

SALEM (Mass.) July 19.

We hear from many places of the generous exertions to relieve the city of Charleston. We learn from good authority, that the losses do not exceed the sums mentioned to the public, but that they fall very heavy upon the middle class of citizens, and so are more proper objects to an enlightened charity. The fraternity of Masons dispensed with their usual feasts in the city, and gave a generous assistance to the sufferers. The words for the music of the Presbyterian church in the city upon the occasion of a charitable contribution were happily adapted. At a time of public distress, every man is ready to propose something to prevent the like calamities. It has been proposed to furnish the city with drains which may be filled and emptied at pleasure. Wells also at the public expence in particular situations have been mentioned. The police of the city also becomes a matter of serious care, and such things are noticed as lead to such melancholy evils. The licences for public houses, and to retail spirituous liquors are to be published, with the names of the persons who recommended such as hold the licences. The Vagrant Act of that state is also recommended to the public notice. It has been proposed to give from the steeples notice of the place of any fires which break out; to form fire companies; to institute badges of such companies; and to oblige families to provide water. Resolutions have already been taken about widening the streets. Charitable contributions are feriously demanded from the wealthy and the good, of all our towns, remembering we are liable to the same destruction. The recommendations to attend to health are in all the southern papers. Mitchell's facts during the prevalent sickness of New-York assure us of the advantages of water. While it was unhealthy near landings, it was safe at anchor at a little distance. No evaporation from ponds was attended with ill consequences till the mud was bare. Rain showers did always relieve, and wet cloaths in the wind. Fogs and damp weather were evils. He recommends to attend to the qualities of water used for drinking, and to provide cold fair water to wash cloaths, placing a due stress upon washing of the body, cleanliness and fresh clothing.

Dr. Priestley having compared "the principles of the Heathen Philosophy, with the principles of Christianity, in his late discourse observes,

"On the whole, we may safely say that, had modern unbelievers found in the scriptures any of the doctrines, which I have shewn to have been professed by the philosophers of antiquity, had they found there the doctrine of two co-eternal principles, that of the emanation of all souls from the substance of the supreme being; the absorption of them into it again; with their repeated emissions and retractions to all eternity; had they found there the doctrine of the formation of all things by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, that the air is filled with demons of different characters, directing the affairs of the world at their pleasure, and giving intimations of future events by omens, and divination; had they found in the scripture the doctrine of the pre-existence of all human souls, their lapse into gross bodies, where they are confined, and also contaminated by their connection with so debasing a companion, the purification of their embodied souls by austerities and mortification, their transmigration through the bodies of animals, by way of preparation for their ascent to the imperial regions; had they there found the doctrine of one common principle of intelligence, or soul of the universe, in all men and animals, without giving to each a permanent existence, had all or any of these doctrines been found in the scriptures, would they not have exclaimed against such crude notions and wild conceptions, and have rejected the system without farther examination? It was, in fact, the finding no such opinions as these in the scriptures, that first led Christian philosophers (after having adopted several of them from a heathen source, and having long endeavored to hold them in conjunction with their Christian principles) that led them to suspect their truth, and farther reflections on the subject led many to explode them altogether. Thus is the world indebted to Christianity for the detection of errors, which were the disgrace of human reason, though patronized by the most eminent philosophers of the heathen world—yet modern unbelievers; though lying, with the rest of the world, under so great obligations to Christianity, are now busily assaulting it with every weapon of reason or ridicule. Its friends, however, are under no apprehensions about it. This very state of things was foreseen and foretold, by its founder. Revealed religion is so far from sinking from, that it invites, the strictest examination. Its friends being those of reason and truth, engage in its vindication only as supported by reason and truth, and as favorable to the best interests of mankind."

Last Monday week was the annual visitation of the schools in this town. Within a few years, new school houses have been erected, and new arrangements have been made. The schools for young girls have been opened, and the schools for the boys have been put under new regulations. At the visitation, the school committee were accompanied by the selectmen, overseers and principal town-officers, with private gentlemen and the clergy. In the west school under master Hayker, pleasing specimens of reading and writing were given. The art of writing is here taught with great success. In the center writing school under Mr. Gray great improvements were visible, and among the youth was the son of a free African, named Titus Caesar Augustus, who distinguished himself among the scholars. In the eastern school under master Lang, the children were final, in some degree owing to the convenient private schools near the common, at which the larger boys complete their school education, and study English grammar, navigation, French, surveying, drawing, &c. In the grammar school under master Rogers, we have some of our most promising youth, who study the learned languages, English grammar, geography, mathematics and penmanship, from whom we have the greatest expectations. By the continued care of the committee, and the fidelity of the masters, we

expect to render our public schools a distinguished honor to the town, and adequate to the highest purposes of their institution. Their importance is universally acknowledged, and we trust that they will have the patronage of all good citizens. Their present success is an agreeable subject of public congratulation.

FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.) July 16.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville, at the court-house in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, July 14, 1796, convened by public advertisement for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the late measures of Congress.

George Elliott, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Joshua Winslow, Esq. clerk.

Resolved unanimously, That the conduct of William B. Grove, Esq. during the late session of Congress, meets our warmest approbation; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to draw up an address on the occasion, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting."

The committee appointed pursuant to the above resolution, reported an address, which being read, was agreed to.

On motion, a committee was appointed to present the same to Mr. Grove.

Ordered, That these proceedings be requested to be published in the North-Carolina Minerva.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Chairman.

JOSHUA WINSLOW, Clerk.

#### THE ADDRESS.

To William B. Grove, Esquire.

SIR,

HAVING entrusted to you the guardianship of our constitutional rights and political welfare, and being sensible that you possessed superior opportunities of information, we forbore intruding opinions, or dictating instructions during the late important discussions in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Convinced of the integrity of your principles, and satisfied that your judgment would alone be guided by what should appear best for the interest of our common country, we remained silent, though anxious respecting the event—Happy in the enjoyment of every political blessing a bountiful Providence can bestow, we were greatly alarmed, lest in the conflict of parties and warmth of passions, measures might have been adopted, pregnant with fatal consequences and with evils the most calamitous and distressing.

Although we regret the difference of opinion which subsisted between you and the other representatives of this state, on the important question of making appropriations for the British treaty, we are happy to assure you, Sir, that your vote on that occasion meets our fullest approbation, and we believe that of your constituents generally. It is to us a fresh proof of that independent spirit and unbiassed judgment, which hath ever marked your political conduct, and should ever govern the representative of a free people.

Endeared to us by this manly, firm and independent conduct, during the most awful crisis that has been experienced since the adoption of the federal Constitution, you may rest assured, not only of the continuance, but of the increase of our confidence and esteem; and that we will endeavor to make your residence among us, during the recess of Congress, as agreeable as possible.

#### THE ANSWER.

To George Elliott, Esquire.

THROUGH you, Sir, I beg leave to offer my grateful acknowledgments to those of my constituents who have thought proper to express their confidence in my integrity, and approbation of my conduct in Congress, as contained in the address you have been so good as to present from them.

I can say with truth and honest pride, that on all occasions since I have had the honor of being a representative of the people, my votes have been dictated and directed by a pure desire to advance the interest and happiness of my countrymen, and to secure to them the blessings of peace and good government.

Unanimity is certainly desirable; and no man can regret more than I do, the necessity which compelled me to dissent from my colleagues; but, desirable as it is, it ought not to be obtained at the expence of sacrificing the judgment. To my country and constituents I am alone responsible for my votes and public conduct, and therefore I could not think of adopting the opinions of others, however respectable, when they differed from what I conceived to be my duty in giving my assent to the appropriations for carrying the treaty with Great-Britain into effect; it being a measure, which I had reason to think and hope, would ensure the harmony of our common country.

With sentiments of regard I return my warmest thanks to my friends and fellow-citizens, for their kind assurances of esteem and increased confidence in me, and their obliging wishes to add to my happiness while I remain among them.

To you, Sir, and the gentlemen who are present, I feel myself particularly indebted for your polite and friendly attentions, and sincerely offer you the thanks of a grateful heart.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.

Extract from an Oration, delivered at Newport (R. I.) on the 4th of July, 1796, by Abraham R. Ellery.

"At the head of our government presides the chief, the statesman, whose name excites the warmest emotions of gratitude, affection and veneration. To the name of WASHINGTON—a name so great and good—I had intended to annex my feeble exclamation; but the shade he fills in my mind is hallowed—nor dare I even praise him; that he ever has been censured, can be accounted for only upon that principle, which leads men, through the obliquity of their understandings, the ingratitude of their feelings, and the perverseness of their hearts, to arraign even the wisdom and goodness of Providence.

"Americans! when a character like this is attempted to be traduced, it is a direct attack upon all; it is wounding virtue and patriotism, in the person of their most distinguished votary and illustrious supporter: When a character like this is suffered to be reviled—is offered to be treated with wanton indignity—where will you find the man, who has talents to exert, who has a character to be injured, or feelings to be wounded, who will venture to serve his country! What integrity of life—what exertion of patriotism—what accumulation of services, will shelter him? Who can expect to escape obloquy, when thais of calumny have been aimed at a bosom which never knew dishonor, or felt reproach?"

#### Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS.

Letter from the Commissary of the Executive Directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

Lody, 25 Floreal, 4th year.

Citizens,

"The enemy being conquered at Lody, as I have informed you, had fled towards Mantua, by the road of Pizzighitona; they were pursued on the 23d, and finding it more prudent to fly than to wait for us, they precipitated their retreat. Pizzighitona being however, occupied by the enemy, General Buonaparte first caused it to be surrounded—then attacked—and this place was soon taken; the garrison, consisting of about 100 men were made prisoners; we have also taken 4 pieces of cannon at a howitzer.

Ona, is this moment occupied by our troops other side our van guard must be in Milan, and had quarters will be established there to-morrow; we there expect to refresh ourselves a few days not so much on our own account, as on that of our troops, whom it can be easily supposed, are much fatigued by a month's continual marching and fighting.

From the L'Eclair May 29.

The reports of the day, give us the hope of an approaching peace between the French Republic and Austria, and consequently with all the continental powers.

A letter from Mayence of the 12th May, informs us that the truce on the Rhine, is prolonged two months, and that the Arch-Duke Charles has been ordered to Vienna, on the other side we are assured at Paris, that the citizen Desforches, late Minister of the republic at Constantinople is empowered to negotiate with the Emperor. One of our most esteemed papers even goes so far as to say, that he has departed to Vienna for that purpose.—This departure does not appear to us to be very likely. It is not in our present situation to be supposed, that the Directory would choose the capital of our principal enemy, for the seat of negotiation; because it would appear by this as if we sued for peace. We may then believe that negotiations are about to be recommenced, but not at Vienna, and that this place is not the destination of Desforches.

Lebois, the Editor of the pretended Friend of the people [L'ami du Peuple] a paper printed in the Spirit of Marat's, is arrested. Seals have been put on the press of the Journal des Hommes Libres which daily defended the cause of Babœuf, Drouot and others. We must however believe that this act of rigor has not been exercised against them on account of their opinions, but as the accessories of the conspirators. Was it not so, it would be an attack on the liberty of the press, which we would be far from approving.

In the night of the 2d of this month, some movements were perceived in the Faubourg Saint Merceau, but a patrol of cavalry soon dispersed the sedition. In general, the police of the night is well conducted, since Cochon is minister.

The conspirators of Paris had prepared, in company with most of the administrations not elected by the people, several of the commandants, members of the popular societies, and revolutionary committees, the measures by which the horrible scenes they intended for the capital were to be repeated in the departments.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States, from late European Papers.

PARIS, April 22.

On the 29th instant, the feast of the married persons will be celebrated. For that purpose the Directory has issued a particular direction to the Municipalities—purporting that

Each Municipality shall endeavour to find in their district, such married persons as have distinguished themselves by an honorable action, or who, tho' incumbered by a family of their own, have received one or more orphans into the same. Then the Municipality shall write the names of such couples on a roll, and publish them on the day appointed for the feast, and in the name of the country, present these persons with civic crowns. The young couples, married one month ago, or since the first decade of Floreal, shall be invited to attend the procession. The women to appear in white robes, adorned with flowers and tri-colored ribbons. On the altar of the country, a speech suitable to the occasion shall be delivered, and patriotic songs sung. The places of honor to be occupied by the parents of both sexes, surrounded by their children and grand children. He, whose family shall prove the most numerous, shall be ranked in the first place, and be charged to distribute the civic crowns. The executive directory, expects from the municipalities and the good citizens, that they will by their patriotic zeal, endow that simple ceremony, with all the touching charms of solemnity due to the same.

Yesterday the beginning was made of the redemption of the smaller assignats of 50 sols, and below, for copper coin. This is done at the former house of Communes.

May 8.

The victories obtained by our troops in Italy, have exceeded all our expectations. It was not believed, that the army could act on the offensive. Indeed they were in want of every thing

Instead of stockings, the soldiers covered their feet with old linen and sheep skins; instead of bread, the soldiers for some time only received 17 dry Chestnuts, partly rotten. You are in want of every thing, said Gen. Buonaparte to the soldiery, when he opened the Campaign in Italy. Force your passage to Milan, and you will have any thing; this, and other representations encouraged the soldiers even to enthusiasm.

Citizen Murat, Aid de Camp to Gen. Buonaparte, was well received by the Piemontese, Gen. Colli, and the Sardinian Minister of War.

When he arrived at Turin, the people unequivocally expressed their admiration of the French, and inclination for a speedy peace.

Madame de Soucy, who attended the daughter of Louis, on her way to Vienna, was murdered at Vity, a league from Paris, in the house which lately was attacked by 32 robbers, who killed almost every person in the house.

The Commissaries in the different departments, have been prohibited to use the title, "Commissary General," which some have assumed in their functions.

There are prepared 13 gun boats on the Loire above Nuits, to secure the Navigation of that river, and to prevent the communication between the armed Royalists on both sides of the river. D'Autechamp, Rofier, and the Brothers Debruc, now are their principal leaders.

At D. l., the Chouans lost in a bloody engagement, their chief Lavioux Ville. The soldiers found 900 louis, and a number of English Bank Notes upon him.

Gen. Follbonne, has been murdered near Marfeilles.

Count Carletti was favoured by the Archduke of Tuscany on his return with a pension, and a considerable estate, a circumstance on which our papers make different observations.

Reubell, and LaReveillere Lepaux, are amongst the members of the directory, the most opposed to the terrorists.

The coat and waistcoat, of Charette, were sold at Rouen, for 26 louis d'ors.

LONDON, May 10.

Off Cherbourg, our vessels captured the privateer Pichegru of 12 guns, and 41 men.

Arrived at Sheerneck, from the North seas, the Dutch Cutter De Vlugheer, of 12 guns, Captain Van Elch, and the French Cutter Le Petit Diable, of 10 guns, Capt. Reynier, taken with some of their prizes by the Kite, armed vessel off Christianland.

Apprehensions are entertained, lest our homeward bound East-India fleet, may fall in with the Dutch fleet, that sailed for the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. Sidney Smith, has informed one of his relations at Bath, that he is decently treated at Paris.

The army of Great-Britain at present, consists of 154 regiments, amongst them are 45 regiments of Cavalry of 16,500 men; the Infantry amounts to 88,000, so that the whole regular British army, excepting the militia and volunteers, consists of 104,500 men; besides we have foreign subsidiary troops to the number of 17,000, to wit; 12,000 Hanoverians and 5,000 Hessians. The whole number of officers in the army is 1628, including 3 field Marshalls, 31 Generals, 55 lieut. Generals, 151 Majors-General, 122 Colonels, 565 lieutenant Colonels, and 701 Majors. This etat, by an approaching promotion will be augmented with 316 officers.

TRICINT, in Tyrolia, May 3.

A number of troops daily desile by forced marches for Italy. At Inspruck, 3 companies of Tyrolian Riflemen are raising.

BOSTON, July 22.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement, at Harvard University, was observed on Wednesday last, with that brilliant display of erudition and genius which has generally distinguished the occasion. The number of the young gentlemen who commenced students at the University, was considerable; and the Graduates numerous.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Members of the Council, Senate, and a large number of private gentlemen, forming a lengthy cavalcade, proceeded from this town to Cambridge, to be present at the gratifying exhibition of the talents of their country.

The accustomed formalities preceded the exercises of the day, which terminated in the forenoon.—The Orations, Dialogues, &c. were on the following subjects—which passed the ordeal of an enlightened and discerning audience, with great approbation.

BY THE BACHELORS.

1. A salutatory oration in Latin, by Francis Dana.
2. A forensic disputation upon this question—"Whether the electric fluid be the cause of the Aurora Borealis?" By Thomas Mason and Nathan Tilton.
3. "Time," an English Poem, by Charles Pinckney Sumner.
4. A Greek Dialogue upon "The learning of ancient Greece," by Leonard Morse and Benjamin Rice.
5. An English conference upon "The comparative advantages of agriculture, manufactures and commerce to the United States," by Charles Cabot, Samuel Welles, and Luther Wright.
6. An English oration upon "The Triumph of Philosophy," by James Kendall.
7. A forensic disputation upon this question—"Whether Reason, unassisted by Revelation, would have led mankind to just notions, even of the first principles of natural Religion," by Samuel Dana and Peter Thatcher.
8. A Latin dialogue upon "The advantages of a public education," by Wendell Davis and William Tudor.
9. An English conference upon "The comparative influence of a principle of curiosity, a propensity to imitation, and a disposition to form habits, in determining the human character," by James Jackson, Edmund Toppan, and George Wingate.
10. An English dialogue upon "The power of fashion," by Charles Davis and John Leighton Tuttle.
11. A forensic disputation upon this question, "Whether community of goods tends as much to the