11th—*Of the Canadian Refugees.*

It appears by information from the secretary at war, who has directed the business since the year 1785, that the United States for several years past have been at great expence in supporting many Canadian families who had refuge within the state of New-York, when the American troops abandoned Canada, in the year 1776.

That the remnants of the people of this description were transported in 1786, by order of Congress, at the public expence, to certain lands on lake Champlain granted to them by the state of New-York, and there supported with rations of provisions at the expence of the United States, until the first of September, 1787. That the number so supplied amounted to about 170 rations per day.

That by the resolve of Congress of the 12th of October, 1787, one year's further allowance was directed to such of the aged and infirm among the said Canadians, as should be unable to make provision for themselves. The rations issued under this resolve, amount to forty-five per day:

12th—*Of the Indian department.*

The communications respecting the Indian department, were directed to be made to the secretary at war, by the ordinance of Congress, of the 7th of August 1786.

That it appears from the records of the office, that the said secretary has executed the duties arising in this department from time to time, and that he has arranged this branch of his duty by itself.

13th—*Of the Invalids.*

It appears by the information of the secretary at war, that the following states only transmitted to the war office, descriptive lists of the invalids, required by the ordinance of Congress of June 7, 1785, to wit, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, a statement whereof, shewing the amount annually paid by each, is hereunto annexed for the information of Congress,

14th—*Of the army lands.*

Agreeably to the directions of Congress, of the 22d of October, 1787, the secretary at war has ascertained the claims of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in all the regular lines of the late army and of most of the independent corps. This has been accomplished by the actual inspection of the muster rolls, and the accounts which have been settled.

The remaining part of this voluminous business is in a train of being completed in a short time.

15th—*Of the War office.*

The business of the war office is conducted by the secretary at war; and three clerks and a messenger,—whose salaries are as follows.

The secretary at war, - - -	1450
Three Clerks at 450 dollars per ann. each, - - -	1350
Messenger per ann. - - -	153
Dollars,	2953

The contingent expences of the office for stationary, firing, candles and necessary conveniencies for the papers are averaged on the three last years, to amount to about 176 dollars for each year.

The office of assistant secretary, whose salary was one thousand dollars per annum, has been discontinued in this office, since the Commencement of the year 1786.

The account of pay and subsistence of the troops are examined and certified at the pay office, and transmitted to the war office, on which the secretary at war issues his warrants for the amounts on the pay master.

Regular registers are kept in the war office of all warrants so drawn, specifying the objects for which they were granted.

Upon the foregoing statement, your committee beg leave to observe, that having carefully examined every part of it they are of opinion, that the arrangement of the business is judicious and that the duties of the office are executed with ability and punctuality which reflect great honor on the Secretary at War.

Your Committee think it their duty further to remark that great care appears to have been taken by the Secretary to reduce the expence of this department, as well by dispensing with the office of assistant secretary formerly attached to it, and which has never been annulled by Congress, as by various economical arrangements and reforms in the other branches thereof.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FARMERS *of the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

THE present complaints of the *scarcity of money*, ought to turn the attention of every considerate man to investigate the cause,—that a certain quantity of circulating cash is necessary to the well being of the community, no one will dispute—to preserve that quantity in circulation, is an object, in my view, of great magnitude. The scarcity of cash has generally been attributed almost wholly to our extravagance in dress and living;—that it has its influence I will not deny. But the Farmer ought to look a little farther back, and he will find the want of a circulating medium and our extravagance, flowing, in a great measure, from the same source—viz. his selling the produce of his farm, especially his beef and pork, to the country shop-keeper—The two great staples of this county are beef and pork—those articles, when drove to the Boston market, have ever and will forever, if properly managed, produce the cash. In this way the farmer alone has furnished the money of the county, and every class of people have looked up to the rich farmer, as the people of the seaports to their capital merchants to import the cash. Let us view the benefits resulting from this method of disposing of our beef and pork, and then trace the evils flowing from the present mode.—I am sensible every farmer has not cattle and hogs sufficient to defray the expenses of a journey to Boston—but there is [illegible] town some persons who are competent to the purpose, who can market the cattle and hogs for the neighbourhood—Suppose then one person to take ten pair of cattle, his own and the property of his neighbours, and allow that at the market he does not sell at so high a price as he could to the country trader, still he receives his cash; and it will be in his power to purchase some necessaries for himself and employers at the lowest cash price in Boston—But suppose him to bring home the whole proceeds in cash—it is then divided among the several owners, who have realized their property in something substantial, and mankind in general put such an estimate on solid coin as not to part with it for trifles. What is the next step? he purchases what he really wants of the shop-keeper and no more, and even that at a lower advance. Suppose each pair of cattle, for instance, in the market, should nett twelve pounds, and the necessary supplies for his family should be four pounds, with the remaining eight pounds he pays some of his debts, or restocks his farm, in either way that sum is put in circulation & the public equally benefited—that eight pounds in the course of a month or two pay two or three hundred pounds of debts, and finally, must probably become the property of the trader, who will carry it to the capital for goods—in this mode of trade the shop-keeper will be equally benefitted with the farmer.

Let us now enumerate some of the evils of the present mode of trade. In the first place, little or no cash is paid by the trader; for unless it is brought among us in the above mode, he cannot be supposed very fairly to give it existence—the trade then becomes a barter, and in some instances perhaps profitable. There are few instances, I hope, where the farmer wants of the trader to the full amount of his beef and pork, but in this mode he must take the full sum,—he will then in the first place take some of the more necessary articles—then some things that will be *very convenient* in the family, but not such as he would pay cash for,—the whole is not taken up yet;—now opens one source of our present extravagance—the sons & daughters knowing something remains due, begin to solicit for some fine things, for neighbour such a one sold his beef and pork and bought such and such gay and fashionable articles for his children, and I am sure we can afford it as well as he can;—and where is the parent that can resist such a powerful argument—the children are indulged, and the beef and pork are no more.—Next day he is called upon to pay a debt or his taxes—he replies it is not in his power to pay cash, for he was obliged to take goods for all he had to sell—and it is true he cannot pay money. Let us now follow this beef and pork to the market—the trader there sells it to pay his debts, or exchanges it for a new supply of goods; or if part is sold for cash, it is laid out there, and in either way equally prejudicial, for it never returns to us again. I presume it will be said that we cannot be sure of our cash if we drive our cattle and hogs—I would reply, by asking whether such quantities being sent in the barrel is not the reason? The traders in general don't want the cash, it is the goods and the market being in a considerable degree supplied in this way, the trade there becomes a barter, and carries its influence into the purchase of the live stock. I would not be understood to object to the barrelling any quantity of beef or pork, no doubt some may be done to advantage; but I am very confident that the present scarcity of a circulating medium, in great measure, originates from the disproportionate quantity put up in that way,—the first mode checks and restrains our extravagance, as we receive the proceeds of our beef, &c. in cash, and do not so freely part with it for toys—puts money in circulation—enables us to pay our just debts and taxes, and keeps the public mind quiet.—By the latter and present mode, we are in some measure necessitated to be extravagant, for we must, or do in part receive such articles as are luxurious—prevents the circulation of cash—renders us unable to answer the demands of our public and private creditors, and who may not, without the spirit of prophecy, anticipate the renewal of our former troubles.

AGRICOLA.

Dec. 1, 1788.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the good PEOPLE *of the* Counties *of* HAMPSHIRE *and* BERKSHIRE.

YOU will soon be called upon to elect your representative to the Federal Government—and altho' it is common on the approach of such occasions for the votaries of party to step forward with a biggotted recommendation of particular favourites, yet the author of this scrol hopes he shall not expose himself to a similar imputation, by throwing out a few ideas, of the propriety of which you are the sole judges.

It is obvious, that if ever there was a time, when the presumption of inculcating candor and impartiality might be palliated by the particular circumstances that attended it, the present is one of them. It is a new æra in the privileges of Americans. The theatre is novel, the audience extensive, the parts interesting and difficult, and it therefore behoves us to place upon it our best and most experienced actors.

At the ensuing election therefore, we must approach the altar of liberty, with pure minds and holy passions. We ought not to profane the worship of that sacred goddess, by mingling in our prayers the imprecations of party, but rather let the simple and honest fervour of our devotion display to the world a sincerity untinged with the idolatry of faction, and uncorrupted with the fanaticism of popular prejudice. In fine (to continue the figure) let the whole of our political creed breathe the pure language of unanimity and candor, unadulterated with the rude dialect of party. But, perhaps an apology is necessary for the introduction of sentiments that amount to no more than a caution against the exercise of feelings that are now merged in the interest of the republic. The time is past when the *spirit of* licentious freedom dazzled the eyes and misled the feet of our honest countrymen—when the tide of political passion flowed in with an irresistable violence upon our land, and threatened to sweep away the monuments of liberty and independence. Thanks be to God that the tree of liberty hath lived through that inclement winter, and that our mild government, like the genial sun is now unlocking its secret springs of vegetative vigour.

After these observations, I shall venture to propose as a candidate for the ensuing election, the honourable THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquire. This gentleman had many votes for the senatorship in the last session of our General Court;—and whatever were the circumstances that concurred to render his appointment impracticable, it by no means becomes us to utter the language of discontent. We have already the happiness in this part of the country of boasting the appointment of a great, good and faithful man to the office of a federal senator. All therefore that we can now do (and it is certainly what we ought to do) is to confer a secondary honour upon a man, who perhaps merits a greater.

In this gentleman may be found whatever eminence in the composition of a wise magistrate, an useful citizen and an honest man. In his political capacity, he has ever been eminent for an ability to suspend the scale of judgment with a delicate and impartial hand—and with this ability his counsels are equally distant from the crude, and hasty decisions of a partial enquiry, and the doubtful vibrations of an undetermined statesman. Whatever talents are necessary to reconcile the interests of contending parties, to soften the edge of animosity, and to subdue the obstinacy of prejudice, without violating the feelings of humanity by a prideful conquest are possessed by this gentleman in a very high degree. He never invaded the freedom of your choice, by the cringing servility of a sycophant or the disgustful importunity of a peculant ambition;—he never riveted upon the spoils of a plundered admiration, or mocked your independence and your virtue, by the degenerate essays of venality and corruption;—the same hath ennobled him, and the tributary compliment of political motion, uncalled for, and undemanded, hath been repeatedly paid to his merit, with a public credibility.

I am well aware of an objection that will be made to this gentleman, derived from his profession, but it will be made by those who are accustomed to skim the surface of things and that only. The distinction of profession in the federal government will be in nowise important; and unless we suppose that this in particular must of necessity be joined to an evil disposition, an objection of this kind will be nothing but vapour. We have indeed reason to be thankful that the clamour upon this subject is dying away, and that it is no longer the fountain of feuds and contentions. We have contombed this *spirit of faction* and the LAWS REPUBLICK will ere long sing an eternal *requiem* to its *manes*.

Let us therefore concentre our wishes in this gentleman, and not suffer to pass unimproved, the coming occasion of showing both our patriotism and our gratitude, by bestowing our suffrages upon a man whose real merit and external circumstances all conspire to press him into the service of the state.

A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES.

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.
(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

THE Committee on Finance, reported a system on the subject which was read and debated.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

The finance system was again considered.

A number of private and public matters acted upon—among them a report of a Committee, appointed to consider what allowance is necessary to be made to the General Court, &c. the present session, in which the Council is established at *6/6 per diem*—and the Members of the Senate and House, at *6/ per diem*.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

The consideration of the Finance system—private petitions—reports of Committees, &c. acted upon.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

The Finance system after being considered some time was recommitted.

The House, agreeably to assignment, proceeded to the choice, by ballot of a Major-General of the 9th division of the militia, in the room of Gen. PATTERSON, resigned—when on sorting and counting the votes it appeared that the whole number was 134—and JOHN ASHLEY, jun. Esquire, had 131, and was chosen.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

A Resolve prescribing the mode of conducting the Federal Elections, with the amendments proposed thereto by the hon. Senate, was considered, and the amendments concurred with, except the article which gives a negative in each branch in the choice of Electors.

This last article occasioned a long debate, and was discussed with some warmth and animation: Gentlemen contending on the other side, that if the choice was made without each branch having a negative on the other [i. e. *in their Legislative capacity*] the choice would not be constitutional. On the other side it was urged, that if, as expressed in the 4th sect. of the Federal Con. "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof," that they undoubtedly may mode that the Legislature might prescribe would be agreeable to the Federal Constitution, and therefore right. It was said, too, by gentlemen on this side the question, that gentlemen had no reason to doubt, that the Congress would be the judge of the constitutionality of the choice—and that they had a right to prescribe in what manner—whether by ballot, or hand vote—by a majority or plurality—and at what time the choice shall be made—If this is true, said they, and the authority therefore is derived from the fourth section, then undoubtedly the same section gives the Legislature the same authority. This being admitted, and the usual practice of chusing Members of Congress being by joint ballot, it was their opinion that such a mode would not only be proper and constitutional, but was in fact the only mode in which it could be effected. With respect to our own state Constitution, in which the Legislature is declined to be the two branches of the General Court, acting on each other by a negative, it was contended, that this definition did not extend to elections—but to acts, &c. and that if it did, the revisionary power of the Supreme Executive would be necessary to completing the choice, as it is in the completion of the laws. These arguments were combated by the other side with much choice and argumentative reasoning; in which Mr. MARCH said, that if the two branches of the General Court, convened in one room, were in fact the legislature, and in that capacity ought to act in the organization of the general government, he could not conceive what apology could be made for the conduct of the two branches, in acting separately on the subject, for ten days before, as undoubtedly they ought to have acted in a convention of both houses—If, said he, we ought to chuse the Senators by joint ballot, we ought to prescribe the mode, time, and place of the elections in a joint assembly—and that the one mode was as plain, as fair, and as constitutional as the other.

[*A variety of other observations on both sides the question, came from gentlemen during the discussion—and we do not give the above as a report of the debate—but merely a hasty sketch of a specimen.*]

On the question being taken, to non-concur the Senate, in this particular, and to adhere to the vote of the House, to have the choice by joint ballot of both Houses, it was carried—Yeas 143—Nays 44. During the debate it was moved, by Mr. WIDGERY, that the Speaker be requested to deliver his opinion on the subject in debate—and he accordingly indulged the House therewith—His Honour appeared to be in favour of the opinion, that it was not necessary to a constitutional choice, that the legislature in the election would act in their current capacity—but concluded with saying, that he conceived that any manner the legislature might prescribe would be constitutional.—He, however, wished that some mode of compromise might be accepted by the two branches.

The subject of organization committed to a joint committee.

Mr. BRECK reported a resolution, directing the Treasurer to borrow money on the credit of tax No. 6, not already appropriated, for paying the members of the General Court the present session.

Mr. BRECK, Mr. WIDGERY, and Mr. SKINNER, were appointed a committee to report ways and means for paying what is due to the members of the late State Convention, and the General Court of last year.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1788.

The joint committee appointed yesterday reported—and the discussion of the subject of organization again took up much time—but on the question to pass the resolution respecting the choice of Electors and Representatives being put,

Gen. WHITNEY said, that as the resolve under consideration was but a partial one—and as it did not appear the Senate would concur with the House, or the House with the Senate, respecting the manner of choosing Senators—and that therefore the plan could not be at present completed, he moved, *that the consideration of the whole subject be referred to the next session of the General Court*—This was seconded by Mr. WIDGERY.

This motion created much surprise in the House, and occasioned many pointed animadversions from several gentlemen—among them Mr. HENSHAW moved, to make the matter *complete*, and to *effect the whole design*, that it be referred to the third Tuesday of May next—[*A general smile.*]

Mr. BRECK said, as he was sure the gentleman who first moved for the reference, must be joking, he wished the question might be put.

Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. WIDGERY said they were serious in the matter,—This drew from several gentlemen some very pointed remarks—in which they reprobated the measure in the strongest terms.

Mr. WIDGERY in support of the motion said, rather than only *half do* the business, he would wait until the whole could be finished, which he did not see there was any likelihood of the present session. No one, he said, would want to go to sea in half a ship, but would rather wait until they could build a whole one: For this reason he was in favour of the motion—[*It is, however, but just to observe, that Messrs. Whitney and Widgery both repeatedly declared, that they wished a speedy organization of the new government, if it could be done compleat.*]

The agitation into which the House was thrown by this motion subsided—as did the motion itself on Mr. LYMAN's rising, and moving a conciliatory plan—by which in the choice of Senators, the House should choose two and send them up to the Senate for concurrence—if the Senate did not concur, they the House to choose again, and so on, until the choice should be compleated.—The motion obtained, and was sent up to the Hon. Senate, and was there negatived.

Mr. HENSHAW then had leave to lay the following motion on the table, viz.—"*That eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, be assigned for coming to the choice of two Senators to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States.*"—which was accepted, by inserting *twelve*, instead of *eleven*, o'clock.—After which the resolve in debate passed.

[*For want of room, several obliged to omit publishing the resolve till next week.*]

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Twelve o'clock, being the time assigned for the House coming to the choice of two persons to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, a committee was appointed to collect, sort and count the votes for the same—who reported that the whole number of votes was 201—101 making a choice, that the

Hon. CALEB STRONG, ESQUIRE,

had 125 votes, and was chosen.

[*The other persons voted for were the Honourable Mr. Sedgwick, who had 67. Dr. Jarvis 79. Mr. Lowel 59, Mr. Holten 39—Mr. Gotham 23.*]

The Committee then proceeded to collect the votes for one Senator, who reported that the whole number of votes were 204—103 making a choice—that

CHARLES JARVIS, ESQUIRE,

had 113 and was chosen.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. HENSHAW, Mr. DAWES, Mr. HEATH, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. BOURNE, was then chosen to carry to the hon. Senate the above choice for concurrence.

A message was received from the hon. Senate, concurring in the choice of the hon. CALEB STRONG (who had 27 of 29 votes) nonconcurring Dr. Jarvis, and proposing for the concurrence of the House, the Honourable JOHN LOWEL, Esq.

The House again proceeded to give in their votes for one Senator—when the Committee appointed for that purpose reported, that the whole number of votes was 175—93 making a choice—that

CHARLES JARVIS, ESQ. had 108.

and was rechosen by the House.

SATURDAY, 22d, A. M.

The Senate again nonconcurred, and sent down the vote, with the name of the Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, Esq.

The House nonconcurred the vote of the Senate, and the third time chose Dr. Jarvis.

Doctor Jarvis then arose and said,

Mr. Speaker,

I must request the indulgence of this House a few moments; and hope to be excused if I cannot do justice to my feelings on the present occasion, on account of a severe inflamation on my breast with which I have been sometimes affected.—The Doctor was called upon at this moment by a gentleman to raise his voice.—But he declared it to be impossible: though, he said, it would give him the greatest pleasure if he could;—but proceeded the Doctor, if I could, I am convinced that it is wholly out of my power by any strength of language or force of expression to communicate an adequate idea of the deep emotions of gratitude which I have felt for the uniform and manly support I have so often received from a large and respectable majority in this House—the sufferings have done me the highest honour, and the sensations they have impressed on my mind will terminate duly with my life—This pleasure is heightened, Sir, by the consciousness of their having been altogether unsolicited on my part, and if this is not the case let a single instance to the contrary be produced.—It is now my duty to make my warmest acknowledgments to my friends on this occasion, and to request them no longer to protract a contest, which, perhaps, will not be speedily determined. In the present state of this country, just recovering from the distresses of a long and cruel war, and oppressed with the weight of those public exactions which the necessity of the time has occasioned, every mark of economy becomes of consequence. The expence of the present opposition to the wishes of the house, has already been considerable: and I wish it may not be augmented; therefore most cheerfully resign my pretension; and sincerely hope, that some other person may be found, who is reciprocally agreeable.—For my self, I am fully satisfied with the zeal and constancy of attachment which have been displayed in the reiterated efforts in my favour; and I hope it will be one day in my power to convince you by more than words, Gentleman, that I am not insensible of the honour you have done me.

Previous to the question for coming to the choice, at the present time, being put, a motion was made for referring it to the next session of the General Court—the late period of the session—the absence of a number of the members—and its being unimportant whether the Senators were chosen at this session, or the next, were the reasons assigned for refering: These were answered by gentlemen on the other side—and the question of reference was determined by nays—yeas 69—nays—79—so it passed in the negative—on which the House proceeded to balot, the Committee reported, that the whole number of votes were 156—79 making a choice: That the Hon. NATHAN DANE had 74—the Hon. TRSITRAM DALTON, 71—and that no one was chosen. In the second balot, the whole number was 145—73 making a choice—

The Hon. NATHAN DANE, ESQ.

having 74 votes, was chosen by the House, and sent up to the Senate. The House then adjourn'd.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

A message from the Hon. Senate was received, nonconcurring the choice of Mr. DANE, and again sending down Mr. DALTON—on which, after another motion for referring it to the next session, was discussed, and lost, the House proceeded to the choice: and on the second balot, the committee raised for that purpose reported, the whole number of votes to be 145—74 making a choice—that the

HON. TRISTRAM DALTON, ESQ.

had 78, and was chosen a Senator to represent the commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

After this, a joint committee was raised to wait on his Excellency the Governour to request his Excellency to grant a recess to the General Court this evening, and to convene them again the last Wednesday of December next.

At 6 o'clock, the Secretary came down to the House and said,

MR. SPEAKER,

I am directed by his Excellency the Governour to inform the Hon. of House, that his Excellency has given his assent to the following acts.

An Act incorporating a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Groton, in the County of Middlesex, of the Presbyterian denomination, into a separate Parish.

An Act to incorporate the plantation known by the name of Wolpole in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Nobleborough.

An Act for confirming to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esq'rs a certain tract of land, pursuant to a contract made with them for that purpose.

An Act for naturalizing Elisha Bourn and others therein named.

An Act for granting a Lottery, for the purpose of purchasing an Orrery made by Joseph Pope, for the use and benefit of the University at Cambridge.

An Act in addition to and for repealing and amending a certain part of an act, passed the 21st day of March, 1786, entitled "An act for incorporating the plantation of New Worcester, so called, or number nine in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Orrington."

An Act to continue an Act passed in the year of our Lord, 1786, entitled "An act for rendering proceedings in law less expensive" and the several subsequent acts in addition hereto.

It is his Excellency's pleasure by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and at the request of the General Court, that this Court be prorogued to the 31st day of December next, then to meet in this place—and this Court is prorogued accordingly.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13.

On Monday evening the 10th inst. came on at Wilmington, on Delaware, one of the heaviest storms of wind ever known at that place, which lasted till Tuesday about noon. A number of cattle were drowned in the meadows in the neighbourhood. The Broad Dykes in the road to New-Castle, were carried away, and a man attempting to pass was unfortunately drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Amsterdam to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 21.

"There is no public news but distressing ones—every day affords scenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarce a day passes but some patriot is killed, or beaten unmercifully by the prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the last contest who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magistrates, is now sentenced to be publickly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for seven years in the work house, to earn his support by hard labour. The reports concerning the affairs of we are to expect from France, are various, and little to be depended upon; the minister at the Court of Brussels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their high mightinesses, that a large body of French troops were encamped to near to the frontiers of the republic, that it could march in within 96 hours."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.

The following gentlemen are chosen by the Freemen of the State of Connecticut, to stand in nomination for Representatives of that state in the Congress of the United States, to be holden at New-York, on the first Wednesday of March next, viz.

Jonathan Sturges, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull, Roger Sherman, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Stephen M. Mitchel, John Chester, James Hillhouse, Erastus Wolcott, Jesse Root, John Treadwell, & Jedediah Strong, Esquires.

DIED, at Southampton, on the 25th ult. Mrs. EUNICE POMEROY, consort of Capt. LEMUEL POMEROY, in the 35th year of her age.

STOLEN from the subscriber a bright chestnut coloured COLT, two years old past, with a white strip in his face, has two or three white feet, a strip of white on his near fore leg, running to his knee, he is a Seed Horse, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt and thief, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and return, or secure the colt so that the owner may have him again, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

OLIVER SHATTUCK.

Deerfield, Nov. 15, 1788.

ALL Persons having any demands on the the Estate of JAMES MILLER, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts immediately.

ASENETH MILLER.

Hatfield, Nov. 26, 1788.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the estate of JOHN HINSDALE, late of Deerfield, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed the creditors to bring in their claims do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. David Hoit, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Mondays of January, February and May next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN ARMS,
SAMUEL BARNARD.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands on said estate, are desired to settle the same without delay, with

ELISHA HINSDALE, Admin'r on said estate.

Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1788.