CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

THE bill making further provision for the publick debt of the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and the blanks filled up.

The time for the commencement of the act fixed at the first day of January next.

Duty on imported cables,	150 cents	for every 112lb.
tarred cordage,	150 do.	
untarred do. and yarns,	180 do.	
twine and pack-thread,	300 do.	

The blanks being filled up the question was, shall this bill pass—on this

Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and Noes, which being taken passed in the affirmative, 40 to 15.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. Gilman of the joint Committee reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz.

An act to provide for holding treaties and to establish peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned.

An act to amend the Act for the establishing and supporting light houses, beacons, buoys and publick piers.

And, an Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, of the late army, on Continental establishments to obtain titles to lands in the territory North-West of the Ohio, was brought in engrossed, read the 3d time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing, that the Act imposing duties on tonnage, and the Act to provide for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchant's service—both of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

The engrossed bill, respecting the fees, &c. of Consuls was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the subject of the bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make—The House took up this report, and agreed to the same, with a small alteration.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed the Funding Bill, with sundry amendments. This bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

A bill for registering ships and vessels, and to regulate the coasting trade, &c. was brought in by Mr. Goodhue. Read and ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate was received, informing that the Indian intercourse bill, the Indian Treaty bill, and the Light House bill, had received his assent. The Funding Bill was next taken up, and progress made therein.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Funding Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the interest on indents, was raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

The term of "10 years" the period at which 1 third of the principal was proposed to be funded, was altered to 7 years. These with the rate of redemption at 8 dollars per annum, on account of principal and interest, which the Senate proposed should be at 7 dollars per annum, were all the alterations made by the House this day.

The proposition for Assumption of the State Debts being read, Mr. Jackson moved that the house should disagree to the amendment of the Senate. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had receded from the amendments to the bill for settling the accounts of the United States and individual States, which had been disagreed to by the House. The bill of course, has passed the two Houses.

The House proceeded further in the consideration of ASSUMPTION. Mr. Jackson's motion being under consideration.

After much debate, the question for rejecting the proposition was taken and negatived. Ayes 29.—Noes 32.

Several motions were then made to amend the proposition, none of which were agreed to.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

The amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, which provides for the Assumption of the State Debts, was further discussed this day—and after being modified so as to agree with the principles on which the other part of the debt of the United States is to be funded, the amendment was adopted by the House—Ayes 34. Noes 28.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they insist on their amendment to the Post-Office bill. By which the bill was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth gave notice to the House that he would to-morrow move for a suspension of part of the bill respecting the temporary residence of Congress. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Mr. Sedgwick, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue in force the present Post-Office law, and for an other act.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported two resolutions, which had been enrolled, examined and found correct—One respecting the pay of Clerks in the Office of the Commissioner of Army accounts, the other making provisions for defraying the expences of Seals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts—

The Speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Sturges, of the committee to which was referred the memorial of Seth Harding—brought in a report in favour of the memorialist. To which two resolutions were added, that the memorialist should receive compensation of half pay, and a bounty in lands—also, three months pay while serving on board the Alliance, at the rate of sixty dollars per month.

The consideration of the new Coasting bill was referred to the next session.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report on Capt. Harding's memorial, was read the second time—the latter part respecting the three months pay, was agreed to—the other part, it was ordered should lie on the table.

This report was supported by several gentlemen, who stated many particulars of the services & sufferings of the memorialist. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

The following bill, were under consideration, viz.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen; the bill for the relief of Seth Harding; the bill for the relief of Thomas Barclay; and the bill for prolonging the date of the bill for the regulation of the Post-Office, until the next session of Congress.

The bill for regulating the collection of the revenue on imposts and tonnage, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and the Senate's amendments agreed to.

The bill respecting Thomas Barclay was taken up in committee of the whole, and after considerable discussion, reported to the house. The house having agreed to the said report, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Tucker moved that some order be taken upon the amendments to the present constitution, as proposed by the several states. This motion lies over.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to take up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the disposal of the lands in the Western Territory, 23 members rose for, and 23 against the motion, which was decided in the affirmative by the Speaker's vote.

Mr. Bloodworth's motion for repealing part of the residence bill, was further postponed.

The Committee on the amendments proposed to the new Constitution, reported, that six States had agreed to the first amendment, five States to the second, and eight States to all the other amendments.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to repeal, in case of the Assumption of the State Debts by the Congress of the United States, an Act entitled, "An Act to raise a publick Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the Collection thereof,"—passed the third day of March, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred and ninety.

WHEREAS the Revenue proposed to be raised by the said Act, is appropriated to the payment of the interest of the consolidated debt of this Commonwealth, and will become in case of the final Assumption, an unnecessary burden upon the citizens of this Commonwealth:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in case the Congress of the United States shall assume, or permit to be loaned on the credit of the United States, the consolidated debt of this Commonwealth, or otherwise provide, upon the credit of the United States for the payment thereof, then, and in either case, the said act, entitled, "An act to raise a publick revenue by excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," shall be, and hereby is repealed from the time when any act or law of the said Congress, for either of the said purposes, shall be made and established.—*Provided,* That all duties of excise, accounts and bonds, at that time due and unsettled, shall and may be required and enforced, this repeal notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, on having notice of the making and establishment of any act or law of the said Congress, for either of the purposes aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, cause the same to be made known in this Commonwealth, in such way and manner as they may think best.

In the House of Representatives, June 24, 1790.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 24, 1790.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

LONDON, May 15.

Lord George Gordon, in consequence of an altercation with the gaoler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture! Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the gaoler's conduct, every man of feeling must lament that his lordship is reduced to so deplorable a situation.

The immense train of Austrian Artillery which was at Peterwardin passed Vienna on its way to Moravia the 20th ult. The first piece passed at half past six in the morning, and it was half past two in the afternoon before the whole had gone by, though not one minute's stoppage took place the whole time.

A deputation was lately sent to the Queen of France from the committee of researches in Paris, to request information with respect to the violences committed at Versailles, on the night of the 6th of October. Her first answer was, "I still never become an informer against any of the subjects of the King!" The deputation waited on her Majesty a second time, when her answer was still more emphatic, "I have seen everything, said she—I *understood* every thing—and have forgotten every thing."

On Monday two journeymen shoemakers in Liverpoole of the name of Griffiths and Wrighten, agreed for a wager, which was the nearest & most expeditious workman, for which purpose they set to at five o'clock in the morning, and continued with little intermission until eight in the evening, during which time the former made, in a neat and workmanlike manner, thirteen pair and an odd one of children's pumps out of the rough, with the heel-irons and insoles proper—the latter made twelve pair complete. This supposed the greatest performance ever known to be done by any of the craft.

A Mr. D——— brought his wife before the Magistrates, at the Public Office, Bow-street, for assaulting and beating him. D——— gave an account of the last assault she had committed on him (for to enumerate the whole would have taken up the Magistrates time, perhaps, till now.) It was with a heart-broken head he daily thought proper to break over her lofty head. He gave another proof of the unhappiness he had experienced in the matrimonial state—he declared, out of fifteen years that he had been married to her, he had not three days quiet, owing to her turbulent disposition, which had reduced him from a state of independence to poverty. She was committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell, until the final bail for his appearance at the next sessions.

A LINCOLN'S INN FROLIC.

TWO young gentlemen—who were studying the law, and who have chambers in Lincoln's Inn, took a particular fancy the other day to a young woman who frequented the garden with a child in her arms. They laid various stratagems to entice the mother to come into their chambers; but she saw the intent, and successfully avoided a visit of that kind. At last they thought they hit upon a scheme that must effectually bring her in. One of the gentlemen took the baby in his arms, and, after kissing it, brought it home to his apartment. The other student followed, and both now imagined that the woman must naturally come for her child: but as the saying is, "the bit the biter." for the lady kept the child for protection, and made the best of her way home; and has taken care to conceal that home from them. They are persons of good fortune, and have sent the child to nurse. The public may rely on our assertion, that *this is a fact.*

JUNE 7.

OF THE SPANISH WAR!

On Tuesday night, at a quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. Fitzherbert, one of the Duke of Leeds' Messengers, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with letters from his Majesty's Secretary to the embassy at the Court of Spain. The letters were immediately carried to his Grace at his house in Grosvenor square, who came to the office at nine o'clock, and summoned a Council, which met soon after, and was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The Council sat until eleven o'clock, when the Duke sent letters to all the foreign Ministers at their respective residences in town. Mr. Bastico, the other Messenger, who is to bring the final answer is not yet arrived.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, another Council was held at the Duke of Leeds Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers—at two o'clock the Council broke up, when the result was laid before the King at the Levee at St. James's by the Duke of Leeds.

This Messenger was dispatched to Gibraltar the moment that our Cabinet had decided to resent the insult offered to the British flag on the Western Coast of America, and to demand satisfaction for it from the Court of Spain.

He returned from Gibraltar, by the way of Madrid, and brought with him letters from Mr. Fitzherbert, our Minister and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing some sort of reply to the demands of the British Government, communicated in the dispatches sent out by Bastico, who had been arrived at Madrid several days.

The answer he brings is throughout evasive, and does not in the smallest degree decide the grand question of war and peace. A kind of forbearance seems to be requested on the part of the Spanish Government, which acknowledges itself not to be so bigoted to its own ideas of an exclusive right to the West Coast of America, as to set its face against conviction, if Great-Britain can prove a title to trade in those parts.

The final answer of the Court of Spain is however deferred 'till the arrival of Mr. Fitzherbert, who was met about four days journey from Madrid, and immediately on whose arrival there, the answer is to be given, and to be sent home by Bastico, who cannot be expected in London till towards the 10th inst.

Letters from Constantinople of the 18 ult. say, that intelligence had been received at Court by a Courier dispatched from the grand army, that the celebrated Hassan Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had died suddenly of poison. The death of this old Minister, it is [illegible] be a great obstacle to peace, as he never approved of the war, though he omitted no duty to pursue it with vigour. The Divan are resolved, by the utmost efforts, to repair the losses of the preceeding year, and have consequently ordered, that a body of troops march forthwith to the relief of Winslin.

Official advices are positively said to have been received by an express from Paris, that the French Minister of the Marine had sent the most positive orders to the officers at the Forts of Brest and Toulon for the immediate equipment of 60 sail of men of war with all possible dispatch. Indeed we have some reason to believe that the French Cabinet makes it a matter of no great secrecy to our Minister at the Court of France—for it holds out a language that it is necessary for the French to be prepared at all events, while such active preparations are going on in our ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.

On Tuesday, last arrived here the brig Lady Washington, Captain Lamb, in 63 days from Havre de Grace. In her came passengers to French emigrants. On their passage they enjoyed good health—with the loss of one man only, who, having gone in to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

On Saturday last the following truly distressing and melancholly accident happened in this town. A little girl, about ten years old, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Kirk, was knocked down, and rode over, by a negro boy, in galloping his horse furiously through the streets. She was taken up with some faint symptoms of life, and languished, in a state of almost total insensibility, till yesterday afternoon, when she expired.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) July 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to Kentucky, to his friend in this State, dated June 1.

"The general government by this time, I should think, might be convinced of the folly and absurdity of Indian treaties. They only serve to tie up our hands, whilst our enemies, under pretence of not being able to restrain new, jewless and vagrant tribes, are allowed to let loose upon us all the horrors of the most savage cruel war that ever was fabricated to by any people on earth, who had courage and ability to defend themselves. However disagreeable the alternative may be, Congress must either go to war or lose their Western, or I all this part of their Western Territory. If we can neither be protected by our own government, nor suffered to protect ourselves, we shall be obliged to take the government into our own hands, and seek alliance that give us peace and security on our frontiers. God send that this great evil may be averted: But it is will I know that some of our influential characters are dissaffected to the general government; and to what extremes they may have it in their power to lead a people who conceive themselves to be cruelly treated and neglected by that government to which they owe allegiance, I shudder to think of.

"That the Indian war will rage with encreasing violence, unless speedily and effectually checked by marching an army into their country, and making them feel the horrors of war in their turn, I have not the least doubt. Savages have but two motives to action, honor and profit, both which, strongly impel them to war against us. The military parade with which a returning party of warriors are received, not only by their own tribes but by every other through which they pass with their scalps, prisoners, and plunder, must, to a people who places all their glory in war, be extremely flattering; and must fire the minds of all their warriors with a desire to have their share in a business so honourable and profitable."

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The latest accounts from Europe inform that according to the present appearances, the belligerent powers of Europe (among which we reckon those preparing for war) may be drawn out in battle array in the following manner.

Great-Britain Prussia Sweden Holland and Turkey	against	Germany Spain Russia Denmark Italian States. The Pope.

To which may be added, France incapable, Portugal and Sardinia neutral or doubtful. To consider the situation as to men and money of the first list and of the last one would be apt to think there is an amazing inequality, and that in favor of the former. We have ranked Holland from its intimate connection with Prussia and Great-Britain. Further accounts state.

That the orders which the Spaniards had given to be executed for them in London, were countermanded—and the best informed mercantile men infer from thence the certainty of a war with Spain.

That the National Assembly have voted an Address to the King, expressing their resolution that the nation should not be involved in any foreign war.

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

"If Spain is so foolish as to go to war, it may probably end, not only in overturning her monarchical and absolute constitution, but in the emancipation of her valuable American colonies.

"Russia cannot detach a single ship from the Baltic in support of Spain, when she has such a formidable and active enemy as Sweden at sea, with twenty-three ships of the line. France is both unable and unwilling to give any assistance to her ancient ally. The Italian States, are a mere bug-bear, *not deserving mention.* Britain, on the other hand, has Holland to assist her by sea. These two powers, indeed, are a match for the whole world in their native element. In such circumstances it will be madness in Spain to go to war.

"The present situation of Europe is whimsical. Great-Britain, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Poland, and many of the German Princes preparing for war with the greatest vigour, yet all of them afraid to unsheath the sword, and unwilling to commence hostilities."

WINDSOR, (Vermont) July 13.

On Sunday last, about six o'clock afternoon, in the vicinity of Dartmouth College, a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Jacob Foster, was struck with lightning, by which one of their children, a boy about eight years old, was killed. His wife, who was sitting near the child that was killed, was for a short space stupified by the shock, and had one side of her face scorched. A young man whose feet were near the child, and in the direction of the lightning, had his shoes much torn, his feet burnt in a small degree, and in two or three places on the uppermost fastener of one of his buckles, the metal was melted. Sundry other children were in the room, but received no damage, although within a few feet of the one who was killed.

On Sunday evening last, the wife of Mr. John Whitten, of Cornith, was safely delivered of four daughters. The mother and daughters are like to do well.

BOSTON, August 5.

SPANISH WAR!

By the Ship Aurora, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday 23d of July last, from Cadiz, which she left the 4th of June, advice is received that Mr. Daff, his Britanick Majesty's Consul, had ordered all British vessels to provide for their safety, by leaving that port immediately, as he had reason to apprehend hostilities would soon commence between the two nations; and accordingly every British vessel had departed in the greatest haste imaginable.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 22.

"A Brig has arrived in 25 days from Jamaica, the Captain of which says, that the day before he left it, a schooner had arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, which brings an account that the Court of Spain justified the conduct of the Spanish shipping in Nootka Sound, and that she obtained the exclusive right to those seas; that with respect to restitution, it would be taken into further consideration.—In consequence whereof Admiral Howe with 30 sail of the line, was ordered to cruize in the Channel—Admiral Hood, with 12 sail, was ordered to the Jamaica station, and a fleet of transports, with 10,000 troops on board, were ordered to some other destination, but where, it was not known.—A gentleman on board the Jamaica brig, says that the account was credited in Jamaica, and that it caused great confusion and speculation there."

We learn from New-York that the FUNDING-BILL hath finally passed both Branches of Congress—the House receding from their amendments, 33 to 29. This Act, which embraces the Assumption, fixes the interest of the principal of the Domestic Debt of the United States, per cent. 66 and 2-3, at six per cent. per annum—and 33 and 1-3, at the end of 10 years, at six per cent.—The Interest of the debt to 1790, and Indents, at three per cent.—The State Debts two thirds of two thirds, at six per cent.—and one third of the two thirds, at the end of 10 years, also at six per cent. The remaining one third, at three per cent.

A Correspondent cannot but observe, that notwithstanding the business of funding and assuming is determined, yet the conduct of Congress is highly censurable.—Their delays and indecision have served to invert millions of dollars into the hands of foreigners, and giving an opportunity for speculators to improve upon the distresses which their measures have occasioned.

The whole business of finance during the present session, has been carried on in a manner altogether unbecoming the dignity, and character of a Legislature, possessing the confidence of 3 millions of people. The divisions, and subdivisions of the system, is so abstruse, intricate and perplexing, that it will be difficult to transact the smallest negociation, and the property of thousands, will for want of knowledge in the mistery, be sacrificed to Exchange Ally deceptions.

As the paper property is so universally distributed among the people, the system of finance, ought to have been upon the simplest principles possible; no subtlety ought to be woven in it.—The WIDOW should be able to comprehend the value of her note, and not be exposed to the artful calculation of some harpy, who is aiming to take an advantage of her ignorance. But as the system now stands seven eighths of the community are unable to fathom its principles.

This eccentric plan may suit a Monarch, but it is a melancholy consideration, that the citizens of these States should be exposed to a set of speculators either in or out of government.—If any laws require simplicity, those of our finances most certainly do, as the property of the widow and fatherless depends on their operations. If Congress would not fund the whole debt at 6 per cent. they ought to have declared at what rate they would, without any discrimination: this would have been agreeable to every class of citizens, as every person would have been able to understand the plan adopted, would have transacted their affairs without any embarrassments. But it is now our misfortune to be exposed to the greatest impositions in a business which of all others ought to be the most clear and intelligible. After 5 or 6 months debating on this subject, and spending so much of the publick revenue, our consolation was that some plan would finally be adopted, that would fix our finances on such a basis, as to annihilate the too long practice of speculating and STOCK JOBBING throughout the United States. But so far from this desirable event taking place, the door which every good citizen wished to see shut, is now flung open in its greatest latitude.

This is the happy result of a lengthy session: A system of intricates, beneficial to stock jobbers.—A partial discrimination in favour of foreigners—party debates—and an enormous expenditure of public money by compensations, salaries and pensions.

Wheat, (says a late New-York paper,) that the Maria, Capt. Fort, has arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) from Londonderry, after a passage of 8 weeks, with 200 passengers, all well.

Arrived at Alexandria, the brig Lady Washington, Capt. Lamb, from Havre-de-Grace, with 80 French Emigrants.

We hear from the South Parish of Braintree, that on Saturday last, a Man and 4 Oxen were killed by lightning.—Several persons felt its effects at the same time, but happily recovered.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 20.

"On Wednesday, the 7th inst. a child of Christopher Thomas's, a Hessian late from Germany, strayed from home, to a place known by the name of Osburn's Mills, on Mount Washington, near the line which divides Massachusetts from New-York. The father of the child being absent at this time, the mother gave information to, and requested the assistance of some of the neighbours in searching for the child: they immediately collected, began and continued the search through the remainder of the day, without success. The next morning a greater number of people assembled, and with diligence and care, the day through, explored the woods and brooks near by where the child was last seen: the exertions, however, used this and the next day (Friday) proved fruitless.—On Saturday morning a very considerable number of people assembled, in order for a new search; while they were making preparations for this purpose, information was brought them that the child was found, it was discovered by its crying; the place where it was found was at the distance of two miles from the house of the parents. The child had been absent three days and three nights, without any other covering than an old shift, was much scratched by the bushes, and bitten by the insects of the season. It appeared almost impossible for any human being of that age (the child was but three years old) to have got to the place where it was discovered; as it was three quarters of a mile from any road or house, and in the midst of high mountains and rocks."

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 11.

DIED]—On the 25th ult. at his Seat near Elizabeth-Town, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. Governor of the State of New-Jersey.—A station which he held with distinguished honor to himself, and advantage to the State from the first year of the revolution. In his death America sustains the loss of one of her most distinguished patriots; and the republic of letters a very brilliant ornament. Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a constant succession of services to promote its best interests and in every public department he discharged his duty with great ability, and the most conscientious integrity. His amiable family, the State and the public at large, have to regret the removal of so much worth and virtue out of life.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery,* which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
50		100		5000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				
25000				125000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—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, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

THE Court of Probate will be holden at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next.

E. PORTER, *Judge Probate.*

August 9, 1790.