

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

[RICHMOND, May 27.] DIED, on Monday the 18th instant, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. JOHN McLEAN, Printer, at Norfolk, a native of Glasgow. In this amiable Character were blended, the polite Gentlemen, kind Master, most affectionate Friend, and the universal Philanthropist.

Now mourn ye sweet Nymphs of the Dale,
For the Pride of our Village is fled:
Let Tears of Affliction prevail,
And descend like the Dew on his head.
Why withers yon Rose in its Bloom,
And why twinkle yon Stars thus so dim?
The Light which they borrow'd is gone,
And Affliction is fill'd to the Brim.
A Dawn of bright Hope yet appears,
And though our dear Strephon's no more,
The Heart that dispell'd others Tears,
Shall be fill'd with Bliss evermore.

[PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3.] We hear the business of calico printing, is likely to be undertaken by some Europeans here. There is a great field for profit, it being supposed, that one hundred and sixty-five thousand pieces are annually imported.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 15.

All Europe is amazed at the nefarious, and never hitherto heard of disobedience in the Swedish army, which has frustrated the best designs. The malcontents have long ago ruined their criminal folly. The people have with a laudable zeal supported the King in defence of the country. Corps of volunteers are formed every where. The little Island Oland* has armed 5000 young country fellows: all the other provinces have done in proportion: the interior parts of the country, which are sheltered from invasion, have made large contributions of money and provisions. I have with the warmest emotions of joy perused the Swedish Gazettes for some time past, and am persuaded that the nation in general feel for their King and country as true Swedes.—Sweden, like all other countries, is pestered with some fordid creatures, who cannot resist the illurements of avarice and ambition. These impudent traitors pretend to be champions for public liberty, but every body knows that they were purchased by Russian rubles and splendid promises of independence in Finland†.

* An island in the Baltic, 80 miles long and 9 or 10 wide.

† The Empress of Russia had formed a plan for separating this country from Sweden, under colour of making it independent.

[NEW-HAVEN, MAY 27.] A few days since, a Mr. Pritchard, of Waterbury, being on his land digging a ditch, dug up a root, which his curiosity led him to taste of—he soon found himself disordered, and returned to his house (with the root in his hand) which, as soon as he entered, informed his wife that he had eat of it, and apprehended he was poisoned—on which he fell down, was suddenly seized with convulsions, and expired in a few hours. The root proved to be what is commonly known by the name of wild parsnip.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1789.

Yesterday the following ADDRESS from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, at their late Meeting in Philadelphia, was presented by a committee of that body, consisting of The MODERATOR,

The Rev. Dr. McWHORTER,
The Rev. Mr. ROE,
JOHN BAYARD, } Esquires.
JOHN BROOME, }

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, embrace the earliest opportunity in their power, to testify the lively and unfeigned pleasure which they, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, feel on your appointment to the first office in the nation.

We adore Almighty God the Author of every perfect gift, who hath endued you with such a rare and happy assemblage of talents, as hath rendered you equally necessary to your country in war and in peace.

Your military achievements ensured safety and glory to America, in the late arduous conflict for freedom; while your disinterested conduct, and uniformly just discernment of the public interest, gained you the entire confidence of the people. And in the present interesting period of public affairs, the influence of your personal character moderates the divisions of political parties, and promises a permanent establishment of the civil government.

From a retirement more glorious to you than thrones and sceptres, you have been called to your present elevated station, by the voice of a

great and free people; and with an unanimity of suffrage that has few if any examples in history. A man more ambitious of fame, or less devoted to his country, would have refused an office in which his honors could not be augmented, and where they might possibly be subject to a reverse.

We are happy that God hath inclined your heart to give yourself once more to the public. And we derive a favourable presage of the event from the zeal of all classes of the people, and their confidence in your virtues; as well as from the knowledge and dignity with which the federal councils are filled. But we derive a presage even more flattering from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We therefore esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our chief magistrate a steady, uniform, avowed friend of the Christian religion; who has commenced his administration in rational and exalted sentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; and on the most public and solemn occasions devoutly acknowledges the government of Divine Providence.

The example of distinguished characters will ever possess a powerful and extensive influence on the public mind; and when we see, in such a conspicuous station, the amiable example of piety to God, of benevolence to men, and of a pure and virtuous patriotism, we naturally hope that it will diffuse its influence, and that eventually the most happy consequences will result from it. To the force of imitation we will endeavour to add the wholesome instructions of religion. We shall consider ourselves as doing an acceptable service to God in our profession, when we contribute to render men sober, honest, and industrious citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government. In these pious labours, we hope to imitate the most worthy of our brethren of other Christian denominations, and to be imitated by them; assured, that if we can by mutual and generous emulation, promote truth and virtue, we shall render essential service to the republic; we shall receive encouragement from every wise and good citizen, and above all, meet the approbation of our divine master.

We pray Almighty God to have you always in his holy keeping; may he prolong your valuable life, an ornament and a blessing to your country; and at last bestow on you the glorious reward of a faithful servant.

Signed by order of the General Assembly.

JOHN RODGERS, MODERATOR.
Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following answer.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with great sensibility, the testimonial, given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them, on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavor to avoid being elated, by the too favorable opinion which your kindness for me may have induced you to express of the importance of my former conduct, and the effect of my future services: Yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my arduous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings; I will observe that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.—While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences; it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the beneficence of their actions.—For no man who is profligate in his morals or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true christian or a credit to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept my acknowledgments for your laudable endeavors to render men sober, honest and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

— Pacificus will be attended to next week; as will the continuation of an Essay on Trade and Finances.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, is elected GOVERNOR—and

His Honor PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Lieut. Governor of the State of New-York.

The SENATORS are,

Philip Livingston,	John Cantine,
Philip Schuyler,	Alexander Webster,
Volkert P. Douw,	Edward Savage.
James Carpenter,	

THEATRE—JOHN STREET.

Last Evening was presented that excellent Comedy the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and his Lady—the Most Honorable ROBERT MORRIS and Lady—the Gentlemen of The President's Suite—Honorable General KNOX and Lady—Baron STEUBEN—and many other respectable and distinguished characters, honored the THEATRE by their presence.

The reiterated plaudits bestowed on the various parts of the performance, designated the merit of the actors—and it is but just to say, that, animated by the countenance of such illustrious auditors, the characters were supported with great spirit and propriety.—Mrs. HENRY and Mrs. MORRIS, played with their usual *naivete* and with uncommon animation.

One great reason why people are disposed to evade payment of taxes for the support of government, is, because they do not realize, that individual delinquency enters into a total subversion of the public peace, happiness and security. Such invaluable blessings must be paid for: It is the ordinance of Heaven—and they are worth the purchase.

The GREAT WHOLE, being constituted by the distinct members of society—it is of infinite importance, that every one should feel their integral consequence in the community: They should realize that they have important rights to be defended: These can be supported only by just and equal laws; and that government alone, is competent to their preservation.—That their personal security, and that of their property, are the principal objects for which laws are instituted: These ideas should enter very deeply into the mind of every citizen.—Reflections of this kind, would make the importance of good government appreciate in their estimation, and induce a cheerful and cordial payment of those revenues, without which, these important blessings cannot be realized or enjoyed.

There is neatness, conciseness, and perspicuity, in the first ACT which has passed the National Legislature: These constitute the true sublime! May those ambiguities, subtilties, verbosity, and redundancies, which are the source of endless perplexities, never confound the minds of our citizens while learning their duty from the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF the great principles of religion, honor, and public spirit, are weak, or lost, what effectual check can there be, to controul the unbounded pursuits of avarice, ambition, and vanity?

The effects that are naturally produced by the vanity, dissipation, and rapacity of a dissolute people, are, carelessness with respect to their public affairs—debility of genius—and a senseless sacrifice of their dearest interests—till they become enveloped in a maze of perplexity, and embarrassments, and finally fall into the hands of a proud usurper.

A defect in national principles, and manners, generally precedes the ruin of a people: This deficiency is a worm at the root of national union, strength, and dignity.

Every great national scheme must depend ultimately, in every free State, upon corresponding sentiments in the great mass of the people; for the vigour and success of public measures, are suspended upon the general opinion of the eligibility of those measures in the minds of the great agent, the people: In despotic governments, this is by no means the case, for there the people are only the machines of the powers that be.

On the 3d ult. the legislature of the State of Connecticut, by act, prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, and Indian meal, out of that State, by land or sea. In consequence of this act, his Excellency the Governor of that State has issued his proclamation, commanding all persons within the State to yield implicit obedience to said act.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Wednesday,	Brig Swanzey, Slater, Cork, 42 days.
	Schooner Polly, Travers, Baltimore, 9 days.
	Sloop Fanny, Ingram, Turks Island, 22 days.
	Sloop General Green, —, Alexandria, 13 days.
Thursday,	Ship Ann and Susan, Seeds, Bourdeaux, 43 days.
	Brig Putty, Maltiby, St. Thomas, 20 days.
	Brig Sally, Raymond, Cape-Francois, 18 days.
	Schooner Lark, Lewis, St. Martins, 16 days.
	Sloop Amity, Dickenson, Turks Island, 19 days.
	Sloop Rainbow, Cunice, N. Providence, 17 days.
	Sloop Active, Greenleaf, St. Thomas, 20 days.
Friday,	Brig Isabella, Taylor, Newfoundland, 14 days.
	Schooner Pilgrim, Robins, York-Town, 7 days.
	Sloop Betsey, Goffinger, Richmond, 7 days.
	Sloop Dispatch, Summers, Philadelphia, 3 days.