

LONDON, Oct. 4.

One of the Papers of Saturday evening, gave, on the authority of a private letter from Paris, the outline of a Partition Treaty, which is reported to have been the result of the late intimacy between France and Russia:—According to this, France is to have Malta, Candia, Cyprus and Egypt; and Russia to have Albania, and the Country bordering the Adriatic, with the Republic of the Seven Isles.

OCT. 7.

The Funds yesterday experienced a considerable depression. Consols began at 69½ and left off at 69. Various causes are assigned for the sudden fall. It was at one time stated, that the avowed occupancy of Malta by the French Troops, immediately on its evacuation by the British, had caused a demur on the part of our Court. Another report was, that the immediate invasion of Switzerland by the forces of the French Republic, presented an aspect of general hostility to the peace of Europe, and that consequently the British Nation must be involved. Although we very much doubt the truth of both these statements, yet we have the best authority for saying, that the officers of the various British Corps now in Malta, have received orders to join their respective regiments without further delay!

BONAPARTE.

The proclamation of Bonaparte, relative to affairs in Switzerland, is said to have been received at Paris with marks of very decided disapprobation.

The First Consul has ordered thirty thousand men to hold themselves in readiness on the frontiers of the Emperor of Germany, to enforce the plan of indemnities agreed upon by Russia, Prussia and France. An ultimatum has been dispatched to the Court of Vienna, and the French Minister, Esforci, directed to return home immediately, if it was not accepted to.

All Bosnia has been in a state of agitation for some time past, in consequence of a singular incident, which seems to turn the heads not only of the Christians, but even of the Turks. Three families, who call themselves the messengers of three Saints, St. Gregory, St. Nicholas, and St. Lazarus, travel about through the country; preaching to the inhabitants, reproaching them with their vices and depraved habits, and threatening them with divine vengeance, unless they change their way of life. They summon the inhabitants in the name of the Most High to renounce their evil ways, among which they include the smoking of tobacco, and to throw away, or burn, every thing that serves for luxury, such as rich clothes, articles of gold and silver, to assume the simplest dress, and to carry no kind of arms. They have already gained a great number of partizans.

OCTOBER 14.

Consular Levee.—A private letter from Paris, of the date of October 8, gives the following account of the last grand levee at the Tuilleries:—"We waited," says the writer, "till near three o'clock, when Mr. Merry arrived. The number of Ambassadors, and the persons they were severally to present (mostly Officers,) filled the rooms, large as they were. This might be called the Ambassador's Levee. To relieve the tediousness of waiting till the Consul was at leisure to receive us, chocolate, on services of the most magnificent china, was handed about, as well as lemonade, orgeat, cakes, and liquors, by the Consul's servants, whose dress is green, richly laced with gold. At this Levee, were general Androssy, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Erskine, Lords Oxford, Carhampton, and a numerous company of English, mostly in uniforms, those of the Guards, Line, Volunteers, and Militia, &c.

"It was at length announced that the Consul was ready. The presentations then began, and a circle was formed seven or eight deep; the Consul went round by himself; he was dressed in a purple velvet coat, richly embroidered: his hair unpowdered and seemingly uncombed; brown breeches, white silk stockings, silver buckles, small sword, his hat under his arm, and his snuff-box in one of the coats, which he held by his left hand. When he came to Merry, who had thirty-seven on his list to present, the pressing forward was very great; he spoke to every one that was presented, always smiling, and sometimes relaxing even to a laugh; his manners were easy and gentleman-like; his profile is very like his bust; but what his full face is like is not easy to describe; it does not, in my opinion, very much resemble any picture that has been exhibited of him in England; the complexion is very fallow; he was close shaved and without whiskers; when he attempted to smile, his lips are drawn considerably back at the corner of the mouth, and shew his teeth, which are large, and not very white; the chin projects very much; he has a slight cast in one of his eyes; but his whole face is utterly indescribable. We all agreed, however, he had the Court smile; his talk was light, and his questions were more frivolous than might be supposed; but, perhaps, this is not so easy to be avoided.

"The English Gentlemen presented yesterday were most of them in uniforms—Lord Carhampton in his Colonel's uniform, white lappels, &c.—Lord Frederick Montague in his uniform; boots and spurs; Lord Oxford was dressed in black, but all were in full dress.

"The subject of the Consul's question generally was, if to an officer—What is the regiment? of the Line, or of the Volunteers or the Militia? Where did he serve? and he

asked an officer of the Guards what his regiment was? The guards. But your buttons, said he, is not like; for I have seen officers of the Coldstream, &c. It was supposed he made these remarks because the officer had the frock and not the full uniform of the Guards on. A captain of a man of war, he asked what ship he commanded? The *Ca Ira*. Oh, she is a 84 gun ship. He asked Mr. Roach what corps he belonged to? What countryman he was? Irish. From what Province? Munster. If in Parliament, he asked whether in *La Chambre Haute*, or *La Chambre Basse*? Whether they were returned for a County, or if the seat is their own? Mr. Merry told him, on introducing Lord Oxford, that he was a Peer. He asked what the Peers were of before they could sit in the House? &c. He spoke to Mr. Minto about English Laws, &c. &c. To each he spoke a few words; and when he had finished the ceremony, he made two or three bows to the company, when they all retired, and he went to Palace at St. Cloud. There are names in the *Moniteur* of this day of persons presented who were not there."

General Brune has been appointed Ambassador from the Court of the Tuilleries to the Courts of the Grand Seignior. Some persons who affected to know a great deal of these matters, asserted several months ago that Brune was far from being a favorite of the First Consul. Those persons will probably find in this appointment the confirmation of their opinion, and consider it in no other light than that of an honorable exile.

Persons appointed by the French Government to the office formerly known by the name of consuls for commercial purposes, are now called commissaries of commercial relations. This change of designation was formerly notified in the *Moniteur* more than two years ago. M. Coquebert Montbret, who assists here in the discussions respecting a commercial treaty, is commissary of commercial relations for London.

We understand the ship owners at Leith, Kirkcaldie, Shields, Sunderland, Burlington, Bristol, and some other ports, have determined to co-operate with the ship owners in London, in the recent establishment of the Society of Ship Owners of Great-Britain, and it is thought the measure will be generally adopted at all the Out Ports.

HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

For some days-past it has been confidently reported, that the Hon. Charles James Fox had rewarded the constancy and other merits of Mrs. Armistead with his hand at the altar. We since learn, that on landing on the Continent she was presented as Mrs. Fox. The wit and accomplishments of this Lady have long been justly celebrated, and she is as much intitled to every privilege that the event we allude to, confer upon her, as many Ladies who preside over fashion in the present luxury of our manners.

We understand that Mr. Fox was married to Mrs. Armistead soon after his return with that Lady from Italy, at the time of the Regency.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

In a London paper of about the 20th of June, appeared the following extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Paine.

"Mr. Dawson, who brings over the Treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the Captain of the *Maryland*, to receive and accommodate you back; if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. You will in general find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

It was supposed and strenuously asserted by almost every friend of the President, that this letter was forgery, and published by some evil disposed Federalist, to injure the popularity of Mr. Jefferson. Happily, however, for the Federalists, it is now put beyond contradiction, and the odium will attach where it properly belongs. They can now prove to the world, not only that they had no hand in a step so destructive to the fame of Mr. Jefferson, but that Mr. J. wrote the letter himself. This fact is established by the repeated and public declarations of his affectionate friend and correspondent, Thomas Paine. He has declared in several circles that he did receive the complimentary letter

of invitation from President J.—The manner in which it got into the London prints he says, is this: that Sir Francis Burdett, one of the Parliamentary candidates, paid him a visit at Paris, and as they were on terms of the greatest friendship, requested the perusal of Mr. Jefferson's letter, with the privilege of shewing it to some of his friends, that he complied—and that some one of them, without his knowledge or consent, took a copy of the extract in question and published it in some of the London papers. What the rest of the letter contained, we have not learned, but that what has appeared is a true copy of the original, is established by Paine, who has repeated it verbatim, from memory, as it came from the pen of Mr. Jefferson. This is an important circumstance, since it fully points out the author of the extract.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 18th Sept.

"We have had within this week past two severe thunder storms, severe for this place. The first was at night, during which, Bangers' Pillar, erected on our beach, was struck with lightning, and the mast at the top splintered.—The natives were very much terrified, this being the only instance ever known here, of damage being done by lightning. In America, we should not have thought any thing of the thunder, and the Portuguese were astonished that I was not alarmed at it, whilst they were invoking all the Saints in the Calendar, to protect them from the imminent danger with which they were threatened.

"On the 5th instant, at half past 12 A. M. a more melancholy catastrophe happened. The *Aurora*, a Portuguese ship of 550 tons burthen, and 36 guns, lately arrived from Lisbon, bound to Brazil, blew up. She had about 40 casks of powder on board. The explosion was dreadful. I was at the moment sitting at my door with some friends, the ship in full view, only 500 yards distant. Anxious to render every assistance in my power to the miserable sufferers, I immediately ran down to the beach, procured a boat, and obtaining three men and two boys, put off towards the wreck, which, by this time, was enveloped in flames. Mine was the second boat that arrived—On enquiry, I found that only two poor fellows had escaped of thirty-four souls on board. They were found on board, and immediately taken, by one of its boats, on board an English frigate. The quarter deck, with the mizen and mainmasts, were blown into the air, and the ship fairly split in two, the ballast and guns, most of which were stowed in the hold, went to the bottom. The ship, by this means, was thrown on her side, the fire increasing, it became necessary to tow the wreck clear of the shipping. One of the English frigates' boats, fastened a tow-line to the foremast. We were soon joined by the boats of the other vessels in the harbour, with one or two from the shore. My situation was tolerably hot, as you may suppose. On a Portuguese boat coming along side, my men were going to desert for the purpose of plundering. I never remember to have been more exasperated in my life, than I was on this occasion, when these fellows discovered such unprincipled inhumanity. One of them actually got off, the others I secured by the throat, and was obliged to draw my dirk, which fortunately was at my side, and threatened to run them through if they attempted to desert me: this threat had the desired effect and they returned, reluctantly, to their duty. After tugging for a considerable time, we found, at length, that the wreck was still at anchor, it was needless, therefore, to toil any longer. The night, very fortunately, was perfectly calm, so that not the least injury happened to any other vessels in the harbour. The scene during the night was awful, but that which presented itself at day-light was truly horrid. The poor wretches were lying in every position, on board the wreck: some with half their skulls blown off, some

without a leg, and others without arms, several were actually roasting in the flames. Eighteen bodies only, were found. About six I got home, much fatigued and distressed in body and mind. Various opinions circulated respecting this disaster—the most prevalent is, that the act was designedly perpetrated by a desperate villainous sailor, one of the crew, who had sworn vengeance against the Captain, for having confined him a few days before the event, for mal-practices. He belonged to Lisbon, where he had been immured in the condemned hole for murder. He was heard to declare that the ship should never depart from the port, and the wretch was sufficiently desperate to sacrifice his own life with his ship-mates, from motives of private resentment. The ship and cargo were estimated at £.60,000 sterl."

OF ST. DOMINGO.

By an arrival at Baltimore, accounts from Port Republic, are brought down to the 23d October; at which time the Island continued in the most deplorable state. That the coffee plantations had been generally laid waste by the contending armies, and the crop had been nearly all destroyed. That the blacks continue their ravages, and are successful in almost every engagement; the fire of the French soldiery having been damped by sickness, the decease of companions, and excessive fatigue: That the blacks, who appear to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, have taken L'Archaye, and surround and menace Port Republic, where the French are not in great force. That three hundred women and children, and a few men had escaped from L'Archaye, but not an officer survived; and that several boats, over-loaded with women and children had sunk.

Such are the accounts from the devoted Island of St. Domingo.—After making all the deductions which the exaggerations of consternation, and the practice of trade allows, to affect the markets—the situation of affairs there appears distressing to humanity, and places the prospect of tranquillity and regular commerce at a great distance. General Le Clerc, we understand, daily expects a reinforcement of 20,000 men, under General Macdonald, which may give affairs at that quarter a different aspect.

November 26.

The following curious fact is related by Mr. M'KENZIE, who, in his Voyages in North America, has manifested great abilities, an ardour of research, and an enterprising spirit, that entitle him to the respect of mankind.

"One morning I was awakened to be informed that an Indian had been killed. Accordingly I hastened to the camp, where I found two women employed in rolling up the dead body of a man, called the White Partridge, in a beaver robe which I had lent him. He had received four mortal wounds from a dagger, two within the collar-bone, one in the left breast, and another in the small of the back, with two cuts across his head. The murderer, who had been my hunter through the winter, had fled; and it was pretended that several relations of the deceased were gone in pursuit of him. The history of this unfortunate event is as follows:

"These two men had been comrades for four years; the murderer had 3 wives; and the young man who was killed, becoming enamoured of one of them, the husband consented to yield her to him, with the reserved power of claiming her as his property, when it should be his pleasure.—This connexion was uninterrupted for near three years, when, whimsical as it may appear, the husband became jealous, and the public amour was suspended. The parties, however, made their private assignments, which caused the woman to be so ill treated by her husband, that the paramour was determined to take her away by force; and this project ended in his death.

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NOTICE.

IT is earnestly requested that all Persons having demands against any Ship or Vessel, consigned to the Subscribers, will render their accounts before the vessel sails, which will prevent great inconvenience to both parties;—as they do not hold themselves answerable for any accounts not vouched by the Captain, unless delivered in before the Ship leaves the port.

John Black

29th December

contradictorily. What is asserted in one quarter, is as positively denied in another. But when we consider that Balle is in the possession of

mentioned as a conjecture, that M... be the subject of dispute, because no satisfactory proof had been produced.