

THE ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SIR,

WE have been long impatient to testify our joy and unbounded confidence on your being called, by an unanimous vote, to the first station of a country, in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom, and unblemished virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you sooner, because our scattered situation prevented the communication and the collecting of those sentiments, which warmed every breast. But the delay has furnished us with the opportunity, not merely of presaging the happiness to be expected under your administration, but of bearing testimony to that which we experience already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford security to those, who commit their protection into your hands. In war, you shield them from the ravages of armed hostility: In peace, you establish public tranquility, by the justice and moderation, not less than by the vigor of your government. By example as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of laws on the manners of our fellow citizens. You encourage respect for religion, and inculcate by words and actions, that principle, on which the welfare of nations so much depends, that a superintending Providence governs the events of the world, and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims, and unwearied attention to the moral and physical improvement of our country have produced already the happiest effects. Under your administration, America is animated with zeal for the attainment, and encouragement of useful literature; she improves her agriculture, extends her commerce, and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown to her before. From these happy events, in which none can feel a warmer interest than ourselves, we derive additional pleasure by recollecting that you, Sir, have been the principal instrument to effect so rapid a change in our political situation. This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account; because whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct; rights rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted; and expect the full extension of them from the justice of those States, which still restrict them; when we solicit the protection of Heaven over our common country we neither omit, or can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of Divine Providence: Because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the United States, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your counsels, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues.

J. CARROLL,
In Behalf of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
DANIEL CARROLL, THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
DOMINICK LYNCH,

In Behalf of the Roman Catholic Laity.

To the ROMAN CATHOLICS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country; I cannot but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay: As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating the benefits of the general government; you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public prosperity, enhances the pleasure which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

I feel that my conduct in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could reasonably have been expected: And I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate circumstance, in a great degree resulting from the able support and extraordinary candor of my fellow-citizens of all denominations.

The prospect of national prosperity now before us is truly animating, and ought to excite the exertions of all good men to establish and secure the happiness of their country, in the permanent duration of its Freedom and Independence. America, under the smiles of a Divine Providence—The protection of a good government, and the cultivation of manners, morals and piety, cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence, in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home and respectability abroad.

As mankind become more liberal they will be more apt to allow, that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil go-

vernment. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government: Or, the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Faith is professed.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favorable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, March 17, 1790.

THE National Assembly of France which is but a Convention, met for the express purpose of altering the old Constitution, began its memorable session the 27th of April—1789 years after Jesus Christ—1371 years after Pharamoud, founder of the French Monarchy—892 after Hugh Capet, head of the reigning family, and in the 16th year of the reign of Lewis the XVth, proclaimed the restorer of the freedom of France. The nation, considering that a long succession of ages—that manners and opinions, altogether new, have entirely altered and changed its interests—its political, civil and military constitution, has undertaken to form and establish a new one on the principles of perfect freedom. This is the most important event which has happened in the old world for many ages—what may we not expect from the collective wisdom of one of the most enlightened and most influential people of Europe? The rights of men and of citizens—those of the Monarch and of the subject, will at last be known and ascertained on the most solid basis: They mean to establish the political and civil happiness of the present as well as of the succeeding generations. The number of pamphlets published in Paris, as well as in the provinces is beyond credibility. They have permanent committees in every town and city throughout this great kingdom, who receive regularly accounts of the proceedings of the National Assembly, and which are read with avidity by the meanest peasant: These publications must be considered as so many sparks, which the universality of the French language spreads throughout Europe with an amazing rapidity—the irresistible effect of which, must produce all over the civilized world an era much more propitious to the rights of men.—Lewis XIVth, unintentionally took a very effectual method to disseminate the French language, by revoking the Edict of Nantes. Little did he suppose that he was thereby sowing the seeds of the present glorious revolution: The refugees who were scattered thro Europe carried their language with them—they preserved their sentiments—they taught their neighbors their language—they acquired additional motives to preserve their privileges, and new ideas on the general subject of the rights of human nature—and thus laid the foundation of Gallic Freedom.

It is happy for our country, that notwithstanding the turpitude of the times, our national characteristics are far from being disreputable: and that that justice which dignifies and adorns a people, appears to be sought after, as a guide to direct in our concerns as a nation. The payment of our debts is a leading object of our rulers—and that the United States are well capacitated to pay all demands against them, is a fact not to be disputed. Happy for our country, it is in possession of the choicest of Heaven's gifts—The mines of Peru, and the islands of riches, are under her feet; and are daily realized: Her coasts are extensive—her soil fruitful—her sons enterprising—and to crown her happiness, she carries in her hand the cap of Liberty.

Mass. Gen.
The concern'd in the ship Columbia and sloop Washington, have receiv'd letters from captain Kendrick, dated at Nootka in July last; he informs them that he passed the Winter preceding on the north west coast of America: that he was then bound on a voyage further Northward, and from thence intended to proceed to Canton—The letters were forwarded to Mexico by a Spanish fleet that had been at Nootka, and from thence to the Spanish Charge des affaires at New-York. They were covered to the President of the United States of America.

The Rogues lately taken in Massachusetts, are the most celebrated adepts in the science of counterfeiting, &c. which have appeared among us. At the present moment, the securing this knot of artists may be of very great consequence—as it is suspected the whole fraternity thro the United States may be discovered, and broken up, if proper steps are pursued.

Sunday morning last, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Malt-House of Messrs. Watson, Willet, and Co. which destroyed the same: The Brew-House adjoining received some damage.—As it was very calm, the spirited exertions of the citizens were effectual to preventing any further spreading of the flames.

Monday morning a house in Beaver Street caught fire in the roof, which was said to be occasioned

by putting ashes in a cask in an upper chamber. Happily the flames were extinguished by the timely exertions of the fire companies and the citizens with the loss of the roof only.

Horses and carts in a crowd at the time of fire, produce confusion, disarrange the ranks formed for facilitating the passage of the water in buckets, and greatly endanger the limbs of people. Whether these disadvantages are counterbalanced by the supply of water contained in a tea-water hog-head, is the question.

“SPECTATOR” in our next.

ARRIVALS.—NEW YORK.

Saturday Sloop Betsey, Brooks, Philadelphia.
Sloop New-York Packet, Bailey, Ditto.
Tuesday Schooner Exchange, Wilton, Charleston, 10 days.
Brig Minerva, Worth, Port-au-Prince, 23 days.
Schooner Friends Adventure, Parker, Kingston 36 days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By the Visitors and Governors of St. JOHN'S College in the State of Maryland, February 10, 1790.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT at the regular quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday in November next, the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, elect a Principal of the said College; that it be the duty of the Principal to superintend the College according to regulations hereafter to be established, and in conjunction with the Vice-Principal, to teach the higher authors in Latin and Greek—and the higher branches of science usually taught in other American Colleges; and that he receive for his services, an annual salary of £.500 current money, equal to £.300 sterling of Great-Britain, or 1,333 1/3 Spanish dollars, to be paid quarterly.

That at the next quarterly meeting, on the second Tuesday in May next, the board elect a master of writing and arithmetic in said St. John's College; and that he receive for his services, an annual salary of £.150 current money to be paid quarterly.

That Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Han-son, be a committee to write a letter in behalf of this board, to Doctor Price, Doctor Reece, and Doctor Kippis, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, inclosing a copy of the Resolve respecting the appointment of a Principal; requesting them to recommend a man proper to be elected Principal of St. John's College, and assuring them, that if the man, whom they shall recommend, be approved of—immediate information thereof shall be given.

That the several Resolves for electing a Principal and master of writing and arithmetic, be published in such newspapers as the said committee shall think proper.

Test, NICHOLAS BRICE, Sec'y.

The public are requested to take notice that if a proper character in America shall offer, the Visitors are free to appoint him; and that they will to elect a Principal, as early as is consistent with propriety, and the lasting welfare of the College.

Any person desirous of offering himself either as a Principal of St. John's College, or master of writing and arithmetic, will be pleased by writing to inform any one, or the whole of the committee, consisting of Mr. Charles Carroll, now in Congress, Mr. Charles Wallace, in Annapolis, and the Chancellor of Maryland.

The printers of America are requested to insert in their respective newspapers the foregoing Resolves and notifications; and to inform their fellow-citizens, that St. John's College, after a variety of untoward disastrous circumstances, was opened and dedicated in November last; that the plan of this rising seminary comprehends two schools for philosophy or the higher branches of science, under the Principal and Vice-Principal—a school for the learned languages under a professor, an assistant master, and ushers to be appointed, according to the number of students; and a school for writing and arithmetic subordinate to the grammar school; that John M'Dowell, A. M. is already engaged as professor of philosophy—the Rev. Ralph Higginbottom, professor of languages, and Mr. Patrie M'Grath his assistant master; that there is a moral certainty that by the 17th of March, the number of students will exceed fifty. Indeed from the fortunate situation of St. John's College, the amount and stability of its funds, the character and residence of its trustees, there is the fairest prospect presented of its answering in the fullest extent the purpose of its liberal and wise founders, and benefactors.

Just published, by
CAREY, STEWART, AND COMPANY,

No. 1, of the VIIth volume of

The American MUSEUM,

OR

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, No. 13, QUEEN-STREET, where subscriptions are received, at 2 Dol. and half pr. an.

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“It has been conducted in a manner highly deserving of public encouragement.” Hon. John Dickinson.

“It far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which, from any other American press ever came to my hands.” His Excellency Governor Livingston.

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To be SOLD, At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the First Day of APRIL next, (if not disposed of before, at Private Sale.)

THAT pleasant and valuable Place formerly called COLES-FERRY, now by the name of VANDUZER'S, on Staten Island, Richmond County, with two good sufficient Pettiaugers for the ferrying business. It is a beautiful situation, and one of the best stands for a Ferry, or Tavern, on Staten-Island, and an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery within 20 yards of the door, Black-Fish, and all other kind of Fish in their season. It is likewise the best and most convenient Ferry to Long-Island, where a number of passengers pass and repass. It lies within two miles of the Point of the Narrows, and between 8 and 9 miles from New-York. There is about 30 acres of excellent good Land, chiefly Meadow, with a very good Wharf, House, Barn and Garden—the whole being in good repair. It will also make a beautiful Country Seat, fit for any gentleman.

For Particulars enquire of JOHN ANDERSON, corner of the Exchange, or CHARLES M'LEAN, White Hall, New-York, or of Messrs BYERS and REILLY, Staten-Island, or of the Subscriber on the premises, where the conditions of sale will be made known. A BRAHAM VANDUZER.

Staten-Island, March 6, 1790.