

some regular troops to put an end to these disturbances—Several decrees were also passed respecting the finances.

Mr. d'Orleans (the late Duke) delivered a speech in exculpation of himself. He observed, that as the Assembly had, the day before, decreed that there was no ground to accuse him, so it remained only for him to prove that there was no ground even to suspect him.

MONDAY, Oct. 4.

A letter from the marine minister gave information, that the fermentation at Brest, which was thought to have been appeased, subsisted still; that he had discharged the crew of the Leopard, who had individually received from the General Assembly of St. Domingo, a certificate that they were the Saviours of that colony, and that the municipality of Brest had struck medals in their favor, which were distributed among the crew.

The Assembly ordered this letter to the Colonial Committee, and directed that the President should write to the municipality of Brest, in order to put a stop to the delivery of the medals.

P A R I S, Sept. 19.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, August, 30.

"A large Spanish ship armed, *en flute*, loaded with cordage and all kinds of naval stores, from Cadiz, bound to Carthage, was taken just as she passed through the gut of Gibraltar, the beginning of this month, by an Algerine Rover of 56 guns. After a very desperate action of thirteen glasses, she was carried into Algiers. They fought with equal bravery a long time, and were most of the time within pistol shot of each other, which caused an horrid slaughter on both sides, particularly among the pirates, who were repulsed twice in attempting to board, with the loss of near 100 men cut to pieces.

"Notwithstanding this dreadful carnage, the Barbarians made a third attempt with such irresistible fury, that, in spite of all resistance, they became conquerors. The people on board the Spanish ship behaved with the greatest bravery, and fought with a surprising resolution. It is said, that the Captain and part of the crew were Irish, and that the former was killed by a lance in the heat of the action. The Pirates suffered prodigiously in officers and men, having had all the former killed, and most of the latter wounded; and their ship was so much pierced and shattered, that she sunk as she was towing into Algiers.

"Three days before, the above pirate was attacked by two armed ships of 18 guns each, under Russian colours, which she beat off, after a very severe conflict of an hour and twenty minutes. In this action she had her fore-topmast carried away, and her rigging materially damaged.

"She was very audacious, and fought all the time under the Algerine bloody flag."

L O N D O N, Sept. 25.

The information communicated by the African Society is equally interesting to the philosopher, and the merchant. The former will rejoice that while Mr. Bruce is publishing his description of Abyssinia, and other eastern parts, and M. Gordon, another Scotch gentleman, who is Dutch Governor at the Cape, is preparing his journey from the land of the Hottentots through Caffraria, the munificence and discernment of this English Association has used, and is still using, the properest means for exploring the great northern parts of Africa, and discovering the secrets of those vast inland provinces, which have hitherto been considered as inaccessible. The attention and enterprise of the merchant will be excited to the discovery of a new and boundless market, an hundred millions of Africans eagerly coveting his commodities, for which they can make him the most valuable returns; but, not able at present to obtain them, except by the land conveyance of 3000 miles from the Mediterranean, subjected to the complicated disadvantages of a high price, inferior quality, and various exactions from the despotick governments of Barbary. Yet, from the highest reaches of the Gambia, the English trader might arrive, by a journey of some hundreds of miles from his ships, to the same markets, which the Fezzaners find it their interest to frequent, notwithstanding the above inconveniences; a new prospect of commercial intercourse, the most magnificent that the history of the world has ever at any time presented.

QUEEN OF FRANCE.

There are now circulating in the fashionable circles of this country, private Memoirs of her Majesty of France. We have been favored with the sight of a copy; they are printed at a private press, and evidently drawn up by a master's hand, and one deeply in the secret: allowing party or prejudice, or perhaps a sense of private injuries, to have aggravated matters, there still remains a complication of intrigue, political as well as amorous enough to have justified a dozen revolutions.

The Duke de Coligny, of whom we now hear so little, was it seems, for many years the private spring which regulated the vast machine of France. We venture now to expatiate on particulars, because no English Jury has at present determined that truth is no libel. Some intercepted letters are also printed in the above publication betwixt

Zephyr and Flora;—more tender or impassioned compositions were hardly ever seen. Zephyr is an officer of high rank in the Swedish service, and who Flora is our readers may guess: much light is also thrown upon the mysterious affair of the necklace, which seems destined to undergo still farther investigation.

MIRABEAU, in one of his last speeches, said, "For these twenty, or five and twenty years past my wrongs and my services, my misfortunes and my successes, have engraved upon my heart the most profound attachment to liberty: Fifty-four Lettres de Cachet have been issued against my family, of seventeen of which I myself have been the object."

Lunardi had had another narrow escape of his life at Palermo. He went up from thence in a balloon, which carried him out to sea, where he was obliged to descend, and was very near being drowned, having scarce any remains of life, when some fishermen came and took him up.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Sept. 3.

"The peace which was signed at Verelæ on the 14th ult. not being proclaimed for some days afterwards, the 18th, was near producing one of the most obstinate battles at Swenka Sound, that ever was fought on that memorable spot. The Prince of Nassau having fixed on that day to attack his Majesty's fleet, advanced in order of battle, and continued so to do, notwithstanding every representation that could be made to him, as well by his own officers as by repeated flags of truce from the Swedish fleet. He returned for answer, that he had as yet received no orders from the Empress to suspend hostilities; things were in this situation; the two fleets in order of battle, at a very little distance out of gun-shot, and the Russian fleet advancing, when the courier arrived from Petersburg. Prince Nassau acknowledged the receipt of it by a flag of truce, and thus, those who, a few minutes before, were on the eve of a most serious and bloody conflict, became friends in an instant, and mutually congratulated each other on the event. The King landed in the Royal Barge, accompanied by the officers of the fleet, and being arrived at the Camp, the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, and fired a *feu de joy*. After this the Russian General Igelstrom came to pay his compliments to his Majesty, and had the honor of presenting General Bergman, the Cossack General Denisow, Prince Kergis of the Chinese Tartars, Volunteer in the army, and all the superior Russian officers.—Prince Nassau was not observed to be among them. *Te Deum* was then sung, and the two armies returned public thanks to God for restoring the blessings of peace, each according to their respective mode of worship. After which, his Majesty, in a most gracious and manly speech, thanked his army for their exertions during the war, their loyalty to him, and fidelity to their country. He then produced and read a list of promotions &c. &c. &c.

The victorious standards of Charles the twelfth (many of which still exist in the old regiments) were then furled, never to be again displayed till war shall call them forth. His Majesty conducted the Russian officers to the Royal Pavilion, where a splendid entertainment was prepared. The Empress of Russia's health was drank under a general discharge of artillery; the Russian officers returning the compliment by drinking his Swedish Majesty's health, with the said accompaniment. During this time the dreary appearance of trenches and outworks, between the two camps, was agreeably changed into a most regular garden: the soldiers having transplanted large trees for that purpose from the neighbouring woods; these were illuminated at night, and the names of Catherine and Gustavus shone conspicuously on every branch. The soldiers of both armies promiscuously partook of the refreshments the King's bounty had ordered for them. The various dresses of the Cossacks and Tartars on the one side, and the Laplanders and Dalecarlians on the other, giving the whole the appearance of a masquerade. The illumination was in the end rendered, complete by the combustion of the artificial forest, in one general blaze; and the evening concluded with the greatest harmony and festivity."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 19.

"Since my last, the aspect of things in this city continues the same; the same clouds throw a gloom over the political horizon, and the animosity of party prevails in the same, if not in a greater degree.—The factions in the National Assembly not only address the most severe and indecent things to the opposite party directly, but throw out the most venomous sarcasms in conversation among themselves." When Count Mirabeau on Friday was defending his system of Assignats, I was in the gallery, over the right, or aristocratic side of the Assembly, and heard one of them say, "Very well, indeed, Mirabeau has had a bribe of a million for saying that;" and when the galleries applauded more loudly than usual, "they generally get only forty sous for clapping," said another; "to day I suppose they are paid three livres." But things never went to so great a length in the French Senate, as they did last evening, when a deputation of the people of Liege was introduced. A dispute arising about a question of form, and one of the

Aristocrats not submitting quietly to the censure of the President, M. Alexander Lameth told them in general, that they would at last wear out the patience of the nation, and that they ought to tremble for the fatal consequences their conduct would draw upon themselves. "Does it not seem," answered M. Murinas, "that we are all threatened with the halter!" And it seemed so indeed, for the people of the gallery supposing from the violence of the dispute, that it could not end without blows, were preparing to come to the assistance of the popular party, and some of them had already got a leg over the ballustrade. Even the King, who for some time past has quietly acquiesced in all the steps taken by the Assembly, begins to shew some symptoms of discontent. When he was informed of the last decree concerning the Royal Parks, he said, "There would be no occasion for his giving his assent, as he was determined to hunt no more; and immediately gave orders to sell his hunting equipage. To-day, upon being told of the deputation by the Assembly, that the nation would regret any privation he might undergo, he answered, "That he had not hunted for this twelve-months past; that there was no appearance that he should soon hunt again, as he should not follow the sports of the field until his mind should be more at ease."

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from Great-Ogeechee, (Georgia) October 23.

"Since the completion of the treaty with the Creeks, all has been very quiet, unless we except some ill-natured state bickerings and heart burnings amongst ourselves, chiefly occasioned by a few influential men, who find themselves great losers by a general act of common justice towards the Indians. These, however, we expect will subside by degrees; notwithstanding the formidable combination in a certain part of the State. As to the Creeks, Siminoles, and other nations adjoining our western frontier, nothing is clearer to me than that, so far from being injurious to us, they may henceforward be made useful to the real interests of this State, provided the faith of treaties be observed.—They now show every disposition to copy our manners, arts, agriculture, and mode of living; and if they will not become sincere converts to, and believers of our holy religion, we can have the less reason to complain at the disappointment; as, from our general conduct, it is very evident we do not believe it ourselves.—As an advantageous commerce with the Creeks, &c. is an object of some consideration, and is likely to become more and more so, now is the time for settling our sea coast, and by that means commanding the whole western commerce—Nothing will civilize and humane the wild natives sooner, or in a more effectual manner, than a commercial intercourse; it is by this means, too, that the whole of their fine country will in process of time, fall into our hands without violence; while in the interim we shall be able to live in quiet, without fortifying our dwelling houses and making ourselves and negroes prisoners therein, as was the case a year or two ago with the widow Savage, and others, who actually kept up military duty in their houses, and became soldiers and heroines from necessity.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Dec. 4.

On Friday, the 26th of last month, was executed at Winchester, pursuant to his sentence, Doctor James Medlicott, late an inhabitant of that town. A guard of twenty-six men, appointed for the purpose, conveyed him to the gallows; where after hanging eleven minutes, he was taken down, and buried in his own yard.

Late accounts from the Mississippi positively mention—that the Spaniards have erected a fort at the Walnut-Hills, and garrisoned it with a considerable number of troops, and that they are determined to oppose the settlement intended to be made there by Col. Holder, and a number of Kentuckians, under the auspices of the Georgians.—That, in consequence of this, many of the Kentuckians are embodying, and intend marching down, shortly, to dispossess them of that valuable situation; and, that this being the case, it was the general opinion, that war with our neighbours must inevitably be the consequence.

A Charleston paper mentions an Orphan House having been lately instituted in that City, which already contains sixty-three Orphan children, clothed, maintained, and educated on its bounty.—

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	14/1.	14/2.	pr. £. or 71 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/6	7/7½	or 37½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	6/6.	6/8.	33½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other	Certificates 12/10½—13/.		65 do.
Indents	7/6	7/7½.	37½ do.
State debts	—8/9.		42 do.