

of referring the letter to the Commander in Chief, Count Mufchin Pufchin, and therefore returned verbal compliments to the King, at the time. Nine days after, however, in return for his Majesty's politeness and attention, he received a very singular letter, or manifesto, written by Count Mufchin Pufchin, containing very severe animadversions on the conduct of the King of Sweden; but giving no satisfaction respecting the violation of the laws of war.

At the Assembly of the Academie Francoise, held on St. Louis, day, the prize of poetry was adjudged to M. de Fontanes, for a poem on the Edict in favor of the French Protestants. A couplet, which related to M. Neckar, was received with unbounded applause—

*Que les complots des cours ont trois fois exilé,
Et que le voce publica trois fois retelle.*

It will astonish those who are acquainted with the factions that have divided the French literati, that the subject proposed by the same learned body, for their prizes of eloquence next year, is the Eulogy of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Among those who spoke to the proposition of M. Neckar on the new Loan, a Deputy of the Noblesse (whose name is not mentioned) proposed to give up the half of his estate for some years to come, to the public wants.

A FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

Is now the general wish. *In fact, is there a People on earth who deserve it better?

The following is the proposed arrangement for the capital:

All the inhabitants of the city of Paris to lay out their tables public, and take their repast before their respective houses. The rich and the poor shall mingle, and no distinction of ranks appear on that happy anniversary. The streets ornamented with tapestry, and every other possible decoration. The National Guard to be dispersed through the city for the preservation of order. The entire capital, forming one immense family, will present a million of persons, seated, as it were, at the same table. The ceremony of drinking to the King's health, shall be announced by a general discharge of 100 cannon, and take place at the same moment in every part of Paris.

In consequence of the first fruits (*annates*) being suppressed in one of the national resolutions of the 4th of August, the Pope's Nuncio dispatched a messenger, on Thursday last, to Rome, with the news of this fatal decision. Previous thereto, this Minister had presented a memorial to the Assembly, in which he represented, that the duties on first fruits, dispensations, &c. amounted only to 350,000 livres annually; he likewise intimated his fears, that the Court of Rome, being no longer restrained by this small tribute, might throw the trade of the country into the hands of the English; but this consideration has had no weight.

Among other reforms proposed in the National Assembly, it has been moved to have the right of seniority suppressed, viz. That all children should have an equal division of the paternal estate; this motion has been referred to a private committee.

THE TOUR.

S A L E M, November 3.

WE recollect no event that has ever taken place in this country, which has had so universal an effect in calling forth those finer feelings of the heart, which constitute the most pleasing part of human nature, as the present Tour of the PRESIDENT of the United States. To behold the man, whom Heaven has been pleased to make the instrument, both in a civil and military capacity, of our political salvation—the man, who, to the qualities of a great Soldier and Statesman, joins every amiable virtue and accomplishment which can adorn a private station—in short, to see GENERAL WASHINGTON, appeared to be the last, the fondest wish of every man, woman and child, and the gratification of that wish inspires but one uniform sentiment—from every mouth we hear the same expressions, of his virtues, his benignity, his kind and paternal care of the Great Family over which he presides.

At one o'clock, the inhabitants assembled in Court Street, and formed a Procession, under the directions of the Marshals for the day; and, preceded by a Band of Music, were conducted to the west end of the Main Street.

The military were formed in Federal Street, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fisk—Captain Brown's Horse on the right: then the Salem Cadets, Capt. Saunders; Salem artillery, Captain Lieutenant Hovey; 1st regiment, Col. Abbot; 5th regiment, Col. Breed.

The President's arrival at the bounds of Salem, (where he was received by the Committee of arrangements) was announced by a federal discharge from the fort, and another from the Artillery in Federal Street. Here he quitted his carriage, and mounted a beautiful white horse. On his nearer approach, the bells began and continued ringing for 15 minutes. The committee conducted him to the line of troops, who saluted him as

he passed; and when he came on the left of the line, the firings of the artillery and musketry took place.

From Federal Street he proceeded to the Main Street, where the escort coming to open order, he passed through the avenue, and was received by the Selectmen, at the head of the PROCESSION, which then moved on in the following order:

- Salem Cadets.
- Music.
- Selectmen.
- Sheriff of Essex County, on horseback.
- Marshal of Massachusetts District, on horseback.
- THE PRESIDENT, on horseback,
- Attended by Major Jackson, his Secretary.
- Overseers of the Poor.
- Town-Treasurer and Town-Clerk.
- School Committee.
- Magistrates and Lawyers.
- Clergy.
- Physicians.
- Merchants and Traders.
- Marine Society. Masters of Vessels.
- Revenue Officers.
- Continental and Militia Officers.
- Strangers.
- Mechanicks.
- Seamen.
- Laborers.

The several Schoolmasters, each at the head of his own Scholars.

The Front of the Procession having reached the Court-House, the President was conducted by the Selectmen and Committee into the balcony, where he paid his respects to the innumerable crowd who pressed to see him—immediately the air rang with their acclamations—he was then saluted with an Ode, adapted to the occasion, by a select choir of singers in a temporary gallery, covered with rich Persian carpets, and hung with damask curtains. After which, he received the affectionate address of the town, to which he returned a kind and elegant answer. The Cadets then escorted him to his residence in WASHINGTON STREET; after which, they fired a salute, and having received the thanks of the President by his Secretary, for their services, were dismissed.

At dark, the Court-House was beautifully illuminated, and made a most elegant appearance. The disposition of the lights did credit to the person who superintended this business.

In the evening there was a brilliant Assembly at Concert Hall, which the President honored with his presence. As he came from the door to his carriage, 13 beautiful rockets appeared at once in the air, and 13 others when he alighted at the door of the Hall—these had a most pleasing effect. When he retired from the company—which was at an early hour, the same compliment was again paid him.

The President appeared to be perfectly satisfied with every thing which took place. He declared to those who attended him, that he wanted words to express his gratitude for the attentions he had received. He was particularly gratified by the military exhibition—spoke handsomely of the appearance of the militia, and of their firings—of the Artillery, whose conduct was highly applauded—and passed some very flattering compliments on the Cadets (which is undoubtedly the best disciplined light corps in the United States) who acted as his escort, and were therefore more immediately under his observation. He was highly delighted with the company at the Hall in the evening—the numbers and brilliancy of the ladies far exceeded his expectation.

Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, the President sat off on his journey eastward, escorted by Capt. Osgood's and Capt. Brown's horse, and accompanied by many respectable gentlemen. To gratify the people, he rode out of town on horseback. Essex Bridge was beautifully dressed with the flags of different nations; and the cavalcade passed it free of toll. In Ipswich, the President passed Col. Wade's regiment which was under arms.—He arrived at Newburyport about 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, where he was received in a very respectful manner: The inhabitants formed a decent procession—the military were under arms—an address was presented by the town—fire works were displayed in the evening, and the joy of the inhabitants was extreme—and their hospitality equal to their joy—for all who came into the town on the occasion, man and beast, were provided for gratis.

Saturday morning the President sat off for Portsmouth. He reached the bounds of New-Hampshire, about ten o'clock, where he dismounted and politely took leave of his escort; then, passing through them, was received by the First Magistrate of New-Hampshire, at the head of about 300 cavalry, accompanied by many public and private characters. They then proceeded on rapidly for Portsmouth, where we understand great preparations had been made by the inhabitants to demonstrate their love and veneration for the President of the United States.

Long may this great and good man be continued a blessing to America in particular—and may his exemplary virtues promote the happiness of mankind at large!

When he had passed Essex bridge, he dismounted, and returned to the draw to examine its mechanism, which was raised for that purpose.

As he passed thro Beverly, he visited the Cotton Manufactory in that place. He was shewn, in the lower story, a jenny of 84 spindles, upon which some of the manufacturers were spinning warp; and 3 or 4 other jennies, upon which they were spinning weft; and about a dozen looms, upon which they were weaving cotton denim, thickset, corduroys, velveret, &c. In the middle story were seen a roping jenny of 42 spindles; and a machine on which a person usually doubles and twists in a day, a cotton warp of 50 yards. In the upper story were exhibited the business of carding, warping, and cutting; and in a contiguous building, that of dressing on the stove. The whole evincing such proofs of industry, ingenuity and improvement, as afforded that illustrious Patron of the arts (who was himself clothed in a suit of American manufacture) the highest satisfaction.

The quantity of goods made there, amounts, according to information, to about 10,000 yards. These goods are mostly of a coarse fabric—the first essays of our countrymen in learning the art—but they have been found by frequent trials to be remarkably strong and durable—those lately woven will probably be equally handsome with foreign manufacture of that kind, and superior in every other respect.

NEWBURYPORT, NOVEMBER 4.

Friday last the beloved PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES made his entry into this town; and never did a person appear here, who more largely shared the affection and esteem of its citizens—He was escorted here by two companies of cavalry, from Ipswich and Andover, Marshal Jackson, the High Sheriff of the county of Essex, the Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. Major General Ticomcomb, and a number of other officers, as well as several gentlemen from this and the neighboring towns.—On his drawing near, he was saluted with 13 discharges from the artillery; after which a number of young gentlemen placed themselves before him, and sang as follows:

HE comes! He comes! the HERO comes!
Sound, sound your trumpets, beat, beat, your drums:
From port to port let cannons roar,
He's welcome to New-England's shore,
Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome to New-England's shore!

Prepare! prepare! your songs prepare!
Loud! loudly rend the echoing air:
From pole to pole, his praise resound,
For virtue is with glory crown'd.

Virtue, virtue, virtue, virtue,
Virtue is with glory crown'd!

The lines in the first verse, which call for the beating of drums and roaring of cannon, were instantly obeyed after the pronounciation of each word; and to the vocal was joined all the instrumental music in both choruses, which were repeated.—Then THE PRESIDENT, preceded by the several companies of militia and artillery of this town, the musicians, Select-men, High Sheriff, and Marshal Jackson, passed the Ministers, Physicians, Lawyers, Magistrates, Town-officers, Marine Society, Tradesmen and Manufacturers, Captains of vessels, Sailors, School-masters, with their Scholars, &c. &c. who had paraded and opened on the right and left for that purpose; each of whom as the President passed, closed and joined the procession, which was terminated by about 420 scholars, all with quills in their hands, headed by their preceptors. Their motto, "We are the free born subjects of the United States."

After the PRESIDENT had arrived at the house prepared for his reception, a feu-de-joy was fired by the several companies of militia; and in the evening some fire-works and excellent rockets were played off opposite thereto. Much praise is due to the citizens of Newburyport, and others, assembled on the occasion, for their orderly behaviour through the day and evening.

Saturday morning the PRESIDENT sat out for Portsmouth under the same escort which conducted him to this town, to which were added a large number of military and other gentlemen of Newburyport, who accompanied him to the line of New-Hampshire, where he was met by his Excellency General Sullivan, President of the State of New-Hampshire, with four companies of light horse, who conducted him to Portsmouth.

The PRESIDENT passed through the towns of Amesbury and Salisbury, where several companies of militia were paraded, which saluted as he passed.

The Marine Society of this town prepared and decorated a handsome barge, for the purpose of carrying the PRESIDENT across Merrimack river which was previously sent (commanded by one of the society) opposite to Amesbury ferry, where it waited his arrival. The barge-men were all dressed in white.

On the PRESIDENT's crossing the river at Amesbury, he was paid, by Capt. Joseph A. de Murrietta, of Teneriffe, the salute of his Nation [21 guns] his ship being elegantly dressed. We cannot but admire, among the many amiable traits in the PRESIDENT's character, that of his politeness to foreigners, which was repeated on this occasion.