there the state. And preference may the Court inter the meters into the connectations of of Common Pleas is a givenance, affords but a friendling and alling, may delay the time of rewritched excuse for fush ourrageon proceeds—compenies for the engeance of an injured compenies. or Common Pleas is a girezance, suojes aur a menamin que weichted exculs for fush outrageous procestd compence; fu municy, shat Coate, except a firstl akera soa in the municy, much name, has existed time ammemorial; no com-plaints were heard against it in somer times; no application has been made to the Legislature before this fession to abolish it. The fees except those of iarors and witneffer, are in many thences left, and we think in none greater than they were before the war. Provision has been to enable the citizens to fetile their demands without reforting to that Court, if they are disposed to do it; several years fine the Justices of the Peace were authorised to take acknowledgments of debts, even to the largeft amount; and more lately an act was puffed to enable any persons in difference, who would agree to refer their disputes, to refer to a Justice and enter into a rule for that purpole, without being fubject to the expense of an action. But if the Court of Common Pleas has been by any supposed unnecessary, how surprizing then, the idea, that any persons could think themselves justified in opposing by sorce, an ancient institution, without taking a fingle flep to obtain redrefs in a regular method. But not content with oba regular method. But not content with ob-firucting the Court of Common Pleas, the disaffected have taken arms to prevent the affisificted have taken arms to prevent the claims which he first fet up for those dielets and ingrand-tailying our prefent confitution which not a fingle complaint has been uttered.

These proceedings are the more alarming as they assume the deliberate labour of three years. One could they can be accounted for only on the support fine they can be accounted for only on the support from the conversation, that the infligators with to subset all overs all over all order and government, and reduce the Commonwealth to the most deplocable flate of writchedness and to the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness and to the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness are for the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness are for the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness are for the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness are for the support of the most deplocable flate of writchedness are for the support of the suppo contempt.
In this view, our fituation appears exceedingly

tion and support the government, than others : hur while th

the public burthens, and embarrais the measures had he attended properly to these evidences, calculated for relief; that it is their own consti-

one day, purfue and overtake

TREASURY-OFFICE, 27th October,

I HAVE examined and compared the flatements that are here preferred to the public, and fo far as respects the accounts in this office, I find

THOMAS IVERS, Treasurer.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

NE of your correspondents, Gazette No. 14,
who animaly state to the manufacture of the manufac who animadverts upon the writings of the Old Republican, merits particular notice: Not he forfooth who files himfelf, the Peace-Maker, was called upon to flow by evidence, the legitigood fenfe, that he has not attempted that more

our attention, and fummon the united efforts, of introduce a king in the year 1795, any more ment, after the mix dispationate deliberation all orders in the State. Some persons have arther than in the year 1786." In frank acknowledge—than introduce a king in 1795, I reply, that they are they ment and people, as though their interests were districted and even opposite; but we person the year 1795, I reply, that they introduce a king in 1795, I reply, that they enerallity of them by more than 0 to his wind the critical and introduce a king, that is, a magilirate with praceably, without fraud violence or supposition was raised and the critical and king. They have no authority thus to defiroy themselves or their posterity. From several ar ile the authority given us continues, we ticles in the frame of government, especially in and to exercise it for the benefit of our the bill of rights, which articles are founded in ticles in the frame of government, especially in ents. And we now call upon persons of indubitable truth, it is apparent, that kingly in ranks and characters to exert themselves for power is inconfident both with civil liberty and the solic fafety. Upon the Minitersiof religi-civil governmen, and may at any fit opportunity to hold the whole body policie to their agreement, it is principles of judice and public vir-to trouble the power of the people. Not not to amend or alter the confliction, but may the principles of judice and public vir-to trouble the principles of the way preferribed by the first compact.—In the principles of the way preferribed by the first compact.—In the principles of the confliction, and to comflict the principles of the confliction, and to Ite; that they camelly endeavour to impress them with featiments of reverence to the Deity and betwelvedness of reverence to the Deity and betwelvedness of men, and convince them of the If, 4, h, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 23d, and reamendments necessary, 6 our constitution, and to comfittee the process of every demonstration of the fifty of with 10 the dear the fabrick of liw and governance. The Old Renance twith the duft. And apon the publican was in a militake when he supposed, whole different content of the infirmation of the infing generation; that they provide for the infirmation of the infing generation; that the infirmation of the infing generation; that the infirmation of the infir they practice all thole writtee which are the ornament and firength of fociety, and abilian from
Those vices and follies, that weaken the State, &
they a tendency to its rim; and especially, that
they oppose with forfitude and perfeverance, all
attempts to impade the course of justice and render their own lives and property infecure.

For when are the introduction of a kingfrom are bound by the most losing or apy princely
and hereditary power into the Commonwealth.

Further: The articles of confederation and
perfect all union between the American states,
der their own lives and property infecure.

Garding and them to a free republican form
of ownerment. It are of the president with the states of the president with the course of the president witerations with the course of the president with the course of the Then who disapprove of infurrections against the recomment of the articles which the region of government. In one of the articles which the refing them; but to stand fill, inactive spectar and agreed, that there shall be no prince or heretors in such case, is like'a man who when his ditary nobility in any one of the United States. house is in flames, should stand with solded arms. It therefore concerns not only the Massachusette, house it in flames, should stand with folded arms It therefore concerns not only the Massachuserts, and confole himself with this, that he did not fee but all the flates of the union not to introduce a r on fire. prince or bereditary nobility, as they would repart of those who have been contented in the their plainted wows. By this time those that may be the conformation of the purpose stories and many the part of those who have been contented in the their plainted wows. By this time those that may be the conformation of fuch proceedings may prove in the Muc, tolthem-traying our folemn faith. The Old Republican felves and that children; that they mult increase would never have hinted so hurtful an idea, ad laws they are endeavouring to overers, and perhaps with as much pertinancy as
that this conflicution, and these laws some of them written against the Old Republiremed for the fifety of every member of can; my next attempt will be to show, that the when and that the man who attempts to prefent form of government is a folemn covertune laws, and that conflitation, does nant and agreement of the people of this comct make attempt upon the life, liberty and monwealth, to dwell together as a BODY POLICE property of every member of the community, and to be governed according to the prins. breaft to determine how long it final confine and we conjure them, by all that they hold dear cipies of the prefers confliction for a term not and to fpecify the time for revising their confine and facred, forthwith to defit from foot running lefs than for every garage and forever after until the first from foot running their confine and facred, forthwith to defit from foot running lefs than for every garage and forever after until the foot for the principle of the principle o ewo thirds of the freemen shall fee fit to alter or

ble concern of the infurrections in feveral course; but let them by there is all although they tution, I shall show how such alters themselves that the confiderations of made. I shall adduce several pellingues from the state. The presence that the Court states themselves that the confiderations of made. I shall adduce several pellingues from the confideration of the presence that the Court states and claims on a delay the time of remade. I shall adduce several pelliges from the constitution, and then apply them to the residenting of my opponent.—The premible farty. The end of the institution, maintainence and 22 ministration of government, is a correct it is an to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in fastey and traquilly their natural rights and the heftings of life, but their natural rights and the provents are their natural rights and the blefings of life, he.
The body pollitic is formed by a voluntary significant on of individuals. It is a forial compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people.

Mee. "Having stated the mature and use of preerment, the preamble records the corona which the people, under the acknowledged en of God, entered into with each other include. ally." They do enter into an original, explicit and folemn compact with each other and on form a new conflitution of civil government to he forfooth who files himfelf, the Peace-Maker, form a new condition of civil government for but he who figns himfelf Y One of the Community." In No. 11, this gentleman began imploring God's direction in for intereffing his publications, by an attempt to prove the legality of county conventions. In No. 12, he following declaration of Rights and frame of the legality of county conventions. In No. 12, he following declaration of Rights and frame of the legality of county conventions. vernment as the Conftitution of the Com macy of fuch bodies. It is an argument of his wealth of Massachusetts: Those who will can back their attention to the events of eight or ten than berculean labour, but has dropped the past years must remember that the work of forms liberations of those members were succeeded and Contempt.

In this view, our fituation appears exceedingly

Our writer calls upon me to fay, "What

alarming; fufficiently fo, to arreft the most fire right the people of this Commonwealth have to ratify and eliablish our prefent form of germous attaction, and fummon the united efforts, of
introduce a king in the year 1795 any more ment, after the most diffusionate deliberation,
all orders in the State. Some perfons have arrived than in the year 1786." In frank acknowledges. The articles were all ratified by two thirds and figured for communice and perpetuity. Notes be the work of a year or fix years, but of a long duration. It was defined years, but of a leg-duration. It was defined years fixedly elab-lithed for the fecurity of each individual again, the other citizens and to protect if need field, require one part of the State against another, so-that it is in the, power of every individual citize to hold the whole body politic to their agreement, and to awend or alter, the coefficients between lawful to attempt a revision of the confliction and not till then, "Chap, vi. Art. to, le odr, more effectually to adhere to the principles the confliction, and to correct thote violation which by any means may be made thereis, which by any means may be many well as to fome fuch alterations as from expen-ence (hall be found necessary, the General Control which shall be in the year of our Lord 1795, had to the found of the ferral iffue precepts to the felectmen of the ferral towns and to the affeffors of the unincorporate plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations for the purpose of collecting their sensments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution in order to amendments. And the constitution in order to amendments. in if it shall appear by the returns made, that ted thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the faid precepts are in favour of such revision cepts to the feveral towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforelist. of reviting the conflication : To which time and manner we are limited by our express and fotom covenant. What is the concluded of thould naturally draw from these paragraphs on conflictation? Why this, that governments to be maintained and protecked for the safety of the citizens. And as they have the fole right to frame, so it lies with them to ascertain the prociples and the continuance of their government. Having ordained a few government, it is in their contents. folemn covenant. What is the conclu Having ordained a free government, it is in their w long it shall continue is a ftupid idea, that any civil conflitution cas be Perhaps there are some, who deaf to the voice amend it.

And should any suture events render it necessition and lost to all sense of judice and virtue, amend it.

And should any suture events render it necessition individuals and the body politic, which has a permanency, but may be shifted and changeals.

it faims and principles every year of every much, which like the clay, is no ever under the hands of the potter; which will allow and cubards of the potter of the community and unfertle it's foundaments when the community and unfertle it's foundaments when the first potter, their ambition, and is their receives the potter of the community and unfertle it's foundaments when the first potter that is not community and unfertle it's foundaments when the first potter is the first and the powers of an increase when the community and unfertle it's foundaments when the first and the powers of a prince and definite who turned out on the public who is not confirming, the people collectly defined to first a number of positions of the first and the powers of a prince and definite who turned out on the prince and and general projection of the first and the powers of a prince and definite who turned out on the state of the first and the powers of a prince and definite who turned out on the prince of the first and the powers of an increase of the first and the powers of an individual and general projection of the state of the first and the powers of an individual and general projection of the state of the minds of the people would be continually propered and unfettled. Fifteen years they thought and others will think with them, was in procession, and revenue county mean those and mourn-son. That the arm of the people is now arding for their own procession, under God, Jod for the punish mans of evil doess. Ad Old Hippublican. being and others will think with them, was in altrasion period thore tenoughin which to prove the unity, of their fyftest of government. Here he is be otherwed, that the at limitation of the continuous to fifteen year, without alteration, inoran abridgement, but the perfection of the people's right to govern themfelves: It is not unfidling their privilege only one year in fifteen, the is a fine their insafe to over to fact who where D.c. :55 1;15 For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HAVE strended to the Old Republican, Elihus and A P. pointing out the inconfiftencies of the Peace-Maker, No. 8; but with difference but it is using their innate power to fay how they but it is using that the same before they will be go-traced upon fuch principles. Yet we are fre-quently felated with Art. 7th of the bill of rights, among terrand with art. 7th of the bill of rights, as an argument that the people may change their government every year or every month; that they may covenant, with each other and that

eich individual and call God to withers that they

will dwell together inca body politic for fifteen years under fuch regulations, and then they have anght the next week to fay they will not dwell

es to inflitute a fixed government; to fwear their

and then they havela right to manger all their fa-ard flipulations with each individual to collect the Sate, and it matters not by what artifaces, tensuls and factions and declare that they will notable by their fifth covenant, and their offi-

cen thall not administed the government which they have sworn to detend. This extraordinary

ther under fuch regulations nor as a body po-They have a right to make folemn promif-

to those critics, in my candid opinion, the greateft inconfiftency, or rather paradox is unnoticed elf inconditioney, or rather paradox is unnounced by either; and I am the more confirmed in this, by a partial of the Perce Miker's fection elbastic partial of the Perce Miker's fection elbastic partial of the Perce Miker's fection elbastic partial of the Motawk tribe of Indians. He is faithful to the been on his way from Nias first, he gets his living by hard labour; now I gara to the Onio, at the head of foo warfirst, se geta his fiving by nare factor: now a appeal to the impartial public whether leifure fullicient for the acquisition of such surprizing and eminent degrees of literature, as our favo and enimeter degrees of menaure, as our laborite author, in his writings, gives incontellable have fallen in a rencounter with Gen, proofs of, and a subfiltence obtained by hard labour, are not inconfiftent or at least paradoxical: furely all, but the envious novice, will concede

His pieces, in a most conspicuous manner, proclaim him an accurate: Gramarian, thoroughly verfed in Logic and Rhetoric, an adept in Divin-ity and Politics, univerfally acquainted with Hiily and Points, univertally acquained with in-flory, in fine a Projugy of Ewistion, and fet-carn a fupport by hard labou? impellible! at leath incompatible with the lates of intellectual deprayity. We are informed of the autient fages that each had a fille peculiar to thinfell, and is norm can be denied from no other fource, nor this firstly true of the Peace Make but from the chair of infallibility at Rome by ly such an original, in our day, is rare ari by such an original, in our day, is rara axis in terris. | Mr. Peace-Maker, notwithstanding the above pedants have attempted by lampooning your compositions, to depreciate them in the minds of the vulgar; yet believe, that judges of minus oythe wight; yet penere, the junges of composition are very impatient for a third speci-gren of your superior abilities; and can by no means confern to take the will, for the deed, bould you gratify their fond expediations, you would oblige one of your admirers, if there you would point out the mode of regenerating floney ground barrows, as I never heard it infifted on, in or out of the pulpit.

ber from the chair of infallibility at Morne by which they are placed above the moral law: At his which they are placed above the moral law: At his when what they ha miche affirm; "Government in influence for the continuous good, for the pro-client property and happinels of the speake, and one for the proficions or crivate intered of thy one many family it left from the profice the property and happinels of the speake, and one than incumplate. But in the profice of t RICHMOND, (Virginia) Nov. 19.

the continuence of the commonly in the work of framing and aircrafts and defined for the commonly in the continuence of the commonly is the continuence of the commonly in the continuence of the commonly is the continuence of the co

Allowance. Write not in favour of a king in the first our winks; if such they are, are incomparable in 7, hardele of the bif of rights. This the number of the light, was the problem of the histories, and the such passed of the recallenable right. This article, fit if the the recallenable right. This article, fit if the the recallenable right. This article, fit if the the recallenable with a man gay reade may be it in have, you will confide at a plow at the foundary the word distinguishing and after a short but very resolute resistance captivated 27 of them; and any your new finalizations of government i his the

frieng h of government, re ired. The prifoners on haufday were called to plend, they plend guilty, appeared very humble and penient, and were treated with great tendernels by the court.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.

A letter from Detroit to a gentleman in Schene cady, mentions the ceath of that noted Indian partizan, Col. Joseph Brandt, Ch-ef Sachem and Head Warrior riors of the Six Nations, in order to hold a council with the louthern Indians, and to have fallen in a rencounter with Gen, no doubt, greatly damp the spirit for war. which has lately prevailed throughout the Indian country.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 27. We have it from good and healty, that fe veral fficers commanding companies, a paid meeting at Pehum, on their return from Wor-and Efter, and voted, that it was bigbly neceffary ibat the feveral companies and regiments in the county of Hompfbire be properly organ zed and fficered; and raifed a Committee of 17 from the several regiments to put the afor faid vo e in execution.

We are credibly informed, that the renewn-We are credibly informed, that the renowned M. Shave, has been, for this for, and path, for extremely careful of his own prefervation, as to keep a conflant guard about his performand also his sear, in Pelham—And that——Belling, of Amherit, has likewife kept shout 30 men on duty to guard him from a fuppofted danger of feang taken by light-horfe men.

From the Workersky MARATINE,

From the Worcester MAGAZINE. From the Workester MADAZINE.

The following thocking accident may ferre to a remind us of the many ills to which we are dainly exported.—On Saturday laft a little lad about 9 years of age, named Stephen Salisbury, for of Mr. Samuel Salisbury of Botton, and a favourite nephew of Mr. Stephen Salifbury of this town, with whom he lived, as he was running out of the door, was ten to fall upon the ice, party to rife, and fall again; he was taken up and carried fenfeless into the house; a small wound was obferved upon his temple; which was dreffed; but the child continuing in the fame fenfeles ftate, the centing was taken off; when a large fail-net-the drefing was taken off; when a large fail-net-dle (which be probably had in his hand as a play-thing) was differented and extracted; it was found to have entered his temple nearly two in-ches and then-broken off. For fome time he ap-eared to be convulled; then lay a few hours as if afficep until he expired.

LONDON

The poor Taylor, who lately jumped out of bed in a fright, is chriftened by the ladies the fenfitive plant, as they reckon his organs are to fine, that, in the language of Pope "He would die of a rofe in aromatic pain "

This virtueus Taylor of Exmouth, is faid to have been lately choicn patter of a diffenting congregation ; and he confidered it as departing from their established tenets to administer fpiri ual consolacion to a dama fel not of the eed. -

FORSALE, Webster's Institute.

Watt's Pfalms Primers Blanks of moft kinds, Writing-Paper, and a few copies of Col-