

your country, entering upon other trials, and other services alike important, and, in some points of view, equally hazardous. For the completion of the great purposes which a grateful country has assigned you, long, very long, may your invaluable life be preserved. And as an admiring world, while considering you as a soldier have long wanted a comparison, may your virtue and talents as a statesman leave them without a parallel.

It is not in words to express an attachment founded like ours. We can only say, that when soldiers, our greatest pride was a promptitude of obedience to your orders—as citizens, our supreme ambition is to maintain the character of firm supporters of that noble fabric of federal government, over which you preside.

As Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, it will be our endeavour to cherish those sacred principles of charity and paternal attachment which our institution inculcates. And while our conduct is thus regulated, we can never want the patronage of the first of patriots and the best of men.

W. EUSTIS, Vice-President.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1789.

To the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, in the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS,

GENTLEMEN,

IN reciprocating with gratitude and sincerity the multiplied and affecting congratulations of my fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth, they will all of them with justice allow me to say that none can be dearer to me than the affectionate assurances which you have expressed.—Dear indeed is the occasion which restores an intercourse with my faithful associates in prosperous and adverse fortune—and enhanced are the triumphs of peace, participated with those whose virtue and valour so largely contributed to procure them. To that virtue and valour your country has confessed her obligations: Be mine the grateful task to add the testimony of a connection, which it was my pride to own in the field, and it is now my happiness to acknowledge in the enjoyments of peace and freedom.

Regulating your conduct by those principles which have heretofore governed your actions as men, soldiers and citizens—you will repeat the obligations conferred on your country, and you will transmit to posterity an example which must command their admiration and obtain their grateful praise. Long may you continue to enjoy the endearments of paternal attachment, and the heartfelt happiness of reflecting that you have faithfully done your duty.

While I am permitted to possess the consciousness of that worth which has long bound me to you by every tie of affection and esteem, I will continue to be your sincere and faithful friend.

G. WASHINGTON.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1789.

On Wednesday last THE PRESIDENT of the United States, dined with the Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN, at his seat.

DEPARTURE of the PRESIDENT.

On Thursday morning at eight o'clock THE PRESIDENT of the United States set out from his residence in Court-Street, on his journey eastward, escorted by Major GIBB'S horse, and accompanied by a large number of citizens and others, on horseback, and in carriages, among whom were the Adjutant-General, Capt. LINZEE, Col. GREEN, and other officers of the Boston Regiment. On passing Charles river bridge, which was finely decorated with flags of all Nations, and of the construction of which he was pleased to express his approbation, he was saluted by a discharge of 11 guns, from Capt. CALDER'S artillery posted on the celebrated heights of Charlestown. At Cambridge he was received in the Philosophy-Room of the University, by the President and Corporation, and after breakfasting, he viewed the Library, Museum, &c. He then continued his journey, having halted for a few minutes at Lynn, the gentlemen who were in carriages took their leave. The escort being joined by Capt. OSOOD'S company of horse, The President proceeded to Marblehead, where he dined with General GLOVER.—After viewing the town he set out for Salem, at the entrance of which he was met by a Committee, who conducted him into town, where he reviewed two regiments of General FISK'S brigade, and several independent corps. From the field of review, he was escorted by the Independent Cadets, and followed by the principal inhabitants in Procession, to the Court House, into the balcony of which he was conducted by the Hon. Mr. GOODHUE. Contiguous to the Court House, a temporary gallery was erected, covered with rich Persian carpets, and decorated with damask curtains, from which a choir of singers saluted their illustrious visitant with an Ode adapted to the occasion. After this, the Hon. Mr. GOODHUE, Chairman of the Committee of the town, presented the President with an Address, and received from him his answer, in the presence of the assembled citizens, who amounted to several thousands, and who rent the air with their acclamations. The President, escorted as before, then

proceeded to the house prepared for his reception, and in the evening honored the Assembly with his company, where a brilliant circle exhibited a fine specimen of the taste, elegance and beauty of the ladies of Salem.

In the evening the Court-House was brilliantly illuminated, and a number of handsome fireworks let off.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the President set out from Salem, escorted by Capt. OSOOD'S horse, and breakfasted with the Hon. Mr. CABOT in Beverly—at which place he viewed the Cotton manufactory, and then continued his journey.

The corps of horse of Andover under Capt. OSOOD, which joined the President's escort at Lynn, on Thursday, consisted of upwards of 50 men—in red uniform faced with green.

It is said, that President SULLIVAN, of New-Hampshire, will meet the PRESIDENT of the United States at the line of his State, with 600 cavalry.

Not confined to the male creation are the testimonials of respect paid to the illustrious PRESIDENT of the United States.—The ladies have invented fashes on which the bald-eagle of the Union, and G. W. hold conspicuous places; and at the Oratorio on Tuesday, the Marchioness TRAVERSAY, exhibited on the bandeau of her hat the G. W. and the Eagle set in brilliants on a black velvet ground.

By a Gentleman from Newbury-Port we are informed, that the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived there on Friday last, about half past three o'clock, P. M. escorted by the Troop of Horse belonging to Ipswich and Wenham, and the Troop from Andover and Haverhill.—He was met by the Selectmen at the entrance of the town, and passed in, preceded by four companies of the Militia—the company of artillery—the gentlemen Selectmen—the Marshal of the district of Massachusetts,—then THE PRESIDENT and his Suite.—After which followed a very respectable procession of the citizens, and the two troops of horse. Every part was conducted with the greatest order and decency.—In the evening were fire-works, &c.—He was to leave the town for Portsmouth on Saturday morning.

PROVIDENCE OCTOBER 31.

The illustrious PRESIDENT of the United States set out from Boston for Portsmouth on Thursday last. We learn that he proposes visiting the State of Vermont, and returning to New-York by way of Albany.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 11.

Altho the public is disappointed in the main object for which the Commissioners went to treat with the Southern Indians, yet, we hear, that they have concluded a truce with them for a number of months: And as the Indians in general discovered a pacific temper, it is to be hoped that a permanent peace may be soon settled.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Jenny, Captain Schermehorn, from Savanna, in whom came passengers, Capt. BURBECK and the whole of his company of matroses. By the latest accounts the Commissioners were at Petersburg, on their return to this city.

The question for calling a convention to deliberate on the constitution of the United States was lost in the Assembly of Rhode Island by a majority of 22, the 29th ult.

The Legislatures of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, are now in session.

The General Assembly of Delaware is adjourned to the 4th of January next.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has appointed the 26th instant to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

The Supreme Executives of South Carolina and Pennsylvania, have directed that Thursday the 26th instant be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in those States agreeable to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

On Sunday next the 15th inst. a CHARITY SERMON, will be preached, and a Collection made in the forenoon, at St. George's Chapel, for the benefit of the CHARITY SCHOOL in this city.—An ANTHEM, adapted to the occasion will be sung by the Scholars.

It is really curious to hear some persons talk of the happiness and prosperity of the United States: If they depreciate their own government—If they stint their public officers to a pittance, and treat them as menial servants—If they keep up a perpetual flame of jealousy and ill nature—and sow the seeds of disunion between the State and general governments.—If they express their approbation of their patriots by *reserve* and *silence*, Why then "the United States bid fair to flourish more than any other nation upon earth, and the people to be the happiest," but if they fondly please themselves with the idea of having the best form of government that the world hath ever known—If they suppose that independency and responsibility should unite in their public officers, and that they ought to honor those who have evidenced their wisdom and patriotism—If the principles of confidence and union are considered as the foundation of peace and security—If the people express their feelings, their respect and veneration

in their mother tongue, in plain, common, and intelligible language, for the illustrious Saviour of their country—If they, in the abundance of their gratitude, give a scope to their feelings in the most unequivocal demonstrations of public affection and attachment.—"They open the door for luxury"—They exhibit "*the parade of fools*"—They insult those whom they mean to honor—"They disgust the President," and violate "the laws and constitution of their country."—What jargon and inconsistency. The truth is, the honors of our country bestowed upon the government, and those who administer it, are daggers to the bosom of the envious and disappointed.

The proposition to express our approbation of the President of the United States, by "*reserved attention and silent affection*," is strongly tinged with the Turkish policy of employing *mutes*—What! shall we *feel*, and not express our feelings!—Indignant idea!

"The happiness or wretchedness of human life does not so much depend on the loss or acquisition of real advantages, as on the fluctuating opinions and imaginations of men." We are often in possession of solid blessings without properly realizing their nature and value: Life and liberty are too common enjoyments to be suitably prized—but let the former be endangered by a threatening malady, or the latter wrested from us, and how alive will our sensations be? But does sickness, or power boast a transferring influence, and render those enjoyments valuable in their nature, which were not always so? By no means—It is our *opinions*, and *imaginations* that are hereby affected—they place objects in a different point of view, as they are more or less influenced by circumstances. Did reason, and common sense always give the tone to our fancies, and estimation, those things which are intrinsically estimable, would always appear in their proper colors: In a state of peace, and security, and enjoying the blessings of good government, people are apt to grow remiss and insensible of the eligibility of their situation; but when the arbitrary strides of despotism on the one hand, or the intrigues of faction on the other, threaten to disturb their tranquility, or infringe their privileges, what different ideas immediately occupy the public mind!

What are the triumphs of the *Cæsars* and *Alexanders*, which swell the historic page, and depict human weakness, ignorance and folly, compared to the approbation of a free, and an intelligent people, bestowed for acts of real virtue and benevolence, on the patriots, the friends of human kind? The sword of America was not unsheathed for conquest, or to extend the circle of human misery—All that was dear, and invaluable, was at stake—It was the cause of liberty and justice—the cause of virtue and humanity—Heaven never deserted such a cause—it smiled on our arms—victory and independence were the crown of our enterprises—and whatever some may *now think* or *say* of those who conducted our arms, who in the midst of difficulties, dangers, and success, were firm, intrepid, and temperate—who united with the *best traits* of the soldier's character, the *best virtues* of the citizen—and on all occasions paid a sacred regard to social rights, the time shall come when the full tide of applause shall roll over their memories, while cotemporary envy, spleen, and disappointment, shall go down the stream of oblivion.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Tuesday Sloop Catherine, Snell, Charleston, 6 days.
Brig Brothers, Pinkman, London, 63 days
Schooner Hope, Clarke, Cape Francois, 23 days.
Sloop Jenny, Schermehorn, Savannah.
Schooner Sally and Betsey, Wallau, Edenton, 8 days.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Henry Wynkoop, of Vreden Hoff, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 13th August, 1787, to the President of the Agricultural Society at Philadelphia.

S I R,

CONSIDERING of the utility of the Plaster of Paris as a grass manure, I communicate to you for the information of the Society, an experiment which I lately made. In the month of March last, as soon as the snow was off the ground, and it so settled as to bear walking upon the surface, I spread eight bushels of the Plaster of Paris upon two and a half acres of wheat stubble ground, which had been sown the spring before (in common with the rest of the field) with about two pounds of red clover seed for pasture; this spot yielded about the middle of June five tons of hay. A small piece of ground within the enclosure, and of similar quality, having been left unsown with the plaster, afforded an opportunity of distinguishing the effects of plaster of Paris as a manure; for from the produce of the latter, there was good reason to judge that my piece of clover, without the assistance of the plaster, might have yielded one and a half tons of hay; so that the eight bushels of pulverized stone must have occasioned an increase of three and a half tons of hay upon two and a half acres of ground, in addition to which it is now covered, to appearance, with between two and three tons fit for the scythe. This soil has been in course of tillage about fifty years, and never had any dung or manure upon it, but yet was what might be called good wheat land. As the effects of the plaster were thus powerful upon such kind of ground, there is good reason to conclude they would be much greater upon a soil previously manured.

With due respect, I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WYNKOOP.

The President of the Agricultural Society in Philadelphia.

I do hereby certify, that the above named Henry Wynkoop is a person of undoubted good character and worthy of credit; and I do also further testify, that Plaster of Paris is much used as a manure in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and that it is generally held in high estimation by those who have tried it as a manure.

(Signed) SAMUEL POWELL, President of the Agricultural Society.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1789.