

ORIGINAL POETRY.

No. I.

[A few days since we promised the public some poetical papers, original and elegant. By the favour of our literary friend, we are now enabled to "pay our vows." The following is the first of a series of native Effays. With the lyre of an American Muse, we shall, at intervals, relieve the mind of our readers, wearied with the bickerings of party, the expectation of a French peace, and the lameness, or vanity of foreign and domestic news. Men of taste and reading will have an additional motive to peruse every poetical article, under the above head, when they are apprized that the ingenious and official author of the "Imitation of VIRGIL's first Eclogue, applied to PRESIDENT and COOPER, is the Poet, whose lays will, occasionally, soothe the ear of our friends.]

THE FALL OF ZAMPOR.

A Peruvian Ode.

NOW Ruin lifts her haggard head, And madly flaring Horror screams, O'er yonder field, bedew'd with dead, See, how the lurid Lightning gleams! Lo! mid the Terrors of the Storm, From yonder black brow'd cloud of night, The mighty CAPAC'S dreadful form Bursts forth upon my aching sight. But ah what phantoms flitting round, Give double horror to the gloom, Each pointing to the ghastly wound, That sent him shrouded to the tomb. On me they bend the frowning eye, For me their airy arms they wave; Oh stay, nor yet from ZAMPOR fly, We'll be companions—in the grave. Dear victims of a Tyrant's rage, They're gone—each shadowy form is fled Yet from these hoary locks of age Shall low as theirs in dust be laid. Thou faithless sword, that harmless fell Upon the haughty Spaniards' crest, Swift to my swelling heart go tell How deep thou'lt pierc'd thy master's breast. But shall proud Spain's destroying son With transport smile on Zampor's fate; No—er the deed of Death be done, The Tyrant's blood shall glut my hate. You forked flash with friendly glare Points where his crimson'd banners fly— Look down, ye forms of fleeting air, I yet shall triumph, e'er I die. He spoke—and, like a meteor's blaze, Rush'd on the unguarded Spaniards' Lord; Around his head the lightning plays, Reflected from his brandish'd sword. Great CAPAC, nerve the arm of age, And guide it swift to GARCIA'S breast; His pangs shall fill my pangs of anguish, His death shall give my country rest. "Ye powers, who thirst for human blood, Receive this victim at your shrine!"— Aghast the circling warriors stood, Nor could prevent the Chief's design. "His GARCIA'S crimson streams that flows From ZAMPOR hurls him to his fate; The author of my country's woes Now links—the victim of my hate." From GARCIA'S breast the steel he drew, And death'd it deep within his own; "I come, ye Gods of lost Peru!" He said—and dy'd, without a groan. See the Gazette for Friday, June 20.

For the Gazette of the United States.

American Oppression and Injustice.

"HEAVENS" cries an enraged Patriot, seizing a peaceable citizen by the shoulder, "will you see oppression lording over our unhappy country, until the groans in agony—will you see tyranny striding over us with halbers and fetters; with cords, racks and shackles, to bind the innocent and defend and plunder their property; trampling on the sacred rights of man, profaning the godlike, unalienable equality of our species and putting the vengeance of injured freemen at defiance? Aristocrats and monarchs and despots are rising on the ruins of liberty and insulting at once our misery and our tameness—Can you see these things and remain an idle unconcerned spectator, making no effort to crush our tyrants and save the land?" The peaceable citizen catches the patriotic fury—his bosom burns with the outrages described; he is ashamed and astonished that such things could have been done; such enormities committed, and he never have heard of them—his heart bleed for the sufferings of the injured; he swears vengeance against their oppressors and that his blood shall freely flow for their relief. "Come said he "why do we waste our time in words, let us hasten and expiate the blood of the murdered by hurling death and destruction on their murderers." "Murdered" cries the patriot, "has any one been put to death?" he had not heard of that—"If not yet murdered" says the citizen "they must be confined in the damp glooms of a dungeon for more deliberate slaughter. Let us go and force the goal and let the poor wretches at liberty." "For God's sake" cries the Patriot, "what do you mean, this also is new to me; who is there in prison that is not legally and justly confined—would you let Hell loose upon us by opening the goal doors?" Well then" says the citizen "their property has been wrested from them by violence and plunder; their persons have been ill-treated and shame-

fully abused by lawless power; their—"Who! Who! What! are you talking about cries the Patriot "Who has been plundered, ill treated and abused; let me for Heaven's sake—" "Do you ask me these questions, replies our moderate citizen, after telling me of oppression and tyranny; of halters, racks and shackles!—How can these things be when no man is oppressed; no man imprisoned; no man's life, property or person in jeopardy; no man's estate taken by unlawful authority, or his person injured by the touch of violence—what do you mean? "I mean the rights of man, the unalienable, indefeasible rights of man are infringed—his natural equality destroyed—his towering spirit restrained; his perfectibility impeded.—This is all nonsense says the citizen. Some are rich and some poor, continues the patriot; some are great and some mean; some powerful and some weak; all contrary to the inherent nature, and disposition of man—and "says the citizen" some men are wise and some foolish; some are idle and some industrious; some men are virtuous and some wicked; some are honest and some scoundrels, seeking plunder through anarchy and blood.—So, you are a madman or something worse—Talks to knaves and fools, of tyranny and oppression without a jury or injustice to any man.

TRISTAM.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, held by adjournment at Dunwoody's tavern, on Wednesday evening the sixth instant.

Levi Hollingsworth in the Chair. James Milnor, Sec'y.

The Committee appointed by a former meeting reported the following names of Candidates for the select and common Councils, which being considered and a question taken on each candidate separately they were agreed to viz.

Select Council.

- Henry Pratt
James Read
Thomas Morris, senior
Andrew Bayard
William Dawson (brewer)

Common Council.

- Robert Ralston
Wm. Poyntell
Wm. Young (bookfeller)
John Morrell
Edward Garrigues
Jacob Lawerfweyer
George Wells
Jonathan W. Condy
Nathan Sellers
Jeremiah Boone
Robert Evans
Charles W. Hare
Peter Thomson
George Dougherty
John Carol
John Wall
Thomas P. Cope
Timothy Paxson
James Milnor,

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers for the information of the citizens.

Levi Hollingsworth, Chairman.

James Milnor, Sec'y.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, August 6.

Every true friend to the solid interests of the United States, will be anxious to keep bright the chain of friendship between them and Great Britain:—But every advocate of honor and honesty will detect the thievish conduct of the commanders of the St. Albans and Cleopatra British ships of war, in their late visits to the ports of the United States, and must sedulously with the period at no great distance when they may be made to pay smart money for conduct so derogatory to the dignity of officers, and the honesty of men.

The subscriptions to the New Loan, were filled at the Bank on Thursday last. Some proposals were as high as seven per cent premium.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Sharp informs, that previous to his leaving England, information had been received of the combats having put to sea from Brest—in consequence of which orders were immediately issued for Sir Allan Gardner to join Lord St. Vincent (who had been driven from the blockade off Brest by disast'ous weather) with all the force in Plymouth and Portsmouth, and pursued the enemy. These orders were so pre-emptory, and such dispatch made in obeying, that Lord St. Vincent with his flag ship, was left behind to repair a trifling injury sustained in the above gale, who however followed the next day.

Capt. S. informs us, that on the 13th June, in crossing the Bay, he discovered a ship of the line in a very disabled state, accompanied by another ship of the line, and a frigate; and on the first of July, spoke the ship Hope, 18 days from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On the day of the Hope's sailing intelligence had been received at Lisbon, that an action had taken place between the British and combined fleets. The issue not known.

Capt. S. is of opinion, from these circumstances, that a battle has been fought, and, indeed, it is highly probable. Three per cent, Cons. June 10 at 64.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED.

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States. July 6

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. EXTRACTS

From London Papers to June 10 received at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

LONDON, June 9.

The Hamburg Mail which became due yesterday arrived in court. It brings an official account, in the Vienna Court Gazette of the 24th ult. of the taking of Nice by the Austrians, on which occasion 110 pieces of cannon and a considerable quantity of military stores fell into their hands. The same Gazette contains advices from Genoa to the 8th instant only, on which day the English had begun to bombard it; but an official account, published at Milan, mentions another unsuccessful sortie made by the Austrians from Genoa, on the 13th, in which, after a short engagement, he was repulsed with the loss of 1000 men.

The intelligence from Suabia, brought by the Mail, under the date of Ulm, is only two days later than that contained in the letter from Colonel Clinton, published in the London Gazette of Saturday last. No affair of any importance had taken place in neighbourhood of Ulm on the 24th. We augur the most favourable consequences from the complete stop which has been put to the progress of the French arms in Germany.

JUNE 10.

By the Packet-boat which brought the Mail of Sunday last, two messengers arrived. One of them, sent by Mr. Arthur Paget, brought the news of the surrender of Savona on the 13th ult. by capitulation. The garrison consisted of 800 men. The capture of this important point on the Riviera di Ponente, is advantageous to the Imperialists, as it allows them to dedicate to active operations the corps of troops which were employed in that siege, and as the fortress may, in case the fortune of war should change, stop the French as it has stopped the Imperialists.—The latter in such an event would even be in a situation to make a longer resistance, as their allies being masters of the seas, they would be constantly victualled, and could only be reduced by open force and by a regular siege, which the nature of the country would render difficult and long.

The intelligence brought by the Hamburg Mail has justified the opinion which we gave last week and the hopes which we had conceived. At the moment when the greater part of the public prints, both English and French, represented General Melas as ignorant of the plans of Buonaparte, and as waiting his time in the Comté de Nice, we did not hesitate to predict that that General would have remained no longer there than was necessary to secure the conquest of it. We see that he did not in fact lose a single instant, for having taken Nice on the 11th, he on the following day sent his right wing to Turin, and took himself, two days afterwards, the direction towards that city, with his main body.

Thus some days before the advanced Guard of the army of reserve had got into the defile of the Great St. Bernard, Gen. Melas was taking active measures for opposing it. While he was himself marching to the Po, he caused the able General Vukobratovich to be re-inforced on the Tethys, two rivers, the passage of which the French army must make before they could undertake any thing decisive. All the Austrian forces may concentrate themselves there, with the exception of the corps of the army which blockades Genoa, and of that which keeps Suse in check on the Var, and which, may, in case of attack, retreat in safety on the one hand under the Col de Fenestre, and on the other on the excellent position of the Roya. Buonaparte and Berthier will find on the Po, and on the Tethys, sufficient resistance, and the efforts which they will make on that side can give us no serious alarm. The Chief Consul has himself been sensibly that he was not in a situation with his corps of the army, consisting at the utmost of twenty-five thousand men, to penetrate the double line of the Po and the Tanaro, leaving on his flanks garrisoned fortresses, and being able only to advance into plains, where the inferiority of his cavalry would expose him to imminent danger. He has, therefore, as we some time ago supposed he would do, formed the design of causing the right of the army of Moreau to descend into Italy, and of making it fall, by the passages of Splügen, and the St. Gothard, on the Milanese. We see that it has been begun to carry this plan into execution, and that a strong column, drawn from the army of Moreau, was on its march across Switzerland. Some time will elapse before it can arrive at the passages of the Greater Alps, and Generals Melas and Kray will have had leisure to concert the operations which these circumstances require. It was in order to prevent all interruption of this kind that General Melas had posted such great forces, more than fifteen thousand men, in the Italian Bailiwicks; and the mail informs us, that all the Garrisons on the Po, the Adige, and the Minicio had received orders to proceed to reinforce them.

This union of troops will, in the first moment, place the Imperialists in a situation to maintain themselves in the Valteline, and to keep the sources of the Lech and the Inn. As long as they shall remain in possession of these countries, we have no apprehension that the circular invasion which Buonaparte wishes to make in Italy can be completely successful. That could only happen in the event of his being able to separate the Armies of Generals Melas and Kray. It is the business of the latter to prevent it, and we may believe that he will neglect nothing to effect that object. Fifteen days rest in the position of Ulm has re-freshed his army, and furnished it with reinforcements. He will not lose a moment in taking advantage of the retrograde movements which Moreau will be forced to make, from the diminution, which has, against his will, been made in the number of his forces. He will, no doubt, follow the republican general, foot by foot, and will not be long before he himself attacks him.

To give our opinion in few words on the present situation of affairs, we think that offensive operations will be continued on the part of the French until Genoa falls; that until that period the Imperialists will however be capable of maintaining an active system of defence, and even an equal warfare; and that as soon as Genoa shall have capitulated, the Imperialists will decidedly have offensive operations in their power, and may make the French pay dearly for their momentary progress in Germany and Italy. The time may come when Buonaparte will have to retreat to the St. Bernard with much less facility than he has passed it.

BY THE HAMBURG MAIL.

VIENNA, May 24.

General Melas, receiving positive intelligence that Buonaparte had arrived at Lausanne, to make the preparations for a general attack not only detached two whole brigades of the corps under Gen. Elsnitz, to the vicinity of Mount Zenis, but also ordered a considerable part of the troops garrisoned in the different fortresses of Italy, to reinforce Gen. Vukobratovich. Thus we hope to succeed in repelling every attack of the enemy in that quarter, the more so, as from the nature of the country, 30,000 men are sufficient to defend it against any force.

Moreau has informed his army that Buonaparte leads the army of reserve to Italy in person, and that he had already crossed the mountains.

According to private accounts, an insurrection has broken out in Piedmont Provence, which may be of serious consequences. Gen. Berthier has been under the necessity of sending a corps of 15,000 men against the insurgents. But as our court Gazette is silent on the subject, the truth of it cannot be warranted before the arrival of the next post.

Supplement Extraordinary to the court Gazette.

Lieutenant Colonel Count Paar, who is arrived here as Courier from the Army of Italy, has brought the following account of the farther happy success of our military operations in that quarter:

According to accounts from Bordighiera, of the 11th instant, the General of Cavalry caused the important position near the Roja to be entrenched, which had been conquered by the glorious exertions of our troops. At that period, Generals Kuefveich and Gorupp already sent Piquets towards Villa Franca and Mentone, took possession of Col de Brois and Sospello, and made a demonstration against Martin's Valley. The enemy still occupied the Castle of Ventimiglia.

To render this Position more secure, the General of Cavalry (according to further accounts from Mentone, of the 12th) did not think it advisable to leave the enemy in possession of the Castle of Ventimiglia, and therefore gave orders to General Latterman to take it by Storm. The Battalion of Weber Grenadiers was intended for this expedition; but when the enemy saw that preparations were making for bringing the scaling ladders and other necessary implements, and that the battalion of Grenadiers before mentioned had arrived at the eminence commanding the Castle, the Garrison consisting of six officers and 100 Privates, surrendered by Capitulation as prisoners of War, and were conveyed back by way of Col di Tenda.

The impetuosity with which our troops advanced, determined the enemy to retreat across the river Var, and precipitately to quit the town of Nice. General Gorupp, who was close at their heels, hesitated not to enter the town, on which occasion all the well-disposed inhabitants armed themselves in crowds, and joined our Troops.

This fortunate event induced the General of Cavalry to order the works at the entrenchments of the position near the Roja to be continued, to make use of them in case of necessity, and to advance with the Troops under his command close to the River Var, and to detach the two Generals Kuefveich and Gorupp to Coni, by way of Col di Tenda, to reinforce F. M. Lieut. Keim in Piedmont.

On the 13th the General of cavalry transferred his head-quarters to Nice. Stationing the brigade of Latterman in such a manner along the banks of the Var, that a part of it was only a mile and a half distant from the bridge-head of that river, which the enemy still occupied. Our troops took possession of the village of Aspremont, and watched the bridge of Poulgoze; the remainder of this brigade and the corps of Field Marshal Lieut. Elsnitz were drawn up on this side the small river Paglion.

The circumstance of the enemy's continuing to hold the strong castles of Monte Albo, and Villa Franca, the former with 300, the latter with 250 men, did not prevent the general of cavalry from advancing in this manner. He caused the two forts to be surrounded, and hopes are entertained that they will speedily surrender.

The enemy's force on the opposite banks of the river Var, is said yet to amount to between eight and ten thousand men, the rest of the corps attempted to relieve its brethren in arms blockaded at Genoa.

At Nice, the enemy left behind them a considerable number of sick and wounded, a quantity of military stores, 19 metal and 91 brass cannon, 4 field pieces, and 450 casks of gun-powder and ammunition.

With the corps blockading Genoa and Savona, nothing of importance has occurred. On the 8th in the morning, the English vice-admiral Lord Keith, began to fire upon Genoa and the suburbs of St. Pietro d'Arena, from several gallees and bomb vessels, which he continued for several hours.

The raising batteries and other preparations for attacking Savona, are carried on with great zeal.

The general of cavalry has at the same time sent the due details of all his undertakings in the Riviera to the period of his advancing to the river Var, with the different engagements that happened during that period, and our loss.

The general of cavalry intends to follow the reinforcements sent to Field Marshal Lieut. Keim, to Piedmont, to be in the centre of the operations, and to make such arrangements as circumstances should require in different quarters; the corps on the Var will meanwhile be commanded by Field Marshal Lieut. Elsnitz.

In the position of the Imperial Army near Ulm, no change had taken place, according to the reports received from General Kray, of the 17th and 18th of May.

The enemy, however, has considerably reinforced his troops, drawn up on the left banks of the Danube, since they had been repulsed by our troops; their main force is concentrated between the left banks of the Iller and the right banks of the Danube, so that one division only remained at Weissenhorn. In consequence of this, General Kray has ordered the corps stationed at Gunzburg, under General Count Guilly, and the Cavalry detached against Mindelheim, to advance to be ready whenever circumstances should require it.

The Archduke Charles daily expected here and after his arrival again to take the command of the Imperial Army in the Empire.

Reinforcements are still marching to that army, which at present is estimated at 120,000 men, exclusive of the different Volunteer corps. On Thursday last, General Prince Schwarzenberg, accompanied by his family, departed hence, for his estates in Bohemia, where he will make a short stay, and then set out for the army in the Empire. Prince John of Leichtenstein is still at Baden, and will not join that army before the expiration of four weeks.

General Baron Keilhack, whose House had lately been robbed to a considerable amount has recovered all his property, excepting some bank notes. The thief was a servant whom he had discharged, but who is now in custody.

The intelligence received here by the last post, that in the neighbourhood of Slioua a Turkish Prince had risen against the Grand Seignior, is confirmed from every quarter.—The former is related to the latter. According to the latest accounts, the Prince has joined the rebel Pacha of Widliin, Pafwan Oglou, with a corps of 16,000 men, conjointly with whom he is said to have taken possession of the towns of Adrianople, Sophia, and Philippopol. On that occasion several severe engagements were fought, in which the Turks were generally defeated. The Grand Seignior, under the promise of great rewards, has ordered the Pacha of Belgrade, and others, to march with all their force against the rebels, and to make themselves masters of their persons. Our expectation is raised, to see in what manner the Porte will extricate itself from this critical situation, the more so, as it is said the two rebels act under the influence of some foreign power.

AUGSBURG, May 25.

The corps which has penetrated near Mindelheim is commanded by General Vandamme, and amounts to about 10,000 men. Last night it was in the woods behind Turkheim, thirty miles from Augsburg.

The corps of prince Reuss, indeed, amounts to 18,000 men, but only 7000 of them are Imperialists, the rest are inhabitants of Tyrol, who will not pass the frontiers. Pichegru is still here. Count Lehrbach remained at Dillingen yesterday.

A train of Bavarian ammunition passed through here yesterday for Ulm.

May 26.

As Moreau marches from the Danube, it is his plan to remove the war to Eastern Suabia, and in that case Augsburg will still be in danger. The principle theatre of war, however, will be in Italy; by sending troops through Switzerland, into Italy, Buonaparte follows the same plan as did prince Eugene in the year 1700, by sending troops to Italy from the Austrian frontiers.

On the 13th the free Imperial City of Kempten was obliged to pay 12,000 florins to a body of French troops, and the Bishop's See, 8000 florins; on the 15th, the City paid 15,000, and the Bishop's See 8000 florins to another division of French troops; and on the 17th, 100,000 livres more were demanded from the City, and 45,000 from the Bishop's See, but both have sent Deputies to General Moreau to complain of these heavy contributions.

ULM, May 23.

Yesterday was a warm day. In the evening of the 21st the French had withdrawn from the Aich and the Blauthal, near the village of Ertbach, six miles above Ulm, across the Danube, afterwards destroying the bridge, but leaving a detachment to guard that post. Yesterday morning the Archduke Ferdinand advanced, caused the bridge across the Danube to be restored in spite of the enemy's fire, crossed the Danube, and carried at the point of the bayonet the village of Dohmelingen, occupied by the enemy with seven pieces of cannon. Meanwhile the French were reinforced, and fired upon the village with grape-shot and grenades, forcing the Austrians to evacuate it, and recross the Danube. This happened at ten o'clock in the evening. On both sides the loss amounted to about 2000 men killed and wounded; and a number of horses. At Dohmelingen the Austrians took a French hospital. In this engagement the Prince of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein, Captain of Melzaros Hussars, had the misfortune of having his leg shattered by a shot, just below the knee, which was to have been amputated this day, but could not be effected, as he was extremely weak. The Prince is only 20 years old.

May 24.

We learn that General Melas has demanded a reinforcement of 10,000 men, from the army in Germany, and that orders have already been given for their march.

The Elector of Bavaria has assured the deputation sent to him by the inhabitants of Munich, that, even if Moreau should have succeeded in advancing to that capital, it would have been treated with lenity, (it is thought, through the mediation of some foreign power,) and that he, the Elector, would have been among the last in quitting the residence.

BERNE, May 22.

All those who formerly knew Buonaparte in Italy, agree that his manner of living and his whole behaviour are still the same as they were at that time, but that his health appears to have suffered by his voyages and the campaign in Egypt and Syria. He is cadaverously pale, and is soon fatigued by a little exertion. After the review at Bau-