SATURDAY, Feb. 5. SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

On motion of Mr. Sturgie, a commutee, confiding
of Mr.fire. Stugies, Sedgerick and Conten, was appoint
ed to prepare and bring in a bill, to continue in force
an art brought in laft fellion, to regulate civil poseffes
in the Courts of the United Starrs.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the report of the Se-

creary of the Treasnry, respecting the effablishment of a Mint, was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The House then, pursuant to the order of the day proceeded to the bill incorporating the functions to the Bank of the United Star-s, and on the question, whether the fame, thould pais, a debate enfued, after which, the House Adjourned.

Legislature of Massachusetts. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb.;

A COMMITTEE was chofen to confider the expediency of railing the fees of the Clerks of the judicial Courts—and confided of McGn. Holmes, Shurtliff and Davis.
On motion of Mr. Wedgery, a committee was ap

On motion of Mr. Wedgery, a committee was ap-pointed to confider the expediency of opening galleties in the Senate Chamber. Judge Filler, was opposed to the motion, on the principle of expence—tie fail there were no

Judge Faller, was opposed to the motion, on the principle of expense—ticfaid there were no. galleries, erecird, and it would be a great charge to build the mile thought the Commonwealth had better fift paytheir debts, before they went into any fuch febeme.

The motion, notwithflanding the opposition of the worthy Judge, obtained—and Melfix, Wedgrey, Fuller, [M.) Bowers, Gardiner, and Thayer, were appointed.

FRIDAY, Fch. 4, 1791.

Mr. Davis, (Portland) moved that the Bill for fulpending the opperation of the Laminaine Statute, for
two years be read a fectored time.

Mr. Gardiner, moved as an amendment to the bill,
that a claude floudd be inferred, providing, that the act
fhould be read at all town meetings, of the refpective
towns in the Corunpowealth; and that the opperation
of the fame be inspected only one year-instead of two.

Mr. Sewall, was in forour of the bill, as it shoodinspending the (opperation of the Limitation Statute
two years was mock congenial to his wither. He
thought the opperation of the bill would be granting
fix years more to the creditions to feetle with their ref-

fix years more to the creditors to fettle with their rel-

pettice debtors. Mr. Davis, (Portland.) was of opinion that the bill Mr. Davis, (Portland.) was of opinion that the bill ought to pais a it then flood, as to the time of the limitation. He faid, the knowledge of the flature of Limitation, by which creditors would be barred from recovering their debre, after a certain time fpecified in the Stature, was but juft beginning to spread—and that the near approach of the period, when it would commence its neperation, had contributed in the greated measure to make it known;—that creditors would now confider their demands in a dangerous fituation, if not fpedily recovered, or the evidences of them renewed. ferred that those creditors who had neonervea that hose creations who had from an hundred to a thouland optimading accounts, (and there were many such in the government) could not adjust them all in the time proposed to be limited, unless they employed the whole time in the business—and that the roller which distant the law of the many control of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which distant the law of the country that the roller which the country that the roller which th that the policy which didated the law, did not require they should be thus surned—that if they were not altower a resionance rune to enect an amerane lettle-ment with their deborts, the confequence must be, that they must commence actions, before the expiration of the limited time, to prevent their demands being bar-rel by the Statute—which would produce a great deal of needless expense and vexation.

Mr. Wedgery said behoped if the Statute was to be

fulpended for only one year, the members of that houle rouds not take up twelve months in disputing on the fullying the fall of the full of the f

most beneficial to all parties.

Mr. Ely faid, that he thought a law of a general operation as that then before the house, should be eration as that then before the houfe, should be horoughly known throughout the Commonwealth-litat the people should be apprazed of the principles, it constituted and be put on their guards. He believed one year would be sufficient to effect these purposes—and he believed it would be better to take advantage of the alarm which now was so generally excited, and not suspend it any great length of time, least the people again fallastier. Some gentlement and mentioned he faid, inflances of frandalent claims mediered against the elastrost persons decerf claims preferred against the effacts of persons deceaed, in fome of the fifter States, the amount of whiten had entirely fewillowed up the fame, and left a number of widows and orphans who in Joff ce ought to have had fome property, quite definite. He therefore thought, that any Statute which would prevent thefe

thought, that any Statute which would prevent these practices, was good; and he was therefore in favour of at being forgenede for one year only.

Judge Fuller thought, fuch a kind of law very expedient and right enough, but then he did not fee, why they though go and fulpend it for any long term of time. The set of limitation was pasted be faid, fome time in The set of limitation was pasted be find, fome time in the year 1787—and now the house was going to put it.

—By and by the people would fay, there the General Court makes laws—and as foon as they begin to commence, postpone them, or repeal them, or yet ride it them fome how or other.

The worthy Judge faid, in his younger days he had been exceed to a yall many ellars; and he then faw a constitution of a yall many ellars; and he then faw a constitution of the fact of the property of the pr

had even made the perions confeast-made them own had even made the perfors co-fc-3 it—made then own they had done it.—He faith be dut not know why the bill could not take effect in June as was formerly defign-ed—might be read at the rown meeting often behav-that time.—But if it was put off for a year, then certainly there was time enough for all perform to lettle any accounts that had any thought ode with the hill-and he could not tell why merchants could not fettle their accounts in a twelve month, as well as any other their accounts in a tweive month, as well as any o men-he knew no reason why they should not be able.

There might be a doubt he said, to be sure, whether two would be beil, but he thought upon the

whole one year.

Mr. Jones (Bofton) feared that the gentleman, who framed the bilt then before the boars, but erred in supposing an analogy between the state of this country and the state of Great Britain. He faid the learned gentleman from Pownalborough, had, on a former day, gentleman from Pownalbernegh, had, on a forner day, when explaining a claufe in the ex-logifiered that it was nearly a copy or the Limitation Statute which exitled in England. The exceptions which were made in the English Statute in favour of merchants, wat there fully undertitood—and was applied only to disfer perform who were concerned in the ign commerce f they alone were denominated merchants. But that appellation as made of 60 in America was vargue and indeterminate—No two gentlemen would alike determine what was a merchant. All crefions who had any commercial con-All perfors who had any commercial con

merchant. All persons who had any commerchant. All persons who had any cerawingle have that appellation beto.

In England, Mr. Jones continued, forgeries were velocity that they drily occurred; and these continued and the contin in angiano, sur, jones conunero, torgeries were very munerous—that they daily occurred; and thetefore it was right fuch laws bould exist, as would be a remedy, if possible, for me will of such magnitude; but happily such a dangerous species of fraud was almost anknown in this county. Notes of hand ware to be wirnessed by this aft—which would embarrais the membate and other reaches. serchant, and other traders, who were in the habit of merchant, and other traders, who were in the habit of paling their rotes to each other as the festiment of ac-counts. Without these moter being wimested, they could not be allowed in Courts of Judicators.—The numerous inconveniences which would arise from a dopting this practice, would lead him to oppose that thereof the art as it has the dot. clause of the act as it then flood. He wished the Statute should not extend to contracts on notes of hand, but tute flouids not extend to contrasts on nucleot to and plut only of this on book debter. The greating dire to mech complained of arofe from book debts—not notes of hand. When a man died, with whom the performs who were faudulently inclined, had had any dealings, they were faudulently inclined, had had any dealings, they added, or perhaps in expectation of their debtons-demic had before made in his account, a number of take entries.—When the effact of the decafed was to be fettled, their enjoh accounts were handed in—and this was the great fource of fraud and injustice. He thought it very necessary there though do such a act as that before the house—and hoped it would account a limiter, other than contracts on Noces of hand.

all matters, other than contracts on Notes of hand.

Mr. Gardiner withed to alk the gentleman from Bolton, what obliractions there could be to the re-Botton, waar contraction to the contract of th vere excepted in the act -and if the perfon could no were excepted in the aft—and if the person could not be found, the remedy was this—Just before the expiration of the Instited time, take our a writ from the peaper Connt, har not attempt to serve the fame, but car and record in. If he matter was food, that was a renewal for fix years more.—If it was not fued, either from choice or a compromise with the person wito had given the note, then take a new note and the basined was adjusted. This onesection would aver all incomgiven the note, then take a new note also in a business was adjusted. This proceeding would avert all inconveniency or danger of lofs whatever. It was common now, he fast, to hing notes twenty years old—it was only require to prove the finilarity of the hand writing, which might easily be done—and as the law one food, the note must be allowed, and the efficiency of the convenience of the state of the defrauded. He could fee no reason why notes thouse not be renewed every fix years—it was a process to ca-

ny, to periodity clear.

Mr. Jones afted the learned gentleman, why notes withefied, would not be in the fame fituation, as those which were not.

Me. Gardiner faid, witneffed notes could not be for

fituation materially, from those notes which were not itneffed

Mr. Jones, faid, that was not a fufficient reason ; for any man who would forge the note, would also forge the fignature of the winefs—and the evil would be as great as before. He hoped that Honfe would not enach any laws which finoid oppers commerce, already sub-iect to many difficulties—merely because furgery had exilted, or might is former exist.

Mr. Mason, jun. observed 1. ...

exitled, or might is forure exist.

Mr. Mason, jun. obstried, he should not say much on the Bill the sander consideration. That Bill he faid, enacled that after the day when its operation should first commence, all notes of hand should he wintested—as well between usershaf and merchant as others. He believed among the generality of men, that this classic would not be attended with any great trumbleor. cause wouse not nearrended with any great consistent unconventure; and if in in, operation among mer-chersis was prepleted and difficult, it was easy to nake an exception, and exclude them. This he that would obviate all the objections which he had heard would cherate all the ony-close made against this clause. He faid a simple note of hand was not the fole evidence of the debt—there were a hendred circumstances which might be adduced in supthe year 1787—and now the house was going to put it use. By and by the people would fay, there the General Court makes laws—and as foon as they begin to commence, possible them, or repeal th

the promifer " this is your note"-He cansor trace the the prominer in a your role and a feet at law is crue-friendly a feet at law is crue-mented to recover the inm. Another tirking incon-venience, Mr. M. Jaid, was, that the interest would be veniente, Mr. Al. Bro, was, tout me interest wounder running the whole time, until I amounted perhaps to more than the principal. But if the note was wincled it was a great chance but the wintels could be pos-duced to reflect to the tresh of the note. He thought one fide of the question agitated by the gentleman un the Boston feat, was fraught with numerous inconveriencies, independent of lorgery; the other was found policy, and promiting the best effects. He should there fore, if he thought there was but one instance of fraud, be in favour of the clause as it then shoot.

Mr. J ones remarked, that all lawsought, as far ask was in the power of that house to make them, be con-formalle to the eld habits, and general practice of the people :---not refinements of the learned, which would be uf-left to the community at large. He thought it-diffinction which had been drawn between winefed difficulty of proving the note would prevent frequent forgeries—for that the witness must be produced, or

forgeries—for that the witness must be produced, or proved to be dead. Mr. Mafon, jun. interrupted, 10 fet the gentleman right—He faid the case as stated by Mr. Jones was apright—He faid the cale as lates by Mr. Jones was ap-plicable, only to obligations with specialty, that were feated and had two withesses. In that case he faid, on on-both withesses must be produced to traify in the de-large or they could not recover. But relative to come on-both witneffer must be produced to tekify to the de-livery or they could not recover. But relative to nea-of band the matter was widely different, for in the cal-they were not oblighed to produce the fubbrishing witnes, the matter would go to the Jury, to whom the fimilar-ty of hand writing, and other circumflances would be fufficient—The proceeding would be the fame as be-fore the aft had prifed;—but fpecialty was very differ-ent. In the profecution of notes of hand in the Con-tinually found on. That they were ever perfected with a variety of contradictions and difficulties. He faid there were even ten disputes on simple saves of hand to one on any other species of obligation. That the re-That the mato one on any other fpecies of obligation. on was this ; on other infroments the face of the contract was on the face of it; and effect were a har and prevention to any fre the wineties were a har and precedum to my frame.

Mr. M. thought that the parties who might be predict at toy transaction generally could be produced, in future dispute; —and that any man, concerned in Section of the produced of the prod

Mr. lones faid he was not a professional man, and would allow the learned gentleman's inperiority in law knowledge; but added, his information had been gubered from the ingenious member from Pownalborough,

knowledge in a natice, in sember from Pownal orwegh, who, he believed, was generally correct.

Dr. Jarvis faid, that his opinion rather prepandented against any statute which tended to embarrals the general and common negociations among mankind; and he was equally averfe to the admission of any act, which did away old customs, to which most men were partial. It was indeed difficult to depart from that mode we last long been accustomed to—which from continual of was become familiar. It was improper, he faid, in make difficultions between different classes of customs. If the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to one body of the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the act was extended to extend the principle of the act was extended to extend the act was act and the act was extended to extend the act was act and the act was extended to extend the act was act and the act was act hy not to all ? In framing laws they rught to

take the good and bad together.
In all transactions, Dr. Jarvis continued, there were In all transactions, Dr. Jarrie continued, there were fome inconveniencies; naturally connected with and attendant on them—& which it was impossible entirely to avoid, or fully to remove. Notes of hand were hable to longer—and the proof of them to priper. Was that a fusiciently conclude reason against simplifying the mode of dearning them; Hencarderid was Was that a sufficiently conclusive reason against sup-fying the mode of drawing them? He conceived it was not. He faidMr. Mason had remarked, that there were ten disputes on simple notes of hand, to one on bond or or other forces of chigation. Dr. Jarris sked that gentleman, if there were not forty notes of hand give to one bond? It was but fair these to confider manifest of the confider control of th to one bond? It was but fair then to confider namber, with number, and in fodoing which he conceived as proper, it would not be forprizing that the adious on motes were fo numerous. Dr. Jarvis was procedure, when Mr. Davis [Portland] called him to order, and fight the medium then before the harden and the adfaid the question then before the boate was, if the ac-of Limparion fiveld be fuspended one year or rea-Dr. Jarris applopited and far down. Mr. Jones [86-Dr. Jarvis was not out of order, but that

On motion of Mr. Bowers the Bill was ordered to be read, a third time, at four o'clock.

Prince Gallizia, the Ruffan Amhaffalur, receired a courier the day before yellerday from Prince Formakin, with the news of a complete victory gained to red Officher, hythe troops of the Empress of Ruffanger the fersiking Catel Bey, Pacha of three, rash, who commanded become of 400,000 further, rash, who commanded become of 4,00,000 further, rash, who content of the content of the fourthern provinces of Ruffanger.

Ruffia.

Prince Perenkin being informed that the cores army had already moved from Anapa, gave enter to the different copts, in the Cuban and the origination of Mount Caucasus, to march forward and give battle. nord or Alount Caucatus, to march toward and battle. One of the cops commanded by General Herman, met with the enemy at a finall distance for the river of Cuban, which Cartel Bay had july opfel; he attacked the Tarkift army, notwithflooding is great fuperiority, with fach impensity as totally is

great imperiority with their set, and the set it.

The whole of the enemy country with all the soundry confiling of more than copieces, all the soundtime, providing, tents and baggage, fell into the lands
of the victors, and the Tarkith General bindelf, and

all his fait, were made priforers of wer.

The Ruffian General had choicn a not advanta

secus publism, and at one onlet more than 5000 were fulled on the foot and the reft of the Ottoman army forred to a precipitate flight, in whith a great number were drowned in the Cubain.

NAPLES, Nov. 200
The eruption of Mount Veluvins has ecased, withcitharing done much damage to the cultivated parts
of the mountain. The late cruption was certainly the of the mountain. The rate cruption was certainly the most violent that has happened fince that of the year 1779, which was truly alarming and definedlive.

LONDON, Nor. 30. SWEDISH PEASANTRY.

Of all the countries in Europe as this day, Sweden from to be that where the peafantry, the most numerous sell as the most office class of the community are nerst well as the meditalettal class of the community, are tirred with the rigard due to men.—An account of the opening of a Swedish deer, as delivered by a co-temporary writer, may give an idea of the rank which the passance of the work of the rank which the passance of the work of the rank which

ther nations.

"The Kingin all the pomp of royalty, approaches the bile the flate fellows in proce Cashedral, while the state follows in procession: Dr-vine service is performed as usual, except that a Bishop aleans delivers the fermun.

From the Cathedral the King and the state pass

a row nice character in a second of the Re-preferratives of the Nation—the Affembly range itself into order; the King in feared on his throne—he deliver into order; the Winch the Marshal and the Sprakers

a speech, to which the learnest zero due options of sero.

"The whole feene is interesting and captivating—but principally so in the appearance of the peasanty—live delightful to behold the labouteris his plain and stilled habit, feiting himself by the side of his fellow-state at his place, with considerate, and ratics name, rating numers by the notion at fellow-citizens, approaching the throne with confidence, and addrefing the king without embaresement—without

fear!
"Ye unfortusate Ruffians and Polanele peafants! how far removed from you is this noble existence—you moilten the earth with the sweat of your brow—with moilten the earth with the tweat or your most painful exertions you trace the furrow, and never does the cheering idea of these privileges—these advantages which exit and dignity human nature soothe your aswhich exalt and dignity human nature foothe your affiction—fill your dwellings

go pulleffions—no. country!"

OLD BAILY.

John Strimmans, indiched on the oath of Adam Strimmans, tor flealing, on the 29th of June Iaft, in 5t. Giles in the Fields, two linen curtains and two val-

lences. The Court afted the profecutor if the prisoner was

The Court aftest the protection is the principle with a set was of the fame name?

The profesoror replied, "I have the misfortane to be this taker; I have done every thing to keep him out of harm's way; I am a cabinet maker and joiner; he used to work with me at my tade, for which I gave him victuals and drink, and allowed him fix pence of a large with a set of the himse. non viceas and crime, and crimes I have four failings a creek for the nursing of it. — The atticles in question were flolen out of his drawer in his shience; he could not recolled that the drawer, nor yet the room-door, were looked; but defined his landlord, if any person came down stairs with a bundle, to secure it and the

The landlord was called, and depoted, that he faw

The landlord was catted, and depoted, time at law the prisent with the cortains sad vallances under his arms the ran after him, and fevered him.

The learned judge obleved, that the jury math, it this cafe, execute the law, without confidering the relation of the parties, as it was just as much a relony for a can to robhis father, as any other perfon, —Gailty.—

RICHMOND, January 26.
On Saturday the 14th init: Mix. Cocke, the wife of Mr. John Cocke. Caroline county, was delivered of a dead child, which the Lad carried for spwards of ten years. The child appeared to lave been of the fixe of a full grown one of nine months ell; and was extrafficit through an opening made in the fide of its mother, by Dr. Baytham.

We are happy to hear that Mrs. Cocke is as well as can be expected after fo ancommon and painful as operation, which the is faid to have borne with great formeds.

CHAMBERSBURGH, (Penn.) February 3-A gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, has fa-toured us with a Lexington new paper of the ist of January, from which we have extracted the following

January, item which wehave extracted the lottowing article?

"It was carrieally reported in town on Friday evening, that the English had taken New-Orlean from the Spaniards; the account is faid to have come by a graticional who strived from that place by Jand, and who hays he was prefent when the English took position, which account feems to be confirmed by another gentleman who has job arrived from the fame place by the way of Philadelphia, who fays, on his way down the Mishippi from Orleans, he passed as English 74-64, and one transport, on their way up the river, and 64, and one transport, on their way up the river, an leavy cannonade, supposed to be at Otleavs.

The gentleman also informs, that on the way thro

The gentleman also informs, that on the way tare the wilderness, one of the company was killed by the accidental falling of a dead tree.

It was reported in Kentuckey, that an expedition against the Indian towns would take place about the file of March next, and preparations were according to making—but by what authority or ander whole ly making-bur by what authority, or under whole

culars are wort by remark. At the buttle of Germancuins are worthy remark. At the former of his head and though errer, effort of medical hell was tried, it could not be extrafted. On opening the freeze of the capacity has been appeared the ball had attached intell to a fingle membrane, which breezing, the ball immer. to a fingle membrane, which breeking, the ball imme-diately fell upon the brain, & occasioned the death of

dissely fell upon the brain, & uncases
of St. George.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Reports from Georgie [3], that gives confusion prevalue on the frontiers of that flate, owing to discontents
arising from the treaty, with the Creeks. Gen. Wayne
and 32. Matthews, Rel. it is Ind, are cleeked Reprefentatives to the next Congress, to the room of General Jackson and Mr. Baldwin.

Extract of a letter from Londons, N. v., 30.

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that the credit
and charafter of American flates it rapidly appreciating
to this country; one considerable proof of which is, the

in this country; one confiderable proof of which is, fpreedy appointment of an amballador to relide in Ph delphia, whole arrival, it is faid, will be forwarded apreny appoinment of an ambandor to relief in Phila-delphia, whole arrival, it is faid, will be forceeded by a commercial treaty with Great Britain; —and which, if conflituted upon the liberal basis of reciprocal ad-ventage, cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial to both countries. Many of your works of literature are in growing filimation on this fide of the Atlantick; and, refinement advances, we have not featil amountain and, growing filmation on this lace in small apprehendious of refinement advances, we have no finall apprehendious of rivals in the fine arts, rifing in the wellern woods. An American production (by P. Freneau) entitled "A American between Solumon Dash and Frederick Flore". has been lately delivered with great celat, in the British theatre, owing to that fund of fatyrical homour with ds, and yet is of fuch a nature as to pleafe which it abo without offending.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 25. Extraft of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 25.

"The fon of an eminent hanker in this city (a Quater, and who is remarkable for his accumulated for tone, accumined by his integrity and indufty, and for those amiable qualities which characterise that discribing of people to which he belong as peaceable citizens and infeful members of the cuamunity is now an apprentice to a weaver, to learn the mystery of the linent tade, in order to be enabled, by following it, to enercate the ample forcume which he will possess, and thereby add to the constence of the eflate.—This is an encreate the ample foreme which he will pointif, and thereby add to the opalence of the effair. This is an example worthy the initiation of all opulent traders and merchants in this kingdom.

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every the practical of the control of

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every man possibiled of sool, property, to make his fon a lawyer, a physician, or to have him edecated for the church. But what is the confequence? Many young men, who, in trading or mansfeduring linear, might have cultivated their soon interests, and at the fame time effentially advanced the general interest of the nation, being thus forced upon a penelession, or faculty for which Namre never designed them, are downed to poverty and distress during their lives,—and even of rentimes those who may be favoured by Namre with abilities for the professional line, into which they have been so thrown,—yet, wanting the interest of respective been fo thrown,—yet, wanting the interest of refpecta-ble connections, and languilh out a miterable ex-idence, more intolerable than that of the poorest work-ing mechanicks, because the latter are more accustom-ted by the control of the control of the poorest working mechanicks, because the latter are more secrations
ed to hardhip, and can live such more moderately,
both as to appared and every article, than the former,
who multkeepup a genteel appearance, though they fuffer the most pinching diffred in other respects.

What consider the most holds of consider the

fer the most pinching diffres in other respects.

"What gives rife to the great body of opplent traders, manufactures and mechanicks, in the fisher kingdom, but this method of bringing up their children to
business, and thereby increasing a capital acquired by
trade and industry? In England 10,000L is frequently
put in as a capital to begin the business of a merchant, a
brewer, a halter, a grocer, a coin-dealer, etc. In Ireland a trader, on finding bimself possessed this sun,
would retire from besiness, and think his fortune made.
To this millaker policy may in great measure, be at-

would retire from befines, and think his fortuna made. To this mislaten policy may, in great messare, he attributed the flow progress in this kingdom towards improvement in our various trides and manufactures."

Never (fays a concépondact) was any species of attrocious villany more prevalent in any construction trocious villany more prevalent in any construction that that which is at prefent practifed in the Jinited States of altering and conserteding States Certificates and other publick fecurities of different denominations. A gang of villains through the construy (imposing upon aderment, if not total ruin, of the hother framers, or unsfulpeding perions. A mode of counterfering is faid to be now practified by those infanous writches forompletely andwriting their purpose as almost to hafantioperting persons. A unconstructed by those infamous wretches fold to be sow practified by those infamous wretches foldered by those infamous wretches foldered by the properties as almost to last fire a possibility of detection. Their tecret, however, in fortunately discovered, which, it is hoped, will be one creat step towards disposing those pests of fociety in foters. The following may among numerous other is stances. The following may among numerous other is stances. The following may among numerous others in stances. The following may among numerous others in fortunately in the following may among numerous others in stances of stances and so stances are stances. The stances are promising to call again in a few days and talk with the owner about purchasing it.—They accordingly returned Juninging with them a false certificate of the stance date, value, &c, and for sixely executed, that in passing it back and forward among them developed to took as opportunity of making as examined the stances the infestionate rutoto sixtly executed, that in pointing it back and forward among them they took as opportunity of making an exchange, and thus imposing upon the unfertunate proprietor a counterfeir fecurity for the true one.

prictor a connecticir fecurity for the true one.

Extrat of a letter from a gentleman in Charledon, to
his friend in this city, dated Jan. 28.

"Villary too lig for an honed man 10 connective of,
in pradition hete in the indeet line.—No left than
to excol, has been forged by ferindlers, who parchase command, was not certainly known.

PH 14 LA DE LP HI A, Vebroary 5.

Died in November laft, at Dublin, Mantegh St.

Corner, Eff. of a wound which be received in his Majishy's fervien in America, and of which the parti-

has been operated upon, will oppost as if it had been dipt in oil."
Extra0 of a letter from Indian Wheeling dated Jane my

"I expect hefore fine notian W heeding, dated January

"I expect hefore this comparishand, the mensariad
fail's expectition against the Alas me Indians, will be in
your paper. Our troops, about 2,000 men, under the
command of General Habmar, for affalcar, the beginning of September, and went to the Mahume town, which
(hefore buttu) confided of about 420 houses; the ladiam burnt the town before the troops arrived; they
dug caves under the houses, sind there deposited their
com, having it facily covered over with earth, then,
burnt down all the houses. But our troops found it
and effectivally delivoyed all the torns. An old Frenchman informed our troops, that in the space of 40 years and energy and troops, that in the space of go years which he lived there, he knew upwards of 3,000 white

men burnt in the town.

By some misconducts on the retreat of our army, the Indians gained a total victory. We loft 85 men in the Indians gained a total vectory. We join a g men its all, and the Indians burnt our wounded, wherever they found them. What lost was of them is not known, but in the river St., Joseph's, they got a fewer-flynke. Our contradous are beying wheat and flour, preparing for a feving campaign, which I hope may prove more favoratable than the former.

a spring campaign, which I hope may prove more 14vontrable than the former.

"If a campaign does not begin easly, our situation
here will be very precarions."

The following was commonicated by a worthy correspondent, in the Indian country.—" Many of the
Indians, an the late engagement with Gea. Harman,
or rather the brave but unfortunate, Major Wyllyr,
fought on hotfehact, & with a desterity that would not
have differed well disciplined dragooms. Their hotfes were equipped with a bunch of bells languing down
the left cheek, and two narrow firipes of cloth, red with
white x and the Indians were painted red and blacks and
in such a manner are represent the infernal, spirin,
pethaps, much more than the human specials. The
most hideous and testified appearance, added to the
noise of the bells and the shapping of the pendant ships
of cloth rendered them truly formidable to the arillitie
horse, which struck has at the very sight, and it was
with the greated distinuity any chalible manght to the
charge.

WINDSOR, Schruary 1charge. WINDSOR, February

WINDSOR, Reirnary 1.

Lately died at Montreal, Capt. James Munroe, of Converticus. His death was occasioned by a wound in his right breat, which had been improperly, or rather wholly neglected for feveral montain. He had conflantly refuted to inform his furgeon how he received his wound: On being informed by him that he was dying, and again defined to know how he was wounded, he replied—"Although I was villain enough to deferre it, I am not for definite of honour as to bertey the man who gave it."

NORTHAMPTON, March 2.

According to the census returned by the Marthal of this dictric, there are in Massachment, exclusive of the district of Mane, 378,789 inhabitants.

The last accounts finds Philadelphia sentom, that the Senate of the United States had passed an act for charden and the regulater the number of Representatives to be chosen by that State, and the State of Kentucky, which were to be taken up by the House of Representatives on Monday the 14th instant.

DIED — In this town, but he last the Mr. Busjamin Edwards, and 73 years.

EDWARDS, aged 73 years.

Book Binding.

THE Public seehereby informed, that the bofine's of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northsuppton,—where binding interested in performed with neathers, and on the flortest position.

Account Books, Of any fize, may be had at the above place, -alfo, justices' blank Record Books, &c.

S TOLEN from the Ruble of the fabferiber in Weft. STOLEN from the field of the fubficilier, in West.

Stringfuld, on the night of 19th ind., a music on
lowed MARK, ontile faul, 6 years old coming, a finall
flar in her furthened, a dark firipe on her, best, remains
final her foundation in her deck, texts large, on artificial
mark. Whoever woult take upfaid Marc and chief, and
finer them, for that the mare may be bad dogsin, and the
their brength to justice, fault reteine Eight Dellars remand, or four Dellars for either, and accipacy charges
GHARLES LEONARD.

West Springfield, Feb. 21, 1791.

West and board—the it to forbid all perform my bed and board—the it to forbid all perform barrang or traffing her on my meant, at I will set pay the date.

BOCH GRISWOLD—

St. 1701.

Windfor, [Ferman] Jassany 26, 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALL, a Negro man has departed from my house, this is therefore to forbid all persons keeping him on my account.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield, Jan. 7. 1791. C A S H,

Will be given for an excellent Family HORSE, A bright bay will be prefered .- Enquire of the Printer.

March 1791.