

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET TO REFLECTION.

THE Lord of light has journey'd down the sky,
And bath'd his couriers in the foaming wave;
The twinkling star of Ev'ning too, hastes to lave,
Her silver form, and vanish from my eye.
Now dusky twilight flings her sombre shade,
O'er the bright beauties of the silent vale,
The aspen trembles not, the verdant blade,
No longer nodding answers to the gale.
Come sweet Reflection! hither pensive Maid!
Direct thy wandering steps, and on this stone,
Worn by no travellers feet, with moss o'ergrown,
Repose with me in solitude's deep shade.
Then shall I know the height of human bliss,
And taste the joy of other worlds in this.

BIRTHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.

THE massacre of the brave garrison of Ismael by the Russians has so enraged the grand Signior that he has sworn to pursue the war against the Russians to the utmost extremity, and never to pardon the useless cruelty exercised by that nation, even in the midst of its victories, and after so many conquests. We therefore do not think that the Sultana mother will be able to persuade her son to participate in the universal dread and consternation that reigns in the capital.

The Sultan, who seems assured of a peace with the House of Austria, is preparing to direct all his forces against Russia.

In the mandates which he has sent to all the Governors, Pachas, and Cadies, throughout his estates, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enrol all his subjects, who are able to bear arms, from fifteen to sixty years of age; but the general consternation seems contrary to these measures: Peace or war can no longer depend either on the forces or the decrees of the Divan. The destiny of the Turkish empire depends entirely on the mediating powers, by their putting a stop to or prolonging hostilities, or by their giving or refusing peace. There is, however, some likelihood, that the Porte, upon reflection, will, after having made peace with the House of Austria, conclude one with the Empress of Russia.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.

We are assured, that England has demanded a categorical answer from our Court as to what his Imperial Majesty will do if the Empress will not conclude a peace, and the allied Courts should find it necessary to oblige her to it.

LEYDEN, March 3.

In these times of trouble and agitation the contagion had reached Switzerland, but the prudent firmness of its government, particularly that of the Canton of Berne, stopped the fermentation in its beginning, but it exists strongly on the frontiers, particularly in the Bishoprick of Basle, and at Geneva, which latter place suffered a kind of assault on the part of the peasantry, who pretended they ought to be admitted to the privileges of citizens gratuitously; and who, in that enterprise were seconded by the French of the county of Gex, whilst the populace favored them within the city.

The true purport of all this seems to be to make Geneva a French municipality.

PARIS, March 10.

No sooner is the spirit of insurrection quelled in one province, than it appears in another with redoubled mischief. Blois and the circumjacent towns are a prey to all the horrors attendant on fanaticism. The ex-pretate WILL, in despite of the law, continue in the fee; the priests and devotees of both sexes identify themselves by the crozier and mitre; they inflame the minds of the more ignorant, and are ingenious in fomenting discord, and breathing execration against the proceedings of the Assembly. COMPTE DE LA TOUR, known by his unmilitary exploits at Bisfort in Alsace, which place he was obliged to quit, is now at Metz; he was the person commissioned by the Prince of Conde, to ask the elector for the use of his palace at Worms—it is very generally imagined that M. Artois, M. de Calonne, and the chief of the French fugitives will soon meet there.

The King is now considered to be the most decidedly for the New Constitution—every act of his goes to prove it; and so convinced are the National Representatives of what we advance, that yesterday, when it was in agitation to know whether or not the administrator of the public treasure should be named by the King, it was decreed in the affirmative.

It is somewhat singular that Britons, who come to France to view the Aurora of liberty, soon become wedded to the aristocratic principles—we know many who, at home, are columns of the opposition, but are here friendly to the unpopular cause.

The King lies dangerously ill. The late troubles have altered the state of his health: He spits blood and has a most violent cough. He is confined to his bed.

A letter from Lyons informs us, that the Mesdames passed through that city without any opposition. They must consequently be now out of the power of the National Assembly and of the Fish-women of Paris.

Compte de Mirabeau was the highest bidder for the Abbey of Argenteuil, so celebrated for the tears of the too tender Eloisa when she received the veil from the hands of her unfortunate husband. The Comte is sending thither the elegant library of the late Mr. Buffon, which he has also bought.

The Duke de Richelieu died the 12th of this month after a long illness; he leaves one son, who is at present in the Russian service, and who distinguished himself at the taking of Ismael.

The ladies of Thoulouse assembling in great bodies to hinder the Clergy from taking the civic oath, the municipality ordered the pumps to be worked, and actually washed away all their opposition.

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 22.

Major-General Popov, is arrived here with dispatches from Prince Potemkin. He has delivered up to the Empress the keys of Ismael, together with the particulars of the siege which have been published by order of the court. The whole narrative takes up three sheets of paper. There were in the fortress 42,000 regular troops, besides the inhabitants; 30,816 men were killed; 14,000 were taken prisoners—2,000 Turkish soldiers died the next day of the wounds they had received, and 1000 more were distributed among the conquerors, to be supported by them.

The Empress intends to make Prince Potemkin a present, as soon as he arrives, of a magnificent and superb suit of clothes, adorned with diamond buttons, epaulets, and loops, worth between two and three hundred thousand roubles. Her Majesty has also purchased for him the Palace of Stuckhoff for 400,000 roubles, which is to be fitted up and furnished in the most superb style.

All the frontiers are lined with troops, artillery and ammunition, just as if an invasion was threatened.

LONDON, March 15.

An attempt had been made through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the Empress Mother at their head, to induce the Sultan, on account of the late very ill success of his troops, to come into a peace on any terms. These were seconded, or more properly set on by six thousand Grandees of the empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpose. But the Sultan, on receiving advice of the capture of Ismael, and the cruelties practised there by the Russians, most gallantly swore, that he would sooner be buried under the ruins of Constantinople, than make peace with so brutal an enemy.

Ever since that period it has been publicly proclaimed at Constantinople, that it shall be death for any one to talk of peace; and the ladies of the Seraglio have been enjoined under threats of the same punishment, not to intermeddle again in any thing of the like tendency. The Emperor, no doubt, finds himself strengthened by the exhortations of the British and Prussian ambassadors, who have certainly promised him assistance from their masters, should their offers of mediating a peace be rejected. The Emperor of Germany, too, it is not doubted, will give assistance to the mediation, the moment his own peace with the Turks is concluded, which is allowed to be in the most favorable train.

In the mean time Catharine still remains stubborn. Proud and imperious, and unaccustomed to controul, she will not allow of any mediation, nor admit of peace at all, unless dictated by her; or rather means perhaps entirely to defer it, till her favorite General shall have planted her ensigns on the walls of Constantinople.

To oppose any attempt which the Prussians may intend to make in favor of the Turks, her armies in Livonia are perpetually increasing. To oppose the English, should they offer to enter the Baltick, orders are given to fit and immediately draw out her whole fleet, consisting of thirty-six ships of the line, and several frigates, the command of which is entrusted to Prince Alexis Orlov, who performed so many gallant things in the course of the last war, on the coasts of Egypt, and several parts of the Levant and Greece and was afterwards some time resident here in England.

The American PAYNE over-stepped the bounds of prudence, and his publisher shrunk from the danger; but another has been found more hardy. That publisher has escaped for the 'Lessons to a Prince;' the principles of which work, respecting our having 'no political constitution,' no representation, &c. are literally adopted and copied by PAYNE.

Sunday a messenger at Lord GRENVILLE'S Office from Sir ROBERT AINSLIE, our Minister at the Porte, with advice that some fresh impediments had been recently thrown in the way of the negotiation for peace between the Turks and Russians; and that, in consequence thereof, the Grand Signior had issued orders for recruiting his forces with the utmost celerity and vigor.

MARCH 23.

A child of fourteen years of age, eloping with a gallant, is a fine panegyric on modern education.

A Fact.—The Porter at a capital Inn in the city, got the half of a 20,000l. prize some years ago. He commenced gentleman, kept horses, "and so forth," and in a very few years, by dint of galloping, arrived at his last guinea. He is now porter at the very inn where he formerly plied, and as to *happiness*, "is as well as can be expected."

On the 17th inst. about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the Great Distillery at Canon-Mills, Edinburgh, occupied at present by Messrs. Steins. The damage is computed at 2000l. but the premises are insured.

The quackery of Animal Magnetism still has its votaries even among persons of reputed sense. The Empress of Russia acted wisely when she banished impostors of all kinds from her dominions. Magnetism, we believe, was also banished from France, after being detected and proved a gross fraud on the understanding.

The transports, with provisions, and 220 convicts bound to Botany-Bay, sailed from Ireland the 10th inst. They are to call at Madeira, and remain for the ships from England, with a still larger freight.

Several of the French refugees intend to apply for bills of naturalization, with a view of establishing themselves in this country. One for the Marquis of Choiseul is now before the House of Lords.

MARCH 25.

The majority in favour of the bill for applying 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends to the public use, is much more in argument for the bill than we are used to consider majorities in general. Only fifty-four could be found who would vote against it.

The Squadron destined for the Baltic will consist of eight line of battle ships, two forty-four gun frigates, and four cutters. Lord Hood will probably be appointed to its command.

The petition against the unclaimed dividends lying at the London Tavern to be signed by the stockholders, fills very slowly.

The aggregate number of stockholders, as lately stated, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thousand persons.

The company of booksellers of Dublin, have resolved on giving a considerable bounty for an improvement in the manufacture of paper in that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

The Speaker and several members attended in the House of Lords, to hear the royal assent given by commission to the Indemnity bill, American Intercourse bill, Mutiny bill, and several private bills.

Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that he should to-morrow move for the postponing of the commitment of this bill for a few days longer.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PATRIOT.

THE constant cry of the British merchants to the Americans is, you are by nature designed for an agricultural society: You have an abundance of land; an extensive country adapted to the culture of almost every kind of valuable productions: To the multiplying these productions you should bend your whole united efforts, and leave to Europeans the trouble of transporting these products to foreign markets—working up into the various manufactures that part which are designed for such improvements, and returning you such of them as are suited to your markets. But why, I ask, do they constantly ring this peal in our ears? Is it because that manual labor, applied to the production of raw materials, will procure the person who performs it more of the conveniences of life than the same quantity of labor employed in manufactures?—Certainly not; otherways common laborers in the field would get better monthly wages than tradesmen, which every one knows is not the case.—Would it not therefore be quite as wise and economical for the Americans to send their wheat to London to be made into flour, and returned for their consumption, as to sell the British merchant their tobacco, and import from Great-Britain their snuff—and so on their iron, &c. These foreign counsellors, aided by ill-informed and interested Americans, urge us to labor in the field altogether, and leave it to the Britons, the Persians, and the Chinese, to cloath us for feeding them. Let us examine this matter, and see if this advice be the result of friendship for us, or from an insidious plan, long since laid, of keeping us always dependant on them, and subjected to their domination.

It is true we have, at much expence and hazard, set ourselves free from the dominion of their government—we have set their armies at defiance—but not their artificans. We are not in reality