

STATE-HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Dec. 22, 1789.
ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the
State of GEORGIA,
To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,
THE federal Constitution being adopted, it became the wish of the people of this State that you should be elevated to the Presidency of the Union; and the two branches of the Legislature take the first occasion of offering to your acceptance their congratulations on the unanimity of your election.

In the great concerns of mankind success has not always been attendant on the performance of duty; and where it has, the sanction of public approbation has frequently been withheld; but it was reserved for you in the midst of the most arduous difficulties, not only to be successful, but to have been so with universal applause.

Raised by your virtues and services to the head of a government, pervading so many independent States, the general confidence is in favor of your justice, and, while the history of nations informs that the errors of rulers have often proceeded from the want of information, we shall not hesitate to lay before you such facts and opinions respecting this State, as may appear to us to be incumbent or necessary. In doing this, it shall be our aim to unite plainness with respect, and integrity with truth.

Sir, in the course of the war which established our independence, our citizens made proportionate exertions with those of any part of the whole, and, in point of property, they suffered the most: the peace found the country a waste; with many natural advantages, we flattered ourselves with a speedy recovery, when we were attacked by the Indians.

On this subject we wish to be delicate—much has been already said—we have asserted, and it has been contradicted—removed at a distance from the centre, our actions have been liable to misrepresentation; but we trust that by this time, they are better explained—in the mean while our population has been checked, and our agriculture diminished—the blood of our citizens has been spilled, our public resources greatly exhausted; and our frontiers still open to fresh ravages. The failure of the late negotiation for a peace with the Creek Indians, and the circumstances which attended the same, are the best evidence of the necessity of our measures and a proof of the late hostile disposition of these people: but under the influence of the government and power of the Union, it is to be hoped and expected that a different conduct will on their part prevail: on our part, nothing shall be wanting to promote so desirable an establishment.

Another circumstance of additional calamity attendant on our being the south frontier of the Union, is, the facility of our black-people crossing the Spanish line, from whence we have never been able to reclaim them. This has already been productive of much injury to private persons, and if not speedily restrained, may grow into an evil of national magnitude.

We take this occasion of bringing this business into view, with a perfect reliance, that you will cause such discussions to be made, as shall be necessary to bring about a remedy.

We request you will accept our cordial wishes for your health and happiness, and that you may long continue to enjoy that confidence which has been so eminently placed in you by the people of the United States.

By order of the Senate,
N. BROWNSON, President.

By order of the House of Representatives,
SEABORN JONES, Speaker.
The President of the United States.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of GEORGIA.

GENTLEMEN,
THE congratulations presented to me by the different branches of the legislature of the state of Georgia, upon my having been elected with unanimity to the Presidency of the United States, affect my mind with the most pleasing sensations; and demand my best acknowledgments.

From the observation, that, in the great concerns of mankind success has not always been attendant on the performance of duty, and that, where it has, the sanction of public approbation has frequently been withheld; I am naturally led to reflect on the unpopularity which we owe, as a nation, to the Supreme Arbitrator of human events for his interposition in our favor, as well as on the singular obligations which are due from me, as an individual, for the indulgent sentiments which my fellow-citizens have always had the goodness to entertain of my conduct.

Raised, as I am, to the head of a government pervading so vast a territory—and possessing, as I flatter myself I do, the confidence of the people in regard to my dispositions—I assure you, gentlemen, that nothing could be more consonant to my wishes than to be favored with such facts and opinions respecting the condition of the states as may appear proper and necessary. For I am duly

sensible that many errors which would result from want of information, may be obviated by timely and just representations.

I am not ignorant how much the local situation of your state exposed its inhabitants to suffer the distresses of the late war in a severe manner; nor how manfully they exerted themselves in defence of the common cause during the struggle which established our independence.—Wasted as your country was at the return of peace, and exposed as your frontiers have since been to the ravages of the Indians, I cannot but flatter myself that you will ere long realize the blessings which were to be expected from your natural resources, and find a compensation for your sufferings in the benefits of an efficient general government.

It will not be expected, I presume, on this occasion, that I should enter into the merits of the delicate subject to which you allude. It may be sufficient to say, that while I regret extremely the failure of the late negotiation for peace with the Creek Indians, I am satisfied that the explanations which have been obtained through authentic channels will be of eminent service. I am also convinced that nothing will be wanting on your part to concur in the accomplishment of a pacification; and I still hope, that under the influence of the general government that desirable object may be effected. With respect to this subject in general, as well as to the other calamity which you mention as resulting from your being the South frontier of the Union, I request you will be persuaded that I shall make such use of the powers invested in me by the constitution as may appear to be best calculated to promote the public good.

I am much pleased, gentlemen, with the frankness which you have manifested in regard to myself, and return you my hearty thanks for the good wishes you have expressed for my health and happiness—with a sincere prayer that the same blessings may be extended to you and your constituents
G. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHO the Sun rises and blinds me unblest,
By those gifts which blind fortune bestows;
Altho the eve he retires to rest,
And leaves me with darkness and woes;

Tho sickness and pain should with poverty come;
Tho worldly cares throng round my gate,
Tho misfortune should under my roof fix her home,
And men turn their backs on my state;

While blest with thy love, dear joy of my heart,
(And thine love would encrease with my pain)
While from me you turn aside misery's dart,
And cheer with those smiles your lorn swain.

While united we strive thro' life's dreary vale,
To bless those less blest'd than ourselves;
While making religion our pilot, we sail
Secure amongst rocks, sands and shelves—

No pain, no misfortune, no woes can remove,
Or ruffle that calm peace of mind,
Which I must possess, while possessing your love,
And bearing good will to mankind.

SALEM, March 9, 1790.

LAST Tuesday, the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts was opened in this town. No business came before the Grand Jury at this Court. Two actions, for breaches of the Revenue Law, were tried before the Petit Jury, in the name of the United States. The business being finished, the Court adjourned on Thursday morning.

At the opening of this Court, the Hon. Judge LOWELL gave a Charge to the Grand Jury—of which the following is an extract.

“AS the prevention of offences is much more useful to the community, than the detection and punishment of them, it cannot be improper, at the commencement of a new government, to make such observations to those whose business it is to inquire concerning them, and by that means to the community, as may tend to the avoidance of them.

“If the government lately established, or any national government, is necessary for the peace, safety and happiness of the citizens of America, there is one thing which especially requires their very serious attention—I mean the REVENUE—which is necessary to enable it to do justice to its creditors, to re-establish its credit, and to exercise the powers and functions of government—in short, without which it cannot exist. Before the revolution in America, when the regulation of our trade was in the hands of a government in which we had no share, and by the operations of which whatever was taken from our citizens lessened the burthen of their own, the revenue laws were considered as a grievance; and the interests and passions of individuals running in the same course with the general sentiment, and the too lax morals of some of their officers having left them open to corrupt practices, the evasion of those laws was considered by some as justifiable, and by many as but a venial fault. His habits are hard to break. The crooked path, once entered, is apt to lead us further astray. Have we not some reason to fear, that the sentiments so imbibed may be again brought into action? But if we consider that to defeat our revenue laws will be to destroy our government—and, that to embarrass and impede them will embarrass that government, and occasion the necessity of new laws to extend the sources and make up the deficiencies—that new checks and penalties must be created, and the expense of the collection will be thereby enormously increased—can we hesitate to declare, that it is the duty of good citizens to observe and support these laws? But when we further consider, that what we defraud our country at large of, we take from the pockets of our honest and conscientious neighbors, and being able by that means to undersell them, their fortunes and credit may be absolutely destroyed—and if we further consider, that such evasions can seldom take place, without being tinged with a false appeal to that BEING who knows our hearts, and who can certainly avenge himself—can we have less hesitation to declare, that it is the duty of every good man to aid the execution of these laws?—We are now at the beginning. Public sentiment is with us. Each deviation will open a door for others. Would it not be happy then for ourselves and our nation, if such practices should become highly disreputable—and if the love of virtue and our country should obtain a triumph over the meaner passion of avarice, and its natural offspring, dishonesty?”

ON Monday morning, the 15th inst. as Mr. Van Rensselaer, son of Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, and his sister, were accompanying their cousins, two of the daughters of Col. John Visscher, of Green Bush, to their father's, in a sleigh, the ice of the river broke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly opposite the house of Volkert P. Douw, Esq. Their cries were soon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes ran to give assistance. When they arrived at the place—the sleigh and the hair of Mr. Rensselaer's head were alone to be seen—a board, that one of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was first snatched from destruction. Miss Rensselaer immediately emerged, near her brother, and was also saved. The eldest Miss Visscher was next drawn upon the ice, but sisterly affection checked every rising fear for self-preservation, and as she was extending the hand of assistance to her expiring sister, the ice again broke, and they were both instantly absorbed by the eddy, out of every reach.—The eldest Miss Visscher was 21 years of age, and was to have been married in a few days; the younger was in her 16th year.—Every exertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldest only has been found. The horses had fallen into the river with so great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to be seen after the negroes arrived.—This fatal spot has been open the whole winter, till within two days of the accident. The ice in it was only three inches thick, but within a few feet round, it was eighteen.

Reader! pause a moment, and lay to heart this melancholy example of the uncertainty of life. Be wretched by the fate of these two amiable young ladies, that such also may be yours. Life, at its longest extent, is short. Few live to the evening of the day of Life. When haply one has seen the sun hie in the horizon, if he reflects, how many does he recollect to have dropped down in every hour of the day. Think of this, and

“Whilst thou liv'st, live well:
“How short or long submit to Heaven.”

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

PRIZE of	£ 3000	£ 3000
1	1000	2000
2	500	1500
3	200	4000
10	100	3000
30	50	2500
50	20	2400
120	10	1800
180	4	31800
7950		

8346 Prizes, }
16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £ 50000

Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.
THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

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 Pettibaugers 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 BYERSS 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.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,
No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,
A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Among which are the following Articles:
BOOK Muslin 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHOMS,
Jackson do. || Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, || Calas,
Chintzes, || Seerluckers,
Ginghams, || Boglapores.
A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.
With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.