

force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law-court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law-court: And all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common law-court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the Congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States—the judges of the courts so discontinued shall, thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as theretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law-courts, and the district judges may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happened they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministerial as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and, in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the Congress may assign to them such farther duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

KINGSTON, Dec. 29.

By the arrival of the *Betsy* yesterday evening from London, we learn, that there were 64 pendants flying at Spithead, of which fifty sail were of the line, and had in all 50,000 seamen on board.

The sudden appearance of peace had occasioned great murmur in the kingdom, which it is feared would encrease until the meeting of parliament, when it was hoped their expectations would be satisfied in respect to the advantages the nation might reap from the supposed concession on the part of Spain.

Every corner of the streets in London, and out ports, as well as all turn pikes on the post roads had hand-bills posted up with the inscription—  
"NO WAR! NO PITT!"

None of the ships of war were ordered to be paid off, nor was it expected they would, until a full explanation was obtained and ample security given for the performance of such compensation as Spain might offer to Great-Britain.

The general voice, when the *Betsy* failed, seemed to pay very little regard to the tenor of the convention; the clamour sets forth, that Great-Britain has been abused for six months past, with such trifling promises, as appear derogatory on the part of England, to pay any regard to them, as in the end ministry may be duped.—

Jan. 1. By the late arrivals, we learn, that so hurt are a number of people in and about London, in consequence of the convention with Spain, that bonfires have been made, and the minister burnt in effigy.

Among other questions put into the mouth of John Bull, by the hirelings of opposition, is this;—If we don't go to war, pray why have we been at all this enormous expence? The reply to this is obvious! Don't form your judgment until you are master of both sides of the question. Hear what the minister has to say. He has since the year 1782, conducted himself to your fullest satisfaction, and there can be no doubt of his justifying the line of conduct he has taken in the most ample manner.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Extract of a letter from General M'Gillivray, dated Little Tallabee, 12th December, 1790, to a gentleman in this city.

"On my arrival here I found that the Cuffitahs had conducted themselves in a very proper manner respecting the affair of satisfaction for one of their men murdered in our absence; and which we had heard of when with you. Instead of rushing to revenge, as is their usual custom, they demanded satisfaction in form—and agreed to wait four months for it. At the expiration of that time, the Cuffitahs were informed from good authority, that the murderers in defiance of the laws, were protected by an armed banditti, and a fortnight after our return having the same confirmed, the Bird Tail King dispatched four young warriors to take satisfaction, which they did in killing a young lad on the frontier, and this has fully satisfied them, and the Georgians do not complain; so this storm is blown over, and God only knows how long the present calm will last. I will perhaps, be not credited when I observe, that the upper Georgians never will suffer satisfaction to be given for killing an Indian; and, indeed, every month affords instances of felons among them being rescued from justice, when condemned for the most atrocious offences."

Every person that but transiently peruses the newspapers of this and other countries, cannot but observe with regret, the considerable number of lives lost every year, either from inexperience or carelessness in handling and playing with guns, upon a supposition that they are not loaded. Perhaps the superstitious idea of a certain farmer of my acquaintance, in a neighbouring state, might be forgiven for the sake of the beneficial effects of an opinion peculiar to himself, and which he constantly inculcates upon his children, that "the devil takes frequent opportunities to load empty guns." Whenever any of his sons [tho' men grown] takes down a fowling piece from the hooks, he immediately cautions them to "be very careful in handling it." "Father" says one of them "I myself discharged, or drew off the load, no longer ago than yesterday, and not a soul has touched the gun since." "No matter!" replies the old man "put down the ram-rod, and see whether the devil has not loaded her in the night!"

Warn'd by experience, always think the worst,  
Nor in the hour of sport to memory trust;  
Not brib'd by frolic, or deceiv'd by fun,  
With hellish spite to every mother's son,  
One half the time, old Satan loads the gun.

[N. Y. D. Adv.]

BOSTON, Feb. 21.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Dec. 30. to the printers.

"My last letter to you contained some account of the insurrection here—and the character of the chief of the rebels. The exertions of the volunteers of this place, and the adjacent country, soon put an end to the troubles, and Oge with his officers were obliged to fly.—They were however shortly after taken, put in irons, and kept in close confinement. A king's vessel was sent after him, from this place, and he was brought to town yesterday, together with 24 of the chiefs. With respect to taking their lives, there are various opinions. Some say he was just in endeavoring to obtain for himself, and his followers, the equal rights and privileges of citizens, tho they are Mulattoes—and of this opinion is he himself, with this addition, that he has the decree of the National Assembly in favor of his cause—which is, a seat in the assemblies of these colonies. How it will fare with him, is not easy for me to conjecture.—The Assembly of this district have debated, and continue to debate on the subject. When they have done, and the business finished, I will endeavor to send you an account."

S A L E M, Feb. 22.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire, now in session, has raised the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court of that State—revised the old Province Laws, and instituted a Medical Society.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

Last Saturday afternoon, a close sley, with one person in it, passing over Church hill, in this town, was, by means of the smooth ice on the declivity of the hill, precipitated over the brink, where the fall is seventeen feet and nine inches perpendicular; the sley was dashed to pieces at the foot of the rock, the person escaped unhurt; the horse falling into the river, was disengaged from the harness, and swam to a distant shore apparently uninjured.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,  
IN your paper of the 5th of February last, under the Hartford head, a variety of remarks are made by a correspondent, upon General Harmar's letter to the Secretary at War, and also upon his orders to the troops during the late expedition into the Indian territories, which, to say the best I can of them, appear to me very uncandid indeed, presuming that the correspondent was not himself on the expedition, and therefore must be ignorant of the real circumstances attending it.

He (the correspondent) asks, after making some animadversions upon the General's conduct, to which I shall not at present reply, "Will not the continuance of such a man at the head of the troops, weaken our confidence in appointments? or will men enlist under an officer who is capable of making such a puerile communication to the public?"

To the first question which, by the by, I never expected would have been asked respecting that officer, well knowing his worth and real character, I give this answer.—It is my sincere belief that the President of the United States hath it not in his power to make an appointment of any military officer, of equal rank with the General, in whom greater confidence ought to be placed; under this idea, the confidence of the public in such appointments, cannot be lessened nor weakened, nor can they entertain a wish to displace such an able officer from his present command.

As to the second, my reply is, that very few during the late glorious revolution, recruited and brought into the field so many brave and able bodied soldiers as he did, however "puerile his communications" might at that time or since have been, and I am bold enough to assure the public, that men and brave men too, will still enlist under him.

As a brave and disciplined officer, as a genuine unadulterated patriot through the most gloomy periods, I beg leave to represent him. Let the inhospitable borders of lakes George and Champlain, the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, all testify his discipline, his gallantry and his love of freedom. Let his conduct as one of the inspectors of the late American army, under the worthy Baron Steuben, and his uniform and steady exertions to the Southward during a tedious and very unpromising campaign, let his patience under fatigue and danger at York-Town, where a whole British army was captured; and lastly, let our late glorious Commander in Chief, now the beloved President of the United States, bear witness of his punctuality and accuracy in duty and his ardent desire of ever filling the posts of danger and of honor. Ye brave Americans, ye worthy officers, companions of his toils and dangers! I ask you why should his name be thus traduced, and that too, even without the specious formality of a trial?

Will you destroy your General, in imitation of barbarous Rome who threw him that saved the Capitol, from the Tarpeian rock, merely because he was defamed! Or will you like more modern times, calumniate and finally destroy, as was the innocent Byng, without a fair hearing? Or will you, to illustrate my meaning with a still more recent example, banish him from your affections as the intrepid Hero of France, Count de Graff, was for a time banished from an ungrateful Court, because he was not so fortunate as the nation hoped and expected! virtue, honor and humanity recoil and forbid the idea.

"Hear before you condemn, convict before you execute."  
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

\* N. B. Be it remembered—That the nation neither hoped nor expected from the late expedition more than General Harmar performed, having fully executed his orders, although the business was unfortunately attended with the loss of some brave officers and men.

Philadelphia, March 12.

We hear that the President of the United States will commence his tour to the southward on Monday next.

The Directors of the Bank of North-America, have agreed to receive at the Bank, the "interest on the funded debt of the United States, which is payable in the State of Pennsylvania, for the use of all such persons as may think proper to lodge the necessary powers for that purpose."

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON's Resignation.

PHILADELPHIA March 4th, 1791.

SIR,

THE state of my health, the situation of my affairs, and my time of life, render it very inconvenient for me longer to attend Congress.—I therefore resign my seat, as a Senator from the state of Connecticut, and request that proper notice thereof may be given to the Legislature of said state, that they may supply the vacancy.—I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
And most humble servant,  
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Vice President of the United States, }  
and President of the Senate. }

By accounts from St. Eustatia, the following vessels were lying in that Road on the 1st February.

Ship Eleven Sons, W. M'Fenter,	Portsmouth,
	[N. England.
Brig Glasgow, H. Hammen,	Baltimore,
Do. Peggy, I. Hearson,	Ditto.
Do. Friendship, I. Tillinghast,	Rhode-Island,
Schooner Betsy, T. Jervis,	N. Carolina,
Ditto Woolwidge, Ed. Dilence,	Kennebunk,
Ditto America, Jos. Noble,	Portsmouth, N.E.
Ditto Mary, Reuben Sawyer,	Demerara,
Ditto Dear, W. Bullock,	Martinique,
Sloop Peggy, E. Sherden,	S. Carolina,
Do. Polly, Jonas Brown,	Teneriffe,
Do. Experiment, Tho. Small,	Boston,
Do. Federal, Jos. Allen,	Rhode-Island,
Do. Polly, W. Arthur,	Martinique,
Do. Jane, J. W. Woodruff,	Baltimore.

The last mentioned vessel belonged to Baltimore, but was piratically taken at Martinique, and vessel and cargo condemned by Mons. De Riviere. The Captain and crew sent to prison, where they had laid twelve days, when these accounts left Statia.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Amsterdam Packet, Norris,	Amsterdam
Active, Kennedy,	—
Brig Rose, Ferguson,	Hallifax
Sch. Betsy, Allen,	Port-au-Prince
Sally, Norris,	New-York
Sloop Hope, Ford,	ditto.
Maria, Morrison,	Virginia
Swallow, Gifford,	Aux-Cayes
Betsy, Atkins,	Cape-Francois
New-York Packet, Bailey,	New-York
Brig Active, Lawler,	Bordeaux, 40 days.

PRICE CURRENT. PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	16/11	17/.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9/.		45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/9		78 1/2 do.
Indents	9/.		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	13/.	

ADVERTISEMENT.

Respecting the numerous complaints received, on the failure of the *Gazette of the United States*, the Editor would inform his subscribers, that since the first of January last, the Mail has been carried from this city to Baltimore, on horse-back; and lately the road to New-York has been so bad, that the same regulation has been adopted on that route: The mercantile interest being considered as the principal support of the Post-Office, its accommodation, in expediting the Mail, has given rise to this arrangement—Meantime the Stages, East and South, have lied as usual; and the Papers destined to Baltimore, and the southward of that City, have been regularly and punctually dispatched by them: The badness of the roads to the eastward, has sometimes prevented the Stage from this city, reaching Powles'-Hook, in season, to have the papers taken by the Stage bound to Boston: The public dispatches frequently occupy the greatest part of the Mail-Portmanteaus, and the impossibility of transporting on horse-back, those of a sufficient size to contain the letters, public dispatches, and the newspapers, all at the same time, often occasions the detention of the latter at the post-office, for many days, after they are left there to be transmitted.

The foregoing are the only reasons that the Editor can assign for the recent disappointments, having never failed in a single instance to have the Papers prepared in season. As the original design of this publication was to diffuse information to all parts of the Union from the seat of government, as from a common centre, and the paper has received very general approbation, and a more extensive circulation than perhaps any other Newspaper ever published in America—the Editor hopes the present interruption will be so momentary, as not to exhaust the patience of his subscribers.