

Wilmington Centinel,

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From the CORNWALL CHRONICLE, printed at MONTEGO-BAY.

ADDRESS of the Honorable the COUNCIL of JAMAICA, to his Royal Highness PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

To his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of JAMAICA.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Jamaica, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, with an unfeigned testimony of our joy at your safe arrival in this island.

We review with pride those favoured moments which we have been already allowed to experience in your royal presence:— We have lamented the interruption given to your desired return; the troubles that occasioned it, are happily no more. The magnanimity of our most gracious sovereign, to avenge the cause of an insulted Prince, has proclaimed aloud the excess of his Majesty's care for the general good of mankind: It has extended even to strangers the blessings of peace; and to us, his faithful subjects, the happiness we are now permitted to enjoy, while we contemplate the resplendence of his Majesty's illustrious virtues, in the person of his royal son.

Your station, Sir, is far above the reach of our boldest attempts to attest your fame; we cannot, however, forbear to admire the encouragement your Royal Highness has afforded to the naval strength of Great-Britain, by the transcendancy of your bright example. While we feel ourselves thus protected; while we perceive the influence of those eminent qualities that have been transmitted you through a line of royal ancestry; deign, Sir, to accept our fervent prayers, that you may long live to display them.

These sentiments are but the effusion of hearts filled with attachment and regard: And although we are proud to believe our ardour could only be equalled by our sincerity, yet we find ourselves compelled by our feasibility to acknowledge how much the warmth of our congratulations is exceeded, by the favour of that condescension with which your Royal Highness is pleased to receive them.

To which Address his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

IN this valuable and wealthy island of Jamaica, it gives me the most heartfelt satisfaction, to receive so dutiful and loyal an address from the honorable members of his Majesty's council. I shall make known to the King, by the earliest opportunity, the sentiments entertained by this respectable body, for his most sacred person, and for the manifold blessings they enjoy under his wise and mild government, and more particularly the gratitude they feel for his Majesty's late glorious exertions to re-establish peace and tranquility in Europe.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the happy effects of the resolute conduct of our justly-beloved Sovereign, and on the flourishing and prosperous state of this colony, the brightest jewel of his crown.

I want words to express my feelings for your strong expressions of regard and esteem, which it ever will be my study to deserve. I trust I shall be believed, when I assure this honorable body, that upon peace being restored, I not only rejoice as an individual well-wisher to my country's good, but looked forward with the greatest satisfaction, to be thereby enabled to revisit the island of Jamaica.

I cannot conclude without assuring you, Gentlemen, that the marked civility and attention I have received on every visit, has attached me in the strongest manner to the interest of this important colony; and that I heartily rejoice his Majesty has placed me in that profession, in which I may hereafter be enabled to prove the sincerity of these assertions.

PEECH of his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. to both Houses of the Legislature of the state of New-York, convened at Albany on the 11th ultimo.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

I WAS induced to convene you at this time, that I might have a seasonable opportunity of laying before you the proceedings of the convention of this state, lately held at Poughkeepsie, and the ordinance of Congress for putting into operation the constitution of the United States, which was adopted by that convention.

While I submit this important subject to the legislature, it is my duty to call your particular attention to the amendments proposed by our convention, to this new system of general government. It will appear from the instrument of ratification, that a declaration of rights, with certain explanations, are inserted, in order to remove doubtful constructions, and to guard against an undue and improper administration, and that it was assented to on the express confidence, that the exercise of different powers would be suspended until it should undergo a revision by a general convention of the states. You will also perceive by the circular letter addressed to our sister states, that several articles of it appeared so exceptionable to a majority of

the convention, that nothing short of the fullest confidence of obtaining such a revision could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to have ratified it, without stipulating for previous amendments, and that all united in opinion, that a speedy revival of the system would be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents, and to allay the apprehensions and discontents which the exceptionable articles of it had occasioned. These considerations, and a conviction of the truth of the observation, "that no government, however constructed, can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good-will of the great body of the people," will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to engage your best endeavours for effecting a measure so earnestly recommended by the convention, and anxiously desired by your constituents.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to the law passed last session, appointing commissioners to hold treaties with the Indians residing within this state, I now deliver to you a report of their proceedings, containing copies of treaties entered into with the Onondaga and Onondago nations. I flatter myself, that these transactions, in which not only the peace and prosperity of the state, but the welfare of the Indians, were consulted, will merit the approbation of the legislature, and that such provisions will be made, as shall appear to be necessary for a faithful observance of those treaties. An account of the expences attending this service, shall be laid before you as soon as it can be arranged and adjusted; and when you consider the embarrassments which occurred in the course of these negotiations, and the magnitude of the objects which have been accomplished, I trust you will be of opinion that the strictest economy has been observed.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

I shall leave with you the requisition of the United States in Congress, for the federal services of the current year, together with such other communications relative to the general concerns of the Union as have been made to me in the recess. I have also directed the necessary returns and estimates from our treasury and other public offices to be laid before you, to assist you in your deliberations on the means of reducing the debt of the state, and supporting and advancing its credit. A business which you will readily agree is of the first importance to the weal and honor of the state.

Gentlemen,

When I reflect on the great change which is soon to take place in the general government, and the influence it may have on the police and revenues of the state, I am sensible it will be a difficult task to determine on the measures most proper to be pursued at this time: but I have confidence in your wisdom, and that all your decisions will be influenced by a regard for the interests of your constituents.

Permit me only to observe, that in whatever situation we may be placed, a steady attention to the promotion of agriculture and the introduction and encouragement of the useful arts, are essential to the prosperity of our country, for it is from these alone we are to derive our principal resources for profitable commerce—and it is with the blessings of Heaven, by industry and frugality, as well as by the justice and stability of our laws, that we can expect to ensure respectability abroad, or happiness at home.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Albany, December 11, 1788.

From a late LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Of Mr. ADAMS.

BY letters from America we learn, that Mr. Adams was arrived at Boston, and had been received with extraordinary public attestations to his worth by his countrymen. Indeed his public transactions have been conducted with so much judgment, spirit, and address, that his character will rise in the esteem of an impartial public the more it is considered. In Spain, France, England, and Holland, he was well received, and there is reason to believe he succeeded in all his public designs. The treaty, concluded between the United States and Prussia, is founded on principles divulged three

thousand years ago by Plato, but never carried into execution till the present time, by the virtue of three men, and is now a model for other States to follow; by which principles war may be prevented, or at least the horrors of it lessened, and mankind become more humanized. Mr. Adams's name stands first in the commission to treat with Prussia, and in all the others to treat with Europe and Africa. Mr. Adams was several times in Holland, and greatly esteemed and respected; and by his own weight and consequence obtained a large public loan from the States-General; he was not permitted by them to leave Europe without taking his leave, for which he went from England on purpose, and received from the States at parting, a gold chain and medal of a very considerable value, as a public testimony of their esteem and regard. In all the places he resided, he lived with dignity and simplicity, becoming the character of the republic he represented; and when at his own request he returned to America, he received the people's glad applause for his strenuous and unremitting exertions to establish and secure their liberties and prosperity, on the firm basis of just and equal laws, with whom dominion is sanctified by public choice, and each directs the sword he draws. He returned not, like the disgraceful Barrillon, rich and opulent; attempting to traduce and destroy the fairest characters in the English history; contempt and infamy are the proper rewards of such conduct. The future safety and welfare of his country employed all Mr. Adams's leisure hours, to learn from historians, ancient and modern, in the search of which he was indefatigable, the various modes of government; and to trace out their defects, and what caused the dissolution, for though enthusiasm and the virtue of particulars preserved them in vigor for some time, the causes always produced the same effects in all of them. The total ignorance of a fair and equal representation of the people, of whom existed a most sovereign contempt, and the want of a proper balance to prevent one branch of government becoming too powerful for the others. This Mr. Adams has proved