

ances of support which I have received from my fellow-citizens of all descriptions, upon my election to the Presidency of these United States.

I fear, Gentlemen, your goodness has led you to form too exalted an opinion of my virtues and merits.—If such talents as I possess have been called into action by great events, and those events have terminated happily for our country, the glory should be ascribed to the manifest interposition of an over-ruling Providence. My military services have been abundantly recompensed by the flattering approbation of a grateful people; and if a faithful discharge of my civil duties can ensure a like reward, I shall feel myself richly compensated for any personal sacrifice I may have made, by engaging again in public life.

The citizens of the United States of America have given as signal a proof of their wisdom and virtue in framing and adopting a constitution of government without bloodshed or the intervention of force, as they, upon a former occasion, exhibited to the world their valor, fortitude and perseverance;—and it must be a pleasing circumstance to every friend of good order and social happiness, to find that our new government is gaining strength and respectability among the citizens of this country in proportion as its operations are known and its effects felt.

You, Gentlemen act the part of pious Christians, and good citizens, by your prayers and exertions to preserve that harmony and good will among men, which must be the basis of every political establishment;—and I readily join with you, that “while just Government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support.”

I am deeply impressed with your good wishes for my present and future happiness; and I beseech the Almighty to take you under his special care.
G. WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS of the EXECUTIVE of New-Hampshire to THE PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA.

SIR,

AMIDST the applause and gratulations of millions, suffer the Executive of New-Hampshire, with grateful hearts to approach you, Sir, and hail you welcome to this northern State—to a government whose metropolis was at an early stage of the late war, by your vigilance and attention saved from destruction; and the whole of which was at an after period rescued from impending ruin, by that valor and prudence which eventually wrought out the salvation of our common country, and gave birth to the American Empire. Deeply impressed with the remembrance of those important events, you will permit us to say, that amongst the vast multitude of your admirers, there is not a people who hold your talents and your virtues in higher veneration than the inhabitants of New-Hampshire. We beg you, Sir, to accept our most cordial thanks for the honor done to this State, by your more than welcome visit at this time. And that you will believe we shall not cease to unite our most fervent prayers, with those of our American brethren, that you may be continued a lasting blessing to our nation, and long, very long, be suffered to rule in peace, over those whom you have protected and defended in war. In behalf of the Council,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 3, 1789.

The President was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the Honorable the EXECUTIVE of the State of New-Hampshire.

ALLOW me, Gentlemen, to assure you, that grateful as my heart is for the affectionate regards, which my fellow-citizens have manifested towards me, it has at no time been more sensibly impressed with a consciousness of their goodness, than on the present occasion.

I am truly thankful for your expressions of attachment to my person, and approbation of my conduct—and I reciprocate your good wishes with unfeigned affection.

In exercising the vigilance and attention, with which you are pleased to compliment my military command, I did no more than what inclination prompted, and duty enjoined. In discharging the duties of my civil appointment, I can sincerely promise, that the love of my country will be the ruling influence of my conduct.

The success which has hitherto attended our united efforts, we owe to the gracious interposition of Heaven—and to that interposition let us, gratefully, ascribe the praise of victory, and the blessings of peace.

May the State, in whose councils you worthily preside, be happy under your administration—and may you, Gentlemen, partake of the blessings which your endeavors are intended to bestow.
G. WASHINGTON.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

From the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes, unlawfully held in bondage.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction we assure the friends of humanity, that in prosecuting the

design of our association, our endeavours have proved successful, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this success, and by the daily progress of that luminous and benign spirit of liberty, which is diffusing itself throughout the world; and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine blessing on our labours, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore, earnestly solicit the support and assistance, of all who can feel the tender emotions of sympathy and compassion, or relish the exalted pleasure of beneficence.

Slavery is such an atrocious debasement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with solicitous care, may sometimes open a source of serious evils.

The unhappy man who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains that bind his body, do also fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the social affections of the heart. Accustomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a master, reflection is suspended; he has not the power of choice; and reason and conscience have but little influence over his conduct; because he is chiefly governed by the passion of fear. He is poor and friendless—perhaps worn out by extreme labor, age and disease.

Under such circumstances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himself, and prejudicial to society.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, so far that attention is evidently a serious duty, incumbent on us, and which we mean to discharge to the best of our judgment and abilities.

To instruct; to advise; to qualify those who have been restored to freedom, for the exercise and enjoyment of civil liberty. To promote in them habits of industry; to furnish them with employments suited to their age, sex, talents, and other circumstances; and to procure their children an education calculated for their future situation in life. These are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will essentially promote the public good, and the happiness of these our hitherto too much neglected fellow creatures.

A plan so extensive cannot be carried into execution, without considerable pecuniary resources, beyond the present ordinary funds of the society. We hope much from the generosity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or subscriptions for this purpose, which may be made to our treasurer, James Starr, or to James Pemberton, chairman of our committee of correspondence.

Signed by order of the Society.

B. FRANKLIN, *President.*

Philadelphia, 9th of November, 1789.
(The Plan in our next.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

Sunday evening last arrived the ship Montgomery, Capt. BUNYAN, from London, after a very short passage; in which came passengers, Col. TRUMBULL, WILLIAM HILLHOUSE, Esq. Mr. DEAS, of S. CAROLINA, and Mr. HYDE and lady.

By the Montgomery, we have accounts of the transactions in France, of a later date than what has come to hand by any former conveyance. These accounts are contradictory to each other; but, in general the following facts may be relied on:

ON the arrival of the regiment de Flanders at Versailles, an entertainment as usual was given by the officers of the Guade de corps &c. to the officers of the regiment de Flanders. After this festivity had continued some time, on the appearance of the King and Queen from the gallery, there was a cry of Vive le Roy et Vive le Reine: on which the officers, and those of the Swiss guards (who were likewise present, as if by a pre-concerted plan) pulled the national cockades from their hats, treading them under their feet; and having black cockades at hand, they were immediately distributed, and supplied the place of the red and blue. An account of this soon reached Paris, and occasioned a general discontent. The people assembled for two or three days, without any decisive measures, till the fourth day after the transaction at Versailles, when a large body without any head, sat out from Paris for that place, and soon after the Marquis de la Fayette marched at the head of about twenty thousand of the Paris militia. On their arrival at Versailles, they found three regiments drawn up to receive them; but on being ordered to fire, the regiment de Flanders clubbed their firelocks, and went over to the Marquis—the Swiss regiment refused to fire, and stood motionless—and the garde de corps were soon dispersed, flying for shelter to whatever covert they could find. The Marquis immediately waited on the King and Queen, informing them that to satisfy the people, and to avoid worse consequences, they must remove to Paris. They were accordingly on their way; but so great was the crowd, that they were eight hours in going from Versailles to Paris.

The transactions at Versailles appeared to have been intended as a prelude to some more serious efforts on the part of royalty; as it was supposed, and we apprehend justly supposed, that the regiments then under the eye of the King, would not have ventured on such a measure, to insult the national cockade, without the assurance of some powerful support, and even without the consent of their superiors. The equivocation of the King to the application of the National Assembly, requesting his assent to their articles or plan of a constitution, first gave rise to such a firmness, which subsequent facts have corroborated.

The National Assembly have resolved to remove likewise to Paris: where it is hoped their deliberations will be conducted with more unanimity and dispatch; for we are sorry to say that there appears in many of the members of that body a disposition to delay, protract and embarrass every measure at a time when the public exigence requires a contrary conduct from every friend to his country. The clergy in particular come under the imputation of duplicity; and it is thought there must be a few more examples of severity before the abettors of despotism will be induced to relinquish the share of public plunder which has fallen to them.—There is a report that there has since been a proscription of a number of these prevaricating gentry; but the truth of this is not sufficiently ascertained.

It is thought that the removal of the King to Paris may be attended with beneficial effects; as it may remove from him evil counsellors, and shew the folly of opposing the general wish, and that spirit which asserts the long neglected rights of human nature, against the encroachments of prerogative.

Further advices by Capt. Bunyan state,—That the Turks and Swedes have concluded a Convention in which they reciprocally agree not to listen separately to propositions of peace with their common enemy—That the Prince de Cobourg has gained another Victory over the Turks in conjunction with the Russian General—having on the 22 Sept. defeated the Ottoman Army of 90000 men, under the command of the Grand Vizier—4000 being left dead on the field—the loss of the victors being only 200 killed and wounded!—That another victory had been obtained by Prince Repnin a Russian General—and that the outworks and suburbs of Belgrade had been carried—That the Russian fleet has defeated the Swedish and taken several ships of the line from them—That the Austrian Netherlands intend to throw themselves in to the Arms of France, as soon as the commotions of that kingdom are settled—That the petty Princes of Germany are taking measures to prevent revolutions in their territories—That the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt has fled out of his dominions, and a price is set upon his head—That the Prince Max, brother to the Duke Deux Pents has been killed by one of his subjects—That a tumult has lately happened at Lisbon, but was soon appeased without bloodshed—That there has been an insurrection in Corsica—but a complete revolution is not effected—That great numbers of refugees from France had arrived in Spain—That the Spanish Gazettes are prohibited from giving any accounts of French Affairs, &c. &c.

P A R I S, Oct. 8.

This day their Most Christian Majesties received the foreign Ministers at the Thuilleries, as did Monsieur and Madame at the palace of Luxembourg.

The National Assembly still sits at Versailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th the King gave his sanction to those articles of the Constitution, and Droits de l'homme, which had been presented to his Majesty by the assembly.

Oct. 12. The King has appointed the Marquis de la Fayette, Commander in Chief of all the troops within a circle of fifteen leagues of the capital. Orders are given for using the utmost severity against the distributors of seditious papers. The Heralds have proclaimed publicly in Paris a prohibition against mobs, and have authorized the military to disperse them.

L O N D O N, Oct. 17.

In the affray at Versailles, the King's bodyguards behaved very gallantly. About 50 of the Parisian troops and mob were killed, and thirty of the King's guards were cut to pieces. Eighty were carried prisoners to Paris, the rest saved themselves by flight.

This regiment is different from any other, being composed, both privates as well as officers, of persons of the second order of the nobility in France. The heads of those who were slain were carried in triumph to Paris, and shown about the streets on tent poles.

On Wednesday last all the districts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to surround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thousand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the palace are further secured by a train of cannon to prevent any surprize or escape.

Wednesday being Court day, their Majesties received the foreign Ministers in the palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected, the Queen