imagine the public cannot be more fitisfactorily in-formed than by an unembelified recital of the events. nominations attended their congregations in their respective places of worthip, and offered up prayers for the fatety of the President.

the lately of the Prefident.

About 12 o'clock they maved in proceeding from the house of the Prefident in Cherry-firest, through Dock-firest and Broad-firest, to Federal Hall; followed by x

numerous concourle of citizens.

When they came within a thort diffance of the Hall, When they came within a thort diffance of the Hall, the troops formed fline on both fides of the way, and his Excellency paling that the the tasks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate Chamber latro-duced to both house of Congress—immediately after-duced to both house of Congress—immediately after-wards, accompanied by the two houses, he went, into the safety framing Broad-Stream where he took the cath pre-cribed by the conditations, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Efq. Chancelor of the State of New York. cellor of the State of New-York.

Impediately after behad taken the oath, the Chan-

cellor proclaimed him Prefident of the United States. Ceitor proclaimed him Frendentor the United States,
—Was andwared by the diffehage of 13 gms, and by
Load repeated shouts: on this the Prendent bowed to
the people, and the air again rang with their acclama-tions. His Excellency with the two Hoofes, then re-tired to the Senare Chamber where he made the folJoseph's NEPECH lowing SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Haufe, of

Representatives, Among the visite and my the results of Manong the vicilitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the prefent month. On the one hand, I was formound by my, country, whole voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which had chosen with the fonded predeliction, and in my flattering loopes, with an immutable decision, and in my flattering loopes, with an immutable decision, as the africancy my decision of the country of the cou sendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of to ane, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my heath to the gradual wafte committed on it by time.—On the other land, the magnitude and difficulty of the trult to which the voice of my country called me, being fufficient to a waken in the wifelt and most experienced of her citizen, a difficulty for the most overwhelm with depondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractified in the duries of civil administration, so give to be peculiarly confeious of his own deficiences. In this conflict of continuous, all I dare gaver, is that it has been my faith. of emotions, all I dare aver, is that it has been my faith-ful fludy, to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumhance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this talk, I have been too much flusyed by a gratful remembrance of former inflancts, or by an affectionate fentibility to first random of proof of the even affected of the fullow citizens; and have thence too little conducted my in-capatity as well as difinclination, for the weighty and matriculatives before me, any error will be mallful by notions, all I dare aver, is that it has been my faith caparity as were as connectnation, for the weighty and untri-dictires before me, my error will be pallfalled by the medicas which milled see, and its confequences be judged by my country, with fome flate of the partial-ity is which they originated.

Such being the infractions under which I have, in o-bedience to the public formands, regarded on the pre-fant distion: if would be peculiarly improper to omit in this fathofficial aft, not fertical forphicostonets that Alunghay, Being who flue a near the univerfictive popula-fied in the council's of nations—& whose providential addressing the growth and desert the providential Such being the for reflions under which I have, in oand sandupply every human defect, that his benediction and spandupily every numan detect, that his penediction may confectute to the liberties and happined of the people of the United States, a government indituted by the safetyes for these defential pumple; and may enable every influence imployed in it, adminification, to execute with fusceship, functions, flooted to his charge. In tendering this is smage to the great author of every public and private good, I afture myielf that experdign public and private good, I afture myielf that experdign the state of the may confectate to the liberties and happiness of the ment, the tranquil deliberation, and voluntary confent of to many diffined communities, from which the event has refulted, cannot be compared with the means most governments have been established, without fome return of pion: gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future bleffings wifelt the spaff feen anticipation of the future bleffings wished the spail feem to prelage. Their infections arising out of the prefent or prelage. Their infections arising out of the prefent or its, have forced themfore too disposity on my mind to be fupprelt. You will join with me, I trull, in thinking, that there are none under the indisease of which the proceedings of a new and free government can make the proceedings of a new and free government can make the duty of the Prefident "to recommend to your confidentation, such measures as hethall judgenecellary and expedient." The circumfance under which

ny our commercation uses measures as he shall judge ne-cessary and expedient. The circumstance under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering impo-that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitu-tional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powert, designates the object tryour attention is to be given. It will be mo confiftent with those circumflances, and far more con-genial with the feelings which actuate me, to subfitute, in a place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriorific which adorn the characters felected todevice and adopt them. In these honourable qualifi-

Links and south

The freene was extremely foleons and imprefire; we magine the public cannot be more flusinatority it or clearly interest that the public cannot be more flusinatority it or clearly interest that the public cannot be more flusinatority into order than by an unembeltithed recital of the events. At nine of clock A. M. the clergy of different desominations in license of constraints in the public congregations in their more public constraints. In the constraints in the constraints and interests in the constraints and interests in the case of learning that the foundations of our rational policy will be laid in the case of learning. There are many feed in the case of learning. There are many feed in the case of learning. There are many feed in the case of learning. that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pure mineance of free government, he excuplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the refpect of the world—I dwell on this profect with every fatisfaction which as a given to refer you would be a few to the command the profession of the soundary of the command the second fatisfaction. world—I dwell on this prospect with every fatisfaction which an ardent love formy conarty can inspire. Since there is no truth in more thoroughly, clashished, than that there exists in the orconomy and course of againer, an indifiability on the tween virus and happiness; i.e. tween duty and advantage, hetween the genuine maximum of an honest and magnatimous policy, and the folial rewards of put life prosperity and tracking, Since we ought to be no lefs perfunded that the projutious smiles of heaven, can never be expected on a nation that different and the certain rules of order and tight which heaven itself has ordained. And fince the prefers at ion of regards the exercial rules of order and tight which nea-teen itself has ordained. And fince the prefers ation of the facered fire of liberty and the delity of the republi-can model of guvernment, are justly confidered as deeply perhapse a similar thated on the experiment en-tuited to the hands of the American people. Befides the ordinary objects fibraired to your care, it

Befides the ordinary objects inburied to your care, it will remain with your judgement to decide, how far an exercife of the excellent power delegated by the fifth article of the excellent power delegated by the fifth article of the Conflictation is required expedient at the prefect judicute by the nature of objections which have been urged against the fythers, or or the care of inquietude which has given birth to them. Intead of andertaking particular recommendations on this fully in which I could be guided by so lights derived from efficial opportunities, I final again give way to my entire confidence in your different ment and partitude public good.

For I affaire myleff that whith you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective governent, or which ought to await the future lefton of experience as exercise for the characterific rights of freemen, and a regard for

the characteriffic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmoney, will fufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can the characteristic rights of the be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be fafely

be more impregantly tortined, or the latter be takeny and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the house of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible.

When I was first becourse with a call into the form of the concerns myself.

When I was not nonourto with a can into the res-vice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous fluggle for its liberites, the light in which I contem-plated my duty required that I hould renounce every place, my duy required test amount renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being fill under the impressions which produce it, I must decline as inapimprehens which produce it, I must decline as unap-plied de to my fel , any flare in the perfonal emoluments, which may be indiffered by included in a permanent pro in a for the executive department; and mult ac cortin, is pray that the peruniary estimates for the flats n to which I am olaced, may, during my continuance in it, bedimited to such actual expenditures as

mane in it, belimized to fuch aftual expenditures as the pridic good may be thought to require.

Having thus inscreted or our fentiments, as they have been a rate and by the necession which brings us together—I shall take my present leave; but not with our reserving more more to the being parent of the human rare, in bothsle supplication, that since he has been pleafed in favour the American prople with unpercelled unanimity on about of good comment, for the feenity of their union, and the advancement of their bappiness; if his divine helding my be equally confiction in the relarged views, the temperate consultation, and the witementures on which the succession of this government until depend. this government mult depend.

CEORGE WASHINGTON.

CEORGE WASHINGTON.
His Excellency accomposited by the Vice-Prefident,
the Speaker of the Floufeof Reprefentatives, and both
Honfes of Congress then went to Paul's Chapel, where
divine fervice was performed by the Right Revel. Dr.
Provoft, Billiop of the Epifeopal Church in this State,

and Chaplain to Congress

The religious folemnits being ended, the President
was escorted to his hund, and the citizens retired to

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Great proportion of the frength of any government less in the howledge of us citizens.

This admitted, it will follow that every effort for the promotion and extension of frenting, is an experifion of the highest patriotifin. There is little or no doubt but that those of the preking generation are more entightened and refined, and hence informed than any that have preceded them:—Yet it is as certain, that this rapid progrets in knowledge and refinement, has been derived from circumstances which can feldom be referred. This circumstance leaves is good room to conjecture, that the inhabitants of this country will for fome time to come, be at leaft flatiorary, if not retrogade.

that the inhabitants of this country will for fome time to come, be at leaft flationary, if not retrogade.

I do not mean to infimute that our independence and the prefers freedom of our government, is unfavourable to the promotion of learning and feitness but that in our flruggle for this independence, we have been in a manner competted to receive knowledge from circumflances, the regulation of which was out of our power, and to exolore new and diffingt furgers of from circumstances, the regulation of which was out of our power, and to explore new and distant fources of information, to which a peaceful state in our affairs would not have led us at lo early a period. That sit union of our country therefore, which was one for favorable to the increase of knowledge and refinement; and, of dangerous to liberty, must now be forecasted by regular systems of education, and the fortal communications of literary characters. Of the fulfill imp intention to fpeak largely in fome future papers and I shall at prefent only make a few observations on literary, correspondences and societies. Thanks for the case of learning, Three are many feeling from the case of learning. There are many feeling extensive influence already efablished; some for the aromount on of arts and sciencies in general, and other promotion of arts and sciencies in general, and other extensive influence already effablished; fome for the promotion of aris and sciencies in general, and other particularly designed for the improvement of agricular and manufactures.—Of the Societies, as of all others, there is a gradation from more confined to note others, there is a gradation from more confined to note the compass of its action, can be called offeld; as large as it contributes its proper thate to the grand flower human knowledge. Would it not be a grand flower taking in the inhabitants of this town and county to lay the foundation of a new pyramid of science in this welfers portion of our flate.

The birth of such a society might indeed be felti-

this wellern portion of our flate.

The birth of fictor a fociety might indeed be feller and perhaps discouraging; bur I have no doubt be that its growth may be exceedingly rapid.

Such have no force to retard great minds from great ments. Dispicultary to a noble food floodlidering as a filmula to Praisural Nov. remett. Dissiculty to a noble fool front over as a fit mules to Frankvirance. Let us growing plant the tree of Handedge in the fool of our form, and afford it all the norther and cultivation in orthogon, encouraged by the principle of easy toward, on posterity, who may perhaps with a care pleasure eighthe covernine of in the day, and take the delicating of their nature. And too many in their receipt their nature, and too many in their receipt may be contained or the state of the day of their nature. The state of the contained of the state of the their nature, and too manly in their exercite, to be curbed or retarded by fo paltry a motive. "Their a certain defpondency in the beginning of an outlend-ing, which often intercepts and prevents the dead-net, and perference which is necessary in the condinote and perseverance wanted to necessary in the condent and execution of any great and good februe. All the performances of human art at which we look with won-der, are inflances of the refullely-force of perfections. this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyrimia, and that diffart countries are united with canals." If a man was to compare the effect of a fingle firek with that diffant countries are united with camals." Had man was to compare the effect of a fingle frele with of the pick ware, or of one inspirelion of the finder with the general defign and last reful; he would be rewished with the feafe of their diffrequentian feet there were the respective to the properties incefficially continued, in the formount the greated difficulties. Between the greated difficulties. He me thing any be judly applied to the mind. Every individual as particulat times, conceives ideas pertury diffright from their of any other perfon, and very voluble in the mild. The properties of the mean the performance of the mild of the mil alterary SOCIETY. Every perfor who belongs to their he strength of the service of a literary SOCIETY. acanole, which diminithes nor the flame of illumination from which it was imparted. In finch a feeliny, the observations, the remarks, and the reasoning of one, might be caught and improved by others more capable of turning them to considerable advantage, than he who full ingested them. Indeed authing them some plainty the necessity of perfuing knowledge in this way, than that there are many indivious and further was than that there are many judicious and femilie men, who can both think and reason well, and suggest the most efeful hints and improvements, and who at the fame time have no talent for earrying them into executhe wife ordinaries of the mixed and different onderflandings of men, could ever have obtained the com-plete knowledge of any art or feience." I have our one observation more to make, that is, " That by the means of a focial intercourse which such a fociety means of a locial intercourse which such a locity—would produce; where free, open, liberal and literally communications prevail, we shall be enabled to communications prevail, we shall be enabled to comferred; the powerful influence to which projedice, that polishouse bane and permicious pell of fociety, fully-gates the human mind."

EPAMINONDAS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE Artics vicioner funes et agros

Examinat, mortifque metu fini, parcere cogit;

Examinat, mortifque metu fini, parcere cogit;

Examinat, mortifque metu fini, parcere cogit; Alderrent vitiis.

As a neighbouring funeral affrighten the greed fit, and compels them into temperance through for of death; fo another's fall often refrains the studer mind from

THE firength of temptation, and the affaults of those who would decopy qualiful innocente, or con-perhaps to fuccessfully weakened by the force of moral instruction, as by a literly representation of the dif-grace, with which the missandud of others has cover-ed them.

I have thought that the thame which attends vices does more to diffuade anexperienced voute from the practice of it, than those moral habits which a good salusation may produce; and that to confure folly, we send paint to their conceptions its bitter fruits in others whose reputation has been mined by it— For as poor, but of every age have a factor legar for as good aftine, canadaring it as the fource of the purely pleasive; it hey are ready to frigmarize and deteit whatever may derital from it— And they who have little or no conception of the native deformity of vice, are typic induced in them it with great precaution, when they fee that it trings an indefible flain upon the characters of men, the it combanismes the feect redours of a good name, some, an interest wan upon the characters of men, that it contains the fuer of ours of a good name, and, rea upon the ferret pleasure which flows from the approing functione which the world paffes upon, their conort.

I was le into this train of thoughts by reading the Leval II into this train of thoughts by reasing the section wich Horace face his father took in his education. He manner of conveying infraction to his few seamonly theaft of precepts, but wholly by example, Wern he would almonth him toller frugalization. ander. Were he would admonth him to live frogation at empracing and be contensed with the effate which his acher has presented for him, he longests for his conditation, perfect notoriously product, and whole laxis had from a them into the deepell power-year-recentalists—And this proved a fare antidoute again the loss of partineary. If he would diffused this is for from the facility love of tensous picture, you will not the, field he, to be ranked with that the

suched ** who is inflamous too hard de-siden you same to frewhent the felhoofs of the wife, you wan dearn the true causes whe your flowed the bught after at good and the modeled as well. Let it be fomeint for magnite you want distance, to ob-dree the fought role of citinglene which may appellon a made after it in my concarion. And in this way I boy to preferry your life and reputration, until age flail hardfrens; cared your mind and hinds too that degree that you may be he my if on the rice of human life surface, the advance of a back.

fall laved frener could your mind and hinds to that degreeths you may be him in on the tice of human life without the abilitative of a bark.

Yordy, while it is very incapable of making at critic ifficiency, while it is very incapable of making at critic ifficiency, while it is very incapable of making at critic if it to loft to derivative other to be indecent and professions, which this man the other man fitymanicy what had, The general emfore which the world pattern performs at the second of the control of the profession of th

files in ral life? It is a bitter reflective to this can nathematicules, who for the want — alvancing ince he workland of having earl-afred the firetageman of the hump heart, have faren visitins to the artifice

of the notion treats, never and perily of feducers, then he had life, and fee the long treatment of perand period of toducers. Loss the amount of the food of the food of the moment term has follied the reputation of persecutives and the reputation of persecutives and the relationship the forming hands of precessal guides, that they were not different to learn form har over one form of the more considerable of manifestations of the deceit educing of manifestations.

fiel. If I have a state of the process of the process of the process of the market of the process of the market of the process of the marks and memories of youth, the field of the process of the market of the infector, if the process of the market of the process of the market of the process in sight he a remedy for many exits in increty, it is all other left dependence upon recilous triangers, its discourse, an energite, and give vomb a gracyportunity for internet per sight of a familiar sally introduced with the world. This school, the best into the force win things and extrationally of the bost homes hear senders them as the Fig. 18: shem into the feerst windings and extragalless of the burnan heart, renders them anialed angaing to their connections—This seachest
do not to fornify againd the adialant, whose blows
mod for the defruction of innecence. Here they
must be any of extracting the poilon which is
spoin the fair feerches of a flattering advertancy
and fair do of others, will read a lefton of influence
shicked of others, will read a lefton of influence
shicked of them, as a grifting many the paids. subsection of others, will read a leffon of infruent shickwill ferrie as reflexint upon the mind as the committee of the when all the barrier studines of the bell cholen befores upon moral in here raifed, are broken down and utterly de-tail.

1 25,778q.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE nee the fense of any writer in the manner a ley feribler in the Gazette of May 6th, unfir is figurature of THE PROPLE) has ender suppose the state of the Property has enought to the force of the state of the stat preffion of a faction? or has he fugget that they floudd not vote agreeably to this that they floudd not vote agreeably to this cand understanding? notwithstanding a frequent to missing a frequent to the cand the candidate of the can There is no fuch mighty blunder to whe scalls the preceded extract of a letter from the Governour Hancock had a very grit of the rotter in this zs well as Berthire count, adding the poined efforts of the fame faction for the state of the country of the poined efforts of the fame faction for the state of suching the united efforts of the fame factua-libre factioning in inconfidency in voting fr-tay Isl. and Mr. Hancott, this year; can it be also to the citizens of this Commonwell of the characters in confident, so diffinguished

for their virtues and arriotiful elected to the chief. for their virtues and arrioritor—elected to the chiefmagnitudes—either it them would be equally, dreaded
by anciental the Diston, which Curties freaks
the is little matter whether Curties was perfectly
proper in faying Mr. Sedgwick had perfected bindful
a Endddate for this district—his letter, however in
thatsweek's Gazetre, implies Curius to be now right,
whatever he night have been heretofone.

The Scribber found have then bertofone.

The Scribler fhould have told who the characters The Scribler (hould have told who the characters we have been a conferred Mr. Sedgwick into a conferre to be elected, the public might then have judged whether our thought of including the feribler for a fulfamial sede a ferifical echaracter, as he forms to confided himself. With relief to what he fays of two feners from the Council, who cannot the sext to the description of the ferifical echaracter is the description. thought of including the feribler for a faildantial wide. Brainle character, as he fewns to conside himself. With religious to what he fays of two leaves from the Council, who counted the soute, it is doubted if shore were any fach letters; but if there were really facilities, they can be only disflictions of the fame factious reall—the information which Courties gave the public was found days after the Council had adjourned, and Corriss now pleedges himself, that what is for let the contents of the content of the contents of the conten

interview? Furth from the ferbler in the same manner the beneather paire did the Hy, with go poor devil why should I have thee. Beware of wolves in theeps cloathing alias persons interfering with political concerns, who ought to be devoted to other fluidies. CURTIME

FRANKFORT, [German] January 26.
WE are affured that an army of observation will be formed in Bohemis, confifting of between 50 & 7 Former in Doncums, containing or netween 50 & 60,000 mea.—They will encamp along the Eile on the force fpot the Emperor slid in 1778. A very large train of artillery left Vicana on the 18th link for Bo-

LONDON, February 16. LONDON, February 16.
Spaturday arrived a small from Flanders, by which we learn, that a kirraith, has happened at the factor and iterate has happened as the same in Britane, lettween the Nobleffe and the Burghers, in which much bland was fair, and three perfors of difficilities were killed on the fact. This kirraith was occasioned by frome of the marrhers of the two first orders directing the Marcchaufter or dispers the populater, who were wairing to fee them count of the Court-house.

Mr. Hading's Trial is to be refused on the 6th of April next.

Mr. Italing's Trial is to be renuture on the control April next.

The report of the retaking Octasiow is founded on an extract of a letter from Barrith, dated the 6th of lanuary, viz... We have received a piece of incredible news, "which we par no faith in," that the Ruffians have only left a finall geriffon in. Octasiow, and retired with their principal force to Elizabeth Gorod, the inhabitants and prifoners role on the former, and have cetaken the place, after curring the Ruffians to

Preparations fill continue for a vigorous con
The Emergia Preparations fill continue for a signous commencement of the entiting campaign. The Empress of Ruilla. it is faid, has fent all her own place to be coined, and has entired all her fulfields to follow her example. On the 4th inflant the Ruilian General Laminfay, attacked, and carried the output of Bendor; you were killed, and feveral were taken prifocus, among whom were three Sultans and two Bolians.

The beginning of laft much an examplance of the continue o

were ritre sultains and two Beliaws.

The beginning of list mouth an earthquake was felt at Lipfant, the direction of which was from W. to E. By the Shock form winders were broke and doors burst open, and the ice upon the Lippe was broke in feveral plant. open, and the treatment the Lippe was orone in invertal places. The people were thrown into great confirma-tion. The shock however, lasted only a few seconds, and fortunately none of the buildings were throw

There are now living at Woodley, near Wakefield fix old widows, whole ages together amount to 570 pears; they all retain their faculties, and are not hurhenforme to the town; the oldest is 93 and the young-

The peace of the North, which many have express. The peace at the Norto, water many tave expres-d a hupe to fee cfal-lifted, does not frem likely to be-fettled without fastice appeal to arins. For although the King of Swee'en, on the 25th olt, declaring his mind to the Diet of that Kingdom, yet their cor ing to aim with vigour, and the general simulative that prevails between the King and I is Sines, are flions motives to excite our belief, that war will continue on the part of Sweder

GEORGE-TOWN, April 16. Extra® of a letter from an American gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in this county, Anted February

Orleans, to his friend in the county, were a lately taken place in this part of the world, which may probably break the late flathflesh harmony between the Spanials and our States. You have no doubt been informed of the port of New-Orleans being opened to our country-ten ferthed on the weltern waters; in confequence of which the Mifffloph list necessarily in confequence of bears from Comberland, Kennucky, &c., floating down great quantities of providing, Boor, plank, &c., which great quantities of providing, Boor, plank, &c., which great quantities of providing, floor, plank, e.c. which on account of the diffressed fittention the lahabitants were reduced to, by the late-fire, has been disposed of

on account of the diffredied fituation the inhabitants were reduced to, by the late-fire, has been disposed of to grant advantage.

"The last tran port (as we are informed) arrived from the Comberland ferthement at the Natcher, "about a week ago, owned by a Col. Armstrong, consisting of fix large boats, manned by thirty hands. The garriton standing in need of proton, though not willing to pay the price which worknow, though not willing to pay the price which was demanded, the commendant resulted to grant them the needstry pulsifiont to proved to New Offician, our people however, different provides to forme American fettlers at the Natches, and were on their return home, when the commandant of the fort feat an officer with 50 Spanish foldiers after them, to attrib Col. Armstrong, and hing him to the fort; the Col. Terusted to ober the orders of the Spanish commandant; told the officer, that as an American, and within the lost the officer, that as an American, and within the officer to the laws of his country; he begged the officer to defit from any aft of violence, as buch would be accompanied with the most ferrious and first confequences.

The officer fill perfitting to execute his order, and one of the Spanish follules improved only preferred being fift. An engagement followed; and the 24 Comberlanders and e.g. Quantage to their hacts, leaving 5 killed and 12 wounded on the field of bartle; the officer had and 12 wounded on the field of bartle; the officer had be among the dead.

This affair has made much note in this place, and

nongel the dead.

This affair has made much moife in this place, and

mongi the dead.

This affair has made much notife in this place, and capofes thole few of our countrymen now redding hideato to the malace of the Spaniards; they have given our countrymen the name of Blanca Sazgo, 5 owing to tome of Colonel Armitrong; men handling the tomahast pretty freely in the last engagement.

A fort fill to possible to the Spaniards on the Missach parties the limit to Spaniards on the Missach Sazgo, 4 owing to the Missach Capture Sazgo, 5 owing to the Missach Capture Sazgo, 5 owing the Missach Capture of the Spaniards on the Missach Capture Sazgo, 5 owing the Spaniards on the Missach Capture Sazgo, 5 owing the Spaniards on the Missach Capture Sazgo, 5 owing the Sazg

Rosers brought, we learn, that nearly 50,000 of the inhabitants of that country perilhed lait year by fa-

inhabitants of that country perilhed last year hy innaine.

WORCESTER, April 3cc.

The flay the first piece of CORDUROY and earthe
manufactory in this town was taken out of the form.

To fay that it looks well, and epal to any of the fame
quality imported from 'a foreign marrier, might be
thought only to be retailing the common prejudices of
people in general in their town favoir, when they enter
into business and view the product of their labour;
flow, throwing partiality affet, we would only observe,
that good judges speak highly of it, and give it is decided presented to that imported from Great-Britain.

The carding machine, which is really a gettateminity,
has recombour the completed, at well as the spinning has need from time completed, as well as the fpinning machine. In a little time it is hoped that the quantity of cordstroys, jeans, &c. made in this town will fufficient to supply the inhabitants of this county.

NORTHAMPTON, May 13. The totes given in on Monday laft in following towns, for a Federal Representative, are as follows

Northamoton, Mr. Sedgwick 123, Mr. Lyman 11. Barthonster, Mr. Sedgwick 123, Mr. Lyman 31.
Hadler, Mr. Sedgwick 49, Mr. Lyman 3.
Hadler, Mr. Sedgwick 49, Mr. Lyman 7.
Warthington, Mr. Sedgwick 16, Mr. Lyman 17.
South Healery, Mr. Sedgwick 16, Mr. Lyman 16.
Enflowthers, Mr. Sedgwick 16, Mr. Lyman 16.
Enflowthers, Mr. Sedgwick 16, Mr. Lyman 9.
On Monday laft, Samuer, Henning Left, was chosen to represent this town in the General Court the en-

fentor repretent this fown in the General Court the en-foring year.

Board, in New-York, it very high, from feren to nine dollars per week, exclusive of firing and linguar. Servant's board 20%. So that a member of Congress cannot expend lefs than from two to three dollars, a day for board.

We hear the State of Connections are about prefenting every member of the new Congress with cloth Infficient for a fair of clothes; and that it is to be the manufact-

ure of that State, and of one colour.

DIED, in this town, on Tuelday the 5th inft. Mr. muel Maribal, aged 75 years.