ed Judge, he faid much know, that a plea, to the jurif-diction of any Court is usually denominated a foreign plea. Such a plea, which is a plea in abstraction, might well be filed in the Court where Judge Seplea. Such a plea, which is a plea in abartement, might well be filed in the Court where Judge Sewall prefided, as in any other; and if he found that he had no proper cognizance of the cane of aftion, at he had no proper cognizance of the cane for aftion, that the fame belonged to fome other juridiction, he doubtlefs would allow that foreign plea, and diffulls the action from his Court. The gentleman had faid, his doubtlefs would allow that foreign piez, and minist the action from his Court. The gentleman had faid, his office was not analogous to the effice of a Judge of our Supreme Judicial Court; that his office is like the office of an inferior judge, even like that of judge Fuller, who fat next to him. He faid, that judge Fuller was one of fat next to him. the judges of the Common Pleas, of the Inferior Court, as it was called before the revolution; which Court has no jurisdiction whatever in capital cases, and very has no jurification in even civil actions. But the limited jurification in even civil actions. But the federal judge of the district Court of Maine, he faid, limited particultion in even civil actions. But file federal judge to the diffried Court of Maine, he faid, had a much greater and more extensive jurisliction than the highest of the judges of the Commonwealth—even the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. The Hoa. gentleman, he said, was a maritime judge, and a chancellor, as well as a judge, in all civil actions, which are properly ergonizable in his Court ; and he was a judge afto in capital cases. So that, continued Mr. Gardiner, judge Sewall has in himself singly, more power than the whole hench of our Supreme Judicial Court, together, he faid they ought to expound the constitution liberally; he thought, for the hench of the people, and as a remedial law; and that judge Sewall, as well as the other judges knew that all remedial laws are to be expounded liberally, and not as a question freith juris, of ri id law, as that gentleman and his advocate acould confinue that part of the constitution the other jurges never that we expounded the rall juris, of ri id law, as that gentleman and his advocates would confirme that part of the conditution tion, which excludes the judges of the Supreme Cour from a fear in that Houte. It was one of the last things that would enter a republican mind like his, to entertain even the remoted with or defire, to deprive any of the last vicinities men left for refortable a body as w citizens much lefs fo respectable a body as the town of York, of their privileges; for hispart, he declared—that to preferre inviolate the privileges all the chizzes of this Commonwealth, was his most ardent with. At the fame time, however, he must ardent with. At the tame time, nowever, he must fay, that he thought the elections of the town of York, were milisten and doeseved when they fixed their choice upon the foderal judge, and toppofed, that after voluntarily disqualifying himfelf by accepting anoffice of profit under altering a power, he was elligible to a feat in the Legislature of Maßachafetts where every of prontunes and the feat in the Legislature of Maffachusetts where every feat in the Legislature of Maffachusetts where every voice, every hand, every heart should be free from every undue bias—perfectly free from every entrinsick, every undue bias—perfectly free from every entrinsick. foreign influence.

Mr. Gadiner faid, he could not better conclude the

Mr. Gadiner faid, he could not bester conclude the debate, than with the words he began with the last fpring fession when a motion was made to determine a question nearly similar to the prefeat: That he heard so voice from Heaven, and that voice he know to be the voice of truth;—that voice proclaimed to all the human trace, that "Noman can ferve two masters; for either he will have like one and lease the other; or eife he wall held to the one and delytis the other."

Judge Sewall then ested the learned gendleman from Pownalborough, whether the rale was not true, that "Exceptio probat regulars."

To which Mr. Gardiner replied, that he could quote Law-Maxima as well as the learned judge, and if he chose

To which Mr. Gardiner replied, that he could quote Law. Maxims as well as the learned Judge, and if he chofe it, could go or until the morrow morning: But for the repetent, he would content himself with a few only. After observing that Lord Coke had afferred that "the Common Law is the unout perfection of reason," has "Gamusti ever fait" Just"—the Common Law is founded in error; or, that common errors makes Law. Again, the lame "perfection of reason" declared, that "Jesurantia legis useniness excusors of the law excess no man; and yet no man perfectly understood the whole of this "artificial perfection of reason," as Lord Coke also called ficial perfection of reason," at Lord Coke also called the Common Law. Submita case, said Mr. Gardiner, the Common Law. Submit a cafe, faid Mr. Gardiner, to two gentlemen of the Law; the out will-fay; it-is this way—the other will infit upon the contrary, and fay it is that way. Attend the Gootts, and hear a nice upon diffeded—Was it always fordest that even the Indges could immediately decide? No—even they Goostingschaped—and runk sings. imes doubted; and took time to advise. Lawyer if the Common. Law of England (which is alfo our Common. Law of England (which is alfo our Common Law) is not a Law of liberty? He will
tell you it is a Law of perfect Liberty; and yet this
very Law his atmost perfection of reason. Tays "Uhi
Jas of augum the incertum, the ralle Liberta"—when
the Law is a vasue or noneration, there is no when the Law is vague or uncertain, there is no Liberty:
And again, Mifera of Servina, abi Jur of wagum ant
integritum.—Miferable is the fervitude of that people. integritum". Miterable is the tervience or that personal whole Laws are vague or unknown. Certainly this Law, he faid was not generally understood by the pople—for no one can obtain it, if Lord Coke fays true, Law, he faid was not general,
ple—for no one can obtain it, if Lord Coke fays true,
"aut by long fludy and obfervation;" and yet errey
man mull—he is bound at all events, to understand it;
and cannot be permitted to plead in exeuse, his igmorance of this "artificialish is unto perfection of reason."
In his turn, Mr. Gardiner, faid, he begged leave to
suche Hon Gentleman one question, it at had no Lastrin in is—that was plain English which every body
might understand—"How could he, confishent with the
Constitution and Bill of Rights of this Commonwealth, take his feat-in that Houle?"
The Speaker, then put the questions as follows:

Wealth, take his feat in that Houle?"

The Speaker, then put the quefflion as follows:

"Whether the Hon David Sewall, Efg. returned as

Reprefentative from the town of York, being a
Judge of a District Count of the United States, has a
right by the Conditation of this Commonwealth to a
feat in this Houle?"

Which, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, was put by
Yeas and Nay, as follows:

Jonathan Masson, seinor, William Kustis, James Bowdein, Justin Ely. Samuel Henflaw.

dein, Juffin Ely, Samuel Henfhaw.

NAYS. Lotteries.

N A Y S.

Samoel Breck, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones
Jonathan Maíon, jun. Seth Stammer, Ebennear Thayer
jun. Charles Cudhing, Thomas Lathrop, Jofeph Guild
Oliver Ellis, James Endicort, Moles Richardfon, jun
Lemed Kollock, William Euller, Seth Bullard, Hezekiah Fither, Caleb Low, John Manning, Nathaniel Emetry, John Carnes, Teter Ofgood, jun. Larker fromdike,
Thomas Mighill, Jofeph Page, Nathaniel Marth, Wilians Perfon, James Bayley, John Davis, T. Perley, jun.
Aaron Hill, Thomas Harris, Amos Bond, Abrahani nais ration, James Bayley, John Davis, T. Perley, Jun. Aaron Hill, Thomas Harris, Amos Bond, Abraham Feller, Benjamin Upton, William Morfe, Edward Farmer, Jonathaa Maynard, Jofeph Simonds, John Minos, William Rice, Haze Smith, Haze Jones, Jofeph Heald, Daniel Adams, Farkey Vargon, Route, Jofeph Heald, Daniel Adams, Parker Varnum, Epraiam Rolebius, Wil Daniel Adams, rarker varnum, Epitalam Robbins, Milliam Brown, Jofeph Curtis, Jofeph Browniag, Danius Muoger, Ephriam Williams, Benjamin Bonaey, David Hyde, Enos Nath, James Hamilton, Jiase Newton, Hyde, Eno's Nath, James Hamilton, Ilaze Newton, John Goldbery, James Thomas, James Sproot, Abraham Holmes Jonath Smith, Ebenezzer Wafburn, David Thatcher, Jofeph Doane, Frederick Drowa, Chrittopher Mafon, Ebenezzer Tyler, Abial Mitchell, Jerathmael Bowers, Mark Adams, John Low, jun. Samueri Flagg, Ephraim Carrer, jun. Benjamin Read, Daniel Fothes, Jeremia'l Learned, Jonathan Woothury, James Harhway, Jofeph Chaddock, Benjamin Joflyn, Elish Sinchen Ikur Hurington, Joha Foller, Daniel Harkway, Joseph Chaddock, Benjamin "Jollyn, Eli-jah Bingham, Hauc Harrington, John Foller, Daniel Patman, Simeon Houghton, Joseph Walker, Martin Kinfly, John Child, Lovell Pulipher, Ruggles Spooner, Jofah Profer, John Godord, John Warren, John Black, Edward Raymond, John Patterson, Hauc Snow John Gardiner, Samuel Handen, John Boarland, Wil John Gardiner, Samuel Handen, John Boarland, Wil-liam Jones, Jeddish Prefcott, Jun. Daniel Coney, Waters un Thomas, Daniel Taylor, Gideon Wheeler, Woodbridge Little, Ephraim Fisch, Ezekiel Herrick, Labo Para, Labo Labo John Picker, jun. David Vaughan.

Sandry papers relative to the carde of Hooper va.
Fagen, which had been communicated by His Excellency the Governor, from the Fritish Cooful, ceamledwar from the Seaste, and were committed to Messira Spooner, Lyman, Jones, Mason and Gardiner.

Several petitions, of a private nature, were read and Committed.

The Secretary brought from his Excellency the Gov-

ernor the following MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Strate, and

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Hoofe of Reprefendatives.

I HAVE directled the Secretary to lay before you,
an address presented to me, by the select committee of
the Society for propagating the Guspel among the inlians and others in North-America. he Society

The inflitution of the Society does great honour to the wifdom and humanity of our government. As the benevolent designs of it are authorised to be by the gentlemen of whom it is composed, with great faith fulacis and affiduity, it is sould ardently withed, that fulness and affiduity, it is not ardently withed, that their funds were to increased, as to enable them to car

Having in my address to you at the opening of the fession expected myself sully upon the great benefits -i Rducation, it is less necessary for me to enlarge, in this Education, it is lefs necessary for me to enlarge, in this Medfage, upon that shipled; but I feel myself to much impressed with the disagreeable situation of our fellow-citizens in the eastern part of this Commonwealth, which I believe to be justly represented in this address of the committee, that I cannot but urger it upon your entlemen, to take meafures for their relief, fo far as it

gentlemen, to take measures for their relief, to tar as it is within your power to doir.

The people, whose situation is the subject of the mediage, are obliged to suffer toil, hunger and all the handhips which are incident to the settlement of a new country, while every tree they cut down and every several wild land they subdue; contributes to the wealth of the State. And as the strength, number and respectability of the Commouwealds are esercessed by extending our fertlements into the wilderness, the man who undertakes the arduous basness ought to have every notifille encouragement. It may government.

offisheencouragement from government. Belides this, there will be a peculiar difadvantage having to numerous a body of people as the rifing go eration in that part of the Commenwealth will for eration in that part of the Continue of the United States, al-dituated upon a frontier part of the United States, al-moft entirely deflictite of that knowledge and informa-tion, which render the other parts of their country for

There are many reasons to induce you, gentlemen, nere are many reations to induce you, gendlemen, to rake this fobject into your confideration, and it will afford you great picalize and fastisfation to find that the refources of the State, by the appropriation of wild lands, or by any other means, are fuch, as will allow you to affift that Society in their landable endeavour, to differentiate the originated of which and any other states of the state of to differninate the principles of religion, and morality, amongit our fellow-cuizeas, who are the objects of their prefent attention.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, January 28, 1791.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

A great variety of private business was transacted this

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

A petition from the town of Middleborough, praying the grant of a Lottery, was read.

Dr. Jarvisthought Luterries werea certain encongement to gambling, and an inlet to vice. He was convinced they were extremely prejudicial to the most of the people—and that they induced those performance of the people—and that they induced those performances are the people and the people and the people and the people are the people and the people and the people are the people als of the people—and that they induced those persons to gamble, who of all others, ought to avoid it—the in-

affrious poor.

Mr. Wedgery faid, if it was an evil, it was one which
overmment had introduced, and received advantage
om. He faw no reason, if it was justifiable in govovernmen errom. The saw no reation, it it was jutifished in government to be concerned. I Lotteries, why towns might not have them allow the he was averfe to having any granted, which might injure the Star Lotteries now existing. As to the prejudicial nature of

Lotteries, he thought that fome modes of relievingtowrs:

were full as prejudicial.

The peti-ien was committed to the Committee on

Lotteries.

Mr. Jones, (Bodien) within fowe measure might be taken to flop the indux of petitions for new triats, which, he faid daily increased. He wished some Court of Law, might have cognizance of the samewhich could much better judge on the ments of those perimoners than a Legislative body. He therefore means that the perimoners than a Legislative body.

pentitioners than a Legillative body. He therefore no-ved, that the committee on new trials, take the fubjet into confideration, and report on the fame. Mr. Gardiner hoped the fabjeths would be duly con-fidered. To the Supreme Judicial Court, he faid, fach petitions ought to hereferred—they were the pra-per judges—and the interference of the Legillature therein, he confidered as highly improper. Several other gentlemen added a few words on the fubjeth, when McIlis. Davis, Sewall, Wedgery, Mafan, inc. & Gardiner. were appointed a computer

jun. & Gardiner, were appointed a commince to take into confideration the aftermpowering the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant new trials, and extentions of their powers ought to be made.

Dr. Euftis moved, that the law of the United States

Dr. Euflis moved, that the law of the United States might be procured for the ufeof the Houfe. After a thort converfation, between Dr. Coner, Mr. Breck, and others, Dr. Euflis was appointed to report the permete for procuring fail laws.

WEDNESDAY, February 2.

Mr. Breck moved that the Committee apprinted to confider the flate of the Wellern Lands, be coloring to fit; and that a meliage be feat to the Hon. Sexute, respectively their concurrence with the Houfe and

quefling their amenage necession to the House, and en-quefling their concurrence with the House, and en-join their Committee accordingly. This motion ob-tained, and Mr. Breck, waited on the Senate, to com-

numericate the fame.

Judge Fuller moved that a melfage be fent to the
Hoa. Senate, to fend down the Valuation Bill. This motion was agreed to.— ORDER OF THE DAY.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The ferond reading of the Bill for docking Effaire Tail.
The Bill to prevent the creation of Educateil, in future in this Commonwealth, and to put an end to The Bill to prevent the creation of Estate, tail, in faction in this Commonwealth, and to put an end to fach entails as are now supposed to exist among us, was read the second time.—This Bill proposes that in faction to such Estate shall be created by Deed, Will, or any otherwise howfoever; and that although the word of Body, Blood, Islue or other emphatic or restrictive words of limitation, be found in any future Will of

world of limitation be loand in any future. Will or Derd, the fame shall bereafter be configured and detained to convey or creat a fee-simple only. The fecond fettion of the Bill propoles a mode of docking estable now is existence, by a short Deed, or Declaration in wrighting, to be figured and fealed by the Treast in tail, winessed by one or more credible witnesses, acknowledged before fome Juffice of the Peace in the

knowledged before fome Juftice of the Peace in the county where the lands fire, and then recorded with the Regiller of Deeds of the fame county. Mr. Gardiner, in a long; ingenious and Isaned Speech, replete with hillorical information, and dif-playing a depth of law relearch, entered into the origin and principle of Flates Tail—which he proved were of arithmetic invention, and totally repugnate to a Republican formed government: they were imparted Republican form of government: they were impared from England into this country, by erafty pettiloging Lawyers, in the reign of that vagrant tyrant JAMES II.—He thewed their mifehiefs and incorrentance— II.—Fre included their mitchiers and incoprehensive the pittiful lawcraft of del to erade them, and the mode of delitoying those effacts, by the ridiculous, farcital, abfund mode of common recovery. He then advented to the Statule, De Donis conditionalibus, which he to the Statute, De Donis conditionalibut, which be faid, was never applicable to this country. He tracel the Fendal System, in England, from the forth and fifth centuries, until the Norman Conquest; at which period, a mere refined fendal policy was introduced in-

Mr. Gardiner, then mentioned that in the year 1285. 13th EDWARD L by the extensive power of the Bar-ons, the "Stance relative to conditional gifts," water nacted; by which it was decreed, that the will of the donor of any cluster, thould be regarded; which operated to the injury of the community, as the cluster, and liable to the payment of the debts of the tenant is pollellion, &c. &c. The two centuries preceding the eign of EDWARD IV, that ariflocratic Effates Tail, flourished in full vigour. In the twelfth year of the reign of that prince, the mode of com-mon recovery was faft introduced : Trieft-craft fugged-ed the thought, and Law-craft carried it into crea-

ed the thought, and Law-eraft earnied it into execution.

Mr. Gardiner now gare the history and anner aromann recoveries. He faid, they were used by the Popith ecclefialities, to clude the flatte of Mortusia. The Clergy coming under the influence of that law, keing by profession, each of them a mortusia mans, or dead hand, their tellginosprotession preventing them from wielding the arm of the field, or following any temporal Lord into the field to defend the Feud profession. He afforded an interrelling altough melansholy accounted the through the interrelling through melansholy accounted the through the through the transition of the field to defend the Feud profession. He afforded an interrelling though melansholy accounted the through the transition, in which the Friesh hald the conference of the Law, in that dark age. It observes that the conference of the Law, in the total cone is beingly which fettered estates were freed from the sheetles feetail, was an undensible proof of it. After captured the following the mode laid down in the Bill, which was only which would refull from abotishing them and fessioning the mode laid down in the Bill, which was only toting the mode laid down in the Bill, which was call,

heap and rational,
After a variety of other observations, which we much lament want of room obliges as to omit, Mn Gar-diner concluded what has been juffly tenned, a "learn ed LAW EECTURE."

ed LAW EECTURE.

Mr. Sewall, [Marblehead] with diffinguished incouity, combated many of the politions of the learned Mes-

by from Pownalborough. After remarking on the different interest of the British Sovereigns, and their lands Barpus, he west on to observe, that in this recentry, there was a love of liberry, which led the citizens to watch their privileges, with an eye of judicity to enjoy their classes unfertiered and outside of the professional of the profess er which inclination diffrated; not fubject to con-treal or legislative interference. He doubted nor, but

teal or legitlative interference. He doubted nor, but featuretts findlar to thefe prevailed in England. He fand, it is indisfiperably the right of every freeman, 10 do what he pleafed with his own; and was not the bill then before the Houfe, a deoial of that right? hill then before in Troute, a denial of that ingit?

If a fisher discovers in his fon a propentity to distipation, is it not product that he should take steps whit his fquandering the chare? Should will prevent his fquandering that House, by the enaction of any law, far, Mu-you had take no tuch stept—would it not be deemed an infungement of the liberty of the citizen—barely it

tree it, by declaring publicly in the Courts of Julice, tration of his father, or other donor of the effate. his S made many other pointed observations—which, for the cate betwee affigued, we are compelled to o

Defarris was very unwilling, be faid, to trouble De Javris was very unwilling, he faid, to trouble the Hoate with many observations on the fullyce hefor them. He confelled hinfielf in fome measure,
independent to the discriftion, He confidered hinfielf
ason of a jury—and the two learned Gentleman who
had fonken on the hill, as the Council in the case. His
opinion would be in a great measure argulated by the
interestinated collected from the functions. At the one opinion would be in a great mediator regulated by the information collected from the festiments of the gendemen who had fooken and who appeared to have fully intelligated the fullyed—and he expected more used yet thrown on the matter, by the observation of members, before required more of members, before required with the propriety of adopting the measure contained in the bill, than he

retended to be. He had many doubts if such a bill would be advan ageous. He should have been better fatisfied he faid, if the been drawn from, and applied to, our prefent fittation —in this Commonwealth. He faw not the good effect -in the commonwealth. Fre law not the good chief that could arise from the lengthy observations that had been delivered, although they served to give an opportunity ferthat gentleman (Mr. G.) to display his portunity legitlat gentleman [216, G.) to display his profethional learning, and deep and extensive informa-tion. He confessed himself incapable of opposing the gentleman's position; & yet he was perfectly convinced y them.

Every man, Dr. Jarvis, continued, had an undeni-Every man, Dr. Jarvis, continued, nad an uncentable right to dispose of his own property or passedings, is whatever way was most agreeable to him. No perfon, he thought would deny that position. Had not every man, he aked, who sy his laboritous industry and affiduous labor, had acquired property, of any kind, aright to bequeath it under certain redirictious, or leave if fire & unfettered, as he breaked?—Certainiv he aright to bequeath it under certain redirictions, or leave it free & unfeitered as he pleafed?—Certainly he had—Individuals generally, he saight almost fay, always, knew beft what to do in the management of their own private and feedlar affairs—much better than any other man or body of tome could direct them. But yother man or body of tome could direct them, but be wholly redirined at all, they ought ast to be wholly redirined at all, they ought ast to be wholly redirined at the could now, it really so, the mode in which their edites had been carried to them, obtain relief from the Jedical and the forenteed by the mode in which their edites had been carried to them, obtain relief from the Jedical set forenteed to the could add.

To the feeder a proper to the redirect set into the private the first set of the could be the cafe. The could not set of the forenteed to the first set of the could be the cafe that the could be the cafe. The could not set of the could be the cafe that the could be the cafe. The could not set of the forenteed to the first set of the could not seed the found to seed the forenteed to the first set of the could not seed the forenteed to the first set of the could not seed the forenteed to the forenteed to the first set of the could not seed the forenteed to the forenteed t To those courts, any perfores, who could ad-Courts. To those courts, any persons, who count and dute sufficient causes for destroying the fetters with which their estates were shackled, might apply; and in which their estates were shared removed.

which their eflates were thatesten, using the face of the public, have them removed. He remarked that family pride, was of all others, the neft ridical curand abfurd; it more generally prevailed that any other kind of pride, and it ought to be eradically and the perpendicular of a family compared to the perpendicular of th icated if possible. The perpenuation of a fatte or influence, was, of all things, the most s, the most impr per for a republican government. It was of utration, and ought to be cautionly avoided.

Dr. Jaris then observed, that he much wished to have the bill before the House, fully examined. He have the bil before the roote, have it again committed, therefore thought it belt to have it again committed, morethoroughly examined, and fully understood. Advantage might then be taken of the hints thrown out by variage might then be taken of the hints thrown out by the gentleman from Marblehead ; and in the mittee, a full inveltigation of the principles on which it was founded night be effected. If the method of freeing effects it was founded night be effected. If the method of freeing effects from entail, was the fluyed with a higher ty, then it was a reflection on the good fense of the Commonwealth, when it was known that such absurding ty, then it was a reflection on the good fenfe

After a few other observations, he moved, that the Atter a tew other operations, no movel, that bill be committed to a committee of five; which be-ing agreed to, Meffrs. Sewall, Jarvis, Gardiner, Tyler, and Davis, [Port.] were appointed.

PROVIDENCE, February S.

Extrat of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphiato
the Editor of this Paper, dated January 27.

"This Day the Prefident of the United States re"This Day the Prefident of the United States re-

"This Day the Prefident of the United States received Disparches from Judge Punam, at Mericura, who, (in the Absence of the Governor and Secretary, Isow in this City) had the Directions of the Affairs in that Quarter. These disparches flute, that on the 2d Instant the Indians attacked a Block House fingate at Judga the Indian the House states of the White were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, up the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, in the Mulkingson, in which were 14. Big Bottom, in the Mulkingson of the States when the Mulkingson in the House at the time of the Attack, are swilling, and top-prefet to have been carried off by the Indiana. Among the Killed were one Woman and two Children. One only of the Stain was from Rhode-Island; his name,

Joseph Clark. By a Letter which I have received; the Settlemenrar Big. Bortom is Bated to be 20 Miles from Marietra; Judge Putann's Diffparken make the difference 40 Miles.—The Indian war has now become a general one; Chippawa, Delawares. Wyandotes; and other Tribes, who heretofour have been mentral, have ther Tribes, who heretofore have been neatral, have joined the holdle Judian. A condicarable Party of them, when the Medfenger left Marietta, was collected at White Waman's Creek; up the Mukingum. The detached Settlements which had been formed in the Neighbourhood of Marietta and the Carlier settled in the Common settlement who had been formed in the settlement was absoluted and the Carlier settled as Neighbourhood of Marietta Man the Onto and Mal-kingum, are abiadoord, and the Settlers retried to Marietta, where they are making every Difpolition in their Paner for defence. Judge Foundingprofes they will be fife to defend themselves until they can be reinforced, on which Subject the writes very important by so the Supreane Executive. The Hosters and modintegement of the liberty of the citizen—Sarely in the tentral time where Country finally receive every possible Protection from Government.

After pointing out a variety of ways by which the the taken for their immediate D-fearer, and it is expected that a Prote with be feat into the Indian Coontry Revealth at perfos holding a fettered effect that a Force with be feat into the Indian Coontry Revealth at the Spring competent to teach the Barbarian mental by dectaining publicly in the Courts of Indian. Benriel Interests of the Union require, that dur Serfrom those they have entertained fince the Descarof the Troops under General Harmar."

FEBRUARY 10

FERUARY 10

Extract of a letter from a gend sman high in office, in the Western Territory; to a member of Congress, dated Mariarra, on the Mckingura, Jan. 6, 1790.

Our prospetts are much changed—instead of teace and friendfulp with our lindin neighbarts; a borrid favoge war flares as in the face; the Indiana, instead of being humbled by the definedion of the Shareston and the conductive beef for proceed, appear defiead of being humbled by the defineation of the Shaw-anefactown and brought to beg for peace, appear de-termined on a general war, in which our fettlerware al-tready involved. On the evening of the 2d, 10ft, they fell on a fettlement about forty miles up the Making-gum, furprified a block houle, killed fources perfons, and carried off three others.—The perfons killed are, John and Phillip Stacy, fons to Col. William Stacy, from Newfalem, Eara Potnam, from Middletowa, in Mattheathetts. John Camp. from the fame clare. Jona-Maifachuletts, John Camp, from the fame place, Jona Maffachufetts, John Camp, from the tame pure, Josephan Farewell, and Cuth, and Fatten, from New hampfhite; Zebulon Throop, from Barfe, William James, from Conneclicut, Joseph Clarke from Rhodelfand, a man by the name of Meeks, with his wife and two childen, from Virgniai. Thefewersall killist in and at the blockhoufe. Frances and Ifan. Choate, from Leiceffer, and one Shaw, who kept at a but about to rods from the block house, were not found by the party who went out, and it is hoped that they are priloners.—What number of Indians were concernare prifoners. What number of Indians were concerned in this milehiel, or from what tribe we know nor; but from those Indians, bo until lately used to visit our feettlements every day withdrawing themselves entirely from our fight, ever since the expedition against the Shawanelo, there is little reason to doubt but the Delewares and the Wisandots, as well as others, have badd hand in the bullers.

hada hand in the bufinefs. had a hand in the buffnets.

"It is impossible for me to give you a jost idea of the diffrets into which this event has thrown the inhabitants especially these of the out fettlements. For my caming on our descreeds measures. I consider mis cycles as the foreruner of other stratels of a more ferous nature, and which may involve us in complete ruin, unlefs prevented by government immediately taking measures for our protection. To their protection I thing measures for our protection. To their protection I king measures for our protection in the connective we always had an indisputable claim, which claim, if possible, is increased by the circumstances that Indians. claim, if possible, is increased by the effectional acceptate have brought us under the reference of the Indians, and at least in some measure produced the mischiefs that we are fallen into." -

The above letter further flates, That the fertlement a Marietta confilt of about 80 houres—that at a place, 22 miles up the Multingumthere are 20 families fettled; —that on Duck Creek, four miles didant, and at 200 ther place two miles up the Mofkingum, three grid-mills are erected;—that at Wolf Creek there are four mills are erefted; —that at Wolf Creek there are four families fettled, and griftmills at work; —that the in-labitants at Merg a Creek, its rules from the fic ne of the late carnage, have all left the fettlement; —that at Rellyree, Iz miles down the Ohia, from the mouth of the Mulkingum, jo families are fettled;—that Fort Harriar, opposite Marietta, is unprovided with artillery, and but 25 men including obsers in the gerifton;—that the millita in all the fettlements; including civil and millitary officers; amount to 28 men—many of them without arms. That in configurate of the late attack the agress and preprietors of the Ohio purchafe,

them without arms: That in confequence of the late arms, the agents and proprietors of the Oho parchale, at Marietra, affembled, and after deliberating on their fituation, entered into the following Refolution:—
"THE Governor and Secretary being out of the Theorem of the Theo months, our fettlements are therefore in the ptmoß dan-ger of heing fwillowed up, before any foreign aid can be obtained, onlefs immediately prevented by drawing in a part of our out fettlements, having our military flrength drawn down to certain points, and a particular fettlement of defined and all the defined of the certain of the fyflem of defence established :

-Therefore Refolved, That the inhabitants of all the out fettlements be and they hereby are advised to remove their women and children to the town of Maremove their women and children to the town of Mar-rietts, as foon as poffille;—that finch additional works are necessary for the defence of the town of Marietts, one Fort at Bellpres, and another at Wolf Creek. Mills, becimmediately for about; and that Licut Col. Con-mandant Sprout, be frequelled to dearch firsty privates,

properly officered for the defence of those Forts. NEW LONDON, January 14.

Number of Inhabitants of the County of New-london, (exclusive of Indians) by the late Centur. uon (eccipive or infiam) in the late Cents.

New London consalas 4614— Norwich, 4284—
Stonington, 5684—Přeffon, 3455—Groton, 3945—
Lyme, 3859—Colcheffer, 3147 Monville, 2653—561
bon, 1676—Franklin, 1192—Boziah, 926—Tota LITCHFIELD, January 17. According to the late cenfus, the county of field is found to contain 38,803 inhabitants.

and the males or 16 years and upwards, exceed thole under, 733, and the males exceed the females 430.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 23. On Turiday the 8th inft. the Haufe of Representatives

On I widay the 1th ight in tauge of helperheadered for the limit States paided the Eld ephaltyling a material B-BNK, by a majority of 49.

His Exciling the Government, with the advice of the Haw. Clausell, has been pleased appoint I HUSS DAT at the thirty being day of the Arman and Protect, throughout this Commonwealth.

We have that the arman of the scale of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. of earning and recert, throughout the Commissivealth.
We have that the answer of the value of the experti-from the United States, furtherent mouths, operable in an efficiency million and two bandred thinfund del-forms is tweety million and two bandred thinfund del-

We have had feveral accounts from the Western Country and they are all melancholy ones. The In-dians have attacked two of three fettlements; and malfacred all their inhabitants without delline increat all their inhabitants without definction: It is the general existion here; that as foon as the foring op-pens; we shall heat of a bloody and cruel. Indian War. Those favages, regardlefs of the faith of treaties; which they observe no longer than the Rum lasts by which they are prochasted, must be made to feel the strong and of the union or our front is will be depopulated in unfortunate that Harmar trifled to with them; his force it is imagined, a Lincoln, a Sulivan, or a Starks, would have convinced them, it was their in-terest to be at peace. The President, I am rold, very much lements the loss of the brave aren, who fell in the expedicion—and if another takes place;

who dell in the expedition—and it another takes place; you will fee, more efficiency with lefs triffing. Harmer's reputation, notwithfanding as a foldier, in the late wer, he was of the first distinction.

The Hon, Senate has made choice of the Revi Chiantin Robbins of Plymonth; to deliver the Lirdtion Sermon, on the laft Wendreldway of May next.

The weife of the Conflact Nation, of Tiffary, (Markey)

The cuife of hir. Conflact Norton, of I efforty, Distribute Viewperst) were us the 14th infi. delivered of a daughter, rube at its birth bad lexing, 2 Great-Eathers; a daughter, and history, 4 great Great Fathers; 4 great Great Malbers, and 1 great great Great Malbers; in all 14.

Accounts from Distribute fate, that there has been a conflation in a fall th. Each W. A. Leddans, to full the conflation in a fall the Control W. A. Leddans, to full the

r frontiers early in the fring. We learn from Sandisheld, county of Berkshite, that

We learn from Sandisfield, county of Berkhite; that on Tordiny night the first inflant, the dwelling hoose of Capt Robbins, of that place, was confound by first with all his fraintine, papers, and a gnainty, of merchandize, to the amount of eleven or twile hundred pounds. This foreness rendered perchastly diffreding by the loss of his hined man, who, it is faid, and the desired the elevent of the state of ished in the racing element.

A few Tickets in the Semi-annual State Lottery.

which will politively draw on the 17th of March next, may be had of Ebenezer Hont, Efg.

Book Binding:

THE Public are hereby informed, that the bufiness of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northampton, where binding is general is performed with nearurs, and on the fhomes Blank Account Books, of any fize, may be had at the above place,-alfo Juffice blank r

that it the above, specy, and factor that the labore, for the factor being appaired commissioners by the Ham, Judge of Probate for the casing of Heanfabre, to receive and examine the claims of the crediture to the effect of Adabel Revue, Inter of Merchingtoni, electrical, represented infelrent do hereby give mater, that was faul strend the beington of the fact of the fact and and strend the beington of the fact and and a fact of the fact and fact of the fact ed to.

TTMOTHY MBACH. ENOS SMITH, ELISHA BREWSTER,

ALL, perform indubted in Jaid effort, new requested it made immediate payment in the fubbrider, in water to enable him to make freed featherent of the child effordation. 300565 ROWE, jun. Administrator.

Woses Rowe, jam. Advinification.
Worthington, reh. 1791.

Tolk N from the fable of the fubfiriher in Wed.
Springfield, on the wight of 19th inft. a maje co.
Laured MAR. with fact, by are slid centing, a finall flar in her foreboad, a deark firste on her boate, enraining from her fousders to her dock, trust inger, no artificial mark. Wherever will take up field Mare and thirf, and feture them, of heat the mare may be had again, and the their bringht to justice, fall receive Eight Dullars received, or four Dullars for either, and neeffary theoryes.

CHARLES LEONARD.

Well Spring field, Feb. 21, 1791. WHEREAS LUCY, my wife, but closed from my bed and heard—this is to ferbid all perfect bat-VV bed and beard—this is to furbit all perfore bat-bearing or traffing her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. ENOCH GRISWOLD,

Windler, [Vermut] Idenary 28, 1791.