COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHESETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June

ESOLVED, That for the purpose of chooling Electors of the Prefident and Vice-Prefident of the United States, the counties of Suffelk, Effer and Middlefex, fnall be one diffrict to choose five; the counties of Hampfoire Berkfpire and Wortefler, shall be one diltrict to choose five , the counties of Plymouth, Briffel, Barnfialle, Dake's County and Nentucket, shall be one district to choose three, and the counties of Tork, Cumberland, Linceln, Hancock and Washington, shall be one diftrict to choose three Electors.

And be it further Relelved, That the Selectmen of the respective towns and districts, in the feveral districts before described, shall in manner as the law directs, for calling town meetings, caule the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to affemble on Friday, the fecond day of Novemher next, to give in their votes to the Se-Jectmen, who shall prefide at the faid meeting, for the number of perions, as Electors, affigned to such diffricts respectively, not being Senators or Representatives in the Congrefs of the United States, or perfons holding any office of trust or profit, under the faid United States: And the Selectmen, or the major part of them, shall in open townmeeting, fort and count the votes, and form a life of the perions voted for, with the num-Her of votes for each person against his name, and shall make a public declaration thereof in faid meeting, and shall in the presence of faid inhabitants, feal up copies of the faid list, and transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the second Tuckday of November next: And on the fecond Wednesday of faid November, the General Court then in fession, shall exarnine faid returns, and determine and declare who are elected from each dictrict, by a majorier of votes in faid diftriet refpe Lively ; & incafeshere thail not appear to be the full number of fixeen Electors, returned elected by a rangerity of votes, the deficiencics shall be supplied from the several diftrices respectively, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the fame manner as deficiencies and vacancies in the Senate, are by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, directed to be supplied. And be it further Refelved, That his Ex-

cellency the Governor be, and hereby is requested forthwith, to transmit to each person to chosen Elector, a certificate of faid choice; and that faid Electors be, and hereby are directed, to meet on the first Wednesday of December next, at the State-House in Boffrom at ten o'clock in the formann, for the pairpole of voting by ballot, for two persons for President and Vice-President of the United States, agreeably to the Conflitution and laws of the United States ;-And that for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the fame compensation as members of

the Senate are entitled to.

And be it further Refelved, That if the Se-Jeftmen of any town or diffrict in the Commonwealth, shall neglect to transmit the lift of votes of feid town or diffrict in manner aforefaid, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the faid fecond Tuefday of November, each of faid Selectmen for neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the fum of ten peands, to the use of the Commonwealth; Provided, That if the Selectmen of any town or diffrict, shall transmit to the Sheriff of the County in which fuch town or diffrict fhall lie, the votes of fuch town or diffrier, on or before the fifth day of faid November, the faid Selectmen shall be excused from the penalty aforefaid; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the feveral counties in the Commonwealth, to transmit the votes by them respectively received from the Selectmen of the feveral towns and districts, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the faid fecond Tuelday of November ;-And any Sheriff neglecting to return the votes by him received as aforefaid, within the time

I aforclaid, he finall forfeit and pay to the tile of the Commonwealth, the fum of car bundred posseds for any fuch neglect :- And the faid Sheriff thall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, the fum of four pence, for each miles travel to, and from the town of Bolton, in transmitting the votes aforefaid.

And be it further Resolved, That in case the aforefaid returns from any diffrict, shall not be received at the Secretary's office, on or before the fecond Tuelday of November next, the Members of the two Houses of the Legislature, shall on the faid 2d. Wednesday of Nov. appoint such number of persons, as any fuch diffrict is entitled to choose, being inhabitants of fuch diffrict; for Electors of Prefident and Vice-Prefident

(This Refelve was concurred in Senat; June 39 and approved by the Gov.)

A TRUE COPY-ATTEST JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS

FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA

THE General it highly gratified with every op-permulicythat occurs to him, to do justice to the officers & foldiers he has followed the honor & pleasure to command, by affering them that their exertions in procuring their carloins, recommended as well by its nearness, as by the east and chesports with which lit has been obtained; their rapid languagements in all military exercises, their proper to charino obsticance to their orders, and the decerms of their cordars when their orders, and the decemen of their corders when called together, have gained, as they juffly merit, his warme? and mod cordial echowledgments. He feels perfounded that the prefent year, the Militia will appear complex in their oniforms, & mife their reputation fill higher for regularity of conduct, & for their increa-sing address and existing in all the evolutions of thefield. The sequilition of for much honor, obtained at the cheap rate of three or four days fervice in the year, de-mensivers the much of the objection long four much monfirates the truth of the observation long force made respecting our troops—That they perfect themselves in military disciplines once rand eather than any other foldiers. These exercions and their consequent improvements, are to be aferibed principally to the an-nual reviews, which the general is happy to find are as pleasing as they are necessary to the Militia.

as pleafing as they are necessary to the Militis.

The reviews of parade and inspection for the present
year, will take place in the following order:

Licer. Col. Dwight, will payde his regiment on
the 11th of fact September.

Col. James Lyman, on the 2 ah.
Col. Stebbins, on the 13th.
Col. White, on the 13th.
Col. White, on the 12th.

Cal. Bradiffs, on the 10th.

Col. Slaper on the 20th. Col. Dwight, on the 2nd of October.

Livet, Col. Lyon on the 3d.

The Cavalry, Artillery, and Cadet companies will neet, as usual, with the regiments most convenient for

The Officers of the Artillery companies in this di-vision will meet at Hatfield, on Monday the third day September next, as 11 o'clock, A. M. to choose

The Officers of the troops of Cavalry in the fift Bri The Omeers of the troops of Cavairy in the fan bringade, will meet on the fame day and hour at Mr. Parfon's tavern in Springfield, to choose their Field Officers.

The Officers of the troops of Cavairy in the second

Brigade, will meet at the same time at Deerfield, to

choose their Field Officers.

choole their Freid Olmers.

The officers univerfully will takecare that the fer-jants are equipped with good molkets and bayonets, and that none of them carry elpontoon, which ties perfed the officers themselves will carry, agreeably to

perced the officers will carry, agreeably to his Excellency's orders.

The General fluters himfelf, that no Officer of folder will appear on purish definite of their respect-tive uniform, and requisite requirement.

If mediagain rejain it on every officer command-

He melt again irjain it on every officer commanding a regiment, to parade it by a cellect in the moming, which is not only practicable, but extremely necessary to the business of the day.

The troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Cutler, will divide agreeably to the divisionary line of the first and first pressure are consistent of the capture of the first Briende.

vally of the faith Rights.

By order of the Major Greened.

Doseph Williams, D. A. Gen,
Werfield, July 18, 1792.

CHECK'D WOOLEN.

WANTED a quantity of C sec x'D Woolen, to be delivered by the fift of November next, for which a generous price will be given, by
DANIEL BUTLER. Northampton, July 25, 1792.

WANTED Immediately, A San Apprentice to the BARBER's bufinels, finant selive LAD, 14 years of age. Enquire of EDWARD FRETHY, Northampton, July 25, 1792.

PROPOSAL YOU PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF SERMONS.

Deligned for the promotion of CHRISTIAN
KNOWLEDGE and FIETY in
general, and FAMILY RE
LIGION and KOUTHFUL VIRTUE in

Br JOSEPH LATHEOP, D. D. Paffor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

Paffor of the Fift Church in W. Springfeld.

On the following, with first other fabrica.

GOD glorified in creation.

God working, not for our fakes, but his name the
The work of redemption marvellons, but divise.
Shepherds glorifying God for the brith of assense
Children in the temple praising the Redempt,
John leaning on Jefa's boforn.

The frechstors of the crecificion failing the thints
God's work, 2s King of faints great and marrelase
God's work, 2s King of faints great and marrelase
God glorified in the punithment of famen.
Jefas rifing early for ferret prayer.

The obligations to family prayer—and to main
and creating prayer.

A Christian family helping their minister.

Early religion.

Samson thorn of historis.

The Kingdom of God without observation.

Innumerable gone to the grave, and every the

CONDITIONS.

The work will consin between 3 and 470 pps in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant pre-on good paper, and will be neatly bound and inter-

II. Price to fobferibers will be Six Shillings each lame; te non-febferibers Six Shillings and For

III. No money to be paid until the work is faithed. IV. The work will be put to the prefs, as food at the volumes are subscribed for.

V. They who subscribed for 6 rolumes, shall have me

gratia.

VI. Pancipul payment is expedied from every its
feriber, as food as the books are ready to be its. vered.
Subscriptions are received at this Office, and

by a number of gentlemen in this State. Springfield, July 1792.

## LEVISHEPHARD

HAS lately received a large fupply of
Welf India and New-England RUM,
which he will fell by the barrel or lefs quantiHe has elfs fer fele.
MADEIRA

English and India GOODS. A number of PTD SACKS, with fultable codes

WANTED.

grantity of POT and PEARL ASHES, for shid CASH will be paid,

N. B. many of the above GOODS may be ladd

N. B. many of the above GOODS may be ladd

N. B. many of the above GOOD's more in a many credit, or one controlled for FLAX, their factor, (or other produce) as fad Shephard for the produce of the state o Northampton, July 25, 1792.

STRAYED from the patture of Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT, in Chefterheld, the ginning of June, SIX YOUNG CATTLE, a years. paft, viz: One black white faced heifer, and we Stears, one red with fome white in his facr, the obd yellow, marked with a fuellow tail in the right ear, he yellow, marked with a (wallow tail in the right ear, at halfpenny the upperfide of the fame; the other there are, one Stear and two helfers, their colour ref and white, marked as the above. Whoever has there yellaid Creatures, or can give information where they may be had, thail be handformely rewarded; and needly, charges paid by charges paid by

SAMUEL EDWARDS

Wefitampton, July 18, 1792.

TICKETS IN Enfeld Falls Lettery, TO BE SOLD
BY DANIEL BUTLER, N. Ampton. Angele

RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this A G

Office. A penny faved is as good as a penny

lampshire

NORTHAMFTON. (Maffachafette) PRINTED AND PUNISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

W E D N E S D A Y, August 15, 1792.

[NUMB. 311.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Vol. VI.

Mr. PRINTER.

Jeal you Détoir Faire's Objernations on the inparament of the disprism Revolution, withing you to
publis a samber of address's from them, which have
some in the margin,—your compliance will no
absolution entire of your readers,——your; &c.,
Of LineRTY.

THE next poler I would histif on, as an object of
I inpremermportance, is the ethalishment of use a
tipen of perfect linery, explains a world as soot, in
America, at shall render it a country where trush and
ratio hall have rain play, and the hurson pavers fand
foll rope for exerting themselves, and for thewing how
for her care nary human improvement.

fr they can carry human improvement.
The faculties of man have hitberto; mall countries. THE ISCENIES OF MAIN RAVE RUDORTO, MANY COUNTRIES, seen more or lefs cramped by the interference of civil multiply in matters of speculation, by tyranorical laws gainst herefy & schitm, & by flavith hierarchies and igio effablishments. It is above all, things defirille that no facts fetters on reason should be admitted in Anofec. Johl ree, with inexpelible tainfaction, has my priest they have no exitience there. In this right the government of the United States are livered in a degree that is unpartalleled. They have the diffiguithed home of being the first flatts under bear in which forms of government have been established for the difficulty of the wife and excessions, and the concerning affiliance of the wife and excessions, and the concerning affiliance of the wife and sience, and the concurring affiliance of the wife and vincous in every part of the earth, itsall have lettoheed into the new governments, corrections and amedianate which will render them till more friendjrt filberty, and more the needs of prontating heman happised and dignity? — May we not fee
her the dawning of brighter days on earth, and a new
tention ring. But I south check mytelf. I am in
dager of being carried too far by the ardor of my
hore.

The liberty I mean includes in it liberty of con-The liberty of mean includes in it liberty of con-claft half sid matters—bisery of dictigation in all fe-diction matters—and liberty of conficience in all re-dries matters—and liberty of conficience in all re-dries matters—and liberty of conficience in all re-dries fifthing except when side it in liping any one inhip-prion, property or good name; that is, except whended to delitor sidelf. Libberty of exam-tional discontinual encodes the liberty of exam-tional discontinual encodes the liberty of exam-

litting all public measures, and the conduct of all public measures, and the conduct of all public measures and observations and publishing on all specula-tic measures and observations.

Liberty of Diferfion.

Liberty of Difersition.

It is a common opinion, that there are fome definings to faced, and others of to bad a tendency, that not peak of the soft of the definition of them ought to be allowed. Were this a right opinion, all the perfection that has been ever practiced would be judited. For, it is a part of the day of civil magnifertes to prevent the diference of the doctrines, they most, in doing this, act on their own judgements of the nature and andersy of doctrines; and, configurently, they must be prevent the difersition of adortines which they likely to be too facered for diffcusion or not dangens in their tendency; and this right they must be some facered for diffcusion or not dangens in their tendency; and this right they must be some facered for diffcusion or not dangens in their tendency; and this right they must be some facered for diffcusion or not dangens in their tendency; and this right they must be some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated the some facered for diffcusion or not demonstrated they are not sent the source of pens in their tendency; and this right they must ex-sure in the only way in which civil power is capable of stretches; it, "thy indicting penalties on all who op-"put facred doctrines, or who maintain peraicious o-"mains." — In Mahametra constrain peraterous or "mains." — In Mahametra constraint, sherefore, and magifrates have a right to filence and pound all "morpote the divine million of Mahamet, a doctrine four rectioned of the mall facred nature. The like have of the doctrines of transphanancian, worthing of a lateral transphanancian, worthing of a lateral transphanancian. aber on the doctrines of transpostanciation, worthing of he Mirgin Mary, See, in Pagid, countriers and of the doctrines of the Tomity, faritablion, See, in Present countries.— In England infelf, this principle has been select upon, and produced the laws which highly to fewer gendlies all who write or freek against, before me Divinity of Christ, the Book of Comman Pager, and the Cherch Articles of Faith. All the laws to this life has the section of the section of the laws to the laws to the first mean that the section of the section of the laws to the laws to the section of the laws to the laws to the section of the laws to the section of the laws to the section of the sect son Frayer, and the Chorch Articles of Faith. All sich harsiser right; if the option I have mentioned is bith. But in reality, civil power has rothing to do what asy such matters; and eivil governors go milerally out of their proper province; whenever they take two them the care of truth, or the lupy out of any definited toints. They are not judges of truth; and if he present the continue of the stellar of civil works. plication of civil power to doctrinal points in country but their own. It is, indeed, superki-Ty country but their own. It is, indeed, fuperki-m, idolary, and nonfenfe, that eivil power, at pre-afterports almoft every where, under the idea of porting facted truth, and opposing dangerous et-Would not, therefore, its perfect accurality be greately being? Would not the interest of truth a sufpendably, were all the rulers of States to aim Plas unpeachaby, were all the rulers of States to aim a maching has beeping the peace; or did they could see themselves as bound to take care, not of the fasters, but the report interest of men i—not of their hash and hast faith, but of their peace and property;—not of an electrical peace, but of their peace and property;—not of an electrical peace, but the receive matters only?

At the experience of p if time proves that the consequence of allowing civil power to judge of the matter.

and tendency of defirines, well be making it a hin-drance to the progress of truth, and in enemy to the improvement of the world.

trance to the progress of ruth, and in enemy to the improvement of the world.

Assumption was trick and condemned in Greece for teaching that the fau and flars were not Deines, but mastes of corrupcible matter. Assumption to the kind contributed to the death of Secretary. The threats of largon and the flar, of perfection, prevented Coperation from publishing, during have been for time, his discost of the true tylem of the world. Galilla was obliged to reneance the doctring, if the motion of the was obliged to reneance the doctring, if the motion of the earth & full read a year's impulsoment for having affected it. And fo lately as the year 1742, the bed commentary on the full production of human genus (New Yors & Principle) was not allowed to be printed at Roses, because it affected this doctrine; and the formed commentations were obliged to prefer to their world a declaration, that on this point they fobraited to the decisitions of the fupreme Routing. Such to they been suite and the government in matters of peculation, they do the surface of the fuprement of the fundament of the further and and Igourant criff always, be the conferences of the interpolitoning of the governments in matters of freezilation.

responding the governments in matters of forealation.

When we affectate for the purpose of civil govcrement, they do it not no defend truth, or inpoor to
formularize of faith and furculative opinions; but to
defend their civil rights, and to protef one another in
the Irec accretife of their mental and corpored powcre. The interference, therefore, of civil authority
in fact, acts is directly contrary to the end of it in.
distation. The way in which it can be promote the
premoted by the diffeorety of fruth is, by encouraging them tufered for gruth wherever they can find at;
and by protecting them industry this grain the attacks
of malevalence and bigotry. Should say attempt be
made by contending feth in injure one mother, in owter will come in properly to craft the attempt, and to
maintain for all feds capal liberty, by punishing every
eneroachment upon it. The conduct of a civil magiffrate, on, fuch an occupion, thould be that of Gellis
the wife Reman procented, when, on receiving an accugation of the spetile Paul, would berifyed to it, but
drove from his prifence the actuer with haid had vioten hash atoms him after civing them the followingten hash atoms him after civing them the followingdrave from his presence the accosers who had laid viodrove from his prefence the scenters who had had vigo-lent hands upon him after giving them he following-allmontion:—If it water a matter of writes we withed liweduesh, reasten would require that I found hear write you. But if it he a qualities of works and sames and the law, but you to it. For I would he so judge of shad mat-ter. Ach with 12 sec. 12 men, happier would the world have been, had all the pittages acted in this manner! Let Auguria learn this important fellion, and profit by the experience of pat times. A differt from ghabilities opinious and declarines has indeed often militarily differ hed fociety, and producent mifchief and bloodfied. But is finally be remembered that this has blood hed. Buris should be remembered that this has been owing to the effebliffment of the points diffented from, and the use of civil power to enforce the recep tion of them. Had civil government done its daty, left all free, and employed itself in procuring instead of referenting fair discussion, all missiste would have a avoided, and mankind would have been raised higher

than they are in knowledge and improvement.

WHEN Christanity, that first and best of all the When Christanty, that first and best of all the meange brane improvement, was first practicely, two charged with turning the world upside down. The leader of jowish and Pagan establishmens were alarm-ed, and by epoding the propagation of it, converted a religion of peace and love into an occasion of violence and flamphter; and thus verified our Lord's prophecy he was come not to fend peace, but a found of All this was the effect of the mulapplication that he was come and to find peace, but a fravel on centh. All this was the effect of the mapophication of the purers of government. Inflead of virising, they would have been employed in precenting that milchief, and been affice only in causing the Christian cause to receive a fair hearing, and guarding the propagators of it, pagind infult.—The like observation may be made concerning the first reformers.—What we all fee would have been right to Repute and Popular governments with reforest to Christian's and Refore marting a would it not be never ingly in Co-thicks or Proteffant governments, were any arrempts made to pro-pagate a new religion, or any doctrines advanced op-posite to those now held facted? Such arrempts, if suppoint to thois now held fixered? Such arrempts, if sup-ported by reason and cridence, would fo on come to nothing. An impositor cannot litand the reft of fair open examination. On the contrary, the cases of truth will certainly be fore of by it. Maissmetailly would have sonk as it rose, had not other force than that of evidence been employed to propagate it; and it is an unspeatable recommendation of christianty, that it made its way till it became the religion of the world in one of its must enlighted periods, by eviworld in one of its most enlightned periods, by eri-cence, only, in opposition to the aftengent, accretions of civil power. There exmost be a more firthing proof, that nothing but fair discussion is needfary to importe error and propagate truth. I am greeced, in-deed, whenever I lad any Christians the sung a dispo-fition mixall in the aid of civil power to defend their religion. Nothing can be more dispeaceful to it. If wants inch ild, it cannot be of God., Iu, carrye-tic wants inch ild, it cannot be of God. Iu, carryereligion. Nothing can be more dispraceful to it. If it wants such sid, it cannot be of God. In carrup, thin and debasement took place from the moment that twill power book it under its patronage; and this correct will do no good, unless you have it for a good

ruption and debafement increased. till, at Laftit was converted into a fiften of ableidity and superfitting more gross and harbarous than Deganism stell. The religion of Christ disclaims all connexions with the civil etallishments of the world. It has suffered the civil eliabilities on the world. It has inflored infinitely by their friendship, Infleed of filencing its opponents, for them be encouraged to produce their flrouged arguments against it. The experience of Britacie has lackly flavor that this will only cause it to be better undeflood and more firmly believed.

I would extend their observations to all points of faith, however facred they may be deemed. Nothing readouble can further by directions All doftrings really facetion under the clear and nearbifs of britan controls.

faith, however facred they may be deemed. Nothing-realouable can find by directions. All doctrines realy facred must be clear and inexpable of being opposed with faceess. If civil authority interpoles, it will be to support some misconception or abuse of them.

Tax \*\* insured tendency of doctrines which has been reged as a reason against allowing the public disension of them, may be either account and dired, or only a configurate with which they are charged. It it is a swind and dired, such doctrines certainly will not spread. The principles routed in human nature will reside them; and the advocates of them will be foon dispraed. If no the centrary, it is easy a energence with which a doctrine is charged, it should be considered how up all parties are to charge the doctrines they oppose with had tendencies. It is well known, that Carrieffs and Arminians, Traintonium and Sections, Franking and Fire-valued, are continued to the confidered as the secondary opposed to the confidered as the secondary opposed to the confidered as the secondary opposed for the confidered as the secondary opposed proposed Pagan idolary; and their religion was on this account reckned a definitive and premisions enthulism. If therefore, the roles of a fairs are to prohibit the propagation of all doctrines in which they apprehend inmortal tendencies, and appealing will be unded, as I have before observed, for every species of patsecution. There will be no doctrine, however true or important, the avowal of which will not in some country or other to subject to the religion country or other There will be no defrine, however true or important, the avourl of which will not in foure country or, other be fubilitied to civil penalties.—Undoubtedly, there, are doctines which have footh induceies. But that tendencies of speculative opinions have often very little effect on practice. The author of waters has planted in the human mind prin ciples & feelings which will operate in opposition to any thereis that may feem to controlled them. Every feel, whatever may be into contradic them. Every feel, whatever may be its frence, has fome false for the necessity of sittee. This philosophers who hold that matter and motion have no carifactor except in one own ideas, are capable of believing this only in their closes. The fame is give of the Philosophers who hold that nothing exists have matter and motion; and at the fame time teach, that, man has no felf determining power; that an unadter-able face governs all things; and that no one is anything that he can avoid being, or day any thing that he can avoid daig.—Their philosophers when they come out into the world aft as other men do. Common feels enver fails tog tet the better of their theories. can avoid doing. — These philalogabras when they mome not into the world ask as other men dos. Common feede never fails to get the better of their theories and I know that many of them are fome of the left men in the world, and the warmel friends to the true interests of fociety. Though their doctime may feem to furnith an apology for vice, their practice is an exhibition of virne; and a government which would flexacthem would greatly injure; itself: Only overs ask of injustice, violence or defaunation, common properly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a person now to go about London, teaching that "grouperly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a person now to go about London, teaching that "grouperly in sounded in green," I should were I a magistrate, let him alone while he did nothing but tearly, without being under any other aporehension than that he would foom find abodizing to define that the country of the following the spirit of the property of his neighbours. I should think it my duty to lay hold of him as a felon, without regarding the opinion from which he acted.

I am perfounded, that few or no inconveniences would artic from fachs ilberty. It magistrates will don't have been a strong to the strong the property of the property and will be granted that civil authority will in this case often be too facin to its exercises, the just interesce will be, not that the fiberty! I plead for, ongle to the devent which an option wolf he made, and the leaft of which smit be, prefered. — Oze is, the evil jack mentioned. —

option rouf be made, and the leaft of which must be preferred. Oze is, the evil just mentioned.

The other includes in it every evil which can arise from making the rulers of State judgesof the tendency of & firees, fubjecting freedom of enquiry to the con-troal of their ignorance, and perpetuating darkness, in-relevance and flavery. I need not fay which of their evils is the leafs.

The ŒCONOMIST.

A Penny faced is as good as Penny carned

holder or person licenced to keep a public | Court or Justice; the same shall be invalidated | earned.