deed seventy-seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the particulars of which computation are contained in the statement which accompanies this report.

The computed product exceeds the sum which has been stated as necessary to be provided, by fifty thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars, and twenty seven cents; an excess, which if it should be realized by the actual product, may be beneficially applied towards increasing the sinking fund.

The Secretary has been encouraged to renew the proposition of those duties, in the same in which they are before submitted, from a belief, founded on circumstances which appear in the different discussions of the subject, that collateral considerations, which were afterwards urged, rather than objections to the measure itself, prevented its adoption during the last session; from the impracticability which he conceives to exist, of devising any substitute equally conducive to the ease and interest of the community; and from an opinion that the extension of the plan of collection, which it contemplates to the duties already imposed on wine and distilled spirits, is necessary to a well grounded reliance on their efficacy and productiveness.

The expediency of improving the resource of distilled spirits, as an article of revenue, to the greatest practicable extent, has been noticed upon another occasion. Various considerations might be added to those, then adduced, to evince it. But they are too obvious to justify the detail. There is scarcely an attitude in which the object can present itself, which does not invite by all the inducements of sound policy and public good, to take a strong and effectual hold of it.

The manner of doing it, or in other words, the mode of collection, appears to be the only point about which a difficulty or question can arise. If that suggested be liable to just objection, the united information and wisdom of the legislative body, assure the substitution of a more perfect plan.

The Secretary, however, begs leave to remark, that there appears to him two leading principles; one or the other of which must necessarily characterize whatever plan may be adopted. One of them makes the security of the revenue to depend chiefly on the vigilance of the Public Officers; the other rests it, essentially, on the integrity of the individuals, interested to avoid the payment of it.

The first is the basis of the plan submitted by the Secretary; the last has prevailed most, if not all the systems which have been hitherto practiced upon, in different parts of the United States.—The oaths of the dealers have been almost the only security for their compliance with the laws.

It cannot be too much lamented, that these have been found an inadequate dependence. But experience has, on every trial, manifested them to be such. Taxes, or duties, relying for their collection on that security, wholly, or almost wholly, are uniformly unproductive. And they cannot fail to be unequal, as long as men continue to be discriminated by unequal portions of rectitude. The most conscientious will pay most; the least conscientious, least.

The impulse of interest, always sufficiently strong, acts with peculiar force in matters of this kind; in respect to which a loose mode of thinking is too apt to prevail. The want of a habit of appreciating properly the nature of the public rights, renders that impulse, in such cases, too frequently an overmatch for the sense of obligation: And the evasions, which are perceived or suspected to be practised by some, prompt others to imitation, by the powerful motives of self defence.—They infer, that they must follow the example, or be unable to maintain an advantageous competition in the business; an alternative very perplexing to all but men of exact probity, who are thereby rendered in a great measure victims to a principle of legislation, which does not sufficiently accord with the bias of human nature. And thus the laws become sources of discouragement and loss to honest industry, and of profit and advantage to perjury & fraud.

It is a truth that cannot be kept too constantly in view, that all revenue laws, which are so constructed as to involve a tax and defective execution, are instruments of oppression to the most meritorious part of those on whom they immediately operate, and of additional burthens on the community at large.

The last effect is produced in two ways. The deficiencies in the funds (which in the main afford only partial exemption) must be supplied from other taxes. And the charges of collection, which, in most cases are nearly the same, whether a tax or duty yield much or little, occasion an accumulation of the ultimate expense of furnishing a given sum to the Treasury.

Another, and a very serious evil, chargable on the system opposite to that proposed, is, that it leads to frequent and familiar violation of oaths; which by loosening one of the strongest bands of society, and weakening one of the principal securities to life and property, offends not less against the maxims of good government and sound policy, than against those of religion and morality.

It may not be improper further to remark, that the two great objections to the class of duties denominated excises, are inapplicable to the plan suggested. These objections are—First, the summary jurisdiction confided to the officers of excise; in derogation from the course of the common law, and the right of trial, by jury: And secondly, the general power vested in the same officers of visiting and searching indiscriminately the houses, stores and other buildings of the dealers in excised articles. But by the plan proposed, the officers to be employed are to be clothed with no such *summary* jurisdiction, and their *discretionary* power of visiting and searching, is to be restricted to those places, which the dealers themselves shall designate by public insignia or marks, as the depositories of the articles on which the duties are to be laid. Hence it is one of the recommendations of the plan, that it is not liable to those objections.

Duties of the kind proposed are not novel in the United States, as has been intimated in another place. They have existed to a considerable extent, under several of the State government, particularly in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pensylvania. In Connecticut, a State exemplary for its attachment to popular principles, not only all ardent spirits, but foreign articles of consumption, generally, have been the subjects of an excise, or inland duty.

If the supposition, that duties of this kind are attended with greater expense in the collection than taxes on land, should seem an argument for preferring the latter, it may be observed, that the facts ought not too readily to be taken for granted. The state of things in England is sometimes referred to as an example on this point. But there the smallness of the Collection of the land tax, is to be ascribed to the peculiar modifications of it; which proceeding without new assessment according to a fixed standard long since adjusted, totally disregards the comparative value of lands and the variations in their value. The consequence of this is an equality so palpable and extreme, as would be likely to be ill-relished by landholders of the United States. If in pursuit of greater equality, accurate periodical valuation or assessment were to afford a rule, it may well be doubted whether the expence of a land tax will not always exceed that of the kind of duties proposed.

The ingenious, but fallacious hypothesis, that all taxes on consumption, fall finally with accumulated weight on land, is now too generally and too satisfactorily exploded, to require to be combated here. It has become an acknowledged truth, that in the operation of these taxes, every species of capital and industry contribute their proportion to the revenue; and consequently that as far as they can be made substitutes for taxes on lands, they serve to exempt them from an undue share of the public burthen.

Among other substantial reasons, which recommend, as a provision for the public debt, duties upon articles of consumption, in preference to taxes on houses and lands, is this.—It is very desirable, if practicable, to reserve the latter fund for ordinary occasions, which will more immediately interest the sensibility of the whole community, and more directly effect the public safety. It will be a consolatory reflection, that so capital a resource remains untouched by that provision, which while it will have a very material influence in favour of public credit, will be also conducive to the tranquility of the public mind in respect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the estimation of resources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the respect for us must increase; and this must beget a proportionable caution neither to insult nor injure us with levity. While on the contrary, the appearance of exhausted resources (which would perhaps be a consequence of mortgaging the revenue to be derived from land, for the interest of the public debt) might tend to invite both insult and injury, by inspiring an opinion, that our efforts to resent or repel them, were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of residuary resources, is so striking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial consequences; the suspension of taxes on real estate, can scarcely fail to be pleasing to the mass of the community; and it may reasonably be presumed, that so provident a forbearance on the part of the government, will ensure a more cheerful acquiescence in that class of the community immediately to be affected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjectures shall dictate a resort to that species of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to pursue this salutary course, it is indispensable that an efficacious use should be made of those articles of consumption which are the most proper and the most productive, to which class distilled spirits very evidently belong. And a prudent energy will be requisite as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantity of the duty.

It needed scarcely be observed, that the duties on the great mass of imported articles, have reached a point, which it would not be expedient to exceed.—There is, at least, satisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended further without contravening the end of the body of the merchants; and though it is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumstance ought to condole against the expediency of a public measure; yet when due regard is had to the disposition which that enlightened class of citizens has manifested towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto seconded its operations: to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to those additional impositions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the ensuing year, and to the greatness of the innovation, which, in this particular, has already taken place in the former state of things, there will be perceived, to exist the most solid reasons against lightly passing the bounds which coincide with their impressions of what is reasonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauspicious to give occasion for a supposition, that trade alone is destined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the Treasury.

However true, as a general position, that the consumer pays the duty; yet it will not follow, that trade may not be essentially distressed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is disproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cause of diverting too large a share of it from the exigencies of business; but as the requisite advances to satisfy the duties will, in many, if not most cases, precede the receipts from the sale of the articles on which they are laid, the consequence will often be fatal to dealers which the merchant cannot risque to make.

The inconveniences of exceeding the proper limits in this respect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular severity on those places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which abound less in pecuniary resources. Appearances do not justify a fear of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage a material accumulation on the already considerable rates of the duties on the mass of foreign importations.

Another motive for caution on this point, arises from the reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by a law of the last session is hitherto a mere matter of speculative calculation and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is presumable too, that a still further augmentation would have an influence, the reverse of favourable to the public credit. The operation would be not presenting a numerical increase, but involving an actual diminution of revenue. The distrust of the efficacy of the present provision might also be accompanied with a doubt of a better substitute hereafter. The inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to so unpromising an effort to draw all from one source.

A diversification of the nature of the funds is desirable on other accounts. It is clear, that less dependence can be placed on one species of funds, and that too liable to the vicissitudes of the contingency, or interruption of foreign intercourse, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference from these various and important considerations, seems to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on imported articles, the sum necessary to a complete provision for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious: inconsistible with the interests, not less of revenue than of commerce; that resources of a different kind must of necessity be explored; and that a selection of the most eligible is the only thing which ought to occupy enquiry.

Besides the establishment of supplementary funds, it is requisite to the support of the public credit, that those established should stand upon a footing which will give all reasonable assurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which some other regulations than have yet been adopted seem necessary to the security of the revenue, and desirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

*With these objects, it is submitted*, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it respects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it respects other wines, to nine months; and that they may be collected on a plan similar to that proposed in relation to imported distilled spirits.

And that a 3d option (two being allowed by the present law) be given to the importers of teas, which shall be, to give bond with surety for the amount of the duty in each case payable in two years, upon the following terms.

The teas to be deposited at the expense and risk of the importer in store-houses to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; each store-house having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the custody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in custody of an officer, whose duty it shall be made to attend, at all reasonable times for the purpose of deliveries.

These deliveries, whether for home sale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inspection of the place.

If for home sale, the permits to be granted after the duties shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties shall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it shall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount shall exceed five hundred dollars. Provided, That the credit shall in no case extend beyond the period of two years, originally allowed for the entire sum. If the duties on the whole quantity deposited shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it shall be lawful for the proper officer to cause a sale to be made of so much as shall be sufficient to discharge what shall remain unsatisfied. In every case, it shall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the officer whose province it shall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are to be made for exportation, the permits to be granted upon bond being entered into to secure and ascertain the exportation. This may require some alteration of form, on the manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of the article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inspectors of the revenue; the chests and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which shall accompany them to be granted as in the case of distilled spirits.

To these more direct expedients for the support of public credit, the institution of a National Bank, presents itself as a necessary auxiliary. This the Secretary regards as an indispensable engine in the administration of the finance. To present this important object in a more distinct and more comprehensive light, he is concluded to make it the subject of a seperate report, which he begs leave herewith to submit, No. II.

All which is humbly submitted,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Estimate of the probable product of the Funds proposed in the annexed Report.

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| 4,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 Cents per gallon, | 320,000 |
| 3,500,000 gallons of spirits distilled in the United States from foreign materials, at 11 cents per gallon, | 385,000 |
| 3,000,000 do. distilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon, | 270,000 |
| Total dollars, | 975,000 |
| Deduct for draw back and expence of collection, 10 per cent. | 97,500 |
| Net product, Dollars. | 877,500 |

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, December 28.

THE bill for determining how far the owners of vessels should be liable to the freight of goods, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

A memorial and remonstrance of the public creditors of Burlington, Trenton and other places in the state of New-Jersey, expressing their disapprobation of part of that act making provision for the support of public credit, and praying alterations therein, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee of the committee appointed, handed in a bill directing the mode of renewing the evidences of the debt of the United States, that may have been or may be destroyed. And moved that the committee be discharged from a consideration of the petition presented by William Robinson. The petition was withdrawn.

A bill to enable the collectors of the port of Philadelphia, to permit the landing of goods below the city, when the navigation is impeded by ice, was read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Tucker, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the establishment of a national militia, asked for instructions, and wished to know on what principles the bill should be framed. To obtain the sense of the house on the most important point, viz. in whom the power of determining who should compose the militia, should reside, he proposed the following resolution: "That the militia of the several States of the Union, as should be enrolled by the States respectively, shall be organized, armed and disciplined as follows." It was ordered to lie on the table for consideration to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of land offices, for the purpose of disposing of the lands to the north-west and south of the Ohio. The committee reported progress, and asken leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the officers of the customs to allow the landing of goods from vessels obstructed by the ice in their passage to a port of delivery: and having made a general regulation by this bill, the committee rose and reported it as amended: whereupon it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Tucker's motion of yesterday, to wit. "That the select committee to whom the militia bill was referred, to be instructed to introduce a clause to the following effect, Be it enacted, that the militia of the several states of the union, consisting of such persons as are or shall be enrolled by them respectively, shall be organized, armed and disciplined in the manner following:" was taken into consideration, and after a long discussion, the question was taken on the same, & the yeas and nays being called for by one third of the members present were

Yeas 8—Nays—43. So it passed in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, and proceeded in the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the Land-Office: and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.

A gentleman who arrived at Charleston S. C. some time since, reports that carnage and depredation have again advanced, to desolate the frontiers of Georgia—a barbarous murder having been committed by a party of Creeks on a respectable citizen: They assassinated him by night in his house, which they pillaged; and stole four horses. They were pursued by a number of inhabitants, who penetrated into their country, when the savages defended the whites were obliged to retreat in turn, and one man received a wound from the Indians.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.

A Letter from a young gentleman of this city, now at Manchester, Vermont, dated the 20th instant, mentioned the sudden death of two young women of that town, [PATTY SAVAGE, aged 18, and LOIS GOODRICH, 16] who having agreed, on Wednesday evening the fifteenth, to sleep in a newly plastered bed-room on account of the dampness of the walls, the servant was directed to place a pan of charcoal in it; and on the morning! melancholy to relate! the latter was found dead, and the former possessed only some of the remaining symptoms of life—the hour even is three or four hours.

SALEM, January 11.

[Capt. B. Crowninshield, from India, has favoured us with a Calcutta paper, from which we have extracted the following.]—

CALCUCTTA, February 1, 1790.

*TIPOO AND HIS MOTIONS—send we hope soon to see HIS FATE.*

The views and intentions of the Tyrant of Mysore at last unequivocal, having entered the Country and attacked the troops of the Rajah of Travancore, but the failure of this attempt bodes him no great success in future— He was repelled by the aid of our Troops stationed in the Country of the Rajah, with the loss of 1500 of his men—This Check may probably for some time suspend his operations, but cannot be supposed to induce him to relinquish them entirely—He has gone too far to recede, and it is to be hoped he will soon urge his fate to it's deserved issue, and by his final destruction, his Country will be freed from a cruel oppressor, and his neighbors from a restless and turbulent foe.

His hatred to the English he imbibed with his birth and the rancorous sentiment has "grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength;"—the many atrocious injuries he had done them, must nerve their arm to revenge the general cause; and the justice of Providence would be eminently displayed in rendering them the instrument of his punishment.

These hostilities of Tippoo will consequently occasion the movement or our Troops on the Coast, and every good effect that can arise from prudence and exertion may be expected from the Officer who at present commands in that quarter.

Our intelligence from Madras is uniform in the relation of Tippoo's late hostilities, and had it not been for the aid and exertions of our troops stationed there, his first attack might have been more successful.

When we consider that Tippoo is held in universal detestation, even by his own subjects, it may be thought no difficult task to effect the overthrow of the bold and daring usurper.—He has indeed the appearance of a large Army, but the principal ingredients are wanting to render it an effectual one—affection for their leader, and confidence in themselves—and it may be supposed that universal defection would follow the first influence of his bad fortune.

In Tippoo's late attack in the Travancore Country, the Commander of the detachment was slain—an officer in whom Tippoo had the greatest confidence; and after the action, according to the Eastern mode of treating enemies, who are distinguished by their rank or bravery, his head was cut off and sent to the Rajah; who might then fay with Richard,

*"So much for Buckingham."*

[At the Isle of France, Captain Crowninshield saw a Madras paper of the 28th April last which contained the particulars of an action between Tippoo Saib and the King of Travancore:—by which it appeared, that Tippoo had gained a victory; his troops furiously attacked the lines of the enemy, and forced them with a small loss. The English were marching a large body of troops to the assistance of their Ally, the King of Travancore, who it seems had been attacked by Tippoo a little unexpectedly.——After the capture of the Travancore lines, Tippoo was preparing to attack the English army on the road they were encamped on.—Tippoo's army consisting of 150,000 men, were in high spirits—both being confident of success. A furious battle was expected.]

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The particulars relative to the action in the Black Sea are not yet received. The heights of Caffra were before them. The Captain Pacha had with him a fleet of 55 vessels—10 caravellers, 5 frigates, 10 xiklangiots, and 30 cannonniers. The action was so far in favor of the turks, that the Russians lost 4 frigates, and the Turks have lost not even one. The battle lasted seven hours.

That there must have been some severe work, is however certain, for the Admiral's ship of the Turkish squadron received 80 shot thro' her sides; nevertheless, preserving all her rigging unimpaired, she got sheltered in the fleet.

NORTHAMPTON, January 19.

On Monday, the 10th inst. the Convention of the State of Vermont, then sitting at BENNINGTON, ratified and adopted the CONSTITUTION of the United States.

A Doctor MEDLICOT, was lately executed at Winchester in Virginia, for having interfered with a husband who was shamefully beating his wife, some time last summer, by an unlucky blow unfortunately killed the man. It was for this he suffered an ignominious death.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

As the limits of the circulation of your useful paper, are not confined to Massachusetts, but extend into the State of Vermont, the insertion of the following in the Hampshire Gazette, will undoubtedly be a greeable to a number of your customers, and will particularly oblige your constant reader. J. E.

On the Adoption of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, by the State of Vermont.

HAIL, celebrated land of fame,
Glad tidings from the north proclaim,
Throughout Columbia's land:
The news from Bennington arrives,
Each patriotic soul now strives,
To join the Federal band.

The grand Convention of the State,
Assembled there, and did debate,
With due deliberation:
Like men of candid, liberal minds,
They voted with uplifted hands,
To join the Federal nation.

Rejoice Vermonters, and be glad,
Vermont has join'd the Federal head,
Blest independent State:
Unnumber'd honours, yet unseen,
Await the glorious *FOURTEEN*,
Magnificently great.

Let the Green Mountains lofty head,
Which strikes beholders all with dread,
With echoing joy resound:
And people of all decrees and ranks,
Return their undivided thanks,
That federalism abounds.

Let anti-federalism cease,
And unto Unity and Peace,
And liberty give way:
Let all the freemen of the State,
Together join and celebrate,
A happy federal day.

May every federal heart unite,
The auspicious day to celebrate,
When we the Union join'd;
And those who do anticipate,
The future grandeur of our State,
No disappointment find.

Guilford, (Vermont) January 15, 1791.


*N. BLAKE and Co.*

WANT to purchase a quantity of HOGS FAT, for which they will pay CASH, and a generous price, if delivered at their Store in Northampton.

January, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in the town of Conway, in the County of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in tax No. 1 and No. 2, and also town and Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows, viz:

Non-resident lands formerly belonging to Shelburne,

| | l. | s. | d. | q. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lot No. 40 44 & 75 owned by J. Barnard, | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Lot. No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin, | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinsdale | 0 | 16 | 11 | 3 |
| Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs, | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Well's 2d heirs, | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding, | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Lot No. 18 laid to J. Atherton's heirs, | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Lot No. 19 laid to Samuel Dwelley, | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| Lot No. 20 laid to Capt. T. French, | 0 | 11 | 10 | 2 |
| Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Catlin, | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root, | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nim's heirs, | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Lot No. 25 laid D. & Afs Childs' heirs, | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |

The following are taxes that were assessed in the years 1778 & 1779. State, Town and Minister, consolidated into silver as follows, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lot No. 33 laid to Samuel Hinsdale, | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Lot No. 24 laid to Samuel Barnard, Esq. | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Lot No. 50 laid to Mary Wells, | 1 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Lot No. 64 laid to J. Catlin, own'd by Seth, | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 |

That unless said taxes are paid on before Monday, the 21 of February next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS, in Conway, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway, Dec. 1, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a red Heifer, with some white about her, no artificial mark, supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

*Greenfield, Dec. 22. 1790.*

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 20th of Sept. last, two yearling Steers and one yearling Heifer,—one Steer is red, with broad horns, and some white on his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, line'd back, with a white face, belly and tail,—the Heifer is brindle, with a white face, and some white on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give notice so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN HALE.

*Bernardston, Jan. 4, 1790.*

STRAYED from the stable of Elias Lyman, about the 15th of December last, a forrel COLT, three year old, natural trotter, branded on the hip A. W. the letters supposed to be nearly grown out. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where he may be had, to Mr. Elias Lyman, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL BUTLER.

*Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.*