

would be seen a genteel handsome Frenchman dancing to an ugly vulgar looking black face, and in another a delicate young lady, as fair as a lily, going right and left with a great big negro that looked as frightful as Satan himself. I confess I often pitied the poor creatures that were obliged to submit to such a degradation, but when I afterwards considered that they would perhaps be massacred by the hands of these same partners, my blood boiled with indignation.

It would be reasonable to suppose, that upon an occasion of this kind, where there were such a large and crowded assembly of gentry, perspiring with the fatigue of dancing, and in a hot climate, that the atmosphere of the room would be impregnated with a certain something, that is better smelt than described. Upon this subject I beg leave to remark, that the very general use of milk and other scents in this place, so absolutely predominates, that a smell of any other sort, stands no sort of a chance. In one, a ballroom in St. Domingo contains as pure and sweet air as one in Philadelphia, except as it relates to the practice of perfuming.

About one o'clock of the following morning, being a little fatigued, I concluded upon going home, but was surprised to find that the gates were fastened, by order, and the soldiers stationed there were ordered to let nobody out. In this dilemma I found but one remedy, and without being very ceremonious, I quietly laid down upon a bench in the ball room and took a nap. I awoke a little after day light, and found them still dancing. All around me on the floor and benches were to be seen beauties of all colours but white, who it seems had been seized with the same infection that I had been. At sun-rise we fell to eating again; a supper was set before us, being the remains of our dinner, with some onion soup, on which we regaled for a few minutes, then paid our debts to our hostess and went home.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The American minister to England, Mr. Monroe, who had the honor of being presented to the Emperor last Sunday, was received in a most gracious manner and his majesty condescended to converse with him for a quarter of an hour. The object of this minister's arrival in France is said to be to obtain information of the Emperor's opinion concerning the differences which subsist between America and Spain, since the former purchased Louisiana. He has already had several conferences with his excellency M. Talleyrand and intends, according to report, immediately after the arrival of the new American Ambassador, general Armstrong, to set out for Madrid; should the Spanish court not subscribe to the demands of America, such as have been approved of in France. In the present circumstances, a war upon the continent of America would exactly be what the court of St. James would desire, as it would make the United States either the direct or indirect allies of Great-Britain—both France and Spain are interested to prevent such an event.

November 9.

The Mayor of Rennes has caused the Jacobin red cap to be taken down, which was placed above the town clock, and the Imperial Eagle to be placed in its stead. All the Trees of Liberty which were left in several parts of this metropolis, were pulled down last week.

Gen. Reigner has passed through Nice, to embark for Corsica, where he will take the command in chief over the troops.

Two regiments are marched from hence to Brest where they will arrive in a few days, to reinforce the corps destined for Ireland.

Six thousand troops are on the point of marching to Toulon, to embark for the Mediterranean.

November 25.

This day at half past twelve in the forenoon, his Holiness arrived at Fontainebleau. His Majesty, the Emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback, being informed of the approach of the Pope, proceeded to meet his Holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The Emperor and the Pope alighted both at the same time; they approached and embraced each other. Six of his Majesty's carriages then came up. The emperor entered first into the carriage to place his Holiness on the right. They arrived at the Castle through two files of troops and the noise of the artillery. His eminence Cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of his Majesty's household, received them at the bottom of the stair case. The Emperor and the Pope proceeded together by the gilt stair case, as far as the place which separates their apartments. His highness having there quitted the Emperor, was conducted by the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand Master of the Palace, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

Having rested some time, his holiness paid a visit to the Emperor; he was conducted into his closet by the great officers of his Majesty. The Emperor re-conducted the Pope to the hall of the Great Officers. His highness immediately after paid a visit to the Empress. The Lady of Honour who went to meet his Holiness, introduced him into the closet of the Empress. Her Majesty re-conducted the Pope as far as the second room of her apartments. The Pope having returned to his own apartment, the Minister and Great Officers of the Empire had the honor of being presented to his Holiness.

At four o'clock the Emperor sent notice to

the Pope, that he intended to pay him a visit, and repair to the closet of his Holiness, preceded by the Great Officers of his household. The same ceremonies were observed in regard to the visit of the Pope to the Emperor. At each of these visits the Pope and the Emperor returned together alone for half an hour.

Prince Louis, who was at Fontainebleau, paid a visit also to his Holiness. The Emperor presented to the Pope the Arch-Chancellor and Arch-Treasurer.

His Holiness will take some days rest at Fontainebleau, and repair to Paris before the consecration, which will take place next Sunday.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 21, 22.

The Rotterdam paper of Saturday last contains intelligence of great importance to the commercial interests of this country.

Buonsaparte, the master of the lives and property of the free Batavian Republic, has issued a peremptory order that all ships known to have come from England, the fact to be ascertained by the oaths of the captains, shall be seized. The order is dated from Paris on the 19th inst. and is to be rigorously carried into effect after fourteen days from that time. It was signified to the mercantile interest in Rotterdam, on the 15th by General-Rosseau. He states in his notification, that he was personally disposed to relax something from the severity of the order in favour of vessels freighted with colonial produce, but the mandates of the Emperor of the French were peremptory, and he was commanded to confiscate the whole of the cargoes of such vessels as should be found to have any British merchandize on board.

The fourteen days delay was allowed for the purpose of affording the Dutch merchants an opportunity of receiving such vessels as may be consigned to them from Embden and other neutral ports.

This despotic measure seems to have been determined on in a moment of rage and disappointment, as the order was issued immediately after the compulsory liberation of Sir George Rumbold. The fixed and deadly rancour of the Usurper against every thing English or connected with the interests of this country, has urged him upon a measure which the least experience with the nature of trade must have convinced him was impracticable. To exclude British manufactures or colonial produce from countries which require them as indispensable necessities of life, is above his power, great as it may be. The attempt is no less a proof of the folly, than the impotence of the man.

This paper contains the article from the *Moniteur* of the 11th inst. which announces the liberation of Sir George Rumbold, as proceeding from the protection of the King of Prussia. So far from recognizing his innocence, the article positively states, "That if the proceedings against him were completed, he would appear as criminal as Drake, Spencer Smith, or Taylor." We suppose that it is meant by "completing the proceedings," that if Fouché had time and could, methodize a plot, and distribute the parts as he pleased, he could have fixed the imputation of guilt upon the British Minister, and possibly have extorted an official condemnation of it from the servile representatives of those Courts who reprobate the supposed plot of our Minister Munich.

The Senate of Humberg did every thing in their power on the seizure of the British Charge d'Affaires. The day after he was seized they made official communication of it to all the Ministers resident at that city, and pledged themselves to employ all the means within their compass to effect his liberation. It is probable that their application produced the ready and energetic remonstrance of the Court of Berlin.—His Prussian Majesty has always appeared to pay much attention to the representations of the Magistracy of that city, which it is not unlikely may fall under his dominion at no very distant period.

On the 2d inst. an English three-masted vessel from St. Petersburg, with twelve guns and twenty men, and a cargo estimated at 400,000 livres, ran ashore near Calais. The vessel was seized, and the crew made prisoners.

November 23.

We (Sun) think it necessary to inform our readers, that we, as well as the other public prints, have been imposed upon by the account of a pretended engagement, between an English privateer, named the Lord Melville, and a Spanish frigate, the whole being a contemptible fabrication.

DECEMBER 1-6.

STATE PAPER.

The following is said to be the Note presented by M. Rayneval, the French Charge d'Affaires, to Prince Czartorinsky, at St. Petersburg, after he had received his Passports:

"AS the Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has demanded passports to quit France, the undersigned has received orders to make the same demand for himself, and the persons who belong to the French Legation, in order to be able to quit Russia at the same time that M. d'Onbril shall have passed the French frontiers. The undersigned is further charged to declare, that as his Majesty the Emperor of the French always remembers the beneficial consequences which the reconciliation between France and Russia produced in Europe, he never could conceive the motives of the misunderstanding which has crept for some months past into this beneficial harmony, and that he sees with regret, that the separ-

ture of the Russian Charge d'Affaires, which requires also that of the undersigned, seems to increase the alienation between the two states to the highest pitch, while the differences which could have given rise to it are as yet so little cleared up. Whatever may be the grievances, complaints, and demands on both sides, and notwithstanding the publicity, notwithstanding the disregard of decorum, which mutual asperity has often carried too far in these differences, it is however, to be perceived, that the French Government said nothing that could infringe upon the regard which great powers and states of equal strength owe to each other—whereas, on the other hand, the complaints of Russia have but too often related to such objects, and have been expressed in such a manner, as to affect the safety, dignity and independence of the French Government. But all these disagreements belong to the past—and though it is now neither in the power of France nor of Russia to have prevented their taking place, it would, on the other hand, be very easy for them to commit them to oblivion—for amidst the various alleged grievances, the only one which remains to be discussed, is that which relates to the execution of the Treaties subsisting between France and Russia, especially as far as it concerns the mutual and respective influence of the two powers, for the preservation of the balance and independence of the neighbouring states. As the Russian Court has made some complaints in this respect it has been answered, that if she would confine herself within the natural limits of her influence and territorial extent, she would find France equally disposed to do both.

It has, therefore, been remarked, with astonishment, that Russia, without entering into any further discussions has resolved to withdraw her Charge d'Affaires from Paris. If the relations with France seem to be of no utility to Russia, France has, on her part, no means to change this opinion of Russia. With regard to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his sentiments and principles are sufficiently known in this respect. He believes it to be the true policy of France to maintain a good understanding with Russia, in point of mutual respect and confidence, and on the basis of a perfect equality. The particular inclination of his Majesty the Emperor of the French has always led him to a confidential connexion, and at this moment leads him to a display of confidence, regard, and friendship, towards his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias. The idea which he had conceived of his Imperial Majesty's character, did not permit him to suppose that his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, after having negotiated with the Emperor of the French, and received his Ambassador; after having appeared to be of the same opinion in some important negotiations, & after having even kept up confidential relations, would have been disposed to acknowledge the pretensions of the House of Bourbon, and suffer its intrigues.—When Paul I. was going to put an end to the war, and to renew the bonds of peace between Russia and France, the first step he took was, to take no further interest in the concerns of that House, and to cease to acknowledge its pretensions. One is forced to attribute to some ill disposed persons the change which has manifested itself in the sentiments of the Court of Russia; and it is a matter of regret, that an approximation, which has been so sincere, should be liable to such an alteration.

These are, in this respect, the constant sentiments of his Majesty the Emperor of the French; and the undersigned is charged to repeat the assurance, that now, as well as at all future times, his Imperial Majesty will be disposed to renew the ancient relations with Russia, and that he will congratulate himself to see them restored to the most perfect good understanding between the States, which, if they lay aside all animosity, may, by a reciprocal friendship, produce important advantages to their common welfare, and the general tranquility of Europe. (Signed) "RAYNEVAL."

December 2.

The Imperial Cabinet has received a courier from Naples with important dispatches from their Sicilian Majesty, which have occasioned an extraordinary Council of State. By the same conveyance advice has been received that the king of Naples has given orders for the immediate levying of near 30,000 recruits to reinforce the royal army. It is even said that one man out of twelve is to take up arms. These troops are to serve to reinforce the garrison places in the two Sicilies. Besides that, a corps of observation, of 10,000 men, is to be posted in the neighbourhood of Palermo.

December 3.

The Danish army consists of 74,000 men, and its navy of 37 sail of the line, and 14 or 15 frigates. The Swedish army consists of about 47,000 men, and its navy of 30 sail of the line, and 24 frigates.

Master Betty, better known under the appellation of Young Roscius, made his first appearance in the British capital on Saturday last at Covent Garden Theatre, having chosen for his debut the character of Achmet in the tragedy of Barbarossa. The high report of his dramatic powers, (which seem to have excluded all other subjects of converse for some time past) produced a degree of curiosity, which Mr. Garrick does not appear to have ever equally excited, the guards attendant on the Theatre being numerous employed in keeping off as impatient multitude or in facilitating their retreat from suffocation. The critique given in the Lon-

don papers (one of which devotes six columns to an account of the juvenile performer) extols his talents in a superlative strain of eulogium, pronouncing him a phenomenon in dramatic history.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

French Spoliation.—Among the numberless instances of unjust detention and capture of American vessels by the piratical privateers of France, we know of none more atrocious, or which more loudly calls for the reprehension, of our government, than the capture of the ship Hope, belonging to George Barnwell, Esq. of this city. The ship Hope, capt. Watson, laden with lumber and a very small quantity of provisions, sailed from New-York early in November, for Savannah la-Mar, Jamaica, and upon the 22d of November, in the Turk's Island passage, was fallen in with by the French schooner privateer, Amity, Quillet, who boarded and examined her papers, took possession of the vessel, declared her a lawful prize, and ordered her for the city of St. Domingo. Next day they fell in with the sch'r Beley, capt. Hammond, of this port, bound for Jamaica, on board of which they put capt. Watson, mate and six seamen, notwithstanding capt. Watson's earnest request to be permitted to proceed either in his ship or the privateer to be present at the trial. We are happy to learn that the vessel was insured.

January 29.

The storms at present prevailing, will be found, we fear, to have been productive of lamentable effects. Not only have several of the vessels arrived off the Hook gone ashore, but some of those that had got into the bay have been forced from their anchorage, and, it is apprehended, have either shared the same fate or been driven out to sea. The heavy snow which has continued now for two days and three nights, and the great quantity of drifting ice must have rendered navigation at once difficult and dangerous; and the northerly gale it is more than probable has done serious injury to the weather-worn vessels and hapless seamen exposed to its fury.

Several of the people belonging to the Angenora, which lately sunk off Coney Island, were on Sunday brought to town in a miserable condition. They were carried to the Hospital, their hands and feet frozen to rigidity, and devoid of sensation.

February 4.

Capt. White, arrived yesterday from Martinique, informs us the Island was not blockaded. A British 74 and three frigates were cruising off St. Pierres, but without molesting the trade. It was supposed that they meditated an attack on the island. Captain White likewise informs us that the British had captured and carried into Antigua the French privateers Buonsaparte, Napoleon, and Marlborough. They have also sent in five Spanish vessels.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 7.

TRIAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

On Monday the trial of Judge Chase commenced before the High Court of Impeachments.

About a quarter before one o'clock, the Senate took their seats, every member of the body being present. Immediately after the Managers, viz. Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Rodney, Boyle, Early, G. W. Campbell, and Clark, appointed to conduct the impeachment, entered, accompanied by the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, to whom seats were assigned. As soon as they were seated, Samuel Chase, being called upon to appear, entered, attended by his counsel, Messrs. Martin, Harper, and Hopkinson, to whom seats were likewise assigned on the left of the Chair, the Managers being accommodated with seats on the right of the chair in the same line.

The President (Mr. Burr) after stating to Mr. Chase the indulgence of time which had been allowed, enquired if he were prepared to give in his answer.

Judge Chase said he had prepared, as well as circumstances would permit, his answer, which he begged permission to read by himself or counsel; this being granted, he commenced the reading of his answer about one o'clock, in which he was relieved by Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson, and which occupied the court till half after four.

Mr. J. Randolph in behalf of the Managers, requested time to consult the House of Representatives, and likewise to be furnished with a copy of the answer of Judge Chase, for the purpose of making a replication thereto.

The President said the Senate would take the request into consideration, and make known to the House of Representatives the order taken thereon.

Whereupon the Senate retired, at the suggestion of the President, to their legislative apartment.

Yesterday the SUPREME COURT of the United States was opened—Present, Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Cushing, Paterson, Chase, and Washington.

The Senate have, we understand rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state