An former days, as ancient poets feign, A thrange contention fill'd th' etherial plain, Whar goddefs, faireft in agelic eyes, Should o'er her bright compets in beauty rife, In make and motion high above the reft, Soy reign of hears and queen of love confeit'd. Sov'teign of hearts and queen comprov'd, All wakefel Difcord the eventimptov'd,

All wakeful Difcord the event improv'd,
And the whole fex a gilded apple mov'd.
O'er the blefe'd plain the friv'lous hauble roll'd,
"I'e the first fair." inferib'd in gens and goldWho had the faireft face, in object then,
For univerful war of gods and me.
A higher theme has now all hearts inclin'd,
Not who's the faireft form, but brighteft mind.
And tark, how loud the mental conteft risg.!
Amplay's hand has fett the tumeful fline. Appoly's hand has fett the tuneful flings, PHILENIA'S verse his living lyre divine Admits, and calls upon the facred nine To name the fair pre-eminent in long, To whole mild voice the dulcet notes belong, To fuch enchantrels he'll confign the lyre, The bright credential of superior fire ; From whole first chords the dispalon clear. Mellifluous deep, fhall charm th' arrefled ear. Extratick airs, that hymn the morning ray, The lack's full note, and linner's lighter lay, The lack stull note, and inner's lighter lay, Shall elumate PRILEVIL'S forg in vain, Her heav nly harp fublime and feraph itrain. And hence final bigot pride contest no more The fex's squal claim to claffic lore. Mean is the man who never can beflow A leaf of laurel, to a female brow; When final feed, we have full difficultions is not When final feed, we have full difficultions is not the study of the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study that the study of the study of the study that the study the study the study that the study the s When fierling fense and toneful diction join'd, Are the twin-offspring of a female mind.

From Albion's cliffs what tides of mulic flow. When heart fruck SEWARD pours the plaint of wos, When CARTER's modulated numbers roll, And MOORE and ATKIN moralize the feul.

O woman, favourite of the smiling skies!

Be the just rights aftered by the wife!

To the fair same impartial, they shall find Genius is not any few consind;

Bound by no Salie Law, to nature true,

"Shall give to merit, what is merit's due."

"A Lady of Biffice.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,
A CCORDING to promife I fend you the patition,
and affure you-that the fabfuriptions goes on rapidly; 1000 having figned already.—The total number of 10,000 is deemed fufficient, although twice as
many might eatily be obtained. The proceeding has
been feropuloufly candid; not one having (et down
her name without a careful peruful of the contents.
Much lefs have ablent or affiltions perfons been added
to the lift, or fehool-boys and other trumpery taken in.
Your friend.

to the lift, or school-boys and other trumpery taken in.
Your friend,
C.
To the Hon. CONGRESS Of the UNITED STATES.
The branks ddieds of the theurist States.
With a bluth of temale modelly we present this respectful address, in hopes that our federal voice may in some degree fostern the chamour of different entar signs your cass. We are grieved to fee, that a glorious empire comented by the blood of gallant fellow-critzens, rathers and brothers, is yet in danger from licentions discord; and we make you a solem tender of all the aid that faithful female breatric and give. Phlesmatic pedifcord; and we make you a norm tenser or as on.
that faithful fenale bearts can give. Phlegmatic pedants and fl. rining beaus may ridicule this language as
the efulion of enthusialm; we foors the paltry beings
who never felt the sublimity and ardor of ear reamery;
who were constant again, command our growth who never felt the fublimity and ardor of ear country forced leve. We repeat again, command our amount efforts for the public good. It the uses will not fuffer your feelie to touch their darling gray, excefs in which does every year delivey thoulands, brings many bundred families to beggary, and breaks the hearts of many amiable wires—law then freely our favourite tea, our caps, bonners, enthious, billions, every piece of orientental drefs. If full more is wanter, tax, and very nader-pericoats. If our young men will not learn how to defend their liberty and property, their hoary fire, the mother who have and furkled them—then order-us now the field. We think indeed from violence, from the mother who have and incited them—then order as into the field. We think indeed from violence; fome of us cannot without paink!!! a chicken; But also, the fword is yet in this civilized zn., the zhima ratis. This chaiming country may invite bold invaders; it may breed vipers in its bolom. This land of liberty muftly defreded against foreign and domeftic fors. Some of usage of the fociety called Friends, and we all mutil. deterated signati tortegin and dometite fors. Some of usate of the fociety called Friends, and we all refpect the civil virtues of this fociety; but we cannot believe that a man ders, pleafe the righteous j.dge of manistid, and father of mercies, by fuffering a favage to feel by the bidge in a flew free. We all know the value of national industry; but relied map. Be defended by feel. Independence melt not be hearded during to make an apprentic work fome additional days more in the yeat for bit matter. Learning is both offerul and ornameral to nationa: But denot not ficholars know, that directs now the Godding forms at well as art it both of only in the form of the burst know, that directs now the Godding of erms at well as art it both of only in the confidence. Your peritioners revere the rights of conficience. They know allot that general regulations require modification; but every good citteen will chearfully beat his portion of the public burden; if the cannot gight he full pay; if he drinks a great iteal, he will not grudge the price of his enjoyment.

Finally, as those that fow have a right to reap, your Finally, as those that sow have a right to reap, your petitioners request with due submittee a few finall privileg a sa en rear of seale brevian, like that of the Continuati; the right of election on all public offices; and especially an abjulge command over new-paying and manifolding basinada.

Ten Thousand Federal Maida.

THE old inhabitants of Switzerland, were defeated by Julius Crefar, 57 years before Chrift, and the traitory remained fishject to the Royans, 'till it was conquered by the Alema S, German emigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Cloris, King of France in 496, it anderwent another revolution in \$88, being made part of the kingdomof Eurgandy. In 1032, it was given by the lift king of Eurgandy to Courad and, Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held a part of the Empire ill the year and, when a year. Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the Empire, till the year 1307, when a very fingular revolt, delivered the Swifs Cantons, from the as part or the Impure, in the year 1307, when a very fingular revolt, delivered the Swifs Cantons, from the German yeke. Grifler, Governour of these provinces for the Emperor. Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustions Swifs patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an Apple, placed on the head of one of his children. He had the desterity; though the delayance was very considerable, to flike it of without hiting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he had another arrow under his Cloke, asked him for what insert, to which he boldly replyed, to have short you to the heart if I had had the minfortune to kill my fou. The entarged governour ordered him to be langed. But his follow editions, animated by his fourt tude and partiontim, flew to Atms! Attacked and vanquined Grifler, who was that dead by Tell, and the independency of these verial States of that country now called the thirteen Cantons, under republican form of government, took place immediately, which was made perpetual by a leggee among themselves in the year 1315, and consumed by a treaty with other powers of Europe 1649.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Jan 19, 1791. PROPOSAL,

Warning to the Churches, TO BEWARE OF WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING,

AND THE
Marks by which they are known.
ILLUSTRATED IN TWO DISCOURSES.

By Joseph Lathrop, A.M. Paffor of a Church in Wefl-Springfield.

To this Edition will be subjoined, by the same Au-thor, an APPENDIX, in which & discussed this question—Wheeler the facessists of ministerial ordinations has been continued without interruption from the application

The general approbation which these Discourses re-ceived among the people to whom they were delivered; ceived among the people to whom they were delivered; the defire which many have expressed for their republication, and the concurring advice and folicitations of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have per afed them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above

63 The first edition of this work met with a rapid

CONDITIONS. I. It will contain about 540ftro pages—fhall be print ed on good demy paper, and a handlome type. II. Pr ce to subscribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for fix copies, shall have a fevenith gratis.

1V. As foon as 300 fubfcribers appear, the work will

be put to the prefs, & finished as expeditionally as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer

Tames Byers &Co.

Have just manufactured a Large Quantity of Iron Hollow Ware,

Which they will dispose of by the ton, smaller parcels, or the fingle vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of Country Produce.

They have on hand, . Potash Kettles,

For the recommendation of which they would before purchasers to the Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Afther, who have made of e of them.

(37 Old Can-tron will be received in payment for

w A N T E D,
W A N T E D, A San Apprentice to the Taylor buffers, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old.

CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791. A LL persons that have demands on the estate of directions that have demands on the estate of direction desirely, late of Chesicr, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to faid estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ate payment, to STEPHEN LYMAN, Admn'r, Chefter, Jan. 21, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun. GLASS WARE,

Confifting of quart, pint, and half pint Dec. den-quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tünblen-Muftard Pots-elegant borderd Wine Gialfe-con-Muttard Fots—elegant border d Wine Glauge Common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inlas—Creas Cope—Proof Philals—pintand half pint pocket Bottles, Sc.—Which he will fell to retailers at the first prices at which they are bought in New Tork, Alfo—an affortment of DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

HODSOIN and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, nearthe Bridge Harronn.

COTHERS Prefs Papers, by the grossor dozta;
Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quite; Bonen
2 papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by
the Ream; all parts of Webfler's Infilitue, in large or
fmall quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marthe Paper: Account. Books of various fizer; Wafert,

BROKE into the inclifure of the fubiriber, the set of October loft, a red Heijer, with faire white of beather, we writhing mark lipityed to be one year all left fring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charge.

Greesfield, Dec. 22, 1790.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the 2018 of Sept. D last, two yearling Steart and one yearling Fair, one Stear in rid, with broad borns, and some white with bells and tail—the ather is a light brindle, lain though are Stear in ris, acuts bread norm, and tome white as bit bells and tail—the either is a light brindle, laid back with a white face, belly and tail,—the Heifer's brindle with a white face, and fame white on her belly—the have no artificial mark. Whever will take affail creatures, and give notice to that the sweet may have them again, fball be bandfomely rewarded, by

Bernardfin, Jan. 4, 1790. Bernardin, Jan. 4, 1790.

NoTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Weftampton, and families adjacent, that ASH-ES will be received by Lr. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jared Hunt, at the fame price as is allowed at ariginous ring Pot-Ahr manufactories, and orders given es WRIGHT and Sycophagn, of Northampton, where Goods will be delivered at eath price.

SALTS of LVE, and ASHES, will allo be received by faid Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

ed by faid Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

STRAYED from the fields of Elies Lyman, absarbe
15th of December logs, a forred COLT, three years
eld, manned tratter, branched on the bip A. W. he letter
fraphold to be nearly grown eat. Whenever call treats
find Coll, or given informating where he may be bed, it
Mr. Elies Lycium, on the fullerister, feall be bundfundy
remarded.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.

TO BE SOLI.

TO BE SOld,

NUMBER of lots of land, belonging to the cflate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Eq. late of Northampton, deceased, lying in the towns of Northampton, and Westampton. Jan. 25, 1791.

LOST. N Saturday, exening, the 21ft oft, between North-ampton & Williamburgh, in the road, 12cr 14 dof-lars in Cath. Wheever has found faid money, or any art thereof, and will return it to the Subfictiber, shall be handfomely rewarded.

Williamburgh, Fhe. 2, 1791.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler, Has just received a general affer ment of English

GOODS,

Confifting of Broadcloths, Coatings, Flannels, Bairel, Chinzzes, Calicoes, Leghern Hars, &c. &c. — Alfo, A general affortment of Crockery, Glafs, and Steet WARE, by the package or leis quantity.

Teneriffe WINE, per caft or gallon, Well-India Rum, Hyfon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Checobre, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinanmon, Allum, Copperas, Red Wood and Log Wood.

The above articles will fit fold very low fur ready pay.——Part Caft will be paid for Pork, Becf, and Botter.

Wauted Wheat, Rye, Coin, Tow Cloth, White Beans, Yeas, and Hogy Briffles.

Dec. 29, 1790.

STRAYED from the fableriber left fyring, a two year old Heiser, and triand, star in her face, a set to the case here. Wheneve will give information of fail helfer sphall be have feerly rewarded, by ROGER CLAP.

Santhampian, Jan. 10, 1791.

MR. Whitein's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. Levi Langton, at Alliest.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

(Continued from our laft.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TRIDAY, Jan. 28.

De Esdis followed Dr. Jarris. He faid, he entertained a different fentinent, on the quedion indebate, than the gentleman laft predsing—he floud pirch is reasons why he thus differed—he was the more difficien; however, of giving them, he heing the only perfine who had advocated the Hon. Gentleman's eligibility, bet the fearmed Judge hindful. All the argument, of any weight, he had yet head, was again the expedience of admirring the learned Judge to his fear. But he conceived, the argument of gentleman eaght to have heen, to demonstrate its unconditurionally—for of that allow ever the House the judges. Other expediency of the measure, he did not doubt the expediency of the measure, he did not doubt name again to haveheen, to demontrate its unconditutionally—for of that alone were the House the judges. On the expediency of the meafure, he did not doubt that there would be nearly an onanimous decision. When groulemen argoe that the Conditation in excluding the judges of the Supreme Judicial Coore, has allo excluding the judges of the Supreme Judicial Coore, has allo excluding the judges of the Supreme Judicial Coore, has allo excluding the judges of the Supreme Judicial Coore, has allo excluding the Conditution was framed, it contemplated effects finisher in their nature to that of a Federal ludge, a did not disqualify the perfans who filled thems. Upon the principles of conditution, adopted by fome gratienen, the fairit of the Conditution may be made to fay any thing—and if they can now exclude any critizen who is not only by the confliction cryntally diffoundfield and professibel, they may by the fame rule go on, and exclude this citizen, or that citizen; or any one they pleafe. One gentleman, he observed, had affect if the finite of the Conditution is not state for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature then for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature that for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature that for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature that for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature that for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature that for our guide, may not a fotour Legislature and further than the manorr, but was it reasonable to fuppose they would ever arrive at fo corroys a fane? Was it fair to image the the people would ever delegate fuch a Court Doipeloures and Suppositions, he faid, proved nothing—and this topposition appeared to him to be annatural, imprehable and absurd. Mr. Eulis, faid, that conthis quelling, but little need be added—it was clear to him, the though add and right to exclude any returned member, but fisch as the Condition had expressly this. ention, but little need be added—it was clear to manthat the Houfe had not right to exclude any returned
member, but fisch as the Confliction had expressly difrealized—and as the Confliction had not, as he verily
realized—and as the Confliction had not, as he verily
realized—and as the Confliction had not, as he verily
lettered, diqualified, in any degree, the lion. Judge,
lettered, the had a right to his feat, and that he
had a give his vone for his admillion.

Mr. Bowdoin faid, he did not intend to rife; hat richannel dies the reafons for the difference of opin-

Art. Downoun and, he can not attend to the; heart-inghe would give the reasons for the difference of opin-ien which fubilited between him and the gentlemen who had to largely diffculted the question. Many gen-tlemen, he faid, (apposed there were interests in the Fe-ctural Government opposite to, and inconfilent with, tionen, he faid, supposed there were interests in the Fe-chard Government opposite to, and inconsistent with, keinterests of the State Governments; he canactived they depended on, and subsisted by each other; and he called upon gentlement to shew that their interests were distingly. He saw no cause for that jealously of the fosteral government which had been shown. The argument that the admittion of Federal Officers, would introduce undue influence, and corruption, he thought, was no argument at all. The reasons which had been braught to support it, were any conclusive.

had been brought to support it, were not conclusive.

The ladges of the supreme Indicial Court, had been The Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, had been Dentioned as fimilar to Judges of the Federal Courts; it would be amanifest impropriety in permitting the it would be amanifelt impropriety in permitting the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to hold feats in the Legilator, because they would judge on the laws crafted by the Legilator.

the Legillature, because they would, jung on the law-enafted by this Legillature, and were amenable to it. But this was not the cafe of the Federal Officers. Be faid, that multiplying the disposalizations of that Hoofs, be thought was in fame measure a relicition of the rights of the people. There ought to be as few re-strictions, as in the nature of things was possible. To restrict them, was rofay they did not know how to exreife their privileges properly—that they made a arong ofe of them.

He fail, behad no fears of the danger that would

He field, he had no fears of the danger that would saile from Federal Officery fitting in that House, I as the prefera cale, he had heard no fufficient reason for the exclusion of the learned Judge. The people of York had an unafficiable right of departing a member to that House, who was not expressly disjustified. He onaccived it the Hoat, Judge was excluded, they were refinited in the judt exception of that right;—for they except except at little part of the first judy performed the proposition when they pleased, ander judy performed the feature in that floods. If that House determined that the learned plage thould not be premitted to take his feat, it was telling the election of the town of Yorks, that that House have better who they only to feat, thus they House how bester who they ought to fend, than they

Constitution did not clearly exclude them from a feat in the Legislature, then he would fay reclus in curia. But reading the Bill of Rights, and the problems the constitution he thought would catify every gentlemanta that Howfe, that Judy Schwall's office was there preferabed. The goth fection of the Brechardton of Rights, after, that " in the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department fluid never exercis the executive and judicial mean fluid never exercis the executive and judicial. ment finall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: The executive final never exercite the legislarive and judicial powers, or either of thems: The judicial final never exercite the legislarive and executive powers, or either of thems to twe end it may lie a government of laws and not of mess." And the Conditional fars, after specifying nomerous offices, "no person, holding such, that at the fant time hold a feat to the Senate to Hossical Representatives." He faid, that if the office filled by the Hos. Geneteman, was not mentioned by the name or title which as preleast diffinguishes it, it was because the office could age then he furpopted ever to exist. It was for the office could not then he furpopted ever to exist. title which at preient diffinguithes it, it was because the office could not then be hypothed ever to exit. It was ridiculous and aliard to fay, that when the Confinence was made, and its decreed therein, that the Judicial and Legislatives repartment should not intermix, that the framers of that Confine hand and in the contemplation the exclusion of each and every office, which in its operation could, it any justified in the fame, manner as those there were the first contemplation to could, it any justified in the fame, manner as those offices which in the fame, manner as those of this nances, tend, in the same manner as those chices which are particularly specified, to the subvertion of that claufe of the Constitution, and that declaration of the Bill of Rights, which he hadjest end to that Hon. House, He faid, the harrier which these articles had excited

Fichal, the fairfer which meter activities the between the different branches of the government, were fuch as all wife. Legislators had praised and recommended in all ages; that they were a defence against those dangers which would be produced by permitting partial and brased Legislators withing in a judicial ca-

Let us examine the principle. If the learned Judge

Let us examine the principle. If the learned Judge in not expectly diffundified, are the Judges of the Federal Supreme Judicial Coun? Certainly not.—For the Constitution could not at its formation, have contended the mean of the formation of the contended the mean of the formation of the Judge of that Bench, by being qualitation all other respects, could not be excluded. This, be thought, would expose the fallacy of the defence.

The effice the gentleman from York holds, continued Mr. Majon, has been flyled that of an Inferior Judge of the defence.

and his authority declared to be fimiler to that of a Judge of the Common Pleas.—This, he faid, he must deny.—Every one knew that the Court of Common Pless was an interlocutory Court, a mere channel through which cases went to a higher tribunal, it was well known the juridifficion of that Court, ex-It was well known the jurisliction of that Court, ex-tended only to actions under four parad; —and the judgement of it is never abided by, on actions of a lar-ger turn. But the jurisliction of that Court, of which the gentleman from York is Judge, extends to it lives, liberty and property of the critizens. It might be further remarked, he faid, of the Court of Common New they in 2014 actions to the formation of the lives, liberty and property of the criterias. It mignt to further remarked, he faid, of the Coort of Common Pleas, that it existed previous to the formation of the Conflicturion—and, that the people when they adopted that Confliction, didnot think proper to exclude the Judges of that Court: They contemplated perhaps, their trivial jurification—or test might have thought that if they too were excluded, the proferriptions would have been too nonmerous. Bedidesas they were officers of the fame government, they were supposed to have the fame interests.

posed to have the same interests.

It had also been faid, that the Court of Common Pleas was a Supreme Court, in a certain degree—This he did not deay. It was supreme to four pranns only, in evil cafes, and in no other respect i—Whereas, the district Court of the District of Maine, was Whereas, the diffriel Court of the Diffriel of Maine, was fuprement of its busheed from the was fupreme, also, on the lives and liberts of the fubject. If therefore, there was a parity—in the two Courts, the conclude to clickover its in his mind there was a manifelf difference. I judge Sewall there enquired, whether the office he now hell was not finitiate to dust of the former environme Judges, who had not been excluded feats 2] Mr. Malon, in reple, extended only to a few Maritime cantes and that it was probable, the fame reafons which indused the frances of the conditionion

the prople at large and the was ricrefore opposed on the prople at large and the was ricrefore opposed on the proposed and the proposed of the tion was express, that the Legislative and the Judical Departments of government, should bekept distinct, and should not interfere.

To demonstrate that a diference power must necessarily exist, and that under this constitution it was vessed in the Legislaure, Mr. Mason, stated, that by ration farshe [the Senator] final the politified of a certain efface, yet it is 6 lent respecting the weman; and the configurace might be that an old woman not worth a farthing, would be deemed duly qualified by the freter of the confinence. Wanth not the Hon-Senate-Mr. M. aked, exceeded a differtionary power, and reject, the formle Senator with dildain? He concluded by avering that he way of opinion, the Iramed Judge for whom he ever had the highest respect, ought not to be admitted to a feat, as he must, if he was, fit in judgment, in lawsof his own enaching.

Mr. Holmes added a few words on the fullyeft, when the question heing called for,
Mr. Gardiner rule, and faid, he wished to answer the gentlemn from York, and the other members of

Mr. Gardiner role, and taid, he wines to a latter the gentleann from York, and the other members of that Houfe, who had advocated bis caufe. He faid, he hould endeavour to treat the lettened judge, with all that respect, and decency, which his dignified fixting and his many excellent you qualities; jully entitled him to. Heexpedted, he faid, to have heard much a support to the heard much as the heard much as the support of the heard much as him to. Heexpetted, he faid, to have heard much a bler and more convincing argument, than had fallen from those geulemen who had advocated the digibil-ity of the member returned from York. That gen-tleman, faid, that the confitution is the fole power, by which every member had a right to fit in that House; and that, that confitution had defined the qualification which every member had a before the qualifications. and that that constitution to his feat. He agreed with Judge Sewall, that they were to refort to the confirmation on that occasion; nor to the letter only, but they tion on that occasion; not to the letter only, but they must also attend to its true meaning, pipit; and intention. He was convenced by the observations of Mr. Mason, jun, that the Hon. Judge was excluded, not only from the spirit, but by the very words of the constitution. The office which judge Sewall, holds is that of a Federal Judge of the Didrict of Maine. The befinets of his office. Mr. Gartliner faid among other things, was to interpret the law, as well of this Commonwealth as of the United States.—If the learned

inonweigh as of the United States.—If he feather gentleman was permitted to take his feat, he would become one of the Legislature, and affit in making those very laws, which hereafter in his judicial capactive, he will attempt to explain, and fay what was the time meaning and intertion of the Legislature in making those laws.—Would not this he alked, be in in direct violation of that part of the conditionant his health and the condensary no the Refina in direct violation of that part of the conflimina, which had been quoted by the gendleman on the Bedon feat, which despressed that. "The judicial department thall never exercite the legitlative." Nothing could be clearer, than, that permitting Judge Sewall to take the feat he then claimed, would be a direct violation of that article of the confliction; not to the fight on the very letter, as expertited in the declaration of Rights. He faid, if in the chapter of "Incomparisition of Office," they were cleich down to the ration of Rights. He faild, if in the chapter of "Incompatibility of Offices," they were sided down to thevery lener only, they might live to tee foreigners, of
various deferiptions, of various nations, in the pay of
their respective flowerings, antempt to obtained theufelves into the Legislaure: that, when naterialized, they
might with the gentlemn from York, after, that they
were citizens, pedicified of the property and other requisities, to entitle them to a fear therein. [Judge Sewall then note and fails, he was no after, as the genwall then role and faid, he was no alien, as the gen-theman from Downalborough weald infinontee—but a notive of this country and a citizen of this Common-wealth.] Mr Gardiner proceeded, and drelared, it was never in his mind to furprofe the relyetable gentlemin-was an alien; and he was forprized, his meaning Lad. From the alien milapprehended confidering how repra-celly, and he thought desire; it had resplained hum-felf on the fullyful. He faid, he meant to point and, by the word foreigners, a man who held his effice from, and was under the informer of fome other gav-ernment or jurifolicition of Mallachufern. The learnall thee role and faid, he was no then, as the gen-