for half judice. The example of paper money is adduced to thew that the public made up lattes—but this is an example of the public fulfilling its control—not annulling it. Paper money is a had force to draw examples from.

But it is true that judice requires the publick to pay.

for all lofes fulfained in times of calacity. 2 1 think not—for by fraud the government would be obliged to pay-for more than was foll. The refources of the fufferers will more easily repair such losses than the gov-ernment can make them good—and besides, in extreme cases, it would extend and prolong the evil. If an army faculd invade England, and the city of London fhould be burned, and the country laid wafe by order of the King, all Europe could not pay for it. What is justice?—a line of publick conduct which neceffarily

is justice f—a line of publick conduct which necellarly tends to utility. No presence of abilitact justice can be valid, if it tends to evil rather than good. But if there fublish a claim on the public justice, it cannot impair the debt in the hands of the prefent hold-er for which the public faith is pledged. It is alledged An the feller who field for a rather will the or for which the feller, who fold for a trifle, will be taxed to pay the purchaser. He sertainly ought to fare as other estimates do. But taxes are in proportion to property.—
If he has property then the plea of needliny is defrowed. If he has none, then his taxes will be a mere

The project is not juffice, even to those whom it pretends to relieve. If you allow lefs to the purchafers than they gave, it is downright robberty. If you allow more, it is half way justice to those who have fold. I would not this every thing to do justice, as it is called,

and then not do it.

But this frigment of justice cannot be given to fome without wronging others. You impair the property in the hands of the prefent original holders. It is not improfed that the aliented property is near equal to that which is fill in the hands of the first holders. Be that as it may, I believe with confidence that it would be cheaper for the prefent holders to pay the market price of the paper proposed to be given to the former holders, that to fuffer the shock which this measure would give to the credit of their paper. I will not ente now into the merits of the Secretary's plan, but I think at not difficult to thew that he proposes better justice to the present original holders than is contained in the motion, and that the debt funded on his plan would fell for more in the market. Great fums have been lent to the public by truffees who afted for others, and only lent their names. Many original creditors were not first holders-supplies were furnished to contractors for hith holders—lapplies were furnished to contractors for the army, who got credit; and afterwards paid in pa-per, as they received it of the publick. Many towas hired folders for a groß fum, and agreed to take the wages. Private delts have been paid at par. A man in embarrafa'd circumflances, inflend of compounding with his creditors for ten or a dozen years forbeatance, paid them at par, or nearir, in public paper, which in that period was supposed to be as likely to be paid as his private note. No less a sum than 21,4000 dollars were private note. No lefs a fum than 11,000 dollars were raid in this way to one mercantile house, arabout 175, in the pound. Compare the groß injuffice of the actes with the pretended juffice of the motion—confider that it pretends to pay the purchafer. But loan office certificates have fold from 155, and 185, in the pound to 58. Foreign parchafers gave more than our market price. Before they bought they got certificates of the nature of the return that it was not habe to any declarity. on, and that the transfer would be valid. People in the first offices in this country and abroad signed them. 500000 dollars were brought for one Dutch house, and registered, and the partners in the sum have divided the certificates by giving their own honds. What will be the effect? Justice or injustice? In these cases, the genthe cheet? Justice or injustice? In these cases, the gra-teman will admit, that the rights of these people are perfect. The debt he says himself cannot be diminish-ed a sarthing. Property is facred. The right to a sin-gle dollar cannot be violated. Let the gentleman then acknowledge that he must give up his project, or his I have endeavoured to show what fort of abstract jus-

tice this is. But if it frould be allowed that there is a claim of juffice, what then? Let them claim juffice of those who have done them injuffice, not of fair

Let us examine the claims of the purchasers. The gentleman's årgument on this point merits attention— if it is right, for its novilty in Congress—if wrong for its tendency. Here I think it necessary to apologize its tendency. Here I think it necessary to apologue-not for my fentiment—their apology must frying from their propriety—but for the manner in which I express them. My zealous conviction may feen to arrange the opinions of other gentlemen,—when I respect as I ought, I know that men of the best intentions enterought, I know that men of the bell intentions enter-tain a favourable opinion of a distribution. There is a with to do more than judice to the one, and the heart, betrayed by its fympathy, confents to injuffice to the other. But, Sir, I cannot claim the ment of modera-tion on this point. I will not pretund that I doubted first and then decided. The principles of my educannrit and then decided. The principles of we con-on, and the habits of my life, predificated me to be-lieve, and my thost experience and reading have con-firmed it, that nations emants admit comming said their councils without its fleedling a malignant influence on their affairs. Experience teachest government, as well as men, that nothing is fafe, that is wrong. We have endured tender laws, and the priful expedients of a endored tender laws, and the pittful expedients of a trickith policy. Our experience has coft us dear. The old Congrefs, however, were guided by other maxim-with little power, and fearer retaining the mock repre-fentation of it during the whole year, they profesured the objects of an honeff policy with a zeal, which repul-ies and delpair could not extinguish. They could fay with Faxor is the lft. after the battle of Pavia, one have loft all except our honour. They refolved against differentiation, and foreigners, as well as citizens, bought

fecurities under the public faith—but when the Confli-tution was framed, adopting the debt as valid, reftrain-ing ex poit facto laws, and laws impairing contracts— who extertained any furpieron 27 he speech of the Prefident, and the resolutions of the house in favour of pub-lick credit banishes it. Does this look as if public opinion was hoffile to these porchasers ? If it really is, it is anon was hottle to thele porchalers? In treany u, it is more a duty on government to protect right when it may happen to be unpopular. This is what government is framed to do. If infleed of protecting it affirmes the right of controlling property, and disposing of it at its own pleasure, and against the consent of the owner, there is a cheat in the compact.

It will be admirted that there is a right reflect in the

owner, there is acheat in the compact.

It will be admitted that there is a right refled in the
purchafer—government cannot diminith it a farthing,
fays the genilenan—but he fays we cannot pay both.—
Then abude by your word of honor—price perfect Then about by your work of house your compaffion. Tagks by foleum contract, to claims on your compaffion. The claims of the prefent holders you say are just—are the others more than just? Treat all claims just sike, and do not rob on the high way to exercise charity—why and do not rob on the high way to exercite chanty—why make one creditor pay another? He fays, government is to get nothing by this—and yet he fays, we owe these people and our creditors thall pay them. In paying a debt getting nothing? He talks of rival claims; there is no rivalry—the fellers agreed that there should be none. If government is bankrupt, compound with your creditors—will this ast of violence comole the your creditors—will this aft of violence confole the fufferer? Will they enjoy as a favour the violation of the rights for which they fought? The South Sea and Miffifippi fehemes have been adduced as examples—in the tormer, government interpoled to fulfil the contract—the Miffifippi is not parallel—what the gentleman calls public juities I am fure he would not predict in his own cafe.

I have chosen to confider the principle of the motion—but it cannot be carried into execution—see have feet

-bot it cannot be carried into execution-we have feen that justice in the abstract will not be done, nor can that justice in the abfirad will not be done, nor can the measure numpoted be efficied—we may very properly suppose that innumerable difficulties will ansie in practice which cannot be forefree—but so many appear as ought to deter as—The detail will be condicted as account must be opened for each claimant, publicit officer must be opened, efficers multiplied, and great expence incurred—there is no clue by the records to the cases of money deposited by agents for other people—I have enquired and am told that it is not possible. Will you admit oral evidence - and of persons interest-ed - will you fill the land with discontent, corruption, fuite ed-will you fill the land with discontent, corruption, futured and period in the maniferable, will be no great reliter—if transferable there will be a new harvest of speculation—the after crop will be more abundant than the first cutting—A purchaser keeps his note for zos. By law you make it a none for tox.—How many frauds will be practified on the unway?—If the mind balances on this point let policy turn the feale.

feale.
Will not this measure shake government? Instead of Will not this measure thake government? Instead of doing as it has promised, government is to do as inpleases.—Right is to depend, not on compact, and facted faith, and the Confliction, but on opinion, on a major vore, where nothing not even right; it affixed, will not the government be liable to perpetual commotion? How will it afficed our autional character? How will it afficed our autional character? and it affirms the faith have to pay for medicate the way in finance floud have an credit. The

framers public creater we man have to pay for mea-ling, if we in future should have any credit. The famous Col. Chartres faid, he would give one handred Ismous Col. Chartres jaid, he would give one hundred thousand pounds for a charafter-now for his own fake, but because he coold get two hundred thousand pounds by it—Henry VIIIth borrowed money our his personal security, and his base parliament voted that as he had done great things for the realm and church, he should be discharged from those obligations. The mound be characted from those obligations.— Charles II. fiftitup the exchiquer—What was the confequence? King Win paid 14 per cent. on annotities, and at the rate of 10 and 12 per cent. intereft—but by good faith, in 5 or 6 years, money fell to five per cent. intereft. By breach of faith, we vote the government into a flate of pupilage, and deprive it of its powers. powers.

powers.

I have thus endeavored to shew that there is not a debt subfitting against the public in favour of the original holders, who have fold out—that the motion is nal holders, who have told our—that the motion, a chargeable with partiality—and is inadequate to his pictended objects—that it will do injuffice to many, & violate the facred rights of property—that the purcha-fers are fecured by the contract, by the faith of governnent, and by the confliction—that the measure is not practicable and will produce confusion, corruption and expence, and that it will weaken, diffusts and diffrace

expense, and that it will weaken, diligite and diagrace the government and impair its credit.

I have made this recapitulation of my argument in order to bring it into one view—if it is just, or only plautible, let us alk what will be the effect? I is this plautible, let us alk what will be the effect? Is this what was expected under the new conflictation? Did we expect it? Is there one here who has not told the people that a nend would be put to tender acks and paper-money, and the ruinons effects of government's interpoling in contracts? Who, in or out of Congress, did not furpose that the letter and (spirit of the conflictation faid as much? The spirit of the times faid more. Will not the people charge us with violating the Conflitution and the rights of property 1 If we plead necessity, they will demand how came it that we were ignorant of it, and, if it exists, what is there that breach of faith can fave, that good faith would lofe? or what will that be worth which may be secured by a measure that will farnish our national honour, and transsuir to our children an inheritance of reproach? Is there no refuge but in diffuonor? We have borne advertity beore, and we had rather submit to the worst events of in houest policy—and this project is not to relieve any

their fellow countrymen, or by attachment to or their fellow country men, or by attachment to or professivy. They will detail their follow, and the six by which their confidence was gained—they will thin that we have been taught afpecies of immustal philafe that we administer government by a kind of cunning logic which confounds right and wrong—they will rejoice that the Mahatata and American are statification—the ocean his not hitherto proved a bartic againft our depretations—An American abread will be obliged in dent his country.

e obliged to deny his country.

However, I fill believe that juffice is a law to Con greis-but i justice and publick faith and honour bare ceased to be things, let them cease to be made, let them be blotted from the vocabulary of our nation. If they have no being, why should they be made use of conjure up church yard terrors, to haunt the byte chondrace insgination !

thondrise in the state of the worth the will not be found and as to charge the worth I will not be to uncoudid as to charge the worth gentleman with funds intentions. I think to highly of his probity and patrioriim, that if he can be made to either that these conferences will follow or only be apprehended, he will selve un his fethem: But if government has this right, what right of private property safety. In the Eafl, government is fad to be the fole owner of property, and may refume it at pleafure. This abrid dockrine will not find advocate—for it will not doft a practice even where it may not be denied to be true-human nature revolts againft it—it would knighette, beyond ferrality of Bottomy Bay—it would, exalpetric, beyond ferrality of Bottomy Bay—it would, exalpetric, beyond ferrality of Bottomy Bay—it would, exalpetric, beyond the ferrance, the patient flavery of Indoftan—and who can give upon teating. When one fort of truesers.

gives good reason, why one-fort of property fisculist more facred than another?

If we purfue another kind of policy, forch as the promble to the configuration declares to be the objects of the government; this government and thir county may expect a more than Roman former. The government rement may have more credit, the people my knowledge, and the bleffings of peace a longer duration than the world has ever experienced. That gentlems helped to frame the confliction—I have to doubt not the better for his eminent abilities. I hope that his mor of his own work and his zeal for the caufe which he has fo able fluggored will induce him to ability. of his own work and the zeas for the count rates, has fo ably fupported, will induce him to shandan measure, which tends fo farally to disappoint the fid wisher of his own heart, and the hopes of his country, [Continued in the Supplement.]

LONDON, January 15

When the parliament meets, the following important articles, it is faid, will first come before them. The outliness of the slave trade—the fertlement of the conlitution of Canada—the alteration and am the tobacco hill—the plan for liquidating the wholed the unfunded debt—a bill in favour of the Roman Cr tholicks-and the further profecution of Haftings's til

al.

The Emperour of Germany's death was daily or pected when the left accounts left Vienna.

The Sultan, it is faid, is taking every possible pre-

aution to prevent being driven out of Europe by the Ruffann. He has coined all his plate, and obliged to officers to follow his example. By this mem 33,000,000 of dellars were inflantly raifed. All the males in his dominions from 15 to 60 are ordered wi in conflant readiness to march, for the defence of do

country, and (what they call) the only true religion.

A treaty, offensive and desensive, is now on root between Poland and Ruiss. The polish army at the time amounts to 60,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25. Laft Wednefday night, about 110 clock, a first will discovered in the Counting House of the Cotton Fastry at the upper end of Market street, in this city, which foldenly fpread through the whole of the bailding and entirely conformed the fame, together with the raw mi-terials there, about 20 pieces of unfinished goods and

terials there, about 20 pieces of unfinished goods, and principal part of the machinery. The loss is competed at about \(\frac{T}{2}\). Too exclusive of the buildings.

The fuellification in this city having the whoming cough, the parents were induced to give them is danum every night on going to bed, which (alwaysath and the parents with the greatest care) in general answere a good purpose: but on Tucfday night, the ophinhaving given the usual quantity to two of the young children, it in about an hour after produced the and alarming symptoms of an approaching dissolution. The youngest, above of about treaty months told, transied considerably convulfed until 10 o'clock next moning, when a period was put to hie existence. The other, it connocranity convulled until 10 o'clock next moning, when a period was put to his exilence. The other, girl of about four years old, expired about 5 o'clockit the afternoon of the fame day. It is to be oblerate, that it high landanom was not of the fame quality of the commonly made the of in the family, having been found upon examination, to be of a much thronger and mad dispersion anarry. This circumstance is it in to his. angerous nature. This circumftance, it is to be his oangerous nature. In a circuminance, it is to way, ed, will be a function warning to parents not to make of fuch dangerous medicine without particular directions from a phylicina, i as well as to a spotteenic, how they dispoted of them: For from this circuminance alone proceeded all the mischief.—Could be would have witnessed the underenhable district the melanchole forces occasioned that consisting summary of the consequence o feence occasioned, the agonizing ground the burfting fight, the heart piercing firrieks, and in ferrent supplications of the most tender and almost fran-tick mother, for her sweet innocents, this cando would have been needless—and if general fymbald could alleviate diffres, they foon would find relief; by ime alone can do it.

- March 31.

an honest policy—and this project is not to relieve any burdens, for government is to rob, not for plunder, but to get the reputation of justice.

If own citizens fay thus, what will foreigners fay?—
They will not be reftrained, either by the opinion of fair was then in its capital, and the National Allerably parties that the control of the control the publick, that di We hear, that Major-General du Pontail is exoce with a body of French ferders. This

id from France with a body of Franch tertlert. This grademan ferved with great reputation in the late war, and its man of very ellimable private character. This day was landed, from the flip familierdam-Packet, a large quantity of dollars. The balance of trade, formerly fo much againft us, appears now to be in our favour. Instead of European velicle entering our points formerily to make the former reflects entering our ports loaded, and returning with the species of our country, we now find them coming to us for lading, and bringing species to pay forit.

Number of Slaves in the British West-India Islands, in

theyear 1788.

In Jamaica,	174,000
Darbadoes,	80,000
Antigua,	36,000
Grenada and Grenadines,	30,000
St. Christophers,	47,000
St. Vincents,	15,000
Anguilla, Tortola, &z	14,000
Nevis,	11,000
Montierrat,	9,000
Total,	396,000

N E W - Y O R K, April 3.

Poffeding as the United States do, the effentials of forersignry; is it not degrading to the highest degree, that the American Flag should not be unfurled apon rerms of perfect equality in all quarters of the p building, is it not mornifying that our produce inp bantang, is a not morning that our produce, and row materials flood be exported from our floore, principly in foreign bottoms! What franger, exceld we think himself in a British Port, when counting the British Floories car barbour?

PROVIDENCE, April 3.
Lat Wesk Mr. Abner Merrifield of Medway, in the
State of Mainchuletts, having purekated in this Town
a Cheft of Tea, and other Articles; was proceeding
howard with the Goods in a Waggon, when his
Property was feited by a Revenue Officer; and tent to Bolton. By act of Congress, not only the Goods, but Waggon and Teamare forfeited. Mr. Mernfield had long dealt in this town, and expended much Money therein. Bleffed Effect of our being our of the Union

HARTFORD, April 12. The Hon. Rufus Putnam, is appointed Judge of the Vellern Territory, vice the Hon. Samuel H. Parfens,

Samrday night laft, shout 12 o'clock, a barn belone bannday might laid, about 12 o'clock, a barn belong-ing to the Hour Stephen M. Mittebel, Eq. at Wetherf-field, was fruck by lightning, and in a fhort time en-tirely coolemed, together with about, review tons of hay; a number of ficep, lambs and calves; the other flock confiling of a large number of next cattle and hories; were by the timely affidance of the neighbors fared from the flames.—Theftorm hang over this town for fome hours, and was uncommonly hard, for this fraign of the year.

BOSTON, April 15. FROM NEW-10RK-APRIL 4

The queficin on Afficientian was expedied yeterday—but an adjournment being called for it was prevented. It is whilpered that Pennji boania will you with Firginia, Marpland, for again! Afficingini, which will create a majority on that fide—but, I cannot but fuppole the debt will be allound the prefent fellion. If NO ASSUMPTION, then NO FUNDING; is the cry! But I expect that, by compromise, both will be

The Bill for accepting the cession of Territory, by

The Bill for accepting the ceffion of Territory, by N. Carolina, and that for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected, received THE PREST-DENT's affent yellerday.

There is a throng talk of rising in May—to have another (effion late in the fall—but I think, except they quicken their motions, they and fer to rever, if any business is to be completed; but first was free is a good motto—It is a new business, and omissions are not so had a cross. ad as errors

We have feveral veffels from Europe-a packet in 54 days from St. Maloes—All quiet in France, fo fa

as I can hear,

INDIANS.

Estrad of a letter from Harriflourgh, (Fir.) March 17.

"Fiday passed through here, on his way to NewYork, Captain Alexander Thompson, from Muskingnn, who informs us, that the Indians have committed
depredations on the Ohie river—that they took several
boas going to Kentacky, and killed the people; that
the Shawande and Chervokees had been particularly
mischievous at the Three-Dolands, above Lime-Stone;
that the Spanish governor had invited the Indians to remove to his territory; and informed them, that the Anerican people were furreying their Inass, and would
alse in from them, and kill them, as they did their
Monavian brethren; that fiverunners from the Wiandets with their half-king; and White-Eyes, of the Delevare, arrived at the Muskington, two days before
his depacture, informing of the Savages being near
that place, with design to attack it, as they were determined to leare their mark behind them, before they
went off." INDIANS.

CULTIFATION OF FLAX. As the featon for planting is now at hand it is re-commended to the farmers to pay attention to the column of Flax, as the Bolton Salt-CLOTE Factor Ly will have occasion for Two Hundred Theujand could annually and the factory in Salem together with other in the Country, will possibly have a call for as much more—the price-it now bears will stifted

ample encouragement to thole who are difooled erafle it, and it would be a great dirings to the com-monity if lovalizable a branch of manufacture floudd follier for war of a fupply of theatricle. The Bodton Sail Cloth Factory alone, gives employment to up-wards of three hundred perform.

Extend of a letter, dated, Wilmington, (N. C. 1 Pel 234—from the Mafter of the schwarer Fox embich sail a from hence for Philadelphia, the 31st Jan. last, to bin friend in this town. "Four days after I lest Botton, I reached the Capes

of Philadelphia, and was in hopes of gening in foon, but the wind blowing a heavy gale I was blown off the coast twice, and my refiel freinging a leak; obliged me to lear away for Chalefton, (S. C.) the leak gaining to bear away for Charletton, (S. C.) the leake gaining faff on us, the fifth day of her leaking, the fund from under me, fo that I was obliged to take to my boar, with my people. We were g days in the boar, with our any thing to fishfill upon. We faw one veffel during the time, which came collect no but would not come to relieve up in our diffred. Soon after, we faw land, which in four hours we came up with; but did not know what land it was by our compals not travering, and being obliged to go as the wind and it a would carry us. Here we found our fination more danger-ous than before, being furrounded by breakers and the night coming fast on, we had no other alternative than inguit coming has to be an atomist an elementic missing to attempt the land through them. I rold my people the danger, & prepared myfelf for what I thought to go through, and immediately as we got into the breakers, the boat upiet. Myfelf and one man got on thore lafe; the mate and four men were drowned. When we were wash'd on the beach we were almost lifeless, and the hate and toor men we were almost. When were walk do on the beach we were almost. If teles, and had not the feele of feeling; and the poor men then drowning users use were not able to give the leaft af-fiftence in. We crawled on our hands and knees about twelve yards from the water & hugged to egether all night in hopes of bringing each other too of his chillacts. When morning came I looked quwards the heach, and faw the dead washed upon it.—We were on the Illand a day and a half hefore I found an intabitant, or any water, or any thing elle to fubblit upon. At laft I fell in with a booke, or hist where every mark of humanity was flown to me. I kept my bed four days before I was ble to fland on my legs rmy man likewife. After I had recovered a little I took pullage for Wilmington, where I fafely arrived,"

where I (sfely arrived,"

P. S. The names of the people drowned are as tol

JOHN BALER, of London, mate. Mr. Turnball, passenger, Charles Cockean, of Watertown, near Boston THOMAS JCEDON, and GEORGE BALDON.

NORTHAMPTON, April 21. The votes given in on Monday the 5th inft. in the following towns, for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, are as follows, viz.

WORTHINGTON—For Governor,

His Excellency John Hancock, Efq. Lieutenant-Governor. His HonorSamuel Adams, Efq. Senator Hon. John Hasyings, Efq. Hon. David Sexton, Efq. Samuel Henshaw, Efq. Hon. Da.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, D.

LUSTIN ELY, E. G.

Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, E. G.

GREENWICH—For Governor.

Licatenant Governor.

Licatenant Governor.

Hon, John Biliss, Efq. Hon, John Hastings, Efq. Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Efg. Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Efg. Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Efg.

Hon. Williamarman, Big.
Hon. Samuel Fowler, Edg.
MUNSON—For Governor.
His Excellence John Hancoux, Edg.
Hop. James Bowdon, Edg.
Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor SAMULL ADAMS, Efq.

Hop. JOHN BLISS, Efq. Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Efq. Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Efq. Hon. Samuel Lynds, Flo

Hon. SIMULLAN LYMAN, Hon. WILLIAM SHENJAM, Efq. WILLIAM BODMAN, EM Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, Efq.

Hoo. SARUEL FOWLER, ENG.
SINGON STRONG. EIG.
LONGMEADOW—For Governor.
His Exectlency John Hancock, Eig.
Hoo. James Bowdon, Eig.
Licatenant-Governor.
Licatenant-Governor. His Honor Samuel ADAMS, Efg.

Senators Hon. JOHN BLISS, Elq. Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Elq. Hoo. JOHN HASTINGS, Efq. SIMEON STRONG, Efg. Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Efg. HOR. DAVID SMEAD, Efg.

Gen. WILLIAM SHEFFARD.

LEDLOW—For Governor.

His Excellency John Hancock, Eig. Lientenant-Governo

His Honor Samuel Anans, Efg.

Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Efg. HOR. WILLIAM LYMAN, Efg. WILLIAM BODMAN, Efg. Hon Samuel Fowler, Efg.

On the 17th all the Rev. WINGLOW DAJGE. was ordained to the patient care of the Church and Congregation of Stephentown, in the flate of New York. The Rev. Juny Caster delivered a fermon fultable to

DIFD]—At Deerfield, on Wednesday Iso, after a nortillness, Derior EBENEZER BARNARD, and on the Friday following his remains were respectively interred. As a physician he has for many years pradifed with unrival'd reputation—and although his very extensive practice would have enabled him callly to extensive practice would have enabled hiss early to have anoticed a fortune, yet following was the philantine py of his heart had be tasher choice to live in a decent mediceristy than receive the fee from the hand of power, fy. As a man of geninsand literature, he was farrefor to the malitude who boost the advantages of education—His just safe leading him to felect, and his fireight of memory to flore up, a fund of p his reading, which flowed from his lips in fo easy and, familiar a manner, as main him at once, the influsions and delindroms nowed from my tips in 10 casy and familiar a manner, as made, him at once; the influcting land delight fome companion. In a word, three are thousands who will writefs this finall tribute to his memory; and perhaps there is no man whose death will be; more federand fin-

— In this sown, last Saturday morning, Mr. ELL-AS LYMAN, in the Both year of his age.

Same day, Mrs. SARAH ALVOPD, wife of Mr. Manan Alvorn, in the 49th year of her age.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

Trajus-Gire. Befor April 1, 1790.

The Honourable Legislature at their late bettion, having had occasion again to consider the smaller are fitted in the Public Trasius, and of every madine of the Public Trasius, and of every madine to the Public Trasius, and of every madine to the Public Trasius, and of every madine of the Public Trasius, having directed the theirist to make a fentlement of all the tones in Execution, prior to No. 6, and have allo directed the Trajurer to enforce the collection of traces prior to No. 7. in confemity to their Refolve patid 1 gin, of February 1789. In confequence of which the Trasiurer, hereby notices the Considers and Collectors, of No. 6, Tax, that unless they pay into the Trasiury the balances due from them on fad tax, at the time hereonder afferdue from them on fad tax, at the time hereonder afferdue from therefor, viz. Considable; and Collectors in the Counties of Soffolk; Effex and Middleix, on the fifteenth of April.—In the Counties of Plymouth, Briftol, Barnfable, Dake's County, and Nantucker, on on the twenty feccand of April.—In the Connies of Worteller and Hemphire, on the termy intuited April.— Worcefter and Hampshire, on the twenty-ninth of April.

—In the Counties of Berkshire, York, Cumberland and lectors of No. 7 Tax are allo requested to be speedy in their collections and payments, and thereby prevent Ex-ecutions being issued against them.

Alexander Hodgdon. TREASURER

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HAMPSHIEE E. A The Court of General Seffions of the Peace, A bolden at Springfield, in and for the Courty of Hampshire, on the and Tuefday of March, ity adjustment from the and Tuefday of February, A. D. 1902.

The Julices of the faid Court having confident the foreral Ferries within the faid County. DO CINER. feveral Ferries within the faid County, DO CRDER, That the fare of all the ferries acrois Connecticut Riv-

er, within faid County, be as follows, viz. z Coppers, For a fingle Perfon,
Man and Horfe
Charleand one Horfe, Chaife or Sley and z Horfes 82 Vaggon and z Hories, 3/. Carrand Team, or
Waggon and 2 Ho.fee,
And for the Ferry across Deerfield R
Deerfield and Greenfield. 1/3

erfield River, between Footman Man and Horfe, Chaife of Sley and z Horles,

Team,
Copy of Record—Arteli,
ROBERT BRECK, Clerk

WE the Subscribers being appoint of Commissions by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hampfoire in receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the offact of Am. ELISHA INclaims of the creatures to the splane of such Edishia In-GRAM, late of Amberft, decaded, represented infolvent, fix months being allestand the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIPE NOTICE pappar vert call attend the business of our opportunate, of the basis of Cidew Parjons, inchester in fail of the basis of Cidew Parjons, inchester in fail of the part of the front Taylogs in Agril, May, and July of form one to fix of clack P. M. on each day. We account will be allowed unless properly missled.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE:

JOHN BILLING; AARON DICKINSON

Amberft, March 8, 1790.

FOR SALE. N EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND

WATCH, WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.