

...ave legacy to defam this; and they would doubt the purity of the public motive, should the gentleman's plan be adopted.

Mr. Lawrence adverted to the circumstance of the new creditor receiving paper: That this paper might be subject to another liquidation on the same principle as the present. That it would introduce doubt and distrust of public engagements; and there would be no greater security, although a fund was pledged, than there is at present for whatever the public pleased, though they destroy the obligation.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that arguments were improperly addressed to their feelings; but that however hard it may be for the original creditor, who had parted with his certificates, to contribute to pay the debt, yet it would be equally hard on him, who had been injured by continental money, who had been plundered by the enemy, who had his property burned by them in the course of the war; and instances of this kind were numerous.

Mr. Lawrence adverted to the doctrine of the high court of equity; and urged that this court must be governed by principle. Was the committee this high court, and the United States original creditor and present possessor before them, if there appeared no fraud on the part of the possessor, the original creditor would have no just claim on him.

Between the United States and original creditors, the United States were in fault; and the claim, if good, would be against them.

Mr. Lawrence also noticed the resolution of Congress of 10th April, 1789, relative to the depreciation of pay to the army; and declared that this was limited to persons then in service: Those who had left it, even the day before, had not this justice done them.

By this case was between the United States and the persons remaining absentees. The act did not affect three persons; it did not take from one and give to another, as the present measure proposes, and was therefore dissimilar.

Mr. Lawrence further observed, that his objections to the amendment was on the ground of the contract; yet he would mention some instances to show the impracticability of the scheme.

In many cases, a State has sold lands for low value in these certificates. By the law of this State, creditors residing within the British lines during the war, had received by law their certificates at their nominal value, from the debtors. British and domestic creditors have received from their debtors large sums at their nominal value.

which may justify future interferences. This step would lead the House to others; for if the principle be a just one, then the government should look into all the transactions and speculations of individuals, in order to correct them, and make retributions to every individual according to his losses.

He was persuaded that the true policy of a legislative body, was to pursue the broad road of justice clearly marked out before them; for it was an undeniable truth, that whenever they deviated into these by-roads and trackless paths, without any other guide than their own imaginations, they would get bewildered in a labyrinth of difficulties, and rejoice to trace back their steps and regain their plain road.

Now the plain road of conduct was, to do strict justice, such as is enforced in judicial tribunals between man and man in a familiar case. The debtor is bound to pay debt to the holder of the security—the contract between the giver of the bond and the person to whom it was given is done away the moment the latter assigns to another person. If A gives a bond to B, who parts with it to C, there is no longer any obligation on the part of A, to pay to B, but he must pay it to C. A has nothing to do with the private negotiations between B and C, nor to enquire into the consideration was given for the security.

All that he has to enquire is, whether he really signed it, & had value received for it, and the amount of it—he cannot say to the holder, you gave me 50 dollars for this security of 100, and I will pay you only 30; for the law will compel him to pay the 100.

It is law and justice between man and man; it is another sort of law and justice for the government. By what rule is the government to square its conduct, if not by those sacred rules which form the basis of civil society, and are the safeguard of private property.

These observations fully refute the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, that the original holders still have a claim on the government, notwithstanding they have transferred their securities; and that in cases of individuals bearing an analogy to the present, a court of equity would interpose and give redress.

The direct contrary was the fact; there never was an instance of a court of equity allowing such power. In cases of bankruptcy, which are under the superintendency of courts of chancery, the debts of the bankrupt are paid in equal proportion to all the creditors, whether original holders or assignees; and the Court never enquires into the terms of the alienation.

Mr. Lawrence said that the original holder has any claim of justice on the government—his claim must be addressed to our humanity—but the House have no authority to gratify their humane inclinations at the expense of justice, and by a sacrifice of private rights. If the project was unjust in itself, the application of the property to relieve the distresses of the original holder cannot change its name; it must be left unjust in the mode of appropriation cannot alter the rectitude or impudence of the measure.

If therefore Congress have the right to take away the property of the present holders, they may apply the same to public purposes; and what appearance would such a scheme have to the world? It would not ruin forever our national character?

The gentleman from Virginia had said that justice & good faith were the superlative of public credit; but he was wasteful that justice and good faith held out by this plan, would be a substitution of sand, a foundation too weak to support our public credit, which would soon crumble to pieces.

If the object of the gentleman be to afford relief to the distressed, without impairing legal rights, let enquiry be made into the cases of those original holders who sold from absolute distress—let those cases be selected and brought forward, and he would yield to no member in his slavery to give them every adequate compensation, and to indemnify them for their sufferings;—but he could not assent to a proposition which blended together the cases of all the original holders, and gave them the property of others. That there were various classes of original holders, some had sold for purposes of speculation on trade, and had probably made good his gain, and were now in a better plight than if they had still retained their securities; others got rid of their securities because they had no confidence in the government: these the public are not bound to indemnify; this plan would place them on a better footing than those who having confidence in the general government had, notwithstanding their distresses, kept their securities; for supposing the former sold eight years ago for 45, in the pound, if it was not improbable they had by this time doubled their money, and in addition to that they were to get 100, which would give them 185, whereas the latter would be able to sell their securities at the market for 15 or 16s, after they were funded.

Some had exchanged their securities for bonds of individuals, of which the real value cannot be ascertained, or for land or other property, which may have risen considerably in value. Some present holders have received their securities by way of legacy—Are these to have half taken off?—is their paternal estate to be torn from them? Had their parents been still living, he would receive 20s. in the pound, but the circumstance of his death is to strip the child of one half.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
MR. BUTLER,
I WISH to make some observations on a publication in your last paper, signed WILLIAM LYMAN.—The first paragraph is so "deserving of magnanimous and fervent contempt," that I shall pass over it without any "sentimental imprecation."

In the second paragraph he allerts, on his recollection, that "he filed previous to his assignment, ABOUT a dozen writs." Filed where? In his clerk, or in the Moons? In the Clerk's Office? he certainly did not file them. But for what purpose does he mention the

file of "about a dozen writs?" Why not, to first his bacon from Gardner's lath, by thus manifestly putting the falsehood imposed upon him, and the violation on the General Court. For Mr. Gardner also told, that the Colonel entered (not filed) twelve actions; and Major Kingley came in and declared, "that Mr. Gardner had failed."

Mr. Lyman to confirm what Mr. Gardner had failed. Now terrified at the detection, and trembling at the thought of Gardner's goose-gall, dipped in gall, the Colonel is now endeavouring in this draft, to purry the matter through.

The Hon. Senator says, "Mr. Gardner might mistake as to the number of the actions, but file he did it is immaterial." That is, in the Colonel's mind, truth & falsehood are so nearly alike that it is immaterial which is spoken—but "Mr. Gardner and other gentlemen adduced facts from this country to point out the necessity of the Bill under consideration." What were the facts adduced? The first is, that Col. William Lyman, entered twelve actions for various plaintiffs. "This is not a fact, but a downright misrepresentation and falsehood. For the Colonel never entered one single action in his own name, and but four in Mr. Fowler's name;—the next pretence fact is, "that the Colonel produced twenty writs from each of the plaintiffs." This is equally false—for the Clerk has declared to the public, and by express order of the Court, "that the Colonel never produced any powers of Attorney, or offered any papers as powers of Attorney, nor did he declare in Court that he had any."

Another injurious fact is, "that Colonel Lyman went to the Legislature and offered fees in every of those actions, and not one could be bribed to do his duty." Did you Colonel, as you intimated, make application to each individual lawyer? No, Sir, you know you did not. It is true that on the 15th day of the term you applied to your cousin Lyman, a young gentleman of an amiable character and promising usefulness; but he modestly excused himself on account of his youth and inexperience at the bar, and advised you to ask your brother Fowler to undertake for you—and you immediately went to the Clerk, without consulting Fowler, and had theaditions entered in his name.—And I challenge you to name any other gentleman of the Bar, to whom you properly applied for aid & was denied it. Sir, Colonel, were these the facts adduced in the General Court, with intention to cast an odium on the Bench and Bar in this Country, and "to point out the necessity of passing the Bill then under consideration?" And has not the author of these false facts given "a shocking example of either selfishness, or Botany Bay delinquency?" You seem to be angry with the Clerk for suggesting that there were some defects in the writs, and say, "that the declarations in those actions were on simple notes of hand, an operative that required no more technicalities than a Law student is supposed to possess than making a will, [followed] a green bag," & within the lowest capacity that ever carried a green bag.

But pray, learned Sir, how came you then to make the blunder that I observed your capacity slower than the lowest that ever carried a green bag. Colonel, why do such facts about the dictum of the printer? would you insinuate that he has imposed on the public, and that Mr. Gardner never made the speech attributed to? This may serve to show the weakness of your head and the badness of your cause.—But Mr. Gardner never will deny it.—And I dare venture to predict that when he reads Mr. Brock's statement of facts, and your wretched reply, he will execrate the man who would be a lawyer, and who has to grovelly imposed on the credulity of his friend—and he will tell the world that he had his information from you and "the worthy member from South-Hadley." But methinks I hear the Colonel say "what care I for impositions?" I have obtained an Act that will authorize me to appear as an Attorney before any Court in the State. This was my object, it is effected, and now I bid defiance to the Bench and Bar, for they cannot hinder my appearance." But remember my dear Sir, there is an old saying, "Give him rope enough and he will hang himself." And if I am not mistaken you will realize the truth of the proverb.—For the man that appears in Court by power of Attorney must be in the judgment of the Court of a good moral character—and after what you have said and wrote will it be possible for the Court to suffer your appearance under that Act? No, Colonel.—No they cannot. And though you have obtained the Act, yet your conduct on the occasion has been such as will damn your reputation, if you have any, and prevent your receiving any benefit from your darling bill.

CANVASS.
April 10th, 1790.
LUXEMBURG, December 30.
Provisions, within these few days, are more plentiful here, and great number of oxen have been folded down for the garrison. General Bender is still ill & indeed we have scarce any but sick and wounded here, most of the troops have entered the field against the Patriots.

On the 24th, the citizens brought back to the city, the miscellaneous wigs and all her riches, which had not appeared in this place since the entry of Louis XIV. into Luxemburg, except at the collection of the Czar's tax. As our principal citizens have fled, they now suffer no citizen to leave the city.

St. Hubert, Dec. 30. Our situation is truly critical: we have near 1000 Patriots in the city, and 1500 Austrians are entrenched two leagues off in deserts, which cannot be attacked with success. The Emperor's soldiers will not expose themselves by entering the city, as they know that mode of attacking seldom is successful, but we are in fear lest they should bombard us, so drive out the Patriots, which would infallibly destroy our city. We have in the country some Curates who have preached up the Crusade against the Emperor, who others have quitted their parishes to take up arms and animate the young men by their example; but some of

the pretans towards Neuchateau and Arlon, having thence held out for the Emperor. Gen. Vander Merck is too prudent to attempt to penetrate into the Ardennes without having his column supported by 1000 musketeers, whom he expects from Mons.

We have just received advice that the Patriots have been surprised at Namur, and were obliged to retreat with little loss; they took the road to Namur.

LONDON, January 16.
Last Tuesday, a swaveer of Cromwell went out after credulity that were owing him, and have collected about ten pounds, he retired to an alehouse, Canfield green, and in the course of the night lost all his money & a gun, except three pence. Early in morning he dressed home and went to bed, but there he had not long, before he began to reflect to deeply on his fail, that he got up and went down stairs into an out-bed, and there hung himself, where he was four hours afterwards discovered, but late for human skill to afford him any assistance.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) March 3.
Within these few days several persons have passed thro' this town, from Kentucky by them we learn, that our men were killed in the wilderness, about the 14th of last month, by a party of Indians; that the barbarians had left their war-dabons on the spot where they committed the horrid massacre; that one of the unfortunate sufferers was on his way home from New-Orleans, where he had been trading, and had near 200 guineas with him, which fell into the hands of the bloody murderers, that he & the neighbourhood of Kentucky are continually acquiring depredations on the property of the white-inhabitants, particularly in stealing horses; that many persons have also been murdered by them in that quarter, thirty-three within the last four months, to the certain knowledge of our informants. That the ensuing summer is expected to be very bloody & as undoubted intelligence has been received in Kentucky of the determined rebellion of the Shawanock war, who it is feared will also be joined by their hostile tribes; and that a prisoner, strayed at the ally, who lately made his escape from the Shawanock Indians, that fifty warriors of that nation are now on their march, to watch the trace of the wilderness.

NEW-YORK, March 7.
Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated Feb. 19.
"This minute a part of the outfit of this place were seized and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victim in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

BOSTON, April 7.
FROM NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.
We have a report, that Gen. ST. CLAIR, Governor of the Western Territory, and Major SARGENT, Secretary thereof, are taken prisoners by the Indians. As now going out to inquire respecting this report. I cannot learn any thing authentic respecting them.

The business that has occasioned the shutting of the galleries to frequently, turns out to be, An Act for organizing the Troops upon the establishment in the WESTERN TERRITORY. From 8 to 1600 men, the Bill has passed the House, by a small majority. It will probably pass the Senate, though not without opposition.

It is expedient the business of ASSUMPTION be taken up to-morrow.

As to the OLD CONTINENTAL, I do not think that the report of the Committee, published in the papers, will be adopted.—I question, whether any thing will be done with it this session.

I have told you there would be no embargo—I am now convinced of it. The price of grain still falls.

Extract of a letter from Cape Breton, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 8.

"The commons in this place are great, every man is obliged to bear arms, that lives on shore, and he mellatoes in a place called St. Marks, in this Island, assembled themselves with the free negroes, and assumed a right to vote for themselves in public matters, which was denied them by the inhabitants; the troops were obliged to fire on them, and killed five or six men, & brought in this Island is greater, perhaps, than ever was known before, there has not been a drop of rain for three months. The negro food which used to be raised on the Island, is now entirely cut off; every kind of vegetable is scarce and dear, the greatest distress is felt by the inhabitants in a short time, if the drought continues. The produce of this Island is very high."

NORTHAMPTON, April 14.
The votes given on Monday the 5th inst. in the following towns, for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, are as follows, viz:
CHESTERFIELD.—For Governor, His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 42
Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 23
Senators, Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 13
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. 2

For Governor, His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 42
Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 23
Senators, Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 13
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. 2
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq. 31
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq. 31
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. 30
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 25
SOLMON STUDDARD, Esq. 25
LIONEL ELY, Esq. 10
Hon. ABRAHAM HENSHAW, Esq. 14
Hon. SAMUEL POWLER, Esq. 8
ELIJAH HURT, Esq. 8

NORWICH.—For Governor,
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 35
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. 20

For Governor,
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. 39
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 9
Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq. 3
Senators, Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq. 26
WARHAM PARR, Esq. 26
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq. 25
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. 4
Hon. WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq. 4

For Governor,
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 30
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. 6

For Governor,
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. 10
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 2

For Governor,
Moses Bliss, Esq. 12
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq. 49
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq. 23
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 52
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. 46
SAMUEL POWLER, Esq. 36
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. 36
SIMEON STRONG, Esq. 7
SOLMON STUDDARD, Esq. 7
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq. 2

For Governor,
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 86
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. 9
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 5
Senators, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 81
Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq. 8

For Governor,
SAMUEL POWLER, Esq. 88
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. 86
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. 40
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq. 85
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq. 58
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq. 47
Hon. WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq. 23
SIMEON STRONG, Esq. 24

Address of the General Assembly of Connecticut, to the Captain of the American vessels at Point Peter.

Having did the useful supplies of your trade to these colonies appear to be truly a beneficial thing, as in this day's obligations. With the purest sentiments of gratitude, we make you every acknowledgements of our power, for the zeal, ability, and preference of mind which you displayed in arranging the progress of those destructive flames, which were very near reducing the whole town of Point Peter to ashes. Your conduct imposes duty upon us which is highly agreeable, from a recollection of your voluntary exertions and humanity, at a time when you were not solicited; and above all, from the attachment you manifest for the happiness of the French colonies. Your services on this occasion prove you to be truly our brethren, and are some of the good effects of that patriotic system which unites us to the American States, with whom disinterested generosity is the first law. Without your active aid, we must have sunk under this greater of misfortunes; and without you, we should have been a long time destitute of the means of repairing our losses;—your trade is as essential, and our gratitude acknowledgement, receive them; in this address, the most grateful acknowledgements we find words to express. Reciprocal services will be the firmest and most lasting bond of friendship.

We have been informed, that an imposition has taken place in the admiralty office, of demanding a greater duty than the Ordinance specifies. We shall immediately take the most effectual measures to put the matter on a just footing; and upon every occasion you may always expect the most particular attention from the citizens of this Island, who well know how to estimate the honour and worth of the United States.—We are, with every sentiment of the most sincere friendship,
Brave Allies of France,
Your most humble and most obedient servants,
L. GOSLE, President.
Undesign'd Guillemin de D'Ymar, Secy.

Massachusetts State Lottery.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Managers of the Massachusetts STATE LOTTERY, cannot but express the satisfaction they feel at the encouragement which has been given by the public to the first class;—this has been completed, notwithstanding the short period fixed for the drawing, as not only the short period fixed for the drawing, but also the manner in which it is to conform to the honor assigned for that purpose, but to observe this punctuality without retaining a single ticket into the public Treasury. During the operation of the Lottery this far, they have endeavoured to ascribe the opinion of every class of people to the principles of another Scheme, and have conformed to what appeared to them to be the general interest and wishes of the majority. To throw the chance in favour of the adventurer's saving himself, by making the number of prizes greater than the number of blanks; and in addition to this, to leave to his fortune, the large proportion of rich prizes, which the following Scheme exhibits, the Managers thought was enable them to obtain the opinion of the public, and not unworthy the attention of others. The small deduction of 22.5 per cent. (which is two & a half per cent. less than any beneficent published) must be acceptable to every one who wishes to be concerned:

They therefore offer this second Class to the public, as hopes of the continuance of that rapid sale of tickets which they have hitherto experienced, and assure them that they shall always attend to what may appear to be the general sentiment, as to the mode of circulating a Lottery, which was designed for the general good, by relieving the taxes of the people.

The Managers again pledge themselves for that punctuality as to the time of drawing this class, and as to the publishing and payment of the prizes, which has been observed in the first.

More PRIZES than BLANKS.

S C H E M E
OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE
STATE LOTTERY,

POSITIVELY to commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 13th of MAY next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, and a list of the prizes to be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 TICKETS, at FOUR DOLLARS each.

Prizes	Dollars.	in	Dollars.
1 of	2000	is	2000
1 of	1000	is	1000
1 of	500	is	500
1 of	400	is	400
1 of	300	is	300
1 of	200	is	200
10 of	100	are	1000
2 of	80	are	160
3 of	70	are	210
18 of	50	are	900
25 of	40	are	1000
30 of	30	are	900
35 of	20	are	700
40 of	10	are	400
50 of	8	are	400
100 of	4	are	600
2600 of	4	are	10760
3005 Prizes,			21360
2532 Blanks,		Deduction,	2400
		Premiums,	240
6000 Tickets,			24,000

PREMIUMS,
Dollars.
20 To the first Number drawn Blank
25 do. On the 2nd day of drawing
30 do. On the 3rd day of drawing
35 do. On the 4th day of drawing
40 do. On the 5th day of drawing
30 Last number drawn Blank
30 The number next regularly preceding the highest prize.
30 The number next regularly following do.

TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers, and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Junr.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.

Boston, April 6, 1790.
HAMPSHIRE B. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to hold at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 2nd and 3rd days of March, by adjournment from the 2nd Tuesday of February, A. D. 1790. The Justices of the said Court having considered the several Petitions within the said County, DO ORDER, That the sale of all the forries across Connecticut River, within said County, be as follows, viz:

Man and Horse	2 Coppers
Chaife and one Horse,	1d.
Chaife of Sley and 2 Horses,	2d.
Waggon and 2 Horses,	3d.
Carr and Team, or	1/2
Waggon and 2 Horses,	1/3
Footman	1d.
Man and Horse,	2d.
Chaife and 1 Horse,	3d.
Chaife or Sley and 2 Horses,	4d.
Team,	5d.

And for the Ferry across Deerfield River, between Deerfield and Greenfield.

Copy of Record—Attest,
ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

GARDEN-SEEDS,
TO BE SOLD BY
TEMPERANCE GIBBS,
NEAR CLARE'S FERRY
Northampton, April 9th, 1790.
FOR SALE,
AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND
WATCH,
WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.
Inquire of the PAINTER.