the other in which resolve, they requested the con-

with the sentence of the House.

Mr. Benson of the committee to bring in a bill or bills to consorm the laws of the United States to the

bills to conform the laws of the United States to the prefent flate of North-Carolina, prefented a report, which was read the fart time.

Mr. Hartley of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, introduced a report, which was read the first time.

It was then voted that the Hostic proceed to a feetond reading of the bill respecting North-Corolina, which being read, the same referred to a committee of the whole House, to be taken on transparas. the whole House, to be taken up to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the mellage from the Sen

On motion of ear. Smith, the metage from the Sen-ite was taken up, which being read, it was moved that the Hoofe should concur.

Mr. Hardey, in objection to a concurrence, observed, that he had laid a motion on the table for taking up a particular bill in the state it was left the last selfinon—and this he did upon a persuasion of the difference between this he did upon a perfuafion of the difference between an adjournment and a prorogation—the latter was a concurrent aft, the former an act of one branch—on the latter it was usual to refume the unfinished business, as though no adjournment had taken place—and by practice certainly conduced to expedite business, and to public economy.

Mr. Jackion replied to Mr. Hartley—and the motion for concurrence being purjet passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) laid the following on the table. NII. omitin, for the fail one following on the faile.

Refolved, that it be Habilified as a fanding rule of the Hoofe, that every future adjournment of Congreta for more than days, shall be considered as a termination of the fedion, and that at the next meeting termination of the femon, and that at the next meeting the buffness depending at the time of fuch adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be commenced de noue.

Mr. Burkemoved that a committee be appointed to bring in a buff of fecuning literary property.

Mr. White observed that the bull which had been

Mr. White observed that the bill which had been before the Hoofe, among many other articles, included the object of the gentleman's motion.

Mr. Burke, in reply, faid that the bill alluded to, comprised a variety of, objects, which he believed would occasion a good deal of diffeotion, and his wifn was to have immediate provision made for one particular object—and this might be done very food, as a short bill would answer the oursofe.

ject—and this might be done very food, as a fhort bill would answer the purpose.

The motion was adopted—and Mr. Burke, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Cadwallader, appointed.

The bill for the encouragement of arts, sciences, &c. was referred to the same committee.

Adjourned.

TUREDAY, January 26.

Mr. Thatcher prefented a petition from the inhabiants of the town of Portland, praying relief under the
operation of certain parts of the Reseauc Law-read,
and laid on the table.

and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the laws of the United States to the prefent State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Raldwin in the Chair.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

The aft being read, it was differing thy paragraph.
The Committee having gone through—in fame, rofe, and the chairman reported the bill with lone amendments. The Honfe conceding to their amendment, it was ordered, that the bill pass to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing a uniform rule of naturalization was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Thesses were.

it was ordered that too copies of this bill be printed.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the aftual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

enumeration of the innabitants of the United States,
Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.
Mr. Maddison proposed the following as the form of
a general schedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz.

Free white males under 16. Free white males above 16. White females.

Slaves.

He then proposed that a particular schedule should likewise be included in the bill, specifying the numbers of persons employed in the various are and professions carried on in the United States.

Mr. Sherman, observed that he did not see the ad-Slaves.

vantage to be derived from fo particular an enumera-tion—it would doubtless be attended with great diffi-

Mr. White faid, that though he should be pleased Mr. white iaid, that though he thould be pleafed with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather supposed that Congress is not authorized by the Constitution to call for so particular an account; the Constitution refers only to a Configuration prefers only to a Constitution.

Mr. Maddison's proposition was agreed to, by the constitution.

enmittee.
Mr. Livermore proposed a clause by which heads of families, and every male person more than 21 years of age belonging to any family, should be compelled by the shistans, if necessary, on eath or affirmation, to give a true account of the number of persons in such family—on penalty, of forfeiting the som of family—on penalty of forfeiting the som of

The words " on eath or affirmation," were firnck

The words "on eath or adirection," were fluckout—the proposition was then adopted.

The committee then rofe, and reported the bill with
the amendments—which being read in the HonseMr. Ames moved that the whole bill be re-committed,
which was voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Maddison
was added to the committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide
the manufacture of the whole on the bill to provide the second of the

the means of intercourfe between the United States &-toreign mations.—This bill empowers the Prefident to draw out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum

not exceeding 40,000 dollars for the Support of lich nor exceening 4,000 dollant or the topper to employ in the intercourse between the United States & foreign nations; with a provide, that a Minister Plemporentiary shall receive more than 9000.

Minister Plemporentiary shall receive more than 9000.

dollars per annum, is a compensation for all his fervice

A Refident, A Charge des Affaires,

A Secretary,
Mr. Livermore moved that the word annually, should

Mr. Livermore moved that the word annually, mound he inferred after 40,000 which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee faid that in his opinion, the Prefident's power to draw this money from the Treafury, should be, by and with the advice and confent of the Senste, and moved that the claule be amendad, so as to read agreeable to his idea.

moved that the claule be amenda, to said, it would interfere with and letten the responsibility of the Prefident—would tend to excite jeslooftes and parties in
the Senate, and may in its consequences counterast the
effectual interests of the United States—the President
is restricted to a certain sum, which he must not exis reintree to a certain ton, which he must ac-ceed—and for the expenditure of which he must ac-count—the apportionment of the falaries, but it must be left generally, diferetionary with him, how much it be left generally, discretionary with nim, and much is will be necessary to allow in particular cases—for, if his judgment is to be controlled in this point, or is to be confined and limited, it is swident that embarrall-ments will very probably enfine—especially as advanc-es of money may be necessary in the recess of the Sen-

In support of the motion, it was observed, that no ap pointments can be made but by and with the adviction of the Senate—that no treaties can be formed without or the Senate—that no treates can be formen without their concerpence, it appears incomprisons that they should have no voice in determining the falaries of per-form which they may appoint to make treaties to carry on the intercounfe between the United States and foreign nations: This will give an undue influence to the Prefident in forming treaties—and fuperceeding the interference of the Senate in a business to which they are equally competent, with the Prefident, is con-trary to the Confliction.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, fo as to affect the allow

ances to be made to foreign miniters, that they should be apportioned by the Prefident, by and with advice & confent of the Senate, not to exceed the fum specified in the bill.

the bill.

The debate was continued after the variation of the
motion—and the arguments drawn from the concurrent power of the Senate in all the appointments, treaties and connections respecting foreign nations, it was contended equally affected the business in every shape and notification of it.

On the other hand it was contended, the intercourse

with foreign nations, is a trul specially committed to the President of the Daited States; and after the Le-gislature has made the necessary provision to enable him guitative has made the necessity probability to exe-cited multi-religious the trust, the manuer how it shall be exe-cited multi-religious thin him; his jurispent, is a fufficient feeding; nor can the Senate be affectated with him in the diffeharge of his trust, with any more propriety than a committee of this Houfe; the amendment as

tnan a committee or this House; the amendantal as now flared, will induce an improper interference, in points which must depend on contengences, and these enter into the very nature of the trust.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the committee rofe, reported progress, and alterd leave to fit again. The House then adjourned till eleven o'clock ro-morrow

SKETCH of the BUSINESS in the GEN-ERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1790.

THE Bill for enquiring into the rateable estates, within this Commonwealth, passed to be engross-

William Lyman and Nathan Dane, Efg'rs. on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Parlons, Mr. Sewell and Mr. Davis, of Portland, on the part of the House,

Mr. Davis, of Portland, on-the, part of the Honfe, were appointed a Committee, to confider of the expediency of reviving fach parts of the British Statutes, as are adopted and practifed upon, in the Courts of Law, within this Commonwealth, and report.

A Bill, originally offered by Mr. Gardiner, for the annibilation of a fpecial pleading, was read the fecond time. A long debate enfued, in which Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Parfens and Mr. Bacon, bore the principal parts; and at length the cuchion being port, whether the honfer in the proceed to fill up the blanks in the faid bill? It passed in the negative. The same issue attended a motion for a time to be assigned for the third reading of the Bill, and another attempt to support it, under a motion for reconsideration of the vote, and a commitment of the Bill, met with a similar fast. ment of the Bill, met with a fimilar fate.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

The Honfe proceeded to the feword reading of the Excife Bill. Dr. Jarvis observed, that although he had, according to the instructions of his town, been opposed to the existence of any excise law, yet fince the honse had determined to the contrary, he acquires ed in their decifion, and moved, "that the proceeds of the duties to be mifed by the bill, be appropriated to the payment of the interest of the publick debt of the Commonwealth." This motion drew on a long debate, and the question being put, it was carried by the large majority of 101 out of 148.

Mi. Privite.

At time when news it generally fearce, a place is requested in your useful paper, for some unseellaneous thoughty which have occurred to the witter, as proper to be aliaid before the public. Your compliance with this request will oblige a number of your commendations.

·TO THE PUBLIC.

No. L.

THE freedom of the Freis, is one great support of liberty in every state, and it is the undoubted privilege of every freeman to make use of it. This has been happily informental in rating up that fair shirts, of freedom which we enjoy, and to the same foorce we must be indeduced for its prefervation. That the most perfect system of civil liberty and personal feating periett system or civil liberty and personal feating prevail in our land, which is to be found in the world, is a truth of which we reap daily advantages: but like every thing human, it rhas fill it is imperiedions. In the infancy of an empire founded upon the broad haff of freedom, it floud be our individual fludy to perfect the glorious fabric. To contribute a mise to fo good an end, the writer withes a place in the public prints. Detach'd from party, and far from either expectation or defire of any public office; expecting, or defining nothing from Government, but that common protection which is the natural right of every citizen, he has no interest of his own to ferus. What is his name, or were his place of abode, whether ever he has addrefted the public before, and if he has, when, & upon a hat topics, are matters of no confequence to the public. However heavy be midaken in theny, in any of his speculations, or in matters of fact for want of better information, he has his confolation that his views are benevolent, proceedings with his every inprevail in our land, which is so be found in the world any of in the transmiss, of markets of the 100 shall all this views are benevolent, proceeding a with that every individual of the community may enjoy equal advantages, that no one may have it in his power to injure another under colour of Law but that in all trials, which regard either life, characters, or property, the accurded may have every equitable advantage for vindicating his innocence. Our civil infinitions, as they relate to property, and the collection of debut, public, and privile, have been frequently confidered in the public print, by men of different fentiments, and different abilities, but little that I know of, has been offered upon proceedings in criminal matters, tho at least of equal importance. That no community can fuffic in peace without punishing criminals, is plain both from reason and experience. The great end to be attained, is to have the punishment proportioned to the crime, and the the punishment proportioned to the crime, and the manner of conviction managed with the stricted im-partiality. That an honest indignation against such partialty. In an nome of our gaston search corrines, as are highly injurous to lociety, may be carried to extremes cannot be doubted. This may lead either, to the efablishment of punishments diproportionate to the crime; or to the admission of such witnesses expose the delinquest to a partial, unfait trial. That this formetimes takes place in our Judiciary Systems. al. That this fometimestakes place in our Judiciary Sfetem, is a truth of which the writer is fully periuaded; and under the influence of this perfuation communicates his thoughts to the public. Among other thing which have occurred to his observation, and which they be the fubject of the following papers, I think thematers of collecting evidence in criminal matters, liable in informable objections. I mean the admittion of what is vulgarly called flares evidence. What I mean the the truth of the contraction of the contra is the practice, of granting to one or more, or it may be to a number; indemnity from their share of the gold and punishment, as a reward for their allisance gives and jounishment, as a reward for their affishance given in discovering their accomplices, where they have been all affociates in the same crime. A practice which ought never to be allowed among a free people, on account of its involving in it a double injustice, viz. by acquiring these who are undoubtedly guilty; and in condemning or at least exposing to condemnation the insecent, both practices which are severely condequed by the Divine Lawgiver. I am not unacquainted with the common plea made use of in defence of the admission of such witnesses in criminal cases, viz. that is a less evil which must be borne with order to avoid a greater.—That it is plainly a measure of necessity, without which it would be impossible to detect many dark seems of villay which are contrived to injure the dark scenes of villany which are contrived to injure public; & that without this expedient, clubs of thirses, counterfeiters of money, and even highway robber might both lay, and carry on theirdark nefarious defign to the utter ruin of the public, without even a possibility

of discovery.
This looks indeed plansible, but before 'tis admitted a This looks indeed plantible, but before 'tis admitted folid, this quefition will immediately offer itiell to or confideration, viz. Whether meafures which are to be confidered merely as maters of flate policy, and are indiffentible on any other grounds; becande inconfishs with those rights which, in all other cases, we view to be the rights and privileges of freemen, may never theless be warrantably adopted in courts of julic, among a free people, for the fake of any supposed good confequences which are faid to follow? The admittion of what is confededly an evil, looks at first views least sufference which cannot be vindicated upon the principles on once admitted that measures which cannot be vindicated upon the principles of equal liberty, usy nevertheless be admitted to the confidence which cannot be vindicated upon the principles of equal liberty, usy nevertheless be admitted to the confidence which cannot be vindicated upon the principles of equal in the principle of equal liberty, usy nevertheless be admitted to the confidence which cannot be vindicated upon the principles of equal liberty, usy nevertheless be admitted. principles of equal liberry, way nevertheless be principles of equal liberty, any nevertherers or author-for reasons of stare; (or hecause they are judge-necessary for the public good.) 'tis impossible to the where it will end. This plea of being necessary for the public good, may be indiferiminately applied to very measure, however unjust and oppositive. Perlay scarce a practice can be pointed out in the most despo-ting governments in the universe, which will not last e governments in the universe, which will not ic governments in the utiverie, which will not as-its advocate, as being necessary for the fater, all wel fare of the flate. The fanguinary laws of British which rate property for much higher than life, as toge-ish capitally for inconfiderable, thefta; laws erries by founded on felfifiners and injuffice, and Draco like written in blood, are doubtlefs there looked upon as "It must give fatisfaction in every American to fee the new government get on fo well; I trust our country will become respectable and happy under its fingerty tendance. You cannot conceive how much more retendance. You cannot conceive how much more re-fpectable the government and people appear in the eyes of Europe, than before the united government was put on its prefeat footing. This country feems auxious to have a commercial treaty with us, and I think an advantageous one may be had.

cells for the lafety of the fitate. The horror of the Baille, the dreary flate prism of France, I where numbers of the best characters, and most useful subjects, were from time to time deprived of their liberties, were from time to time deprived of the filberties to the subject of the prince by the artill management of some detestable favourite, which the party has had the misfortune to offend, and lare been frequently, without so much and case filtering forced to languish out their whole lives in the most response confinement, I was considered there as a meaf-

red to languan out their whole lives in the moth ri-ous confinement,) was confidered there as a meaf-necessary for the safety of the State, till very late-all the borrors of the informal tribunal of the in-

All the horrors of the interest for many ages

ooken upon mu picaccu 107,38 peing pieces of whole ione ferversty, necessary for the fasety of religion and and the church. Even the most period desposition on the Turks, and the faill more brutish tyranny of the

the Turks, and the fill more brutift syramy of the Engeror of Morocco, have their advocates as necessary meditris. When one of these tyrants prefents a mis-eranthe-label with a syminar or bow string, and or-ders him for instant execution (without for

crime alledged.) he will not fail to tell him

den hin for initant execution (without to mech as a crime alledged). Ihe will not fail to tell him-that his gath is affective necessary for the public good. So that it his plan of necessity, as distinct from a fair consistency with the rights of freemen, be once admitted, there is no measure whatfoever to which it may not is since he applied. We have feverely felt the fruits of the application in this country. The Stamp act, the affection plant is given by the first of the Palitament of great Britis on blind the colonies in all cases whatfoever, the effu block up the Port of Boston, the act vascating the charter of Massachetts, the act subjecting supposed of forders to be carried three shouland mailes over the atlante, to be tried, or rather murthered by a form of law for their supposed offences, and the casoring of all these claims withthe ultima ratio regum, were all vindicated as necessary measures. However indefension, which are never inconsistent to one with the other, they where all measures meetings to such as a fairly to the right of the right of the right of the charten.

were all measures necessary to such a spirit of rebellion

in the colonies. It is I think time then for a free pen-pleto abandon fuch pleas in behalf of measures having the constreance of the public, which may; and have been equally applied or the most cutel and opperfire-practices which distrace the annuals of the most system-mic oversment, of which the historic page hands do not their formation. I am far from viewing the measures

theinformation. I am far from viewing the measures

under confideration as of the same kand with some of their mentioned. Happy is if for us, that there is in their flates lefs opperfition, lefs deviation from the right of freemen, than is in any other land. But for the same resion, that we have gone for far, it may be highly pro-pert togo further in this particular; and abandon ever practice, which can be defended upon no other princi-practice, which can be defended upon no other principal to the same and the same of west-

practice, which can be detended upon a doubte piels than what may be applied to the defeace of meatures the most oppressive. Whether this is the case with the admission of such witnesses in criminal cases, shall

be the sabject of a more parricular enquity in my next

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) Feb. 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeau to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 24, 1789. "The King of Praffia has actually declared was

gainst the Emperor and Russians; his reason is that if he suffers them to drive the Turks out of Europe,

the Emperor hat markfield an armed force to quell them. In Brabarryon know the Emperor has long been attempting to carb the Clergy, and suppress the Convents. However they have profited of the lef-flows from their neighbors the French, and embrace the present moment to shake off the yoke—3000 men, calling themselves paritoits, are in the field; three days ago accounts reached us of an engagement between them and zooo regular troops, the emperor had sent to disperse them; to burn and destroy earry thing before them, and hang every man sound in opposition; they met and came to action, between Ghent and Bruges;

rollect was the conflict, and great the loss.—The Patri-ots defeated totally the Imperial army, and Rook their commander, General Dalon, with most of his field offi-

commander, General Dalow, with most of his fact of the cost prihoare. It would take too most paper to give you afful detail of affairs in this country; suffice it to fay, things are now growing tolerable quiet; the National Affembly have the confidence of the people; they now fee in the Palatis de Lovre, and have lately made two or three fundamental firokes towards liberty and freedom of conference; the Muncicipalities of the different Palatis of the different Palati

different Provinces are new modelling.—A law has passed that the Convents shall be suspended; and the property of the Clergy's declared the property of the Nation; liberal and fixed annuities are to be given to

Nation; liberal and fixed annuities are to be given to the miniters of religion;—All, the Church plate and wealth (except what was ablothely necessary for divine fervice) has been given up. Committees of correspondence and fafety, are established throughout the kingdom: and we know no law in Bourdeaux, but what comes from the National Assembly or the ninety Electors of the city."

N.E.W. Y.O.R.K. February 17.

Extrail of a letter from an American in Lender, Dec. 17.

"The prohibitions had last year on the importation of American Wheat, from an apprehension that the

met and came to action, between Gb

I am, &c. IMPARTIALIS.

'Tis I think time then for a free per

oked upon, and pleaded for, as being pieces

HARTFORD, February 22. HARTFORD, richmary 22.

Estrata of acters, dated Perin, Nov. 3, 3, 1899.

Published from its original, in French, in the Gazette of the United States, of the 13th inst. the Editors of which, declined giving it to his cashinars, in the language of our county, lest, in the translation, he should delively the elegance of its still and composition; the beauties of which he has left many of them to guels. As some of his cukomers, here, have op preifed a desire of seeing it in English, we have attempt

pretied a denir of heeing it in engina, we accommend a translation.]

"Your hero, has become ours, he is, as you know, at the head of the militin of this capital, as well as of the troops needfirt has obliged government to affemble; you are doubtlefs acquainted with every thing that paffed here from the beginning, when two handred thousand men having resolved to obtain their liberties. onneed his name with acciamations and deman their chief; What deftiny! What glory ! Let us hope that the generous defender of liberty, will no in vain have fuffained her noble cause, and that his ta In vain nave times, fo deferredly acknowledged in America, may receive a new compensation in his own country; he daily thew himself more and more wor-thy of the eminent posts, to which his destiny calls

" General Washington, who is become supreme ma giftrate of the flates recently remitted, will not without pleafare, that his adopted fon, his pupil, advances with emplation in the career of true glory, instating the virtue as well as the fueceffes of his illustrious and respectable

nafter.
"The fon of the Marquis, whom I often fee, George "The foot of the Warquay, whosh their leg-Googy, Washington la Fayette, continues to merit all the tendered's and affections of his father; he is a Sub Lieutenant in our millita—Ah young man what names do you bear! What glory! But what a talk most be imposed upon a youth, who has seeb parents to immittate, and sych examples to follow!"

STOCKERIDGE, February 16. From Our Correspondents at New-Tork, dated February

10, 1790. "The civizens of Maffachuferts have been exhausted A RE CHIZERS OF MARIACONICES DATE DECE EXTRACTOR

TO THE EXTRACTOR OF their generation in the common chaffe; and notwithflanding all the advances they
have made, they NOW OWE ONE FIFTH OF

ALL THE STATEDEBTS. How those who are at-AIL THE STATE DESTS. How those who are at-tempting to defeat the slümption expect to obtain fatis-beyond by conception. Contiguous to the flare of N. V. which has no delte, and posselies an immense extent of ferrile & uncellivated lands, this wild and extravagint policy would appear to be the result of a with to empty the commonwealth of its most valuable comm the commonwealth of its mon-valuance commonly its industrious inhabitants. But every age of the world has abounded in mea whole happinels feemed to depend on the degree of pelitical confusion they were capable of producing.

"The pretended motive of their conduct is an approximation of the conduction of the conduct is an approximation." (which they are in a fair way of doing) the Empero-would possess to great a weight in the political feals of Europe.—In the upper and lower part of Germay, the citizens are all in arms, enting one another's throats; —the partiotic rage has forced throughout that country; the Emperor has marched an armed force to quell them. In Brahant von know the Emperor has long

The pretended motive of their conduct is an ap-trophenion that the affamption will in the recruit tend to A confoliation of the powers of government. Do their ment really believe that to attach to the flate govern-ments the affecting of the people, it will be necessary to continue to Inade the power of the tender of taxes, which produced injunctions? Strange indeed is that politi-cal opinion, that a government to be beloved must con-flandly be felt by acts of opprelion.

NORTHAMPTON, February 24. Tuefday the 16th inft. fuch a fcene of villainy open

Torday the 16th inft. fuch a fectae of villainy openedin this town as was never-before this winter practifed in this form as was never-before this winter practifed in this part of the country. Robert King, and Thomas Polly, of Golshe, and David Green, ot Granby,
came, to this town for the purpole of ftealing keys,
which, they effected from the outer doors of four flops
and que houle, which keys were to be uffect to open the
locks of any house or flore they would happen to fuirnone of the keyswere milled until exacting. King was
observed in the course of the afternoon to be factering note of the keyswere milled until eyeding. King was obbleyed in the course of the afternoots to be ferreing formed ing over a fence opposite the goal—but being apprehenive that he was noticed, did not effect his purpole, upon examining the place, the impression of a key was difcovered on the flow; for as it afterwards eppeared, they hid the keys as fast as they fole them; & in the erening Green and Polly collected them, and returned to Granby, and King to Golhen. King's conduct at the fence excited such suspicious that he was concerned in the thest, that a warrant was immediately issued, and he taken from his bed in Gosten, before morning, but deelared he knew nothing of the business. Green was likewise apprehended and admitted as a witness to convile King. King, to be revenged on Green for breach of faith, and to make good the old proverb, "that one good true deferes another," informed that Green had a large number of keys screened in his cellar wall, which to the number of ten wete found the same day—he likewise informed that Green and himself on the night of the 21st of Jan. Inf., woke agen the shop of Mr. As Wine, of Williamshurg, and the goods to the amount of Gol, and offered if he night of the another of the good. An officer, with King and seyeral affishants were inmediately dispatched to Gother, and flowed modern of the good packed in a cast and buried in the ground upon the farm of Kinr's father; and Kinr testified that Folly. of American Wheat, from an apprehension that use-Helfian Fly or Weard in high the propogated from it, in this country, has within a few days been taken off: it being now arknowledged that there was no prounds for fach as opinion. They have been further induced to this measure from the prospect of a fearcity the ending forture.

affided in fecreting the goods—the remaining part excepting a few small articles) were found secured in the same way on Green's farm at Granby. Green & Polly acknowledged the fact—Green then informed Polly acknowledged the fact—Green then informed that one John Paine Jonow in goal in this town, and faid fometime fince to have broken the goal at Bofton, where he was confined for robbery) had in the course of 1st fall stole from fundry persons in Granby the following articles, viz. 2 bossels of wheat, 2 cheeses, 1 bed blanker, 1 barrel of cyder, 2 sheep, 2 pair of shoes, several sides of foul and upper leather; a faddle and hard die, &c. &c.—many of which were buried as above mentioned, and have been found—and Green further declares that King and Polly! were to take the kers. & declares that King and Polly were to take the keys, & in the course of this week attempt the treasury at Hartford. Polly and Green are now confined in goal for trial at the next Supreme Judicial Court. Mr. Whin's hop is inpopted to have been op_ned by keys taken from feveral floop doors in this town, about a mouth fine, which pradiceits preformed will ligged a caution to floop keeper, and others, not to leave their keys in the doors, and by that means put it and of the power of fuch abandoned villains, in this manner, to sport with recovery. Polly and Green are now confined in goal for

operty. Larely died near Montpiller, in the South of France, Latery size, near Montputer, in the South of France, aged 1 in y gear, Falliff, Lanie de Vertas.—He has left, a fine who is now in his 98th year, and a grandion who was 70 on the 20 of Augst, on which day all fat down to diment together.—[Edinberg Magazine, 1785.]—

State of the THERMOMETER the week past at foris

Wadnelday 1	Feb. 17, 32 degr	reca above o
Thorfday	18, 33	above o
Friday	12, 32	above 0
Saturday	20, 12	above o
Sunday	21, 27	above o
Monday,	22, 34	above o
Tuefday	23, 33	above "

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Dwelling Honle of Mr. David Horr, in Deerfield, on Wednesday the tenth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. (unless fold at private

next, at one o'clock P. M. (unlefs fold at private fals before that time) a valuable

In the footh part of faid town, Istely owned by Samuel Bernard, decessed, containing about EIGHTY
ACRES, with a good dwelling houfe and barn thereon, a fairable proportion of mowing, tillage, patture,
and wood land, with an excellent young orchard-pleafantly fituated on the east fade of the county read,
leading from Detrifield to Hafseld, a very convenient
place for a tavern. Said Farm is to be fold fabjett to
the widnew's right of dower therein. For particular
enquire of Capt. Nathan Frary, or of the fablenbers,
Executon of Isid Samuel Barnard's list will.

ELISHA ROOT,
JOSEPH BARNARD.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to AZARIAH SELDEN, that he is taxed 31. 87. 44. 9. on the lifts for the years 1782 and 1785. Unless faid taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of March next, we shall fell at Alloaday the sin day of March pert, we finall fell at FUBLICK VENDUE, a one o'clock P. M. at the houte of Mr. Seth Wair, innholder in Affacid, to much of faid Selden's land, being part of the houded acre lot, No. 5c, in the 3d division of lots, as will fatisfy not, No. 50, in the 3d division of loss, 23 will landly fail taxes with intervening charges.

The Warris, Collector for 1782.

The Warris, Collector for 1785.

Athfield, Jan 11th, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations of any kind, on which any thing is due to the fub-feriber, if not fettled before the first day of April next, will be lodged in his creditor's or fome attorney's hand to be collected. Betwint this time and that he will receive in payment, Fot and Yearl Ahres, Saltre of Lye, Ahres, Botter, Flars, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce that will realize cash. After this kind of Froduce that will realist cain. After this rimely warning, he expects that no one will take any exceptions to any trouble he may be obliged to fubject them.—ALL perfors to whom he is indebted are defired to call on him for payment.

EDWARD BILLINGS.

Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter. Have just received a fresh supply of English and West-India

GOODS,

fuitable to any feafon.—Likewife,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Bar-Iron and Steel, and afforment of Hollow and Crockery WARE - Bohea and Southong Tea, - all of which will be fold reasonable for Cash, or battered for most kinds of country Produce.
All those who are indebted to faid Porters, either

All those who are indebted to faid forress, either by Book or Note, are defined to make immediate payment—especially those who have been indebted more than fix mouths.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be faced without further notes, this advertisement must be confidered as a fufficient apology. ment must be confidered as a Hadley, Feb. 17, 1790.

CASH given for old Continental and New Emillion Money of either of the United States, by NATHANIEL BLARE. Northampton, Feb. 1790.

goods packed in a cask and buried in the ground upon the farm of King's father; and King tellified that Polly