

well founded hope, that having asserted their independence by your skill in war, your wisdom and firmness in peace will avert the dangers of civil discord, and establish their union on so firm a basis that it will endure to the latest ages.

We reflect on these things with gratitude, and that for you the singular happiness was reserved of being twice the saviour of your country.

May that kind Providence, whose protection you have frequently experienced in the midst of many and great dangers, direct your measures, and long preserve a life, in the preservation of which such numbers feel themselves so deeply interested.

JOHN SMITH, *President of the Senate.*  
GEORGE DENT, *Speaker of the House of Delegates.*

THE ANSWER.

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction, your expressions of gratitude for my having accepted the office of President of the United States, and your congratulations on that event.

From the enlightened policy of the legislature of the union, in conjunction with the patriotic measures of the state assemblies, I anticipate the blessings in reserve for these United States; and so far as my administration may be conducive to their attainment, I dare pledge myself to co-operate with those distinguished bodies, by constantly respecting and cherishing the rights of my fellow citizens.

Your mention of the place from whence you address me, awakens a succession of uncommon reflections.—In noticing the eventful period, since the resignation of my military command, I trace, with infinite gratitude, the agency of a Providence, which induced the people of America to substitute in place of an inadequate confederacy, a general government, eminently calculated to secure the safety and welfare of their country.

The good dispositions of this people, and their increasing attachment to a government of their own institution, with the aid of wisdom and firmness in their common councils, afford a well founded hope, that the danger of civil discord may be averted, and the union established on so solid a basis that it may endure to the latest ages.

When I reflect on the critical situation to which this country has been more than once reduced, I feel a kind of exultation in the character of my countrymen, who have rescued it from the threatened ruin by their virtue, fortitude, intelligence and unanimity.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my public conduct, and for the affectionate interest which you have the goodness to take in the success of my measures, and the preservation of my health. I pray for the divine Benedictions on you, gentlemen, and on your State.

G. WASHINGTON.

Address of the Town of Alexandria, to the honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.  
Alexandria, 11th March, 1790.

SIR,

YOU have returned to your native country. Permit us, the inhabitants of Alexandria, to join with the rest of our fellow-citizens in the warmest congratulations to you on that happy event. As a commercial town, we feel ourselves particularly indebted to you for the indulgencies which your enlightened representations to the Court of France have secured to our trade. You have freed commerce from its shackles and destroyed the first essay made in this country towards establishing a monopoly. But we assure you that these events, though more recent, are not more deeply impressed on our minds, than the whole tenor of your conduct, when we were struggling in the sacred Cause of Freedom. A sense of the benefits we have already derived from your talents and virtue, in the various offices you have filled, induces us to entertain the most auspicious hopes from your arrival at this crisis, when a Constitution, newly adopted, and which is to decide the fate of republican forms of Government, is commencing its operation; and when subjects of the highest importance to the Union, must necessarily be discussed. That you, Sir, in every walk of life, may meet with the reward of your meritorious services, and fulfil the high expectations of a free and republican people, is our sincere wish.

In behalf of the citizens of Alexandria,  
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Mayor.

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.

Alexandria, March 11, 1790.

SIR,

ACCEPT my sincere thanks, for yourself and the worthy citizens of Alexandria, for their kind congratulations on my return to my native country.

I am happy to learn that they have felt benefit from the encouragements to commerce which have been given by an allied Nation. But truth and candor oblige me, at the same time, to de-

clare you are indebted for those encouragements solely to the friendly disposition of that Nation, which has shewn itself ready on every occasion to adopt all arrangements which might strengthen our ties of mutual interest and friendship.

Convinced that the republican is the only form of Government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind, my prayers and efforts shall be cordially contributed to the support of that we have so happily established.—It is, indeed, an animating thought that, while we are securing the rights of ourselves and our posterity, we are pointing out the way to struggling Nations, who wish, like us, to emerge from their tyrannies also. Heaven help their struggles, and lead them, as it has done us, triumphantly through them!

Accept, Sir, for yourself and the Citizens of Alexandria, the homage of my thanks for their civilities, and the assurance of those sentiments of respect and attachment, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Esq. Mayor of Alexandria.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

F A B L E.

WHEN honest HODGE to JANUS came,

His neighbor's Hogs and Sheep to blame;

Who, tho his fence was good and sound,

Found means to break into his ground;

JANUS, with sapient nod and speech,

Declar'd that Law could mend the breach;

"That plain as nose on human face,"

Great damages were in the case—

Quoth HODGE, I'm glad your tho'ts are mine,

Your's are the breachy Sheep and Swine—

Hold! cries the lawyer in a fright!

If so—the case is alter'd quite.

Thus in political affairs,

Each mortal for the Public cares—

Taxes on taxes may be laid,

If only by our neighbors paid.

But tax my own peculiar calling,

Lord! what a raving, rout and bawling—

You'd think the very State was falling.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

IN contemplating the present posture of affairs in the Eastern Hemisphere, a variety of contending ideas obtrude on the mind: The result will be a comparison between the progress of light, wisdom, and freedom in the old world and the new. In Russia we behold vast armies marched from one end of that immense empire to the other, for the purpose of adding to the extent of its territory, and the eclat of the Russian arms—when the country already in possession, is not one half populated—and the caprices of ambition, but a few years since thinned the land of millions of the people. Would an enlightened, free people, be thus subservient to the views of ambition?

It is more than a century since PETER THE GREAT, begun the work of civilization; and yet, the rays of freedom can scarcely be said to gleam on a country, where the whole body of the people are the property of the crown. But the splendors of victory; the charms of triumph; and the eulogium on Princes, Generals, and Heroes, (the illusions of fancy) are found to counterbalance all the positive miseries of war and despotism. The prayer of every benevolent mind must be, may light arise in such Egyptian darkness.

In Sweden we behold a Monarch, whose character, so far as it unfolds itself, impresses the mind with favorable sentiments of his wisdom and magnanimity—still we are not furnished with such documents as enable us to form a competent judgment of the reasons which have induced the war with Russia.

Opinions on this point are various—some applaud—others condemn. Some recent accounts, indicate, however, that the war is not altogether popular: Certain extraordinary privileges have been lately granted to the inferior orders of the people—and every measure appears to be taken to keep up the spirit of hostility against the Russians.

Sweden was once free—but now it seems, the Monarch can divest one order of citizens of their ancient privileges, and bestow them on another, and still retain his popularity. Can the flame of freedom be said to illumine such a country?

The commotions in the Austrian Netherlands are a novel and solemn spectacle. It is quite a new thing under the sun to behold the sons of the 'Cowl and the Cord' harnessing on the habiliments of war, and fighting under the standard of freedom. The Emperor laying (as they term it) sacrilegious hands on the endowments of Monasteries and Nunneries, and abrogating certain exclusive privileges, which they had long possessed, gave the first alarm to the people.

(To be continued.)

EULOGIUM ON MR. PITT.

FROM THE STAR. (LONDON.)

MR. PITT has been called, not stigmatized, for it is no reproach till his abilities shall be tried in war—the Minister of Peace. He has shewn himself the redeemer of his country, sinking under the mismanagement of a corrupt war-administration; and by his spirit on the late armament, he has secured alliances which will render us, by degrees, a tower of strength; and has given a proof of what we are to expect on a future emergency.

And how was this great political desideratum brought about? With an astonishing address and generalship, at the expense of less than half a million, whilst a former atrociously degenerated minister more than doubled our debt, with the sole consequence of a dismemberment of our American provinces, lost through neglect, corruption, and the stupidity, obstinacy, and want of foresight of our councils at home, at which he presided *ex officio*.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27, 1790.

Extract of a letter from Derby, Connecticut, March 18.

The proposed duty on salt is contemplated with great disgust, the exportation of provisions is become a very important article of commerce; I yearly pack up 500 barrels; the salt amounts to a considerable sum—an enhanced duty will make my beef and pork meet the market at more than a shilling additional price—now, though the business is profitable, yet this duty will entirely break it up; our cattle upon a thousand hills will be a useless burthen on the earth; our pastures will be untenanted, our calves must be all killed—and in short all the graziers, butchers, packers, coopers and shippers of provisions will be ruined by this enhanced duty on salt.—There are other articles which might be noticed—shall only mention snuff; my wife takes a great deal, much to my comfort you may be sure—the lays if it is made dearer by a new duty, noses may as well go out of fashion.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Feb. 19.

"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

The brig Minerva, Worth, from this port for Hudson, took fire on the 24th inst. near Fort Lee, and was nearly consumed.

The new Church lately built in Broadway on the site of the old Trinity Church, was on Thursday last solemnly consecrated and dedicated to the service of God, by the Right Reverend Father in God, SAMUEL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York—assisted by the several gentlemen of the clergy belonging to the Church. A great number of people were assembled on this occasion. The President of the United States, together with the Rev. Clergy of the different denominations in this city, and many other persons of distinction were present. An excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. BEACH.

Thursday last a vote was passed in the House of Assembly of this State, declaring vacant the seat of the Hon. RUFUS KING, Esq. who, since his election into the Legislature, has been elected a Senator for this State in the Congress of the United States.

The poor mechanics and labourers of Europe, are turning their thoughts to the United States as an asylum from all the oppression of despotism, poverty and wretchedness. At present many obstacles are thrown in the way of emigration—but except their condition is meliorated by adopting a more humane and liberal policy on the part of their oppressors, necessity will surmount every impediment, and emigrations to this land of freedom, will in a great measure depopulate the old world.

"Westward the Ball of Empire rolls."

Measures founded in wisdom, should be tenaciously adhered to—it is very easy to find faults, but extremely difficult to devise adequate remedies. On matters of finance and revenue, there are perhaps fewer competent judges than on any subject whatever—and yet there is none, on which superficial characters are more apt to decide with confidence. Propositions for new taxes are always fruitful topics of declamation—and the public are not unfrequently abused with the complaints of persons who pretending a regard to the general welfare, excite discontents among the people, to defeat measures calculated to promote the public good, merely because they imagine their private interest will be injured.

FIRMNESS in a minister appears to be an indispensable requisite to ensure success.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW YORK.

- Brig Somerset, Hunt, Turks-Island.
- Brig Ann, Donaldson, Amsterdam.
- Brig Rebecca, Little, St. Thomas.
- Brig Robert, Douglafs, Kingston.
- Brig Queen of the North, Durand, Cape Francois.
- Schooner Rebecca, Swaine, Newbern. (N. C.)
- Schooner Lively, Major, Turk's-Island.
- Schooner Charming Sally, Howat, Norfolk.
- Sloop Hudson Packet, Coffin, Gaudaloupe.
- Sloop Sally, Griffin, St. Martin's.
- Sloop Lady Haley, Tillinghast, Charleston.