ers THE PEOPLE, For himfelf, Mr. Gardiner fail, he should never betray that truit, in compliment to any men, or to any government whatever; and while the 11on. Gentlemen coatinues to hold an office of prote under another government than Maffachafetts which was anlogous to the off c of a supreme judi-cial Judge of this Commin wealth, who is excluded a east judge of this Common realin, who is excluded a feat—he could not honelly give his voice for his admission to his feat; but must lay, that he really thought,

m mon to his teat; but must ray, that he really thought, that here, he was not reflet in exist.

Mr. Melon, jrn. role, and taid, he entirely concurted with the Hon. ludge, that g rulemen ought 13 Bate on the Hoat exterir realon, for lupposing him ineligible; and what particulars differablish him from taking his

rie then observed, that he was far from having determined in his own breath, on the merits of the caufe then before them; nor faculd he make up his mind on the fully G, until he had heared and examined those argu nears in disport of, or in opposition to, the return from the town of York. But although he had not yet fromed an opinion, he freely confelled his judgment pather proposition and the disposition of the worthy gentlem in.

He then reviewed the intentions of the Convention.

who frauch the Condition of this Commonwealth. It was undowheely their view, he fail to keep feperate Island distinct the Judicial and Legislative badies. The searned, wife, and truly respectable characters who composed that Convention, were well aware of the banger that would be introduced by permitting those femories un interfers with each other. We should not ranger that some introduced by permitting those in maches to interfere with each other. We should not took at the particular exclasions but confider the intension of those articles of the Constitution, which from p fair and unconstrained conditrottion, would certainly p fair an incontrained construction, would certainly prevent the Judge from taking his fea. It was the rinciple, he laid, they were to regard; and that principle he conceived would exclude all Judges of Spiple he conceived would exclude all Judges of Spiple he conceived would exclude all Judges of Spiple from the Legislature, each was the language of the 30th feitino of the De-laration of Rights—fact ought insoperations to be. He had often, he remarked, heard gentleauen fixed-spikle in the spirit of t

ing of the letter of the Confliction, affixing a mean-ing to that term, which he could not comprehend,— He supposed each letter to be spirit; that is, served to convey the spirit or true meaning of the word or clause in which it was found. He conceived that the letters in which it was found. He conceived that the letters of the Conditionton fundiently diplayed that the defigs of it, as compresented at its formation, was, that no furneme lodge, bould he a Legitlator, no Legitlator a Supreme Jacke; and the different branches of the Governmen letter, and the different branches of the Governmen letter, and the different branches of the Government letter, and the different branches of the Government letter, and the different branches of the Government letter, and the different branches of the grant letter letter, and the grant letter lette

If they admitted the Hon. Gentleman, would they not confound the platif measing of the Conflictation, under which they were then affended? If he was permitted, they furely would trample on it. Is it not, he afked, clearly and indiffurably affirmed in the Conflictation and Declaration of Rights, that on Executive or Judicial Officer thould be admitted into the Legislature? Is not the resion for the exclusion of fuch officers, declared to be, that we may have "a Government of Laws, and not of Men?

The Conflictation particularly freelins, that, "no judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, fault be clientle to a fear in either Legislative

wealth, hall be eligible to a fear in either Legislative body." But if they attend only to what gentlemen understood by the letter of the constitution, any future House of Representatives might by once altering their rights and applications, open a draw for the admittion of these officers, who are certainly, while they bear those titles, proscribed.

thofe titles, profesibed.

The worthy Gentleman, Judge Sawall, that is, his office, is fimilar to that of a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Coart;—and if a judge of a Dichrich coart? Has not that gentleman in the office of a Diffrict judge, justification of the lives of his fellow citizens. He faid, that his rewards and decreas were supreme there was a smeal from them. no appeal from them. In civil turns, this was also the

If they confidered the Hon. Guntleman, as a Circuit If they confidered the Hon, Gentleman, as a Circuit Judge, he faid, there was no appeal from his judgment, except conditionally, when the furn fued for was under four hundred and fifty or fix hundred pound; — and he was certain three fourths of the canels which came before that court, were for smaller sums than those he before that court, were for imailer lums than shole he had mentioned. [Judge SEWALL here rejected Mr. Masos, with respect to the sum.] Mr. Masos, now withstanding declared Judge SEWALL to be, in fast a Judge of a Supreme Judicial Court. He said, le did not mean to enter into the discussion of either the expediency or danger of his admission to his feat. He conceived, that on Conflitutional principles he could conceived, that on Constitutional principles he could not take it—the consideration, therefore, of its expe-diency or danger need not be defeused. If the learn-ed Judge was admitted, he faid, any officer of the nited States must be—and the hoade might foon be fil-led with Federal Senators. Representatives, Custom-tions officers, &c. He concluded by averring it to be his opinion, that if the gentleman returned for York,

his opinion, that if the gentleman returned for York, was not excluded, then there were no one who was. Judge Sawall, then role, and after a finet excitation on the fluoration in, which he then was, and affuring the hoofe, that he fined as much as possible divers himself of personal feetings on the fubject faid, that the Constitution of this Commonwealth formed in 1780, he took to be the foul power by which that hoofe fir, and exercised its functions. This Constitubonfe fr, and exercised its functions. This Confliction, he faid, clearly and explicity pointed out the rights of the electors and the elected. That house had no power to add to, or diminish therefrom. It is the basis of all its authority; and every member is under much to preferve and keep it inviolate. Any person pull ling the qualifications pointed out in that Con-filmion, had an indultable right to a feat in that House. It is true, the House has a right to judge of those qualifications; but they much not judge arbitrari-

ly, bat according to the rales defined in the Conflits. tion. If a person is returned a member to that House, unless he is by the Constitution expressly disqualified, he has a right to his feat;—and the House in judging on he has a night to his feat;—and the Houfe in judging on his cafe, is not to judge by prejudice, caprice or opinion, but by a fixed rule. The quefition now before the Houfe, he faid way, "whether by the Confliction he was, in virtue of the office he held under the United State, diffugalified to rike a feat," "They, should be no objection, he observed to his property or personal qualifications;—and notwithstanding the fuggetions about aliens he was a citizen of this Commonwealth.

about aftens he was a critizes of this Commonwealth.

His conflituents, he faid, had attentively read the
Conflitunion, and made it the halfs of their choice.

They could not discover that the office he held incapacitated him in the least degree, from heing their Representative. He too todattentively perused the Constitution and could not find that he was included in Conflitution and could not find that he was included in any of the feveral diffqualifications pointed out in it, was a general rule, he faid, in the conflitution of law, where there are express diffqualifications defiguated, that every one who is not therein contained is qualified;—and this rele, he faid, was a pofition as rune as any ruth whatever. He widely differed from the gentleman laft foraking, respecting the nature of the olike he held. He condidered himselfahr as an Inferior Judge of an Inferior Court;—likelythe Gentleman who far text to him:—(Judge Fuller,) for that Court could not be faid to be forerior, from the judgement of which there can lye, in some cases see, and in others respective.

Before the Conflitution of this fiste was formed in 1780, there were, he laid, Inferior Judges, and yet

ryso, there were, he faid, Inferior Judges, and yet that Conflitation has not difqualified then. There were also, before that period, three maritime Judges, and they were not dispulified. He confidered himand they were not disquatined. He considered him-felf as standing in their those s-and, notwithstanding all which had been then faid on the fability of ineligi-bility of judicial officers, one of those Judges during the time he held his office, had been reparately checken in-to that House, the Senaic and the Cruncil. A rule which many tone to that Houfe, the Senate and the Cruncil. A rule which proves too much, proves nothing. If all judicial officers are to be excluded; then a Judge of the Common Pleas, or a Judice of the Peace, is incligible to a feat prior tilt true that in fome cafes they can give judgement from which there is no appeal. Gentlemen, he faid, had raifed a diffinition between the office held, and that of a Judge of the Common Pleas, from the goantum of the turns which define their juff-diction. But the principle, he faid, could not he affected by the quantum, be imported lets. There could be the fame appeal from his judgement as from that of a common judice of the Peace; excepting a few Mas. not the tame appeal from my judgement as from that of acommon judice of the Peact; excepting a few Maritime and Common Law cafes. Gentlemen had prefeifed a great deal of regard for the Confliction. On that Confliction, he fand, he frond — be had affifted at its formation;—he had administered under it. He has that Confliction had been had confident in the confliction. at its formation;—he had administered uoder it. He knew that Confliction,—he highly respected it;—said he hoped, he always should endeavour to maintain it. He should take an pash to support that Constitution as every member had done. He too, as well as they, had taken as oath to support the Constitution of the Unit-

(Judge Sawall again adverting to what Mr. Gan-DINER had faid, respecting alieus, that Gentleman rofe
to explain; which he did by repeating his definition of
the terms allen and foreigner, for which fee his first
foecch). The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded. He forceh). The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded. He faid, he was not an alian, but a citizes — and as much citizen as any Gentleman within those levalls.—
That his office did not exempt him fromany duties of a citizen;—that his person and property were fully cit to the laws;—and that if he committed any breach of those laws he was liable to be tried by them.

The Honsehe faid then far in their judicial capacity;—they would judge on his qualifications;—but they would judge by the Constitution; for, as he had before observed, they could not add to, or despirals thereform, by any forced meaning or confinding what so,

from, by any forced meaning or confirmations what for

A fubject, faid to be fimilar, and agitated in a former A tubject, tand to be limilar, and agitated in a former-limatehad been mentioned; —but the decifior on that quetion, could not be brought into precedentat that time. This caute refs on its own bortom, and the Houle, he faid, would judge whether he was eligible or not; whether the town of York, was to be depi-ved of in privilegae, and he excluded from a fear He concluded by faying, he then claimed on behalf of his confisteents and himfelf, permittion to take his fear in that House.

fear in that Houfe.

Dr. Javus role, and observed, nearly as follows:

Mr. SFEAKER—It is not but with resultance that I Dr. Javii role, and oblerved, nearly as follows:

Mr. SEALER—It in too that with relatance that I have rafe on the prefear queltion, not only from a doubt of my own ability to oppole his ideas on a fubject, which, from every motive, public as well as personal, he most have for fully confidered. But as we have been so pointedly resisted of the facred ties, by which we are bound to decide on this question, I feel myfelf confirmed, from the force of this obligation, thus early to fulmit my fentiments, in direct opposition to those which have been joil offered by the gentleman.

The understanding of man, Sir, has not yet deviled a constitution of civil gvernment, so perfect as to preclude the indispensible needing of a censal ndirectionary power being lodged with the legislature, for those exigencies, which cannot be contemplated in the moment of irst fabilishment. Multiply chech are we will, and accumulate all the precautions we can possibly imagines, fill much must be left to the judgement and integrity of the ruling power. This, Sr, in almost 8 very other inflance, is an implied condition of the focial compast? Dut inour own constitution, the falsating provision is experted in the body of the instrument.

By referring Sir, in the Jouth, avided of the fact of

provision is expressed in the body of the inftrament.

By referring, Sir, to the fourth arricle of the first chapter, we shall there find that General Assembly

of this State, has "full power and authority to make and dain and effablish all manners of whichioms and features directions and features directions and indirections, with penaltics or withour," under no others, it is a faitteen but their nor being directify "supera contrary, to this conditionton." Will tithe even pretended from the general qualification, as to reidence and property, which the conditions of eligibility, (of which the gentleman is no doubt pollefled in comman with any other Member)—that he of any other perfora, pollifing them, in necessarily entitled to a feat in this Hoste? This cannot be pretended; for it is well known that there are certain specific dislibilities expected in the condition, as exceptions to the force of this general profition.—Or, will it be laid, that a Judge, appointed the authority, or even the confeat of this Comman wealth to fit in Judgent upon the property perfora, and even lives of the citizens of this State, is not an exception to this rule?

It is very clear to me Sir, that these exception to this rule?

It is very clear to me, Sir, that there are not only

It is very clear to me, Sir, that there are not only certain expressed, but implied executions, upon which this Honfe has a right to decide: For I fully acquiete in the opinion, which even the learned Judge; his cocceded, of our being in this inflance, in our judicial capacity, and acting by the fuvering vanisority, with which we are invested by the constitution; as no appeal can lie from our determination respecting the chimical production of the production of the constitution of peat can ite groun our determination respecting the eli-gibility of our own members, except to the people-How then can we be cautioned upon the impopiery of creating new diffusilifications, in the prefent maof casaring new aniqualism artisms, in the person min-ner of giving our femiments; when in fact we are only forming an opinion of those which exist? But we are reminded of our obligation to conform to the rule that reminded of our obligation to conform to the rule that is preferibed, and not to judge arbitrarily, but agreed ble to a fund disqualifications. "painted out." in the condition and the condition but but the final rule condition, but but the final our manning of it? Will it he faid, that we must judge of the conditionion, but but the final or meaning of it? Will it he faid, that we must judge of the conditionion, but but the final or meaning of it? Will it he faid, that we must judge of the conditionion but but he final rule merely by the letter? This the gentlemen has fail. But let me all this gentleman, or any perfon, if he letter only must decide, what our opinions would be, if the file of the officer particularly excluded, finally the changed by an aft of a venal or cornup legislature? Or whether such as officer would have a right to a fact, if he was duly returned as a member of this House? Can it be projectively, and not the office tiefel? J.Why. it be proferibed, and not the office itself? Why will gentlemen, then, inful to much on the latter of the

would a person be less a judge of the Supreme Judi-Would a person be less a judge of the Surrone Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, if the office was distinguished by a new appellation? Or how shall we form a just conception of the nature of an office, but by conflicting the powers with which it is invelled? Or is the gentleman less a judge upon our prayerry, lives or persons, because his authority is derived from another formers? Shall the needs of fixing here to day, expire from four, because his authority is derived from another fource? Shall the person fitting here to day, retirefrom the focus of legislative deliberation, exposed to the feelings and prepatedions, and binsifed, I will not siy contaminated by the pations, but too frequently indicated to every popular affembly, and, from which we cannot perhaps be perfectly ellranged, to assend the tribunal of impartial jostice, where the character officiaring should delerve out highest veneration and our most unbounded considerace. Was this the design of our consinution. The article of the Bill of Rights just now read by the gentleman of the feat with me, has carried irressallable convicton to my own mind, and facults not, will have the fource effect, upon their what have heard it—that an officer filling a judicial department within this Commonwealth, has no right to a place in its legislature.

ment within this Commonwealth, has no right to a place in its Igiflaure.

The comparition attempted to be made between the office of the federal Judge of a diffirit, and of the diffirit of Maine in particular, from the additional powers attrached to that office, with the office of Juliuc of the Common Pleas in this State, is certainly sulsported. Those who are better acquainted with the striking difficulties of the two offices will be helfable to replace it. trixing dimensitude of the two offices will be fortable to explain it.—But there is one circumfanciamy own idea of very particular confequence—the pay and fupport of a judge of the Common Plear, is a daily fupport, while the annual and flated income of the federal Judge, which cannot even be deminished, mad prove the feperior nature of his appointment.

The entire and perfect feperation of the executive, the leaf this is the several of the research.

the legifistine and judicial departments is the avored principle of our own conditution.—The confution of them would operate the inevitable ruin of the best conflitteted government which the world has beheld-it occomes therefore not only our bulines, but our duty. as we regard its prefervation, to prevent this diffrustive affociation of powers to directly incompatible, in the fame perfon.

The filence of the conflictation as to this particular office which the gentleman fullains, has been meationed as an argument in favour of his pretentions. But the gentleman will recoiled, that the very government, the gentleman will recollect, that the very government, from which he has derived its authority, has dreided against him. On the very important quellion ripeding the necessity of a power of removal from office, in graded in the President of the Union, it is very certain that the the conditionion is sleen.—Will the gentleman say that this decision is wrong f.—Or will be duppose that under our own condition, with the prevision for desciones which I have quoted before, list we only to be ited down to the first lieter, while the gentlemen who administer the federal government bounds have the orrandi includence. If the gentleman is admitted, where are we to first Will instead of the control of the capture, and excise, of the executive, the legislative and policial departments? Also, the

prereignty of this fate, in thatcale, would indeed be which forms only were retained, while but a came, in which forms only were retained, while the foint which had kept it in vigour, would be whol-

nat fhould we think of the Prefident of the Unit What floudd we think of the Predident of the Union, (and he too is a critizer continuously qualified; as continuously qualified; as continuously on the gendeman's diffinition) claiming and holding a feat in a State legislature? This truly great man no left divinguished by his quice, than illustrous for his private; and military virinus, would not indeed even make the experiment.—Bet were the event politicle, I have no doubt from the idea I have long cateries of the furitir and wildow of the State winch can

when the doubt from the idea! I have long enterbied, I have no doubt from the idea! I have long enterbied of the first and wildom of the State which can
beat of his marriny, that a remedy would be found for
to peculiar and unexpected, event.

There is a circombance in the federal conditation
which will at once decunwarate the impropriety of depending whelly on the letter, for the rule of our proceding.—It does not appear by any provision to the
contary, but that the fance perions my hold a feat in the
federal Senate, and Heuric of Reprefentatives, at the
same time.—But in fuch an event, would either holy;
flowling the first and the strength of the contary
flowling the first of the strength would be
repelled with indignation, as fully critice of lusic effect
intipricipies upon which the configurious is established.

We are told, Sir, that we must not violate the privilege of the gratleman's conditionan.—But this is

We are told, Sir, that we man for violate the planting of the gratheman's conditionate. But this is militing the question, we do not firip them of a pivilege, but, by confirming our own rights, we add theirt. We do not hinner their fenting a proper Repreferrative.—We only prevent a person, under what we deem a conflitutional disability, from holding a

to the course of the last year, a fimilar question was in the courie of mean year, a limitar question was a quanted here; and in the Housardshie Senate.—Our territors were directly opposine, and while two often members through proper to allulate their feats in this Hotel, the gentleman of that body was permitted to officiate as a member during the whole feation.—An appel was not indirectly made, to our conditioning and among the three in all other respects perfectly enexcepaming as the were but three votes for their respective re-election to the places they had formerly held.—
Does this look as if the people had disapproved? No Sir, the people and disapproved? No sir, the people and management of the expression of Sir, the people of Maffachuretts do not this experi-their releasants. The article in the confitution on which the gentleman has relied his pretendions, has been strangely mifrepreferred—For it into where declated, that every clinica who has been an inhabitant for one-year next preceeding his election, and is politified of the necessary qualification assets properly, thail have a rightro a fear if duly elected.—Such a form in the ex-petition would give fone constructor to the gentle-man conclusion. But this is by no means the cafe.— It is only fed that the member elected, final have the fe man's conclusion. But this is by no means the cafe.— It is only faid that the member elected, shall have these

man a conclusion. But this is by no means the cafe.—
It is only faid that the member elected, I shall have these
qualifications.—If see were to admit either aliens, or
prefent definition of property to feats in this House, we
might then juilly incur the impuration of having actual
regiment to the condition. But, how can we be charge
of with a breach of the conditions for precenting
that person helding a feat here, who is in possession
at an office incompatible with the regular discharge of
his doty, as a Representative.

The learned judge from the nature of his appointment, and the authority of the law, by which his conoxide regulated is not amenable to the rules of his
House incommon with other members.—As he most
struct the Courts, within his diffired as their clared
priods.—How then can be be tabject to the call of
this House agreeable to its orders? As high a refpect
to there agreeable to its orders? As high a refpect
to the rules of the property of the law of the power of
this quick agreeable to the horizon of the power
of this quick agreeable to the here, and at the place of his
judicial employment at the fame time—He cannot in
the same horn be a judge and a Reprefentative?

It is my own opinion Sir, that we have an undoubted
right by the centitution to caclude every federal ulfiter in the State from the legislature by a finanting law,

right by the conflictation to exclude every tederal the-cer in the State from the legislature by a fanding law, by virtue of the article which have meri-need before deferribing the power of the legislature. But I have no doubt, of the gentleman in question being clearly within the exception, provided, not only in the thir-teenth article of the bill of rights; but even in the chapter of incompatibilities it fell. If then weat not only, not prevented, but fully an-thorified by the conditionition to determine the gentle-man's prelimbility; and if every motion arising from

then if the the continuition to determine the gentle-man's ineligibility, and if every motion arising from the inexpediency of it, concert to demonstrate the im-propriety of his being permitted to retain his feat here, teamen healtate as to my own opinion, and much hope, that we shall never permit any man to fit as a legislator within this Commonwealth, to whom, the laws we are forming most be submitted for his size legislator. To be tearning the

(To be continued)

I. O N D O N, Nov. 6.

The King of Spain lately had a fall from his horfe, the confequences of whichare fortouly apprehend d.

Nov. S.—Freft translethave thackton out in the pro-vince of Languedoc in Brance. The prople of Mon-tablan infligated by the Priefs, attacked by the pat-sole of Tenraire registeries. They fired on the fol-diers, but locklify without cited. Both the above re-gisters, and that of Royal Boulogue, were greatly woldted by fome of the inhabitants from the tops of their house.

moleided by some of the inhabitants from the tops of their houses.

On Monday afternoon the remains of Savage Wa-Pan, Ed. late Ensign in the 12th regiment, of sort, were interest with military honozers in the Governo's in the Clayed yard at Portsmouth. He was a pronsing youth, not quitted years of age, and would have come to a pusition of 14001.a year when 21. He fell a victim by bring put into damp theets at an ina in Southampton.

Farrad of a letter from Paris. "The confusions in this capital feets growing apace !

The two diffinctions of foldiers—the Guarda Saldees, and the Guarda non Saldees, which mean those who are not paid, have differed on the indject of a commander.

"M. de la Paysette withes to command the whole Marthal de Biron has grown the forgourie with those

who act without pay.

The long maintained rivalfhip of the Dake of Or-leans, inclines him to favour Marshalde Biron, and to

leans, inclines him to favour Marfhalde Biron, and to throw every weight in his favour.

"The commutions seem in reefing in confequence of this;—where they will end we know not.

"Buike's Pamphlet has jost made its appearance here. The Antifocratic party are devotoring it."

Done — The last news from Oran, on the coast of Barbary, are dated the rif of November. It appears that for shocks of an earth quake have been felt in this rown. town.

The Moors. who are under the dominions of the The Moors, who are under the dominions of the Bey of Mafeara, 10k advantage of the calamities of the inhabitiants, and attacked them with 4000 men, but they were reposited by 1200 men under the command of Count de la Union, four different times.

The flaughter among the Moors was prodigious?

Lumedisteely after the consention has been taken in-

to confideration, the following important objects will be submitted to parliament by the Minister, the form-ing of the Willioft governments for Canada and Brunforgon tow villanct governments for Canada and Brunfwick, in Northamerica; the appointment of an amhafadour to the United States of America, and a revision of the laws of Gurnfey and Jeffey.

A private letter from the Easthudies, juff received, menuous, that a war has become because.

A private letter train the remaining of the menuous, has a war has begun between our troops and the lippop Sultang-who now fiyles himfelf Shah Allum, or king of the world.

Lately dred near Strafford upon Aron, one Samuel Davis, a fitmost cribbing player. He felefted four of the ben players from the circule of his friends, as pall betters, to whom he left a beautiful ivory cribbinge.

the bet players from the circule of his. friends, as pall beaters, to whom he left a beautiful irony cribbage board, to be played for on their return from the grave.

The following decision recently took place in London Court of Chancery.

On the 18th of June, 2761, the honourable Mr. Boylelefthy will the fum of 54001 to be laid out in lands in Yorkhire, out of the 1ents of which the lum of 501, was to be paid amountally to the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, to be applied for the purpose of propagating the christian criprion among the liam and Mary, in Virginia, to be applied for the purpose of propagating the christian retigion among the
indiane in the back feutlement; in Northamerica; and
likewife a farther from of 41th to be paid to the fame
college, for the support of two missionaties to preach
the gofpel. The city of London were left trustees,
and the management under the trust way, by the will
committed to the care of the Bishop of London, and
the carl of Builington, fashe time being. The latter
being extinct, the who management fell into the
hands of the former.

The prefent Bishop inflinted this fuit, in which the
city, and a great number of other persons were partics, for the singular and indeed novel purpose of knowlaw, whether law the tellstor had originally devised the

ing, whether (as the tethstor had originally devited the feveral fums for the ule-of British fobjects, and the Americans having ceased to be in that function, fince their mericans having ceafed to be in that fluvation, fince their independence, i the anomity ought not never to this kingdom, or to fomeother of his majefly's colonies, to be applied to fimilar purpofes. This being thefulf determination of that nature fince the revolution, his lordship decided it with that fuperior dignity of fentiment that always attends his decrees. Two phrafes are fofficient —— All charitable devidea are to be held forch—we cannot rake up the fiber of the dead in fearth of flavor incomptions. The annuities and arrant mofficers incomptions. of their intentions. The annuties and arrears must be paid, and (upon two or three minutes further confideration) Medits. Anderson and Gippa, the agents for the college in Virginia, and likewise the city of London must be paid the colks."—A determination in the national confideration of the confiderati and fo juit cannot fail of being diffinguished.

CARLISLE, Jan. 19.
On Tuefday the 11th inflate, about time o'clock in the morning the houfe of Alexander M'Donald, a tenanton Mr. David Hoge farm, in Enflecathorough, was burned, and his wife and two of his children, and a girl, the only child of his brother in law unhappily perified in the flames. This dreadful accident was perifhed in the flames. This dreadful accident was occasioned by putting a quantity of flax today upon the flore. The flax taking fire M Desald took; it ye in his arms to throw it out of the door, but as he carried it, the blaze caught the loft floor, which was loofely laid with dry boards and buks over the feams. M' Donsild's brother in law was in the boufe with him and his wife, and her mother, an eld inhim woman. They all ran out immediately except M Donald's wife, who game to the door, and then turned, back intorthe They all ran out immediately except M*Donald's wife, who came to the door and then tarned back into the house to bring out the children as was supposed, but the flames which raged most violently at the door prevented her return—the was heard for fome time in the back past of the boofe, but the two men supplied, and like persons bereaved of their fension with the fright, could do nothing, for her assistance. She finding all hope of relief in vain, there herself over her children rost creen them as long as possible, and continued in this strating until the fire reduced them to a coal. fituation until the fire reduced them to a coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26. Wednesday at three o'clock, an express arrived at the War Office of the United States, in this case, from

the War Cinice of the the War County of the Weltern county.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Zeigler, dated Fort Hamar, January 8, to the Secretary of War, contains the fabilitance of the intelligence brought by

contains the fabilitance of the intelligence brought by the express.

I am extremly forry to inform you, that the lettle-ment called Big Bostom, so miles up the Mckingum, from this post, was cut off by the Savages on the 3d inflast. Eleven mee and (two children were killed;

two men who quartered in a cabhin, a finall diffacte from the block house escaped; three men it is suppose; are taken prisoners, as their bodies are not found."

PROVIDENCE, January 10-The centus for this town, having been compleated, he number of inhabitants is found to be 6380-in 1782 the number was 4310 Increase, 2070.
Wednessay tast the dead body of a newborn male, infant was discovered in a cellar at the north end of the town. The mother, a mallatto wowan, was appre rended and committed to ge ol.

BOSTON, February 4.

A tax on furitous liquous is not only a just but a politick measure.—"While men are making metry, they unwittingly drink down the national debt, and will perhaps, with their liquot, feallow it all up in the course of a few years."

of a few years."

One million and an half Dollars, of the fecurities of the United States, has been funded in Fenniylvania.—
In this flate, the amount is supposed to be near Three

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 16.
The febools in this town have again been vifited by
the perform appointed. The Vifitors are much pleated
with the attention of the Influndors, and the improve-

ment of the Scholara. The act operates as a write and benevolent legiflature must wish; as a simulor to sideltry on the one hand, and to diligence on the other.
We hope the importance of a compliance will be aniversally telt, and the benefit resulting from it as univer-

Verlandy fell, som the fell fell fell fell fell.

A Richmon I paper of January 15, fays, this morning about 5 o'clocks very fevere thock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which lafted about two minantes; if floods the house so feverely, set to occasion many of the inhabitants to get up and fee what demage

it had done. We have the centus of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, including the district of Maine, as mounts to four bunders and feventy thousand persons. A Connectical paper mentions, that a cow was lately killed at Lifton, in that face, the weight of which was as follows, viz. Hide, 120th.—tallow, 201—the four quarters, 1196-total, 1496.

Ashbel Wells, jun.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, tuat he has just Crockery & Glass Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will b

fold on very reafonable terms, WHOLE SALE & RETAIL, for ready pay, or thort and approved credit.—ALSO, STONEWARE

of allkinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff,

ladigo—Combin flaving Soap, &c. &c.
WANTED—Tailow—Salp of Lyc—Pot and pearl After—Wheat, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the highest price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791. Part CASH paid for RYE, by DANIEL BUTLER. Northampton, Feb. 14, 1791.

THE Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Efq. Judge of Pro bute, &c. for the County of Hampfhire, having allowed the creations of the Editer of Mr. Elissa Incare Mr. Blissa of Amberli, in faid County decasied, as further time of three Mooths, to bring in and prove their claims against faid Effate.—We hereby give notice, that we than amend the buthast of our appointthe, that we that amend the bufineft of our appointment at Lucut. Giptow Parkors, inchider in faid Anhert, on the second Tucfasy in March and Aprillers, from three to feven o'clock P. M. on each of iaid days.

JOHN BILLINGS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
AARON DICKINSON,
Comissioners. January 27, 1791.

NOTICE is bereby given to the fallowing nun-refi-ent propositive of landstrag in the town of Wendell, a the County of Manghine, that their lands are Vered, a the following manner, win.

S. Yaz. T. C. County, Minister

S. Tax. T. C. County. Manifer f. d. op. f. op.

ficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.
RICHARD MOORE, Con. & Col. for 1790. Wendell, Jan. 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALL, a Negro man has dehid all persons keeping him on my seconn.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield Jan. 7, 1791.

* Those persons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the sleighing continues.