nother. Let them convince the people that their recommendation proceeds from an importial mind, that
they are acquainted with the man who is the object of
they are acquainted with the man who is the object of
their choice, and that he is deservedly fo, and that he is deservedly fo, and that he is deservedly fo, and that he is deserved for the state of We have two much reason to believe that more men-are governed by prejudice than are willing to allow it. A party spirit adopted at the General Court has been loought house, and cauted men to fpenk well or ill of the respective candidates as they had happened to be the respective communities are not made on. What more of the three or the opposite pury there. What more unjust and ungenerated ! Ungenerate in abaling the confidence placed in them by the people; tagest in confidence placed in them by the prople; unjust in facroficing the unitrell of the county to the gratification. on of their own references. There observation, will not wound the man who is not confeious of their truth as it respects blinsfelf:—I was led to make them from hearing one of the gratiemen continually re-commended as the most form de to reprefent this diftricks—not because he was a man of superior abilities and integrity to the other—not because he was well acquainted with the particular interest of the Conacquainted with the particular interest of the Con-moroushin, who had a tong part rep. feat ther necessi-ties, and a local or plan for her relief—not ruleed for any positive good quantities of his own, but merely from the load ones of the gratherman who is opposed to blan. In has been faild that one of these good-more haded in other with the core of positions fail as a runger which he was not go thy, and of a release the fails who was the summaries of the history of the fails who was the summaries of the history to propose the country. When it is to make the common real/closer to the fail to the make the great of extreme to represenwho was this figure at a first him there to represent the earthy. What is the main of common real-base we so no with the present ship parts of either in the confidence if Will had not of intending the abolition of one or the other so reports after the Mattachasetts & Will had going of the Constant had become in the other so reports about the confidence of the Constant had become figure of the Constant had not become in prevail. proceeding a manufacture of the last to relief upon the control of tion then two do it. It is not necessary, for an author, the Boomie who the popular confider it for all, whose is not because it in the wrong, the fill not think they like a my concern in it, for the fill not think they like a my concern in it, for the will fer it cannor said to the laporatorea it retails for the fill fer it cannor said to the laporatorea it real word of of form of the gradients—and form fly, become of the professor when of either of the grations a word formally, beneficially of the grational whom it is anisally represented as normalized, and rough the intervals company decurred before their will despering cannot be altered as pering, that he was a locationally injured, the largest in specifically faithful with what had been fail, and full whom he in the outer garde man's place, he threshold as a complete a bedieff all perhips more. It has allowed represented that one fit the gentlemen has been about the papers, and that cherefore we ought to give hum our worst to represent us in Congress.

goth. Whether this is true or one one people can judge for the affector. Tuppofe it is and hereage one conflicted has an injudicious triend who trittes to fine. in the newspapers without his knowledge or content, does it follow that he is the less wurthy men? or that the person aboved the more able to represent the diffriet? Surely this is an attempt to play good nature of the people. The paying a comparent to their renderness at the expense of their underflanding, which I hope they have too much good feate to defeate.

Some of these influential men have like wife held it tro to the people that all votes given to Mr. S ald be entirely last. " for he would never be shoten This ungenerous, and I think diffiourft mode of pro-I think ofference by the think of about mode of pro-ceeding, deferves my pity rather than reference—pi-ty for their being reduced to far from an artiface—for every man mult fee that at the last return Mr. S.— came nearer being wholen that any other candidate, me that the return of a few rowns more would have en-

affected him to a competent majority.

Again, it has been declated by lone people with a affected honefty, that there do not think ewe ought to give our votes, for Bertifeire, but that we ought to have a number from our own county. Why, tell me why this diffinction between Hampfaire and Bergfaire, af-fer the General Court have made them, for this parpole, one? Andy is matter has been soleterinined by a great majority in the General Court, whom we cannot fulfrest johns to emportantally interested in the question. But thefe men having opposed it at the GeneralCourt, continue their opposition and refeatment fill—and in to doing they act neither the part of geatlemen or good citizens—aurof for former for it is the part of a good citizens—aurof for former for it is the part of a gendleman if he has bern fairly computed, to acknowledge it generously and manfully—hot the latter, becase it is the past of a good citizen to endeavour to produce a thereful compliance of the people in the laws which their rulers, chofen by the ofelves, have enacted. Of the 100 Sevators for the whole Rate one is chosen from this county, and if we have a separate present to be represented he furely can do it as well a if he were a Representative, and at ferrely will have our interest is certainly not opposite to that of the our interest is certainly not opposite to that of the County of Bendshire. It to hopens that I have some acquaintance with

the county, they reward his merit according to its he is entitled to it, nor do I with to tob him of it. ps at female future day when age has conferred fome more of the benefits o may obtain our votes for the place which at this moment may be better filled by another.

ithout descending to the common cant in praise

these can elponde her cause with societis, and awaken the generotity and jettice of the other states to share it with her. It is the expense of the unfortunate Penobfor expedition in the list war, which Congress have thrown upon Maffachusers, although we think the cught to defray only her proportionate part, which will be only a thirteenth. But who so able to set this matterin a proper and just light, as the man who was there at the time, a volunteer in his country's ferrice. and a partitler in her fullerings; and who by his mode of life is qualified to do it with cloquence and a becoming confidence? It is taid this gentleman violent and pullinate in the cause he esponses. It is faid this gentleman is 100 lo, provided his cause injust a dis for his h is zealous and perfevering, when a fum of feet importance to this have is at fine, would you conform him for their qualities? as they are only to be continued ed when a men engages where truth and juffice are against him. "Zeal in a good cause merits applaute," parising and a second agreed concentration with which will you chose to represent this matter? this man, or one whose chart less chirthy in the State of Connections, and who of confequence is directly Bur Mr. Printer, I finall the year nationes—This is

the p sorpriduction of a cool moment, in which, if I know my own heart. I have about the good of my the proper ductions of a cost atometre, in water, in knowing one heart. I have alone the good of may countriating, and country in particular in view.—
If it only produces obthing in these who had made up their minds after plant be force; the restrict —But I mud there is a fund of good forste in this country. designing industrial men, who rather regard the gra-pidestion of their own private sofenements, than the

For for the A of Figure 2.

Ma. Her age,

She ageth of laft month, I wrote to Mr. Sanctions, and foggeded a number of things for his troot, entering, and received the following anther—It is to reconjusticitually, and different fuch an affection in the continuous and received to a devance their he first her old which an arterior furth an affection of the first hand their property of that I cannot refrain from fending it to you are published. For Jam convinced that if the people form the manners and wifted their own political handwarf of would give him their fuffinger for a referred to the control of the contro has now to a farface bit, as I now do, that my only in a condense with a condense with a condense condense with a condense condense of the condense condense

The letter is refollows, viz.

Solid bright of the agin with you are
placed to change father of the agin with you are
placed to change, that many perile in the different
factor for a fifth is my being a repreferent
to the amount of themselve. I have you for the
flatteness can tree taking which you different in many
the amount of the different in the flatteness can tree taking which you different in many
the amount of the different in the control of the

the companion of and for your candour and delica-cy in our ring apon them—and finit enleat our to give you the more in a control.

"You by, "shapeh privacy objection to make, that I have not particularly behaved my performent to favour of mending the material confinement government, and than more perfect people controlled that I have againfy any a-mendment or all." I at not, my dear id, antwersale for the control trans. They may be drawn with equal projects against the objector themselves, and against every perior in the distinct who has not sublished atprojected against the objectors themfolies, and against every pertium in the district who has not published elec-ctored from the district featuress. My friently, and a quaintance know, and all with whom I have had the pleasure of converting on the fubject, know, that I have been, and now am, a zealous advoknow, that I rave deen, and now am, a zearons actor case for many amendments.—Before the conditution was ratified by this flate, I did every thing in my power to forward its adoption; because I then the and do now think, that the happiness, the permanent happiness of the people would be established by it.— Not the happiness of any professional order of men, nor of the nich and great—but of the bulk of critizens—of the various artifans and innosperable yeomanty of the country. Sare I was, and am, in my own mind, that if the government could begin to operate on the lealing principles of the conflitution, the farmer, the man-ufacturer, and the labouring poor, would from resp wife advantages from the efficiency of our national I never once dreamed but what the confis tation would be perfected agreeably to the provision in the 5th article. And those amendments which well render it more perfect, more congreial to the funitional and feelings of the PEOPLE who are to here made it, and to support it. Can never meet with successful opposition from any quarter. But, my friend, we must guard against amendments that will be partial or in their operation : Should amendment of the

hind, which are proposed by some assentaments or this kind, which are proposed by some of the states, he a-dopted, the most effectial advantages of a commercial nature, would be lost to Massachulerts. nature, would be loft to Madacholetts.

"You dentition, 'fast the people are pravieg under the weight of poblic taxes, much that they imagine I do not feel for them." This, my dear Six, gives me point I sit possible that a people who have often experienced the humanity of my heart—who have often feen out, heard me dictaire my abhortance of heavy land tax, is it possible for that people to believe that I do not feel, exquittely feel for them under any of their bu reet, exquintery reet for them under any of their bir-dens whatever? I hope sorthey efficially injure mei-they do. To leffen land taxes and to enable govern-ment to raife a revenue from other fources, has been the wifth of my heart and the employment of my head

for years pail; and to effect this definable object the for years pail; and to effect this definable objict the feveral faste debts should be adlored by the general generation; at least fo far as they were contracted to feet our independence; and this, I think, can be defined. feet our independence; and this, I think, can be dre on principles of equality. Indeed! cannot concern possible that equal judice can be done to each fat without this assuration. And he winds, it is also possible that any other measure should be established. possible that any other measure mount to enclosely and lakingly coment our national raint we doubt and laftingly cement our national mainton—we flood then truly be one people bearing as equal buriety, first, ing an equal benefit, and having an equal profest, and this, more than any thing elle, would ambled local prejudicet, give liberality of tentiones, and led us to embrace with united affection, the whole con-

is to emorate with united allection, she whole continent of America.

"You very jully observe, " that Massachusen be routery just concern, can rengarement in greatly ingered an account of the Persofice careful, its old raper miner, (e.e. and you with for a teneds, and to does every friend to this flate, and every first and to does every friend to this flate, and every first and to does energy acc. and you with for a femely-and to does erect friend to this fint, and erry Gined to edgud justice: But, my dear Sir, can you thus of any one for equal, fo yield and fo eafly that the one above emercioned? Whis can fay, that the while public delty which was commetted foldy in configuration of the revolution, room, but to be borne engaged to the justice. The idea is arknowledged to be just in a forcularisable the difficulty lies, It is faid, in reducing it to practice.—That here are difficulties in the way so must be the difficulties? This, I that fay, will not involve One grets in greater perplexities than any other bosoniol engages in greater perplexities than any other bosoniol engages. And I am profunded, from an performal acquaintance with many of the gendrem who competed that angue stiembly, that they will not be diverted from the path of duty through fees of me who comprefer that argust stiembly, that they will not be diverted from the path of duty through feet of encountering a fficulties in their progress. Men of the most knowledge, for much witter and patriorism, more can feet any and fee now part of the community graning under a heavy flate tax, saifed on party for to differing a debt that was contracted to early on the way, while acousting and base contracting to control on which was being a control part have no luch tax to pay, or if any, the trifle; and because their local lituation, oriomediag effe, did not necoficate them to control such a celt for

the general good.

Sur! thall trefpar upon voor pairme—I willon by olderve, that finald Congress rate the whole delta goon on themselves, and should agriculture, any manufathment of the whole agriculture, any manufathment of the work of the work. ares and commerce he duly encouraged by them, we must foun become a great and happy people. Their attention to their funjeth would render transpil the public mind—would fitting then the hands and occurage the hearts of the great body of the people—the indufficious helband manwould then he fitimulated to replain provements, and would make the cultienty higher and had, and fill the face of the would wat from. And (commerce being doll) the provided with the pro [commerce being duly regulated the would find ate-dy market for all his furplufage produce: And this above all things would encrease population and gire above all things would energate population and gire life and vigout to agriculture. Indeed, my dear it, I hope to fee the day when that class of virtuous cit. zens, who till the ground for the pleasure and support of animal life, will be more encouraged, because they are more beneficial than any other order of men in the

"Thus, my friend, I have given you a few of my fentiments, in much halte, on the fullett of your le tenuments, in much hatte, on the fability of your leter. But this tan making a public declaration. Ad pardon me, my drar Sir, for telling you I never could do that—for it would look like electioneering—but-nefs in which I am not verted. If the good people of the district thould fee fit to chooke me, I shall uncraf-neely endeavour to advance their land. endeavour to advance their happines-If the et me retire to the private walks of life after liaving faithfully ferred them for many year, they
will add to my perfonal cale and dometic felicity.

1 am, my dear Sir, with much affurtion.

your obliged humble fervant,
 "THEODORE SEDGWICS."

A WRITER in the Gazette of April 29th, under the fignature of "A Friend's A the Propie," into the re-published from the Springfield caper of March agth, hath undertaken to point the motives which his differio Suffer me to examine whether the to this direct. Since me to examine whether the to-lourings bettowed on the dispers are rise and genant, and whether the lights and thades of the fivers are placed at the fultable angle of reflection to our under-tundings. I agree that the matters likely to employ he attention of Congress, are to us either collective or individually highly interesting and impurant-Such as regulating our trade and intercourse with other remaitions, encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and or individually highly he tiflieries, learning and ofeful knowledge, and fo coring and protesting our civil and publical "Berites And all the weight and induence to many as possess, faxty thousand of us in these counties are to have in the voice of one typectentative—If or absolutely necessary is it therefore to make the belt choice. I est-not however here agree with the (writer of sthat piet in flying quire so much fresh on private qualities assure pledges of public usefeiness—for there have been with in our knowledge, many inflances of persons jully ab-mired in domekic life, who nevertheless in public have become the adiom and reproach of mankind. I need only hint that experience proves that thole ap-pearances are too often, alas, only a fin-field gibble to give a currency to a sad coin. I will allow, it it is wished, that Mr. Sedgwick is adorsed, with all those amiable and useful qualities in private, which that writer to fondly afterbes to him-and our shough I would be as far from wounding his delivery to the writer himfelf that he is these particular extell any other condidate—it by no means concludes the propriety of his preference—it is not the private had propriety of his preference—it is not the private had public features of a character we much coaming in fa

leding for public life and ulefulness, however feemingh, mongraous, a perfor may be of the most obsti-nate integrity, and pullefling the most penetrating abil-libert the is not at the fame time unhiased in his princisign it he is not active fame trice unhalted in his princt-pars and notions of goggenoment, and uninterted with rinocratic pride and party zeal; one who thinks fa-country of and has a feeling for the people, and re-ally poduces their considence—he can have that found cannot car feelings. I am forty that the forcerba-terior produces the consideration of the produces of the pro formentioned round is sufficult to recommend justice notice or the electors, als from t war unon he had them long preparated, without deficient ing to amountly and appare influencing age in Mr. Ly. 1927, 1927, 1937, 19 to higher the total wice. I will to know ough warpurposed any visco rate reports prepared in the meets or off, bengalish's election, I think they might be surely juditional on the true principle of retains on to harry factors on the rule principlind relation on what was taken and grounders about the Mr. Ly-ng, and his friction occur continually feeting by the patterns of Alts adjustus. Here not the times of making counts to the contribe open by open conven-table decisionering engineer. And make not me ed his decinatelling engineer. And have not me pethic paper remed with feathful managemi, cal-chined to injure Mr. Injurationally you for some in-ner the peaties can deem wounded with a continuous from of maleous county, produting from inj-green and maleous county, produting from inj-green three-targy, see serve, vicinious decommings in the anticologies Mr. reagaints. Influence, once the art election county into district, there has been a continual recorder to a unadey of maleon and perfecta-ingue. How that here, and even design members are simile. Hope and har, and even of and the Hope and her, and even glock interdeced called up to taltigation our imaginations. What is chargeshie with an air's bely no matter, it was to ex-tert me choice of Mr. belgatisk, and therefore Par-ranaule, in them all good coasts transin, in other men all m. But uppose the report of Mr. bedg-wire's being a point detailer to any a teer parrangly the larmer of the first to the comparingly. our Lyman or mattering, which i have not it was not to be true, what conductance contraction and efficiency must true effect to produce young true true possess too produce young true in felt are implicitly to care Mr. Lyman or a you has fixed in manifesters. Mr. Lyman or his typouts, which i dare my friends to tandamase their train, or fabilities to the fishderous accolation of arawing the namenty dagger of the addition on unatified annocence, to gratify his un-reasonable paromon. Under these circumstances, and in beharf of an injured critical, I am induced to fur oith the facts, for the truth of which I here pledge myfell, even topoint on, gentleman who has full any double, to the books in which the amounts may be feen. Sometime in the year 1776, bit, bedgwick received public property to the amount of conveen thoufine dollars, in specie, which charge has not to this need collects, in species, where charge not not so me day been cancelled, sithough he has often been called to for that purpose. It may be faid that he has fufficient woochers it his polliticon—why then not fettle the second. I think the implication is faulty against him. secount. I think the implication is finely against him, and that if it proves a dagger, as that writer expeller, it is one he has turnused limitly, though almost corrolled with the right of thirteen years. Allowing therefore, which is all that the most language of Mr. Sedgwick spartizans can loggest! that he is of an amiable domettic clarester; and that in these respects he excelled any other candidate, which without asking his parden, I am not readily disposed to believe they see it is not fecunity for his patriotism. It by no means affere us of his being tree from all binority his north fores us of his being tree from all higotry in his nations of government. Do the famples we have already ous of government. Do the famples we have already had of Mr. Sedgwick's abilities in public premounce him except from unreafonable jealousest and peruge foruse moderation and impartiality. Can thote who well have him fay, that in thefe qualifications he does not come far thost of Mr. Lyman—which if you believe, howean you reconcileyour conducttoyourfelves, to your country and posterity, unless you now boldly tome forward, determined not to be deladed by fall-hood, or intimitated by arrogance and threats—and a though fo much has been wrote and faid, heed them not, for they ferre not your interest, but their own gain. If you really believe Mr. Lyman the best, act goin. If you really helieve Mr. Lyman the petr, are independent and free in giving your vote, although courary to the finite of to many political quacks.

MENTOR.

Granunie, April 24, 1:89. DEAR SIR,

HAD the pleasure to receive your favour, in which you requelt me to give information whether there have found in the first power of the factories of the report which is industriously circulating, that Mr. Sedgwick is a pullic defaulter. Feell with defaulter in one warm information in my I will with pleafure give you every information in my power on this subject. The facts are these :-- harle in the late war, by order of Joseph Translast, Etg. then Commissary General, I couplayed Ivir. redgwick to superintend purchases in the county of Berkshite, and in the State of New-York-His purchases were very in the state of New York—His purchases were very confiderable. Sometime in the year 17458, Mr. Sodje-wick called on me to state his accounts—he then closed his accounts of purchases, and accounted for ALL the MONEY be had reterized of me—He then produced me worthers for the delicety of the articles contained inhis account of purchases, but on examining those worther, I found that numbers of them were not from MONEY. wocher, I found that numbers of them were not from proper officers, being only receipts of his agents, which would not answer me as vouchers to charge the Thirted States. Under these circumstances, that my accounts with him might be finally closed, I make his receive to the United States, engaging that the meether vouchers found be precured—and in fertiling my accounts with the public, I ledged this receipt with the Cameiffsoner for fettling the accounts of the United States.

In IUSTICE to Mr. Endgwick I must fav, j. did appear that there was the leaf erelect in him, but in those whom'he was shired to employ under bite, in the negociation of this bounes; and that in the prosperious it, be conducted branch and HONOUR and FIEDDISE, and to be paths ADVANTAGE.

Them so hatte, your obedient bounds ferrant, the OLIVIR PLACE is

have to batte, were obedient healthe fervair.

OLIVER PHELER.

Health Buyers will be to obliging as to publify in his importal paper the torogoing better, he will differ in mate truth, and oblige this motion, who have been a moved of receive the truth or radioacid of the report ailuded to motion of the control of the the true wind found the motion of the the control of the contr

to be fusioned, and experted an affect another every face, be independ to call or this Copies, where the regions is left on purpose trafficient the wifeling of this extend.

N E W-Y O R K, April 42.

N. E. W.Y. O. R. K., Aprill. 22. On Monative Intensived in this city, annihit the ac-clamation of all range of citizens. His Escotlemen 19-TN ATIS-MS Edg. VICE-PRINTERED of chell ETTER by ATIS-CHECK CONSIDER MICH. HIS Escotlemy into theology, was no nor see and remy re-commended to the Consideration of the budge of spectable. His excellency atigized at the house of the Homographic John Jay, E.G.

A Commission of Both Houles of Congress Specially

appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate us Excellency on his arrival.

On the 2 th inft, a committee of the Senate, confid-ing of Mr. birney and Mr. Izard, conducted the Viceing of air, brong and vir. izaru, conducted the Vice-Production to the Senac Chamber, and Mr. Langdun, the Prefident pro tempore, left the chaff, and audreif-ing the Vice-Prefident flad, "that the had in charge from the cenare to introduce him to the chair of the Fronte." and to congravable him on his appointment who office of Vice-Prefident of the United States of America.' He then conducted the Vice-Prefident to the chair, who addressed the Senace to the following purpors:

Sentlemen of the Sendle,

NVITED to this respectable fituation, by the fuffra SVITED to this respectance amornously one remains ges of our fellow citizent, according to the Conflictution, I have thought it my duty, cheerfully and readily to accept it. Unaccontinued to resule any public for it is getter in. On accommond to relate any public fervice, however dangerous to my reputation, or dif-proportioned to my talents, it would have been incon-ultent to have adopted another maxim of conduct, at this time, when the prosperity of the country and the iberties of the people, require, perhaps, as much as ever, the attention of those, who poileds any share of

the public confidence. e public connuence.

1 inould be defiture of fentibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and preferation to this Legislature, and especially to this henate, I could fee, without emotion, to many of those charafters of whose virtuos ertions, I have so esten been a wisness; ertion, I have lo citen been a wine(s); from whose countenances and examples I have ever desired encouragement and adimation, whose distincted of friend hip has inported me, in namy intricate conjunctions of public affairs, at home and sirvaid :—Those celeivated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menances could not 3 stimidate, comprisin fedure of flatters allowed. flattery allure: Those iffirepid afferters of the righ mankind, whose philo ophy and policy, have enlight-ened the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever

before calightened in many centuries, by ancien fehools or modern and verfities.

I must have been inamentive to the course of events if I were either ignorant of the fame, or infentible to the morit of those other characters in the Senate to whom it has been my inisfortune to have been, hith

erro, personally unknown.

It is with laris faction, that I congretulate the people

It is with latisfaction, that a congretione are proper of America on the formation of a national condition tion and the fair prospect of a confident administration of a good government of laws; on the acquisition of a lloude of Representatives, chaften by themselves; of a Senate thus composed, by their own State Legislatures and on the prospect of an executive authority in the and on the propect or an executive authority in the hands of one, whose portain I final not prefume to draw. Were I bledded with powers to do judice to this character, it would be impushible to increade the confidence or affection of also country, or make the finallehealdiston to his glory. This can only be effected by a diffeharge of the prefere existed trulk, on the fame within the first and all the confidence of the prefere existed trulk, on the fame principles, with the fame abilities and streets, which have uniformly appeared in all his former cenduct, culdic or private. May I nevertheirs, be in fulged to innitize, if we look over the catalogue of the first magis traces of nations, whether they have been denough frieldents of Confuls, Kings or Princes, where finall we find one, whose commanding talents and virtues—whose over ruling good formue, have so completely united all hearts and moices in his lavour? Who enjo the efferent and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities to encommon, are no common bleffings to the country that pones them. By those great qualities and their be-nign effects has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with a hand so distinctly visible as to have been

feen by all men, and midaken by aone.

It is not far me to interrupt your deliberations by any general observations in the flar of the mation, or by recommending or proposing any particular measures. It would be superfluous to gentlemen of your great ex perience, to urge the necessity of order. It is only ne-cellary to make an appology for myfelf. Not wholly without experience in public affentily, I have been more accultomed to take a thate in their depates, that to prefide in their deliberations. It finall be my conflant endeavour to behave to rards every Member of this Most Hon. Body, with all that confideration, delilicary and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his flution and character: But if, from inexperience or in-adverteder, any thing flundle erre despense, inquisite-ent with propriety. I shall entreat you, by imputing it to its true caufe; and not to any want of refp ed-to-

A trust of the greatest magnitude is committed to this Legislature, and the creo of the world are upon you.

Legislature, and the creo of the world are upon you.

Your caudity expects from the multiply your deliberation, in concurrence with the other branches of government, confideration abroad and contemporar at ernment, confideration abroad and contentment at home—Penfority, Order, Judice, Peace and Liberty;
—And may GQD Almighty's Providence fifth you to answer their juff expediations.

Arana, 25:

Thursday laft, between z and 30 clock the Moff II-

4 out PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A: Slamberbrews, he was received by d deputation A: Memberberus, he was received by a depoution of three Senators and five Repredictative of the United States—and three Officers of the State and Corporation—with whom he emberded on board the Barge, built for the purpose of waring him across the bay. Thirtem films in white uniform unwell this Barge—Thomas Icasala, Riga atting as Cockfwain.

It is impulsible to do judice in an attempt to describe the New Could with the Cockfwain.

It is impossible to do justice in an attempt to describe the circ. Insumerable moltimes through the hors, the wharver; and the finite moltimes through the hors, the wharver; and the finite moltimes through the hors, the wharver; and the finite moltimes with His Catholic Majedy a Shopport War, the Catholic mic Ship North Corolling, Mr. Dohrman Jond Other Velfel, were desired, and highly decorated. His Excellency's Parge was and highly decorated. His Excellency's Parge was (Donriana) Jano other venets, were crelied, manned and highly descorated. His Excellency's Barge was accompanied by feveral other Barges; in one of which were the Hon. the Board of Trackery,—the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Secretary at War-befides along train of welled and boars from New Jerfey and New York. As he passed the Galvisson the

New York. As he palied the Catespher the fixed a fa-lute of 1 gous—The hip Merik-Carelina, and the Bar-ter, also welcomed his approach with the fime innuber. The whole water feene was highly inimated—mov-ing in regular order—the grand Gale formed an object the most intereffing imaginable.

On his Excellence's entired at the Stains, prepried and ornamented, at Morray's wharf, for his landing, he was fuluted by Col. Baiman's artillery, and receiv-ed & congratulated by histoxellency the Governor, and the Olicers of the flate and corporation—from whence they moved in Proceeding through Barenders. Follow. they moved in Procession through Queen-first, followed by an immente concentration of citizens, to the bottle prepared for the reception of the Prefident from whence he was conducted, without form to the Governor's, where his Excellency direct.

'This great occasion arrefied the public attention beyond all powers of declipation, the hand of indultry was in spended, and the various pleasures of the capital were

interned and the various pleafores of the capital were concentered intifingle cityment." All ranks it professions experied their feelings, in loud acclamations and with rapture hailed the artival of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY:

The illumination of the city on Thursday creating was brilliant. The tradigatest paintings in various quarters did honour to the ingenuity and publick fairtt of the parties concerned in their crimbition.

The force on Thursday last was fublimitly greatered and other combination.

The teens on Huntiday last was followed great-hey ond any decliptive powers of the period of judice to—How universal—and how landable the cartiolays— How becer—and how carefulor the fortunents of re-spect and veneration—All ranks appeared to feel the force of an expression, the was retreated among the crowd—"WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL.

crowd." WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL F.
The fpontations efficient of grained to the illufty,
ous WA-HINGTON, exhibited by all ranks of recple, in a thorfand various indications of the fubline
principle, are the highest rewards that virue capby,
what no a confesious approbation which always precede
fact and frembled test monials of publick affection.

When we form who were in the rewards of Therita.

Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday, were heard to say, that they should now die contented — in thing being wanted to complete their happines, previous to this aussicious penado, but the fight of the

previous to this autiperious period, that the night of the Saviour of his Country.

Some perform, advanced in years, who hardly expected to fee the illustrious Predictno of the States, till they should neet him in Heaven, were in the concourte on Thursday, and could hardly reftrain their impairment, a being in a measure deprived of the high gratifications, by the cagetness of the melatinda of his length of the melatinda of the higher and womenteends: whom the bally might, because the saviety of the melatinda of the little and womenteends: whom the bally might, because the saviety of the melatinda of the saviety of the saviety of the melatinda of the saviety o hidren and young people, who probably might long

chiefen and votalefing.

It was a very lively mark of affection, as well stan ingenious display of larcy, in the circumfance of sing-ing a lovely group of little girls on 9 review Bridge, to-fing an Ode, composed for the occasion, while the beed of all hearts was passing it on his way to News

WE the subscribers being ap-VV pointed commissioners by the honourable udge of Probate for the county of the clare of examine the chains of the creditors to the clare of the WILLIAM COMER, lare of Pelham, in faid county, and infolvent WE therefore decaded, repreferred infederent—WE therefore give notice that we findl attend faid bufforfs at the dwelling health of New Final Histor, in Pelhan Sturfield, on the following days, viz. on the foorth Toeldova of May September and February next from one o check P. M. to five on method faid days; after lich no accounts will be received, the filth of Manh cing the expiration of the term of our committion.—

w direts
Dantel Gray,
Nebraian Hinds,
James C. M. Millen,
Felham, April and, 1789.