bills for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States.

The house went into a committee on a bill further to make provision for the debt of the United States, so far as respects the assumption of the debt of the state of Georgia; after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported certain amendments.

On the question to order the bill engrossed, it was negatived, and so the bill was rejected.

Mr. Maddison from the committee appointed, presented according to order a bill to add two commissioners to the board for settling accounts. The house went into a committee on the said bill—and after some debate it was agreed to—Ayes 36. Noes 19.

The committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boudinot reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the widow of the late Major-General Lord Sterling.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

The bill for appointing two additional commissioners to the board for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, was read a third time, and passed the house.

The bill for the relief of the widow of the late Lord Sterling, was debated in committee of the whole, and reported to the house.

A petition from Alexander M'Comb, and William Edgar, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A resolution was agreed to, that the Secretary of the Treasury be ordered to take measures for building a light-house at Portland Head, in the Province of Main not to exceed the sum of 15000 dollars. On motion, the resolution was referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Williamson laid a motion on the table, in substance as follows—"That no certificate be granted by the Speaker, to any member for his pay until the end of the session." This he did in order to prevent a thin house at so critical a time as the present, when the Ways and Means Bill is yet to be passed, and perhaps other momentous business may be introduced.

Mr. Benson moved to discharge the committee which had been appointed to report on the fees necessary to be allowed to the officers of the courts of the United States, and to refer the subject to the Attorney General of the United States; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, that he had signed the bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with the individual states.

Mr. Bloodworth, agreeably to notice by him given, called up his motion, viz. "That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to suspend for a limitted time the 5th section of the residence bill." This produced a debate.

The debate was commenced by Mr. Vining, who spoke nearly as follows:

To prevent, if possible, a very disagreeable discussion upon this irritable question, I rise, Sir, to call the previous question. Viewing this motion as I now do, I confess it appears to me at best, to be only an insincere compliment to the citizens of New-York, calculated rather to tantalize than to secure to them any solid benefit: for what fair anticipations of success can they have, when they review the various experiments and lengthy discussions which this business has already undergone? Has it not been fully tried in both houses? And are we again to be insulted and paragraphed for doing only what we conceive to be our duty? Are the bandages to be violently torn from wounds now almost healed, by a discussion upon the merits of a question which has been so laboriously debated and tried, as the one now presented for our consideration? I hope not, Sir. As to the expence which has been stated as accruing from dead rents, I will ask any liberal and candid mind, What will they amount to when compared with even the natural expences which will result from the passage of a bill of this nature? Did not gentlemen, but a few weeks since, tell us that we were protracting the session to an unreasonable length? And now they are bringing forward the same subject, after the most solemn legislative decision. Have not all the arguments which they can not adduce in favour of the resolution, the force of re-action? and do they not operate in a direction the most powerfully against the present motion.

But, Sir, may I appeal to the good sense of the house, whether should this business possibly succeed, its operation might not eventually reduce the President of the United States to a very disagreeable dilemma: if he should dissagree to the measure, that part of the community which would feel the disappointment with most sensibility, might say that the President of the United States, for the first time, had refused his signature and assent to a bill which had passed both houses, and consequently charge him with an appearance of partiality; or, on the other hand, should he agree to the bill, might not an imputation of inconsistency be levelled at him by another part of the community? and, surely, this is not a very delicate or a very polite situation to expose the President of the United States to. I trust therefore it will be avoided by the adoption of the previous question, and that we may be permitted to proceed on the rest of the business now before us. Whether we dissheritge our public duty or not, will rest in the good sense of our constituents—their remedy is in our responsibility, and if we have not served them well, they have it in their power to redress themselves by more satisfactory elections, and the choice of better men—at least, in the station we at present fill, we have a right, both as Americans and legislators, to exercise an independent judgment. Under this impression I have disclosed my sense of the motion now before us.

Mr. Livermore made some observations on temperance and moderation, which he recommended to the gentleman from Delaware—and he hoped the debate would be conducted without putting any member to the necessity of elevating his voice above the natural key.

Mr. Bloodworth vindicated himself from the implied charge of insincerity, and remarked that as he had received no bribe upon the present occasion, his conduct was open and clear—neither was he to be swerved by noisy language.

Mr. Vining called Mr. Bloodworth to order.

Mr. Parker rose to offer his reasons for supporting Mr. Vining, in calling the previous question, and quoted some rules of order in the British Parliament of 1604. He likewise observed that he thought the present motion of Mr. Bloodworth both impolitic and expensive.

Mr. Lawrance reminded the gentleman last up, of his own conduct upon a former occasion; when the Senate had rejected Philadelphia, that gentleman was the first to introduce a motion not unlike the pre ent. But, in reply to the arguments used against the regularity and consistency of the motion, why need we go further than to the case which has this day appeared? A bill has this day passed the house, in amendment to a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with individual States, which has this day received the sanction of a law. Mr. Lawrance proceeded to defend Mr. Bloodworth from the insinuations that had been thrown out against his sincerity, and replied to such part of Mr. Vining's speech as he said he thought worthy of notice. He asked, where was the necessity to remove to Philadelphia, which was not the permanent residence? And he recapitulated the different arguments which had been used on former occasions.

Mr. Vining then expressed a desire to withdraw his motion of calling for the previous question, in order to give a more ample room for discussion, but the Speaker informed him that it was contrary to the rules of the house, and that it was not in his power to withdraw his motion in the present instance.

The previous question being put, the main question, was then called for, viz. Whether the house would proceed in Mr. Bloodworth's motion, which was negatived, yeas 23, noes 35, as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Ranfellaer, Schureman, Sevier, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth—23.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Astie, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Carroll, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Steele Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop—35.

The house made some progress with respect to Mr. Smith's motion, for ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed in the disposal of the lands of the Western Territory—and one of the proposed resolutions was agreed to, viz. for appointing a Surveyor-General to complete the survey of the lands heretofore sold under the resolution of the old Congress. This being agreed to, a committee of Messrs. Page, Smith and White, were appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

A message being received from the Senate, with their amendments to the Ways and Means bill, the house took the same under consideration, and having made some progress, adjourned till 10 morrow.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

NOTHING has a more powerful influence over the mind than custom or habit. Even the fondness for novelty implanted in our dispositions, and curiosity herself, do not always prove a sufficient counterpoise to this force. From this source arises uneasiness, which commonly accompanies the loss of any object we have a long time known. It was the saying of an ancient Philosopher, who was so fruitful of the truth of this observation, that he would not willingly part with even an old pot he had long been acquainted with. Hence from the power of habit over the mind we not unfrequently are contented with and acquiesce in ills and inconveniences that might easily be removed. Hence, therefore, the maxim, That necessity is the mother of invention or improvement. Indeed almost every species of improvement have their origin from the weight and pressure of necessity. The wonder is therefore not so much why any project of improvement should at any time be made, as that it ever should be made. And proposals of this cast do hardly ever find their way into existence without a very great degree of probable advantage. Thus much, I conceived, not mal apropos, to premise to the following short account of the scheme for building a Bridge over Westfield River, near Stephen Nobles's tavern, at a place called Pawcatuck Falls—The object of which is to open a nearer and better road into Connecticut. If this proposal takes effect it will be from Northampton Meeting-House to Abraham Burbanks's, Esq'r. in Feeding Hills, (so called) little more than eighteen miles—and not more than forty-one, or at most forty-two miles from Northampton to Hartford—whereas the roads now used from their circumstances pass currently at fifty—besides the road laid open by this bridge will wholly avoid the two worst hills between Southampton and Hartford—those are the hill this side, and the one a little beyond the town of Westfield, called Martindales hill, which is long, steep and stony. There will therefore be a saving to the publick of, I suppose, at least four miles in the distance, besides a much better road through Southampton to Hartford than any heretofore travelled.

Though some endeavours have formerly been used to procure this bridge to be erected at the public expence—they have all failed—the promoters therefore of the scheme were induced to open subscriptions for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum, nothing doubting that as soon as the advantages are experienced, the maintenance thereof will readily be assumed by the public. They have accordingly raised in the southern part of this county already one hundred and thirty or forty pounds, and are encouraged with more assistance from several towns in Connecticut, whose object is to increase and improve their intercourse with us. But as they will probably need further aid and encouragement to complete the sum necessary, supposed to be about two hundred and fifty pounds, they have provided a number of subscriptions to circulate in the upper part of the County, thereby to furnish an opportunity for the exercise of that public spirit and patriotism which so peculiarly characterizes the people of this country. It will be optional with those who incline to favour the scheme, to furnish either materials or cash, as shall be most agreeable. For the receipt of which, so soon as sufficient sum shall be subscribed, a committee will be appointed, & also to superintend the appropriation & expenditure of the same, who will be under proper injunctions for the faithful discharge of their trust.

There is nothing in which we are more liable to err than in the opinion we too often form of the importance of roads and bridges. I suppose it is because the advantages are so gradual and almost imperceptible as to be nearly overlooked by the mind, while on the other hand the expences assail us with their aggregate and combined force. May those who doubt calculate at the request of

HANTONIENSIS.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, June 10, 1790.

M. MIRABEAU rose, and made a Funeral Panegyric on *DR. FRANKLIN.*

FRANKLIN is *dead*—the man who emancipated *America*—the *Sage* who was the ornament of the two worlds. The Courts of Princes have often been a mourning for those who were great only in the funeral oration of their flatterers; but nations ought not to mourn but for their benefactors.

"The Congress of America has decreed, that the Confederate States wear mourning two months, as an honour to the deceased. Let the National Assembly of France manifest their regard for his virtues—let them inform the Congress of America, that they sympathize in their loss—and let it mourn for three days."

The speech was applauded, and a Decree passed,

"*That the national assembly wear mourning three days, in honour of the late* Dr. FRANKLIN.

"*And that a letter of condolence be sent by the President to the Congress of America.*"

LONDON, June 7.

Letters from Oporto by the last mail advise, that the Portuguese Majesty has unequivocally declared her intention to assist her kinsman the King of Spain, if he is under the necessity of entering into a war with England—and that in consequence thereof the Portuguese navy was preparing for sea with all diligence, so as to have a strong squadron ready to join the Spanish fleet early in June.

Letters from Ostend say, that the Spanish Consul there has received advices from the Spanish Minister at Paris, warning him of hostilities being about to begin between his nation and Great Britain, and desiring him to give the necessary information to all Spanish ships which are there.

The Aurora whale-ship, arrived at Bristol from the Southern Ocean, is said to have brought further evidence of the insulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spanish frigates sent a boat on board her with notice that the mutt dessit from fishing in those parts, as it would not be permitted; and if that notice was disregarded force would be used to drive her from those seas where no colonis but those of Spain, and the natives the protected, had a right to exercise a commerce.

JUNE 16.

Soon after midnight, between Monday and yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Basilico, the long expected Messenger from Spain, the Duke of Leeds summoned a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, who met accordingly yesterday 10 o'clock and were all present, except the Minister, and Lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were dispatched by his Grace's Messengers as follows, viz. to the King, at Windsor Lodge; to the Duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the Minister at the University at Cambridge; the Marquis of Strafford, at Trentham, Staffordshire; to Admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to most of his Majesty's Ministers abroad.

Dispatches were also sent off yesterday from the Secretary of state's office for the home department to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governors of the different islands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Basilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the best authority to say that the tendency of the message from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The Court of Madrid is willing to make restitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expence we have been put to; but in respect to a cession of those rights of territory which that court supposes itself possessed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the King of Spain trusts that Great Britain will not insist on them. The King declares, that he has not the most distant idea of engaging in hostilities with Great-Britain, and that his armaments are declined to other objects; but, at the same time, he contends for an EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to the southern whale fishery & the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the present disputes; and urges the expediency, of dissecting the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occasioned the greatest consternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impossibility that can exist on a war with Great-Britain, which must prove such an unequal contest. To them, however, that Spain seems well inclined to accomodate matters with England, the Court of Madrid no sooner received the dispatches taken out by Basilico, which, among other objects, is supposed to have intimed on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were sent to all the custom houses in the out ports of Spain, to allow the entry of British merchandize, according to the stipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a subject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years past endeavoured to lay burthens on the British commerce, which it is now insisted shall be remedied. This point the court of Madrid seem willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have just mentioned.

The orders sent from this country to the Consuls in Spain were such, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ships to quit the Spanish ports immediately. The part of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of English vessels, upwards of 40 sail have sailed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, Capt. Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday last says "Our Court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and instructions to that purpose are already sent to the Marquis de la Luserne, the Ambassador at London."

Liverpool, May 27.—The Sea Horse, Capt. Mayo, of Boston, from the Coast of Africa, saw in lat. 23 S. a large point of land sink entirely under water! He made up to some ships catching whales, and found that the crews had been spectators of the same alarming spectacle. Three Englishmen fell upon their knees, and thanked God for their escape; for they declared they had been on the same point of land a short time before its sudden disappearance.

ST. EUSTATIUS, July 3.

A letter from Surrinam says, "The troops of this Colony have driven away all the run-away Negroes, burnt 32 of their villages, taken a great number of prisoners, and brought home many hands of those who were killed. They providentially relieved a white person who had been for eight years in the hands of those ruffians, and was in the moment of being butchered and eaten.

A ship from Holland just arrived here, reports, that WAR was declared between the King of Prussia and the King of Hungary.

Governour Wickers is gone home on leave of absence—the command has devolved on Col. Frederici, until his return. Some men of war are momently expected in the river."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, August 5.

"Yesterday a cause came on to be tried in the court of wardens, under the city ordinance for suppressing gaming and other deceitful practices. After an examination of the evidence for and against the prosecution, the wardens deferred giving their opinions until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. During the trial in the city court, Messrs. Pringle and Bay, employed in behalf of the prisoners, made a motion before Mr. Justice Waties, for a writ of prohibition to restrain the wardens from further proceeding in that trial, which motion being argued for some time, the further hearing of counsel was postponed 'till this day, at twelve o'clock."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, to his friend in this city, dated July 20.

"The Serpent sloop of war arrived here this morning, in 28 days. She has on board 5000 stand of arms, 120 field pieces (6 pounders) and 15,000 shot, all for Jamaica—she called here to deliver dispatches for the Governor. We are making preparations for the reception of 5000 men. There is now at the Castle 400 men, they are making an amazing fortification—we are waiting with great anxiety for the arrival of an express."

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens—The Vice-President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

At twelve o'clock the President of the United States, and his suite—General Knox, the commissioner—the clerks of the department of the Secretary at War—Col. M'Gillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the Treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

The President then addressed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal, and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which address was communicated sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornel, sworn Interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; & a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it—Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President—a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) August 7.

We are informed that on the 31st ult. was finished the Chapel of Dartmouth College, and on the day following it was consecrated to the purposes of our holy religion—on which occasion a very pertinent discourse from 2 Chron. vi. 40. was delivered by the Rev. Professor Smith. The building is 50 feet in length, 36 in width, and about 24 from the ground to the eaves. It is without any gallery, and the work rises on every side in the clear, terminating in an oblong concave dome. The form is so well calculated for speaking, that a very low whisper in any angle, or the stroke of a small brass pin falling only half an inch, may be heard distinctly at the opposite angle—The work is contributed for convenience, and displays an elegant simplicity.

We are also informed that labourers are now employed in finishing the new edifice, designed to accommodate the students with convenient chambers. The contractor has engaged to compleat the building before the ensuing winter.

August 11. Last Thursday was confumed by lightning the barn of Mr. Nathan Wentlas, of Walpole—and yesterday, the Tuesday following, was finished on the same ground, a barn, 40 by 30 feet, which has been sworn, raised and completed since the burning of the old one, by the benevolent exertions of the neighbouring inhabitants.

PORTLAND,

Biddeford, July 29, 1790.

On the 26 of July instant, as Nathaniel Smith, of the Plantation of Little falls; in the county of York, was mowing in his field, Capt. John Poak, his father in law, stepped before the scythe with a hoe, to prevent his mowing. The land where Smith was mowing was a piece that he bought of Captain Poak last winter; and Captain Poak claimed the crop, saying he would redeem it.—There was some bargain about a redemption, which being up the first day of June last, Smith claim'd the crop. As Smith was mowing the grass, Poak striking at the scythe with his hoe, and as they both struck right handed, being face to face, the scythe and the hoe after two or three strokes met each other, which canted up the scythe, and the point of it entered the left breast of Captain Poak, who fell down and died immediately.—Two persons were present—by whom it appeared, that Smith had no design to hurt Capt. Poak, that he never gave him an uncivil word, other than that he must have his grass, and that Capt. Poak's design was to dull his scythe so that he should not mow. The two witnesses went with Smith, who delivered himself up to Justice Chadbourn. A Coroner was called, and the jurors of inquest were unanimously of opinion that it was an accidental death.

How shocking must have been the situation of the distressed widow—Her husband a lifeless corpse—slain by her only son!

BOSTON, August 16.

By Capt. HENRY WILLIAMS, who arriv'd here last Friday night in 19 days from Statia, and 21 from Martinico, we are informed, that the day he left Martinico an American sloop arrived there which spoke with a Spanish privateer brig, of 14 guns: the Captain of which informed the American, that he was cruising to windward for English vessels; & that the English & Spanish fleets had an Engagement in the Mediterranian sea.

The 23d of July a ship belonging to Philadelphia arrived at Statia in 25 days from Lisbon, (having 5 or 600 barrels Flour on board.)—The Captain informed, that before he left Lisbon, news arrived there, that in Spain the People were almost mad for a War with England, and that they had actually lynched the Prime Minister in the Street because he was for Peace.

Yesterday arrived the brig Matty, Capt. Key, 18 days from Barbadoes—brings account that the English had sailed on a secret expedition against the Spaniards.

WORCESTER, August 19.

We hear from Orange, that on Tuesday the 10th inst. Mr. Ebenezer Demmon, of that place was unfortunately drowned. His benevolent exertions to save the lives of two other persons occasioned the loss of his own. The best means that the circumstances admitted were used for his restoration—but in vain.—He has left a wife and two small children to mourn the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 25.

THE SINKING FUND BILL,

Has, we learn, passed the Senate—this Bill makes provision for the reduction of the public debt, by proposing that, *One Million of Dollars* now in the Treasury of the United States, be applied to purchasing the public debt in the markets while the same is under par—the same to be made open, and with due regard to the equal benefit of the several States—*Also*, That the President of the United States be authorised to borrow *Two Millions* of dollars, to be applied to the same purpose: The business to be under the direction of *the President of the Senate, The Chief Justice, The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General*, who or any three of whom, with the approbation of the PRESIDENT of the United States are to cause the purchases to be made.

EXTRACT.

"The proposition for applying the surplus of one million to purchasing up the public debt at the market price, while that price is at a discount, must meet the approbation of every friend to the United States—And the patriotic, independent policy which suggested the measure, is one among the many other evidences, of that ever wakeful vigilance, which marks the operations of the Treasury department.

KEY OF THE BASTILE.

Last week the Key of the Bastile, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was presented to the President of the United States, by John Rutledge, jun. Esq. to whose care they were committed by the illustrious patriot the Marquis de la Fayette, for that purpose.

THE BRAVE SAILOR.

Extract of a letter from London May 29.

"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than the conduct of a sailor, on occasion of one of the late impressments. The honest tar, as we have since learnt, had been eight months absent on a voyage to the Bay of Honduras, and had just returned to his family with his hard earned pittance, gleaned from the savings of wages and a small venture he had taken out with him. By one means and another he had escaped being impressed till his arrival in London, when he, with some other seafaring men in a beer house were surrounded, and ordered by the Captain of a press gang to surrender, and submit to be carried on board one of his Majesty's tenders then lying in the river. The sailor desired them to stand off at the peril of their lives, observing at the same time, "that he was a free man, was born such, and so intended to continue;—that he preferred sailing on board a merchantman to a man of war, and had a right to his choice, that the quarrel of the King of England with the King of Spain was nothing to him, and that he would kill the first scoundrel, Englishman or Spaniard, that should dare to make any attempts upon his liberty."

Notwithstanding these menaces, the gang attacked the house, but were glad to fleer off after losing three of their number by pistol shot. Certain it is, that arbitrary acts of this kind are unjustifiable except in cases of extreme necessity, & even then it is doubtful whether resistance in similar cases to the above, would not have a good effect in serving as a check to the ambition of princes, who, as having never experienced the miseries to which this gallant race of men are subject on the watry element, have little or no feeling for them, when their ambition is concerned, and the blood of thousands is at stake perhaps for a spot of territory at the extremities of the globe which neither of them have ever seen, and which will eventually in all probability, belong to neither."

DIED]—At Conway, on the 16th inst. Capt. NOAH LOOK, aged 71.

At East-Haddam, the 22d ult. Mr. WEEKS WILLIAMS. He was born at Hadley, Feb. 14, 1690.

At Albany, Mr. NATHAN VAN NETTS, aged 124.

Samuel Willard,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen in the mercantile line in this and the neighbouring towns, that he has lately received by consignment from Mr. *Thomas Lee*, of Cambridge, a quantity of SILKS to a considerable amount, consisting of

LUTESTRINGS,
MODES,
SARSNETTS,
FRINGE HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SEWING SILK, &c.

Which he has commission to dispose of by WHOLESALE, at a very moderate advance. The Lutestrings are rich and elegant, and the Silks in general are of a good quality. If any should feel disposed to inspect them, he gives them a most cordial invitation to *come and see*.

Northampton, *August* 18, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire *HEREBY GIVES NOTICE*,—That he shall attend on the duties of his office, during the whole of September court week, at Capt. Samuel Clarke's tavern, in Northampton.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, August 20, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in October, January, and May next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Ten months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
EBEZER PORTER, jun.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID PARSONS, } Administrators.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE, }

Amherst, August 2, 1790.