

Mr. Paine's ORATION.

Received for sale at JENKS'S BOOK-STORE,
(Price Twenty Five Cents)
Now copies of an Oration,
at the request of the YOUNG MEN OF BOSTON,
read on the 30th of July, in commemora-
tion of the Dissolution of the Treaties and Consular
Convention, between France and the United States of
America.
By THOMAS PAINE, A. M.

Just Received, and for Sale
by William Hudson,
At his Store, FORE-STREET,
40 or 50 barrels fine
FLOUR.

I. Goods & Groceries
August 4.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
1000 PINE LOGS.
Any person inclined to contract for
the sale and delivery of Three Thousand Yel-
low or Hackmatack GREEN LOGS, for the use of
STON AQUEDUCT, will please to apply to
John Marston,
Secretary Aqueduct Corporation,
on July 17, 1799.

New Stable.
The subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public, that he has taken
in the care of that large and commodious STA-
ble belonging to the Columbian Tavern, kept by Mr.
AM CUTLER; where every possible attention shall
be paid, and the least favor gratefully acknowledged.

Aaron Chamberlain.
Plant 27th July, 1799.
Virtue of an Order of the Supreme Ju-
dicial Court for the State of the late THOMAS
UCKER, Esq deceased, Will be sold at the House of
MOTLEY Taxpayer at Portland, on the 10th day of
September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to the highest Bidder.

Part of the following Tracts of
LAND, lying in the township of Falmouth, and
County of Cumberland, and which are in common and
held with certain heirs of the late Brigadier Gen-
eral WALDO, and which was part of the Estate of
said THOMAS FLUCKER, Esq, confiscated to the use
of the Commonwealth after the just debts and legal
charges thereon should be paid—to wit.

One third part of two hundred and
six acres granted by the Proprietors' Committee
to Brig. SAMUEL WALDO, and laid out near
Duck Ponds.

One third part of five hundred and
eighty-two rods, being the remainder
of the eight hundred acres, laid out to Brig. SAMUEL
WALDO, by the Proprietors' Committee at Stream-water.

One half part of six hundred and
thirty acres, allowed and granted by the Proprietors'
Committee of Falmouth, to the heirs of Brig. Gen. WAL-
DO, out of their pitch of nine hundred and sixty two
acres, lying near the Duck Ponds.
Conditions of Sale to be made known at the above
place.
H. KNOX, Agent and Administrator.
Portland, July 5, 1799.

New Post-Rider.

Jacob Howe,
INFORMS the public that he has un-
der-taken to carry the Newspapers from Portland
through Windham, Raymond, Bridgton, Waterford and
Bertrand, to Bethel. He will leave Portland every Mon-
day evening, and arrive at Bethel on Thursday evening.
The advantages of a post riding
through the above towns are so obvious, that it is hoped
a liberal encouragement will be offered to support the
undertaking.

The subscribers to Newspapers, and
others, who may please to favor him with their com-
mands, may depend on the strictest fidelity, punctuality
and dispatch.
Bethel, July 15.

Two Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on
the 29th of July last, an indentured apprentice
by the name of HOSEA ALLEN, dark complexion,
short black hair, much peck broken; had on when he
went away, a blue waistcoat without sleeves, and plain
trow and linen trousers, almost new hat, and barefoot.
Whoever will take up said Runaway and bring him
back to me, shall have two cents reward. All heads
of families and masters of vessels are hereby forbid to
harbor said apprentice, as they may expect to incur the
penalty in the law in that behalf made and provided.
TIMOTHY BARKER.
North-Yarmouth, August 2d, 1799.

Capt. Stoddard's ORATION.

A few copies of this valua-
ble production (which ought to be preserved in every
family) may be had by a speedy application at Jenks'
BOOK-STORE.—And
At the Book-Store of Mr. PATTEN.
July 22.

Portland,

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1799.

Important Handbill.

[The Eastern Mail of Tuesday last brought a Handbill printed
at Gaste, containing the following IMPORTANT NEWS,
received there by an arrival from England, bringing London
dates later than before received.]

Total Defeat of the French Army in Italy.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE Hamburg Mail of the 31st arrived in town
last night by express, and has brought the important
intelligence of the total defeat of the French Armies in
Italy, the junction of the Imperial armies in Switzerland,
&c.
After a battle which lasted 14 hours, Moreau, fever-
ishly wounded, with three of his Generals, and 6,000
men, have been made prisoners by the Russians who
lost 8,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle.—
The following is the Official Account of the action
published at Milan, by Gen. Suwarrow on the 14th
ult.
"On the 13th at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French
were attacked by the Austro-Russian army, in the
strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle
was most bloody, and lasted till night. It will be one
of the most memorable in history, and was ultimately
terminated in our favour.
"The French have left 8,000 men killed on the field
—6,000 prisoners are already in our possession. We
have 3000 men killed and wounded. The French
have lost almost all their artillery, 150 pieces of cannon,
and 200 ammunition waggons, are now in our posses-
sion. Four of the enemies Generals, are taken prison-
ers, including the Gen. in Chief, Moreau."

A letter from Milan, of the 15th states this action
to have decided the fate of Italy. The Russians, on
the 14th took Valenza by assault, Alessandria, as well
as Turin, is now in their possession; the Piedmontese
peasants, have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut
off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

Defeat of Macdonald's Army.

A letter from Berlin of the 8th ult. state, that a
messenger had that day arrived from Italy, with advice
that the Corps of General Macdonald which had ad-
vanced through Tuscany, for the purpose of joining the
army of Moreau, had been attacked by the Austro-
Russian army, near Lucca, and totally defeated, and
their Commander made prisoner.

Passage of the Rhine by the Austrians.

On the 22d the whole of the imperial troops station-
ed in the Bregeinz and Feldkirch, in three columns,
and, after some ineffectual opposition from the French
between Wetzlar and Zurich, penetrated into the
canton of Uri, where they were joined by several armed
peasants; thus forming an uninterrupted communi-
cation between the armies of Archduke and General Su-
warrow.

The corps of General Nauendorf crossed the Rhine
at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st & immediately
advanced his head quarters to Sugen. The enemy had
previously abandoned Constance and the entire of the
Southern Bank of the Rhine, and retired with precipita-
tion towards Zurich.

On the morning of the 23d, the Archduke, with the
remainder of his army was to cross the Rhine at Sten
and Schaffhausen and immediately to pursue the ene-
my.

The whole of the Cantons of Scaphusen, Appenzel,
Uri, and Schwitz, are now in possession of the Austri-
ans. The position of Masfena at Zurich, is, therefore,
not tenable, and his retreat is opposed by the most
formidable difficulties. The next mail will we trust,
bring advice of his having shared the fate of Serrurier
and Moreau.

(Thus for the Handbill)

INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

In the interior of France a new kind of lan-
guage begins to be held in the councils, and
much uneasiness is felt for the south, occasioned,
as 'tis justly said, by the success of the Russians
and Imperialists who are drawing towards that
quarter. Murbot, in the council of Elders, and
Briffot in that of Five Hundred, and Dubois Du
Cay, have spoken truths against the Directory
and the Minister, and in a tone unknown within
those walls since the 4th of September. These
Deputies insist against the frauds in the public
departments, the universal depredations on the
property of the State, and "the organization of
dilapidations," which are not to be shielded even
by the senatorial purple, or the directorial man-
tle. They contend that the people must be
permitted to address the assemblies, to inform
them of the state of public affairs, and to de-
nounce the ministers. And they point out the
system of intimidation which prevents a single
journalist from publishing intelligence of the
slightest check and reverse which can happen to
the ministers.
Lon. pap.

London, June 7. Yesterday his majesty, by
message, acquainted Parliament that some time
since he had concluded an eventual engagement
with the Emperor of Russia, for employing
45,000 men against the common enemy. That
the face of affairs was altered since the con-
tract was proposed, and the emperor had en-
gaged in the war, and had actually put his army
in motion to the place of its destination; yet
the conditions of the treaty will require various
sums of money, which his majesty is confident
will be readily granted; as also to enable him
to afford succours to the Queen of Portugal, and
the Swiss Cantons; and to complete the gene-

ral deliverance of Europe from the insupporta-
ble tyranny of the French Republic.

The murder of the French Deputies at
Rastadt is not unprecedented in the Imperial
History. Two French Envoys, Rencon and
Treges, one destined to Venice, and the other
to Constantinople, were assassinated in 1541, near
Pavia, during the reign of Charles V.

The Premier, it is said, means to impose a
heavy tax upon wigs—Ladies wigs to pay
double!

COMMUNICATION

From a gentleman of information, lately returned from the Con-
tinent of Europe.

Having in the former campaigns of this war seen the
French arms attended with almost invariable success,
many people were astonished to find the present open
with such a glorious reverse. But the French are ex-
hausted of some of the means with which they formerly
obtained their victories. That enthusiasm with which
the people were inspired in the pursuit of phantom they
called liberty, and which enabled them to oppose the
steady valour of the Austrians with double numbers is
no more; that delusive charm with which they for-
merly disarmed the countries they attacked, is now dif-
fered; and the plunder with which they have been
enabled to pay their numerous armies has failed them.
The conscription recruits are raised only at the point
of the bayonet and the Directory and Councils are
baffled in their attempts to raise taxes sufficient to
support the war. On the other hand, the people of
Germany are exasperated against the French by the
injuries they have received—the Archduke Charles has
been enabled to meet his enemies with equal numbers
—his genius pervades the army—instead of depending
upon the military commission of Vienna for orders to
act (by which means the military plans were often be-
trayed to the enemy before they were communicated to
the army) his power in the conduct of the military op-
erations is unlimited—he has introduced in his army a
discipline, by which rank and family will not protect
the coward, and by which merit is rewarded in the
common soldier; he has broke several officers of the
first nobility in the empire; and in one instance he pro-
moted a man of good character, but low extraction, in
the course of six successive days fighting with the French,
from a Corporal to a Brigadier-General, for his gallant
conduct. While he punishes cowardice, and rewards
valour he sets the example of personal bravery himself;
he leads his troops to action—on many occasions he has
dismounted in the heat of battle, and fought sword in
hand at the head of his grenadiers. He is adored by
his army, for his condescension, humanity and brave-
ry; and in an address to them, he has declared that the
Austrian soldiers, shall be considered, not as machines
but as men—that they shall be led by their officers,
not driven into action. With these advantages he has
been able, with equal numbers, to beat the French day
after day, leading his men to victory through snow and
wet knee deep; by which exposure of his person he
brought on an alarming sickness, which for a long time
arrested his progress, but from which he was perfectly
recovered towards the last of May.

During the illness of the Archduke and the consequent
inactivity of his army, Suwarrow arrived with
his Russians in Italy. His name alone was equal to
a host.

The Archduke after the recovery of his health, was
preparing as it was said, to cross the Rhine, and enter
France by the north, while Suwarrow was carrying all
before him in the south, and it was said that a body of
Russians were to approach Spain as soon as possible, to
feel the pulse of that nation.
(Salem Gaz.)

Domestic Concerns.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 30.

We learn that at the Board of Commission-
ers appointed to carry into effect the 6th article
of the treaty of amity with Great Britain fur-
ther proceedings are suspended: the American
commissioners deeming it their duty to lay
before the President the differences that prevail
between them and the other members of the
board, and in the mean time to be absent until
an opportunity shall be given to the two nations,
by an explanatory article, to remove the pres-
ent difficulties. From the friendly dispositions
of the two powers towards each other, and
from the obvious interests of both to improve
and cultivate the present good understanding,
it is to be hoped this will be easily accomplish-
ed. Besides in the last article of the treaty of
amity, it is expressly agreed that the parties
will from time to time readily treat of other
articles for facilitating intercourse and obviating
difficulties, and will endeavour so to form them,
that they conduce to mutual satisfaction and
friendship.—The step taken by the American
commissioners when properly considered cannot
fail to obtain the highest approbation of every
well wisher to the lasting harmony of the two
countries.

NEW YORK, AUG. 1.

In our paper of Monday last we published a
few particulars of the unhappy fate of a part of
the crew of the schooner Nautilus, from this
port to Curacao. We have since seen Capt.
Fuller, the bearer of the information, who says
that he saw the men spared by the murderous
privateersmen, and was informed by them, that
after an engagement of an hour and a half,
Capt. Dixon was boarded, and for his manly
resistance, they first inhumanly ran Capt. Dixon
through the body, and, tho' not dead, plunged
him into the deep! after which they stabbed
the first and second mates, and two seamen,
threw them down into the fore-castle, and shut
it up, where they were left to perish by lack of
blood, and suffocation. He adds, that Capt.
Dixon, on finding their bloody intentions, pa-
thetically entreated them to spare his life, as he

had a family in New York, whose subsistence de-
pended on his industry. It was, however, use-
less to urge argument to the sanguinary moun-
tainers—they replied he should die for the resist-
ance he had made, and immediately commenced
the horrid massacre.

Trial of Joseph Perkins for Desertion.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, held at
Little's Hotel, in the city of New York, by order of Major
Gen. Hamilton, on the 25th of June, 1799 for the trial of such
persons as should be brought before it, in the case of Joseph Perkins.
Major WILLIAM WILCOX, President.

Members—Major Stute, Captains Reed, Still, Freeman,
Williamson, Stanton, Cole, Patterson, Marles—Lieutenants
Smith, McWhorter, and Ludlow

WASHINGTON MORTON Esq, Judge Advocate.

The prisoner being called in, he was asked if he had any objec-
tion to the members; there being none, the Court, and Judge
Advocate were sworn according to Law.

CHARGES.—For that you Joseph Perkins a private
soldier belonging to Capt. Ingersoll's company of the first regiment
of Artillery and Engineers, did on or about the 22d day of
May, 1799, desert from the said company, you having been be-
fore that time duly enlisted in the service of the United States,
and at the time in their service and pay; and up at the time of
your desertion, being on guard over two prisoners confined by sen-
tence of Court Martial for desertion, which said prisoners you
liberated and took off with you, contrary to the articles of War,
in such case made and provided.

W. MORTON, Judge Advocate.

The Charge having been read, the prisoner was asked for his
plea.

The prisoner plead GUILTY to the Charge.

The Court having maturely considered the proceedings, do find
the prisoner Joseph Perkins, GUILTY, and two thirds of the
members agreeing do sentence him to suffer death.

GENERAL ORDERS.

New York, July 20th, 1799.

The General Court Martial of which Major Wilcox was
President, having convicted Joseph Perkins, a private soldier of
the first regiment of Artillery and Engineers, of the crime of
desertion, aggravated by that of liberating and carrying off with
him two prisoners, confined under the sentence of a Court Martial
for desertion, over whom he was sentinel, and having condemned
him to suffer death, the President of the United States, in pursu-
ance of the authority vested in him, and "considering the flag-
rant and complicated nature of the crime of the said Joseph Perkins,
and not only the beneficial influence, but the absolute necessity of
"well placed examples in military service," has thought fit by
warrant under his hand and seal of the War Office, to order and
direct that the said sentence shall be carried into execution.

Accordingly Major General Hamilton, appoints Wednesday the
24th inst. between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, for
the execution of the said sentence at Fort Jay, at which time and
place the said Joseph Perkins is to be shot to death.

The Reverend Mr. Mafin will visit the prisoner in his con-
finement; the garrison under arms will be present at the execution;
Major Hoops will make the requisite arrangements.

Examples of capital punishments in the army of the United
States are as rare as they are painful. It were to be wished,
that the crime for which it is now to be inflicted, was equally
rare; a crime which disgraces the offender, by the double charac-
ters of perfidy and cowardice. Abandoned must be the man, who
takes the rewards of his country, pledges himself by oath to its ser-
vices, and meanly deserts its defence amidst the prospect of foreign
dangers. May the character of the American soldier, ever be
stained by examples of such baseness! But, if a part of justice and
duty, under a mild treatment shall prove insufficient to strain
from the commission of a crime so pernicious, the severity of punish-
ment must do. While the past forbearance of the President of the
United States, demonstrates his reluctance to exert capital punish-
ment, his decision in the present case, ought to be received by the
army, as a full proof of his firmness and clemency, to repress by ade-
quate means, offences destructive of the Service.
(Signed) ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
Adjutant General.

BON TON!

(Letter from an English Lady at Paris)

"I WAS lately present at a concert given by Ma-
dame Tallien, in the Rue Feytaud. There were two
thousand ladies present all dressed in a Costume which
they had created. Of this dress, though I may shock
the prim prejudices of some of your London ladies I
will endeavour to give you an accurate idea.

"The head was dressed strictly a la Grecque. The
hair was turned up close all round, without powder,
interlarded with rows of pearls, or of jewelry and
fastened on the crown by a pearl or diamond pin. The
dress was a loose muslin robe, drawn up and fastened
at the right knee, so as to show the whole leg. The
right shoulder has attached a small mantle of black or
silk velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. The
robe passed under the left breast which was entirely
naked, and was fastened above the left hip. Both arms
were also naked from about four inches of the shoulder;
their length was relieved only by two bracelets, orna-
mented with pearls and diamonds, the one above the
elbow and the other midway between the elbow and
wrist. The effect of this dress I shall not attempt to
describe. The gentlemen, who dress by the way,
was directed only by their own taste, allowed it was
fascinating in the extreme.

"The concert waited for some time for the entrance
of Madame Tallien.

"When she appeared, the impression which she
made was wonderful. The applause was several times
reiterated.

LONG WAISTS.

A Correspondent observes, that long waists
are gaining ground in England, and recom-
mends it to the American fair, to declare inde-
pendence, and resist the tyranny of fashion, as
the patriots of our revolution, did the right of
taxation. No tax is more unreasonable and
oppressive than that of fashion.—From short
waists to long, from long to slender, will be the
progress of its encroachments, unless seasonably
resisted, till female health and beauty suffer
all the pains and penalties of the whole tone
prison.
(Com. Gaz.)

THE women of the neighborhood of Avellino, in Italy,
wash their hair once a week with a lye of wood-ashes,
that changes it to a flaxen yellow of many tints in
the same head. This liquid is probably the *flava casaria* of
the Latin Poets.