chiefly on this momentous affair—that he will examine for himself——and consider that he has not only the good of this Commonwealth under his consideration, but the welfare of the United States.

Dr. Willard entered largely into the field of ancient history—and deduced, there from arguments to prove that despotic power had been trusted to men, whether in great or small bodies, they had always abused it—and that thus republicks soon degenerated to aristocracies. He instanced Sparta, Athens, and Rome.—The Amphictonick league, he said, resembled the Confederation of the United States—while thus united, they defeated Xerxes—but were subdued by the gold of Philip—who bought the Council to betray the interest of the country.

Hon. Mr. Gorham (in reply to the gentleman from Uxbridge) exposed the absurdity of conclusions and hypothesis drawn from ancient governments—which bore no relation to the confederacy proposed; for these governments had no idea of representations as we have. He however warned us against the evils which had ruined those states ——— which he thought was the want of an efficient federal government.—As much as the Athenians rejoiced in the extirpation of a Lacedemonian, will, if we are disunited, a citizen of Massachusetts, at the death of a Connecticut man, or a Yorker. With respect to the proposed government degenerating into an aristocracy, the Hon. Gentleman observed, that the nature and situation of our country rendered such a circumstance impossible: As from the great preponderance of the agricultural interest in the United States—that interest would always have it in its power the electing of such men, as would, he observed, effectually prevent the introduction of any other than a perfectly democratical form of government.

Hon. Mr. Cabot, went fully into a continuation of the arguments of the hon. gentleman last up—In a clear and elegant manner he analized the ancient governments mentioned by Dr. Willard, and by comparing them with the proposed system, fully demonstrated the superiority of the latter, and in a particular manner the section under debate.

Mr. Randal said, the quoting of ancient history was no more to the purpose, than to tell how our fore-fathers dug clams at Plymouth:—He feared a *consolidation* of the thirteen states.—Our manners, he said, were widely different from the southern states—their elections were not so *free and unbiassed*;—therefore, if the states were consolidated, he thought it would introduce manners among us, which would set us at continual variance.

Mr. Bowdoin, pointed out other instances of dissimilarity between the systems of the ancient republicks, and the proposed constitution, than those mentioned by the hon. gentlemen from Charlestown and Beverly—in the want of the important checks in the former, which were to be found in the latter—the want of which, in the first, was owing, he said, to the usurpation that took place—He instanced the decemviri, who though chosen for a short period, yet unchecked, soon subverted the liberties of the Romans, and concluded, with a decided opinion in favour of the constitution under debate.

Mr. Symmes. Mr. President, in such an assembly as this, and on a subject that puzzle the oldest politicians, a young man, sir, will scarcely dare to *think* for himself; but if he venture to *speak*, the effort must certainly be greater.—This convention is the first representative body in which I have been honoured with a seat, and men will not wonder that a scene at once so new, and so august, should confuse, oppress, and almost disqualify me to proceed.

Sir, I wish to bespeak the candour of the Convention—that candour which I know, I need but ask to have it extended to me, while I make a few indigested observations on the paragraph now in debate. I have better to attended with diligence, but no great anxiety, to the reasoning of the ablest partizans on both sides of the question. I indeed I could have wished for a more effectual, and (if I may term it so) a more *feeling* representation of the lower house, and for a representation of the *people* in the senate.—I have been and still am desirous of rotation in office, to prevent the final perpetuation of power in the same men.—And I have not been able clearly to see why the *place* and *manner* of holding elections should be in the disposal of Congress.

But, sir, in my humble opinion, those things are comparatively the lesser things of the law.—They, doubtless have their influence in the grand effect, and so, are essential to the system.—But, sir, I view the section to which we have at length arrived, as the cement of the fabrick, and this clause as the key-stone, or (if I may apply the metaphor) the magic talisman on which the fate of it depends.

Allow me, sir, to recall to your remembrance that *yesterday*, when States were in doubt about granting to Congress a five per cent. impost, and the simple power of regulating trade—the time, when so delicate was the patriotic mind, that power was to be transferred with reluctancy, with a sparing hand—and the most obvious utility could scarcely extort it from the people. It appears to me of some importance to consider this matter, and to demand complete satisfaction upon the question, why an unlimited power in the affair of taxation, is so soon required? Is our situation so vastly different, that the powers so lately sufficient, are now but the dust of the balance? I observe, sir, that many men, who within a few years past, were strenuous opposers of an augmentation of the power of Congress, are now the warmest advocates of power, so large as not to admit of a comparison with those which they opposed. Cannot some of them state their reasons then, and their reasons now, that we may judge of their consistency—or shall we be left to suppose that the opinions of politicians, like those of the multitude, vibrate from one extreme to the other, and that we have no men among us to whom we can entrust the philosophic task of pointing out the golden mean?

At present Congress have no power to lay taxes, &c. nor even to compel a compliance with their requisitions. May we not suppose, that the members of the great Convention, had severely felt the impotency of Congress, while they were in it, and therefore were rather too keenly set for an effectual increase of power? That the difficulties they had encountered, in obtaining decent requisitions, had wrought in them a degree of impatience, which prompted them to demand the purse-strings of the nation, as if we were insolvent, and the proposed Congress were to compound with our creditors?—Whence, sir, can this great, I had almost said, this bold demand have originated? Will it be said that it is but a consistent and necessary part of the general system? I shall not deny these gentlemen the praise of inventing a system completely consistent with itself, and pretty free from contradiction—but I would ask, I shall expect to be answered, how a system can be necessary for *us*, of which this is a consistent and necessary part?

But, sir, to the paragraph in hand—Congress, &c.

Here, sir, (however kindly Congress may be pleased to deal with us) is a very good and valid conveyance of all the property in the United States—to certain uses indeed, but those uses capable of any construction, the trustee may think proper to make! This body is not amenable to any tribunal, and therefore, this Congress can do no wrong.—It will not be denied that they *may* tax us to any extent, but some gentlemen are fond of arguing that this body never *will* do any thing but what is for the common good. Let us consider that matter.

Faction, sir, is the vehicle of all transactions in public bodies, and when gentlemen know this so well, I am rather surprized to hear them so sanguine in this respect. The prevalent faction *is the body*—these gentlemen, therefore, must mean that the prevalent faction will always be right, and that the true patriots will always out number the men of less and selfish principles. From this it would follow, that no public measure was ever wrong, because it must have been passed by the majority, and so, I grant no power ever was, or ever will be abused. In short, we know that all governments have degenerated, and consequently have abused the powers reposed in them, and why we should imagine better of the proposed Congress than of myriads of public bodies, who have gone before them, I cannot at present conceive.

Sir, we ought (I speak with submission) to consider that what we now grant from certain motives well grounded at present, will be exacted of posterity as a prerogative when we are not alive, to testify the tacit conditions of the grant—that the wisdom of this age will then be pleaded by those in power and that the cession we are now about to make will be actually clothed with the venerable habit of ancestral function.

Therefore, sir, I humbly presume we ought not to take advantage of our situation in point of time, so as to bind posterity to be obedient to laws, they may very possibly disapprove, nor expose them to a rebellion which at that period will very probably end only in their farther subjugation.

The paragraph in question is an absolute decree of the people. The Congress *shall* have power—it does not say that they shall *exercise* it—but our necessities say, they *must*, and the experience of ages say, that they *will*, and finally, when the expence of the nation, by their ambitions are grown enormous, that they will oppress and subject.—For, sir, they may lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises!—One would suppose that the Convention, sir, were not at all afraid to multiply words when any thing was to be got by it. By another clause, all imposts and duties, on exports and imports, wherever laid, go into the federal chest—so that Congress may not only lay impost and excises, but all imposts and duties that are laid on imports and exports, by any state, shall be a part of the national revenue—and besides, Congress may lay an impost on the produce and manufactures of the country, which are consumed at home.—And all these shall be equal through the states.—Here, sir, I raise too objections—If, that Congress should have this power. It is a universal, unbounded permission—and as such, I think no free people ought ever to consent to it, especially to so important a matter as that of property. I will not descend, sir, to an abuse of this future Congress, until it exists, nor then, until it misbehaves, nor then, unless I fear. But I think that some certain revenue simply adequate to all necessary purposes, upon a plan of establishment, but certain and definite, would have been better, and the collection of it might have been guaranteed by every state to several other. We should then have known to what we were about to subscribe, and should have cheerfully granted it.—But now, we may indeed grant, but who can *cheerfully* grant he knows not what!

Again, sir, I object to the equality of the duties thro' the states. It matters not with me in the present argument, which of them will suffer by this proportion.—Some probably will as the consumption of duties articles will not, we may judge from experience, be uniform in all.

But say some, with whom I have conversed, it was for this reason that taxes were provided, that by their assistance the defect of duties in some states ought to be supplied. Now then, let us suppose that the duties, are so laid, that if every state paid in proportion to that which paid most, the duties alone would supply a frugal treasury. Some states will pay but half their proportion, and some will scarcely pay any thing. But this in general who pay the least duty, viz. the inland states, are least of all able to pay a land tax, and therefore, I do not see but this tax would operate most against those who are least able to pay it.

I humbly submit it, sir, whether, if each state had its proportion of some certain stock fund assigned according to its numbers, and a power was given to Congress to collect the same, in case of default in the state, this would not have been safer constitution.—For, sir, I also disapprove of the power to collect, which is here vested in Congress—it is a power, sir, to burden us with a standing army of ravenous collectors—harpies perhaps, from another state, but who, however, were never known to have bowels for any purpose, but to fatten on the life-blood of the people. In one age or two this will be the case, and when the Congress shall become tyrannical, these collectors, these servants, will be the tyrants of the village, by whose presence, all freedom of speech and action will be taken away.

Sir, I shall be told that these are imaginary evils—but I hold to this maxim, that power will never given (of this kind especially) but it will be exercised, nor ever exercised but it was sometimes abused. We must not be amused with handsome probabilities, but we must be assured that we are *in danger*, and that this Congress *could* not distress us, if they were ever so much disposed.

To pay the debts, &c.

These words, sir, I confess are an ornament to the page: And very musical words—But they are too generally to be understood as any kind of limitations of the power of Congress, and may very easy to be understood at all. When Congress have the purse they are not confined to mere economy, and the word debts here is not confined to debts already contracted, or indeed, if it were, the term "general welfare" might be applied to any expenditure whatever. Or if it could not, who shall dare to gainsay the proceedings of this body at a future day, when according to the course of nature it shall be too firmly fixed in the saddle, to be overthrown by any thing but a general insurrection; an event not to be expected considering the extent of this continent, and if it were to be expected, a sufficient reason in itself for rejecting this or any constitution that would tend to produce it.

This clause, sir, is the very sinews of the constitution. And I hope the universality of it may be singular; but it may be easily seen that it tends to produce in time, as universal power in every other respect. As the poverty of individuals, prevents luxury, so the poverty of public bodies, whether sole or aggregate, prevents tyranny. A nation cannot, perhaps, do a more politic thing than to supply the purse of its foreign with that parsimony, which results from a sense of the labour it costs, and so to compel him to comply with the genius of his people, and conform to their situation, whether he will or not. How different will be our conduct, if we give the entire disposal of our property to a body as yet almost unknown in theory, in practice quite, heterogeneous in its composition, and whose maxims are yet entirely unknown.

Sir, I wish the gentlemen, who so ably advocate this instrument, would enlarge upon the formidable clause, and I most sincerely wish that the effect of their reasoning, may be my conviction. For, sir, I will not dishonour my constituents, by supposing that they expect me to lend that which is irresistable—the force of reason. No, sir, my constituents ardently wish for a firm efficient, continental government, but fear the operation of this which is now proposed.—Let them be convinced that their fears are groundless, and I venture to declare, in their names, that no town in the Commonwealth, will sooner approve the form, or be better subjects under it.

Mr. Jones, (Boston) enlarged on the various checks which the constitution provides; and which he said formed a security for liberty, so prevented power from being abused.—The frequency of elections of the democratic branch, the representation appointed to numbers.—The publication of the Journals of Congress, &c. Gentlemen, he said, had compared the people of this country, to those of Rome; but, he observed, the comparison was very erroneous—the Romans were divided into two classes—the nobility and plebians—the nobility kept all kinds of knowledge to their own class; and the plebians were in general very ignorant—and when employed, in time of peace, were ever ready for revolt, and to follow the dictates of any designing patrician: But, continued the worthy gentleman, the people of the United States are an enlightened, well informed people, and are therefore not easily imposed on by designing men. Our right of representation, concludes Mr. J. is much more just and equitable than the boasted one of Great-Britain; whose representatives are chosen by corporations or boroughs; and those boroughs in general, are the property or at the disposal of the nobility, and rich gentry of the kingdom.

(Adjourned.)

(To be continued)

PORTSMOUTH, February 8.

The following tragical circumstance occurred at New-Durham, on Monday last: A number of persons had assembled at Mr. Randall's tavern upon business; among others present were, Col. Tash, Capt. Peter Drown, a son of Col Tash's, and an Elisha Thomas (formerly of Durham, but late a resident in the above town.) Thomas had got into a dispute with one of the persons present, and having taken a stone in his fist, was dealing his blows with a great deal of avidity, when Capt. Drown, pained at a sight so inhuman, flipped in between them, and taking Thomas at one side of the room, endeavoured, by soft words, to cool down his resentment, and to dissuade him from persevering in a conduct so alarming.—But alas, what was the consequence!——O virtue, where was thy shield! Justice, where was thy arm!—At this instant, when this good man was acting the part of a mediator, Thomas drew a knife, and plunged into his breast!—the wound was mortal—Capt. Drown survived it but a few hours, and then expired. Thus fell, in the cause of humanity, Capt. Drown, in the meridian of his days: a most amiable and deserving man, esteemed and admired by his acquaintance, revered and respected by his friends.

As soon as Thomas had committed the horrid deed, he put himself in a posture of defence, and threatened instant death to any person who should dare to approach him.—a son of Col. Tash's endeavoured to seize him, but receiving several wounds he was obliged to desist. Thomas made his escape but was apprehended and committed to the gaol in Dover, on Wednesday evening.

Thomas had received several favours from Capt. Drown, was greatly indebted to him for his assiduity in procuring him a pension for the loss of his thumb, while in the late continental army.

BOSTON, February 11.

The Convention met on Thursday, when Major Nason, in a short address, intimated his determination of supporting the constitution, and exerting himself to influence his constituents to do the same.

Mr. Randal said, he had been uniformly opposed to the constitution—he had, he said, fought like a good soldier, but as he was beaten, he should set down contentedly, hoping the minority may be disappointed in their fears, and that the majority may reap the full fruition of the blessings they anticipate. In the hope that the amendments recommended by his Excellency the President will take place, I shall says he, go home and endeavour to satisfy those that have honoured me by their choice; that we may all live in peace.

Major Sawin declared, that the constitution had had a fair trial, and that there had not, to his knowledge, been any undue influence exercised to obtain the vote in its favour—that many doubts which laid in his mind had been removed—and that although he was in the minority, he should support the constitution as cheerfully and as heartily as though he had voted on the other side of the question.

After the gentlemen abovementioned had expressed their sentiments—on motion of the Hon. G. Cabot, the following votes were passed.

VOTED, unanimously, "That the thanks of this Convention be given to his Excellency the President, for his generous and patriotick efforts, during a painful illness, to unite the members of this body in such a decision upon the subject of their deliberation, as in his opinion was essential to the safety and happiness of the people of the United States; and also, for the patient attention, and perfect impartiality, with which his Excellency has presided, while his health permitted him, to regulate their debates.

VOTED, unanimously, That his Honour the Vice-President be requested to accept the united thanks of this Convention for the uniform candour and impartiality exhibited by his Honour while presiding in the absence of the President.

Votes of thanks to the Rev. Chaplain, and the proprietors of the meeting-house in Federal-street, were also passed.—After which it was voted to move from the place wherein the Convention were then sitting, to the State-house, in order to declare the ratification of the Constitution, in form, which took place immediately. It being known that the indisposition of body of his Excellency the President would prevent him from leaving the Convention—on foot, a number of respectable citizens appeared at the door of the house, with an elegant carriage, into which, with the violence of ardent affection and honest enthusiasm, they forced his excellency—and notwithstanding his most earnest solicitations to be permitted to proceed in a different manner—they drew him in to the State house—where the Convention, having convened in the representatives' chamber, voted to attend the declaration of the ratification of the Constitution—which was done by the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

FEBRUARY 14.

On Thursday last, after the Committee of Mechanicks had agreed upon the formation of a Procession, to express their approbation of the conduct of the Gentlemen who represented this town, in the late Convention, in using their utmost endeavours to effect a ratification of the proposed Constitution—a polite Card, purporting their intentions, was sent to each of the Gentlemen respectively, who on Tuesday last returned the following answer thereto, viz.

To the COMMITTEE *of* TRADESMEN *of the Town of* Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

WE should do injustice to our feelings not to acknowledge our deep sense of the approbation with which we have been publicly honoured by our fellow citizens; as well as for the friendly manner in which you have communicated their intentions.

We endeavoured that our conduct in the late Convention, should be governed by the magnitude of our subject:—And after the most mature deliberation, we severally decided according to the best light of our understandings, and the dictates of our own consciences.

We are happy to find that our decisions have so fully corresponded with the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

And here we cannot help expressing our admiration of the magnanimity of those gentlemen who could not agree with the majority. We promise ourselves, that the declarations which they so generously made to use their influence in support of the proposed government, will have a very extensive and happy effect.

For our own parts we assure you, that we shall on our several spheres of life, upon all occasions, use our best efforts to promote a righteous administration of government, on which the liberty and welfare of our country, the advancement of arts and sciences, agriculture, manufactures and commerce so greatly depend.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
CALEB DAVIS,
JOHN COFFIN JONES,
CHARLES JARVIS,
JOHN WINTHROP,
THOMAS DAWES, jun.
SAMUEL STILLMAN,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Boston, 11th Feb. 1788.

On Friday evening last the *Long-Boat*, called the *Old Confederation* which had been exhibited in the procession that day, was drawn to the Common, where the officers, owners, and crew called a jury of carpenters to inspect her—who after examining every part, found her bottom so defective, and her timber and planks so rotten, that they were unanimous in their verdict, to *condemn her*, as unfit for any further service.—She was accordingly ordered to be burnt, which was immediately done, in presence of an applauding concourse of citizens.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his his friend in this town, dated February 3.

"*The assembly of this State, carried the question last Thursday, for a Convention, to meet at Poughkeepsie, on the third Tuesday in June next.—The resolution on this subject, recites the resolves of Congress of the 28th September.—The majority 27—minority 25. The senate will also be for it, by a small majority—Some amendments to the resolve were attempted, with the view of subjecting the constitution to amendments by the State Convention—but were frustrated—the majority 29—minority 23.*

"*By recent advices from Dutchess, Montgomery and Albany counties, the federal cause gains strength daily. It is said Mr. Samuel Chace, has withdrawn his opposition, in Maryland, and that the Constitution will be adopted there, without material opposition.*"

"*Since closing my letter, I have been informed, that on Friday, the Senate concurred with the House, respecting the Convention to be held in June next.*"

The following patriotic toasts were drunk at Faneuil-Hall on Friday last, after the arrival of the grand procession at that place.

1. The late Federal Convention.
2. His Excellency the President and Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
3. A speedy adoption of the proposed Constitution by every State in the Union.
4. May a spirit of conciliation, and a regard to the happiness of society, as strongly characterize the deliberations of our sister states, as have so highly distinguished the Convention of Massachusetts.
5th May the excellencies of the new Federal Constitution be displayed to the world by the wisdom of its administration.
6th. May the circuits of America be as distinguished for their exhibition of the arts of peace, as they have been renowned for their bravery and fortitude through the rage of war.
7. Agriculture and manufactures.
8. Commerce and the mechanick arts.
9. May the American husbandman ever retain that spirit of freedom and independence, which is the surest guardian of the liberties of the people.
10. May the commerce of America be as extensive as her fame.
11. May industry and economy forever insure ease and independence to the mechanicks and manufactures of America.
12. May the spirit of faction and party, that bane of all republican governments, be forever expelled from the breasts of Americans.
13. May a just sense of their mutual interests and dependence on each other, forever unite the hands down, the merchant and mechanick.

NORTHAMPTON, February 20.

As no authentic account of the adoption of the Constitution by the State of Georgia, has been before received, we are happy in being able to lay before the public the form of Ratification, &c.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Jan. 5.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, that on Wednesday last, the Convention of this State, *unanimously* ratified the Federal Constitution, in the words following, viz.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
IN CONVENTION,

Wednesday, January 2, 1788.

WE, the Delegates of the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration, the Federal Constitution, agreed upon and proposed by the deputies of the United States, in General Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven, Have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify and adopt the said Constitution, which is hereunto annexed, under the great seal of the said State.

DONE, in Convention, at Augusta, in the said State, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth.

The Convention of the State of New-Hampshire are now in meeting at Exeter, for the important purpose of deliberating on the late proposed plan of government, when, no doubt, another pillar will be erected to the support of the Federal Edifice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in Hatfield Equivalent, in the county of Hampshire, that their several lots herein after mentioned, are taxed in two state taxes, a town tax, and a county tax, for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

First Division.

No.	lots.	Acres.	State tax. L. f. d. q.	Do. L. f. d. q.	Town tax. L. f. d. q.	County tax. L. f. d. q.
6	111	0 5 10 0	0 3 9 1		0 2 2 1	0 0 4 0
26	21	0 0 7 2	0 0 4 9		0 0 3 0	0 0 0 3
20	119	0 7 1 0	0 4 1 1			
23	7	0 0 2 0	0 0 1 3		0 0 1 0	0 0 0 2
73	40	0 1 8 0				0 0 1 0
81	63	0 2 6 0	0 1 1 0		0 1 0 0	0 0 2 0
82	11		0 0 4 0			
83	87		0 0 3 1 1			
			Second Division.			
4	33		0 0 1 3			
7	15		0 0 1 0			
9	12		0 0 0 5 2			
21	7		0 0 0 3			
14	104				0 0 3 1	0 0 7 0
31	30	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0		0 0 5 3	0 0 1 0
32	64	0 1 8 3			0 1 0 1	0 0 3 0
35	71		0 1 6 2			
39	94	0 1 0 0	0 0 3 2		0 0 1 3	
40	56				0 0 4 3	

Unless the above taxes are paid to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of March next so much of the above lands will then be sold at public vendue, as will pay said taxes, together with necessary charges. Said vendue will be at the house of Joshua Shaw, innholder in Plainfield, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is completed.

WILLIAM ROBBINS, Collector.

Cummington, Feb. 11, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in the town of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are assessed in a town tax for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

Warham Mather's heirs, 20 acres, 6 l. 2 s.

Unless said tax is paid on or before the 18th day of March next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Peter Clap, innholder in Southampton, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

EBENEZER POMEROY, Collector.

Southampton, Feb. 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lieut. Matthew Gray, non-resident proprietor of land in the town of Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, that his land is assessed as follows, viz.

	State tax. L. f. d. q.	Town tax. s. d. q.	Min ff. tax. s. d. q.	School tax. L. f. d. q.
1782,	1 10 11 2	6 6 2	3 3	
1783,	1 10 8 2	3 3 1	3 6 1	
1784,	1 2 10 0	4 5 0		
1785,		4 3 3	3 8 6	3 7 8
1786,	2 9 10 0	17 5 0	3 8 1	3 4 2
1787,		3 3		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 31st day of March next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Elijah Dwight, innholder, in said Belchertown, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

CALEB HANNUM,
AARON LYMAN,
REUBEN BARTON, } Collectors
NATHAN BARTON,
PETER HS CAPEN,

Belchertown, December 24, 1787.