

THE LADIES,

In honor of THE PRESIDENT, have agreed (a correspondent informs us) to wear the following DEVICE in a sash—a broad white ribbon, with G. W. in gold letters (or spangles) encircled with a laurel wreath in front—on one end of the sash to be painted the American Eagle, and on the other a Fleur de lis.

The Selectmen have ordered the streets to be cleared and cleaned from the State House to the head of Washington-Street.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Portsmouth the ship Hannah, Capt. Turner, from Cape-Francois, in 21 days. Markets low—very low indeed. Not a person is to be seen at the Cape (or indeed at any of the French islands) without the National Cockade in his hat, BLUE and WHITE—and VIVE LA NATION all the cry.

PORTSMOUTH, October 20.

It is now beyond a doubt that THE PRESIDENT of the United States will visit this town, and thereby afford the citizens thereof an opportunity of paying their respects to the man whom Heaven has selected from the millions of America, to hold the sceptre of peace and wield the sword of war. Already we anticipate the ardor which will pervade our fellow-citizens on so happy an occasion—aged, middle aged, old and young—the venerable matron, and the sprightly virgin—the husbandman—the Rev. Clergy—the Bar—Merchants—Mechanics—Laborers—all of every rank and order, with united hearts and voices, welcoming their Father, Friend, and (under Heaven) their PROTECTOR, to the capital of New-Hampshire.

THE IRISH PEASANT.

LOOK at him, courteous readers! that poor peasant, with all the feelings incident to human nature, with a heart as truly brave and noble as that which animated an Alexander, with a proportion of the milk of human kindness flowing through all his veins, and perhaps too the descendant of Irish Nobility, nay, of Irish Kings and Chieftains, is now laboring hard to support a wife, an aged mother, and eleven children, upon 1/4d. a day, out of which he pays £.2 a year for his wretched hovel, (inferior by far to a northern pig sty) a ridge of potatoe ground; so that for the maintenance of fourteen persons he has about £.6 1/2 8d. a year, from which, if we deduct the tithe of his little garden, his oppressive hearth money tax, his minister's monies and his priest's dues, our wretched peasant and all his family will have about £.5 a year for clothes, tobacco and maintenance, upon an average less a great deal than 7/ annually a head. But that is not the worst of the matter, for in some parts of the kingdom this brave, this generous fellow, who would share his potatoe and water with all his heart with a stranger, the mendicant and the friendless, is used more cruelly than a negro slave, not only by the tyrant his landlord and master, but by the gripping avaricious proctor, the merciless hearth money man, and every creature round him who can afford to wear, eat, and drink better than himself. His family, alas, are totally naked! That old flannel jacket and broken sheepskin breeches, all his cloathing throughout the different seasons of the year; a dirty wad of straw, more resembling litter from its age, the bed of ware for the whole family; with the addition of a pig, if he is lucky enough to have one; a ragged cadow, and a pot to boil their potatoes; all their worldly effects, if so lucky as to have been able to screen them from the rapacious claws of the smokeman and his confederate—Potatoes, as I said before, their only viands, the limpid stream their beverage, and cow and horse dung their fuel!—Heavenly powers! such wretchedness is hardly supportable!—I can no more!

Prelates and Kings may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry—a nation's pride,
If once destroyed can never be supplied.

GOLDSMITH.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Saturday last—where he was received by the third division of the Middlesex militia, consisting of 1000 men, in complete uniform, under the command of the Hon. Major-General BROOKS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Council of the Commonwealth (the Governor being indisposed) escorted by Col. TYLER's light dragoons, with a large number of other gentlemen, met the President at Cambridge, from whence they attended him to the metropolis.

Between the hours of two and three P. M. he arrived at Boston—It is said his intention was to have entered the town by the way of Charlestown Bridge; but at the request of a respectable committee from the inhabitants, and to coincide with the wishes of the people, and the arrangements made for his reception, he was pleased to alter his route, and accordingly made his entry at the south part of the town, amidst the plaudits of an immense multitude of grateful, free and loyal citizens. The Bells immediately began a joyful peal.—A grand procession was formed, consisting of the civil, clerical, and military professions, with the various branches of trade, arts,

and manufactures—which with a surrounding concourse, said to amount to upwards of 20,000 persons, attended THE PRESIDENT to the State-House—where the whole procession passed in review before him.

The independent military companies, from thence, escorted him to his lodgings in Court-street—where they fired a salute, and were dismissed. The transactions of this joyous day were conducted without the least accident, or confusion.

L'ACTIVE, and LE SENSIBLE, two frigates belonging to the division of His Most Christian Majesty's navy, under the command of the Right Hon. The Viscount DE PONTEVES, were beautifully illuminated in the evening—and fire works exhibited from on board.

The public buildings of the town were likewise illuminated, and fire-works displayed in the most public streets.

The Procession of the people in Boston must be considered as the greatest mark of attention that they could possibly exhibit to testify their veneration for THE PRESIDENT of the United States—This was the mode they chose to express their feelings on the ratification of the Constitution; an event that excited sensations of pleasure, and rapture in the public mind, superior to any transaction recorded, or that could then be conceived.

On Tuesday last, there was to be an Oratorio at the Chapel Church in Boston—it was expected the PRESIDENT would honor the performance with his presence.

The universal and spontaneous effusions of gratitude and respect, which are discovered by the people to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in every stage of his progress through the eastern States, afford the liveliest and strongest testimonies of their attachment to this illustrious character—they are, to a feeling heart, and as he beautifully expresses it in his answer to the Hartford Address, "the most acceptable compensation for public services"—while at the same time they are the highest compliment to the patriotism and good sense of the people.

When we read accounts of the triumphal entries of the Roman conquerors, with wretched victims dragged at their chariot wheels, how sunk and depraved does human nature appear! Can it be possible that a people who took delight in such spectacles of barbarity, ever felt a sentiment of generous freedom? No—it cannot be supposed that they ever did. Their boasted freedom, and love of liberty, consisted in a power and disposition to humble, and enslave all the world beside. With what propriety then are their examples cited as models for the imitation of the free, and enlightened citizens of the American Republic?

The people of the United States love good government—and their honest and consistent patriots are respected to a degree of veneration—Nor can an instance be pointed out of their ever deserting, or ceasing to express the strongest attachment to their civil rulers, where abilities and integrity are united, and the public mind has fair play.—But as men of honesty, and fair principles, are more liable to imposition, than characters long practised in the arts of deceit, and cunning—so the generous confidence of the people is often betrayed, by the misrepresentations of those, whose interest cannot be advanced, while honest men stand in their way, or enjoy the public esteem.

EXTRACTS.

"All political edifices that are not built and sustained upon this foundation, of defending the weak against the oppressor, must tumble into a tyranny, even worse than anarchy.

"To fence and establish the divinely inherent right, of security to the person and property of man, has been the study and attempt of all legislators, and systems of civil polity, that ever warmed the world with a single ray of freedom.

"But so strong is the propensity to usurpation in man; so dangerous is it to tempt individual or collective trustees with the investiture of uncontrollable power; so difficult to watch the Watchers, restrain the Restrainers, from injustice; that whether the government were committed to the ONE, the FEW, or the MANY, the parties entrusted have generally proved traitors; and deputed power has almost perpetually been seized upon as property.

The Editor has received a paper from Boston containing some particulars of the procession; but as the Printers say it was compiled in haste, he hopes to be able to give a correct account next week.

IF JOHN BAYES, who lately lived with a Farmer at Pe-tapisco-Neck, near Baltimore, and formerly from Northamptonshire in England, or his son WILLIAM BAYES, who lived with Robert Robertson, tavern-keeper, in Redminster-Township, Pennsylvania, are living—and will send an account of themselves, and where they are, or either of them may be found, to SAMUEL ELAM, at Newport, Rhode-Island, they will hear of something to their advantage. Information of the decease of either of those persons, (should such an event have happened) would be esteemed a favor, directed as above.

New-York, October 21, 1789.

WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of those numbers at the office of the Editor. October 24,

SPRINGFIELD, October 21.

On Saturday last arrived in town from New-York, His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States of America, accompanied by The Most Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, one of the Senators from this State to the National Congress: On the Monday following they proceeded on their journey to the eastward. How pleasing the idea, that the most venerable and respectable characters of our Federal Legislature, pay such strict attention to the sabbath.—That time, which is by many gentlemen too often appropriated to serve their temporal interests, in journeying, &c. is spent by our national rulers in such a manner, as, while it reflects the highest honor on our holy religion, must be considered as a gentle rebuke to those whose conduct on such days, as occasion offers, is truly reprehensible.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 26.

The illustrious PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES with his Suite, arrived in this city on Monday last, escorted by the Governor's troop of horse guards, dressed in an elegant uniform; and by a large number of gentlemen on horseback. Tuesday he spent the day in town—went to view the various branches of woolen manufacture, and expressed great satisfaction at the progress which had been made in that useful undertaking. On Wednesday, he proceeded on his tour to the Eastern States. The Corporation expressed their own sentiments and those of their fellow-citizens in the following address:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Hartford, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate the President of the United States on his accession to the high office of Chief Magistrate; and with cordial hearts to welcome his arrival in this City.

We feel ourselves bound by every tie of duty and patriotism to acknowledge, in common with the people of America, our gratitude for your signal and disinterested services during the late war; by which the citizens of the United States have been protected in their claims for liberty and independence.—That you have been pleased to relinquish the pleasures of retirement, to ensure, by a wife administration, the continuance of those blessings to the people.—Also to profess our sincere attachment to your person, and determination to support the honor and welfare of your government.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, Mayor.

To which the President was pleased to return the following answer.

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, of the City of HARTFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

GRATEFUL for the favorable disposition discovered towards me in your address, I receive your congratulations with pleasure, and I thank your goodness with sincerity.

The indulgent partiality with which my fellow-citizens are pleased to regard my public services, is the most acceptable compensation they can receive, and amply rewards them.

While industry gives an assurance of plenty, and respect for the laws maintains the harmony of society, there is every reason to hope for the individual happiness of our citizens, and the dignity of our government, in conduct like yours.

G. WASHINGTON.

Hartford, October 21, 1789.

BOSTON, October 24.

On Thursday last, Joseph Barrel, Samuel Breck, and William Eustis, Esquires, a sub-committee of the committee of the town, for making arrangements for the reception of THE PRESIDENT of the United States, sat out to meet that illustrious character at Worcester; from whence they returned last evening, having had an interview with him at 10 o'clock yesterday, in which they informed him of the wishes of our citizens—and although the President was desirous to come into town in a private manner—yet to gratify the inhabitants, he cheerfully altered his arrangements so as to coincide with those of the town.

We are sorry to learn, that the visit of our beloved President will be but short—and that on Thursday he will set out for Portsmouth.

The bells will ring fifteen minutes on the arrival of the President.

We are told, that the Viscount de PONTEVES, and the Captains of His Most Christian Majesty's Squadron, have declined accepting the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to take a seat in the balcony erected at the State-House on the arrival of the President, as the ordinances of their King require them to be on board their ships when the Chief Magistrate of a nation arrives at the place in which they lay, to give him the customary salutes. After the President has taken his residence, we hear, the Officers, attended by the Hon. Consul of France, will proceed thereto, and pay him their respects.

At Mrs. INGERSOLL's house, in Court-Street, preparations are making to accommodate THE PRESIDENT of the United States—at which place he will reside during his stay in this town.