ly. But when poverty is felt in its utinfil entreme, it then becomes executively dangerous, & forme deviati-ons from rectifude are perhaps impossible to be avoided. The man who can support with courage the proud

ons from rectifued are perhaps impossible to be recited.

This man who can fropport with courage the proud
man's continuely, may flight at the prospect of a prifon; and he who can "cuerfully feed on the coarfest
transfe, will generally be unable to refif the importunate folicitations of hunger, to device from the fraigh road of equity, where it leads through a barren we there are fruits and different to tempt his Where this is the cafe it would be creek to and where constant this is the case it would be cred to purish the unbepty wretch, who is unable to withfland the power of fuch tent tations—temperations that may be doubled by the multiplied diffreds of feeing a familiar Iv ready to perilin.

The learned and pions Boerhaave observer, " that he never faw a criminal carried to execution without afting his own heart. Who knows whether this man is for lefs guilty than I?" Were all mankind to ak be executed with left rigour, and perhaps fometimes the malefactor would be referred to virtue by the hand of mercy firstched out to his relief, infield of being deprived of life for a crime which perhaps few would have been able in the fanaccircumflances to withfland.

I cannot have forteen illustrating these remarks by

relating è pa lige in the life of Monfieur de Sallo, a genthuan to a hom the literary world in obliged for the invention of the journals of reviews of the works of the learned in all parts where letters are cultivated. This pagage I shall take from the lives of the eminen French writers. "In the year 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and fevere famine, M. de Sallo remrning from a femmer's evening well with only a lit-tle footboy, was accounted by a man who prefented his pillol, and in a menner far from the refeluencis of a hardened robber, afted for his mency. M. de Sallo observing that he came to the wrong a an, and he could get little from him, added, 'I have only three pilloles a sour me, which are not worth a fourie, to, much good anor me, whechare not works a teams, in, man greed may do you with them, but let set eld you, you are in a had way. The man took them, and, without alking him for more, welled off with an air of de-getion and terror. The fellow was no foomer gone than M, as Sallo ordered his boy to tellow him to fee where he went, and to give him an account of every where he went, and to give him an account of every thing. The had obeyed, and I followed him through feveral obferte firets, and at length faw him hater a baker's hop, where he objected him change one of the pitols, and any a large brown loaf. With this prechase he went a few doors farther, and entering an alley, aftended a pair of their. The boy crept up after him to the fourth flory, where he fawhim go into a room that had no other light but what it received from the moon, and peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor, and both into tears, "There, ear your fill that the disarde kell for even bought, I have robbed a gentleman of three pitholes; lit us hubband then well, and let me have no more tendings, for foon or late, thefe doings road bring me to the gallows, and all to faitify your clamours." His lameatrions were an inverted by those of the whole family; his wife having fwered by those of the whole family; his wife having at length cained the agony of his mind, took up the last and curting it, gave tone pieces to four poor flary

ing children.
The boy having thus happily performed his com-The bey having thus happily performed his committion, resured home, and gave his malter an account of every thing he had feen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was mech moved, ordered the boy to call him, who was mech moved, ordered the boy to call him the time appointed, and taking the boy with him to flow life the way. inquired in the neighbourhood the character of a man who lived in fuch a garrer with a wife and four children, when he wait odd that he was a very indufficient good kind of man; that he was a neemacher, and a neat workman that was overforthened with a family, the had a herd druggle to live in fuch haddings.

Satisfied with this account, M. de Sello afteended a Satisfied with this account, N. de Sain seemed in the flore-maker rigarrat and, knocking at the door, it was opened by the poor man himself, who knowing him to be the person he had nobled the evening before, fell at his feet and implored his ancrey, pleading the differest his firming. M. de Salo desired him to make no noise, for he had not the least intention to hurt him. You have a good charafter an one your neighbours, faid he, but must expect that your life will foon be cut thort; if you are now fo wicked as to continue the freedon syou took with me. Hold your hand-here are 30 pilleles to buy leather, hulband it well, and fer your 30 pilledes to buy leather, balland it wen; and der your children a commendable example. To put you cet of faither temptations to commit fuch minous and fatal actions. I will excharage your industry—thear you may a near mort man, and you thall take menture of me and this boy for a pair of those each, and he shall call upon you for them. The whole inmity appeared fitnek
with juy, and assamment, and graticale, and M. de
Sallo departed greatly moved and with a mind filled
with fatisfaction at having fared a man, and perhaps a with family, from the commission of guilt, from an igoo-minous death, and perhaps cremal perdition."—Nev-et was a day much better begun—the conficientness of et was day much netter begin interestionines of having performed fuch an action, whenever it recurs to the mind of a reafonable being, must be attended with the dure, and that felt-complacency, and fecret approbation, which are more definable than gold and all the pleasures of the earth.

PETERSBURGH, (Roffe) Sept 30. General Telelly, being ordered by the commander in chief of the army, to put himfelf at the head of the troops of Caucalus and the Cuhan, & march to meet th troops of Caucatus and Incluman, a make to incurrent, yourds Sudfenck Cale, has feft the following account of his operations which were rarried on he youd the river Cuban, by the body of troops comwanded by Lieutenant-General Talyin.

On the 22d of August, Lientenant-General Talyfin having with his troops reached the border of the Cu-ban, he formed, his camp about 17 wreftes above Say, and waited for General Tekelly's arrival in the Cuban, There that officer having learnt by fome of the inhab-itants that two hords of Tartars, after putting their wives and children in a place of fecurity, were prepar-ing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immedi ing to form a body in the neighbourhood, he immediately detached Brigadier Bergmann, with three battalions of Chaffeits and 3000 Collapis, to disperfe those hords before they reinforced themselves. This detachment having passed the Cohan, not on the 23d inst, about 200 wreles from that river, those two hords, consisting of about 2000. The Turks immediately fell on our detachment, and a smart contest ensired, which last our detachment, and a thart contententiated, which late ed from four o'clock in the morning till noon, when the enemy finding themselves completely beaten, fled behind an abatis, but were disledged and differsted entirely. The enemy left 800 dead on the spot, and nearly 2000 of their labitations were entirely destroyed by Guttroops, with all they contained. We had 2 chesseurs and 12 horses killed, and 22 wounded. Our detachment afterwards returned fafe to the camp, whence, after the jurdien with General Tekelly, the

army will march onwards to purfor its operations.

LONDON, Notember 11.

Authorite Communication from Vienna.

Nomerous as the advantage game by the Turks over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the official accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomani denied every warlike requifite but courage. There an ornice every wanter currentlances, which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havork made on each other by two columns of the Im-perial army, on the night of the twenty-fift of Septem-

ber, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious measure practiled by the Serakier. A private letter from a person of the first confequence in Vienna,

this relatesit :

There is reason to suppose that the Vizier had gained intelligence of the rout the Imperial army in-tended to take on its retreat, in confequence-of-which-almost every pais, where a few troops could harraft almoif every pais, where a few troops could harrain an army, was pre-occupied by the carmy, and every coppice liard. This greatly annoyed the Austrianteops and occasioned no inconsiderable lost of men and baggage. The two coldman, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, & near the place where the dreadful chrange took place, divided by a narrow coprier, so little incumbered with wood, that during daylight an object of any considerable magnitude might be diffinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about four hundred Turkish infantry, two squadrous of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz.—
The Torks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on The Turks thus polied, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the fame time. Daranels and fear contributed equally to deceive the Imperiality, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: The Turkilh detach-ment fill continued to estack with much flew of refo-lution, and fome circut, particularly from their artillery. which was ferved in a way feldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much flaughter. Both columns thus amufed continued to advanced in a direct colomas this amind continued to advanced in a direct line towards each other, the Turks retreating in good order, and grining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly diappeared at the moment in which the opposite flank came in control, who not deuthing but each was the enemy, began an attack which from became general along the line; and the stillers now coming, up, the camage was hord—ecrainly not lefs that we shot-ford men. It was near fever minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered be a narty of Challers, who were ordered to attack by a pany of Chalburs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a dell far too dreads. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first hilled nearly the whole of its detenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed.

> B O S T O N, Feb. 12. Skerch of Proceedings of the General Court. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 6.

"HE House took into consideration the propriety THE House rock into confiderance the property of paling an act preventing the close for of an institute to inherit by defent any more than any other child. A bill for that purpose had very readings, and Tuciday was appointed for the third reading of the

A Committee reported a refolve, granting a premint for certain diffeoveries for the more perfectly mant facturing Pora-dPearl Afters. After a considerable de base, the report was negatived by a very lars report was negatived by a very large

SATURDAY, Feb. 7. LEAVE was given to Mr. BANCEAFT, to liv on the Table the following Refolve; COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Is the House of Retrictment in the House of Representatives, as guardians of the Constitution, and laws of
the Commonwealth, to present all encroachments upon the Legislative powers; and left a declaration mode
by His Excellency in a Message to the House of Reprefentatives, dated the 14th day of November 1st part,
now entered on the Journals of the House of Reprefentatives of the Message of November 1st part,
now entered on the Journals of the House, by which
any Governor of this Commonwealth may, hereafter
think himself not bound by constitutional establish,
meats made by the Legislature, when he in his Judgement shall conceive them impropers

He interrefere Refolved, As the opinion of this Hoofe, that the Governour of this Commonwealth hash ne right to dispense with, or suspend any establishment, either in the whole or in pert, already made, or to be made by the Legislature of this Commonwealth putsuant to powers invested in the Legislature by the Commonwealth putsuant to powers in writed in the Legislature by the Commonwealth putsuant to powers in vested to carry into extension are not set of the commonwealth putsuant. and to powers interest in the Legendrie by the Con-filmtion; or to refule to carry into execution any part of fuch establishment, when the act of the Governor of then enablishment, when the act of the Governous is necessive to the carrying of the fame into execution, unlefs the Governoor derive such right from the confent of the Legislature.

And its further Refsheed, As the opinion of this House.

that his Excellence's declaration contained in the faid Meffage, that" he was fensible the Legislature had Mediage, that "he was featible the Legidature had made an establishment for the office of Captain of the partition of Cattle-Ilfhand, yet it did not follow from thence that the Commander in Chief floud! fall a vacasity, when in his 'judgenteni', under the particular circumflances of the country and garrifon, in a time of peace, the office would be fupermentary, and a very unacceffairy expenses."—contains a claim of right to difference with or followed in part a confinition. of peace are the received and the second and the se has all was necessary actions: I has twen could be agained law—is invalive of the rights of the Legislature—buth a tendency to cflablish a precedent, of an eril and dangerma nature; and (if admitted) will effectively affect fome of the principles of our excellent Conflituti

The question to adopt this Refolve, was fecunded by Mr. Parfors, who declared that nothing but a factor regard for the rights of the people, and to guard be. Conflitution a rainst encapachments, induced him there

Dr. Jazvis faid a few words in opposition to the notion, which he faid was the offipping of the gende-nen from Newbury-Port, Resingely introduced jenthe House-that it was one of the most extraording he House—that it was one of the most extraordinary notions he ever heard; and was admissed to find that there was a man hold enough to bring it forward. Mr. Nasson, warmly elijected to the motion, and

wondered how the paper (he did not chufe to gife it my other name,) come on the table.

Mr. Parsons, faid he acknowledged himfelf thefr

Mr. Parsone, faid he acknowledged himfelf thefather of it, but not the midwife.

Mr. Naston replied, that as Mr. Parsons acknowledged himfelf the father, we know who the midwife is, the worthy Member from Reading, Mr. Bancraft, (Which carried a very general laugh in the Hauf) and Mr. Nition protected not only to thew the conditionality but also the propriety of the conduct of His Excellency, and as we were findying economy His Excellency's conduct was deferring the highest encomines of all true friends to their conduct y he moved that me we had found out the further, he be directed to pay the midwife's fee. & take it how to function it, at the he midwife's fee, & take it home to support it, as the

the midwife's fee, & take it home to support it, as the house he believed would not be willing to be charged with the support of such a suprono offering.

GEN, HEATH SAS IT WAS a new thing under the fear that the Constitution welfed the Commander la Chief with the appointments of the officers of all the four and garrisons; and that he had a right by the Constitution to act as he had done, innot filling up the vacacy of the Capitain, that in his experity as Commander in Chief, he had greater powers than in his civiles pacity; and had more occasion therein for the excelled his judgment and differention, and he wished the gendleman who advocated the motion would hew the context.

Mr. Parsons again role, and went into a conflin Mr. Parsons again role, and well into a contact tional investigation of the part of the Governous's next age referred to—and read feveral parts of the Confli-tution to flew that the power to dispende with it ex-cution of laws lay wholly in the Legislature; and that the Governous in dispensing with them had assonturion to fixed that the power to dispense with the case of the covernoor in dispensing with them had silondarily which he thought the Confinitution did not warrant. Mr. P. fixed wherein he supported the claim feat up in the mediage militated with the Confinition—but faid he did not charge his Excellency with an intention to violate the Constitution. He then remarked on what fell-from Dr. 1. and faid, he alway hoped to possess from any and refoliation enough to disadute and that in the prefent instance, the wonder was not with him, the says man thould be sound and considerable to found any one built enough to upon the continue of that there should be found any one built enough to upon the supposition of the whom me people of this Commonweath include the for their Governour; But he aife trufted he never thould fo fland in awe and fear of any man,howers great, as to be afraid to difeharge the duty he owed his country.

Mr. P. then faid, he was convinced that the prefer Governor had the confidence of the people; and this he deferred it—but, he faid, he was not therefore he lefs dangerous. He flewed, that in all governments correspond to the rights of the confidence of the rights of the ri encroachments had been made on the right of the people, by popular—and m many indiances by defer-edly popular characters—That an unplopular man could not infringe thereon; as there were always fo many cycs upon him. He aked, if in the days of Berseri and Hatelinfan an attempt had been made on the conflictuional rights of the people, whether there would not have been men found bold enaught to have opposed it—He tripled there would. M. P. added a few morthly the property of the people of t ne—retraned there would. M. 1. added a ten mu-objervations, a concluded by faying that if the right tion did not pais, his object was accomplified; which was that the claim in the mediage thould not be made; precedent for any further Governous to dispute with

the execution of the laws.

Mt. Gozz followed Mr. Parsons, and combat-Mt. Gonz followed Mr. Panaons, and combi-ing an idea suggested by Gon. H. shewed, from the Conditution, that the Governour as such, had the fame power, as Commander in Chief-and that the com-manders of forts, &c. 2s well attented officers appoint ed by him, were to be appointed by and with the cor-.h-Council.

fent of the Council.

Dr. Jakvis again role and observed, that he did not how, but before he fat down, he should feel himself confirmed to move that the thanks of the House, confirmed to more that the transits of the Hotie, might be preferred to his Excellency, for his patienal following to premote the realizateful of the Commonweath, in Celaying the apploinment of an officer confedicity in premomenty, till the leafe of the Legislature could be had on the fublicity for it was his fincers behigh, that the Covernor was much more intitled to this honourable notice, than to the unmerited requires which in his opinion was intended to be thrown on his offi-cial reputation. But whether he did this justice to his Excellency of not, he hould not certainly fail in exrefing his attentihment at the very estraordinary refundou which his here thus artifully introduced on his Honour's Table. He was not apt to be wanting in tharity, but he could fearcely concive of a fair and amourable mories to justify to uncommon a preced-e. If it was preper that the public attention flood council to this futject; why has it dept to long? The medage to which it refets, was fubricated to the Honfi in the middle of November lait. If the public fervice has fuffered, or if the Constitution has been violated why has the Gentleman from Newbury-Port been it log quiet? or how has it happened, that the flame of his partionism should just now have burst out? The Doctor remarked, that he flaw up good reason for

The Doctor remarked, that he have up good realon for this fingular and unprived entered measure; sind he would resture to predict, his mort a fingle, advantage could rife from it. In his opinion, it was a lighted brand to exhiable the fire of party and differential throughout the Same. At the close of a long and redions fellion, which it was the darty of every member to bring to ap easily conclution, furth a motion had no other tendancy than average out time, and to confirm the largest of long the same of conclution, furth a motion had no other readoncy than to waite our time, and to confure the Interêt of our traffitients. But perhaps their were flight confidentions with fome gentlemen, in comparison to the pleafurest year of their attempts to we may be a supported by their attempts to would the character of the Commander in Chief. would the character or the Commander in Ciner. The gendema from Newbort-Port, lad with great concer declared himfelf the author of the refolution which the member from Resding End proposed—and had paid from compliment to his political courage of

Butthe Doctor enquired, where could be the courage Bothe Defor enquired, where could be the courage of doing that by proxy, which he might to cally have done in perion. The precest, that he was at a diffance from the Chair, was too flight to conceal the true reafon a moment—for every one knew that the gentleman was generally, attended to, and could as enfily have obwas generated attended to, and count as easily nave con-ained the indulgence of the Houfe as any other per-for.—The boast of courage, therefore, came with an ill gree from one, thus peculiarly circumfanced.

The Doctor observed that he rather though the

grade man was in the first instance afraid or altiqued of his own offspring—which he had afterwards been compelled to acknowledge. If the General Court had dispproved the Governour's conduct, on his occasion, they would never have acquiered in the measure of faras to annihilate the very offset to which his Excellency had objected; and it was capable of the force of demonstration, that the Lieutenant Governour of the Commonwealth, could not at the fame time be allo Captain of the Caftle the Licetenant Governor was an annual officeration control and an annual officeration control and an annual officeration of the Calle was independent of the proper and if the fecond officer of the government, flouid be changed at the east of the period, for which he was elected, he would not-withflanding full be the Captain of Callel. His free cellor must then be either maintained by an annual state of the control and the control and the control and the control and the cellor must then be either maintained by an annual state of the cellor must then be either maintained by an annual state of the cellor must be controlled to the cellor must be cellored to the cellor must be cellored to the cellor must be cellored to the cellor grant, or remain without any provision at all for his import.

It is well known too, continued the doctor, that the

It is well known too, continued the doctor, that the Seate in March laft, had abolithed the office of Caption of this fortreft, though their relolation was not then confidered by the house. Would gentlemen have had the Governour to have appointed four cother perfortion than the Lieutenant-Governour, order that the ptople flouid be faddled with a new and unnecellary space; I'the Governour then, in the sides of expediency, has done as he cugat to do. Eur the Confliction, it is faid, has been violated, by his differning with the appointment of an officer agreeably to law, The Governour was equally the Repreferative of the performance of the confliction of the performance of the confliction of the performance of the confliction of the performance o Oremour was equally the Representative of the per-ple with the Legislature—and he had a right, the Doct-or contended, by virtue of the power incident to his effice, as Captain-General, and in his military capacivince, as Capitain-General, and in his military capaci-ty, to refuse the appointment of an officer garders' pe-culiar circumstance; "Gill the Legislature had request-ed it there was no similitude heaveen his civil and military capacities and if the commonity has fulfer-ted, it would be easy to point out the gadde into both the mijury had artisen. He had not injured the public,— he had fared some made due to the people—he has

oppoint a finecure establishment.

In mentioning a military establishment, the Doctor proceeded to fay that the reason of an establishment, is, eeded to fay, that the reason of an establishment, is, not a single suldier can be raised nor an other appointed, without the confirm of the Legislature and magic feduraction of the Legislature and magic federaction of the Legislature and magic fee country, the danger is that we find it not be to few, but not many—at least on common ogcasion; and the making an establishment is so provide the means of tupport, when the officer shall be appointed. But it does not exclude the exercise of a differentiancy bowers in the contraction of the contraction o power in the Governour, when he is convinced of its power in the Governour, when he is constituted by all-tening altogether unnecessary; and this Hodse has all-teady given a fanction to his judgement. by vosing a fact that the preferr Licotenant-Governour, instead of the lives a shall have

the former eliabilithment.

His Executing G20. WABINGTON, High 7 the formas of the gentlemen from Newbury-Port flop here? Let us go farsher—Let us bring it to flue at that, tar which our most excellent confliction has provided — when we shall do fomething—our zeal will not then e former establishment. But if he has violated the constitution, why does the

evaporate in an empty refolution, which he was well convinced, faid the Docter, would never have the honour of passing this House.

our of passing this House.

The gentleman from Newburr has called to mind,
Parnard & Hutchinson; detected characters! and not to be mentioned in the fame moment with the name of

Hancock.

The gentler in frem Newburg afted suby the Deserthen certifiend then ngether. The Dofter replied, to print to the Hoafe the imparity of the motive in which the first copulation originared. He did justice to the virtues, and the faccisities of the prefent Governous-to his confirmation impaired, and his fertune injured in the canfe of America; and he concluded by withing the Hoafe might flow their pointed disapproposition of the prefent marious.

the present morous

Mr. Couley, Mr. Smead, Gen. Thompson, and Mr. Gouley, Mr. Mean, Gen. I Moneson, emothers, faid each felsy words, againd the motion, when the question was determined by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 57—Nays 83.

The hon. Speaker having had leave of abforce, the transfer of the control of the control

House preceded to choose by bellot, a Speaker prestem, when the Hon. WILLIAM HEATH, Esq. was chosen, who cook the chair.

This morning, come down from his Excellence, a

This morning, came down from his Excellency, a mellings, requesting that as a refoliution was introduced into the Idoute, alacting his official reputation, one array late, a cupy thereof, and of the proceedings thereon, might be furnished him by the Clerk.

On which a brief but wirm debute enfact. Mr., Daws faid his thought the Houle could do no left than the could do not left than the could

include his Excellency with any papers that related to him—but the form in which fuch papers were to be fent, was what he wished might be confidered; as oderwise it might affect some gentlemen in the House improperly. The mediage is for a resolve that affected the Governor's official reputation, without defining suchar persioniar resolve. Now, if the House fend any schat peritatar rejérae. Now, if the Houfe fend asy refolte, it will imply an athwer from the Houfe, that fight refolve does affect his Excellency's efficial repur-tion; which would be a repulention of those genit-men who voted for the refolve—whereas (Mr. Dawes, faid) he did not think those gentlemen, or all of them, deligned any thing against the Governor's reputation— for his own part, he faid, it never entered his heart, for his own part, he faid, it never entered his heart, that the Governor intended any thing accopinational, in the prefent or any other inflance. He voted indeed for the refolve, but it was on a more conditionional question—His Excellency might think one way, the Legislature another, and both be very patriode. The Governour perhaps, had no thoughts of dispensing with an effablishment made by the Legislature; but if any gentlemen in the Legislature, supposed that what the Governour did, had in pair such an operation, they might haid up their hands accordingly, without aiming at the Geternour restriction.

might half up their hands accordingly, without aiming ar the General mands accordingly, without aiming ar the General mands accordingly, without aiming ar the General man, and he hoped it would be fent, without face inficing doublance to forms.

Mr. Partha moved, that the fournal of all the doings without face inficing doublance to forms.

Mr. Partha moved, that the fournal of all the doings on Saturday, thight he fent, as the Governor had not pointed to the particular refolution:—Not then he was anxious how the paper was fent, only for the face of rulegind opier. The Governor had fent for that which was introduced up Saturday; affecting bit reputation. If all the papers of Saturday were fent, they would instude the right. But if the Phonic though fit to fend the efforts "as a thing which they conferived affected his Excellency's reputation," he was consented.

The Health voted to fend a refolice, which was introducted on Saturday, as mentioned in the Governor's meeting.

mellage. A bill fortisking a new valuation had a fecond reading.

The fully of a tax was again confidered—and this bufness, which has engodied for much of the attention of the Legislature this fellion; was finally concluded, by a Reforation passing the brouge for filling a 2PE-CLE TAX, to the amount of the wages of the Representatives & for forest law for the support with a fun equal to the majorit of the wages of the Representatives & for forest law for the support with the support of the wages of the Representatives & for forest law for the support of the wages of the Representatives & for forest law for the support of the wages of the Representatives & for forest law for the support of the wages of of the fentatives, &c. for feveral late fethons, which may create it to 40,000l. [The Senate beire concurred to the

LITCHFIELD, Feb. 9. LITCH FIELD, Feb. 9. Welear from the Commonwealth of Madia-buferns, that a transfer gentieman having alighted at an Inn, about Dufk, had his horie fiden; the liquid inmediately milling his better Sell purised and fpecially overtook the Thirt, who diffmounted and fied into an adjacent Madia has been selled to fit of the way consumed. the Thiel, who distingented and tied into an adjacent Wood, but he not being fwift of foot, was espitied. The Fellow returned, and reported, that he had gred the Thief to a Tree; and begging the Taverner sout to unlofe him till Morning, defeared: The Thief being left unpitted and unfought that Night, was found deed, tied about the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree, with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree with a Francisco and the ricek to the ricek to the Limbot a Tree with a Francisco and the ricek to the Limbot a Tree with a Francisco and the ricek to the Ri er: and neither the unhappy Sufferer or Executione are known .- Tho' Honefly is the beit Policy ; vet Converts to the Decline ought not to be made by vi-olding the Laws of Society and the Rights of Hu-manity. We cannot vouch for the above; but if true

olding the Laws of Society and Inc. August of manity. We cannot count for the above; but if true the Murderer ought to be diligently pureed.

H. A.R. T. F. O.R. D. February 6.

Left Wednedday met at this City, the feven Electors for the dates of Connecticut, appointed, according to the providence of the new Southtutton. In or the purpose of electing a Prefident and Vice Prefident of the United Connecticut, we are informed, are as followed. ng a President and Vice President of the United. The suffrages, we are informed, are as follows, viz. For His Excellence Gro. Washington, Eig.

Book-b ader, where he was then after. At- Crr 1 1 Book-b ader, where he was then effer. S. Crr and loft the whole of hisproperty confiling at Pick in ing attention, closth, i.e. find very narrawly cite in being braned to death, as the third he had enfelt and thing he faced) was all on fire when he was draged long of the flames—large numbers of Books, which had been left with Mr. Ort to bind, were also consumed. First the was the strength of the flames and the first heart was not a directly pily, at the time of the fire, there was not a breath of air thring; had it otherwise heen, great double heer. been the damage.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 13. The General Affect by of Connecticut, at their left felion, patied " an act to suffered all suits or actions is favour of day citizen of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left by the left of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left by the left of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left by the left of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left by the left of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left by the left of the State of Photo-Lifand, many left of the State of the brought, or which may accent to be brought; in the state.—"An ad repealing the laws for brying and collecting a Daty on articles in ported into this State.—"An adt for encouraging the # soler Massifation. within this State.

FT BE, PLEASED, TO, TAKE—NOTICE— ATELY found, a finall handlerie diodecin I VOLUME, entitled the FOP MUSEUM, filter Li VOLUME, entitled the FOPEMUSEUM, filter with blank faver, the fell at the edges; the fird page excepted—It is very nearly bound in the Fremb fixed with matthe covers, compiletely filt and LITTERE—with a month beautiful from liptee in copper-placement of the desirete—a DRESSING-TABLE, two BIRDERS, two JATLONS, and a BAYD-BOX, colicited with this motto—Carput with mean of color reaging from over which is this inferription in capital—I CANNOT TELL WHAT YOU AND OTHER MINN, THINK OF THIS LIFE; BUT FOR MY SINGLE SELECT

I HAD AS LIEF NOT BE, AS LIVE TO BE IN AWE OF SUCH A THING AS I MYSELF.

Whoever has loft faid volume, may have it again by

SOLOMON ALLEN,

WISHES that all these who have Accounts open with him, a ould call and fertle the same without delay—and these than have drawn orders on line within these four years past, and have not raken them. within thefe four years part, and have not taken them up, are defired to call and take them, as being a large number of those orders in his hands, which if not taken no for foon, will perhaps cause trouble. Northampton, Feb. 17, 1789.

Red Clover-Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Red Clover-Seed, white Beans, Flax-Seed, old Silver and Pewier, at the

IACOBOGDEN. t Hartford, and the highest price given, paid on de-

firery. 6:3 Cash paid at faid Store for good Bloomery Iron

To be SOLD,

A Beautiful Struction in the center of the town of Conways very convenient for a tradefinan on trader, with good Eufdings, and three acres of good Land-Whate may be had men's and women's Sattler, and other faddlen work. Enquire of JOHN BANISTER.

WANTED, as an apprendict to the Clock and Watch making business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of SAM, STILES. Newthampton, Feb. 18, 1780.

When the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Judge of Irobate for the county of Hamphire, commissioners to incide and examine the claims of the clate of Mangratt Man, late of Gothen; decaded, remedented infolyon; and for months being cased. reafed, representations to bring in the state of aid bubbles, although the creditors to bring in the state of aid bubbles, at the house of Mr. Nchemiah May, in faid Gofben, on the laft Tuefdays of March, applicand June next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. on exch offsiid days.

BENJ. BURGIS,
OLIVER TAYLOR, ceafed, represented insolvent, and fix months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims—do hereby give notice, that we will attend faid bufiness

Colliver TAYLOR,

Confirm, Jan. 1789.

R UN away from the fatherties, on the night of the optimit, a Negro BOY, shour 18 years of age, named Cafar, (it is probable the may call his mano Ansoi a well grown boy for that age—has a downith look, walks with his nes rather in—had on when he went away, and carried with him, a lightlith critoured lamblin firait bodied coat, and a proweiff, plain cloth a sear with flow firms, enfinemably weren, a key dougis the breaked grey veri, a pair of leather breaked, a her dou-ble breaked grey veri, a pair of leather breakes, a pair black breakes, two check'd worklen thirts, one white linen ditto, a pair of white worked feemed flock. while then they pair of ware white elemen toekings, two pair of yarn ditto, and a newish feit hat. Wheever will take up said recurry, and give information, so that he may be had, shall be handsomely re-

DAVID MOSLEY. Wefffield, Feb. 12, 1789.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Barber's bu MN I ED, as an apprentice to the Balter's difference of the fig. a fin art active Boy, about 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHY—who gives Cath for long, HUMAN HAIR. Northamp