

Such are the abuses which we have never ceased to attack, and which we are daily engaged in destroying. Every day approaches us to the period, when freed from the fetters which have hitherto restrained our powers, we shall at length take among nations, the station that was assigned us. Then our liberty, our power, our fortune, will become the patrimony of all those who have shared our destiny; then, our prosperity will extend to all those who shall contract with us. The National Assembly is unacquainted with the language and the shifts of political artifice; it is ignorant of, and moreover despises the means, of captivating the people by any other ways than by justice. Reciprocal attachment, mutual advantages and unalterable fidelity; these, people of the colonies, these are what it promises and what it demands from you. The French nation experienced a long time since what it may expect from you: we demand no other sentiments from you; we rely on them with certainty, and we wish that they were daily more merited and more justified on our part: we recommend to you at this moment a profound tranquility, a strict union between yourselves, the utmost celerity in the labors which are to prepare your new existence. These counsels are essential to your happiness; they are essential to your safety. Show not among you the example of division, of a contagious fermentation. You want peace more than others, and you are no longer obliged to agitate yourselves to obtain by conquest, what the National Assembly has resolved to propose to you, from the first moment you became the object of its deliberations.

It is now going to arrange in a series of articles, a sketch of the most essential instructions which it sends to you. (To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

Papers by the Brig *Rachell* Capt. Duff, who arrived here in 44 days from Limerick, have accounts to June 7.

VIENNA, May 2.

We learn from Orsova, that on the 20th of last month the magazine at Orsova, containing 1500 quintals of powder, blew up, by which 28 persons were killed, and 59 wounded.

The Artillery found in Orsova amounted to 150 pieces of cannon, and 18 mortars; on that side where the assault was to be made there was a masked battery of 50 guns.

The Turks in the neighbourhood of Viddin, are twenty thousand strong and the grand Vizier's army is assembling between Nissa and Adrianople.

MADRID, April 26.

A great change has been made in the administration of Spain—but the Prime Minister is yet in power.

BERLIN, May 8.

Since the arrival of a courier from Vienna, and the visit paid to the King at Potsdam, by the Austrian Ambassador, in company with the Comte de Finckenstein, Minister of State, the report of peace has circulated again.

LONDON, May 31.

By an express received yesterday at Carleton-house, we learn, and we announce the pleasing intelligence to the public with great satisfaction, that on Friday morning the Dutchess of Devonshire, was safely delivered at Paris of a son and heir to that illustrious house.

The letters from Spain, though not of so warlike a tendency as by the former mails, leave us no room to doubt of the intentions of the Court of Madrid. Taking every circumstance into consideration, there appears a deep laid system of offensive operations between that Court and the aristocracy in France.

The spirit of liberty has spread quite to the foot of Mount Etna, the peasants of Sicily seriously threaten the Barons to throw off their yoke, and the latter have offered the King a million to construct another ship in the room of the *Roger*, which was burnt by an incendiary of the mob, in case he will protect them against the peasantry, and preserve their privileges.

When the last letters came from Cadiz, the Spaniards had a fleet of 24 sail of the line, and 14 frigates, nearly ready to put to sea. They were arming with the utmost dispatch in every quarter.

Letters received in town last night affirm, that Portugal is arming in all its ports with an unusual spirit of warlike preparations.

A violent earthquake has again done considerable damage at Messina, and has also destroyed whole provinces adjacent, leaving a large volcano open.

Letters just received from Madrid advise, that a total change has taken place in the Spanish Ministry, on the 25th of May last.

By a gentleman who came over from Dieppe to Brightelmstone on Saturday the 8th of May, we understand that the packet was chased for several hours by a Spanish frigate, nor was the pursuit given over till an English man-of-war appeared in sight, who having thus given protection, rewarded herself by stripping her of all her hands. No answer has yet been received from the Court of Spain.

When our last accounts came from Vienna, the Ministers from Prussia and Poland were packing up, and paying their bills, being in daily expectation of letters of recall.

The ADDRESS of the PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, to the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

SIR,
THE happy period has at length arrived, when we can with propriety join our fellow-citizens of the other States in congratulating you, as chief Magistrate of United America. Although the progress of this State to our present situation has been slow and timid, it is some consolation, that our accession has completed the Federal Union.

Pleased with the establishment of a firm government, we are happy in thus having it in our power to express our sentiments of regard and attachment to the President of the Union, and our determination, as far as in us lies, to support the constitution and laws of the United States.

The Mechanics and Manufacturers of this town feel a confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature of the United States,—that they will do all in their power to promote the manufactures, as well as the agriculture and commerce of our country; this confidence is greatly strengthened by the consideration that you, Sir, are at the head of it.

In full expectation that, under a mild and beneficent administration of the government, we shall be enabled to lead quiet and peaceable lives, and enjoy the fruits of our honest industry; with grateful hearts for past favours, we join the millions of America, in fervent prayers to the disposer of all events, for your health and happiness; and that your important life may long be spared, to rule a free, virtuous and happy Nation.

Providence, June 4, 1790.

Signed by Order and in behalf of the Association,
CHARLES KEENE, President,
Attest, BENNET WHEELER, Sec'y.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Association of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS of Providence.

GENTLEMEN,

THE accession of the State of Rhode-Island to the General Government, which has again completed our Union, is, indeed, an event that affords me singular satisfaction. For your favourable sentiments respecting myself, as well as for your determination to support the constitution and laws of the United States, I return you my thanks.

In full expectation that your confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the national Legislature will not be disappointed; and that they will do all in their power to promote the Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce of this Country; I assure you, gentlemen, I shall always heartily concur in all such judicious measures as may seem calculated to enable the good people of United America to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in the enjoyment of the fruits of their honest industry.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE TABLE.—No. CXXXV.

“ Knowledge is valuable in proportion as it affords light in managing our practical duties or employments.”

IT is to be regretted that men of ingenuity do not turn more of their attention to works of utility. Many of the performances that are offered to public view, though they may discover some traces of genius in the writer, yield little or no advantage to the reader. Subjects may either be too abstract to be understood, or they may be too uninteresting to be regarded. To render a publication useful to any large number of people, it should have a reference to points which are to be carried into practice. It is of vast importance that men should have a just way of thinking relative to every object, that in any degree influences their conduct. I have made these observations merely to introduce a letter, I am favored with, from a friend at Boston.— My correspondent is one of those persons who is liberal in encouraging all attempts to promote literature; and it is his greatest wish to recommend such performances as are calculated to make men better and happier, and to remove popular errors or prejudices, which owe their existence, more to the inattention than to the incapacity of mankind. His remarks on a late publication are as follows.

“ I have read with great pleasure and attention, a volume of essays lately offered to the public by our mutual friend Mr. N. Webster. Though I have not leisure to enter into a review of that work, I am too much pleased with the performance, to pass it over without a few comments. Mr. Webster has selected such subjects for discussion, as are not only capable of being made obvious and intelligible; but such as are important enough to deserve attention, and may afford useful hints and instruction to every class of readers. I admire his remarks upon practical politics: They are often new, and seldom fail of being pertinent. He frequently illustrates his subject by a judicious application of facts; and more generally deduces his principles by way of inference, than sets out with a favorite system, that requires a departure from reason and common sense to support. In short he seems more solicitous to investigate truth, than to establish specious hypotheses. There is a force and simplicity in his style, that renders it peculiarly adapted to political discussion. Though he always thinks boldly, and speaks freely, his observations are never loose and unconnected, and his language is remarkably chaste, expressive and unaffected. His composition in point of vigor and classical propriety cannot well be exceeded.”

Thus my correspondent speaks of Mr. Webster's publication. I could wish some person would furnish a complete review of the work, as I am persuaded it will be approved in proportion as it is brought to the test of criticism.

CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

THE following is a copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of the State of Georgia, to Alexander M'Gillivray, Esq. chief of the Creek Nation, with Mr. M'Gillivray's answer thereto. State-House, Augusta, Jan. 8, 1790.

SIR,

THE favorable representations I have had of your disposition to suppress violence and restore peace and confidence between the people of Georgia, and the Creek Indians, have induced me to open a correspondence with you, not with a design to enter into the merit or demerit of past transactions, farther than the restoration of property belonging to the people of this State—something of this nature I trust will be agreed to, and complied with, as far as the nature of the case will by any means admit—and also that every species of future depredation be withheld. If a conduct of this nature, and more particularly a strict observance of peace and good order in future, be fully ratified and duly observed, it will give the government of this State an operation to put in practice the wish and desire of the great body of the people thereof, I mean a return of mutual confidence.

From our situation as neighbors we ought to be rendering mutual services to each other; your traders and messengers, would have free egress and ingress, and security would be the lot of all.

Humanity will readily dictate the propriety of liberating and sending forward the citizens and other persons belonging to this State now in the Creek nation.

I trust that your good understanding will readily suggest the necessity of my being enabled to give assurances to the frontier settlers of a full security of person and property—this too being guaranteed in the name of the nation, will determine me in making such arrangements, as well as representations to the President of the United States as may have a tendency to prevent the future effusion of human blood.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
EDWARD TELFAIR.

Alexander M'Gillivray, Esq. }
Chief of the Creek Nation. }

LITTLE TALLASSEE, MARCH 30, 1790.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter of the 8th January last, by Ash; he being unable to return on account of the extraordinary floods, I send this to general Pickens to forward.

In answer to your's I have to observe, that, as a peace was not concluded on between us at the Rock Landing meeting, your demand for property taken by our warriors from off the disputed lands, cannot be admitted. We also have had our losses by captures made by your people.

We are willing to conclude a peace with you, but you must not expect extraordinary concessions from us. In order to spare the further effusion of human blood, and to finally determine the war, I am willing to concede in some measure, if you are disposed to treat on the ground of mutual concession.

It will save trouble and expence if the negotiations are managed in the nation. Any person from you can be assured of personal safety and friendly treatment in this country.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

His Excellency Edward Telfair, Esq.

BOSTON, JULY 21.

Last week at Pownalborough, in the County of Lincoln, before the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of Samuel Hadlock, of Mount-Defert, for the murder of ELIAB LITTLEFIELD GOTT, a young man of about 22 years of age; and after a trial, which lasted the whole day, the Jury returned their Verdict, that the prisoner was Guilty.—In the course of the trial, it appeared that Hadlock previous to his committing the horrid murder, had worked himself up into a violent passion with his neighbours, on account, as he said, of their propagating some stories to his disadvantage; the first effect of which discovered itself at the house of one Manchester, where, after some abusive language he seized Mrs. Manchester by the hair of her head, pulled her out of doors, and threw her on the ground several times, in a great rage—he then left the house, and in a short time after called to the deceased, who at this time was passing by, in a boat, and requested to be set across the river in his boat. With this friendly design Gott went on shore, Hadlock inquired where he was going with his boat? Gott answered, to an island after sand. Hadlock told him he had no right there, as he himself had a lease of the island. Gott replied that he did not know it. Upon this, Hadlock fastened the boat and plunged Gott three times under the water, holding him down some time—he then with a large club drove the young man and a boy that was with him up to Manchester's house, where he found one Richardson, who had been called to the aid of this distressed family—he immediately seized Richardson by the collar, thrust him out of doors with great violence, who taking advantage of a fence, jumped over, pulled Hadlock against