

B O S T O N, May 12.

The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN and HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Esqrs. were yesterday admitted to be practising Attornies in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District.

The Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. Col. OGDEN, of Philadelphia, and Col. WADSWORTH, of Hartford, arrived in this town on Tuesday last.

The district of Maine is found by the census just taken to contain 96,500 inhabitants.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To the Memory of FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq.

SWEET Spring advance and deck with flow'rets gay,  
The tomb where HOPKINSON'S remains are laid,  
Ye muses there your constant vigils pay,  
And guard from ills the consecrated shade.

Ye city trees protect your patron's grave,  
He once from ruin sav'd your leafy charms,  
Then to his honor, bid your green tops wave,  
And fold his urn in your embracing arms.

Around the sod may roses ever bloom,  
And lilies pour their aromatic tide,  
There oft the lyre th' elegiac task assume,  
And notes like his be offer'd at his side.

Notes such as once he pour'd at BREMNER'S urn,  
Lays such as those he offer'd at his shrine,  
But ah, what muse can make a just return,  
For lays so mournful, or a note so fine!

Loft to his country is that sprightly vein,  
That attic wit that grac'd his classic pen,  
He now assumes a more exalted strain,  
And quits for angels the pursuits of men.

In those bright realms where patriot shades repose,  
He joins his FRANKLIN, gone not long before;  
There nature all her mystic wonders shews,  
There opens all her variegated store.

From those high orbs he sees with rapture rise,  
The Roof he labor'd when on earth 'erect,  
And as its turrets reach their destin'd skies,  
His guardian genius shall the frame protect.

Adieu, sweet bard, long may thy mem'ry live,  
Thy country, grateful, long thy merits own,  
This artless verse is all a friend can give,  
'Tis for that country to erect the stone.

S.

[TO the above Poem it may not be amiss to add, for the information of those residing at a distance who may see it, and be unacquainted with the subject of it, the late ingenious Judge HOPKINSON, that at one time the many beautiful and verdant trees, ornamenting Philadelphia, were threatened with destruction by a legislative act, to prevent, as it was said, danger from fire, and a stagnation of air: It was then the vivacious Mr. HOPKINSON gave new life to the trees, by exploding the ridiculous objections made to them, in a speech of a Pillar in the House of Assembly to the Legislature of the State, which was so successful as to put a total stop to a measure, that would have been deemed a profanation of the rights of many of the Sylvan Deities under the Heathen Mythology, and which, had it succeeded, would have deprived Philadelphia of many an agreeable and shady walk, and of much of its present stateliness and beauty.—Mr. BREMNER was a Musician of great eminence, and a gentleman of much social merit, formerly residing in Philadelphia, to whose memory Mr. HOPKINSON composed a very pathetic and soft Dirge, to the tune of "The Lass of PEATIE'S Mill: This he set to music, and performed with admirable taste and force of expression on the Harpichord: Mr. HOPKINSON, now claims, alas! but claims in vain, a tribute from the Muses, of equal elegance: It is not often that a genius like BREMNER'S, finds an eulogist like HOPKINSON!—The New Roof, his last celebrated performance, was in defence of our present excellent frame of government, which he had very justly compared to a great Cupola or Dome, supported by the States, as by so many Pillars, and yielding to all an equal and efficient protection.—It is only necessary to add, that Mr. HOPKINSON was the intimate friend, and one of the testamentary executors of the Great FRANKLIN—with whom he had often indulged those philosophical researches and enquiries into the operations of nature, which now, it is probable, in a Superior State, are fully gratified and elucidated, as a just and proper retribution for their industry and zeal in the pursuit of useful discoveries, while bound by the veil of our present mortal infirmities and imperfections.]

Philadelphia, May 21.

A French ship of 74 guns, with 1500 men on board, it is said is arrived at Newport.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, and the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, are re-elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut, for the ensuing year.

Charles Jarvis, Samuel Breck, Jonathan Mason, Jonathan Mason jun. William Eulis, John Coffin Jones, and William Tudor, Esquires, are chosen Representatives for the town of Boston the ensuing year.

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq. is elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, for the ensuing year.—That state is found to contain, by the late census, 68,451 inhabitants.

The respectful and affectionate attention to our beloved Chief Magistrate, exhibited by the citizens of the Southern States, evinces how greatly gratified they are by the visit he has made them—and forcibly impresses the mind with a sense of their cordial attachment to the government over which he presides—and the policy and urbanity of the arduous tour he has undertaken.—The animated and patriotic addresses, presented by the cities, towns and corporations, shall appear in course in the Gazette of the United States.

A Constitution, framed by the PEOPLE, is always the palladium of their liberty, and if at any period it becomes useless, or worse than useless, or appears so to the PEOPLE, the PEOPLE, have a right to modify it—to annihilate it, if they please.—Why then talk of certain fixed principles in a Constitution?—there is but one fixed principle. A Constitution should always be the work of the PEOPLE, and framed for the advantage of the governed; every other principle is subordinate and may be changed or modified when and as often as a majority of that PEOPLE think fit.

The above gave rise to the following paragraphs from a correspondent:—The idea of fixed principles in morals is almost obsolete in the opinion, and agreeable to the practice of many moderns; but this only indicates the low ebb of virtue—the tide will rise again—for truth, which forms the basis of morals, is immutable.

Man has certain unalienable rights—say these depend on the opinion of the majority, and you arm despotism with the most destructive powers—for it has never yet been determined with universal, or even general consent, what are prescriptive, or imprescriptive rights: The security of the liberties of these States depends on a sacred regard to that Constitution which defines their rights:

at this time doubtless rank in the first class of cities in America. In the course of the present summer, we should see the whole length of Market-street completely paved—with side walks—a commodious market house—a spacious prison; and if we are rightly informed, the docks raised, with a fair prospect of the introduction of foreign commerce. Private convenience begins to give way to public good, and a spirit of improvement has taken root beyond all former examples. We presume we are principally indebted to the independent exertions of an enlightened corporation, as well as the decisive character of our present chief magistrate for these benefits.

BENNINGTON, May 9.

The number of the Indians on the continent, like the extensive circuit of a comet, leads the attentive mind to conceive almost an immeasurable scope of country possessed by them. The best informed persons suppose, that there are more than three aboriginals, in America, to one white man.

This hypothesis has been disputed by some, who argue, that from the scattered state in which they live, the country could not contain them: but when we consider that it is but a few years since the Spaniards first invaded South-America, at which period, Montezuma was said to have 30 Kings at his beck, each of whom could turn out 100,000 fighting men—and take into view the trifling extent of their territory, compared with the almost unlimited western wilds, the mind is swallowed up in wonder, and lost in uncertain conjecture.

No part of the world, it is said, has been discovered to be fertile and advantageous for the residence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it. If this be true, the idea, perhaps, will not be deemed altogether chimerical, that the more western parts of this continent, are at present possessed by nations,

Where other Montezuma's hold their reign,  
And peaceful millions till the fertile plain:  
Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's sons unknown,  
Present their charms—and wisdom, all their own,  
Guide them along, secure from foreign jars—  
Internal discord, or destructive wars.

S A L E M, May 10.

Capt. Stone, on his passage lately from Port-au-Prince to Portland, fell in with a Spanish snow, on board which was a Capt. Boswell and his crew, who belonged to R. Island, and had been taken from a brig which had been wrecked in a severe gale of wind: She was on the point of sinking, when the Spaniard came to their relief.—Capt. Boswell and his men were received on board Capt. Stone's vessel, and brought to Portland. The Spanish Captain, at parting, supplied them amply with provisions and water—Generous man! "Thou shalt hear of this again, hereafter."

W O R C E S T E R, May 12.

A return of the number of inhabitants within the district of Connecticut, taken the first Monday of August, 1790, by the Marshal.

Free white males, sixteen years old and upwards, 60,523  
Free white males under sixteen years of age, 54,403  
Free white females, 117,448  
All other free persons, 2,808  
Slaves, 2,760  
Total, 237,942

H A R T F O R D, May 16.

A Correspondent has sent us the following account of the proceedings at the late Election.

On Wednesday in the afternoon, Major Caldwell's company of horse, well mounted and equipped, met his Excellency the Governor at Wethersfield, and escorted him to this town, preceded by the Sheriffs of the several counties on horseback.

On Thursday, the day of the Election, the guards under the command of Capt. Hopkins, paraded at the usual hour, and conducted the Governor and Council to the State-House, from which the procession was to move. Here the Guards were joined by the Horse. Just before 11 o'clock, the procession moved from the State-House to the North-Church, headed by the Sheriffs, with their deputies and the constables of the town with their slaves of office. Next followed the Governor, the Lieut. Governor and Council, the Representatives and Clergy. The procession was uncommonly large, which, with the order, discipline, and martial appearance of the guards added splendor to the exhibition.

Every part of divine service was performed to good acceptance, but the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Greenfield, deserves particular commendation. Piety of thought, clothed with elegance of style, and expressed with energy and precision, composed the soul of this discourse; and the listening multitudes which crowded the church, which were called together by the reputation of the preacher, declared their utmost expectations gratified. The service was closed with an anthem, set by the Doctor himself to the 92d psalm.

After service, the procession moved back to the State House, attended by a more numerous collection of people than has been seen on the like occasion for many years.

The day was very pleasant, and the citizens of Hartford, throwing open the doors of hospitality, and spreading well dressed tables for the entertainment of their brethren, contributed to enliven the enjoyment of this anniversary.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given; attended by a numerous collection of ladies and gentlemen, both strangers and citizens.

In the afternoon, an Oration was delivered by ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, Esq. before the Society instituted for the purpose of abolishing slavery, and relieving such Africans as may need protection and assistance. On this occasion, a numerous concourse of people attended, who were agreeably entertained and instructed by a descriptive history of slavery, and the miseries it has entailed upon a part of the human race from the earliest ages to this time.

The eligibility of our situation arises from this idea alone, that the people have agreed on certain fixed principles in government—but, if there are no fixed principles, and we must be perpetually afloat, this world may do for those that love to fish in troubled waters—but as to peace or permanency in existence, or government—or security to freedom, person or property, they are all entirely out of the question.

It would be useful to determine, with some degree of precision, what is meant by the majority's having a right to modify, or annihilate their constitution, whenever they think fit: It seems to convey this idea, That one million and ONE citizens, shall possess the power whenever they think fit to exercise it, to annihilate the rights of one million fellow-citizens.

America fought for her present glorious Constitution—and those who conducted her councils and her arms, in the days of doubtful expectation, are among the warmest friends to this Constitution—"The die long spun doubtful," whether anarchy and disgrace; or government and honor were to crown our labors: Having secured the latter, the idea, that we have agreed on no fixed principles, must make us pause in anguish.

Extract of a letter from Boston, May 10.

Capt. Davis, from London to Boston, with a cargo of £.15,000 sterling, is lost; Capt. Scott is missing, and the ship Mercury is totally lost.

Accounts from Pittsburgh to 1st inst. inform of some recent depredations of the Indians; the guard at the block house at Yellow Creek was attacked and two men killed—at the same time a guard of six men on Crooked Creek was attacked and one man killed—These Indians appear to be ranging parties, having no object but robbery and murder; they are few in number—and although several scouts were sent out, they were not fortunate enough to come up with any of them.

Advices by the Roebuck Capt. Blifs, in 49 days from Bristol inform—

That great discontents and riots prevail in Constantinople, which are increased by the measures taken to prevent them.

Monf. de Broglie on the 2d March informed the National Assembly that from accounts of what is passing on the Frontiers of Alsace it appears that a serious counter revolution is contemplated; great preparations were in consequence ordered and made to counteract it. The ancient State prison of Vincennes being ordered to be repaired, a great mob arose and began to demolish the same—the military were called upon and sixty-four persons taken into custody; disorders in the mean time of a more alarming nature took place at the Thuilleries, which menaced the life of the King—in consequence all the gates of the Thuilleries are now shut and no stranger on any account is suffered to enter—all was peace and tranquillity again.

In a violent storm on the 31st Dec. a number of French and Spanish vessels were wrecked on the breakers of Tunis and 1250 African passengers, who were on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, with almost all the crews perished. The Russians have passed the Danube in the neighborhood of Brailow—and defeated the Turkish detachments, in every encounter. Peace between Russia and the Porte is talked of; the Empress cannot effect a loan which she expected to negotiate in Amsterdam, Hamburg and other places. A symptom of peace between Russia and Great-Britain is that the merchants trading to Peterburgh have received orders to forward their vessels as usual. A bill is brought forward in Parliament to appropriate 500,000l. of the unclaimed dividends in the bank to the use of government. A great riot happened in Dublin on the first of March—the police attended at the annual masquerade in the new rooms in Rutland square—armed with fire arms as usual, to keep the peace—a dispute arising between them and the populace which assembled to gratify their curiosity, a battle ensued which lasted five hours and terminated in a victory on the part of the populace, numbers of the guard being killed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE investigation of Truth, independent of names, party, or prejudice, should be the great object of every Editor of a periodical publication: On this principle, the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, has never refused to insert any animadversions or observations on the sentiments conveyed through this medium to the public, which have been offered. Speculations, pertinent and decent, shall always meet a ready insertion; but personalities, either respecting himself, or others, he means carefully to avoid—the friendly wishes therefore of a correspondent, cannot be complied with, as his remarks would be construed into egotism.—

When Truth's bright beams shall clear the visual ray,  
And fools and knaves in their own shapes display,  
The bubble built on deep deceit and lies,  
Shrinks from the light, and like a vapor dies.

Ode to Henry. Elegy. Sonnet on Reflection; and other favors necessarily postponed.

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