

the palace. While the guests were at table, the officer who sat at the head of it, informed the company that his Majesty hearing that his guards were to have the honor of entertaining the officers of the different military corps at Versailles, had hunted the day before, and ordered that as much of the game that had been killed, as might be thought sufficient, should be sent in his name to his guards, to enable them the better to entertain their guests. That part therefore of the entertainment he said they owed to his Majesty's bounty. This was considered by the whole company as a mark of amiable condescension in his Majesty, for which they expressed their grateful acknowledgments. Several loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and at the head of them, the King—the Queen—the Dauphin—the Nation.

"Many jovial songs were sung, and the company were just on the point of breaking up in good humor, extremely satisfied with their entertainment, and without saying a word about politics, or public affairs, when the King, the Queen, and the Dauphin, made their appearance in the amphitheatre, in one of the boxes, with a view to enjoy the novel sight of a *repas militaire*.

"As soon as the company perceived the Royal Visitors, who had thus honored them with their presence, Count d'Estaing, the Marquis de Lusignan, and Count de Montmorency, advanced all three to the front of the stage, each with a bumper in his hand, and bowing most respectfully to their Majesties and the Dauphin, drank off their glasses, without saying any thing, and leaving it to their Majesties to guess from the circumstances, that those three noblemen had done themselves the honor of drinking their Majesties health, and that of the Heir Apparent.

"The other guests, however, were not silent—they shouted applause, and made the theatre ring with repeated cries of *Vive le Roi—Vive la Reine—Vive le Dauphin*.

"Upon this, some of the young officers taking a bottle of wine and a glass, leaped over the orchestra, climbed up into the boxes, and approaching the King, humbly entreated his Majesty to do them the honor of taking a glass of wine. The King took the glass with great complacency, and bowed graciously to the company, drank to the health of all present. The shouts of *Vive le Roi* were then renewed—and then it was the music struck up,

"Oh Richard—Oh mon Roi!"

"The Queen's sensibility was affected by all these circumstances, and she burst into tears. Upon this his Majesty taking her with one hand, and his son with the other, immediately withdrew—a crowd of officers got round him, and attended him to the door of the royal apartment.

"It was after that, the officers pulled the National cockades from their hats—but so little was this preconcerted or foreseen, that very few of them could at that time procure black cockades to replace them."

On Monday His Excellency the French Ambassador received an express from Paris, to acquaint him that the reports of several Noblemen having been killed, were wholly untrue. It likewise makes mention, that the city of Paris was tolerably quiet all Thursday, owing partly to a considerable arrival of corn in the morning, which had given the people great consolation. Every necessary precaution is likewise taken to prevent an insurrection, by a double guard being placed all over the city.

The servants of Paris have resolved to raise for the public use, the sum of one million of livres or about forty thousand guineas.

Letters from Paris, received on Thursday, state that Count d'Estaing and the Duke of Brisack have been arrested.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 19.*

"Letters from Constantinople of the 8th of July mention the escape of a Chevalier Lombard, who was taken by the Turks in the beginning of the war, and the Porte being informed of the value set on his abilities by Russia, have constantly refused every offer of ransom made by the court of Petersburg for that officer. His escape has so irritated the Porte, that they have banished the Terzana-Emini, who is accused of negligence, and have replaced him by a very active and rigorous successor, who has begun by doubling the chains of all the Russian and Austrian prisoners. It is even said, that in consequence of this event the Russian Ambassadors, confined in the Seven Towers, has been shut up closer than before; but this report wants confirmation, as other letters from that place make no mention of that circumstance.

OF SILAS DEAN.

The situation of Silas Dean, at Brussels, during the latter end of the American war, was little better than starving; for he durst not go to France, America, nor England, and he declared that Congress were in his debt sixteen thousand pounds. His situation in England has been since worse than in Brussels, for here he literally starved, and would have died for want, had not a gentleman of fashion been an eye witness, that he not only wanted food, but a bed to lie upon. A

collection of about 70 pounds, was then made for him, and with that supply he got on ship board, with an intention to return to America as his dernier resource. On board this vessel he died.

EXEMPLARY PATRIOTISM.

The pecuniary presents lately made to the French National Assembly have been great, and are increasing daily. The Duke of Orleans has given 2,500,000 livres; M. Neckar 100,000 livres; l'Abbe de S. Non, 4000 livres, one moiety of his abbey; M. Nicola, President of the Chambre des Comptes, resigned a pension of 10,000 livres, and gave 25,000; M. de Atigre, a refugee, in England, 100,000 crowns. The Invalid guards though poor, presented 300 livres; the Canons of St. Genevieve sent to the mint a silver chandelier, the finest, perhaps, in France, its weight 248 marks, of 8 ounces each. The Company of Bookfellers gave 20,000 livres; the Patriotic Society of Versailles gave 88,000 livres; A private soldier of the Paris militia 318; M. Rigaud, 1000; the pupils of an Academy, 1400. &c. A lady of easy virtue, sent 12,000 livres, with the following note, "Gentlemen, I have a heart formed for love. I have realized the inclosed by my amours, and I remit it to you as an offering to my country. May my example be followed by my companions of ALL classes." At Havre, the citizens have presented all their silver buckles, &c. the Governor his plate: M. Rial, plate to the amount of 15,000 livres, also a remittance of 10,000 livres. These sacrifices, with what will follow, must soon make the treasury of France respectable.

What would the imperious tyrant Louis XIV. say, could he review, and behold his proud palace of Versailles guarded by simple citizens in plain coats? Such is the present state of the successor of this immortal man.

Among the humbugs of the day, is that of a man residing in a well known public square, pretending to possess an art, unconnected with animal magnetism, electricity, or any other science yet made public, but an art which he will not name, and to teach which he notwithstanding has the modesty to demand no less a sum than an hundred guineas. Yet, strange to tell, among his pupils are the duchess of Devonshire, countess of Harrington, Lord Rivers, and many of the members of both houses of parliament!

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 15.

Accounts were received here this morning, that the King of Sweden had quitted the neighborhood of Hogfors, and fallen back to the frontiers of his own dominions. The Russians attempted to cut off the Swedish garrison in their retreat; in which they would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the spirited efforts of a battalion of the West Gotha-Dal Regiment, who prevented the landing of the enemy's troops that had been embarked in thirteen galleys with a view to make a descent at some distance from that fortress.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6.

*Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace Oct. 14.*

"Among other means of throwing silver into the hands of Government, we are called upon by the city magistrates to offer our silver buckles; crowds are from morning to night at the town house, making a patriotick exchange of silver buckles for strings or metal buckles. The Governor has sent to Paris his plate. Mr. Rial, of the house of Guerard Rial and Co. has done the same to the amount of 15,000l, accompanied by remittances of 10,000l. as a free gift. Le Corps des Negoians in Havre have come to a resolution of immediately paying the 25 per cent. of their income taxed by the Assembly, instead of waiting the eighteen months allowed.

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, OCTOBER 17.

Colonel Irwin, of Washington county, has informed government, that Mr. Jaffold had removed from his place near Long Buff on the 30th ult. when it was found that the treaty had failed. That the Indians had returned, and crossed over on this side the Oconee, and on the 5th instant, burnt his house, and carried off some corn. The people at Capt. Kemp's fort being alarmed at this, and there appearing much sign in the neighborhood, they evacuated it on the 9th, and the Indians burnt it on the 10th. The Colonel further represents that the people are much in perplexity, between the danger to which their families are exposed, and the importance of saving their little crops, what steps to take.

Oct. 24. The weather has been most uncommonly severe for the season for some days past—On Thursday and Friday mornings, it had froze to that degree, that the ice was about the thickness of a dollar.

Nov. 14. On Monday last the Senate proceeded a third time to vote for a Governor, when Edward Telfair, Esq. was unanimously chosen to that important office.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.

Thursday last was observed in this city as a day of public thanksgiving, agreeably to the Procla-

mation of the President of the United States.—There was every where a total suspension of business, and a general resort of the inhabitants to the different churches, where divine service was performed in the forenoon, and the several ministers, with pious energy, endeavored to impress the minds of their audience with devout gratitude to the almighty ruler of nations, for his divine munificence conferred on the people of America, in triumphantly bringing them, through a severe and unequalled contest, to victory and peace—in permitting them peaceably to adopt a Constitution of government, calculated to secure civil and religious freedom—and exhorted them to a due obedience to our excellent laws, and to the precepts of christianity, as the proper foundation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Nov. 27.

Yesterday the 26th inst. being the day appointed by the President (and great benefactor) of the United States, by his Proclamation, and also approved and recommended by the President of this State, as a day of thanksgiving to our Supreme Creator, for the many peculiar acts of divine grace in favor of this country. not only in our late struggle for our freedom, but in his happy interference in procuring us a Constitution of laws and government that we may live happy under, and future generations will boast of—I am happy to say that the inhabitants of this borough may be truly termed federalists, from their strict attention to the first request of the Supreme Executive of the United States, by shutting up their houses, and retiring from all kind of worldly pursuits, and attending divine service and thanksgiving. The day being very wet and bad, those who could not attend public worship held it in their chambers, with every becoming reverence for so great and important a day.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jersey, who has lately returned from an excursion to the Western Country, to his friend in this city, dated November 10th.*

"The design of this letter is to give a short account of the rising of the waters in Lake Ontario, which, from their continual advances, have alarmed the inhabitants around its borders to a great degree. Several buildings which stood at a convenient distance from its ancient boundaries, now stand seven feet in the water. All the low meadows made round about it, are now part of the lake, and roads where cattle, horses and men travelled 18 months ago, are now only passable for boats. The last information I had, was from a man of integrity, who receives letters from his son at Niagara upon this subject. In his last letter he informed him, that a brew house which stood on the bank of the Lake is now rendered useless, from its second story being under water.

"I have supposed that the waters of Lake Erie, (which lie near three hundred feet above those of Ontario) have founded a passage among the rocks under ground to the Lake of Ontario. If this should be the case, the waters of Ontario will rise to a level with those of Lake Erie."

DECEMBER 8.

The Convention for altering and amending the Constitution of this State, now sitting in this city, in a committee of the whole house on Friday last, came to a resolution to this effect—"That the Executive Department, in the Constitution of this State, requires alteration, so that the executive power should be vested in one person, subject to proper exceptions."

*Extract of a letter from Norfolk, November 25.*

"This day arrived from London, at Lindfay's Hotel, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; our late Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and now Secretary of State, to the United States of America."

PROVIDENCE, November 28.

Thursday last was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer throughout this State.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Wednesday last, being the anniversary of St. CATHERINE, patroness of rope-makers, this tutular Saint was duly honored by her industrious votaries.—In the morning was completed, at Messrs. JONES' rope-walk, in this town, and delivered in the afternoon, a 14 inch CABLE for the Ship WASHINGTON, bound for India, being the largest she carries. The fabric is excellent, and equal to any manufactured in Europe. It measures 120 fathoms, and weighed 49 Cwt.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A circumstance that evinces the popularity of the abolition of the Slave-Trade in England.—Watch-Seals are made there with the following device: An African in the posture of kneeling, and in Chains, encircled with this Motto, *Am I not a Man and a Brother?*

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2.

Yesterday, the first Federal Court of Massachusetts district, was by law opened in this town before the Hon. Judge LOWELL. After the necessary oaths were administered to the Attorney: