

Mr. OSWALD.
BING one of your subscribers from the commencement of its publication, I have regularly kept a file of them for my amusement in a leisure hour; and I find myself sufficiently recompensed for my trouble, by the entertainment which they now afford in contrasting the political disputes of the present day, with those which took place a few years since.

Now Sir, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to inform the writings of Mr. Fenno, of the circumstance. If at any future period they may wish to exercise their talents upon Jacobinism, at least to suffer their wit to have the merit of originality.

ARGUS.

April 8th, 1795.

April 18, 1795.

Mr. FENNO.
I happened to-day, for the first time, to see the Independent Gazetteer of the 11th instant—an accident, which may not happen again in twelve months—in which a paragraphist under the signature of Argus asserts, that the Epigram on a French Jacobin, published in one of your late papers, was no more than the copy of another on Justice Jefferies, with a change merely of the two names. He begins with, "Mr. Oswald, being one of your subscribers from the commencement of its publication, I have regularly kept a file of them for my amusement."

Mr. FENNO.
THE following is the last paragraph of a piece signed Franklin, supposed to be written for the Aurora, but which originally appears in the Gazetteer—I request you to insert it, and the paraphrase annexed.

Yours, C.
The Paraphrase.
Citizens of America, you are on the brink of a precipice—beware before your fate be irrevocable! Let not a blind devotion to men plunge you into an abyss of misery!

FRANKLIN.

April 15th, 1795.
The Paraphrase.
"Citizens of America!"
Your country is denounc'd this day;
You're on a precipice's brink;
Before it is too late, O think!
Before from liberty you sever,
Before your fate is fix'd forever,
O lie not lumb'd by the notion,
That Franklin wishes self-promotion,
Nor place in men a blind devotion;
Men who have led you thro' a war,
Whom you have tried—know what they are;
These men (po! do not laugh & hiss)
Will plunge you in a deep abyss
Of misery—may take my word,
Your fate, like Dionysius' sword,
Hangs now suspended by a thread,
And threatens each devoted head;
Avert it then—from danger fly,
Now is your opportunity,
Remember, nations once as free
As you confess yourselves to be,
Have lost their freedom by supineness,
And now lament in tears, its loss.
O let it not be said of you,
Who've beat your foes both black and blue,

That you had energy to gain it,
But wanted vigour to retain it.
Ah! till you awake we will not cease,
To be your faithful cackling geese.

And now dear Cits, a word or two,
Of what we really have in view—
We are a set of lazy fellows,
Who volunteer to blow the bellows;
To make a revolution blaze,
We've jointly wrote these bold essays;
Where lies and impudence combine,
And FRANKLIN sanctions every line.
God and the world know we're down,
Our names are scouted thro' the town;
But if we can but raise a dust,
We who're the last will then be first,
The State, ye gods, will then revive,
And rogues will feel themselves alive;
We'll mount and ride, now pray be civil,
We'll ride like beggars to the Devil.

From the Columbian Centinel.

THE FOUNT.

Mr. RUSSEL.
THE wits of England still continue to denounce the war in its consequences notwithstanding the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the prevalence of the system of spies and informers. One of them thus lets off a squib at a late Proclamation for a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer:—

AN IMPROMPTU,

ON THE INTENDED FAST.
PROCLAIM a Fast poor men to feed,
Throughout a hunger'd Nation;
They've fasting days enough decreed
Without a Proclamation!
The fame would have been said in America, had the mad system of certain demagogues in Congress, prevailed the last year.

From an English Paper.

SONNETS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

ROMEO TO JULIET.
ARISE fair Sun, arise, thy charms display,
Unveil those eyes with Heaven's own lustre bright;
Then the pale moon shall envious fade away,
And hide its beams beneath the shade of night.
O were those eyes, refulgent, plac'd in Heaven,
The moon and stars would shine less bright than they;
Then to the dusky face of night were given,
Beauties, ah! far more glorious than the day.
In musing posture, see, intent to stand,
(Tho' silent, yet her eyes would seem to speak)
She leans her gentle cheek upon her hand,
O that I were the glove to touch that cheek;
To grow to that fair hand, O lot divine,
And touch that beautiful cheek, what extacy were mine!

JULIET TO ROMEO.
Ah me! what fate my bosom shall betide?
O Romeo, why is Montague thy name?
Why, fortune, should'st thou thus our names divide,
Whom gentle nature form'd in common frame?
Thou art my enemy in name alone!
And what's a name? 'Tis breath, 'tis empty air;
The rose, whatever title it might own,
Yet still would smell as sweet, would blush as fair.
And Romeo by any other name
The same dear, lov'd, all perfect youth would be;
Then change that name, and all thy Juliet claim.
For that, which is no real part of thee:
Or, if thou wilt not change that hostile name,
Be thou but sworn my love—I'll instantly
mine disclaim.

A LIMNER from Europe.
WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the cradle of the arts is set in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement the humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, fourth Eighth street, between Walnut and spruce streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.
N. B. His prices are very moderate and he warrants Likenesses.

Post-Office, April 8, 1795.
The Merchants, and others, are particularly requested to take notice, that after THIS DAY the Southern Mail will be closed every Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Pittsburg Mail every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES.

CONNECTICUT, April 13.
Arrived in Milford road ship Eleven Sons, Samuely Hawley master of this place, in thirty two days from Surinam, bound to New-York. Twenty-four days ago, one and a half league from Baffeterre, Guadeloupe, Captain Hawley was boarded by the lieut. of the Maranda, a British ship of 64 guns. The lieut. informed him they had been cruising off there 7 weeks, in company with 5 English ships of the line and three frigates, to block up the French privateers in the Island of Guadeloupe. Fourteen days ago spoke a schooner from Antigua, bound to Newbern, with 50 men, women and children on board. The Captain informed that it was expected that there would soon be an insurrection in the Island of Antigua among the Negroes; and that the English inhabitants were quitting the Island as fast as possible. Lat. 32, long. 64, spoke the brig Two Sisters, from Wilmington N. C. bound to St. Domingo, out 5 days all well. Lat. 38, long. 72, boarded by the lieut. of the British ship Hope, said to have been on this coast 7 weeks, bound to Halifax, had a brig in company, but gave no information respecting her. Capt. Hawley informs that he was very politely treated by both the lieutenants who boarded him. Captain Hawley, failed in company with the schooner Friendship, Baldwin, master, belonging to Stonington, bound to New-York.

BOSTON, April 8.
ARRIVALS.
Ships Aurora, Seward, Bristol; Sally Jew, Brest; brigs Lark, Cheefeman, Cape Francois; Nancies, Hooker, Tobacco; Success, Stevenson, Turk's Island; schooners Betsy, Freeman, Liverpool, N. S. Friendship, Warner, Martinico; Shildrake, Stutrevant, Cape Francois; Nalceigh, Gardner, Halifax; Friendship, Haskell, Martinico; Caroline, Plumer, do. Betsy, Killley, Yarmouth, N. S. Winthrop, Hall, Teneriffe; Hannah, Swift, Mariagalar; sloops Dolphin, Irwin, Gibraltar; Jenny, Otis, Essequibo.

NEWBURY-PORF, April 10.
SHIP NEWS.
Tuesday arrived brig Eliza, Capt. Elkins, 70 days from Brest—Captain E. very politely furnished the Editors with a file of Paris papers, but his passage being long, they contain nothing new. He informs that Brest harbour contains 2000 Prizes, taken by the French, and Forty Thousand British seamen.—Feb. 3d, spoke brig Eliza, from New-York, bound to Hamburgh, 21 days out.

NEW-YORK, April 18.
Extract of a letter received by a merchant of this city, from his correspondent in Bermuda, dated the 14th inst.

"The schooner Polly, Capt. Griffin, belonging to Wm. Fitch, and Mess. Coits, was sent in here a few days ago by one of our piratical privateers, and has been libelled. I have offered my friendship to Capt. Griffin, and shall do every thing in my power to serve him, both by advice, and advancing what money he may require; though I flatter myself, the system of condemnation is at an end, owing to an arrival from London, about a week ago, by which the Judge of the Admiralty received public dispatches, which it is said, censure his conduct very severely, and it is to be hoped, will relieve many unfortunate Americans from their very unpleasant situation in this country."

The following was handed in last evening, after the paper was closed.
The Lombardy Poplar Tree has lately made its appearance in the streets of N. York. Those who have planted it have made a bad choice, if shade is the object of erecting it, it affords none. It is a mere maypole; its roots have no hold of the ground, and it is liable to be blown down by every gust of wind. The caterpillar eats off its leaves in July and August, when shade is most wanted. The buttonwood tree is deemed unhealthy. The American elm has not a clove and leafy top, the Wynch or English Elm has. If they can be got, they are the best for the purpose. All the nurseries about town have the Catalpa, a beautiful flowering tree with large leaves, next to the Wynch Elm they should be preferred.

The bust of the ci-devant bon patriot, Marat, has been taken from the theatre at Lyons, and is treated every where with contempt. His deification has lasted ONE YEAR.

The Convention are collecting and publishing the documents of Jacobin villany. The communications relative to the crimes of the old Commune of Paris and the committees are printed in the Journals of Paris. The famous circular invitation to massacre all the Prisoners, after the manner of Paris on the 2d and 3d Sept. written and signed by Marat and forwarded by Danton to all the communes of France, has been published.

The committee of Public Safety have suppressed the republication of the Memoirs of Dumourier in Paris. A strong evidence that he has written truths that they do not relish!

It is a melancholy reflection that the people whose views are pure should forever be the dupes of intrigues and false

patriots! PATRIOTISM is often the pretext for the most detestable views of private ambition. See Marat! See Danton! See Robespierre! See the end of their patriotism.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 31.

Nothing is known of the operations of the British army subsequent to the 20th ultimo. Gen. Walmoden then continued at Deventer. It was not, however probable that he could remain there, the place being of little strength, and without magazines; and further as it gave him the command of the Yffel, and the embankment towards the Zuyder Sea, he might at pleasure inundate Holland. It was a place of too much consequence for the French to allow him to retain the possession of.

At Bentheim, on the Frontiers of Holland, the Hanoverian hospitals, magazines, &c. have long been established, to that place the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army has most probably fallen back, and there may be considered in a place of security.

The two schuyts that arrived on Monday last at Harwich, came over laden with the baggage of the Prince de la Tour and Taxis.

The Irish Government are about to open a Loan of Two Millions. Mr. Shaw and another Gentleman have offered to advance the money.

The squirrel frigate is frozen up in Margate Bay. Margate Road, forms a continued sheet of ice, a circumstance never before remembered.

A survey of the great arch of London Bridge is to be made, to determine on its safety, after the violent shock it has experienced by the late passage of the West-Indiaman through it, by which she lost all her masts.

February 3.

The Earl of Bellamout, we understand, is removed from the direction of the Dublin Post-office, and in the plenitude of his resentment has declared that whoever accepts his office, must fight him. Mr. Ponsonby, it is said will be the champion.—Oracle.

FRANCE.

IT has been lately supposed that the Abbe Syeyes, whose name appears among the members present in the Convention on the decree of accusations against Carrier, is forming a party to frame a new constitution. This, it is said, accounts for Audouin and Barrere, coming on the 14th November to propose immediate application for drawing up the organic laws of the constitution accepted by the people in 1793, and the vehement opposition they experienced from Pelet and Tallien; for it is the character of Syeyes hardly ever in public to act for himself, but to make other men, sometimes without their knowing it, his instruments. The following is part of the attack upon Carnot, in Freron's journal:

"Never will the people be made to believe that Robespierre alone committed all the atrocities, all the horrors, under which France groaned for sixteen months. The people will recollect, that never were more victims immolated, than after Robespierre had withdrawn himself from the Committee of public safety.—They will recollect that the Guillotine was never more active than during the last six weeks of the reign of Carnot and Barrere. They have not forgotten that Carnot was a member of the Committee of Public Treason, which, on the 27th July, delivered the Convention and all France into the hands of Fleuriot and Dumas.—And it is, after having groaned under the tyranny of such a man, that the Convention entrusts him with new powers! It is to hands dyed in the blood of fellow-citizens, that the reins of government are now committed! Carnot has the head of Billaud, the heart of Collot, and the wit of Barrere. He has had the same thirst of French blood as they; he has drunk of the same cup; he has participated in their crimes and their treasons. Not a drop of blood has been spilt for which Carnot did not sign the order. He is the Assassin of Philippeaux, Camille Desmoulins, and a hundred thousand Frenchmen. No, No, let us not doubt of it, Virtue will refuse to sit with guilt. The cadaverous odour, the bloody sweat which Carnot exhales, will no more infect the air which the members of the Committee of Public Safety are to breathe."

To this attack, it was that Carnot, in the first report from the Committee of Public Safety, after being re-chosen a member of it by a great majority of the Convention alluded, when he said "Shame shall be the lot of the Pamphleteers, and glory the Defenders of their Country. The enemy of factions braves the dagger of the assassin, and the fang of the Reptile:—he holds in equal abhorrence the shedders of blood, and the distillers of gall."

Carnot is generally reputed the author of all the military plans so greatly conceived, so admirably combined, so skillfully executed, and crowned with success so astonishing. It is said, however, that much of this honor is due to his brother, who, with Rochambeau, Laite, d'Arcon, &c. is a member of the Sub-Committee for military operations.

Of the French Army, the Editor of a German Gazette, who is not to be suspected of speaking too favourably, says:

"The army takes no part in the divisions of the Convention; it is an insulated body in the State, which obeys the impulse giving it from whatever quarter that impulse may come. The army will always pursue its own course, whether that be for a La Fayette, a Briffot, a Marat, a Tallien, or Louis XVII. It was thus the Roman armies fought on the extremities of Asia, while Marius, and Sylla were contesting the Supreme Power at Rome.

With respect to the composition of the Republican troops, and the spirit that animates them, both are very different from what they were under Dumourier and Culline. The old army of the line is annihilated. The troops are now French matres, organized and impelled forward by the different sensations that distinguish the National character. The soldiers, always numerous, well commanded, and protected by an immense artillery, march with confidence, and get killed with the best grace in the world. Their number diminishes their sense of danger, which, by being divided among so many, serves only to inspire contempt. The General officers are excellent, as are the officers of artillery and engineers. The other officers are middling, but make up in activity, what they want in skill, and serve zealously the cause to which they owe every thing.

"Excessive rigour has at length established the most exact discipline. In Belgium, nor the smallest irregularity has been committed; at Brussels, not a single drinking party has been disturbed day or night; not a glass broken. One part of the garrison goes to the Church, and the other to the tavern; one part sings saive Regina, and the other Carmagnole, with the utmost good fellowship. The soldiers never talk of the politics of Paris, but they obey all and every where."

We believe the French armies to be perfectly indifferent as to the men by whose orders they are to fight; but we have, as yet, seen no reason to believe that they are indifferent as to the cause for which they are to fight.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

February 7.

The King, v. the Earl of Abingdon.

MR. Erskine moved for the judgment of the Court on the noble defendant, for a libel on Mr. Thomas Sermon.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon asked if the prosecutor was inclined to receive any proposal from the defendant; or if the defendant was disposed to talk with the prosecutor.

No answer being given to that question by either of the parties, Lord K. said, it would be unnecessary for him to report the evidence at length which was given at the trial. The offensive paragraph was delivered by the defendant to Mr. W. Woodfall, to get it published in the news-papers, and a sum of money was paid for the insertion of it.

Lord A. was here asked, if he had any affidavits to produce in mitigation of punishment; on which he produced the affidavit of Samuel Edwick, Esq. his trustee, which was read. After stating the manner in which Mr. Sermon became his Attorney, this affidavit entered into a detail of the business which the prosecutor had done for the defendant; and charged that he had acted under some influence, and in a manner that was inimical to the interests of the noble Earl.

When the officer was reading it, Lord K. observed, that it was very scandalous and ought not to have been made.

This affidavit being read, the prosecutor was asked if he had any affidavit.

Mr. E. replied, that Mr. S. had made an affidavit, which was upon the files of the Court.

Lord A. began to address the Court in these words:

"My Lords,
Being here called upon to receive, I presume, the judgment of the Court, in consequence of the verdict which has been obtained against me for a libel."

Lord K. "This is not the first time I have heard of this business, and I submit it to your judgment and consideration, that in any thing you may say in your defence you will not discover any malice lurking in your mind. I wish to impress this earnestly on your judgment."

Lord A. "I hope your Lordship will not pre-suppose any thing."

Lord K. "Certainly not."

Lord A. "I shall certainly follow your Lordship's advice. In consequence of the verdict which has been obtained against me, I am to request, that the affidavit which I made, when I was cited to shew cause why this criminal information should not be exhibited against me, may again be read to the Court."

This affidavit was accordingly read, in which he candidly admitted that he had delivered the speech in the House of Lords, which the prosecutor complained of, and that he had afterwards given directions to have it inserted in the news-papers. He thought himself not only justified in doing what he had done, but that it was his bounden duty to do so. He then stated in his affidavit, a part of the literary correspondence that passed between him and the prosecutor, and censured severely his conduct in the management of his business.

Lord A. "My Lord, The affidavits being read, I have a word to say in my own defence, and by way of explanation, not being allowed at the time to say any thing on a single point, on which much stress was laid at the trial by the Counsel, in his argument, and also by your Lord