(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2209.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1789.

LIVERPOOL, *March* 2.

A GENTLEMAN, who is just arrived from Ireland, informs us, there has been most severe gales of wind for more than a month past, and that at Corke, in the parlour of his house, near the Exchange, there was four feet water, and in some of the streets the water was seven feet deep.—A polacre brig drifted loose against the new bridge opposite the custom-house, and threw down two or three of the arches not finished, and damaged it very much; fortunately the accident happened in the day time: it was from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 o'clock, P. M. before the waters fell.

A brig, captain Murphy, from Corke to Limerick, after being out 7 weeks, is got into Crookhaven:—the last food that supported them for 14 days, was a dog and a cat.

A curious fact.—The mate of the Kitty, captain Huston, arrived here from Virginia, informs us, that on Saturday the 20th September 1788, being in lat. 36. 2. N. a passenger on board, having his watch in his pocket, went in the head, and lost it overboard; on the Friday following, being in lat. 26. 40. N. they caught three dolphins, the largest of which was 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches round, and weighed 42 pounds; in the belly of which was found, to the astonishment of the whole ship's crew, the passenger's watch.—The distance run, per log, was 380 miles.

Sunday fennight a very *neat* battle was fought in a field near Wrexham, between a watch-maker and a hair-dresser.—After twenty-five rounds, the *main spring* of Mr. *Time-piece* proved too strong for poor *puff*, who *gave it in*—by

Coolly and candidly confessing
How *sensibly* he *felt* the—*dressing*.

L'ORIENT, *February* 4.

The post conveyance from this port to the continent of the American states is now broken up, and in consequence the vessels built for that purpose are put up for sale. Some American agents have purchased Le Courier d'Europe, Le Courier Americain, La Diligente, and Le Postillon, all fine vessels of 16 guns each, and so exceedingly well qualified for sloops of war, that it is very extraordinary they should have been disposed of. The Swedes are the purchasers of the other six, which are still larger.

LONDON, *March* 5.

Nothing could possibly be more incommodo to opposition, than the recovery of the king. A noble lord, supposing his appointment to the lieutenancy of Ireland certain, had bespoke all his liveries, which were uncommonly ornamented with lace. They were actually finished, and ready to be posted up. The new favourite's coach-maker indeed was less precipitate in his operations. A splendid carriage, lined with rose-coloured satin, was ordered, but counter-ordered before any progress in the work was made.

His majesty has already begun business by signing a number of commissions, and other official papers, which have been for some time only wanting that completion.

We hear that since his majesty's happy recovery, in that spirit of piety which has always marked his character, he has composed a form of prayer and thanksgiving for himself.

The king continues well! Anxious again to view his subjects, he would have perhaps come down to the house on Monday next. But better counsel was prevailed. The crowds, which loyalty would naturally have brought together from all quarters, in or out of London, might have been so immense, and their joy upon the occasion so eager, that such a scene would perhaps be too much for the first feelings of the father of a people! He has yielded therefore to counsel, upon this occasion. The first appearance of his majesty will be at the Levee. On Tuesday the lord chancellor will open parliament with a speech from the king. Mr. Pitt has had another audience. The bishop of Worcester also, Sir Joseph Banks, lord and lady Harcourt, and lady Pembroke, as well as all the princesses, have been admitted.

NEW-YORK, *May* 1, 1789.

YESTERDAY took place, according to the resolution of the two houses of congress, a ceremony of the introduction of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON to the presidency of the United States.

The scene was extremely solemn and impressive; we imagine the public cannot be more satisfactorily informed than by an unembellished recital of the events, and a simple picture of the figures which composed it.

At nine o'clock, A. M. the clergy of different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the president.

About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the house of the president in Cherry-street, through Dock-street and Broad-street, to Federal Hall, in the following order:—

Colonel Lewis, supported by two officers,
Captain Stakes, with the troop of horse,
Artillery,
Major Van Horne,
Grenadiers, under captain Harsin,
German grenadiers, under captain Scriba,
Major Bicker,
The infantry of the brigade,
Major Chrystie,
Sheriff,
The committee of the senate,
The PRESIDENT and suite,
The committee of the representatives,
The honourable Mr. Jay, general Knox,
Chancellor Livingston, and several
other gentlemen of distinction.

Civil officers on each side

Then followed a multitude of citizens.

When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, and his excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the senate chamber introduced to both houses of congress—immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad-street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, which was administered to him by the honourable R. R. Livingston, Esq. chancellor of the state of New-York.

Immediately after he had taken the oath, the chancellor proclaimed him president of the United States.—Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated shouts; on this the president bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His excellency with the two houses then retired to the senate chamber, where he made the following SPEECH:—

Fellow-citizens of the senate, and of the house of representatives,

Among the vicissitudes 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 present month.—On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.—On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one, who inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impression under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect—that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In rendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States.—Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seemed to prelage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the president—"to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In those honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments—no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deposit*, perhaps as *finally* staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects committed to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely 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 honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limitted to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together: I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity and dispositions for deciding with unparellelled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their unin-