocate forbear; and pass a law laying an Excise on certain seditious words. Surely it will be systematic; for sedition is clearly a luxury. This will be bringing them up first and last, as the sailors lay. If they stop trade, and shut up shop upon it, touch them up with the old game; if they are obstinate, and choose to continue brawling, it shall add another fair item to your budget of ways and means.

I would proportion the duty to the enormity of the expression, from a guinea to a groat. For instance, "The Rights of Man," "Liberty and Equality," and the like, should form a class for the first; intermediate classes to consist of such expressions as "French revolution"—"Friends of the People"—"Burthen of taxes"—"Parliamentary Reform," and so on, down to a four penny "Equal Representation."

As for thee, friend Burke, I advise thee to lay down the pen. "Since the world is so mad we can hope for no cure." Would you follow any more that weasel, Paine? Why, man, you will want half a dozen Jackals to keep you on the scent. And what signifies it to spend your brains and your ink upon France? You might as well preach to a wind-mill. If you shew your credentials, and plead the authority of Kings, they will point to the guillotine. If you talk to them of the fitness of things, and should chance to say a word about Reason, they will instantly join issue with you, and shew you a fantastical figure, which they call by that name, dressed out in the French taste, with a feather, cap and bells. If you lengthen your face, and mention French Conventions, they will rise and move an amendment to the Decalogue with as much assurance as he would a decree to abolish Letters de Cachet. In short, they require a different species of Rhetoric. No argument short of Gun-Powder will prevail with them; and, believe me, your hopeful Rhetorician is the Duke of York.

Foreign Intelligence.

COBLENTZ, August 14.

Three weeks since, the French had begun to assemble in force near Saarlouis and Thionville; and at Treves it was not even thought of taking any measures, in consequence of this intelligence, or to apply for speedy assistance. The elector informed of the danger of his capital by one of his messengers on his return from Luxemburg, requested succours of his brother [Duke Albert of Sax Teichen late governor of the Netherlands] the commander in chief of the army of the German empire, who allowed him the contingent of the elector of Cologne and that of the upper Rhine. These German troops proceeded but slowly and before they arrived at the place appointed, a deserter who was an aid-de-camp of the French General, had informed the imperialists of the whole plan of the enemy, and told them with an affected air of compassion that 60,000 Carnagnols would soon make their appearance. The deserter had told the truth, but the statement of the number of the enemies was exaggerated. All was now confusion!

On the 8th the enemy approached in two columns; the first between Treves and Luxemburg, in order to stop the communication between those two places, and to effect a passage over Conzerbruck [the bridge of Conz over the river Sarre] the second column advanced against the formidable intrenchments near Pellingen, raised by the late General Brontano.

The bridge was only defended by two cannon loaded with grape shot, and a few Imperialists, who fought like heroes, and beat off the enemy four times; but the chief attack of the French was directed against the redoubts of Pellingen, which were only occupied by an incomplete battalion of Manfredini and 200 Croats. The largest redoubt was formerly always provided with 12 guns, and now only with 4 of a small caliber. However, the battalion of Manfredini and the Croats, according to an unanimous report, kept this post like rocks, and disappointed four times the furious horde of the French in carrying the redoubt by storm.

One division [about 400] of hussars of Wurmsler attacked with unparalleled bravery, a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, drawn up in order of battle; nothing could resist the intrepidity of those famous hussars; they dispersed this phalanx, they supported sword in hand the infantry, whose bodies covered the field of action. One of the Carnagnols having succeeded at last to mount on the parapet of the redoubt, informed the rest of the small number

of our troops, when it was found impossible to resist any longer.

The contingent of the elector of Cologne at least 1500 men strong was not ordered by Gen. Blankenstein, to advance till the intrenchments were taken; the elector of Treves' contingent was posted in such a manner, as not to be exposed to the fire of the enemy except the Chasseurs, who behaved very well. According to report the enemy's loss amounts to 3000 killed. On our side the battalion of Manfredini lost 9 officers [of 20] among these two captains.

Our troops made their retreat to Wellich about 2 miles from Treves where Prussian troops are arrived; another Prussian corps commanded by Gen. Kalkreuth directed its march over the Hundsruck [a mountainous part, of the electorate of Treves] towards Treves. Every one flies from here. The imperial hospital and all that belongs to the army is sent off to-day. No intelligence at all from Treves.

HAGUE, August 19

Last Friday, the 15th, arrived at Rotterdam, the count d'Artois, without any suite, and yesterday he went on board a ship to take his passage for England. The principal French emigrants, Baron de Breteuil, the Duke de Uzes, the Duke of Crussol and the keeper of the seal Barontin, paid the day before yesterday, a visit to the above Prince.

VIENNA, August 15.

It is said the Emperor will set out for Hungary and that the whole nobility of that kingdom are to be in a state of requisition. It is very disagreeable, to see among the number of those lately arrested here, as dangerous to the country, many persons of authority and talents.

LONDON, August 23.

On Thursday night there was an attempt made to raise a riot in St. George's Fields, at the milk house, the corner of the London Road, the master of which is a temporary sergeant to recruit for some of the volunteer corps; but by the spirited behaviour of the recruits, soldiers, and light horse volunteers in that quarter, the incendiaries did not proceed to their intended acts of violence. It was evidently apparent that the mob was led on by persons above the common rank, whose sole aim is, if possible, under the idea of some pretended grievances, to raise a general riot in the metropolis. The public should, therefore, be on their guard, and narrowly watch these revolutionary plunderers, who, if once assembled en masse, might commit much depredation before they were stopped in the career of their robberies. As some persons in those mobs frequently cry out, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY AND PEACE WITH FRANCE, it is an easy matter to conjecture by what party they are encouraged thus illegally to assemble, and wantonly insult the law and constitution of their country. It is yet fresh in the memory of the Citizens of London, to what a pitch the wickedness of the mobs in June 1780 arose, and what devastation they committed, for want of a proper severity in government to oppose them at first. Had those who pulled down the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel been fired upon by the guards, and pursued by the horse until they were completely defeated, there the riot would have ceased. But an ill-timed lenity encouraged the insurgents to proceed, and produced that wide spreading devastation which follows. Let us profit from precept, and be warned by example.

August 24.

The foreign mails due had not arrived when this paper went to press; but by a letter from Dover, received yesterday morning, we learn that the siege of Slys is not yet actually raised, though the enemy seem to have abandoned the hope, by the feebleness of their operations, of being able to make any serious impression on the place.

The first division of the 82d regiment of foot marched from Windsor yesterday for Portsmouth, and will be followed this day and to-morrow by the remainder. They are destined for the West-Indies. Lieut. Col. Aston goes with the regiment, accompanied by his lady.

The fatal ravages of the yellow fever in the West-India Islands are unabated, and the mortality among our troops and seamen has been considerable. Of Sir Charles Grey's household, a black servant, it is said, is the only person who has not been carried off by it.

The Earl of Moira has agreed to resume a command in the army.

On the 9th inst. the French, after a bloody engagement, carried the intrenchments of Treves, and took pos-

session of the town. Coblenz is now in eminent danger, and the inhabitants are flying with their effects.

A very respectable merchant in the city has received letters from Lisbon, which mention that Lord Hood has burnt seven sail of the line, seven frigates, and six transports.

We are happy to find, that through the returning good sense of the people, the disposition to riot is much abated. On Friday the vestries of St. Margaret were assembled, and on the propriety of the respectable inhabitants taking an active part in the maintenance of public tranquillity they were unanimous.

The following intelligence is received at Lloyd's.—The speculator, from Martinico, was boarded on Tuesday last by a privateer from Guernsey, who informed the Captain, that he had learnt from an American vessel, that the Belmont Indian was in the possession of three French frigates on Sunday last.

Yesterday a number of volunteers were sent off from the Tower to the fleet at Spithead, under command of Earl Howe, now ready to put to sea on the shortest notice.

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, Oct. 10.

Extract of a letter from M. Skjoldbrand Algers, dated March 29, 1794, to John Parish, Esq. Consul at Hamburg.

Consul Duff of Cadix, has favoured me with a duplicate of your letter to him dated Hamburg the 22d November 1793, requiring that the amount of three hundred and fifty pound sterling might be given to the Americans, that might unfortunately be captured by the Algerines. I have communicated your generous and humane offer to the American masters, who return you their sincere thanks and observe that a provision is monthly allowed them: but, independent of this provision, the money you offer towards humanity might be appropriated to render their situation more comfortable.

The same time they observe, that if the money you offer is to be charged to the account of the United States, they cannot accept of it, as a provision is established for their support, but as subscriptions are collecting in Lisbon and other ports to alleviate more effectually the sufferings of those American captives, I presume by their non-acceptance of your generous offer, that it might be prejudicial and deter others from contributing to their relief and release.

By the inclosed list you will be informed of the number of Americans, at present in captivity; in consequence of the truce with Portugal; the peace to all appearance will not take place. I shall be very happy in your further commands on this subject, and be assured of my exertions in the cause of humanity.

A List of American Vessels and their Crews, captured by the Algerine Corsairs in July 1785, and in October and November, 1793.

Ship Dauphin of Philadelphia, captured in July 1785.

Richard O'Brien, master; Andrew Montgomery, mate; Phillip Swan, mariner; Phillip Loring, do. James Hall, do. Total alive, 5.

Redeemed—Charles Colvil, 24 Feb. 1790; do. John Robertson, 12 June, 1791; do. William Patterson, 3 Jan. 1794.

Victims—Peter Smith, died 18 Jan. 1786; Robert McGinnes, 25 June, 1787; John Dorin, 1 July; Capt. L. Coffin, 2 November; Edward O'Reilly, 8 May, 1788; William Shaug, 6 June; Jacobus Tyfaneer, 13 July, 1794.

Schooner Maria of Boston, captured in July, 1785.

Isaac Stephens, master. Alexander Forsyth, mate. James Leander Carthart, mariner. Thomas Gregory Wellings, do. Total 4.

Redeemed—George Smith, 3 March 1793.

Victim—James Harnet, 12 July, 1793.

Ship Minerva of Philadelphia, captured the 18 October, 1793.

John M'Shanc, master. Samuel Melburn mate—died 6 Feb. 1794. John M'Farlin, second mate. John Suter, John Fitzgerald, Abel Wells, Charles Smith, Joseph Rouns, Thomas Buded, William Grafton, Joseph Dutz, Thomas Burnys, Giver Ruz, Refinto Romea, Jana Syranc, Brixam Gerard, mariners. John Mott, mariner, died 13 Feb. 1794.

Brig George, of Rhode-Island, captured in October 1793.

James Taylor, master, William Prior, mate, Stanton Hazard, Gideon Brown, George Galley, Richard Whitton, Abraham Flaggs, Benjamin Church, mariners. Total 8.

Schooner Jay, of Gloucester, captured in October 1793.

Samuel Calder, master, John Walker, mate, John Edwards, second mate, Walter Gibbons, Abraham Simond, Thomas Manning, Benjamin Ober, mariners. Total 7.

Brig Jane, of Haverhill, captured in October 1793.

Moses Morfe, master, Edward Harwood, James Frazer, Samuel Henry, Thomas Fry, Abraham Butrell, John Ramfey, Thomas Francis, mariners. Total 8.

Ship Thomas, of Boston, captured in October 1793.

Thomas Newman, master, George Wells, mate, George Woodmanlee, second mate; Richard Harris, Erasmus Morton, Benjamin Bishop, Barney M'Glotherin, Pedro Lamor, William Dunbar, mariners. Total 9.

Brig Minerva, of New-York, captured in November 1793.

Joseph Ingram, master, Edward Smith, mate; John Cooper, John Pampalin, Charles Polloy, Philip New, Scipio Jackson, mariners. Total 7.

Brig Polly, of Newbury, captured in October 1793.

Michael Smith, master, Samuel Bailey, supercargo, Benjamin Edwards, mate; John Fols, Enoch Rush, Nicholas Hartford, Moses Brown, John Holliday, Thomas Stafford, mariners. Total 9.

Brig Olive-Branch, of New-Hampshire, captured in October 1793.

William Furnace, master; Richard Wood, mate, died February 6, 1794. Nathaniel Keen, Daniel Fall, John Earl, George Buchannan, mariners. Thomas Furnace, mariner, died February 13, 1794. Total alive, 5.

N. B. On the 27th of March, 1794, Captain Burnham was redeemed for 4000 dollars; the same day Philip Sloan, for 2000 ditto.

Schooner Dispatch, of Virginia, captured in October 1793.

William Wallace, master, Joseph Keith, mate; James These, Peter Pye, John Limore, Daniel Coffins, George Osburn, mariners. Total 7.

Ship Hope, from New-York, captured in October 1793.

John Burnham, master, William Dixon, mate, Peter Ingraham, second mate; James Rhyne, James Fox, Benjamin Lint, Peter Baudix, Harmon Ollahie, Hannus Christians, John Peter Peterson, Jacob Shoemaker, Cornelius Tandiorum, Peter Vanditorium, John Frederick Alkshart, Martin Diefwart, Cornelius Westerdunck, Peter Brior, John Frederick Rukaway, mariners. Total 18.

Ship President of Philadelphia, captured in October, 1793.

William Penrose, master. Peter Barry, mate. James Allen, second mate. Nicholas Francisco, supercargo. John Thomas, John Heyden, John John, John Dicks, Nicholas Box, Henry Pitson, Anthony Ryell, Isaac Brooks, mariners. Total, 12.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Ships, Brigs, Schooners, Total. Values: 5, 3, 3, 11.

CAPTIVES.

Table with 2 columns: Captives, Value. Values: 13 masters, 3 dols. per month is 104; 11 mates, 6 per do. 66; 4 sec. mates, 6 per do. 24; 2 sup. cargoes, 8 per do. 16; 84 mariners, 3.34 per do. 315.

114 alive. American captives receive per month, } 525 dollars.

4 Redeemed. 12 Died.

130 Total Captured.

Algiers, city of bondage, Feb. 27, 1794. Remarkd from the Journals of slavery of O'Brien.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 22.

Captain Benner, of the brig Walter-storff arrived here yesterday, sailed from Hamburg the 31st of August, at which time there was no certain account of the surrender of Shlys. The ship Cleopatra, Captain Israel, and the brig Mary, Capt. Mann, for Philadelphia, were to sail two or three days after. The brig Union from Philadelphia, was safe arrived at Crooks-Haven. Oh the 5th of September Capt. Benner