it feer, to felfifiinterefts and correction; a mind gor-erned by the principles of uniform rectitude and integ-rity; the fance in prosperity and adventity, which no brible can feduce not retrout overswe, ensister by pleaf-sez melted into effectingacy, nor by differs fank into dejection and eninence of man.—One, who in no fine-striction of life is eitheraushamed or lafraid of discharging his duty, and acting his proper part with firmsels and constancy; true to the God whom he worthing, and true to the faith he purfetts to believe; fall of affec-tion to his brethren of mankind; faithful to his if tends, guestous to his enemies, warm with compas-fion to the unfortenate; [elf denying to little private interests and pleafure, hut zealous tor publick interests and happiness; maganimous, without being prood; and happines; magnanimous, without being prond, humble, without being mean; jud, without being prond, fimple in his manners, but manly in his feelings; on whole word you can entirely all. imple in his manners, our many in his terrains, our whole word you canculitiely rely; whose countenance never deceives you; whose professions of kindaest are the effusions of his heart; one in sine, whom independent of any views of advantage, you would choose for a faperior, could trost in as a friend, and could love as a faperior, could truff in an africad, and could love as a brother: This is the man, whom your heart, above all others, you do, you must honour. Let him therefore, who retains any fenfe of homous dignity; who feels within him that define of honous

dignity; who feels within him that defire of honour, which is congenial to man, appire to the gratification of this pation by methods which are worthy of his nature. Let him not reft on any of those external distinctions which vanisy has introduced; these camprocure him no more than the femblance of respect. Let him lost be Battered by the applanse which fower occa-frontal display of abilities may have gained him. That applanse may be mingled with contempt. Let him look to what will dignity his character as a man. Let him cultivate those moral qualities, which all moral the moral qualities, which all moral the him has beauter effect. Wildom shall then give to his in their nearts respect.

bead an ornament of grace; a crown of glory will fine deliver to him. This is an honour to which all may afpire. It is a prize, for which every one, whether of aforce. It is prize, for which every one, whether of high or low rank, may contend. It is always in his power to to diffinguith himfelf by worthy and virtuous condest, as to command the respect of those around him; and what is highest of all, to obtain praise and honour from GOD.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

From the PENNNY EVENTA MERCORY.

THAVE now to acknowledge the favour of a few lines.

I from a very respectable American character, together, with a number of late publications printed in Paris, modify on the single of the slave trade; and as I know of no better steam of showing that attention what I deem a valuable profess. I hall which is due to what I eftern a valuable prefent, I shall schieh is ducto whet I efteem a valuable pretent, I hall endeavour to communicate to much of the contents of one of those pamphlets, as will be equal in quantity to the usual fize of an effay in a newspaper.

The Address of the Society of Friends of the Blacks, in Paris, to the National Atlembly of France, begins

in Faris, to the Catalana, in the following manner, in the following manner, "The humanity, the justice, and the magnanissity, which have directed you in the reformation of abofes, the more deeply tooted; cause the Society of the Friends of the Black people to hope, that you will receive with these volence, its claim, in favour of that numerous portion of mankind to cruelly oppressed for

This Society, to bafely, to unjuffly calumnized, holds its committee from hemanity, which hath led it. The defend the Blacks, even under the late defpottim:—Can there he a title more respectable in the eyes of that august assembly, which hath so often areaged in its decrees the rights of men?—You have declared these right,—you have engraved them upon an immortal monument,—you have reflored these rights to the French people, whom despottin had to long deprived of them;—you have lately readered them, to those brave illasders the Conficant,—you have have the them to this took of the first people when the conficant,—you have the the of this first all of them the broken the ties of this feedal fritten which devraided yet a sar rave islanders the Corficant,—you have broken of that feudal fystem which degraded yet a part of our fellow-citizens,—you have announced the de-fruction of all the differenced diffinctions, which reli-gious or political prejudices had introduced into the great-tamily of mankind.

We do not demand that you fhould reflore to the We do not demand that you flould refore to the French Elacks those political rights, which, nevertheles, certify and maintain the dignity of man; we do not demand even their liberty. No; calumny, supported without doubt by the avarice of adventurer, has attributed to us this design, and hath spread it every where jit would ratife an insured on against us, it would route the plantest and their numerous creditors, whose interest is alarmed at even a gradual affranchicment : it woold alarm all Frenchmen, to whole eyes they paint the prosperity of the colonies, as insepera-ble from the trade for Blacks, and their perpetual bond-

No. never hath fuch anidea entered into our minds No, never hath fuch anidea entered into our minds; we have faid it, we have printed from the origin of our fociety, and we repeat it, to the and of defroying that basis, blindly adopted thro all the markine exites, basis upon which almost all their addresses arounded. The immediate afranchifement of the Blacks would be not only a fatal operation for the colonies, but it would be an unfortunate prefent even to the Blacks themfolten, in the flate of abjection and nothingnefito which avarice hath reduced them. It would be to abandon to themselves without faceour children in the eradle, or beings multilated and impotent.

to themselves without sucrour children in the cradle, or beings multilated and impotent. It is not then time to demand this liberty; we only demand that they should cease to destroy every year thousands of Blacks, to make hundreds of Captives; we, demand that hereafter they should cease to profitture, to profine the French name, by suchorizing these robberies, these contageous all allinations; we demand in a word, the abolition of the trade; and we befeech you romeditately to take lists confideration; this imporimmediately to take into confideration this imporeat febiet.

Ir is necessary to determine you to de fo, to place before your eyes the picture of this horrible commerce.

Shall we describe to you the infamous praged very

Here they go on with a brief account of the nature of the trade, which is fast, is now in generally noto-rious, that I shall excuse mylelf from repeating the me-lancholy particulars of this afflicting subject.

lanchity particulars of this silliciting fubject.

I now proceed in a formary way, with more of the contents of this remarkable address, which I have no defire to depreciate by nears of an abridgement, though the preferrised limits are too narrow, in this

way, to do it ample justice.
After the affecting defeription above alladed to, the Society proceeds to demonstrate the inhumanity, the impolicy, the unreasonableness, and even the national diadvantages, of a continuance of the Slave Trade:— A few paragraphs will ferve as a specimen, to fixw

A tew paragraph will terre as a parameter. So formething of the manner of treating these subjects.

"They will tell you, that great capitals have been employed under the shadow of the law which permitted it, that to abolish it, would be to min traders of a good character:—but of what weight can be the gold or those merchants, when put in the ballance with the annual sacrassice of thousands of men?—Of what weight a subject to the property of an affenship. can fuch a calculation be in the eyes of an aff which places julice and the rights of men above all wealth?—There is no gain, no property, which can le-galize premeditated affaitination, and a merchandize in

militons of mankind.

The We will prove to you, when you will deign to hear us, that the small number of velles employed in this harbarous trade, will be much more advantageously employed in other modes of commerce, which nurally offer, when the genius of the revenue shall no longer hold them in chains.

With regard to the Colonists, we will demonstrate

"With regard to the Colonius, we will demonstrate to you, that if they have need to recruit with Blacks in Africa, to support the population of the Colonies, to the same degree, it is because they overdo the Blacks with labour, &ce.—If they treated them with mildness, like good masters of a sandy, the Blacks would instance and this population would insert and this population would insert and the population would be served to be a supplied to the population would be served to be a supplied to the supplied creaic, and this population would increase cultivation and profectiv:—the experience of many English and French planters, for a great number of years, and in different islands, witness these incontessible trutts, that a moderate treatment augments population; that natural population makes foreign fectuals unnecessary, and of confequence enriches the matter, and at the fame time ameliorates the lot of the flave; thus what is done in

ameliorates the lot of the lawe; thus what is done in wenty plantations, may be exceived, and fueced in five hundred, and confequently in all figure illands.

"We will demonstrate to you, that the abolision will be advantageous even to our manufacture?"—Here they go on to show their reasons for this affection, and proreed to point out, the impropriety of being terrific with an apprehension, of some interruption in the I in the labons occationed by the trade for Blacks in France :"Have you hearkend to this fear, when with a bold hand you have overthrown the aboles which were connancy you have ownershown to some when were con-trary to a free conflictation." Thus they go on with fe-veral friking remarks on this fabioti, but I fludy brevi-ty and finall proceed to the part, where they mention the jealoufy of their countrymen reflecting the English, in cafe the French should shandom the trade *—on this head, their restouing is fentible and powerful, and they give their opinion that the time is not far diffant, when give tiper opinion that the time is not far dutant, when this commerce, will be abolithed in England, where, they fay, it is condemned in the publick opinion, and in the opinion of the Mipiffry. Its defination however meets with delay, but this delay, perhaps is owing to political motives, and with a view to an approaching and formal of the delay. "Ah! how have fome been able feriously to ima

"An! how have tome noten able inflowing to imagline, that the proceedings of Patliament, of the Englith nation, of the Ministers, was no more than a
trick to deceive us?—can there exist such a concert amonght for many individuals, whose interests are so disterent and opposite?—can one suppose so miraculous
a contrivance to preferve to some Liverpool houses,
the exclusive privilege of continuing an inhuman traf-

"In fine they will tell you, that to abolish the trade; that, even to take the refolution for it into confidera-tion, is to light up a revoltamong the Blacks.—Such was the language that was held formerly to hinder the was the language that was held formerly to hinder the reformation of abuses among two. It is then with \$92 of beneficence we tritiate mankind? Ah! I if the Vprefiner of the Blacks, by the force of comments and humiliations, have extinguished almost every featurent in their inuits, they have not, however, extinguished the fenfe of gratitude, a thousand splendid fasts will winess for them :—And with what acknowledgment will they not be penetrated, when they shall learn that the first assembly of Erance will moderate their lot, and the entiationally of Erance will moderate their lot, and forever preven the morder of their equals; their chains will feem to lighten with the thought, that pérhaps, one day, their children will not be burthened with 'them:

—Being better treated, they will wait with patience, the moment, in which their flavery, will have an end and fedition will be farfrom their foots."

Thus the feable and their flavery will have an end.

and seaston will be farfrom their foels,"

Thus thefe noble advecates, an honour to their nation, plead the caule of the opposed to that I proceed,
and with a few more paragraphs, stall conclude this
feeth of their spirited, manly, and memorable addrefs.

"Ah I fuffer not youtfelves to be affrighted with the "Ah I Inflernet yourselves to be affrighted with the dread of exciting the refentment of the cities engaged in the trade, and of seeing them opposing themselves to the revolution in it is affronting them to attribute to them such a vengeance; —it is affronting, orifices to be affaid of it. — Ushappy cities, who to arenge themselves of a just decree, would, would have recourse to nrigainal am opposition! they would not be worthy to be free. Millortune to those Legislators who would hearken to such fears! I they would be unworthy of their title.

" If then you attach the greateft interest to your owy If then you areas the greatest intent to four ownglovy, to a relief to grand principles and to die preference are considered to the conference of the Colonies, make hade, not to about the trade yet donn feek to precipitate this deciding, though we are convinced of its judice and its advantage; below the conference of the colonies. we are convinced or its joined and it savantages; bef make halle to take into confideration the demand for this abolition; and if the grand objects which now fix your regards, do not permit you to hear us, and to examine all the facts and calculations which we can diamine all the izers and executations which we can of-fer to you, make halfe to declare your punciples on this fulject, to declare to the universe, that you do not percent to wander from them, when the question is concerning the interest of another nation. The haconcerning the interest of another nation. The ha-mour of the Freach name requires it. The free po-ple of former times have differed liberty, by confe-crating the flavery which was profitable to them. It is worthy of the first free Assembly of France, to con-fect the principle of philanthropy, which make of mankind but one fingle family, to declare, that it river with horror that annual carnage, which is committed upon the costs of Africa, that it is its intention to al-bolish it one day, and to incleare the flavery which is the refull of it, by feeking and preparing the mean-for it, from the prefett period.

for right of the prefets period.

"We conjute you, even in the name of the Colonies, which fush a declaration above can trangolitz,
in the name of your own glory, in the name of jettice
in the name of humanity.—In fine, we intrary you in
the name of Heaven, which doubtle's contrapping the name of Heaven, which doubtle's contemplate with joy, the revelution that you have operated, which will blefs it, and proced it the more powerfully, is confequence of feeling you employ your power, to vipe away the tears of thuse unfortunate beings, against whom the European ararice bath confidence for so lang a time."

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Particulars with the late FIRE at MADRID.
This dreated first has been burning upwards of tro
days, has nearly detroyed in Place Mayor, one of the
handforneth fiquiares of the capital, and the mod filed
with tradelinen's floops: a third part of in
with a row of houtes of an adjacent fleet, upwards of So in all, have already fallen a prey to the figure; which the public prayers, many foldiers and work men, with a finall engine and feveral figure have men, with a fmall engine and feveral figure his notbern she to extinguish. The fire began at might i forthwith, the mirreulous image of St. Rachwas uneverted and brought in procedion; to the figure, but the confingration, notwithstanding the prefered of the Saint, and the figurent prayers of the multime, did not rage with left follence. The holy facuneral facecaded but with as intel facecas; the Deke of Medina Celithen fubblished the facred image of our excession. The functions of the Chapuchair secondaria in his batel. The functions of the fine procedure pions efforts lasted more than fax houndaries which the first than the first force in the first point of the chapuchair secondaria in his batel. The ing which time it was visible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions. The Dominiconshare been reproached with having refused to bring fenth our lareproacted with managers, who never fails of feech. The fire, is faid, was owing to a private gentleman devotion, who kept, night and day, many lighted to pern before the flatine of a wonderful image.

MEN_HATERS.

Two ladies, Miff butter and Mifs Pomenay, both of them daughters of great 11th families, when

both of them danghters of great irith families, where names they retain, have inaccountably taken up fi firange an anipathy to the male fex, whom they have long avoided with the fame candon as other warms would fome hathful montler, as to have retired in the wilds of a certain Welth country, where they pu-their times in folitode, among rocks and montant, feemingly happy in their dillance from this offer creature.

Mifs Butler, who is of the Ormand family had feed ral offers of marriage, all of which the rejected with foorn. Her friends had imagined that Mits Ponfoody her intimate companion, was the infligator of the firange aversion. It was therefore thought proper to fepticate them, and Mifs Butler was confined.

They, however, from found means to clope together; but foon being overraken, they were each brough back by their respective relation. Many airest were then made to draw Mifs Butler into matriage because here the state of the Mifs Butler into matriage because here. upon her folemaly and repeatedly declaring that to confideration, threat or force whatever, faculd indee her to marry any one, her friends ceafed to perfect

Not many months after they both escaped again from Not many mouths after they both etcaped again from confinement, and the exact place of their retreat, is not only known to one formed fevenat, who has hen four to feetery, as to the place of their retitement. Their refpective friends allow them a finall, anomaty of yeach, which steonweyed to them by the female ferming. By accident, it has been fince diliporeed, that they live in centacly, elegance, and tathe Milis Punional threatments, elegance, and tathe Milis Punional threatments, elegance, and the Milis Punional threatments, elegance, and the Milis Punional threatments, elegance, and the Milis Punional threatments of the hopfie. It is remarkable, that bat thefe ladies, when young, were much addited to be reading of Swift's mismatropole travels, above, which were some standard of the policy for the property of the pr by fo (everal) fatirizing the victions character of ear freezes, begets in weak minds, an opinion that there's none good.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.
WAR ONCE MORE.
A letter was received by a gentleman in this city the evening, from Alexandria, which informs that 3 relid had arrived at Rappahazmock, in 22 days from Bayland, and brought an account that WAR had been controlled to the controlled by the control

land, and brought an account that was not eleated by Great Britain againt Spain.

N E-W -B R U N -S W I C K. Other 19A melancholy accident happened a few days first
A melancholy accident happened a few days first
have a few few and the second of the se

many as could, took feats, among the number a sany as could, took feats, among the number was see of the brothers, the other remained on foot; when the aftered to hand his gan took brother in the waggon, which went off and, that the brother in the waggon through the budy—he natered but one groun and extending the took of the distribution of the sand of the footness of the foo

NEW-LONDON, November 6.

N E W. L. U. N D O. N. November 6, Sanbamptin, (Ling-Island) October 24, 1790.

On Wednelday lait the following melancoury action happened in this rown:—A young man of a wenthy character, named Excitch Haltey, in jumping from a land or hap with a pitchfork in his hand, in the critch of the fork-which his feet fluck the ground toe of the time entered his body between the lower & and fecondatis—he had only time to fay "I have killed myfelf" and influidly expired. "Mas kneuerh with ither."

BOSTON, November 11.

Tracet No. 760, in the 5th Clafs, which drew the Price of 1000 Dollars, was the property of Mr. Joseph Hover, of Bostond, who on I worday lait, applied for

Hovey, of Boxford, who on fuedfuly lait, applied for and rective the money.

New Braintsee, Nov. 7, 1790.

This morning was found, in the moving ground of Mr. John Birt, of this Town, by one of last sons, the Boolyte's darkn, foppoled to be between an and yo fixer of age, this leter, tegy, thighs, and a part of this bowen were devoured by dogs; in shead, need; arms, and the trank of the body were initing, in is head baird, bur greyth, foreteeth found and good thad on a bine fullor spacker, coarfe tow thirt, and firsped woolen ordinals, and old felt har, and a pair of old flows lined with tow-cloth, and one plated those backle, were found near him. There was an onknown Man, at Mr. Bur's the 2740 of September 18th, thought to be delived. hound near num. A nerce was an unknown Man, at Mr. Bar's the 27th of September last, thought to be delitions, faid he came from Bofton, &c. and fer out tago actioishis lots, night coming on, and it being dark and rany, he wandered in the low land, full he came to a rany, he wantered in the beater then flood about knee deep, where he perified. —A Jury of Inquest was immediately frammoned, who examined the body, the land, and fomeevidenses, and obtained what light they could, and brought in their verdict, " That he came to bis Death by misfortune (i. a.) by drowning."—
Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, is unanimously

elected Governor of the State of New Jerfey, vice his Excellency William Livingston, deceased. A SINGULAR ROBBERT.

A SANGULÁR ROBBERY.

On Saturday mdrning laft, a young woman, who calls herfelf Perting, committed a fingular robbery on her codin, who fixelfo ayoung woman, belonging to Colchefter, in Cohnecticut, by the narte of Bufger-Perkins inticed Hulley to leave her father's house, and with as infant child of 2 mouths old, to travel to this town in quel of of her helband, who Perkins faid was here. They both arrived on Friday Infl. On Saturday morning Perkins, requested her cousin to let be carry the child to a house which she named; and wen carry the child to a hoofe which the named; and went of with the infance carrying with it, all its mother's and its own cloathes, and has not fince been heard of. The mother is ingreatifities and begs that information where the can find her infant and cloathes, may be given her; at Mr. Joel Holden's in Fore Street, who has been to humane as or give her. Herler. Her clothes cas oceans oursance are give our insiter. Fire clothest confided of two floor gowns, lines and woolen, and a cap, a gold ring, and a pair of fleeve-buttous fet in gold—The child had fome decent clothes, and was rapped in a white flashed blanket, edged with blue, and has had its right foot fealded.—An hundred and twenty miles from home, without money, without friends, and more, without her child, this female's lot calls for commiferation.

ON Samrday morning 'laft, 'at one 'o'clock Dearn, and an inexplorable hand furmpound to the world of Spirits, the very much respected and highly reverend chatefer, the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Efg. 3ged 64; and yesterday afternoon, his remains nere respectfully interred in his own family tomb, in this town to the unspeakable loss of the public and his friends.—The order of PROCESSION, waxas follows:

The Indeended of Commany of Cadefa.

The Independent Company of Caders, commanded by Col. Brad Ford, with arms attended by a Band of Musick. The Officers of the Independent Companies, The Officers of the Botton Militia, and of the Militia In the neighbouring towns.
The Society of the Cincinnati, and Officers of the late American Army,
The Medical Sockey,
Governours and Officers of Harvard College,
The Triffees and Members of the

Humane Society,
The Council and Members of the American Academy The Gentlement of the American Assembly of arts and Sciences,
The Gentlement Clerge, of the town of Bofton, and the neighbouring towns.
The Physicians to the deceased,
The Rev. Mt. That returns.

Hon. Judge Downer, 2 Rev. Pres. WILLARD, Hon. Mr. Russel, Hoa, Mr. Gili,

Lt. Govinson,

El General Liscots.

The RELATIONS. The Descousand Committee of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher's Chorch. The High Sheriff of the county;

The Hon. Chief Julite Jar, and the Hon: Julge ;

CUSHING,
Fateign Contule,
The Members of the Iron. Council, in town.
The Members of Coungress, in town,
The Members of the Ron. Senate and House of Ro prefentatives in town, the Secretary and Treasurer of the State, The Selectmen and Overfeers of the town, The Town-Clerk and Treaturer,
The Marine Society,
The Gentlem en of the Inforance Offices,

Friends and Acquinctate.

Friends and Acquinctate.

After the carriage of the accusted, followed

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR,
in his carriage; and as great a collection of carriages
of all kinds as we ever recollect to have feen afternised

on a timilar occasion. Capt Johnson's Company of Artillery affembled ap-

on the Common, and discharged their pieces during the Proceffion.

the Procedion.

The Breen crowded with chizens tellified the moving forme:—The tear of fynigathy flatted in each eye;
White generous pity and cumpation were flamped up-

every countenance. ARGELY had Gov. Bown ours, shared in the di-LARGELY had Gov. Downers, flared in the diffinctions of the world. To the honour of Harrard College, he was educated at that beminary of Learning; and lo highly was he diffitinguithed for his abilities that, at a very callyage he was elected a Reprefensive of the town of Bofton, in which office he was continued, until he was elected annot the Council of the then Province of Maffachafetts. Bay, where he ferved with great reputation, until negatived by Governous Bernard and Gage, for his decided and able opposition to British measures. He took a diffinguished part in the revolution, having been Prieddent of the Council of this State, for a number of years during the war; was Prefected to the Council of this State, for a number of years during the war; was Profested to the Council of the Counc fident of the Convention that formed the State Con-fitution, and fince the revolution, he has been Gover-nor obsthis Commonwealth. He died Prefident of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in this State; Preinc Academy of Alli and Society; Doctor of Laws in the Univerfities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Danlin, and of the Society of arts in Great-Britain.

the Society of arts in Great-Britain.
The community has fulfained an irrepairable lofs in
the death of this GREAT and GOOD MAN.—As a citizen he was univerfaily beloved, as a friend he was warm and incore. Unafferted in his manners, and extract fit was universally decored. 22 in the factor of the force. Unaffected in his manager, and rafterage to poon and fuperficial appearances, he founded his dignified charafter doon the brand balls of moral reditude, (opported by that true (politenels which in firited a due reverence and tefped in every heholder; and while his prefence awed, it at the fame time charmed the attentive mind. He had but few enemies, and those too must own—his—housed. Then, years he filled the governental chair, and every one knows with what zeal ke purified the public good. As the First Magistrate of the Commonwealth, he was faithful—as a politician, he was unform; steadily purfued the interest and glory of his country, and the map and effect a thick learning was extender, his writing pure and classical, his application; quick, and he polified an almost intuitive comprehension, with a judgment matured by age and experience, in every heach of useful ficience: to that he may be falled yronounced mean matured by age and experience, in every branch of uteful feience; to that he may be fairly pronounced a civilian and philosopher, little if any inferior to the illustrious ERANKLIN.—Under the follering care of illutrions ERANKLIN,—Under the follering care of a Bowdoin, the liberalarus were executaged and promoted: and the indant feminary of which he was Prefident, began to illuminate this wedlern hemitiphere. The elder world beheld her tiple gradually progreding, and entied the attainments the had made. But also i her brightned it so bifured. We hope, however, it will again blaze forth with equal fplender; and that the had not with nothing more than a momentary fulperation of the refulerations to a to the content and the progression of the content area to be seen and made for the second of the content area to be seen and made for the content area to be seen and made for the content area to be seen and made for the content area to be seen and made for the content area to be seen and made for the content area to be seen as the conten

met with nothing more than a momentary fulpention of her refulgent rays, to give ay ample inhues to their curr. But the great and the good, the oblivare and illitrate must die, and mingle with the dell—in the fullen mansions of the tomb, there are no diffications. The mouldring remained the hero or flatefunan, cannot be dittingquiffed from the difforing particles of the meanersh flave—Since our time is thort upon this temperature far of life, and our bark with all its weary patiengers driving to the thore of immortality—with flood we mount, or indulge a two. Fond recollection of those who have afted their part well upon the great the arreor publick debate? While we encourage thream of agonizing wor, we are the fame time add poignance to derive. Let as remarker their rigner, intite their examples, and refirms in the velling tide of ancy to fortow. Let us remember their virtues, imi-tate their examples, and refirain the fwelling tide of

grief. No trait in his character was perhaps more diffinguified, than his half, HIS DEATH; —Infipred by religion, and opheld by the Father of Mercies, he induced a most painfer itschnets, with the greatest firametis and patience; and received the flowe of death, with a combofile, a refignation and composite, that market

and patience; and received the firoke of death, with a caminets, a reinparation and compositer, that marked THE TRULY GREAT and good MAN. Thus has died, if not the pride, at leaft one of the brighted ornaments of his country and of human nature.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 17.
The following is the flatement of the votes given in for Reprefentatives to Congress, in the feveral didricts in this Commentwellb—the nature of the gentlement coden, together with those of the four persons who had the highest number of votes is those districts where no lower together many the contract to the contract of the contract o

whole number of votes 2509 To make a choice, 1255.

Whole number of votes 2509 To make a choice, 1255.

Hon. FISHER AMES, Elq. had 1850 votes, and is cholen.

cholen.

ESSEX Biffrid.

Whole number of votes 1182—A choice 592—Hon.

BENIAMIN GOODHUE, Et. had roug votes; and

MIDDLESEX Diferer.

Whole number of our 1792. A choice 897—Hon El BRIDGE GERRY, Eig. Lad 1067 votes, and is

HAMPSHIRE DAME.

Whole number of votes 2087. A choice 1494—Hon THEODORE SEDGWICK, Edg. 2240 votes, and is

emotes.

Plymanth and Barnfalle liftria. No thoice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. Jakwa Thomas, Skearjafoub Bosrne, Thomas Davis, and James Warre my Viscous Comments.

Efqrs.

Main diffrit No choice—The four highest voted

Main diffrit No choice—The four highest Velli;

Main diff-ils—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. George Therber, Nationale Wells; William Lithgens, jan. "John Hander, Edgn. Brifid. Nationalet," St. offsrid—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. George Leonald, Walter Species, Peleg Caffin, jan. Pamed Billey; Edgn. Wester Species, Peleg Caffin, jan. Pamed Billey; Edgn. Wester, Spride—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. Astensa Wester, Josephan Creat, John Species, Mishon Yiler, Edgn.
The feweral towns in the dillnich wherein no choice—than been made, are to voten again on Enday the 36th of

has been made, are to vote again on Friday the 26th of

TICKETS in the monthly Stafe Lottery, claft the fish, which draws on the 26th infig-may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARK, and EEEN: EZER HUNT, Elg. Northampson—Alfo, Tickes in the Semi-Annu I State Lottery may be had of the 25

bor persons.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hamp.

This Collector of Excise for the county of Hamp.

Thire, informs all persons accountable for Excise, that his circuit commences through the several towns in the county, for the purpose of collecting the Escise, on Monday the 15th ONO. info. and Shall stated on Said. Monday the 15th of Novinia and International business at the house of landlord Clapp's in Wetheld, for Welfield and Southwick, at 11 o'clock A. M.—the ior weinarin and souldwise, at 11 o'clock A. M.—badlord Bates' in Gravville, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Tuelday the 16th, at landlord Bruce's in Blandford, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Parlons' in Norwich, Chefker and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M.—Or wich, Chefker and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M.—Or with, chear and additional, at 40 cm. in Cheferfield, for Cheferfield and Worthington, at 11 o'clock A. M. art landford Thayet's in Williamburgh, for Williamburgh, Dr. Willia burgh, Goihen and Cammington, at 20 clock P. M.-ar landlord Boliwood's in Conway, for Conway and borgh, Golhen and Cemmington, at a O'clock P. M.—at landlord Boliwood's in Conseay, for Conseay, and Affirida, at a o'clock P. M.—On Thurfday their St. Nims' in Shelbarne, for Shelbarne, Charlement and Backland'ar 110 clock A. M.—at Lobo's in Coindin, sit a O'clock P. M.—at Alvard's in Greeffield, for Greeffield and Barneráffon, at 4 o'clock P. M.—On Friday the 19th at Hoit's in Deerfield, at 10 clock A. M.—at Wait's is Whately, at 10 clock P. M.—at Dickinfon's in Hanfield, at 30 clock P. M.—at Cook's in Haitiey, at 4 o'clock T. M. On Europa's in Latington, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Clapp's is Edinapton, our Edinapton and Southampton, at 20 clock P. M.—On Mondey the 20th at Steinhilm' in Wedt-Springfield, at 10 clock A. M.—at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Louguestow, at 20 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Louguestow, at 20 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Wednerday the 10th at Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Wednerday the 10th December, 3t Quinton's in Ware, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Hidds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at a clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at Holland, at 40 clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 20th at M.—at Hidds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at a clock P. M.—On Tuedday the 30th at News-Salem, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Mayor's in Oranne, at 1 select P. M.—at Mayor's in Oranne, at 1 sele o'clock P. M. On Thursday the ad at Allen's in Shateshury, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Kandal's in New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's 16 New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's 16 New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's 16 New-Salem, at 10 o'clock P. M.—at Kingfley's in Montague, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's the 4th at Leonard's in Smderland, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons in Amherit, at 10 clock P. M.—at Smith's in Ecchericown, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's an Ecchericown, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's in Ecchericown, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Kingfley's in Ecchericown, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Kingfley's in Ecchericown, at 4 o'

ANDREW WOOD!

Poft-Rider,
HEREBY informs his callemers, that this paper REBH informs no causement, that the parties in completes two quarters finct he commenced rid-ing the last time—he therefore requests all ladepted to him to make immediate payment—Those who live off the road, are defired to leave the pay where their papers November 17, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reident pro-prieton of land in Leveret, that their lands are jaxed for the year 1985, as follows, viz.

State 18x. Nimifer 18x. Town 18x.

Thomas Thomas, 11/2 2d. 3/1 1d. 1/1 5d. 29
Thomas Kibby, 8 1
Unleft sid taxes are paid on or before Monday the
6th day of December next, 10 much of faid land will
them be fold at public rendue, are of clock? M. At the
book of William Hubban', in faid Leveret, as will dircharge the fame with intervening charges.

STEPHEN FAY. Conflable.

STEPHEN FAY, Conflable.

Leveret, Offinher a5, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the fathferiber, the 6th of Sept. 1st, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half-trop the under fide of the left ear. The owner is defined to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

IOSEPH PARKS. IOSEPH PARKS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.