

Court of Apollo.

AN EXOTIC.

SONG.

IF I swear by that eye, you'll allow,
Its look is so shifting and new,
That the oath I might take on it now,
The very next glance would undo;
Those babies that nestle sofly,
Such different arrows have got,
That an oath, on the glance of an eye,
Such as yours, might be off in a shot.
Should I swear by the dew on your lip,
Though each moment the treasure renews,

If my constancy wishes to trip,
I might kiss off the oath when I choose;
Or a sigh may disperse from that flower,
The dew and the oath that are there;
And I'd make a new oath every hour,
To loose them so sweetly in air.
But clear up that heav'n of your brow,
Nor fancy my faith is a feather,
On my heart, I will pledge you my vow,
And they both must be broken together.

We learn one piece of intelligence from the French papers, which strongly proves, that a man should go from home to hear news. It is nothing less than a statement from Hamburg, that His Majesty means to set off for Hanover next spring, to visit all his German dominions. . . . *Len. Courier.*

WHAT IS SHE?

IS a Comedy from the Pen of CHARLOTTE SMITH, and abounds with proofs of a species of talent, which we do not remember to have recognized in any of her other celebrated productions either in poetry or prose. In lively repartee and polished wit, the present Comedy claims an enviable distinction. The mystery, which envelopes the "Female Stranger," and its final explanation, enchain the sensibility, by entangling the curiosity of the mind. Another prominent feature of the play, is a well wrought satire on the follies of fashion, and the taste of the times. It also contains some matter of episode, which is ingeniously interwoven; and will have great effect in representation.

LONDON, OR. 20.

The manufacturers and artists of the French Republic have answered the appeal made to them by the Government, and already more than twenty departments have transmitted, judged worthy to be admitted to general exposition. We mention some. From the department of Ardiche, specimens of the paper of Annonay, and the silks of Privas; from Lot and Gironne, sail cloths of Agen; from Cotes du Nord, fine cloths; from the Upper Rhine, iron; from La Drome, potteries; from the Ardenues, cloths of Sedan; from the Moselle, chrystals; from the Gironde, cutlery; from Marne, kerfimer and flannel; from Mayenne and Loire, cloths and handkerchiefs of Cholar.

From some experiments lately tried by professors Klaproth and Achard, at Berlin under the express sanction of the King of Prussia, it was found that 1,500lb. of Beet Root (*Beta Vulgaris*) produced 398lb. of a very pleasant syrup from which 57lb. of good white sugar may be extracted. The process, which they are about to publish, is easy, and by no means expensive.

Shoeing of horses, as prescribed by the Veterinary College:—"Nothing to be cut from the soles, binders, or frog, but loose rotten scales. No shoes to be fitted on red hot. Shoes to be made of good iron, with a flat surface for the horse to stand on; web not so wide as formerly, and weakest at heel, that the frog may rest on the ground. No more opening of heels on any pretence."

Last month the workmen began again to build on the east front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789, upon a large scale, agreeable to an elegant plan by the late Mr. Adam, architect. The building continued to advance for several years, till the fund was exhausted. The north-west corner was completely finished, and the north-east corner roofed in. The beautiful east front, little more than half up, has been exposed to the weather, till it has assumed the appearance of an ancient ruin, and become literally the habitation of owls.

The established mode of performing long journeys at the Cape of Good Hope

is in covered waggons drawn by bullocks. The carriages are sufficiently commodious to contain all the necessaries that may be wanted on a long journey, and also a cot or matras for sleeping upon; and are commonly drawn by teams of ten or twelve oxen. The speed of an ox in the waggon, where the country is tolerable level, and the surface hard, is full three miles an hour at which rate he will continue for ten or twelve hours without halting. This is more than a horse can do in Britain. Why are not oxen more commonly used? Their carcase would be worth something and they are more easily kept than horses.

Several late writers have roundly asserted, "that, past all doubt, there were mines, both of gold and silver in Surinam." The reason which they assign for these mines not being worked is curious in the extreme. The Dutch, they say, disregarded them, their genius and policy being purely commercial. They were also sensible that the wealth of America had depopulated and impoverished the once powerful monarchy of Spain, and therefore wisely prohibited the working of mines within their territories in Guiana.—"Credat Judæus Apella!"

The following story is told in the German Papers with singular naïveté:—"Lately died at Vienna, a person who may serve as an example of the good effects of 'industry' and 'parimony.' This was CHAS. ABRAHAM WETZLAR, Baron of Blankenberg, a 'baptized jew,' who began his career by performing 'sight of hand tricks,' afterwards became 'an under Commissary in the seven years war,' and ended in the 85th year of his age, 'as a Baron.'—He, however died worth 5 millions of florins.

Among some whimsical extracts from the Prærogative-Office, the following has been selected in the will of a Mr. Withipol.—"I leave to my wife Elizabeth, for her dower, all my lands in— and—, during her life—which is within little of 200 marks by the year—trusting (yea as I may think assuring myself) that she will marry no man, for fear to meet with so evil a husband as I have been." The evil husband is no new thing in the world, for this will is dated two centuries ago.

A species of tragi-comedy was performed a few days since at the Fountain-Inn, Margate, where a large party of gentlemen had agreed to ride on the ensuing morning to Deal, to view the flotilla; but it seems that man may appoint, but Fortune disappoints; for a wag or a thief had contrived in the night to run away with all their boots; the chagrine that prevailed, in consequence, on the following morning, was inexplicable; and it would have been a rich exertion for Hogarth to have depicted their forlorn visages, as they crossed and intercrossed each other, bawling for their new Hessian boots.

On the 15th of June last, an Act of the Russian Senate, highly important to the interests of the freedom and good government of that Empire, received the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander. The following are its chief provisions:—"1. An Act of the Empress Catharine II. had declared Householders in towns, and all persons of those which are denominated the first and second classes, to be no longer liable to suffer corporal punishments. An Act of the third of January, 1797, declares not only those persons, but criminals of all ranks, to be subject to the knout. This last law is by the present Act rescinded, and the regulations of the Empress restored. 2. A Decree of the 4th of May, 1797, abolished the right of the collective inhabitants of towns (a right formerly recognized in them,) to petition the Sovereign in a body, and forbade any petitions to be presented which were signed by more than a single person. By the present Act, the former freedom of petitioning is also restored.

The German Journals have lately abounded in accounts of a Siberian Kalmuck who is now on his journey through the Austrian dominions, on his return to his native abode. This man who has served in the Imperial armies, bears a very slight resemblance to the inhabitants of Europe, in the features of his countenance, in his manners or his habits. His brow is uncommonly elevated, his eyes are extremely

small, and approach very near to each other. Though he has visited many different nations, and lived in various countries, he has lost nothing of his attachment to the country where he received his birth. He maintains that there is no other country equally distinguished by happiness and good fortune. He talks much of its superiority, derived from the absence of foreigners, and considers the solitude in which its inhabitants live, as the chief constituent of their felicity. He was wounded last campaign, and no sooner was he recovered, than he determined to set out on his return to a country described by the rest of the world, as the residence of misery, but viewed by this savage, as the scene of every blessing dearest to man.

A new commerce is about to be opened, with the subjects of the Emperor of Germany, which may have some important effects upon the trade with other countries. The house of Baron Telner, at Vienna, has shipped for England a very considerable quantity of wines, the growth of Hungary, and the Circle of Austria. If these importations should prove of the first quality for the Hungarian wines are undoubtedly the very finest of all Europe, it may shake the fashion of French and Portuguese wines, provided the prices are moderate. The expence of carriage must be considerable.

The parent willow tree of this country, planted at Twickenham, by the hands of our favourite Poet Pope, has, like its master, fallen a victim to the ravages of time. It has been consequently cut down by order of Lord Mendip, and sawed into small pieces which are given to such of his Lordship's friends as have the taste to preserve and admire the precious relic.

Cobbett & Morgan,

At the CROWN and MITRE, PALM MALL, LONDON.

HAVING commenced Business under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of CLARENCE, KENT, and CUMBERLAND, and Prince AUGUSTUS, beg leave to express a hope, that, by their earnest and constant endeavours to render their undertaking not altogether unworthy the protection of their Royal Patrons, they shall not fail to obtain some degree of encouragement from the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general.

In their Assortment, both of Books and Stationary, it has been their object to exhibit variety, utility, and elegance; and they are confident, that no one, who shall favour them with his custom, will ever have to complain of the unreasonableness of their charges, or of their want of attention to his orders.

Mr. COBBETT thinks he has some reason to expect, that many gentlemen in his Majesty's Colonies in America and the West-Indies, will be disposed to favour him with their custom; and he assures all those, who may be so disposed, that every order, whether large or small, with which they may honour him and his Partner, shall be executed upon the lowest terms, and with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. They have, constantly, an extensive assortment of books, in every department of Science and Literature; and, as to new publications in request amongst politicians and people of fashion, they trust they have an undoubted claim to pre-eminence.

They will take orders for Prints, Caricatures, Transparencies, Memorandum-Books, Maps, Charts, and, indeed, for every other article, that issues from the press, in whatever size or form.

To those who order books for sale again, or for the furnishing of schools or whole libraries, whether public or private, they will make a liberal discount; and for any customer, however small his order may be, they will cheerfully undertake, and diligently execute any commission to obtain old or scarce publications.

Every article of Stationary, but particularly such articles as are most frequently called for by Ladies and Gentlemen, they will supply in the most diversified assortments; and, they beg leave to conclude by stating, that no exertions shall be wanted, on their parts, to satisfy, oblige, and prove their gratitude towards, all those, who may think them worthy of their encouragement.

The Town and Township of DIGBY.

AS It is probable that the Peace which has lately taken place, may occasion many military and other transient persons to look for settlements in these Provinces, and as some such may incline towards Digby (where a field offers itself suited to various kinds of adventures) several gentlemen of that place have associated for the purpose of removing (as much as is practicable) such difficulties as are most likely to oppose themselves to new settlers.—

To prevent imposition, uncertainty and delay from discouraging new comers, they have selected and secured a number of commodious house-lots in the Town-plot, upon each of which, they have fixed a moderate price, not exceeding the lowest rate of selling for three years past—a proportion of these, adjoining the water, are adapted to trading persons.—Others, are calculated for mechanics—and a few more, for such as are only concerned in having an agreeable building spot for a house, and room for a garden. The first applicant will have the first choice, and so on with other applicants in succession, till the whole are sold at the prices fixed; a quantity of wild lands, laid out in farm lots, is also in like manner to be sold, and the purchasers will be secured against all deception with respect either to the titles, boundaries or qualities of the soil.—

The society will further give the best information in its power to such, as on their first arrival are inclined to make other purchases, or to engage in any business or contract.

The Township of Digby extends from the Gut of Annapolis westward to the extremity of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and contains about one hundred and fifty thousand acres; of which, a body of about twenty five or thirty thousand, lying to the southern or inland side, is still in the possession of the crown, ungranted; the remainder is all appropriated, surveyed, divided into lots and planned—and, by the care of Government, it has lately been secured to the present owners under a clear and effectual grant. The lands in general are good, well wooded and watered; and the Township throughout its whole length is interspersed with settlements.—Being washed by the Bay of Fundy and deeply indented by St. Mary's Bay, it has a great proportion of sea coast, and an ample share of all the kinds of fisheries common in Nova-Scotia.

The Town-plot, is situated at the East end of the Township, just within the entrance of the Annapolis Basin, and twenty miles from Annapolis town, and six miles across land, from the head of St. Mary's Bay. It is laid out from the water's edge partly on level ground and partly, on the declivity of a moderate hill, dry and pleasant, and having, with an eastern aspect, a view of an Annapolis Basin, and its cultivated shores, for twenty miles, to where, it terminates with the Fort and Rivers mouth of that name. It was settled by Loyalists from New-York in the year 1773, the most of whom went early to farms, or moving to older countries, left the whole side to be bought up and improved by about sixty families, who now reside in it, having detached but comfortable dwellings, with little gardens and orchards, and carrying on some fishery and foreign trade. It has good communication both by land and water with all parts of the County of Annapolis. Provisions in it are plenty and cheap. Building materials readily to be procured, and from many local circumstances, there is a probability of its becoming a place of some consideration for ship-building, the fisheries and west-India Trade, as well as a pleasant, cheap, and comfortable place of residence.

Any person whose attention may be called by the foregoing, on addressing, a letter *postpaid* to Mr. Wiswall at Digby, will receive an immediate and explicit answer to such enquiries as he may be interested in making upon the subject.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of NEHEMIAH MARKS, Esq. late of St. Stephen's, in the county of Charlotte, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; And those having any demands against the said Estate, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH MARKS,
Administrator.
NINIAN LINDSEY,
Administrator.