

and officials the day the Constitution was ratified, two years previous; while in the daily papers of this year, in juxtaposition to advertisements with regard to miniature painting and polite literature, appeared offerings of fine dress goods for fine folk and osnaburgs for negroes; good stock, excellent land and prime field-hands for cultivating same.

The General Assembly of the State, consisting of 125 members of the House and 36 of the Senate, had just reëlected Charles Pinckney Governor by a majority of 49 votes, and the supplies for government, including £900 salary for the Governor, and £100 for his secretary, aggregated £37,361. The State, according to the Connecticut *American Mirror*, "was getting into a good way, under a new constitution."¹

This £900, or \$4500, was, at this time, a small matter to the Governor, as he was the fortunate owner of seven plantations and nearly 2000 negroes, yielding him annually about \$80,000.²

To this community, May 2, 1791, came the great President. The account of Washington's reception is interesting. It shows the great man, as he was, the personification of dignity; and it helps us to understand the people of Charleston and their ways—the environment which affected those subjected to it. The Committee of Council to make arrangements consisted of the Honorable Arnoldus Vander Horst, Intendant, Colonel Mitchell, Mr. Morris, Mr. Corbett and Mr. Marshall. Sixty pounds, or about \$300, was applied to the hiring of the house of Thomas Heyward, Esquire, together with the furniture, a housekeeper and servants. A barge was procured and lengthened. It was to be manned by twelve masters of American vessels in port as a volunteer crew,

¹ *So. Ca. Gazette*, Dec. 6, 1790.

² "Hon. Charles Pinckney, LL.D., No. 2," by W. S. E. of S. C., written for De Bow's Review Pamphlets, July and August, 1864, Ser. 5, Vol. 7, Charleston Library Society.