

THE STORM.

ON the lone cliff, that hides its savage brow
Within the bosom of each threat'ning cloud,
I listen'd for the ship-bell's sound,
The merry seaman's laugh, the labouring oar;
I look'd for vales, with blooming flowrets crown'd;
But all were fled. The wind blew cold and loud;
No footstep mark'd a wanderer on the shore,
The waves with anger rent the rock below.
Shivering I saw the tumbling bark a wreck,
Sink 'midst the fury of the boiling waves,
Poor hapless sailors' cold untimely graves,
Their knell the sea-birds' melancholy shriek.
Perhaps some female at this very hour,
Chill'd by the grasp of fear, upbraids the wind,
And racks with busy thought the brooding mind,
As on the window beats the midnight show'r.
But half the world, unknown to thought or care,
Secure in costly domes, lie hid in sleep,
Deaf to the moanings of the troubled air,
Or shrieks of death that issue from the deep.
ORLANDO.

CAMBRIDGE (England) June 4.

A letter has just been received from Mr. Fyfe Palmer, dated Sydney, New South Wales, June 13, 1795, in which that colony is represented to be in the most dreadful situation. The military officers monopolize all the trade; every ship which arrives they immediately buy the cargo, which they sell even at the rate of 1000 per cent. profit.—A Mr. Bolton, who was sent out some time since by government to cure fish and make salt, has never yet been employed; and on his stating to the commanding officer that he would undertake, with the assistance of boats and men, to supply, from Lord Howe's Island in the neighbourhood, a full or even a double allowance of well cured fish, at the third of the price of beef and pork, no notice was taken of the proposal, though the colony at that time had not provisions for a month, though every person was at half allowance, and though fowls were selling at five shillings each, and a cabbage at six-pence, and pork at one shilling and six-pence per pound.—Mr. Palmer's men, which he had bought at a monstrous rate, with his farm, were taken from him; a message was also sent to him to pull off his hat to the officers, otherwise he would be confined and punished; and orders had been twice given for no soldier to speak to him, though the ceremony of "capping" the officers was never omitted by him, and though he never conversed with the soldiers.—The good understanding which Governor Philips took pains to cultivate between the natives and whites was entirely done away, and a system of plunder and extermination substituted. The natives of the Haklbury, (the richest land possibly in the world, producing thirty and forty bushels of wheat per acre) having by cultivation lost their favourite food the wild yams, poverty compelled them to steal some indian corn to support nature, a crime which the unfeeling settlers reprobated by unparalleled ferocities. Sixty soldiers were sent to kill and destroy all they could meet with;—and a native boy, who lived with a settler, was made to discover where his parents and relatives concealed themselves. The soldiers came upon them, seized them, unarmed, and unexpected, killed five, and wounded many more—the dead bodies were hung on gibbets, in *terrorem*. Mr. Palmer concludes his letter by hoping, that on the arrival of governor Hunter, a policy will be introduced that may correct the many abuses and oppressions the colony at present groans under.

The late conspiracy at Paris has been evidently encouraged by the disaffection of the inhabitants of that city, on account of the old quarrel relative to the re-election of the two-thirds. This point, our readers will recollect, was not enforced without a struggle at the time, in which many lives were lost; and as we have often stated, force is not the way to convince; it may exterminate, but never can produce a change of mind. Thus the present governors of France would have established themselves much more firmly, and what is of more importance, would have established the constitution under which they act, had they acceded to the request of the Parisians, by publishing the departmental returns, so as to have made it evident that the constitution was really adopted by the majority of the people; the refusal to do so left doubts on the public mind which have not decreased, and which, but for the accidental discovery of the Directory, might have produced another revolution.

Our strong governments, and their violent adherents, might, (if they would ever pursue wisdom) learn a salutary lesson even from this high-handed conduct of the regicides—they might from this know, that an obstinate refusal to gratify the people in their reasonable demands, does not tend to establish a government.

A young man in Greenock of the name of Kid, who has been blind from his infancy, has lately finished the model of a sixty-four gun ship, of about five feet keel, with carriages for the guns, and every necessary material and appareling of a ship of that rate, without any assistance whatever, or other instrument than a small knife and hammer.

DUBLIN, July 7.

That the situation of Europe and the world is a new one may be easily admitted; but whatever the difficulties may be which throw upon many nations, no one who has read our history can doubt that this is a propitious era for a poor and oppressed country like Ireland. All that we have gained for the last fifty years was gained during seasons of war—and the more disastrous the war, the greater the advantage. This, therefore, is our time for perfectly assimilating our constitution with that of Great-Britain; this is the time for putting an embargo on the absentee trade, which leaves so great a portion of the kingdom in idleness, beggary and dilapidation; this is the time for demanding that the House of Commons be in reality what it is by the constitution; the Representatives of the People; this is the time for placing the constitution and the connection with England upon an equitable and unexceptionable basis.

Are we ungenerous to make demands of right when there is a likelihood of their success? No.

We would be the belov'd people that we are called if we omitted an opportunity to do so. There is nothing incompatible in attending to the maintenance of order, and the redress of grievances; they are the greatest libellers of government who disseminate a contrary doctrine, because its tendency is to drive the community to despair, to separate them from the constituted authorities, and to teach them to look only to themselves for redress. We are now on the eve of a general election—and if the electors do not bind every candidate to the great measures which are yet wanting to complete our political system, the depression of their country will be a crime in which, if they do not participate, they connive at, and deserve to feel the consequences.

It must be very unpleasant to us in the present critical period, to mention that the persecution in the county of Armagh rages with a fury that would not discredit the ardour of Dioclesian. Such unfortunate people as have presumed to stay in that country, have suffered a complete devastation of property; and others, who preferred exile, have been hunted from the province, and harassed on the road by reproaches and insults. This is the age which is called liberal; and this the quarter which pretends to separate political punishment from religious opinions.

MONTEGO-BAY, August 6.

Last Sunday arrived the brig Phœbe, Harvey, from New-York, in 35 days. On the 12th of July, at 2, P. M. in lat. 28, 48, Capt. Harvey saw four sail to leeward, about three leagues distance, which proved to be three large French ships of war, and a schooner, supposed to be a tender. One of them, a 74, made for the Phœbe, fired a shot, and brought her too, when she was boarded by two officers, who, upon inspecting the papers, were perfectly satisfied. They informed, that they were four days from Cape-Fraucois—that Guadeloupe was in possession of the English—and that they were bound for America. They were desirous of knowing if there were any English cruizers on the coast of America, or laying in the harbor of New-York. They treated Capt. Harvey with great civility, and offered him any assistance he might be in need of.

On the 24th ult. Capt. Harvey was boarded by the Swallow English sloop of war, cruising on the north side of Cuba, who informed him, that the Dunmore, of New-Providence, bound to this island, was taken the beginning of July, and carried into the Havana.

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Leven Powell, Esq. has offered as a Representative of the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, at the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The occasion produced a circular letter to the Freeholders of the District, from which the following is an extract.

AFTER what has been said, it may seem unnecessary to declare that George Washington is the man of my choice as President; and as Vice-President, to act with him, I now believe I should give my vote to John Adams. These men have both been tried in their respective offices—we have professed under their management, and I feel no wish to make experiments. But reports have lately circulated that General Washington has declared his determination to retire from public life; should this unfortunately be the case, the question is, who shall succeed him? This, indeed, is a nice question, and involves several considerations. 'Till very lately we have only heard of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams as certain candidates for the Presidency, and of both these there have been some reports, which, if well founded, would make me reluctantly vote for either, to fill this important post. Whether these have proceeded from party spirit, ought, and no doubt will, be the subject of enquiry.

It is now said Mr. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, will both be on the nomination—Should it be so, I must declare that I feel at present disposed to vote for Mr. Henry. This gentleman was at first much opposed to the general government; but, I believe, after amendments were obtained, he became reconciled to it; for we have not heard of his joining in the cry of the present opposition against every measure of the government, as has been commonly the case with those who were opposed to the ratification of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, his late declarations condemning, in the strongest terms, the violent measures passed in the last Congress, shew that he is a friend to peace, order and good government. A strong reason for the appointment of Mr. Henry is, that it may have a tendency to unite all parties, and do away that spirit of contention which at present rages with so much violence amongst us, and threatens the destruction of the Union. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Pinckney to say more of him than that his character is respectable, is a friend to government, and that he was the negotiator of the treaty with Spain, which is considered a very advantageous one to us. I still, however, entertain hopes that the same love for his country, which has hitherto induced the President to sacrifice all private considerations to the public good, will lead him to continue in office, at least 'till the establishment of peace in Europe; for until that takes place, I conceive all his firmness and good judgment are requisite to keep us clear of their destructive contests. If, however, he should determine to retire, and you should give me a vote in the choice of a successor, I shall consider it my duty to weigh well the characters of the different Candidates, and, to the best of my judgment, give the preference to that man who will be most likely to preserve the peace and happiness of our country and the government under which we live. These shall be my first considerations, and, in my determination, public opinion shall have its due weight.

SALEM, (N. J.) Sept. 1.

Messrs. PRINTERS,
The following extract of a letter from a friend at Marietta will, I hope, afford some pleasure to the readers of the Argus.
"In my last I informed you of a valuable salt spring discovered near the Mulkingum river. This

I understood from a person who had been 20 years prisoner with the Indians, was one of many with which this country abounds, that are termed little springs. He assured me that there was one not more than 50 miles from this called the Big Spring.—Following his directions I set out with two others in search of it. After wandering two weeks thro' as fine a country as I ever saw, to our unspeakable satisfaction we found it. It is situated not 50 miles from Marietta—and about 8 from the Mulkingum by which we may have water carriage to all our settlements. It issues a sufficient quantity of water to keep 1000 gallons constantly boiling. Ten gallons of this water will as experiment has proved, afford one quart of salt, superior in quality to any made on your sea coast. This is to us more than a golden treasure. And will no doubt expedite the settlement of this country.

May we not, my dear sir, contemplate the period when our offspring will disclose the solid rocks of salt from which these streams flow? shall we not see this fertile country blessed with plenty of this useful and salutary commodity?"

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1796.

Yesterday arrived the ship South Carolina, John Garman, Commander, in 10 days from Charleston. In the South Carolina, came the following passengers.

- Gen. C. C. Pinckney and family
- Honourable William Smith
- Mr. Latham and family
- Miss Kennedy
- Mr. Cudworth
- Mr. Cahos
- Mr. Ingleby
- Mr. Hyndman
- Mr. Parrish
- Mr. Everingham
- Mr. Sibly
- Mr. Charlesworth
- Mr. Richards
- Mr. Wyche
- Master Alston
- Master Alton
- Master Izard

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Harmony, Commodore Barney, dated the 2d of September.

"I expected to have had the pleasure of seeing you in your city, but being chased on the coast by a superior force, were obliged to alter our destination. Write to me at the Cape."

Extract of a letter wrote to the French Consul at Philadelphia, by a passenger in the Pennsylvania, Capt. York, which was sent as a flag of truce, from this port to Bourdeaux, dated Bourdeaux, July 4.

"I hasten to inform you of our happy arrival here, after a very pleasant passage of 30 days. We met the most kind reception from the inhabitants of this city.

"I intend to set out for Nantz as soon as I shall be dispatched.

"La Vendee is entirely destroyed. The armies have crossed the Rhine with the greatest success. The city enjoys a perfect tranquility and every thing is here in abundance, bread sells at 2-2 sols a pound."

(True Copy,) LIOT, Consul.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Claypoole,
The following is the copy of a letter directed by a Chickasaw, who was on a visit to the Cherokees, informing his friends of the death of the Hanging Maw, the great chief of the Cherokees. If there be any thing in the ideas or expression which in your judgment would entitle it to a place in your paper, you will by inserting it oblige
A CUSTOMER.

Tellico Blockhouse, April 10th, 1796.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS,
WHEN I came to this place about five days ago, I had the pleasure of seeing and talking with our friend, the Hanging Maw; but he is now no more. Last night he went to his great father and the father of us all. I saw him put in the ground, and am sorry; for I think he has always been our friend and the friend of the white people.

Your friend and brother,
(Signed) CAPTAIN GEORGE.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

CHARLESTON, September 1.
Yesterday arrived the schooner Unity, Ravell, Montego Bay, 34 days.

On Tuesday evening the sloop Nancy, Captain Diamond, belonging to Salem, lying at Cochran's wharf, was struck by lightning; her mast was shattered that a small puff of wind, about 15 minutes after it was struck, threw it on the wharf. The captain and crew were on board; fortunately they received no injury.

In the afternoon of the same day, the oven of Mrs. Milligan, on Federal Green, was also struck; the iron door of the oven is missing, supposed to have been melted by the flash.

Arrived—Brig Sukey, Thrasher, Bristol, September 2.

Yesterday arrived the brig Amsterdam, Scott, Amsterdam, 67 days; schooner Two Sisters, West, Wilmington, 1 day; schooner Betsey, M'Ilhenny, Wilmington 1.

Captain Scott left the Texel on the 28th June; he brings no papers from Amsterdam later than the 20th. When he left the Texel, there were 12 sail of the line and several frigates lying there. In the Channel he was brought to by two British frigates, which, after examining his papers, and breaking open his hatches, permitted him to proceed.

Off Cape Finisterre he fell in with a British 50 gun ship, with a convoy of 24 sail of merchantmen, who, after examining him, dismissed him. From the course they steered, captain Scott supposed them bound to the West-Indies.

Off Bermuda the Pique frigate fell in with him; the captain of which sent an officer and 8 men on board, who took possession of the brig: the captain, four of his men, and all his letters, were sent on board of the frigate, the captain of which broke open his letters, and told captain Scott, that if he had not been on his passage to Europe, he would send him to the West-Indies. After detaining him about 12 hours he sent Captain Scott and his men on board the brig, and returned him his letters and papers.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

We yesterday received the Journal of Frankfort to June 30. The substance of the intelligence contained in the papers, is, that the troubles in Corsica are quieted, and the viceroy is determined to convoke a new parliament, and accede to the demands of the inhabitants, which are found to be reasonable: that the formal siege of Mantua commenced on the 3d June—the garrison having been first summoned to surrender; the garrison consists of 8000 men, besides 400 cannoners: that Mr. Ochs the minister who was sent to Paris to accommodate the differences between the cantons of Switzerland and the French republic, had returned with a satisfactory explanation, and that the good understanding between these states, would not be interrupted: that prince Hohenlobe, general of artillery, is to have the command of the troops on the Upper Rhine: the French division under general Kleber, suffered very much in the action of June 19, at Ukeradt, (the Austrian account of which is new, and shall be given at length)—That the Austrian accounts represent the Belgians as extremely dissatisfied with their new French government—they being subject to requisitions of provisions and horses for the French armies—to the forced loan—to old taxes and new—in short, universal sadness reigns at Brussels.

General Wurmer arrived at Inspruck June 25, to take command of the army in Tyrol.

The same paper contains the news of the French crossing the Rhine at Strasburgh, and taking Kehl, as we have been informed.

LATEST ADVICES FROM AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM GAZETTE, OF JULY 5.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MINERVA.

A letter from Anvers of June 30, not only confirms the news of the crossing of the Rhine by the French army at Strasburg, but adds that the French were advancing in force towards Heidelberg, to throw themselves in the rear of the Austrians, and that the head-quarters of the prince of Coade were already in their power.

On the 28th of June, the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had advanced from Wapper towards Acher and the Sieg. On the 29th, the division of Grenier passed the Rhine at Cologne, to join the troops of Kleber, which they effected the same day. When they arrived at the Sieg, they found no enemies there. The divisions of Championet, of Bonnard, and of Bernadotte, were preparing to re-cross the Rhine near Bonn, and join general Kleber, and advance again towards the Lahn.

The last letters from Petersburg inform, that merchandise, the property of the Dutch, which had arrived in neutral bottoms, had been sequestered by order of the empress, without any previous prohibition of its importation.

[This article seems to contradict a paragraph in our advices from Hamburg.]

Letters from Trent of June 14, by the way of Augsburg, Germany, state, that the Austrian general was waiting for further reinforcements, to advance and attempt to raise the siege of Mantua.—No important movement had taken place for ten or twelve days. The account from Venice state the total loss of the French in Italy, since the opening of the campaign, to amount to 20,000 men; which account the German editor says is not exaggerated.

A letter from Neuweid states, that the Austrian army on the Lahn amounted to more than 80,000 men—60,000 were in the vicinity of the Sieg, and 24,000 between Neuweid and Ehrenbreitstein.

A letter from Milan, of June 13, says, Salicetti is replaced by citizen Pinot, as commissary of the directory with the army of Italy.

Three deputies are gone to Paris to bear to the Directory the wishes of the people of Lombardy in respect to a revolution in the government.

The municipality have published an edict, of which the substance of the preamble is as follows: "Liberty, citizens, advances towards us rapidly, and the tree which we have planted appears to be taking deep root. The people, undecieved and calm, despise those who have blinded them. Renouncing all prejudices, they know no distinction of men, but the good and bad citizen, the patriot or the aristocrat. But they view, with disgust, the arms of the nobles exposed in public, their domesticities adorned with liveries, to gratify aristocratic pride. The ears of the people can no longer endure the ridiculous names of Count, Marquis, Baron, Duke, Prince and Noble. The citizen who passes before the tribunal, and reads at the head of the decrees, "By order of the Feudal Pretorship" and burns with indignation that the infamous feudal government yet exists, and seems to accuse the municipality which permits it, while at the head of all their new orders, they prefix—"Liberty, Equality." And you, Nobles, if you are not enemies of the people, and of yourselves, sacrifice voluntarily your privileges, as unjust as frivolous.—Consider that it is as unjust to value yourselves on the merits of your ancestors, as it would be to be punished for their crimes. Burn the parchments and the coats of arms that preserve your pretended pride and rank—let the fire purge you of your ancient errors. Do not think the people will oppress you.—The people are just—they are good. They punish crimes—they pity error, and accept the repenting. Let the nobles become people, and the people will receive them with open arms.

SUBSTANCE OF THE DECREE.

Art. I. Nobility remains abolished for ever.
Art. II. No person shall take any title of nobility, but solely that of a citizen, or of his profession or his office.