

CHARLESTON, July 17.

Saturday last, being the anniversary of the French revolution, the members of the French Patriotic Society, with several other French gentlemen, descendants from French families, and other friends of liberty and the French constitution, agreed to celebrate the return of that auspicious day, by dining together in public; in order to unite, by that means, themselves, their sentiments and affections with their brothers in France. At noon they went to the Church of the French Protestants to assist at the *te Deum*, which was sung there. After the *te Deum* Mr. Coste preached a very eloquent sermon. When the ceremony was over, they returned to the Exchange, where Mr. Luby delivered a discourse, well adapted to the occasion.

The discourse being finished, at three o'clock they sat down to an elegant dinner. Good humour and cheerfulness prevailed until the moment of separation.

A number of convivial and patriotic songs were sung, and during the entertainment the following toasts were given.

1. The memorable 14th of July, 1789
2. The National Assembly of France.
3. The federal army.
4. The agriculture and commerce of France.
5. The United States.
6. The American Congress.
7. The President.
8. The heroes, Washington, La Fayette, Rochambeau and Luckner, defenders of Liberty.
9. The memory of the worthies who have fallen in support of the rights of mankind.
10. May the alliance between France and America be eternal.
11. The English Nation.
12. The Polish Nation.
13. To the memory of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin and Mirabeau.
14. Paine, M'Intosh, the author of the Lessons to a young Prince, and all other advocates for the rights of man.
15. The State of South-Carolina.
16. May the bountiful genius, which enlightened the French people, enlighten in like manner all the people of the earth (who groan under the yoke of Kings) and give them a sufficient degree of energy to produce their regeneration.
17. May liberty and peace forever reign unbounded on the globe.
18. All the patriotic societies.

After sunset, an elegant transparent painting by Mr. Odin, was exhibited.

Mr. Fereaud, Captain of a French vessel named Le Bois de Cery, of Marseilles, and Mr. Guillaud, Captain of the brig Les Trois Amis, of Nantes, saluted the day with a discharge of cannon on board of their vessels, and hoisted the three different colours, American, English and French; at noon, when the members of the society with the subscribers, were repairing to the French church, they gave another discharge; they fired at the toasts, and terminated the day of the feast with repeated volleys.

The Governor, and the other chief officers of the State, honored the company with their presence.

BOSTON, July 21.

COMMENCEMENT, CAMBRIDGE.

The audience being assembled in the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to deliver the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT,

THIS Anniversary is calculated to fill the bosom of Patriots with inexpressible satisfaction, and to expand the heart with the most agreeable sensations. Our virtuous ancestors have long kept this festival, under the sublime expectation of transmitting the principles of religion, and liberty to their posterity. We, SIR, with transports enjoy the fruits of their beneficence.

The love of liberty inherent in the breast of man, has been regulated, and refined by the ability acquired at this University. To this we are much indebted for political constitutions, which if exercised with wisdom, cannot fail to preserve the felicity of our country.

Those of us who are now on the theatre of public life, exult in the

idea, that the walls of HARVARD, will, when we are no more, give to our country in succession, men, who shall take the people by the hand, and lead them in the path of peace, liberty, and safety.

The advantages of this institution have been acknowledged in various parts of the world. The Universities of European Nations have paid great attention to the sons of HARVARD; and the great, and good men of our own State have ever considered the interest, and honor of the Government, as inseparably connected with that of this Seminary. They who love their country's happiness, will cherish this source of Science. They who delight in rational liberty, will here cultivate the plant. And they, who feel a zeal for true national glory, will make this university the object of their highest attention.

The genius and learning exhibited by the young gentlemen, who are this day to receive the honors of the University, afford us the fullest assurance of the advantages which the public will derive from them. Our best wishes accompany them into the world. May they be a blessing to their country. May they continue to reflect honor upon this Seminary, and upon your abilities, in the important office which you sustain with so much dignity, and reputation. May you, SIR, continue to receive the applause of your fellow-citizens: And may your labors and the labors of all who are connected in the important business of the University, continue to meet the public approbation.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. His Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. the Honorable Alexander Hamilton, Esq. the Honorable Francis Dana, Esq.—and the Hon. John Lowell, Esq.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, the Rev. Samuel Webster, the Rev. Nathan Fisk, and the Rev. Jeremiah Belknap; and also on the Rev. John Kemp, and the Rev. Thomas Randall, of Edinburgh in Scotland.

The degree of Doctor of Physic, was conferred on Dr. John Sprague, Dr. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, and Dr. Joshua Brackett.

The Rev. Samuel Lankton, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, A. M. at Yale College; and the Rev. Samuel Sumner, A. M. at Dartmouth College, were admitted ad eundem.

This day arrived brig Paragon, Hallet, master, in 59 days from Cadiz.—In lat. 38, long. 64, spoke the ship friendship, Smith, from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Baltimore.

Schooner Sally, Cobb, in 40 days from Cadiz.—In lat. 36: 30. long. 15: 30. spoke ship Commerce, from this port.

By the above arrivals we learn, that great preparations for war were making in Spain—a general war in Europe being strongly expected.—That the Spaniards would act against the French.

'Twas reported in Cadiz, that between 14 and 15,000 French troops were slain in one battle with the Prussians and Germans.—This report was generally credited; but when the battle took place, or where, or how many of the enemy fell, were not mentioned. We therefore hope and trust it will prove fallacious. It is to be observed, that no newspapers, or any periodical productions of a political nature, are allowed to be published in Spain.

By the above arrivals we also have accounts of the prospects of a most plentiful harvest in Spain—all kinds of provision were very low in Cadiz, Flour was selling from five to six dollars per barrel, Indian Corn at half a dollar per bushel, Beef from seven to eight dollars per barrel.

Coasters and others will be pleased to take notice, that the channel from Warren, into the Narragansett Bay, is completely staked out, by posts set in the ground for that purpose, on each side, being in seven feet water, with hands pointing towards the channel—vessels of any construction not more than one hundred tons, may come up the channel loaded at low water, there being no rocks nor sand-bars to intercept the

passage—At high water the channel hath 18 feet water.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the second United States Regiment, dated Marietta, June 24.

“Contrary to every expectation, we have received no disturbance from the Indians, this spring, except in one or two instances; and in those, our exertions have been such as to leave a good impression of our strength.—They are now employed in a grand *Talk*, at the Tawa River, for the purpose of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Headquarters that this extraordinary council consists of 4000 members!—a tribunal which may not improperly be styled the Indian Areopagus. Two flags have been dispatched by Gen. Wilkinson to sound their disposition, at whose return we shall be better enabled to augur peace or war.

“A few days since were deposited at this place the remains of General TUPPER. His funeral procession was arranged after the honorary manner of the late General Varnum's, the body being preceded by the military stationed here, and followed by the members of the Cincinnati, Judges, Directors, Free-Masons and Citizens.”

The amount of duties, which have been paid and secured at the Custom-House, on the Importation of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, into the District of Providence, from January to June, 1792, inclusive, is, Ditto on the Tonnage of Vessels, during the same time,

Doll. Cts. 25,191. 96

3051 96

Total 25,497. 54

ALBANY, July 23.

The sales of about eleven hundred forfeited military lots of land of 50 acres each, were closed on Saturday last. The average price greatly exceeded every calculation for six successive days; which is attributed by some to a redundancy of cash in the State—by others, to an anticipation of a rapid rise of property in the military country in consequence of the prospect that the Inland Navigation will be prosecuted with vigor, which will tend to shorten the distance from that delightful and fertile country to our market at least one half—or in other words, that produce will (when the canals are completed) be transported from thence to this city by water, as cheap as it is now by land from the German-Flatts. After the surveying fees are discharged, it is supposed that there will remain a surplus of 3 or 4000l. which the law has expressly appropriated to be laid out in roads and bridges, within the tract, which will be a great acquisition to that infant country, if timely and judiciously applied.

From a correspondent in Herkemer county.

Died—at New-Stockbridge, in the vicinity of Oneida, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. SAMSON OCCUM, in a very sudden and unexpected manner. About a week before he died he complained to his wife of a very uncommon and distressing pain in his vitals, which occasioned a faintness, but it was soon over—A few hours before his death the same disorder came on again, but as before soon left him—After which he eat as hearty a dinner as usual, told his wife he would ride to one of his neighbors and get him to accompany him to a cedar swamp in search of some timber he was wanting—his wife in vain, remonstrated against it: he went, and just before they came to the swamp he told the man he must rest—asked for water—drank—desired the man to call for help, which he did—he then took off his coat and as the man returned, he said I have done—and appeared inclined to sleep—asked his friend to ease him down—which done, he folded his hands across his breast, and expired in a few minutes. On Sunday the 15th inst. his remains were decently interred—previous to which the Rev. Mr. Kirkland preached his funeral sermon, from Matt. xxiv. 44.—Upwards of 300 Indians, from different tribes, attended.

WILMINGTON, July 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucia, to a gentleman in this town, dated June 8, 1792.

“The decree in favor of the people of colour occasions much fermentation here, and we apprehend it will be attended with all the bad consequences as at St. Domingo. God only knows when we will enjoy peace and tranquility. I have often wished to be an inhabitant of the United States, where it is said you enjoy perfect freedom. You will oblige me much in giving your opinion if you really are as free as the report supposes you to be. I am led to this question, because there are various opinions here on that subject; a very sensible man, and reckoned amongst us a good politician, is of opinion that you are verging fast towards a very solid and strong aristocracy; in support of which, he mentioned several instances of infringements on the constitution, the proceedings of your senate in particular, and those of the different departments; which, according to his ideas, seem to colleague together to assume all the power, and leave to the people nothing but the pleasure to support them in their schemes and their extravagancies.”

NEW-YORK, July 23

On Thursday last the brig American Hero, Capt. McDougall, arrived in this port, in 36 days from Havre-de-Grace. We can learn but few particulars by this vessel—a courier, however, had arrived from Erabant five days before the failed, viz. on the 29th June, who only informed, that no action had happened since those of Mons and Valenciennes; that the armies were not far from each other; that the army in general was deploring the delusion which occasioned Dillon's fate, and that discipline was an object much sought after, and desired by the patriotic soldiery.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE subsequent short, tho melancholy narrative, cannot fail of exciting the sympathy of the brave and good wherever it may be read, and wherever the fate of the three amiable youths may be disclosed to the heart and eye of sensibility.

Robert Sevier and William Sevier were twin-brothers, “lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths were not divided.” They, with Valentine Sevier, their brother, were sons of Col. Valentine Sevier, of North-Carolina.

On the 15th day of January last, influenced by motives of humanity, they lent their voluntary aid to Capt. Rice, whilst endeavouring to stem the current of Cumberland river, with all his numerous family, and the small remains of an humble property, in order to escape the unrelenting barbarity of savage foes whose insidious plans, while skulking in the woods along the river, were too successful in lopping off from human existence at one fire, and at the same instant the above named amiable twin-youths and fraternal friends.—Valentine Sevier, their brother, fell by the fire of the savages the next day; who had gone upon a different route, to render a service equally humane and generous. Ye men of sympathy, what must be your feelings for the keen distress of a father, in a few hours deprived of three promising sons, not yet arrived to the prime of manhood, and who promised to be his stay and support in the decline of life. Notwithstanding the provocation, however, it is hoped the friends of the deceased will manifest such a share of magnanimity, as not to take vengeance on the innocent for the ferocious act of the guilty, and what may possibly be held justifiable in their mode of warfare. The following stanzas were occasioned by the foregoing melancholy event, and may be considered as a small, inadequate tribute to the memory of deceased worth and virtue:

IN the same hour two lovely youths were born,
Nature with care had moulded either clay:
In the same hour from this world's limits torn,
The murderous Indian seiz'd their lives away.
Distress to aid, impell'd each generous breast,
With nervous arm they stem'd the adverse tide,
In friendship's act encounter'd death's arrest,
Blameless they liv'd, in honor's path they died.
But ah! what art shall dry a father's tears—
Loft, early lost!—no art beguiles his pain,
Clouds shade his sun, and griefs advance with years:
Nature gave joys, to take those joys again!
Thou, that shalt stray to these frequenter'd streams,
When times to come their story shall relate—
Let the fond heart, that native worth esteems,
Revere their virtues and bemoan their fate.