

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TOWN OF NEW-PORT.

To George Hazard, Henry Merchant, George Champlin, Peleg Clarke, William Tripp, and George Sears, Esqrs. Representatives of the Town of Newport to the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

GENTLEMEN,
IMPRESSED with a sense of the necessity and justice of an immediate compliance with the recommendations of the Honorable the Congress, respecting the new form of government for the United States of America, we cannot forbear renewing our instructions to you on this interesting subject.

We are now arrived at a period, when the principles which have actuated an opposition to the calling a state convention in this State, cannot operate.

All the States (this and North-Carolina excepted) have acceded to the new constitution, and the latter hath ordered a convention to be called. —The unanimity which hath prevailed in the acceding States, in the election of a federal President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, hath fully evinced their approbation of the present system of government:—The new Congress is formed, and the new government will be soon in regular motion, and operate with suitable energy: The opposers of it in this State must therefore be convinced, that their opposition to it hath proved and will prove ineffectual.

Let us now advert to some of the ruinous consequences which will result from the obstinate continuance of an opposition to a measure which has been so generally adopted by the United States, and is now established.

This State cannot exist without commerce, agriculture and manufactures; these are naturally connected, and must rise and fall together, however the bad policy of some men may have endeavoured to disunite them. But can we expect that our trade with the United States will be continued if we still refuse to unite and harmonize with them, or that it will be favorably received by foreign nations?

Have we not reason rather to conclude, that we shall be viewed by both as an impotent refractory State, which has forfeited all pretences to a friendly intercourse with them? We may therefore be assured, that our foreign trade must cease for want of federal protection, and that the ports of our once sister States will be shut against us.

The inhabitants of the principal maritime towns and of this in particular, will then suffer the severest distress: We receive the first necessities of life, bread and firewood, chiefly from the other States; and a large proportion of the inhabitants, entirely depend for their subsistence, on Commerce, and must perish with its destruction. In this wretched situation, necessity will oblige them as the last alternative, to apply to the Federal Government for relief and protection, and it will be undoubtedly afforded to them.

Anxious to avoid the calamities, which threaten us, and desirous to participate in the advantages, which in the opinion of the WISEST and BEST MEN in the United States, will result from an adoption of the New Constitution, and at the same time, solicitous for the existence, happiness, and prosperity of this State; We your constituents renew our Instructions, and urge you by every consideration that is dear and valuable, to continue your strenuous and laudable exertions, to obtain at the next session of the General Assembly, an act for calling a Convention in this State, for the purpose of adopting the Constitution as recommended by the late General Convention at Philadelphia.

Voted unanimously.

P. BARKER, jun. Town-Clerk.

NATIONAL MEMENTOS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 14, 1789.

A correspondent remarks, that were the Representatives in Congress to be continually presented with an emblematic view of the staples of their respective States, it might furnish them with useful hints, and direct their councils to the promotion of manufactures, from the great abundance of raw materials produced in some States; and the extension of agriculture and commerce, from the valuable productions of others; which might afford a vast export trade, and be an amazing source of wealth and prosperity.

In the British House of Lords, the members are seated on wool sacks, that the importance of the woolen manufacture, the great staple of Britain, may be indelibly impressed on their minds. In like manner, the Delegates in Congress might have their seats wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States:—For instance,

New-Hampshire might be represented by a pine tree.
Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.
Rhode-Island, (when federal) a hamper of cheese.
Connecticut, an ox.

New-York, a hoghead of flaxseed.
New-Jersey, a bundle of flax.
Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat.
Delaware, a bag of wool.
Maryland, pig an bar iron.
Virginia, a hoghead of tobacco.
North-Carolina, (when federal) a barrel of tar.
South-Carolina, a bag of cotton.
Georgia, a barrel of rice.

Our correspondent is far from wishing the Delegates in the general government, to confine their views to the local interests of their respective States; on the contrary, he has no objection to the above articles being represented in one general device, to be fixed in some conspicuous place, where Congress might have a constant view of it, and be continually reminded of the duty they owe to their country.

The ADDRESS of the MINISTERS, CHURCH-WARDENS and VESTRYMEN of the German Lutheran Congregation, in and near the city of Philadelphia, to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SIR,

IT is with inexpressible satisfaction, that we, the Ministers, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of the German Lutheran congregation, in and near the city of Philadelphia, address your Excellency on the present great occasion. The entire esteem, the exalted consideration with which we view your character, delightfully combine with the duty we owe to this our country, and the love we bare to every fellow citizen throughout these states, in exciting us to announce the joy we entertain in your appointment to the station of President in Chief.

The affairs of America, in which your Excellency bore so illustrious a part from the very beginning of a most arduous contest—all along exhibited more than the symptoms of a great and general prosperity to be at length completed. The most clouded portions of our time were not without some rays of hope; and numerous occurrences, through the blessing of Divine Providence were brilliant and eminently fortunate. The present happy crisis sheds a lustre on the past events of our Union, and it seems to be the preface of every thing desirable to come. Pleasingly do we anticipate the blessings of a wise, efficient government; equal freedom—perfect safety—a sweet contentment spreading through the whole land—irreproachable manners with pure religion, and that righteousness, which exalteth a nation. Though as individuals we can be but very little known to you, yet as representatives, in some respect, of a numerous people in this city; and being so situated as to know well the minds of our German Brethren nearly through this state; we can with some propriety come forward in this manner. It is therefore with assurance and pleasure we affirm, that there is no body of people whatsoever, that can or ever shall exceed those with whom we are connected, in affection for your person, and confidence in your abilities, patriotism and distinguished goodness. You are the MAN of their bosoms and veneration. On this ground may we be entitled to some excuse for what might seem to be intrusion in the midst of your numerous weighty engagements. And here permit us to subjoin, that we shall never cease to address the Throne of Grace, with the same warmth and sincerity of heart for your present and everlasting happiness, as for our own.

THE PRESIDENT'S Answer.

To the MINISTERS, CHURCH-WARDENS and VESTRYMEN of the German Lutheran Congregation in and near Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I request you to accept my thanks for your kind address, I must possess myself highly gratified by the sentiments of esteem and consideration contained in it. The approbation my past conduct has received from so worthy a body of citizens as that whose joy for my appointment you announce, is a proof of the indulgence with which my future transactions will be judged by them.

I could not however avoid apprehending, that the partiality of my countrymen in favor of the measures now pursued, had led them to expect too much from the present government; did not the same Providence which has been visible in every stage of our progress to this interesting crisis, from a combination of circumstances, give us cause to hope for the accomplishment of all our reasonable desires.

Thus partaking with you in the pleasing anticipation of the blessings of a wise and efficient government; I flatter myself that opportunities will not be wanting for me to show my disposition to encourage the domestic and public virtues of industry, economy, patriotism, philanthropy and that righteousness, which exalteth a nation.

I rejoice in having so suitable an occasion to testify the reciprocity of my esteem for the numerous people whom you represent. From the excellent character for diligence, sobriety and virtue which the Germans in general, who are settled in

America, have ever maintained; I cannot forbear felicitating myself on receiving from so respectable a number of them such strong assurances of their affection for my person, confidence in my integrity, and zeal to support me in my endeavors for promoting the welfare of our common country.

So long as my conduct shall merit the approbation of the Wife and the Good, I hope to hold the same place in your affections, which your friendly declarations induce me to believe I possess at present; and amidst all the vicissitudes that may await me in this mutable existence, I shall earnestly desire the continuation of an interest in your intercessions at the Throne of Grace.

G. WASHINGTON.

OF THE CELEBRATED SWEDENBURG.

The insanity of the Baron Swedenburg, appears evident to every sensible person who will investigate his works. He says, that as he was sitting once at an inn in London, a light appeared in the room, from which issued a voice which said (it is affecting to mention it) "I am God Almighty, and eat no more," &c. He says that angels conversed with him for about thirty years, that they told him of the internal or spiritual sense of the scriptures, that they brought, whenever he pleased, various persons from the grave to dispute before him. He says, that an angel brought to him two men out of the moon, one upon the back of the other, that they were like little men, Homunciones, though only about three feet high, that they spoke from the Abdomen, and not from the lungs as we do, ex Abdomen et non ex pulmone, and that they had rough hoarse voices, which frightened away the foul spirits in the moon from them. He appears however, to have had virtues, and in his works are frequent marks of genius. Solitude and study, perhaps, turned his brain, which will often happen to men of severe application. Dr. Tissot in his Treatise De La Sante des Gens de Lettres, says, that the famous Paschal conceived an abyss of fire always at his hand, and that others from study and a sedentary life, have fancied that they had no legs and could not walk, that they were butter, and have thrown themselves into wells to be kept cool.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 8. Monday last a new pump, eight inches diameter in the clear of the sucking pipe, made by Mr. Howard of this town, blacksmith and founder, was tried in the presence of the fire wardens, and a concourse of spectators; the result of which was highly to the credit of that mechanic. After the several fire engines had been filled, the sucking pipe of the largest was immersed in a tub, into which the pump discharged the water, which it supplied with great ease; the sucker of the second, being applied to the same tub, both were fully supplied, together with an overflow, nearly sufficient for even a third, at times when the negro who was at the pump, exerted himself, there being but one to the handle at a time:—Upon the whole the pump gave general satisfaction, and is allowed to be the most complete ever exhibited in this country.—The new well near the bottom of Church-Street, into which Mr. Howard's pump is put, was calculated to contain about 207 cubic feet, or nearly 60 puncheons of water, and was emptied as far as the pump would suck, (within a few inches of the bottom) in twenty-two minutes.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) May 7. By an express just arrived from the County Lieutenant of Monongalia, to the Honorable Executive of this State, we are informed, "that on the 23d ult. two parties of Indians attacked nearly at the same time two families on Dunker-creek, about 20 or 25 miles from Morgan's-town, and killed one man out of one, and the man, his wife and two children, which was the whole of the other family. The alarm given to the inhabitants in that part of the country by this murder, hath become very serious, and unless some speedy assistance is given, it is the opinion that Monongalia river (which runs through Morgan-town) will be the frontier in a short time."

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) May 7. We cannot but congratulate our readers on the prospect of Fat wmack becoming soon the common channel of conveyance for the produce of the fertile country through which it runs. The water carriage is already so far established, that five waggons are kept for the purpose of constantly plying between Waters' branch, the common landing, and George-town. Colonel Darke's boat last week, brought down a load of 262 barrels of flour from Shepherd's-town, in Virginia, and passed Shanandoah and Seneca Falls, with safety and ease. The expense of carriage is considerably lessened, from 8/4 and 10/6 to 5/6 per barrel from Washington—and the boatmen are very active in soliciting employ.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15. A gentleman, who has lately visited the country between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, has calculated, that there are Sugar Maple Trees enough in the State of Pennsylvania to make as much sugar as could be consumed in the United States. This Maple Sugar has been examined in Philadelphia, and yields loaves equal in quality to that which is made from the juice of the West-India cane. To free-men, its sweetness ought to be enhanced by the reflection, that it is not stained with the sweat and blood of Negro slaves.

A correspondent informs us, that a number of housekeepers in this city have determined not to purchase or use LAMB in their families. This public spirited resolution coincides with the recommendations of the old Congress, and the example of the new. As beef, pork, grain and vegetables are declining in price, the farmer will find his profits considerably increased by the preservation of his lambs, and a careful attention to his sheep.

NEW-LONDON, May 8. A Mr. Edward Weyman, of Charleston, South-Carolina, has, (by advertisement) noticed the directors or managers of Glass-Houses in the United States of America, that he is perfectly acquainted in the secret art and practice of plate-glass grinding; rubbing, polishing, diamond-cutting, and silvering; and is provided with the completest apparatus (out of Europe) to carry on the above branches: All those who wish to encourage American manufactures, and chuse to correspond on this subject, and also the cutting of plate-glass, may receive further information with regard to the manufacture, and the many advantages resulting therefrom, by applying to him, at No. 59, Church-Street, Charleston.

Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the OSWEGO-MARKET, NEW-YORK.