

more deplorable, you ought surely, before you dismiss him, to make a compensation for the injury he has sustained.—If that were done, your honours, with respect to the future, might act as you please, without exciting any murmurs in your petitioner. He would only endeavour to teach his children the important lesson, never to depend for subsistence on the public.—But, whether it be done or not, your petitioner would instantly renounce his high envied station, and he would devote the residue of his life to the making a provision for his infant family, if the state of his health were not such, as to convince him, the successful pursuit of his profession would infallibly cut short the remnant of his days.

“It has been urged, that the circumstances of the people demand the most rigid economy; but surely the situation of the people cannot authorize injustice.—Besides, let the situation of the people be what it may, you cannot expect any men to bestow on the public their only means of subsistence.—Wherefore should the burthen of government fall so heavy on a part? Strange it is, that in all governments, whenever there is discovered a necessity for economy, the reform is sure to be made where there is the least fault. The saving of trifles, at the consequential expence of larger sums, is so notoriously the practice of America, that her economy cannot fail to become proverbial.—The reason is this, every man can see, when 100l. is taken from a salary, that 100l. is immediately saved to the public; but to manage finance in such a manner as to produce effectual savings, requires a much higher degree of political science. I admit, that your honours own allowance for constant application to business is not proportionably so large as that of the judges; but let it be remembered, that a seat in the legislature never was, nor ought to be, considered as a means of livelihood.—The constitution most wisely, for the preservation of equal rights, admits almost every order of private men into the legislature; it requires no rare qualifications, either in a delegate or senator, nor any previous application to science of any kind.—Any man of ripe age, having certain qualifications of residence and of property, may be sent to the great public councils.—The time he spends there is confessedly given to the public, and he requires no more, than his mere temporary expences.—It is not so with a judge, who, for present subsistence, and a future provision for his family, depends almost entirely on his salary.

“Will your honours now permit me to say something respecting a very heavy charge against the civil list in general? It is said, they have acquired an influence by means of the public money, and that this influence has been exerted against the sentiments and wishes of the people.—Your petitioner knows of no interest, which he or any of his fellow servants have acquired through means of public money paid for services.—He does not believe, that in this way, it has ever been so liberally bestowed, as to defray any man's current expences.—Does any person believe, that the officers of government, in the slightest degree, influence the senate? They certainly have no undue influence with your honours; and, if the sentiments and wishes of the people be against them, they cannot be said to influence the people. In what manner has their interest been exerted? In speaking and writing their opinions as individuals? Your petitioner would spurn the idea, that because he is in the public service, he has no right to the freedom of the press.—The independence and uprightness of your judges is surely, at any rate, an object of greater importance, than it can be on any occasion to take from a deliberative body the weight of the judges mere private opinions.—Your petitioner indeed flatters himself, that by devoting his attention sometimes to the public affairs, he has rendered some little service; and so long as the liberty of the press remains inviolable, and his occupation, health, and spirits will admit, he means occasionally to publish his opinions and remarks.

“The impressions I have received on the foregoing subjects, are so forcible, that I am persuaded, your honours, on a reconsideration, would change your opinions.—It cannot be, that by destroying the establishment of the judges, you will conduce to the honour of the state; the happiness of the people, or, in the smallest degree, to a removal of your present embarrassments.”

“The prayer of your petitioner therefore is, that instead of diminishing his allowance, you will be pleased to make the salary of each judge of the general court equal to that of the principal judge, on the express condition of residing at the capital.—In power and consequence they are all three on terms of perfect equality.—Your petitioner, at the capital, renders more services, than the chief judge possibly can, in a remote corner of the state; and the distinction established at the last session, is as truly odious, as it is repugnant to the principles of a genuine republic.—Your petitioner most humbly intreats your honours to pardon him, if, unintentionally, he has offended any of your honours.—The nature of his case required him to speak like a freeman; but you may rest assured, that as he ever did, to he always will, demean himself with the greatest respect to your honours.”

The occasion of presenting this memorial might perhaps have warranted the use of less respectful terms.—Such as they are, a motion was made and seconded for rejecting the petition on the first reading, without further consideration.

I conceive, that enough has been said to evince the propriety of securing the independence of judges.

—It was alleged that the circumstances of the state required their salaries to be diminished 25 per cent. It may therefore be proper to state those salaries.

Chancellor,	£. 650
Chief judge of the general court,	600
Other judges of that court, each	£. 500, 1,000
Judges of appeals, each,	£. 200, 1,000
Judge of the admiralty court	250
	£. 3,500

The deduction of a fifth would be a saving of £. 700. Is it possible you can view it as an object considerable enough to demand an infringement of the constitution, a violation of public faith, and the exposing you to the danger of a defective administration of justice, and in a great measure of the demolition of one great bulwark of your liberties? Supposing the expences of government defrayed by an assessment on real and personal property, this saving would lessen the rate not quite 7 farthings in the 100l. I admit, that government in no circumstances should be lavish of its resources. But surely no cool thinking man, out of the legislature, can esteem those salaries profuse. I know not indeed on what sound principle they can be deemed adequate.

The reduction of allowances to the other officers of the government has saved about 9 farthings in the 100l. It is an undoubted truth, that there would be numerous competitors for their places, should the reduction occasion a general resignation.—It is equally true, if the present salaries be not augmented, that future appointments may disgrace the state, and prove ruinous to its affairs.—Can it be prudent for this trifling saving to incur the risk? The amount of salaries to the whole civil list did not the last year require a tax of more than 20l. in the 100l.—Those therefore, who impute your burdens principally to the civil list, have grossly miscalculated, and I trust, that both the real and projected saving will appear little entitled to your thanks.

Not only the interests and rights of the whole civil list, but the honour and welfare of government required, that the peoples eyes should be opened with respect to the measures, adopted by their immediate representatives. Under an impression, that my ruin particularly was aimed at, and a consciousness that I merited from the public far different treatment, an idea immediately suggested itself of appealing to my fellow-citizens.

I was apprized that my interfering on political subjects had given offence.—It had been said, that it is not proper for a person in my character to become a politician. I do most solemnly declare, that I have experienced a regret on every occasion on which I have determined to publish my remarks.—My chief motives for appearing in print, have been ever different from the paltry ambition of distinguishing myself as a writer.—No man, who feels a warm love for his country, can be a calm spectator of measures which he conceives calculated to work its ruin and disgrace.—Instead of discouraging men from devoting their attention to the public concerns, an upright statesman would wish to avail himself of every information.—It has ever been the policy of despotic governments to restrain the press; and the same policy naturally situates those who wish to possess arbitrary power.—The situation of our affairs demands the most strenuous exertions of every honest man; and I have said thus much, that both the malicious and the unthinking may be taught to forbear censure, where they ought to applaud.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, March 22, 1787.

L O N D O N, December 21.

THE signal victory obtained by that gallant veteran, the captain Pacha, over the insurgents in Egypt, who have so long bid defiance to the authority of the Porte, is esteemed by the last accounts from the continent, a circumstance that will considerably prolong the existence of the Ottoman empire, which has for many years past been sinking into ruin. It is universally acknowledged to have been a master-stroke of policy in the grand signior to push his arms towards Egypt, while he was constantly threatened by the emperor and Russia, who were making perpetual encroachments on the north and west of his territories. In this situation his sublime highness had no other course so eligible to take as to increase his power, and establish his authority over the weak and effeminate nations of the east and the north.

Rosetta, that part of Egypt in which the Turkish admiral lately landed, is situated on the banks of the Nile, in one of the most delightful countries in the universe. The whole face of the soil is covered with corn, barley, dourra, or Indian millet, which follow each other in an uninterrupted succession during seven or eight months. The superb flax, the sugarcane, all sorts of vegetables, spring up there without culture. The cucumber, and near twenty sorts of melons, of a melting sugary, and very wholesome quality, with clusters of orange trees, line the banks of the rivulets. Groves of fruit trees, amongst which one discovers the date, fig, banana, casia, and the prickly nave, which produce a small pear of a sharpish flavour, are here and there dispersed over the plain. Amongst this diversity of trees and plants, the traveller, near the village, meets with groves of rose trees. In the other provinces this beautiful shrub serves only as an ornament for the gardens.

Here it is collected in clumps, and the rose water distilled from its odoriferous flower forms a valuable branch of commerce.

When the late lord Paget was on an embassy to Constantinople, his cook was taken ill, and his lordship was obliged to employ the natives to dress his dinners. Having one Christmas day a large party, he desired to have a piece of roast beef and a plum pudding. The first was not difficult to procure; but the last, not a servant in his kitchen knew how to make. They applied to him for a receipt; he said he thought they must take ten or a dozen eggs, and beat them together—a certain quantity of good milk, so much flour, and all those ingredients to be mixed with a large quantity of the best raisins; then the whole to be boiled about two hours in about four quarts of water. They listened attentively to his instructions, but when dinner was announced, two fellows appeared, bearing in a most enormous red pan, with what they called a plum pudding. The instant it appeared, lord Paget exclaimed, “Lord forgive me, but I forgot to tell them it was to be put in a bag.”

A father who was exclaiming to his son against the vice of indolence, told him that a certain person who rose very early in the morning, had found a purse in the high way; that may be true Sir, said the young man; but you must acknowledge, that he rose still earlier that lost it.

Dec 28. That there is sometimes honour amongst thieves, is proved by the following circumstance, which happened last week:—A lady walking across some fields, in the neighbourhood of Ilington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who seemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the same road with herself, and kept at a very little distance from her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow, with a similar appearance, in a path-way at a little distance; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she beckoned him to stop, and addressed him with an air of confidence, “Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us. I think they intend to rob me, will you protect me?” Madam, replied the man, I will; take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you will sheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it. He attended until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

Sunday last three American priests were ordained bishops at the archbishop of Canterbury's private chapel, in Lambeth Palace, by his grace, assisted by two other English bishops.

Wednesday upwards of 20 ladies were skating on the Serpentine-river in Hyde-park; their skates are flat at the bottom, in the same manner that the Indians shoes are made, and are tied on by a tape.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna, so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Apennines and Pyrenees in the course of last month, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of this month no fewer than 11 English, and 28 of other nations, were ice bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean near the Digger Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North-Holland, and even in the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the north-west.

N E W - Y O R K, March 8.

AUTHENTIC information from CANADA.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the northern stage from Montreal, we learn, that on the 27th ult. Shays, Day, Wheeler and Parsons, with eight other rebel officers, names unknown, arrived at Isle aux Noix; and that on the 28th they still remained there, and conversed with him. This gentleman farther says, from his own personal knowledge, that the real distress of the party, in point of finance, obliged Shays to pawn a sleigh, &c. to defray their expences to this last retreat from the vengeance of offended justice. It was said that they intended to continue their route to Quebec.

At Fort Edward, our informant adds, he fell in with six others of Shays's party, one of which was a captain, who inquired of him, with earnest solicitation, respecting Shays; these men were likewise in a distressed situation. This captain appeared zealously determined to pursue his infernal purpose of rebellion, and said, that they (meaning the body of the insurgents) intended again to return when the leaves put out.

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above particulars, cannot admit of the most distant probability, that these rebels to all law and government will receive either protection or countenance from the government of Quebec.

By a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at Kinderhook, the first instant, we are informed, that on the 27th of February there was an action at Barrington, between a detachment of general Lincoln's army and a party of the insurgents, in which four men on each side were killed, and 40, in the whole wounded. That a colonel Hyde, of the state troops, and a Mr. Hamelin of the insurgents, were among

the former. Further not known when the reported at Kinderhook the field; and the in cattle and other plans before the action.

We are informed was another skirmish and a party of the in there were 5 killed taken prisoners.

Extract of a letter from dated F

“The goals in ed with Shays's of other characters who rendered themselves bers yet, not appro and seditious as ever in the field, than full qualifying act. It ispreme court shoul as examples of a nu be made.—In the ad ent, there are a num who assist them, a Wheeler, some hou principle of encour the Vermontese w Shays, it is said, h his wife and famil transaction of gener and every description which the army b with their attention.

A gentleman who from New-Lebanon sent, informs, that seven general Linco which the latter joined a few hour Ethan Allen, from plined veterans. vement army fu mortally wounded, dead on the field, about 1200 men. nor Clinton at P summoning our the

March 13. A G extraordinary circum feet long, came ac lotte, below Tybe several times under sandy heavy strok any damage; it a pilot-boat, which repeated strokes having just time ward her.

A N N A To the D E L E

AT a time wh the people have their constituents, of disagreement be gillature, it may composing the gr March court, befo opinion on the ful delegates.—We h for an emission of with an opinion, emitted to retain salutory purposes stantial taxes, an debtors. The d bling persons to p public, we think, expedient; and that a depreciati poses will not inju the community; ciation will enco taxes; and deprec measures of gover succeeding; and in practical citizen, debtor.—We are for the emission of lots to account fo obtaining money between equals; fidelity, to lend ceding with th and its citizens, objection—the c collection of pu of debtors, we co of public; and p by our constitution of laws, pa need to regain t these impressions conduct of the s approbation. Y your consulting tual subjects, w that, at this tim and agitated in was given b