

EULOGY ON WHISKEY.

By ABRAHAM AINSWORTH, Esq.

1. STRONG art thou O WHISKEY on the high mountains, and strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below.

2. From the rising of the sun, even into the going down thereof, thy votaries pay homage to thee; day unto day they worship thee; and in their nightly orgies they show forth the sweet influence of thy spirit.

3. When they rise up they think of thee; when they meet together they talk of thee; and when they lie down they dream of thee: thou art unto them WHISKEY, and they are thy SERVANTS.

4. Their love to thee is wonderful: calling their love of women: yea, their wives and little ones are not so dear as thou art to them.

5. By the power of thy burning majesty, mountains rise on the western mountains, and being filled with thee, they fall flat on their faces—becoming beafts for thy sake.

6. Compared to thee, Sir Richard Run is but a mental, held fast in the strong clutches of the eagle: like Iffachar "he croucheth down, he boweth his shoulders to bear, and hath become a servant under tribute."

7. But thy spirit O Whiskey exalteth above the flight of the eagle: when he maketh a pounce at thee, thy veterans shall lop off his talons.

8. When thou commandest, they rise against all law and government, and are valiant, even unto the shedding of blood: yea, their brothers blood!

9. Anarchy is thy counsellor, destruction attendeth thee, Poverty and distress follow thy steps;—and the tears of the orphan move thee not.

10. When the voice of wisdom crieth peace!—thy voice is louder than the voice of wisdom: and when thou criest "havoc" thy subjects shout, amen!

11. The hot fire of thy spirit hath singed off the sensibility of their consciences; so that the destruction of social order, the abuse of their father, and the murder of infants giveth them no pain!

12. Strong art thou O Whiskey upon the Western mountains, and strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below. Philad. Gaz.

LATE AND IMPORTANT European Intelligence.

From London papers to the 11th June, via St. Croix.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

The people are anxious for a war with Russia: and as the greatest preparations are making to complete the military establishment, it is confidently reported and believed that the desires of the people will be complied with. A silly rumour was circulated a few days ago, that the Porte had ordered the French frigates to quit the Archipelago: The fact is, that the French ships meet with the most ample protection, and are permitted to dispose of their cargoes, and to carry on their commerce in the same manner as they did during the existence of the old government. A French brig from Smyrna has brought orders to the French frigates to return to Toulon. This brig carried into Smyrna two English merchantmen which she had captured in her passage from Toulon.

It is said, that great changes will take place in our Ministry at the next Bajram, the usual period when ministers are displaced, or appointed. A Pacha with three tails had been sent with a large force against the Rebels in the Adrianople.

April 28. The new French Resident had addressed himself to the Porte, to obtain permission to oblige the French merchants to deliver up their accounts. To this the following reply was made: "That the President should take care not to introduce innovations into the territory of the grand Signior." Sixteen French merchants, from Smyrna have arrived here, to put themselves under the protection of the Porte. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Polish Insurgents, it is pretty certain that our government will leave them to their fate, by pursuing a system of neutrality.

MADRAS, January 16.

An account is received, which mentions that an American ship had arrived that day at Madras from the Isle of France, which she left the 4th of December. When this ship sailed, 13 privateers were out from the Isle of France: 5 or 6 of them expected immediately to return, from want of provisions. The expenses of this outfit had hereby been compensated by the prizes sent in, which were very valuable, except the Dutchman, sold there for about 300,000 dollars; the Princess Royal for 80,000; (she had very little belonging to the company, only 70 tons of lead) and the Moor vessel from Muscat, only 250,000. The Dragon, captain Lindsay, was captured by the Straights, and taken to the island in the latter end of November. Two

frigates, La Sylve of 42, and La Reine of 32 guns, with the prize ships Dumourier of 36, and the prize brigades Royal Intendant, mounting 44 guns, were fitted out with all expedition, completely manned, and expected to sail in ten days after the departure of the Henry; their destination not known, but supposed to be for coast and Bay.

VALENCIENNES, June 4.

Though it was in our neighbourhood, that the present campaign was opened by the most brilliant operations, now scarce a cannon shot is heard. During the Emperor's late short stay at Brussels, on his way to the army on the Sambre, the States of Brabant showed some meanness with respect to the present conjuncture, at the situation of the Low Countries; but his majesty told them, that they had every reason to make themselves perfectly easy, as within a very short time the theatre of war should be entirely removed from the frontiers of the Austrian Netherlands, and transferred into the enemy's country. The glorious action, by which shortly after this gallant prince chased the Republican hordes back beyond the Sambre, and delivered Charleroy, has partly fulfilled his promise; yet this royal assertion seems to refer to events of much greater importance, which, I trust, we shall soon witness.

From South PRUSSIA, May 16.

The Prussian general Von Faverat has marched towards Cracow with three columns of troops. The king and his son are coming hither by the way of Silesia.

PORTSMOUTH, June 3.

This afternoon arrived the brigantine Abeona, of Emsworth, Blanch, master, from Cadiz, last from Lisbon, from which place he sailed the 5th ult. in company with the Andalusia, Fame, Friendship, and St. George, all of London; Friendship, of Liverpool; George, of Liverpool; Perseverance, of Lynn; Renton of Dartmouth, and two other English vessels; 44 sail of Dutch merchantmen, and one Spaniard, all from the Straits, Cadiz, and Lisbon, under convoy of a Dutch frigate of 32 guns, and one of 24 guns. On the 20th ultimo, they fell in with two 44 gun frigates which chased under English colours, until they got within half a mile of the fleet, and then hoisted French colours, and fired into the largest of the Dutch frigates, on which a signal for general dispersion was thrown out; most of the English vessels made sail to windward, but the Dutch ships bore away before the wind, and one of the French frigates after them: and it is supposed by the crew of the Abeona, that great part of them must be taken; but by chasing to the windward, and night coming on, the Abeona fortunately escaped, and lost sight of the French frigates and the whole fleet, so that they cannot speak as to the number captured.

DEUX PONTs, May 7.

We are at length delivered from the banditti of Republicans who infested our territory; they have fled precipitately before the Prussians, throwing down their arms in their way; and have established their principal rendezvous at Saarbruck, having first evacuated Bliest-castel. The Prussians have already taken 3000 of them prisoners; and whole battalions and squadrons, have been surrounded, and forced to lay down their arms.

General Moellendorf disposed of 9000 horses at Lautern, to enable the wretched inhabitants again to cultivate their lands.

The French, not considering the entrenchments of Schweigen any longer tenable, abandoned them to the Prussians, in whose possession they now are. The Republicans have in the interim retreated to Bitch.

Head-Quarters of the Hereditary Prince Hohenlohe, at Hulbach, May 29.

Yesterday 10,000 French suddenly advanced from Eidighofen, to attempt Neustadt, by a coup-de-main. The Prussian General Prince Hohenlohe obtained over them a complete victory near Kirweiller. On this occasion they lost in killed, 15 officers and 400 privateers, in prisoners, a Lieut. Col. three Captains, 10 subalterns, and 362 privateers; they besides lost a pair of colours, six guns, and five waggons laden with gun powder. The remainder of their troops fled in the utmost disorder under the guns of Landau. Their General, Michaud, who was wounded, and thrown from his horse, made his escape with great difficulty. At Pirmasens the Prussians have destroyed all the Republican entrenchments and have driven the ene-

my from their advantageous posts at Non-pain and Delwigen.

WARSAW, May 14.

(Journal of a letter.)

The agents of Russia and Prussia, in this city, endeavor secretly to assimilate the proceedings with those of the Jacobins, at Paris. The National Council they compare to the Convention, and the unlimited command given to K. Siskie is like that given to Dumourier. The summary trial and execution of the bishop of Livonia, they compare to the bloody deeds of September. The intention of the King to remove a plague on the 18th of April, when he was prevented by his subjects, is like the business of St. Cloud, and the want of money without the village of Metz, is a true preface of a pure democratic Republic.

The cause of freedom, notwithstanding, derives fresh success every day, and the deliberations of the provisional Council are carried on with the utmost decorum and effect. They decreed, April 29, that the commission for the preparation of the peace should examine into the nature of the Russian assignats, and ascertain their amount. They also accepted a subscription of the Ladies to furnish shirts for the army. On the 30th, they ordered the President to grant passports to strangers, who have not been domiciliated at Warsaw, and to all who are obliged to travel in the service of the state.

On the 11th of May, the Commission of the Peace was ordered to lend two hundred and sixty eight thousand florins to the army, payable at the National Bank. They also requested the apothecaries to furnish medicines and medical people for the service of the campaign. The physicians, Shalski and Paulski, were named to collect the voluntary contributions. May the 2d, they ordered the Commissioners to give an account of the population of the town. Mr. Tykd, assistant to the council, was ordered to organize the guard of Bruloi at the palace; and they charged the Commandant, Mokronowski, to arrest all vessels laden with corn on the rivers Narew and Bug. May the 3d, they resolved to assist in a body at the ceremony of the baptism of the son of Zarewiski, born on the memorable 14th of April. May the 4th, a prohibition was laid on the exportation of raw hides and tanned leather. They liberated, on the same day, the Russian Captain Datskow, who had been servicable to Stanislaus who lay in wait in every track to furnish arms to Mokronowski.

That the enemy have captured a number of our merchant vessels is true; but when it is considered that France has no trade to protect, and that plunder is the general order of the day, some allowance ought to be made for the immediate impossibility of successfully checking the progress of those pirates, who had been servicable to Stanislaus who lay in wait in every track to furnish arms to Mokronowski.

BRUSSELS, June 3.

On the 27th the Austrians evacuated Dinant in the province of Namur, which was instantly taken possession of by the French, who obliged all the inhabitants to take up arms and follow them to the field.

The villages pillaged by the French are Tresignes, Esay le Picton, Courcelles, Marchiennes au pont, Jamet, Epignes, and La Banfary.—The town of Fleurus has also been laid under contribution.

May 25.

An express arrived from Morbes la Chateau, has brought the particulars of the victory gained over the French by Gen. Kaunitz. The attack was made on the left wing of the French army posted on the other side of the river from Bouffoit to Landalies. The battle lasted several hours, after which the enemy retreated with the loss of 3000 men killed and wounded, three battalions taken prisoners, and more than 40 pieces of cannon.

PLYMOUTH, June 3.

Yesterday evening arrived here, the Dutch ship Diana, Giretz master, from Lisbon bound to Riga; she is one of the fleet which sailed under convoy of the Dutch frigates Alliance and War-emheids, and on the 20th ult. were chased by French frigates. The Diana escaped by making sail in time; but saw the War-emheids strike to one of the French frigates before she lost sight of them.

LONDON, May 31.

Thursday night Mr. Ross, one of his majesty's messengers, received a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. John Williams, wine-merchant in Leicester-fields, for treasonable practices.—Mr. Williams collected the money at Chalk farm as we understand, and acted as Steward.

Yesterday morning early Mr. Ross arrested Mr. John Frost, who had been living at Mr. Horne Tooke's villa at Wimbledon. Mr. Frost was conducted to town in a post chaise.

Yesterday Broomhead, who was sent on a message, that the garrison was desirous of capitulating upon honorable terms; in consequence of which I sent the enclosed note on shore. This brought on board the Victory three officers, who informed me that Gentili, the commandant, would assemble the officers of the several corps and of the municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to, a little before sun set. The next day I received a note from Gentili, which I also inclose, and sent Captain Young on shore, on the morning of the 21st who soon returned to the Victory, with two officers and two of the administrative bodies which, with vice admiral Goodall, capt. Young, capt. Inglefield, and my secretary M. M'Arthur, settled the articles of capitulation, which were signed the following morning, when his majesty's troops took possession of all the posts above the town, the troops in each retiring to the citadel, from whence they marched to the mole head, where they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his majesty will approve.

Several of the public prints have lately entered into some details respecting the successes of the royalists in La Vendee. We have, however, been so often the dupes of these statements, that however strong an interest we may take in the situation of these brave men, we must refuse any further credit to them. We have seen several letters from La Vendee and the vicinity, by which it simply appears, that there is still a body of royalists in that part of the country, which is known by the name of Boccage; a country full of woods and morasses, at the same time very fertile. Notwithstanding these royalists have obtained some advantages over the Regicides, still they cannot have been decisive; the former being in want of several necessary articles to enable them to act offensively. They, however, still maintain their ground, waiting for the allies to penetrate through some part of the frontier, and make a diversion in their favor.

Besides the royalists of La Vendee, there are also, on the other side of the Loire, in that part of Brittany named Morbihan, some other parties, which have occasioned skirmishes with the Republican troops. By the details of the Convention, we are given to understand, that these assemblages amount to from 6 to 8000 men.

Lately, there is a third body of insurgents near Fougères, on the confines of Brittany, Anjou, and Maine. This party, which is called les Chouans, is frequently mentioned in Barrere's register the Commissioners to give an account of the population of the town. Mr. Tykd, assistant to the council, was ordered to organize the guard of Bruloi at the palace; and they charged the Commandant, Mokronowski, to arrest all vessels laden with corn on the rivers Narew and Bug. May the 3d, they resolved to assist in a body at the ceremony of the baptism of the son of Zarewiski, born on the memorable 14th of April. May the 4th, a prohibition was laid on the exportation of raw hides and tanned leather. They liberated, on the same day, the Russian Captain Datskow, who had been servicable to Stanislaus who lay in wait in every track to furnish arms to Mokronowski.

That the enemy have captured a number of our merchant vessels is true; but when it is considered that France has no trade to protect, and that plunder is the general order of the day, some allowance ought to be made for the immediate impossibility of successfully checking the progress of those pirates, who had been servicable to Stanislaus who lay in wait in every track to furnish arms to Mokronowski.

June 4. The prince of Wurtemberg has armed a considerable number of the inhabitants of Limbourg, who offered themselves as volunteers; and he is taking every precaution to secure the country against any attempt of the French, who have advanced their patrols to Marche-en-Famine, ten leagues distant only from Liege.

By letters from Stockholm, dated May 23, we learn that the Swedish peasants have sent considerable benefactions to the court, for the support of the neutrality of Sweden.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of June 10.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday last, from his royal highness the duke of York, by the right honorable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Town, June 10.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, that, on the 3d instant, the combined army, under the command of the hereditary prince of Orange, attacked the enemy, who was posted at Fontaine l'Evêque, in order to cover a part of their forces, which was besieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raise the siege and return across the Sambre, where they now remain. I am &c.

FREDERICK. Right Hon. Henry Dundas &c.

Whitehall, June 10.

The dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday last from admiral Lord Hood, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, June 10.

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Bastia, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on

the 22d. On the 19th I received

into execution my orders afloat, but in the little army on shore: It is to the very cordial and decided support alone I had the honor to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and ensign Vigoreaux, of the 25th regiment, and captain Radfurd, surrendered to the arms of his majesty not embarking with their respective regiments, having civil employment on