Federal Covernment is founded : For it mult eventually fland or fall with these particular governments. The least alteration in the conflictional principles of one of them must effentially affect that. The Federal Goernment might indeed, by abforbing the powers of the State Governments, change its own nature and be-come a very different lystem from what it originally was; but m maintainir, as it now is, will be best el-

was; not be maintaine; them in as much respectability, as their fereral Conditions will admit of.
Government being founded in the nature of man, the cital lifement of it has been accompted in all countries. tries and by all nations. Wherever the officers whe have been defiguated to execute it have held their auhave been designated to execute it have used their au-thority independent of the people, flavery and defpo-tion have fucceeded. In every part of the world, therefore, where hierarthic and defail knowledge, have prevailed, the people have firingled for a free form of government; and while they have attended carefully to their own interest, and exterifed their liberty with the constitution of the people of the constitution of the default of the people of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the con-traction of the con-tracti to their own interregand exercises merr interry without licentisudiscip—abile they have dillinguistical the
friends of irredom from the friends of arbitrary power, and affed their liberry, as not abusing it, they have
continued to be free and happy.

For all criticers to have an equal right to eled, and

For all citizens to have an equal right to cled, and to be cledted to cline, is a privilege which other countries have not been able long to retain; but from the estimate which is put upon evil liberty by our fellow-citizens, from the mode of education is this country and from that mod laudable pride, which each member of our great Republic feels, in flanding as the guardian of his own freedom, we have the happiness of being afforced, that we find long enjoy a bleffing which other nations have forfeited by their folly, and want of attention.—We see all most for semal coayact to unite in endexours to are all malf to emaly engaged to unite in endeavours to preferre, encourage and maintain in the great body of the people, those ideacupon which the glory of our try, and the felicity of future generations, fo effen

It is true the late revolution has involved the United States as a government, and the particular States in a large debt; but the vall increase of population, and the growing resources of our ceaunty, will soon be amply infinite to the discharge of it. And although amply infinient for the discharge of it. And altho-we may feel the weight of it for a time, we shall de-vive great enablation from comparing our circumstan-ces with the for of other nations, and above all, by recol-citing that this galet was incurred, for the preferration of our freedom's of en; and that instead of being more proviacitle, dependent upon, and a grade below the subjects of a Foreign Sorreign, each cutzen not only claims tank with every citizen of other nation, but rifes function to them all, by possible a part of the forfuperior to them all, by policiting a part of the for-

ereigney of his own country. In addition to the other favors weenloy as a government, we have the bleddings of peace and tranquillity : Industry and receiving prevail, and the people appear

to be farisfied and contented.

The happiness of the p onle, that fole whieft of all good government, is every where acknowledged: The field has in the year pall yielded its increase in great abundance: Our fiftery and commerce have been prospered, and there appears to be landable exertions to introduce the uleful arts to the country. A nibmore of genlemen laver in the myn of Boston, and other towas, carried the manufactory of Bock to a great ther towns, carried the manufactory of 180c to a great degree of periodian? they deferve great applaule for their spirited exertions. And from the attempts of o-ther worthy citizen; we have reason to hope, that there will be as great faccess in the manufactory of glass in the same town.

glafs in the fame town.

Graileness of the Serate, and

Graileness of the Houfe of Representativers.

The line of true policy for a Commonwealth, is at all times found on the path of judice. But it fonetiens unfortunately happens that the fituation of a State, renders it impossible for the governing power to dorbet, which in judice ought to be done; when this happens those who have been the greatest friends to the state generally line greatest tonerers. We find with the highest fatrifection that the Irolds Eccurities of the United States are very fast appuraisanting in their real, to their no ninal value. But while they were very low, many of those persons who took them, their real, to we many of thole persons who took them, or the securities exchanged for them, in the place of money, and have been obliged to part with them at a very great discount, have been fufferers. very great difconst, have been infferent. However much we may lament the fufferings of thefe people, we can find no reasedy fire them for the fusions of the country was fuch, at that time, that the reduces of it could not be torned to the channel of justice in which they ought to have been directed. And now the cry exifience of the great repupile of America, depends upon the fupport of public Credit.

The Congress of the United States having affumed four millions of dollars of the debt of this Commonwalth, the refuder temains as the object of finance for

wralth, the refidue remains as the object of finance fo this particular Government. Perhaps upon the final adjulment of our accounts with Congress it may appear that this also is chargeable upon the United States, but the creditors fill are to look to this State for pay-Government have received great injury, and greater still will acrue to them, unless from your proceedings it shall be made evident to the world, that the intensit of the residue of our debt will be. it hall be made evident to the worse, that he latered of the redden of our debt will be provided for in a manner fully equal in point of advantage to that proposed by Congres, and that a psendual annual payment may be relied upon, these this is done, the citizens who have parted with their property to save their country from impending ruin, will be obliged to continue to dispose of their securities at disfound, and most be finally taxed to redeem them at part from those who finall be holders of them. I have no doubt, Gentle-men, but that you are fully inspected with this impor-

tant fubjed ; but I feel it to be my duty to uige upon you a speedy progress in reflering credit to the

monucalth.

By the art of Congress for alloming is part of the debt of this later, it is agreed, That it the whole of the sum allowed to be subscribed by the holders of our Public Securities shall not be subscribed with in the preferityer, that this flare shall receive from the United States, intered according to the provision of the aft, upon so much of the sum proposed to be loaned as shall not be to substituted. Which interest so received by the State, is to be received in truft for the non-ful -foribing creditors of this Commonwealth until there feel he a fertlement of accounts between this and the United States. If measures could be adopted to raise the credit of this Government fo far as that the holdere of our Public Securities would place fuch a con dence in them, as they would in the proposal of the United States, it would afford great eale to those creditors who have a right to subscribe rowards the four millions, to apply to our own Treasury for their interest. I propose this idea for your attention, but shall not enlarge upon it.

Gentlemen,
I have fome matters to cummunicate to aqu, which
I fhall make the fubject on particular Mediaves, and fhall recommend them to your attention as deferving your notice—I shall do all within my power to render the feffion ufeful to our fellow citizens, and agreeable

The Secretary will lay before you the Acts and Journals of Congress to far as I have received them fince your last festion. JOHN HANCOCK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 26, 1791.

In SENATE Jan. 17.

His Excellency's Speech being delivered, was read, a committed to Cotton Tufts, Josiah Thatcher, Benjamin Anlim, jan. with fach as the Hon. Honte may join, to confider thereof, and report.

Sent down for concurrence

Sent dos S. PHILLIPS, Prefident.

In the Honfe of Reprefentatives, Jan. 27.
Read and concurred, and Mr. Breck, Mr. Jarvis,
Mr. Henthaw, and Mr. Coney are joined.

The contrast entered into by this Commonwealth on
the one part; and Meffin. Gotham and Phelips on the
other, relative to the lands in the Welfern-Territory,
belonging to this State, and which had been diffused of
to shofe gentlemen, being laid before the Honfe, a defistory convertation emised on the fubject of appoint
ing a committee to challed the fast of the fel a.d., and
receive any information which could be afforded them rive any information which could be afforded them Breck, Bowdoin, Dr. Enthus and Mr. Holmes.

AFTERNOON.

Petitions wrie read & r.— Ancing others, Dr. Coney preferred a peritionfigured by a large number of respectable entires in the country of incoln, praying that an ACADEMY may be founded in the town of Hallohich was referred to a felect committee.

well which was referred to a relect community.

On motion of Mr. Caracs, the contract of Mell's,
Gothan and Phelps was again taken under confideration.—That gentleman observed, that much information relative to the flare of those lands was necessary non regards to the tate of thoir lands was needling before any determination on the property of exposing the fame to fale, or entering into co-partnership with Meffir, G. and P. (one or the other of which must be refolved on by the Commonwealth, prior to the 5th of March next) could be made ; and concluded with mostice (Christian Partnership and concluded with most of Christian and the standards and the second of the commonwealth of the constitution of the commonwealth of the commo March next) could be made ; and concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed, to take the fame under confideration"—intending to ground on their report the fanture proceedings of the floate. This motion was feconded by Mr. Breck, and opposed by Mr. Breck, who was the moving misconceived the motion made by the member from Lynn, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Gardiner, spoke in explanation, and Mr. Breck faids few words in addition to kit former reasoning. After a short conversation a committee of sine were chosen.

FRIDAY, January 28.

SEVERAL private and local petitions were read, & disposed of.

disposed of.

Mr. Gardiner presented a bill for "docking all effaces
Mr. Gardiner presented a bill for "docking all effaces fattue within this Commonwealth." On motion of Mr. Malon jun, it was read a first time, and the commit-Maion jun. It was read a first line, and in ecomini-ment was opposed by Mr. Roweth and others; and ca-mortion for the fame, and affiguing a time for a fe-cond reading, the Hond Givided, and a majority of One was pronounced—Wednedday next, as so o clock was accordingly affigued, and in the interior the bill was committed to Mefin. Krillock, Bowers, Holmes,

was accordingly augment, and in the internative out was committed to Mefirs, Krillock, Bowers, Holmes, Henfhaw, and Davis.

Amenorial from the Hom, the Judge of Probate for LINCOLN county, relative to certain fees of office, &c. was read and committed to Mefirs. Davis, Smith, and Learnard.

Mr. Carnes informed the Honfe that the Hon. Davis, Smith, and Learnard.

vid Sewall, Efg. had appeared to take his fear, as a mem-ber from York—and as that gentleman was peculiarly fiteated without their infructions how to proceed ; whether to attend him to the Governour and Conneil for his qualification or not-

Mr. Gardiner tufe, and observed, that however note candidate note, and collected, that however worthy the changles—however interprotectable the conduct of the gentlemen who then appeared—he was Brongly opposed to his admission into that House. He field it was highly improper, that any man who held anoffice of profit and emolament under a foreign government, should be permitted to take his feat among them. He reminded them that on a former occasion, he had fild, that he bend a route from Markey and it may ome of proof an embandance a section of the ment, finally be permitted to take his feat among them.
He reminded them that on a furmer occasion, he had faid, that he heard a voice from feaven, and it was the vaice of truth, foring.

"The canner ferve two words are read the ward of the ment of a word of the truth of the truth of the ward of the truth of the ward of truth, foring.

"The canner ferve two words are read the word carry them too far—would lead them to a proof to the truth of the truth

mofers ; for either ye will bate the - 4-d live of athe or diffife the are dad cleave to the s. n.c." The final, he find, fill vibrated on his ear, and in contornity to its dictates, he should be opposed to any persons inti-larly fituated with the Hon. Gentleman, whose larly frusted with the Hon. Gentleman, whose cale was now before them, being permitted to be qualified.

—He thought it inexpedient for any Gentleman to penfor a fear in the Legitlaure of this State, who by the confliction is debarred to be a free feat; or, who gualification is equivocal—He obleved, that on his marion a committee was referred as raised to roostquantization is equivocai—ne oblerved, that on his motion a committee way selferday risid to consider whether any one halding an office of profit under the feederal government, is elligible to a featur that Hoste—but the refult of their invelligation was not before the House. He explained fome terms he had self on a former day; and declared by the word "foreigner," he negating an alien between a former day: and declared by the word "foreigner," he seems not an alien born—or a perion fpeaking a different language; but by any oncholding an office or being in any manner connected with a foreign government—which heconecived the federal government to be—He avered that foch perions could not impossible the impossible that the impossible that the two most foreign could not the contract of th ment to be—He avered that forh perfons could not be impartial—that the impalie of gratitude would [ray them powerfe-ly, perhaps without their knowing it, any determinations where the interests of the government under which they ferved, were involved or affected. It could not be a doubt how fuch an effect would ack.—He hoped a day would be aligned that the merits of the question which has now arisen would be discussed in the discussion of th which lie loved, more than his friends.

Mr. Carnes withed an early day might be aftened, that as the Servant of that Hon. House he might not be impeded in the performance on the duties of his office. Mr. Henfinaw wished to be informed in what manwhether they would permit him to remain, pro tempore, in the House, or toru him ou remain, pro tempore, in the House, or toru him out?

in the Houfe, or tota him out?

Dr. Jarris faid, he hoped unanimiry as to the fail, if not the mode, would prevail—and declared he had so doubt what would be the determination of he Houfe. That guided by realous limitar to those which had far. That guided by reafous fimilar to those which had farmerly prevailed, a similar determination would be notduced by them.—He thought the question so plain,
that he would instantly enter on the discussion of the
although the came unprepared to met it. He wish a
however to proceed with dispatch—and therefore held
hims lift ready to support an opision he had formely
around—and which land here formed on conditioninal
principles—and that he had never heard any thing
sized by his opponents which would induce him to
had-not. Respecting the administration of the units
to the Hon. Gentlemagh to confidered them size conto the Hon. Gentleman, he confidered them as the con-ditions of his admiffion to that Honfe; He fud every grademan delegated to that Houte. He had very grademan delegated to that Houte, who quisi-cations were energitived, who feelighblity was notifications were energitived, who feelighblity was notificated previous to the admittion of all its member—but as the Houte was not convinced of his eligibility, the cashs ought not to be administered until shole dools as the Houte was not convinced of his eligibility, the cashs ought not to be administered until shole dools cathe ought not to be adminifered until those doubters firthfatforly removed. He pasfed many communs on the abilities and integrity of the Headland was the subject then under debate.—He remarked that they were not then fitting as Legislators, but Judger of the qualifications of a suppended Member; that they were in fearch of troth, and it was indifferent him from whence it was obtained—whether it was delivered by an ongould find or an admitted member. He forther observed, if their conditions and dispropored of any residue that they might frame, they had the of any relolve that House might frame, they had the power of punishment in their hands—they might dif-mis those who voted in contradiction to the ordinarmits those who woted in contradiction to the ordinar-ces of the Constitution, or who improperly contrad-or applied them.—He much wifited the House to en-ter on the buffuels immediately—it would relieve the feelings of the Hon. J. which much be wounded by this delay. He would therefore move, that the Hotefoo-take into immediate confideration the eligibility of the form year. sorthy gentleman returned a member from Yest.

on being feconded. Mr. Bowdoin faid, he particularly wished the prefent time might not be determined on to diffest the question of the Hon. Gentleman's eligibility to a feat in that Heufe. He conterved it would be desping Judge Sewall, time for preparing himfelf to top port the chain for admiffer. And that creaty inside gence was due to him—as his cafe was of publick importance, and demanded a full investigation of its merits. He faid, the gentleman from York, was qualified by bringing with him the committen from his censulting with the thought, may, be had no findadow of doubt remaining, that the member respecting whom the Heufe than deliberated had a conflictational right to have the offile thought and a conflictational right to have the offile outs submitted that the thought in the minute of the conflictation of the tip to the deliberated had a conflictational right to have the offile outs submitted from and to take his feat accordfent time might not be determined on to difcols oaths administered to him, and to take his feat accord-

oans annumerication only.

Mr. Holmer, faitiff Judge Sewall could not behealt without the total conformity of feeding him, be should be of opinion thathe ought to be four-less he knew not why the featurents of the Hon. Gustannand and the Atternanced as well without the each man could not be delivered as well without the exhi

being administered to him as with. Mr. Gardiner remarked, if Mr. Sewall was furni, his qualifications would be allowed, and he would the act officially ; which he ought nor to be pri do. He therefore firmly opposed the administration of

Mr. Euftis feared the zeal of many gentlemen in

presitting the gentlemen to be from. He firen might | for the last day of their to the Henfe, for their confideration, those strong | heretofore laid on the firence of the ist to the Hearte, for their consideration, those firing and convincing arguments which he doubted not, the samed Judge must possess in support of the choice which had been made by the election of York. When he has been frowin, and heared in defence of his own and conflictents rights, the House might determine on its retaining his place, or on his expelion. By favorating him they would not preclude themselves from judging of his eligibility. He find, that on form excellents, gentlemen had conflicted and explained the Conflictation of freely, that a very worthy member had been excluded; that member was a Federal Officer, and so was the gentleman from York. But that mode of confliction he did not approve—and had exposed at the time a improper and han exposite at the time a improper and the expression of the Commonweith, in which he could perceive nothing that ealth, in which he could perceive nothing that monwealth, in which he could perceive nothing that affected die worthy Judge, when properly and infelly attracted to. That the incligibility charged on they member from York was out freefitely, but only by confunction. Such confunction, however were what the property of the production of the product might be qualified. Mr. Gardiner repli diner replied, that the letter of the Conflita

Mr. Cardiner reputes, that most enterer of the Constitu-tion experfed its first, and proclaimed it aloud. He hoped, that this first would keep back all officers of forcing governaments, from entering that House or any branch of the Legislature. He adverted to the British House of Commons, and declared that by the admission of governmental efficers, that undue and improport in-flower had been introduced, which has been found to fleence had been introduced, which has been found for rejodicial to the interests of the people. But forme-times good came out of evil—for of fuch characters did that Houfe of Commons confid, whose support of a correspondintly had freed America from the yoke of England. He observed, that an inhabitant of this onwealth, who was in the pay and under the di-Commouwealth, who was in the pay and under the dis-relians of a foreign antion, if returned, from the towa-in-which he lived, bringing with him the proper certi-ficates, would have an equal right with the member from Y. to be admirted—But helpfice-would he mathe opposed? Would not this be deemed highly improper? He oblivered, that it appeared to him very imprope-er, any, even ablend to find a gentleman up to the Sa-preme Executive, to take an oath that he would faith-billy and impartially discharge and perform all the de-triction of the same and the same and the same and the same disciplined to him as one of the Recordensities.

ties incumbed on him as one of the Representatives of the Commonwealth, when, if this Houfe, thould a gree with the last Houfe, that gentlement would not be permitted to take his feat. The last Houfe had refolved by a vall majority, that no officer, order the Fed-eral Government, holding an office, fimilar to any held by our own governmental officers which are incompa-tible with a feat in that Houfe, is eligible to fuch a feat. To fend up a gentleman therefore, to I wear that he will execute a certain office, and immediately after to fay,

execute a certain office, and immediately after to fay, he final not execute it, must appear ridicalous. Such a proceeding, in his opinion, would be very subsecoming a branch of the Legislature—it would be too child-lift, too differaceful even for fehool. buys.

Mr. Daris, (Portland) faid he did not fee why the learned Judge finuld be qualified—he was not convicted of the accellity of that procedure—and he litted he might as well before divident. He therefore mored, 'That a time be still good to take into confidention-the return from York, and that the Hondrid State of the heared on the floor of the David Sewall, Eq. be heared on the floor of the Hosfe on that fulject. The motion was feconded, and being affenced to by the Hosfe, the then prefent time was affigued. Some members objecting and withing the investigation to be postponed.

and wishing the investigation to be postponed.

Mr. Breck remarked, that it behoved the House to wards he determined that the Hon. Gentleman was el-igible, how could that House justify detaining him from

Davis thought that 3 o'clock in the afternoon of tharday, would be a proper time to confider it; but the Houfe abided by their vote.

Mr. Coney moved, "that Judge Sewall be then heard."

Mr. Breck withed to know if the Hoa. Gentleman

Mr. Beeck wanted to short was affigured on the flour of Mr. Jones (Bofton) a chair was affigured on the flour of the house for Jodge Sewall, who being feared, was informed by the Speaker, the House would then attend to him.

athat which was to be opinited respecting his taking his feat as a Representative for the town of York, be such wished a fuller attendance of Members than were wince a fuller attendance of Members than were then in the Houfe; and on other accounts would pre-fer having the difension polynosed until the afremoun. On motion, it was ordered, "that 4 o'clock, P. M. be aligned for the farm," was then transfered and the

me private bulinels was then transacted, and the House adjourned. (Tobe continued)

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION .- PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 11.

A PETITION from fundry inhabitants of the flate of Pennsylvania was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treatory.

Mr. Bloodworth prefested a memorial from the

merchants and others of the town of Fryetteville; and somber from the nearthants of Willmington, refpect-ing the judiciary (ritem; proposing certain alterations therein. Referred to a committee of five.

next, the duties ! retofore laid on distilled spirits, and laying others in their fleat.

The 13th feeting, which provides for laying a duty on fpirits, diffilled from materials, the pro-This fection Mr. Jackfon moved, Itali be fruck

This fection Mr. Jackfor moved, hall be firmed out; a length delate endeut, which employed his redidue of the day; the question on friking out being at length per, pouled in the area (ve-3) to 17—the committee then role and reported propertie.

A mellinge was received from the Senote, informing the Housis, that they had paided a bill entitled an activity and the first time. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 12.

Mr. Sedgwick preference peritions from a number of officers and fuldier, in the Mallachofens line of the late army, which were read and referred to the Secre-

late army, which were read and referred to the Score

Mr. Williamion moved that the rule of the house in thefe words "that no bill amended by the Senate thall be tournitted" may be expunged, which was a-greed to by the houle.

A mellage was received from the Senate, informing

that they have pailed a bill for creding that part of the flate of Virginia, called the dittrict of Kentucky, into a feperate flare, and for admitting the fame as a mem-ber of the union, to which they defire the concurrence of the house.

or the course.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled and other spirits imported from a

fore laid on dirilled and other spirits imported from a-broad, and laying others in their dead.

The Committee protected in the diffeution as far as the 45th fection.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 13.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motions on the ta-

THURSDAY, January 13.

Mr. Sedgwirk laid the following motions on the sable:—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to suitherife the President of the Umited States to

bill, to authorite the Frenderd of the United States to cause the principal of the debt, due to foreign, officers, the interest wheterof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of fix per cent, per amoun, to be discharged. Theras it will be impredicable, during the present fellion, to consider and decide on the report of the At-torshey-General respecting the judiciary sistem with that deliberation which the impertance of the stables. demands, the confideration of the faid report be post-Also that the Attorney-General be directed to report

to this house a bill, making a temporary provision for the clerks, jurns, and other officers of the federal coerts—and that he also report to the east fellion, a bill, making a general provision for the officers, and jurous of sixt court. In committee of the whole on the bill repealing af-

ter the last day of last day of next, the duties here-laid on diffilled spirits—and laying others in

their flead.

The difference in the remaining fedious was finished—and the bill, with the feveral amendment, reported by the chairman to the hoste.

On motion of Mc Carroll, it was voted, that the con-

On motion of Mr. Carroll, it was voted, that the confideration of the bill with the amendments be pollpaned, and made the order of the day for Monday next. In committee of the whole, out the bill declaring the officer, who, in cale of vacancy in the office of Prefident, and Vice-Prefident, thall exercise the office

Prefident, and Vice-Prefident, thall exercife, the office of Predident of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smithy(S), C.) moution or filling up the blank-with "the Secretary of flate for the time being." was read—which necessioned a renewal of the debate on the fubilet.—The committee appeared to be much divided, as before—and a motion beingmade for their riling, it was carried in the affirmative—The committee therefore rofe and reported progrets.

Mr. Livermote gave notice, that he thould move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the amonal meeting of Codartels.

leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congreis.

The house then went into committee on the bill declaring the time when the electors of Prefident and Vice-Prefident of the United States thall be chefen; also when they shall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Bondinot in the chair.

Same time was spent in discussing the first fection of this bill; but the committee rafe without coming to now desifican.

this but 1 per the communes the state of the any decified, motion reflecting further compensation to the commissioners of loans, for extra ferrices, was referred, no motion of that gentleman, to the Secretary

of the Trealury.
On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Bourne, was ad-

ded to the committee on the navigation act. Adjourned.

L O N D O N, Nov. 26.

ON the evening of the 5th inft. the Sovereign Congress at Bruff its aftembled at the Townhouse at Namor, where they received the citizens; after the Pre-fident, in an animated speech, had addressed them respecting the Empetor's Manifesto, he in the name of the Sovereign Congress, requested their fentiments, which were delivered by one of their head, who spoke to the full wing effect:
"We have confidered the Emperor's Manifesto,

which I have the honour to inform you the citizens of Bruffels not only reject but despite; the people have drawn the sword in capte of God and their country, nor will they ever theath it but in the bodies of their ene mies!

Art. Hoodworth prefented a memorial from the techning and others of the town of Fayetteville 1 and techning and others of the town of Fayetteville 1 and "They are firm and determined, they have and will most cheerfully expend the last portion of their property in furport of their 2 and their posterity liberry I They etc... Referred to a committee of the shole of the whole of the whole of the last posterior and the last posterior with zeal and attachment by our reveral august flations;

the finall a link of your goal chain gire war, our

cause midd full to min.

The Manifolia was then endered to be preduced at the table; where it was pricked by the fweld of the Prefident, and head of the people, and then burnt in

This appeal from Congress to the people, has been

ordered to take place all over the States, and there is but une voice, freedom or death.

A proclamation was illued, offering a persion on twenty florinsper ann. and a filter medal, to every foldier ferving the term of 3 years from the 1st of De-

ember next.

Mr. Brace, the Supercargo at Canton, is appointed Ambaffalor recongunulate the Emperor of China on Instanting attained the age of eighty years.—This cafton is a lawst amended with great pump, whenever a circumflance like this falls out; and it is imagined that under the care of Mr. Bruce, this enhalfy may prove of no famil advantage to the English Supercarpora fettled there. Mr. Bruce carries with him fonce that the production of the product of the carries with him fonce that the carries with him fonce that the carries with the continuous contractions.

NORTHAMPTON, February 9. letter from Philadelphia, dated 27th. January 1791, to a Gentleman in this town, mentions the follow-

very valuable prefents 40 offerings on the occasion

ing intelligence, viz.

That the Indians on the 2d infl. attacked a finall fetterment, about 40 miles up the Multington, and kill-ed 14 person—a letter from Gen. Potman, mentions the names of the persons killed, they were, Jons and PHILLIP STACK, sons to Col. STACK, from New-Salem—Exaa PUTNAM, son to Maj. Exra Putnam of Salem-Ezza Maffachulens Salem—Ezaa Putnam, son to Maj. Ezra Putnam of Mussachusette.—John Camp, from Mussachusette.—Jonathan Farewell, and two others from New-Hamphine—Zeraldos Tagor, from Bare—William James, from Connession.—Joseph Clark, from Rode-Haland—one Mersa with swife and two children, from Virginia. The General Common think, that the Indiams, onlead, of being humbled by the late destruction of their rowny, and induced to beg for peace, are determined general war.

THE Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Efg. Judge of Pro-bate, &c. for the County of Hamphire, having allowed the creditors of the Educe of Mr. ELIMA IN-CEAN, late of Amberff, in Isid County deceased, a further time of three Months, to bring in and prove their claims against faid Estate.—We hereby give no-tice, that we shall attend the business of our appointtice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at Lieut. Glutow Pascons', incholder in faid Amhers, on the second Tagstay in March and April next, from three to seven o'clock P. M. on each of

JOHN BILLINGS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
Comifficents AARON DICKINSON,

January 27, 1791.

NOTICE is breiby given to the following use-reft out preprieters of leads lying in the town of Weadell' in the Courty of Handfoline, that their leads are Tanck' in the following manner, win.

S. Tan. T. W. Cunty. Minifter J. d. q. f. d. q.

Jahu Almy. 0 7 3 2 9 2 2 6 0

S. Fairware after, Eff. 1 0 2 4 8 7 4 2 0

John Cafewell 9 8 3 3 3 2 2110

UNILESS fait taxes are paid by the 7th s. March wire, for most of fail lands, will have he fald, at public words, as the boule of Enfogy JOHN PRENTICE, Installers in fail Weadell, at 2 elect. P. M. at will be failed, at public fail and the conduction of the force with interviering clarges.

RICHARD MOORE, Can. & Cel. fir 1790. Weadell. Jan. 1791.

MICHARD MOVING was Good pringer Weadell, Jan. 1901.

NOTICE is beredy given to the Heirs of John Turn over, High designed, una-refident proprietors of leader, lying in New Salem, in the Causty of Hamphire, short their lands are taxed in the bills committed to me to called the sale of the sale for the year 1790, at follows, wis.

Parillo Tax, three billings.

Unless faid tax is paid an or before the first Mendey March next, so much of faid lands will be fold as pub rendue, et cue e clact, in the afternoue at the Everling boule of SANUEL KENDALL pur leability, is find New-Salema will be specient sejentle the afortial tax, together with intervening charges.

JOHN TRASK, 2d. Collecter.

New-Salem, January 19, 1791.

Non-Salem, January 19, 1791.

NOTOTICE is briethy given to the following non-refident proprietors of land lying in the Town of wendel, in the Control Hamphire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

Acres Value, State tax. Town tax is taxed in the following manner, viz:

L. f. d. q. l. f. d. q. l. f. d. q. l. f. d. q. T. Fairweather, Eig. 200. 100. 0. 2 2 1 1 8 4 Mr. Turner, 10. 60. 0 2 1 10 Thorisa Dwight 62: 24 0 0 6 1 0 4 6 2 UNILESS haid taxes are paid by the 7th of March next, fo much of faid lands will then be fold at public vendue at the House of Ensign JOHN PREN. 11 CE, Impletider, in Taid Wendell, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be fefficient to the difehrage the fame within-terrening charges. DAVID WHITACKER, Col. and Con. for 1788.

Wendell, February 1791.

STRAYED from the fubscriber last spring, a vow year old litifer, red totach, flat in ber face, a wab on the enarkane. Whover wall give information of faid beifeer fall be bandfamely rewarded, by ROGER CLAY.

Southampten, Jen. 10, 1791.