

The ADDRESS of the Convention of South-Carolina, presented by the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from that State TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

S I R,

WE, the people of the State of South-Carolina, now met and sitting in Convention, beg leave to address you, and to embrace this first opportunity which has been afforded us of congratulating you on the high and important station of President of the United States. Such, Sir, has been the impression made upon the public mind by a due sense of your eminent services, and such the affection of a nation, whose dearest rights you have defended, that one wish pervaded the whole continent of placing you at the head of the Federal Republic, and of enjoying under your protection, as our first magistrate, the blessings of that free government, for the attainment of which we are so much indebted to your exertions as our general. The promises of your earlier life, Sir, had prepared your fellow-citizens for your acceptance of the military command in 1775, when dangers and difficulties surrounded us on all sides, and the prospect was dark and gloomy; but they must ever remember with gratitude and admiration the wisdom and energy of that system, which could induce men accustomed to the most perfect equality to submit to the rigorous duties of a camp, and thus convert the tumultuary array of an undisciplined yeomanry into a permanent force, capable of making head against the veteran army of our enemies. With similar sentiments do they call to mind the efforts of that heroic fortitude, which despaired not in the worst of times, but rose superior to every misfortune, infusing new spirit into the bosoms of an unfortunate army, and animating them by the force of example to undergo the severest toil with alacrity, and to endure with perseverance the most accumulated distress.

It was the will of an all-wise Providence, that the great objects we were contending for should not be attained without some difficulty, and that we should be taught to observe and to value the virtues which spring up in adversity; but the time of our severe trial was at length terminated—the cloud which had hovered over us so long was at length dispelled, and the sun of American glory appeared in its full splendour: to have borne this change of fortune with equanimity, to have employed the last hours of command in reconciling our gallant soldiers to a disappointment which their long sufferings during the war had but ill prepared them for; and having checked the rage of civil discord in its infancy, to have resigned all power, and cheerfully descended into the walks of private life, are circumstances that must forever illumine the page of history, and which, as they can never be effaced from our remembrance, so we trust they will be deeply engraven upon the minds of our posterity.

To transmit to that posterity the spirit of a free constitution in its native purity is the hope which animates us all; we hope also, that they will learn from us to cherish every grateful sentiment towards you, Sir, and that they will be proud, as we are, to participate individually in the honor which America may so justly claim to herself, of having produced a citizen, whose love of glory was devoid of ambition, whose view embraced no objects but the freedom and the happiness of his countrymen; whose integrity was equal to their most unbounded confidence, and who combining the prudence of retreat, with all the active valour of attack, was at once the shield and the sword of his native country. The tranquility of retirement after the dangers of war and the fatigues of public life, is one of those rewards which exalted merit seems ever entitled to, but which your fellow-citizens were constrained to deny you. Independence had been established, but the arduous task of internal legislation still remained, and the United States were yet to establish upon the firmest basis that station amongst the nations of the earth, which they had of right assumed; called upon for this sacred purpose, you have listened, Sir, to the voice of your country—you have given a further proof of your never failing attachment to her interests, and we can only hope, in the warmest wishes which we form for the good of the public weal, that your administration in the office of President of the United States may be as prosperous as your acceptance of it has been honorable and patriotic.

We will not, Sir, by thus giving way to the effusions of our hearts, any longer intrude upon that time which is devoted to the general good, but conclude with offering up our prayers to the great Father of the universe, that he may be pleased to shed his influence over all your councils, and that having saved your country and given an awful lesson to all mankind, you may finally in the fullness of your years, close the long glories of an illustrious life, not only with the consciousness of having deserved, but with the comfort and satisfaction of having received every proof of respect and esteem from the heart-felt gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

By the unanimous voice of the Convention, CHARLES PINCKNEY, President.

Columbia, May 31st, 1790.

The PRESIDENT'S Answer.

To the People of the State of South Carolina,

FELLOW CITIZENS, THE congratulatory address of the People of the State of South Carolina on my election to the office of President of the United States, expressed in such forcible and endearing terms, affects me with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction, and induces me to request their acceptance of my sincerest acknowledgments.

Flattering as it must have been to me to find the extraordinary unanimity of the people of the United States, in placing me at the head of their federal republic, I am still more pleased with the recollection of the manly conduct on their part, which, in the issue of an arduous struggle, put them in a condition to enjoy the blessings of a free government. It was owing to their steady and strenuous support, with the smiles of a gracious Providence, that I did not sink under the oppression I felt from a diffidence in my abilities to conduct their military operations. It was a distressing consideration, that so good a cause might be endangered by a single false step on the part of their General. But in such a cause, although surrounded with difficulties and dangers on every side and in the midst of dark and gloomy prospects, it would have argued the most infamous pusillanimity to have despaired of the commonwealth. Seconded by such a body of Yeomanry as repaired to the Standard of Liberty, holding in their own native land; fighting for all that freemen hold dear, and whose docility soon supplied the place of discipline; it was scarcely in human nature, under its worst character, to have abandoned them in their misfortunes; nor is it for me to claim any singular title to merit, for having shared in a common danger, and triumphed with them, after a series of the severest toil and most accumulated distress, over a formidable foe.

The value of liberty was thus enhanced in our estimation by the difficulty of its attainment; and the worth of characters appreciated by the trial of adversity. The tempest of war having at length been succeeded by the sunshine of peace, our citizens-soldiers impressed an useful lesson of patriotism on mankind, by nobly returning, with impaired constitutions and unsatisfied claims, after such long sufferings and severe disappointments, to their former occupations. Posterity, as well as the present age, will doubtless regard with admiration and gratitude the patience, perseverance and valor which achieved our revolution; they will cherish the remembrance of virtues which had but few parallels in former times, and which will add new lustre to the most splendid page of history.

If there be for me any peculiarly just subject of exultation, and with honest pride I avow the fact, it is in being the citizen of a

country, whose inhabitants were so enlightened and disinterested as to sacrifice local prejudices and temporary systems for the sake of rendering secure and permanent that Independence, which had been the price of so much treasure and blood. Animated with a hope of transmitting to posterity the spirit of a free constitution in its native purity; they have, since the conclusion of the war, evinced the rectitude of their principles, as well as proved themselves by their practice, worthy of their successes.

For myself, notwithstanding my former intentions and declarations, I could not hesitate to return to public life, when, from all the circumstances within my knowledge, I had collected it to be my duty, because it was apparently the wish of a whole nation. Nor shall I regret the loss of that tranquillity in retirement, which my time of life and stage of health seemed in some measure, to authorize and require; if I may still be an instrument of any good to that country, which has continued to assist my administration with such generous and unlimited confidence.

I pray you to be persuaded, that while I receive with great sensibility, such repeated proofs of the partiality of my fellow citizens in my favor, I feel increasing obligations to devote my labors unremittingly to the public service; and with the benediction of the great Father of the Universe on our councils, to use my best endeavours that the American people, who have of right assumed an independent station amongst the nations of the earth, should forever remain a great, respectable and happy nation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, July 3, 1790.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT imposing Duties on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon all ships or vessels, which after the first day of September next, shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: On ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of 6 cents per ton; on ships or vessels built within the United States after the twentieth day of July last, but belonging wholly, or in part, to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; on other ships or vessels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid duty of six cents per ton shall be also paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in a district in one state or a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandise taken in one state, to be delivered in another state: Provided, That it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the Bank or Whale Fisheries whilst employed therein more than once a year.

And be it further enacted, That upon every ship or vessel not of the United States, which after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, taken in, in one district, to be delivered in another district, there shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

And whereas it is declared by the twenty-third section of the act, entitled, "An Act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes." "That if any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, not having a certificate of registry or enrollment, and a licence, shall be found trading between different districts, or be employed in the Bank or Whale Fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to the tonnage and fees as such ships or vessels," which, from the impracticability in some cases of obtaining licences in due season, and from misapprehension in others, has operated to the prejudice of individuals; and it being proper that relief should be granted in cases where the strict operation of new laws may have occasioned hardship and inconvenience,

Be it therefore further enacted, That in all cases in which the said foreign duty shall have been heretofore paid on ships or vessels of the United States, whether registered at the time of payment or afterwards, restitution thereof shall be made, and that no such foreign duty shall hereafter be demanded on the said ships or vessels.

And be it further enacted, That the act intitled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall, after the said first day of September next, be repealed, and shall thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the collection of the duties which shall have accrued prior to the said repeal, for which purpose the said act shall continue in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States.

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTIETH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

CHARLESTON, July 5.

Though hitherto not so much the subject of public conversation, the prisons in Portugal are perhaps not less dreadful places of confinement than was the famous Bastile. In the year 1777, the marquis of Pombal prime minister of Portugal, was divested of all power, and together with his numerous creatures, disgraced, after having precipitated the nation to the verge of a civil war. Great numbers of people of all ranks were shut up in dungeons, merely because they were supposed to stand in the way of success to the ambitious and tyrannical projects of Pombal, who for more than twenty years grievously oppressed and afflicted the public, without their just complaints ever reaching the ears of their sovereign. For many years were three miserable victims, sustained on scanty portions of rotten tardines

(a fish resembling a sprat) and broa (a very inferior kind of bread) without ever being indulged in any social intercourse, without even seeing the cheering face of man.

Among those who were liberated in consequence of the dismissal of the detested Pombal, was exhibited a striking spectacle in the person of the son of the marquis of Tavora. He was taken into custody with the rest of his family, when he was only about four or five years old; and having remained in a state of confinement till he came to maturity, without seeing a human creature, except his keeper; when released, he absolutely knew no language, had no ideas, but was in a pure state of nature. A few months after his removal from the dungeon, where he had been confined upwards of seventeen years, this unhappy youth was attacked, by the small pox, which occasioned his death.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and on of Tidewater and Tide-Water—Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 64, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Sizing and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Sit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one whereof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildings are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running gears, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and spacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshets, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a complete set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendage thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. Also, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, (there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or ABNER VERNON, Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790.

(3W)

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.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Total. 1 PRIZE of £3000, 2 1000, 3 500, 10 200, 30 100, 50 50, 120 20, 180 10, 7950 4, 31800.

8346 Prizes, } 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £30000

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. CURTENBUSH, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790. THE Managers give notice that agreeable to an order of the Corporation, the drawing of the City-Lottery, will positively commence on the first Monday in August.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON'S estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance. HEZEKIAH FITCH, JOHN WIRD, Trustees.

Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday. Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.