The COUNTRY LAWYER. No. XII. es of honour, troff and profit within the HAVE lately been calling my ere over eventy to which the belonged. This influence with the chair enabled bim to lay bishands went the disposal of all the place 1 The COUNTRY LAWYER, No. 2011

I HAVE lately been calling my ere over that part of the Governor's Speech at the opening of the last fession of the General Court, which relates to the Judicial department, in which he fary, "Too free the country of the court, which relates to the Judicial department, in which he fary, "Too free the country of the count department, in which he sys, "Too free continue this influence made a facility open formation and the state of the fame county, and thus, influence render the motions unfleady, and to annex affided in making a Prefident of one of infectority to property. Where there are the banks—that influence made another or radical arthority in any particular mode, brings the feelings of the people in outloop. Too Senter of the fame man, and his following the feelings of the people in outloop. On the state of the state o Common Fress of one of mis kinimen, a gainst the wishes of all the teprefentatives of the county, fave one, over which he has been appointed a Judge. This inflance of providing for a family friend has rehave been accoffomed." The Senate in their answer observe, "If in examining the machinery of the government in this important branch of it, any improvements furely be contemplated with all proper deference and respect for those modes and fyficms, which time has rendered venera-ble, and loog babit has familiarized and

ariting from patronage which is extended

through the Commonwealto in every di-rection, and I am forry to by that I be-lieve those now in power are as nowilling to I ole this influence, as any Governio or Majerijane. "of Royal appointment" that I have ever known or heard of. A

nem which frikes at the influence of the

reduces the appointment of 64 Judges to

are qualified for the facted from without a

year fince the inforrection of 1786, to de vife fome eff-flual remedy for the difficul

bad voted that "it was expedient that fomething floudd he done to expedite the administration of Justice in this Commonstantion."

wealth';" at a time when this want of ex-

attended with an annual unnecessary ex-

penfe of thousands and many thousands of dollars play it froms to me extraordinary

that his Excellency should brand an arremp

at a setorm, oncen manietty u calculated to place the Judicial department of this Common-calth or a file and an honourable footing, with being a " (perniative experiments." It is more extraordinary that

the Senate in their answer to this part of the address (which the house passed over in filence) finoid call the old fyllem very

noble, and affert that it had become " dear

and familiar by habit s' and there is no way to account for it but by reflecting that

a quarter part of that body, are Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. But in what part of the Commonwealth have they become Evenerable?!! This is the first and

only inflance within ten years pall, that I have bear thought fo. The terthing Committee did not think fo,

The resting Committee du boblich (hem; but the Senate ray, that "does, has tendered them vonerable; "yes, yes, time has readered them venerable. But I would als, are they venerable from any other fource? So time has randered the old drom in the

Senate Chamber venerable, to is the old Chair at Cambridge, in which the Prefi-dent fits on Commencement days, fo may

from means Court, the Judges of which

are as devoid of all those ralents which are effentially requisite to the regular and prompt discharge of their duty, as the old drum is of melick or melody.

But to return to this influence, and par

ronage which I mentioned before-I

coar for his ton, and to for his daughter, were it agreeable to trace this powerful phalanx of influence, patronage, inendeared."
A question has been made by some why
the old tystem has become dear and familiar? and why, it iris in fast defective,
there should be any objections to a thorough
reform.? The answer to these questions is
easily come at, yet! expect to be charged
in boldness in spreading is out to sublictiew. This reform finkes at an influence
without some any open which it extended fall phalass of influence, patronage, in-tered, ambition and avaries, which are opposed to a Circoit Court of Common Pleas through all its windings, it would ferre at least to prove that there is fome-thing elle than pure patriotism opposed

minded me of Sterne's hillory of the watch

coat, with which the wearer was not co

tent, unlefs he could get out of it a waift.

coar for his fou, and an under petticoat

their obligation and promoted his:

Ray is is faid Mathatthe Country I. er drives too hard-We out take things s we find them—human nature is not per left—and we are to expett deficiencies in human arrangements." If experience has not manifeftly proved that the prefent arrangements of our Judicial department is productive of very great inconvenien-ces, let us wait until we find a more urent necessity for alteration. More than gest necessity for alteration. More than 30 years have elapted fines the Courts of Common Pleas hift began to be, found in-adequate to the purpoles of their creation. Since the commencement of our, revolu-tion, wast improvements have been made Chair and its fattelites as this does, which interest of those now in office, must by its friends expect to be opposed. A lystem calculated to blast the aspiring ambition of in almost every department, saving the Ju dicial—and in this we are never to expect an effectial alteration without an exertion men who are bold enough to suppose a man may be born a Judge, and that they are qualified for the sacred trad without a for the common good. It certainly he haves those in office to contemplate, thore opposition. I contest it feems to me ex-trabridiary that at a time when the people of Massachaietts are contemplating areform oughly to contemplate, the inbject, and facrifice if necessary their present patry emplaments to the interest of the Commo in their Judicial arrangements; when the records of their Legislature for nine years past bear witness to the necessity of some wealth-If from their own experience and alents, they can fafely pronounce the propoled bill a deficient one, they ought to radical alteration; when committees have been raifed by the General Court, every do it, and publish their arguments—l they are capable of pointing not a bette Giffen than the one contemplated in the printed bill, they thould come forward and exhibit to the publick—If they can do neither, and will fill withhold their vifetome excitos remedy for the difficu-ties which exift; after is report had be-made, by the old reviling Committee (of which the then Judges of the Supreme Judicial Gont made the majority) propol-ing the abolition of the prefent Courts of rote, in favour of a circuit feftem, let the oblick determine on their motives of Commis Pleas; after the Senate and Honfe of Representatives of the last year

May be had, of the PRINTER bereaf - b the grofs, dez. or fingle.

Beer's ALMANACK, for

1796.
CONTAINING,
THE Lonations, Conjunctions, Ectip
Fees, Judgmont of Westner, tiling, &
feeting of Pianets, length of days & nights,
Courts in Connecticut and Mulicehofetts,
THATTAIL THE STATE OF TH Tide Table for high water at New. Haven; historical anecdore of the famons Charles le Quint; anecdote of an old Gentleman and nis. Negro; of the Philosopher Blas; of a Lady, quellioned about her age; of an apprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagent wife; of a fheriff by the name of Bell; of Charles the L; of the leader of a mufical band; of a gentlemand his fervant; of Henry fourth; of Judice of Peace; of two Negroes; of L3
dy Lane; of Admiral Coligon; of a
Countryman and his Wife; of a country Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lady who had busied and old husband whom the matried for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Mifer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Pafquin; Gratitude incompatible with Love: how to grow Rich; Extraordinary advertifechrings account of an Arrest of ment; curious account of an Airert of a dead Holice, by an order from the Inquisions to News him to the Holy Office; the Marimonial (Creed; Ballefque on Daelling; an English Story; Min and Wife; a Alarrative on the expirity and elegae of Min. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Waln. dent fit on Commencement days, 10 mily any attiget trumpery become exercible, and may very well be laid up, in Mufenns or Philadophy Chambers as factiment, of neighbor the habers as factiment, of neighbor the may occurred the habits of our ancedors; yet I know not of any degree of controlled or attachment that is due to the property of the property ington county, Virginia; Solomon's Prothing, &c.

ALSO,

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER, (manufactured in this town) by whole fale and retail—Webster's Institute, all parts -Cafh, or any of the above articles given for clean COTTON and Linen RAGS and FISHNET.

*. CASH paid, by the Prin-ter hereof, for clean COTTON Sensity for his county was Judge of the cort of Common Please was lie the best in of intimizer with Cafe during the whole of his administration, and through

Wright & Stoddard, HAVE just received a new fapply of GOODS which they will fell on reasonable terms, for

eft in retorn-this influence made a fteriff ALL ind-bted to them, whose times o payment are become doe, are requested to fertle immediately—those that neglest, will be ford indiscriminately, by the first of

January next. Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

Codwife, Ludlow, & Co. OF NEW YORK

TNFORM their friends and the Trader n general, that they have removed their a very handlome and compleat affortment, furtable for the feafon; which they are determined to fell at the loweff New-York

Hanford, Nov. 2, 1705 John Taylor,

OF NEW YORK. others, that he has opened a flore in State Street, Hartford, Connellicut, where he has for fale, at whole fale only, and upon the fame terms as at New-York, a eneral affortment of fall

O O D polifting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Costings, Flannels, Velvets and Thick-fetts, Moreens, Shalloons, Darants, Calli-mancoes, Wildboart and Camblets, firip't and plain-Irith Linnens, Nankeens, Din ities, Elaffies, Cafimeres, VellSh apea World ed Hofe, Callicoes, Chintzes, Shawls, Sil Handkerchiefs Modes India Mulling Royal Ribbs, Carpers and Carpeting, Sho and Quality Bindings, and Buckles, But tons, Penknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twift Se Ar. Se December 2, 1795.

A Bargain.

FOR-fale an excellent FARM, lying in the fond part of Conway, on the road leading to Hatfield to Affifield, containing forty seres of excellent land, with a der mill, and out buildings, an orchard that will make twenty barrels of cyder yearly; will cut twenty tons of hay early; with good plowing and patturing be had on restonable resaid farm may -For parriculars, enquire of the fubferi

ber living on the premifes. ELISHA LYMAN, jon. Conway, Nov. 26, 1795.

NEW GOODS.

Hutchens & Hanchet, HAVE just received a good affortment of European and India

GOOD-S together with an effortment of Crockery and Hatd wate GOODS, which they with to dispose of on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual terms of credit. Those indebted to them are defired to

rall and fee what is beft to be done. Worthington, Nov. 17, 1795. Joseph Clap, jun

HAS just received, (at his flore in Buff-ampton) a parcell of European and Weft India OOD

West India Spirits, Song, Malaster, and Salt of the first quality. 400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3f, per highel will be mid.

be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Brok N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, to the faid Jefeth Clap, jun.} will be food before the first day of February next, without diffine-tion, unless prevented by payment. Eastampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the fibberibert the fifther June 1st, a force mare CDLT, two years old, bridd feed, white rains and tall, and white filled feet.—The lower is depend to prove property, pay charget, and take her away.

RUFUS LYMAN.

Westampton, Nov. 21, 1705. Taken up by the fubscri-

ber, a HEIFER, one year old, brown col-oured.—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SUPPLY CLAP.

Northampton, Nov 30. 1795-BROKE into the inclosure of the fabscri THER, marked swith a half prenty, cut the upper fide of the off ear and two fits in the top of the fame. The owner is defined to prove property, pay charges, and take bim away SIMEON DAY.

Northamptin, Nev. 13, 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from Lundon, a large and general assurement of gen-

Drugs and Medicines-Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general affortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS, among which are Broadcloths, Caffiner, Coatings, Eldficks, Serget, Baires and Flannels of various colours, rofe Bristers, Corona Sheeting, Bolting Clothe, Beaters, Corona Sheeting, Bolting Clothe, Beaters, Corona Sheeting, Bolting Clothe, Baseling Luckflings, Jegant Tea TrayBeat States of a Sincera Colours, fuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Feffick, Nicaragus, Copera, Allum, Orrelat, blue and white Vittol, Verdigrife, Spanish Lodigo, Preis Papers and Jack Carls, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prefixo Bies, Vellow Oker, Lamp Black, Liofed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish Pick, Rofin, Patry, &c. — Alfo, beff Boorteaur Brandy, St. Croix and Jamais Spirits, N. E. Rom, Gin, Pupula, Modella, Madris, Sherty and Malaga Wines, by the Cafe or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sogre, bell https://sonbond.mad Boher Tea, Cofe ong which are Broadcloths, Caffiners

Calk or Gallon, Lozi and Brown Sogar, bed Hyfon, Souchong and Bohen Tex Coftex, Chocollete, Cinnatun, Cloves, Mace,
Ginger, Allfpiee, Pepper, Tamarind,
Raifors, Figs. &c.—Alfo, a quantive of the Comment of the Comment
Mill Roda, Glafs, Shovel's and Spades,
Smithed Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at
fur minther cells, or exchanged for cafe
or country preduce,
Wanted one handred BAGS, to be delivered within three weeks.

N. B. Cafe biven for Flar, Shipping,
For and Bees, Way.

Furs and Bees Wax. Northamoton, Officher 28,1795.

Sylvester Woodbridge's

NEW GOODS,

I Am just arrived, which with the I old; make a complext affortunet of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, which he is now felling very low for eath; and on approved credit——he receives in any meat and binder. payment, most kinds of country product, such as Beef, Pork, Beer Wax, Butter, Cheefe, Flax, Lard, Tallow, White Bram, all kinds of Grain, Ashes, Flax Seed, an kinus of train, Aines, PirxSeed,
white Oak Staves, e.c.—He has alfo a few
excellegis Came Reeds, and a perflery of
apple Trees, inoculated with particular
froit, now fit for fetting out, which be
withes to dispose of.—He has also a poke
for mod for OVEN. of good fine OXEN in excel ent order for the flall, and a new mileh COW, which he will fell on reasonable terms, —He has alon ten on reasonante terres, -He hat al-fo, for fale, a fmall Homeficad usar the Meeting House, well Groated for a Mer-chant or Tradefman, -for particulars engoire of SETH HANNUM, lir-

Said Woodhridge wants to purchase a quantity of INDIAN CORN, for which Southampton, Nov. 11, 1705

For Sale.

GOOD new FARM, lying in Con A GOOD new FARM, lying in Con-with about 80 acres under improvement, well fenced, and well watered, with ter buildings, a boufe, 32 by 18, and a good barn, 50 by 50, well finished as any harn in the town — For particulars, enquite of Licut. Jahrz Newball of Conway, or Col. Joseph Stellier of Decifield. Conmac Nas, 19 1795.

W MEREAS my wite AME? to callwith me, not will not forfake her father and mother for me; therefore I think her and mother for me; therefore I think ber not worthy of me.— This is therefore, in forbid all perfors harbouring, or toning her on my account, as I will not pay acy debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ABIJ AH BAGLEY. Williamburgh, Dec. 2, 1795.

TAKEN up by the indicriber, a grey stall in the off car.—The owner is requefied to prove property, pay charges & take her away.

· MOSES LEGG. Northampton, Dec. 2. 1795.

Northampton, Dec. 2. 1795.

T. AKEN up by fabrider, on the 24th
day of October 16th, a dark fored
MARE, fashpeled to be ressy years eld life
fpring, first before, trest all, on unthe table
ther, the source's defired to come and price
projects, and tabe her away by juring thar
Eu., TONATHAN CRANSON.
Altifield, November 10, 1705

Loft on Monday laft, a Gold Sleeve Button. Should any one find and ladge it with the Printer, he shall be handfomely rewarded. Northampton Nov. 25-

Samsair

NORTH AMPTON. (Maffachafetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16; 1795.

[NUMB. 485.]

EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION

By Mr. HAMILTON are the feligible of a late distant appear by referring to the primed factors, and the farmer and prefers Secretary of the Trackary, in relating to the Campen.

Whether there were any advances a unally made to the members, in anticipal time of the primer of the three were any advances as unally made to the members, in anticipal time of the members, in the primer of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the members and the members are the fellows of the fell of the Area/usy, in relation to the Compen-pain of the Prefident.

(Concluded from our loss)

E F us now fee if the construction of the Treasury violates the law which mabbifnes the Prefident's compensation.

The act of the 24th September, 1789, atlous to the Prelident at the rate of 25 coo dollars per annum, to commence from the time of his entering on the duties of his offire, and to be paid quarterly out of the Trafury of the United States."

The quantitation is, what is to be under.

Frealpy of the United States."
The question is, what is to be under.
flood by their words: " to be paid granter
heat of the Trealpy of the United States?"
The conception of the Trealpy, has enter
that their words, as used in this and in the analogous cafes, were meant to define the time subset the right of an individual to the temperature control became absolute ; not as a command to the Tresfory to iffer the

As mentioned above, the indispensible forms of the Treadury, in compliance with the law effablishing the department, and to fecure a due accountability, make it impracticable to pay at the day; and if expressions of the kind in question are to be onfined literally and as a positive injunction to the Terafury to iffue the money at the period defined, it will be as much a

are period defined, it will be as much a breach of the law-to pay afterwards as to advance beforehand.

The position that an after payment would be a breach of the law-will hardly be constuded for it and if our, the alternative feems to be, the construction adopted by the Treasury. Such expressions denote fimply that at certain periods individuals acquire a perfect right to particular fums of money for their ferrices, which it becomes a matter of courie to pay ; but they are not obliged to receive it at the day; nor is the Treasury restrained from paying it afterwards; or from anticipating by way of advance, if there are adequate reasons for fuch anticipation

for fuch anticipation.

It is not true, as alledged, that the inva-tiable practice of the Treasury as to contenfations for fervices differs in principle from what was done in the cafe of the Preident. Inflances to the contrary have been Rated. As to what regards the army, there has been fofficient explanation.

But it will be ofeful to be more particu-Lir as to the courfe which has be with reference to the two houles of

Congress.

The law that regulates their compensatoo, (palied the agh of Septemere, 1789) allows to each member a compeniation of a dollars for every day to fall strengther to which he helmags, together with the dollars for every to miles of diffuse to which he helmags, together with the dollars for every zo miles of diffuse to and from his place of refidence, and diffuse to the dollars for every to miles of diffuse to and from this place of refidence, and diffuse the dollars for compensations which the diffuse to the dollars and the dol retts that the compensation which fall be the fension special of the Preddent of the fension Speaker of the Haufe of Representatives, and shall be passed as public elentatives, and man we were freafury.

By an arrangement between each house aid the Treasury Department, the course aboutly pursued has been as follows:

Certain groß foms, ufually # at the time to time afterwards, have been ad saced from the Treasury at request, to te Secretary of the Senate for the mi her of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the members d that house, on account and frequently is anticipation of their according compen-lation. The Secretary of the Senare and Ations. The Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker of the Hoofe of Reprefentatall, and afterwards upon the close of each feffion fettled an account at the Treafury companied with the certificates required Sumpanies with the certificates requires by law, and the receipts of the members, which were examined, adjusted, and passed to other public accounts. They also refinded to the Treasury the montes which train'd in their hands respectively beyond be compensation due to the members of

The advances for the Senate Love ofu en about 5000 dellars-and fai there of Representatives from 12 to 20,000

the Senate and House of Representatives,

tion of their compendations, was a point never discussed between the Transity and the Officers of the two Hantes, with whom the money was deposited; but I under fland ther examples of fuch advances did exist in relation to the House of Represenexit in retaining the factor, immaterial to the point in iffue. That buff he infed by the times of the cawantes from the Tree fur; and it is also certain that thele were efunily made in antiripation of compensa-tions to grow due; and it is also cerain, that the course was well understood by both Houses of Congress, and is exhibited by the accounts of the Treasurer laid before them in each feffion.

them in each testion.

If therefore the advances for the Prefident were unconflictational and illegal—
thate for both Hodes of Cooperfic, were
equally for; and if the Prefident be chargeable with a violation of the Conflictation,
of the laws, and of his earl of office, on
account of the charge advances to his Saronal of the charge o account of extra-advances to his Secretaries whether with or without his parsity, the members of host Houfes of Congress members of host Houfes of Congress without exception have been poilty of the fame crimes, in consequence of the extra-advances with their privity to the officers of their respective Houfes.

A diffindition may possibly be attempted to be taken in the two cases, from this circomfiance—that the law which about the compensation of the members of the two Houfes does not use the words "is k said every day out of the treatury," while that account of extra-advances to his Secretaries

every day out of the treasury," while that which establishes the President's compendifferent care from the paid quarterly out of the treafory." But this diffication would be evidently a carifwhen a law fixes the term of compeniation, whether per day, per month, per quarter or per annum, it it fays nothing more, it is implied that it is payable, in the fame fenle as if this was expressly faid. This observation applies as well to the monthly pay of the army as to the daily pay of congress. The motive to the arrangecongress. The motive to the arrangement which was made for the payment of congress was two folds. It was to obviate embatrationent to them by facilitating and accelarating the tereipt of their comper farious, and to avoid an inconvenient mulfations, and to avoid an incomparite, war-tiplication of adjultments, corries, war-rants, and payments. The theory of the rants, and payments. The theory of the provision admitted of as many treasury feteach day as there were members in both

houses.
Having examined the quellion as it finds upon the conflitation proceed to examine the courfe of the

But previous to this I that! take notice of one point about which there has been doubt, and which was not definitively fer-tied by the accounting officers of the department until after the Prefident's field erm of four years was completed .- It refpeds the time of the commencement of the Prefident's compensation—the lawe stablishing it, refers to the time of his entering upon the duties of his off hat without defining that time.
When in a conflictional and legal fenfe,

did the Prefident enter apon the duties of

his effice?

The conflictation enjoins that before ! enters upon the execution of his effice, he thail take a certain oath, which is preferibled. This cath was not taken till the 30th of April, 1789. If we date the entrance upon the duties of his effice at the time of taking this oath, it determines the epoch

taking this oath, it determines the epoch to be 30th April, 1789.

But there is room for another confirment on the same and the first part of the first part years; and it is preformable that the clarife respecting his compensation contemplates its being for the whole term for which he is to hold his office. It's object may oth-It is also, I believe, certain that the

result be evaded.
It is alfo, I believe, certain that the Thus it appears not only that the difPrefident may execute his office and do burfements have never exceeded the ap-

valid acts as Prefident without previously | propriations; but, on the contrary, the validacts as Frencent without previous, taking the nath preferibed; though in fading, if voluntarily, he would be guilty of a breach of the conflictation and would be liable to putifiment. The taking the be liable to punishment. The taking the oath is not therefore needling the eriterion of entering upon the duties of of-

On the fireagth of thefe facts, it may be argued that by force of the confliction, daring the commencement of the Prefidating the commencement of the Fren-dent's team of fervice on the 4 h of March 1789, the law respecting his compensation ought to be confidered as referring to that period for a virtual entrance upon the deties of his : fice.

In flating this confirmation, however e-

quitable it may be deemed. I must not be underflood to adopt it. I acknowledge that the other as most agreeable to the more familiar feafe of the terms of the law has appeared to me preferable, and it was accordingly effablished, the not till after all the advances for the fift four years had been made. The refult in point of fact would however have varied as the one or the other had been deemed the true con-

I return to an examination of the confe of the trenfaffion.

othentic flatements which have been pub-

Authentic flatements which have been jud-lified, with fome fopplementary ones received from the treafory upon the oc-casion, exhibit the following relulus: 14 ERULT. The form advanced for the sele of the Prefident from the Treafort, have server exceeded the form provingly ap-propriated by form; though they have forme-times executed, sometimes raisen than of, the foots affazily due for fervices. This

is thus explained :
An act of the 20th of September. 1789, appropriated for paying the compeniation of the Prefident;

Dellars The forms advanced to the Sih of April, 1790, and charged to this

An act of the 26 h March, 1790 appropriates for the fame purpose
The fume advanced from May
4th, 1790 to the 25th Feb. 1791. and charged to this appropriation.

ara .

An aft of the 11th Feb. 1791 appropriates for the fame purp se The foresadvane of from the 28th Feb. 1791, to the 28th Dec. in the ame year, and charged to this appropriation, atc

Excels of the appropriation beyond the advances.

An aft of the 23 1 D.c. 1791, ap The fune adviced from the 31 [40, 1792, to the 5th Jan. 1795. targed to this appropriation, are

An aff of the 28th Feb. 1793, ap An aff of the 20 to 20 t Match 1793 to the 27th Dec. in the fame year, and charged to this appropriation, are

An act of the 14th March,1794 The fums advanced from the 17th March 1794, to the 18 of Jan. 17th March 1794, to the 18 of Jan. 1795, and charged to the fame ap-propriation, are

An act of the 2d Jan. 1795, 2p. An act of the 2d Jan. 1795, appropriates for the fame purpole,
The fams advanced from the
Jan. 1795, and prior to 18 of
in the fame year, and charged
to this appropriation, are

Exerts of appropriation beyond advances on the til Oft, 1795, 12,500 of the 11th Feb. 1791.

Total excels of appropriation beyoud advances to 18 Of. 1795. 15.350

the appropriations have exceeded the difdates finews particularly that there was al-ways a pre-existing appropriation which was never exceeded by the differences, asing regard to order of time.

The relidue of the propolition is illus-

The refluce of the proposition is illustrated by the quarterly flatement of fallery and advances at foot.

2d RESULT. The treasure for the Prefident beyond the form suchally accreted, and due to him for fervices to the smooth of one quarter's filters. The Land. falary. The largest advance at any one time is 6,154 dollars—a quarter's falary is

The particulars of this refult appear in the some sed flatement. This flatement is digefled by quarters of the callender year, which is the effablished course of the treafary, and a courfe effectial to the order of its affairs that is to fay, it is effectial there should be certain fixed periods to which the ordinary flated diffourfements are referred, and in conformity with which the accounts of the treafery are kept.

accounts of the treafury are kept.

3d ESSULT. On the 1st of October,
1795, there was actually due to the Preficient for his compression over and abuve
all advances for his ofe, the foin of 8-d
dollats. This likewise appears from the
flatement at foot, and entitlely refuses the
malevolent forgestion of an accomulation
of advances to twelve or fifteen thousand
dollars.

dollars.

4th arourt. The funt advanced for the Prefident prior to the commencement of the term of his fectoral election, the driver the of March 1793; tall finant of the funsappropriated for his compensation, 2850 dollars, then:

dollars, thus :

The aggregate of the fums appropriated for four years from the 29th
Sept. 1789, to the 23th Dec. 1791,
includingly, is Dollars

The amount of all the fums, adtoo con

ranced prior to the 4th of March, 97.150

Exects of appropriations beyond dvances,

It is nevertheless true that not only there have been frequent anticipations of the Prefident's falary (as appears more particu-larly in the flatement at foot) but countng from the 30th of April 1789 at the commencement of his compensation, the fums advanced for his use to the 3d of March 1793, the expiration of his fift term of election, exceed mule actually due up to that period by 1042 dollars and og

li on the contrary the configuration, were adopted which dates his compensation on the 4th of Mirch 1789, there would have been a helance due to nim on the 4th of

brena helance due to him on the 4th of March 1793, of a\$50 dollers.

But price-cling on the first imposition, the whole question fill turns on the legality of advances—If it was legal to make him an advance in anticipation of his falsa. ry within any period of his election-within one quarter on account of a fuccerding quarter, it was equally legal to do it within one year on account of a fuccerding year, and within one term of an election on account of a forceeding term.The only enquity would be in either cafe. Will the fum advanced be within the bounds of the fums before that time appropriated ? It has been feen that the foms appropriated for the first four years of fervice exceeded of the focund period of election by 2950 dollars. Befides this on the 28th of Febtuary 1793 there was a further approprianing of a fecond term the total appropria-tion exceeded the total differences by 27.850 dollars.

27.850 dollars.

Thus has it been shown, that the advances for the use of the President have been governed by a rule of construction which has obtained in analogous cafes, or more truly which has regulated the general course of diffurements from the Treastury—a rule which I trust has been demonstrate. ted to be confinant with the conflitution

ted to be couldness with the countries and with the laws.

It is requifite to inquire further, whether there has been any improper afe or rather