LIVERPOOL, March 2. GENTLEMAN, who is just arrived from Ireland, informs us, there for more than a month pall, and that at Corke, in the parlour of his house near the Exchange, there M. M. M. feet water, and in some of the street

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 fast. The mate of the Kitty, captain Huston, arrived here from Virginia, informs us, that on Saturday the 20th September 1788, being in lat. 30. 2. N. a passenger on board, having his watch in his pocket, went in the head, and loft it overboard; on the Friday following, being in lat. 26. 40. N. they citched three dolphins, the largest of which was 5 feet inches long, 2 feet 6 inches round, and weighed 42 pounds; in the belly of which was found, to the aftonishment of the twhole ship's crew, the passenger's watch.—The distance run, per log, was 380 miles.

Sunday selanight a very near battle was fought in field near Wrenham, between a watch-maker and hair-dresser.—After twenty-five rounds, the main [pring of Mr. Time-piece proved too strong for poor full, who

Coolly and candidly confessing How sensibly he felt the-dressing.

The post conveyance from this post to the condition ent of the American states is now broken up, and in consequence the velles built for that purpose are put up for falc. Some American agents have purchated Le Courier d'Europe, Le Courier Americaine, Le Dalis gente, and Le Possillon, all-fine vesses of the gards each, and so exceedingly well qualified for sloops of war, that it is very extraordinary they mould have been disposed of. The Swedes are the purchasers of the other hx, which are still larger.

LONDON, March 5.

Nothing could possibly be more incommede to opposition, than the recovery of the king. A noble lord; supposing his appointment to the lieutenamey of Irefauld certain, had berpoke all his tiveries, which were uncommonly ornamented with lace. They were actually finished, and ready to be phoked up. The new favourite's coach-maker indeed was less precipitate in his operations. A iplendid carriage lined with rose coloured satin, was ordered, but counter-ordered before any progress in the work was

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

We hear that fince his majesty's happy recovery, in that fpirit of piety which has always marked his character, he has composed a form of prayer and thankigiving 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 chancelfor 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 princelles, 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 Washing Ton to the presidency of the United States.

The scene was extremely solemn and impressve; we magme the public cannot be more fatisfactorily informed than by an unembellished recital of the events, and a simple picture of the figures which composed

At nine o'ch ck; A, M. the clergy of different denominations affembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers tor the fafety of the president.

About twelve o'eleck the procession moved from the house of the president in Cherry-street, through Dock-

street and Broad-street, to Federal Hall, in the follow. ing order :---

Colonel Lewis, supported by two officers,

Captain Stakes, with the troop of horle, Grenadiers, under daptain Harsin, German grenadiers, under captain Scriba,

Major Bioker, The infantry of the brigade, Major Chrystie; mand and Sheriff, and in any to The committee of the fenate,

The PRESIDENT and fult,

The committee of the representatives, The honourable Mr. Jav, general Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

Then followed a multitude of citizens. When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troops formed a line on both fides of the way, and his excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the lenate chamber introduced to both houses of congress-immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two liquides, he went into the gallery fronting Broad-street, where, in the preience of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, which was admi-Edg; chancellor of the state of New-York

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-ritizens of the fenate, and of the house of reprefertatives,

Among the vioillitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greator anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your, order, and received on the ruth day of the present month. Que the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice licin never hear but with veneration and ieve, mom's remeat which I had thosen with the foudest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asyium of my declining years; a reireat 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 people, in my health to the gradual waite 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 fusticient to awaken in the wifest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, once who inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractifed in the duties of civil administration, dught to be peculiarly confcious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all l dare aver is, that it has been my faithful fludy 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 graceful remembrance of former instances, or by an affochionate sensibility to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little confulted my incaparity as well as difinclination, for the weighty and uncried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which miffed me, and its confer nees be judged by my country, with forme there of the partiality in which they Orbeinated.

Such being the impression under which I have, in abedience to the public fummons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my servent supplications to that Almighty Being who miles over the universe-who prefides in the conneils of nations-and whose providential aids can supply every human desect—that His benediction may confectate to the liberties and happineis 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 afforted to his charge. In rendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I affure myfelf 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 invihile 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 diftinguished 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 refulted, 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 bleffings which the past scemed to prelage. These restections 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

aufpiciously commence. By the article establishing the executive department, it is inade the duty of the prefident-" to recommend to your confideration fuch 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 con-Attutional charter under which you are affembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more confiltent 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 patribtifin which adorn the characters felorbad to doutling and and them In that hand with qualifications, I behold the furest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments-no separate views, nor party animolities, will mildirect the comnistered to him by the honourable R. R. Livingston, preficusive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great affemblage of communities and interests; lo, Immediately after he had taken the path, the chan- on another, that the foundations of our national policy echlor proclaimed him prefident of the United States. will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of -Was animered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by private morality; and the pre-entinence 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 latisfaction which an ardent love for my country can Since there is no truth more thoroughly eltablished, than that there exists in the occonomy and courfe of nature, an indissoluble union between virtus and happinels, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honcie and magnanimous policy, and the folid rewards of public profestity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expeded on a nation that difregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heavon stiell has aiddined. And fince the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as despotic, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American

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 lesson 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 fafely 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 fervice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous Arungle 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 eximates 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 ave; but not without reforting 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 figurity of their uni-

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HANSON.

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