House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

TR. BURKE baving withdrawn his motion for differimination

VI diferimination
Mr. Maddifon rofe and observed, that no person had expressed more through that he felt the importance and timently of the subject. That although he had en-terwouled to view it under all its aspects, and analyze deavouted to view it under an its aspects, and analyze it in its principles, yet he had kept his mind open for the light to be expected from the gentlemen who had entered into the discolfions. That he would gladly, have remained fill longer a heater 1 not a speaker, up-on the subject but that the turn which the arguments had taken made it requisite for him then, if at all, to trouble the committee with his reflections, and the o pinion in which they had terminated,
In order to understand fully the debt due to dom

ic creditors; he thought it proper to look back to the circumstances under which it was contracted.

if cremitances under which it was contratted.

He remarked that it was the debt, nor of the government, but of the nation; that the United States con ermment, but of the nation; that the United states con-rached the debt: the government was the agent, or organ only. That for purpole of this contract, the United States had then a national capacity. That al-though, by the revolution jud effected, other national especiates had been added, and a material change had alten place in the government; yet that the national identity of the United States, relative to the debt, was identity of the United States, results one used, was not affected; nor was the profest government any thing more than the agentor organ of its conflictents. That the political, as well as shoral obligation, theref ore, to discharge the debt, had undergone no variation whatever. That this was the language of the confore, to diffusing the decir, and undergone no varia-tion whatever. That this was the language of the con-flitution, which expressly declares, that all debts shall have the fame validity against the United States, un-der their new, as under their old from of government: A question had been flatted, as to the just amount of

A question had been narred, as to the jun amount of the debt due from the United States. This, he thought admitted of a ready answer: the United States owed the value which they had received, which they had acknowledged, which they had promifed. No logic, no magic, could diffolve this obligation.

The true queftion to be decided was, to whom the

payment was really due. He divided those connec-ted with the liquidated debt into four classes:

1. Original creditors who have never alienated their

confices.

2 Original creditors who have allegated.

3. Prefent holders of allegated fecurities.

4. Intermediate holders, through whose hands fecu ricies have circulated.

The only principle that could govern the decision on their respective pretentions, he flated to be, 1. Pub-lie justice : z. Public faith ; 3. Public credit ; 4. Pub-

With respect to the first class, there could be no diff. With respect to meant cars, user cours on our-lculty. Justice was in their favor, for they had ad-vanced the value which they claimed? Public faith was in their favor, for the written promife was in their hands; respect for public credit was in their favor, for it claims to facred, were violated, all confidence m be at an end , public opinion, was in their favour for every honest citizen could not but be their advocate.

with refpect to the last class, the intermediate holders, their pretentions, if they had any, would lead a to to a last class, the intermediate holders, their pretentions, if they had any, would lead at the a labyriant for which it was impossible to find a clote. This would be the left complained of, because this class were perfectly free, both in becoming and centing to be creditors, and because, in general, they must have sained by their (general; means).

this class were perfectly free, both in becoming and ceasing to be creditors, and because, in general, they must have gained by their speculations.

The only rival pretensions then, are those of the original creditors who have assigned, and of the present holders of the assignments.

The former may appeal to judice, because the value of the money, the server, or the property, advanced by them, has never been really pain to them—

They may appeal to good faith, because the value the money, the server, or the property, advanced by them, has never been really pain to them—

They may appeal to good faith, because the value stipolated and expected was not satisfied by the steps taken by the government. The certificate pot into the hands of the creditors, on closing their delicements with the public, were of less real value than was acknowledged to be due; they may be considered as having been forced, in fact, on thereceivers. They cannot, therefore, be fairly adjudged an extinguishment of the debt. They may appeal to the motives for establishing publiceredit, for which justice and public faith from the natural soundation. They may appeal to the precedent surnished by the compensation allowed to the army during the war, for the depreciation of hills which nominally discharged the debts. They may appeal to the humanity, for the sufferings of the military part of the creditors can never be forgotton, while sympathy is an American virtue. To say nothing of the singular hardship, is of many months, of requiring those who have gained in the contrary proportion.

On the other hand, the holders by assignment have elaims which he by no means wished to depreciate. They will flays, that whatever pretensions ofter may have agained the public, these cannot affect the validity of theirs; that if they gain by the rife schemon hemselves, it is but the just reward of the rife; that is they be often in that it has been credited by the most flouration of public credit is that adherence to litered engagements on which it has been credi

public credit is that adherence to literal engagements on which it has been credied by the most flourishing nation: that if the new government hould fiverre from fo effectial a principle, it will be regarded by all the world as inheriting the infirmites of the old— Such being the interfering claims on the public, one of Such being me interfering claims on the proble, one of three things most be done; either pay both, reject whally one or other, or make a competitive between them on some principle of equity; To pay hoth is, perhaps beyond the public faculities; and as it would not trave. seed the value received by the public, will not be and

peded by the world, noterish by the creditors them-felves. To reject wholly the claims of either is equal-ly inadmiffible. Such a facrifice of those who possess the written engagement, would be fatal to the pro-poled establishment of public credit. It would more-over punish those who had put their trust in the public nomifes and fources. To make the other class the olevictions, was an idea at which he man instore recoiled.

A composition is the only expedient that remains A composition is the only expedient that remains is it is only liberal one in flavour of the present holders let them have the highest price which has prevailed in the market; and let the infidue belong to the original furticers. This will not do perfect judice; but it will do more real justice, and perform more of the public faith, than any other expedient proposed. The pre-lent holders, where they have purchased at the lowest price of the securities, will have a profit that cannot reasonably be complained of; where they have pur chased at a higher price, the profit will be codifiers be; and even the sew who have purchased at the high eff price, cannot well be losen with a well fended in eff price; cannot well be loten with a well indeed in-tereft of fix per cent. The original fuffirers will not be fully indemnified; but they will receive from their country a tribute due to their merits, which, if it does not intirely heal their wounds, will affunge the pain of them. He was ware, that many planible objections would lie against what he fungefied; fome; which he forester he would take formactions. It forefaw, he would take fome notice of. It would be faid, that the plan was impracticable: should this be demonstrated he was ready to renounce it; but it did not appear to him in that light. He acknowledged that such a scale as had often been a subject of conver-

that the tack as had often been a fubject of conver-fation, was impracticable—

The diferimination propoled in, required noth-ing more than a knowledge of the prefent holders, which would be those by the certificates; and of the origin-al holders, which the office documents would flow. It may be objected, that if the government is to go be youd the literal into the equiable claims againfi the United States, it ought to go back to every case where in-justice had been done. To this, the answer was obvijustice and been cope. To this, the zanwer was obvi-ous: The cafe in question is not only different nor-others in point of magnitude and of practicability, but forces infel on the attention of the committee as neceff-arily involved in the business before them. It may be arily involved in the befines before them. It may be, objected, that public credit will foffer, especially abroad; lie thought this danger would be effectually obvieted by the knoefly and distarted the first by the provision in the measure, by a continuance of the posterior and discharge of foreign interest, by the full provision to be made for the whole foreign delta, and the equal ponctuality he hoped to fee in the future payments our loans would be founded on a previous effablishment of adequate funds and that a finuation like the prefect would be thereby rendered inmossible. would be thereby rendered impossible.

would be thereby rendered impossible.

He could not but regard the prefent case as so ex-traordinary, in many respects, that the ordinary max-ins were not frielly applicable to it. The suctuations of stock in Europe, so often referred to, bore no com-parison with those in the United States. The former er exceeded 50, 60, 07 70, per cent; can it be faid that becarie a government thought this swilliamine to justify an interference it would view in the fame light a flocitation amounting to 7 or 800 per cent?

He was of opinion, that were Great Britzin, Hol-

The was of opinion, that were Great-Britzen, Hol-land, or any other constre, to fund its debts, precifely in the fireation of the American debt, fome equitable interference of the government would take place. The South Sea feheme, in which a change amounting to 1000 per cent, happened in the value of flock, is well known to have produced an interference, and without any injury whatever to the fublequent credit of the nation. It was true that, in many respects, the case differed from that of the United States; but, in other respects there was a degree of smilitude which war-ranted the conjecture. It may be objected, that such a provision as he proposed would exceed the public a-bility: He did not think the public unable to discharge benorably all its engagement, or that it would be unwilling, if the appropriations finould be fatisfac-tory. He regretted, as much as any infinber, the una-voidable weight and duration of the burdens to be imvoidable weight and duration of the burdens to be im-poide: having never been a profelyte to the doffrine, that public debta are public benefits. He confidered them, on the contrary, as evils which ought to be remov-ed as fall as homour and juffice would permit, and fhould beartily join in the means necessary for that purpose. He concluded with declaring his opinion, that if any-case were to happen among individuals, bearing analo-gy to that of the public, a court of equity would in-terpose for its redress; or that if a tribunal extiled on earth. by which nations could be commelled to do earth, by which nations could be compelled to do right, the United States would be compelled to do forme-thing not diffimilar in its principles to what be contend-ed for.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

If the publication in the Genetic of March 31ft, under the fignature of ROBERT BRECK, had for its object. only the afpertion of the private character of one or a few individuals, it might be thought deferving of magnanimous and filent contempt, rather than ferious ani-madversion. But when such endeavours are designed madvertion. But when forh endeavours are defigned to affert the public condett and confidence, the public cought not only to expect a diffeovery of the error, but a jost and fair-possession of fasts—For charges of a public nature, if falle and fearadalous, are downright ourrages upon the whole community, and more pernicious than mete domethic obloquy and calumny, in proportion as their object is more extensive. I shall begin therefore with what I conceive a true representation of those transactions at the last August term in this County,

which feem to have occasioned so much speculation, and as it is faid been disseminated in the Legislature. First then, I filed previously to the faid term, as I now recolled, about a duzen with, which however were all fettled but four, that I entered on the first day of the

term, & as the Clerk faid paid the fees. Idonor have term, was the Clerk faid paid the feet. I do not his tra-recollect telling the Clerk, as he fars, that they we actions of the Hon. Mr. Fowler, probably enough I might fay I should procure Mr. Fowler or four other gentleman to answer for me in the silican, though that is immaterial. I do not neverthelef be-lieve that Mr. Fowler faid any thing to the Clerk in the most diffant manner reprobating my conduct—ford have to this time centinued to experience too much at the confidence and efterm of that gentleman everto gin the left conduct of feet an affection.

the least credit to such an affertion.

But to proceed, I think the fifth day of the term But to proceed, I think me min day of the term the forenoon, the actions were called and I appear for the planniffs, and was accordingly challenged in the Bar, three of the oldeft and principal of whom free the Bar, three of the oldeft and principal of whom feel with much zeal upon the occasion, and contended the no person other than an admirted attorney could appeal in Court to menage the fuit and canfe of any other person, and that such was the fense of the Constitution as Laws of the Commonwealth. I held a contrary one on, and ungerightar if the word Coupseil in the Constitution on, and ungerightar if the word Coupseil in the Constitution carried the literal import and meaning which contended, the citizens must be wholly without advice contended, the citizens must be wholly without advicement of the contended, the citizens must be wholly without advicement of the contended of the contended and the contended and carry is most general fense and meaning as ought all words that imparted or defined rights as privileges.

And here I feriously and religiously declare that And here I feriously and religiously declare that effected to produce my letter ur power of attorney, he is was admitted by the Court and Bar through the whole argument that I had fuch power and I am a mazed to find in the publication of the 31th of Marth fuch a thocking sample of either forgetfulness or Ba. any Bay depraying, as the [Clark of the Court that had any power of Attorney—for this Fed does not in follely on my tellimony, but may be afcertained from many respectable characters with whom I have fire converted, prefect at the time of the transfiction. In mally it was determined I should not appear for the learning who had thus employed me in the four afting. pany it was determined. I thould not appear for the plainth who had thus employed me in the four attitum notwiththanding two only of the four became month owing in one of the other two to the defendant big in and an Stroney of Court, in whole name the afth had been inflitured, and in the other action to the cardon and courtefy of the gentleman for the defendent of the cardon and courtefy of the gentleman for the defendent. who confented to a conti

And I further fay, that I could not procure any go rleman of the Bar to answer for me in the four after Although I mentioned before and at the time roferm of them my with to that purpose, intending to avoid possible any consists on firch an occasion. But the possible any contact on facts an occasion. But its wholly declined, as I spopped from a determination agreement to not undertake in any case in which for of the profession had not primarily been employed, at that all process not factioned by their interest, fact if practicable be defeated—a fast I suppose with known in this and some other counties. With refer to the suggestion of the Clerk about the defect in the two writs on the nonfuited actions, it is to be oblem that in one place he affigns the defect as the ground the non fuit because no attorney would undertakein another declares it was because there was no per
of Attorney, and that the oldest Attorney in the St of Attorney, and that the oldest Attorney is could not appear without. But let me alk, if the were uncertain and informal, why was not that the fue now to be produced on record. However, fact is, the declarations in those actions that become fact is, the declarations in those actions that bear non-faired were on fimple notes of hand, an openue that required no more technals or genius that nating a whiftle, and wholly within the lowest expacity at ever carried a green bag. I fhall make no remain a what is faid of the write before Mr. Justice Coit, at have no particular information thereto, only that feems to indicate a total differgard to decency, to the John Phelops, Efg. a member of the Genneal Corwith abetting a fallinood, on mitte hearing verideast vague report. This however is of a complexion of the whole publication. In a few remarks upon with before I conclude, I would fain be indulged. before I conclude, I would fain be indulged

At the time Mr. Gardiner's speech is said to be been spoken, for it is to be observed we have no street been fjokken, for it is to be obferved we have no ex-evidence than the dictum of a Pringer, that were the was any fpech—orif there was that the one published true and real. I fay all this relie entirely on the ori-hility of a Printer, afting without authority, for soft that has bittheret appeared, either from the publish from any individual, and whose fole object per might be only to amorte. However, at the time? fpeech is faid to have been made, the Bill, which terwards became a law, authorifing aby perion of cent character to manage faits at Law, was under fideration, and the point to be afcertained was with any Court had ever denied such right of persons to skitute Attornies, other than those regularly admin and sworn. For if no such event could be adduced arguments of those who opposed the Bill as being persons and unescellary, providing nothing but the Constitution had before made ample provision would benot wholly unfounded. Mr. Gardinersh would benot wholly unfounded. Mr. Gardier, haps other gentlemen, therefore, I fappole, adfacts from this County to point out the necessity of Bill under confideration, and an uniformity of permanent of adjusting the might militake with refered to number of adjust, the was wholly immaterial fact was not the left stubborn. For a Court that we refuse in four actions, ought from the same in four hundred. Again I would enquire what is inducement there could be in any person to mis feat the Court of Common Pleas, for all the obje be gained was, that every person should have the to appoint whom he pleased for his Attorney, whi it had not been denied must have left individual. out an incentive to falfboodon the ocrafiontoo bafe for the Clerk of the Court of C. Pleas in the

of Hampfhire. In fhort was ever the like heard-a of Hamphire. In thort was ever the like heard—a Court directing their Clerk to publish a reprefentation of certain translations, together with comments thereon, without the leaft appearance of their having infected the finer perviously thereto, and no fuggetion that even the order was matter of record.

Suppose forch reprefentations contain libellous and actionable matter, will the Court hold themfelves accountable? Certainly not—otherwise by pretending orders not matter of record, a Clerk night, if vile cares, inspect the Court in difference and ruin. The

angh, involve the Court in difference and rain. The publication therefore of the 17th of March, though a forming the weerable babit of juridical authority is the mere creature of a Clerk of a Court of Common Pleas, mere traumit and the string occasion from an anonymous publication and vague report, to charge individuals with untering and abetting falthoods, fand intimating that the legislature were influenced thereby, which to mat the regulators were innucired thereby, which to me feems such an outrage upon the duty and respect due to the fovereign authority of any community, as ought not to be endured. And I very much fear that ongat has to be charled. And I very much lear that this publication of the Clerk was intended not folely to affed individuals, but bring contempt and indignity upon the administration of the government, because perhaps not to perfectly correspondent to his felish views or narrow prejudices. For it is observable of late that many perfors feem to think and aft as though government was inflirmed and made merely to cre ty offices, for the interest of quite flow the greatest possible share of human happiness and respectability on the great Family of Mankind.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

NEGRO DEPUTTER in the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AR R I S. November 27.

IN the Island of St. Domingo are 30,000 free people, viz 6000 whites, and 22,000 people of colour, most of width are negroes. The beginning of the new Constitution, called a meeting in the Island, and, thinking it but just that they should be represented, feat their people in the Island, and which people is to Paris who were at least a doubt admitted. their Deputies to Paris, who were at length admitted meri reputate in arts, who were at length admitted into the Affendly here. In process of time, the latter, i.e. the free black people, colled a meeting alto in the fine Illand. They flated that they were the furjects of France; that they poid their taxes in the fame proportion as the former; that they could fee no difference between the blacks and the whiter; and that, for thefe and other reasons, they ought to be represented also. Then therefore determine them. and other realons, they ought to be repreferred alfo. They therefore determined upon fending depoties and afmally nominated three, who arrived in Paris about a fortnight ago. 'Upon their arrival they demanded an actionate of the Affembly, into which they were admitted. On flating their claims, M. Fretau theprefident, a most zealous friend in the cause of liberty, affured them that they need not be dispirated for that the Affembly knew no distinction between Blacks and White her confidenced all now attentions. Whites, but confidered all men as having equal rights.

The circumfigures, however, of the nation were fuch, that their claims could not be immediately discussed maxiner chains could nge be immédiarely discussed; l'adichere penuir me to obligare that these circumstan-ces are the very same which deser the consideration of the Slave trade also but that they shall have a provision-al feat in the National Assembly. This provisional feat may be thus explained: Three Members of Parliaments is realized. feet may be 100s expeained a face of the feet of the Parliament in England put up at an election, and two are returned; the third complains to the House of an undue election; the House resolve to consider the case on a fixed day, but until then the two members who were returned keep their feats. So it is in the prefeat cafe, a natural, or the state of the laft night by Monf. de la Fayette, that it was one of the deputation to appoint him Commander in Chief of the 24,000 people of colour—which command he has ac-

GEORGE. TOWN, (Maryland) Feb. 25. This with pleafure we learn that the glafe manufactory in this State, is thriving fall. The glafe mourfactured here is equal in quality to that imported from Europe: When we consider the great expense and had a strength of the state of the grade and the state of the grade and the state of t manufactories in America, we cannot but hope that the encouragement of both public and individuals will be equally great: we learn that looking glaffes will be ma-tafaftured at thefeworks in the fpring.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

As Atenat of the Lead Mines in the county of Montgomery and flates of Firginia.

In the month of Angoll last the proprietors began to
work these lead mines with ren hands, which they
found on an average produced one thousand weight of
walked one per day. This when refined produced yo
to 75th per 100th of occ. The 101 men were noteenployed to the fame advantage as a greater aumber might
havebeen. To obviate this inconvenience and to increase the quantity of lead to the probable confumption
of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed
of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed. Grace the quantity of lead to thelprobable confumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed in this country, the proprietors have reason to expect will produce nihe hundred tons of lead per year.

They have also classified a Manufactory of thot & these also classified a Manufactory of the tendence lead at Richmond, and of the productions of the Mints five wardness own make more not fluorer disc

Mines five workmen now make one ton of flowper day. Their intentions are to increafe the number of workmen in this factory, to the full amount of the demand of flor and fleet lead in this country.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

N.E. W.-Y. O. R. X., Mirch 19.

Extract of a lettle from Dublin, Dic. 24.

"So extensive are the ideas of tradeat present, that, to carry on fome particular species of tradeat, the camb most be diremmanyigated. That new kind of commerce which has for its object the procuring furst from the wellern thores of America, from California to fixthe weatern mores or America, from California to fix-ty degrees of north latitude, and oftenwards bringing them for fale to China, and then procuring a cargo from that empire for England, requires, in the whole, a vayage of about thirty thousand miles, which is, four thousands more than the circumference of the earth, e-ven at this equator. The hips falling to Port Jackson, solels they thould have business afterwards to touch at unless they thould have numers afterwards to touch at Cauton, fail round the globe, and voiltels fent on dif-coveries to the South Seas and to attempt a North Ed-or North Well passage to Europe, have taken a fail greater course than is havigated on any other royage

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, elected for the State of North Carolina, are Hon. Hugh Williamson, Hon. John B. Ashr, Hon. Timothy Bloodworth, and Hon. John

A L E A N Y, March 18.
On Monday morning, the 15th 16th, as Mr. Van Renffelaer, fon of Gen. Henry K. Van Renffellaer, and his fifter were accompanying their coulins, two of the daughters of Col. John Vincher, of Greenbuft, to the daughters of Col. John Vifictor, of Greenhaft, in their fathers, in a fleight, the tee of the river bioke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly opposite the house of Voldert P. Douw, Efg. Their erics were foon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes that to give affidance. When they arrived at the place, the fleigh and the hair off Mr. Renfelter's head were alone to be feen; a board, that one, of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was fratched from defluction. Mig-Mr. Renfelter immediately encoding the play how here Renffelaer immediately emerged, near her brother, an was also faved. The eldest Miss Visseher was nex was also faved. The eldest Mils Visioner was area was also faved. The eldest Mils Visioner was area trawn upon the ice, but sitely affelion checked every riting fear for felf preferration, and as the was extending the hand of affishance to her expiring filter, the ice was broke, and they were inflantly absorbed by the again broke, and they were instantly absorbed by the eddy, out of every reach.—The eldesh Miss Visicher was 1 years of age, and was to have been marrie days; the younger was in her 16th year. Every ex-ertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldelt only has been found. The horfes had fallen into the river with fo great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to feen after the negroes arrived—This fatal foot has been open the whole winter until within two days of the acrithe ice in it was only three inches thick, but within few fest round it was eighteen.

E X E T E R, (N.H.) March 10.

UNNATURAL MURDER.

We bear that the following melancholy and inhuman affair lappened the 8th inft. at Pittafield.—Mift Dorothy Goft being delivered of an illegitimate child, and being apprehensive that her character would fuffer among her acquaintance, endeavoured to effect its death, by fmothering it with the closuics while in hed, which appeared by fublantial evidence—bot whether the fufficated it or not we cannot work—but in the courted of the examp handed the infert to whether he timedated it or not we cannot work—but in the coursof fibe evening handed the infant to her mother, wrapped up, who raked open the coals and gently laid it under the forchick. The, mother of the child, fendible of the inhamman act, and flung with horour of confecience, can in the extreme cold four miles, and hid herfelf in a barn. She was immediately approached to the course of th ly apprehended, together with her mother, who con-fessed that they had burnt the child. The girl is now in custody, and will be committed to jail foon as her health will adult.

S A L E M. March 23.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednetday lift the wreck of a refiel was difcorfied on the ledge of rocks called the Londoner; shouthine quarters of a mile S. E. of the Light House on Thatcher's Hand: It proves to be the Light House on Thatcher's Hand: It proves to be the Light House on this port, from the life of May, bound home; and is supposed to have gone crithe rocks in the flow form the preceding evening, in running for the light. The nurregree for the loss of property to a worthy critical, we have by add that far the more differing loss of the lives of the whole safe, who melt undoubtedly zen, we have to add that far the more differfing lots of the lives of the whole zer, who med undoubtedly have perifhed—cobelling of Mr. Thomas Streens (malter), Mr. Sanuel Welhall vanne), Meff. William and Joleph Cummings (huothers), Mr. Jonathan Sheish-urft, and Mr. William Warren (only fon of Capt. Ben-jamin Warren)—all of this fown.

BOSTON, March 31. GENERAL WAR, OR GENERAL PEACE, IN

A letter from London, received via New York in-forms, "Thad a GENERAL WAR is expected in

tions. Our helt politicians are however of opinion, that the abfind attempt to extirpate the Ottowen: will be given up, and that a general tranquility will enforce. Owing to the sighthere of the officers of the recence, and the patriotifm of a number of citizens, feveral feigures of imaggled goods have lately been made. It

is to be bored, that every friend to his country's wel-fare will be vigilant in difcovering, and giving infor-mation of any illicit trade that thall be carried on-an nothing can be more honourable, partiorick, and de-ferving the thanks of their country, than such a line of concerd.

NORTHAMPTON, April 7.

NORTHAMPTON, Aprily.

The following is a flatement of the votes given in ou Monday latt in this town, for Governor, Le Governor and Senators, viz, His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Efg. 78

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, 78

For Lieutenian-Governor, His Honour SAMUEL ADAMS, Efg. 52

Senator, 78

Senator, 78 Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Efg. HOD. JOHN HASTINGS, EIG. HOD. DAVID SAKTON, EIG. HOD. WILLIAM LYMAN, EIG. HOD. SAMUEL LYMAN, EIG. HOD. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, EIG. HOD. SAMUEL FOWLER, EIG. JUSTIN ELY, Efg. SAMUEL HENCHAW, Elg. SAMUL HENGHAW, Efg.
WILLIAM BOMMN, Efg.
JOHN WILLIAM, Efg.
HATFIELD—For Gover
HIS Excellency JOHN HANCOCK,
Hon, JAMES BOWDOIN, Efg. For Governor For Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS: His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS;
THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Efg.
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Efg.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Efg.
SCRIEDON,
HON. JOHN HASTINGS, Efg.
HON. DAVID SENTON, Efg.
HON. WILLIAM SHEFFRARD, Efg.
SAMPEL HASHAMS, Efg. SAMUEL HENSHAW, Efq. Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Efq. SIMEON STRONG, Efq. JUSTIN ELY, Efq.

TAKE NOTICE

TO BE SOLD OR LET, (in call terms) THE whole, or part of the Effect on which ALLON WRITNEY, Eig. now resides, fituate in North-field, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premifes.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-refident-pro-prietors of lands lying in the to-sn of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, for the years 1788 and 1789, viz.

Elenzer Porter, Efq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, for the town, county, fchool and flate taxes, 1788, being 100 acres,

Lot No. 12, 170, for do. Mr. Morton's heir, 21, 137, fordo. 22, 50, for do. 23, 185, for do. 24, 150, for do. 25, 62, for do. The y are taxed as 25, 02, for do.

The year taxed as follows, for the year 1780,

Eleazer Porter, Efg. for part of lot No. 5,

in the 4th division, 100 acres, for flate, town, county, and school taxes. Gres. Lot No. 12, 170, for de,

21, 137, for do. 22, 50, for do. 23, 185, for do. 25, 150, for do. 2 1 25, 62, for do. 0 10 3 Lot No. 11, 4th division, 4 acres for the above tax-

Unless faid taxes are sald on on before the first Mon-Uniting the takerate pain on outside the part Mon-day of May next, for much of faid land will then be fold at Public Venduc, at the house of Aaron Whitney; inholder in faid Northfield at z oclock. P. M. as will e fufficient to discharge faid taxes, together with all Interreging charges, by REUBEN SMITH, Collector for 1788, & 1789. Northfield, March 22, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appoint-IV. L. UIG MUSCITIOTS DETING. APPOINT—
ed Commissioner by the Hunorable Judge of Probate for
the County of Hampfiler to receive and examine the
elatins of the creditive to the effect of Mr. ELISHA IN.
(RAM), late of Maberfy, deceafed, reprofested informati,
fix membr being alleveed the creditive to bring in and
sipport their claims—DO HEREBS (BIVE NOTICE)
—that was shall attend the bushness of use appointment, air
the basis of Gislem Parson, immobiler in fail Ambers, on
the stand Tursday, in Appil, May, and July ment, from
one to fix of clack P. M. on each sign. No accounts will be
allevined unify properly antified.

allowed unless properly attified.

ZEBINA MONT AGUE;

FOHN BILLING,

AARON DICKINSON

Amberft, March 8, 1790...
A few of
Thomas's Collection

Sacred Mufick,