

domestic tranquility, even at this day, seem suspended. Situated at a remote distance from the seat of government, deriving no advantage from the establishment of post-roads, and destitute of regular information, we are sometimes at a loss to form proper opinions of national measures; but we nevertheless boast, that we have been and still are zealously attached to order, and effective government. And having been ranked with those who suffered in the late war, we pledge ourselves to be amongst the foremost to maintain and perpetuate the federal government. That your life, justly dear to the people of this country, a life precious, an ornament to human nature, and a blessing to the United States of America, may long be preferred, is the fervent and unanimous prayer of the people of this village.

To which the President was pleased to return the following Answer:

To the INHABITANTS of the TOWN of SALISBURY, GENTLEMEN,

YOUR expressions of satisfaction on my arrival in Salisbury, are received with pleasure, and thanked with sincerity. The interest which you are pleased to take in my personal welfare, excites a sensibility proportioned to your goodness. While I make the most grateful acknowledgments for that goodness, allow me to observe that your own determination, co-operating with that of your fellow-citizens throughout the union, to maintain and perpetuate the federal government, affords a better assurance of order and effective government with their concomitants private and public prosperity, than the best meant endeavors of any individual could give. Our national glory, and our domestic tranquility, can never be tarnished or disturbed, while they are guarded by wise laws founded in public virtue. Among the measures which an enlightened and patriotic legislature will pursue to preserve them, I doubt not the means of diffusing useful information will be duly considered. My best wishes for the prosperity of your village, and for your individual happiness, are sincerely offered.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

After the President had delivered the answer, the gentlemen of the town conducted him to Mr. Hughes's, where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occasion. On his way to dinner, he passed through great crowds of people who had collected for the purpose of seeing their illustrious and revered Chief Magistrate. He bowed respectfully to the people, and passing the artillery company he was again saluted with a discharge of the pieces, followed by three cheers—Long live the President! Long live the President! Long live the President!—At dinner the President was cheerful, and appeared highly pleased with the appearance of the upper country.

After dinner the following toasts were given, and every toast accompanied by a discharge of the artillery.

1. The government of the United States.
2. The Governor and State of North-Carolina. (By the President)
3. The constitutional liberty of the people.
4. The committee of Congress who reported the declaration of Independence.
5. May Congress take effectual measures to keep alive the military spirit of America.
6. May Congress take early and effectual measures to disseminate political knowledge.
7. May harmony subsist between the federal and state governments.
8. The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the United States.
9. The European powers in alliance with the United States.
10. May the French revolution terminate favorably to liberty.
11. May the services of General Greene be remembered with gratitude by the people of the Southern States.
12. May reason, and not the sword, terminate all national disputes.
13. May the officers in every department have a sacred regard to national justice.
14. The friends of religion, morality and useful knowledge. (Here the President retired—and the next toast was,)
15. GEORGE WASHINGTON—Long may he live.

The whole was conducted with decorum; and festivity and joy were seen on every face. He was escorted to the river next morning by the gentlemen who dined with him, and the company of cavalry. At parting he made a short address to the military company, and took leave of the other gentlemen in the most polite and affectionate manner. That evening (Tuesday, 31st May) at four o'clock, he reached Salem\*. He was received at the bridge by the people of the place, and conducted into town with a complete band of music playing before him. On his arrival the bells rung, and the church organs played almost the whole of the night. Next day he set out to view the battle ground at Guilford Court-house. \* Moravian-Town.

### Philadelphia, June 22.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, arrived in perfect health at Mount Vernon on Sunday the twelfth instant.

M. de TERNANT, an officer of distinguished merit, who served in America the last war, it is said, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, and may be expected here in a few weeks.

The Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, arrived in town on Sunday last, from a tour to the Eastward.

By an arrival at New-York accounts are received from Europe to the 2d May; They state that the victorious army of the Empress of Russia is within a few days march of Constantinople.

There has been a strong rumour of peace; in consequence of which the British funds got up—but the general tenor of the speculations on the subject abate that idea, and speak confidently of war with Russia. The Spanish navy is said to be in the highest order, and they are getting their galleys ready—the English say, to assist them against Catharine;—who, they also say, is manoeuvring to patch up a separate peace with the Porte. The head of the late Grand Vizir was, on the 19th of February, stuck upon a pole and publicly exposed—a pleasant circumstance for a British pun.

The Royalists of Paris, the English say, lament the death of Mirabeau; if there is any truth in this, it is at least enigmatical.—The King of France, who intended to pass Easter at St. Cloud, was stooped in his carriage as he was setting out, by the populace, and forced to return—Upon this he wrote a letter to the National Assembly, requesting admittance to the house, which being granted, he delivered a speech, which was replied to in an affectionate manner, by the President. It was said the King had postponed his intended journey to St. Cloud, altho he persisted in his speech in going there.—It is further said he has dismissed several persons about him, that were inimical to the Revolution—M. de la Fayette has actually resigned, and it was feared other resignations would take place in consequence. Still all was peace and tranquility at Paris when the last accounts arrived.

Other accounts, by the same channel, further inform—That the Russian cabinet wishing to be assured of the disposition of Spain at the present juncture, sent a courier extraordinary to Madrid for that purpose; the answer from Spain was satisfactory, and attended with promises of every good office in favor of Russia; that fourteen millions of piasters in gold and silver are expected by Spain, to arrive from Mexico and Peru—That the Turks are making vigorous preparations for a fourth campaign; and the talk of a separate peace between Russia and the Porte still continues—the private baggage of the King of Prussia is sent off to his army—the duke of York was on the point of setting out for the continent to join the Prussian forces; that insurrections have taken place in Macedonia and Epirus, the inhabitants endeavoring to throw off the Turkish yoke; that the last division of the Turkish fleet consisting of 36 sail took its departure from Constantinople the 17th March; that his Gallic Majesty has chosen Count Montmorency, an avowed enemy to the present constitution, to be his confessor.

M. de la Fayette continues inflexible as to his resignation—tho' fifty-four, out of the sixty battalions of the national guards have urged him to resume the command. Great disturbances have taken place in the country of Avignon.—The Danish East-India company like all others on the continent has failed.

The newspapers have given accounts of a league of German Princes that made certain representations to the National Assembly to obtain a modification of some decrees which, they complained, infringed on their rights. Commissioners we now hear from undoubted authority were appointed by the National Assembly to confer with these German Princes, and amicably settle their claims. The commissioners have been successful in their negotiations, and fulfilled the object of their appointment. The Princes on certain stipulated terms have agreed to give up their claims. Mr. de Ternant, the gentleman who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, was one of the commissioners. Gen. Adv.

Knowledge or education is to the mind, what the natural sun is to the world—it enlightens, improves, and expands the human soul. If education then may be justly compared to that glorious luminary who sheds his benignant influences on all, what a forcible idea is impressed on the contemplative benevolent bosom, of the justice, and indispensable necessity and importance of diffusing the rays of instruction and knowledge on all the members of the community. The gospel is preached to all, and whoever will may come and partake of the blessing—but may not this be justly compared to building without laying a proper foundation? If the basis of a good constitution of body is laid in infancy, how much more requisite is it that the foundation of virtue should be laid by an early education. Learning, like liberty, should be the natural inheritance of our children, whether rich or poor. This can only be the case to a competent degree, by ordaining that schools and instructors shall be appointed sufficient to instruct all, and paid out of the treasury of the corporation. The town of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, has lately set an example which is worthy of the imitation of every community, whether large or small, viz.

“That a sufficient number of schoolmasters, to instruct all the children in town, should be appointed, and that their salaries should be paid out of the town treasury; a proposition that received an almost unanimous approbation—and a number of the most opulent gentlemen who will pay largely to the support of this establishment, have interested themselves warmly in its favor.”

Can any thing reflect higher honor on the human character, than such benevolence and genuine patriotism?

### ADVICES FROM QUEBEC.

On the 30th April, his Excellency the Governor of Quebec gave his assent to an act to reward Samuel Hopkins, Angus Macdonnell, and others, for their inventions of two new and improved methods of making Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Bishop of Canada, and his Clergy, for the encouragement of industry, have abolished holidays.

The new constitution for Canada appears to be a popular measure in that province.

On the 22d May none of the constant trading vessels had arrived at Quebec.

Notwithstanding the Decree of the National Assembly, the duty on our oil to be paid in France, will prove a complete prohibition.

The motion made in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to subscribe to the Bank of the United States, has been negatived by a large majority.

### A PREDICTION.

In the 54th letter of Doctor Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, is the following memorable remark:

“As the Swedes are making concealed approaches to despotism, the French on the other hand, are imperceptibly vindicating themselves into Freedom, I cannot help thinking that the genius of Liberty has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but two or three weak Monarchs more successively, the mask will be laid aside, and the country will once more be free!”

One, among a thousand instances which may be produced, of that superior combination of causes and effects, which are almost appropriate to an observing, penetrating mind.—If men will but think, they will think out their political salvation.

### THE PATRIOT.

TRUTH for his motto, Virtue for his friend, His Country's happiness his only end— To Freedom, and her friends he'll firm adhere, Tho' frauds and factions shake the solid sphere.

YALE-COLLEGE, JUNE 14th, 1791.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the annual Prize of NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esq. is adjudged to a Composition entitled, “An Essay on the religious Opinions of Mankind, and their Effects on Manners and Morality,” written by SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, a Senior Sophister in this College.

EZRA STILES, President.

### From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

|                  |          |             |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| Schooner James,  | Darrell, | Charleston, |
| Brig Maria,      | Hopkins, | Boston,     |
| — Peggy,         | Dellart, | Coruana,    |
| — Betsey,        | Watson,  | Gibraltar,  |
| Ship Rising Sun, | Decaton, | Madira,     |
| Brig George,     | Fowler,  | ditto.      |

### TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The concluding lines in the Sonnet handed us last week are obscure—the author is requested to remove that objection, and they shall appear.

Securities as in our last.

### Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

### FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Transacts business for those who have claims on the United States, or against either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have served in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Administrators, Attorneys, &c.

Certificates and such Paper Monies furnished for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennsylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will pass equal to specie, and their warrants, patents, &c. passed through the respective offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and discounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without deposits.

Houses, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and sold, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or let, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either sex, and of any profession, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be supplied with suitable domestics.

Those at a distance who may address on either the above subjects, their letters being post paid, will be duly attended to, by FRANCIS WHITE,

Philad. June 22, 1791.

(cp d)

### Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty-two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the lifetime of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT, }  
ROBERT SCOTT, } Executors.  
M. R. WILKINGS, }

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (c p 3 m.

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price 1/4th of a Dollar, TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects, Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780, By the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Wright', 'Scott', 'Wilkins', and 'Mackie'.