Hon. Gentleman had in view in moving for the recommitment of the bill, was to obtain nore accurate information, and only with respect to the numbers of person, but also to ascertain more parties. numbers of period, out also a laterian more particularly the admalfast of friety in the United States. He would have withed therefore that the learned professions had been included, more particularly the lawyers, as he thought it would have contained materially to the object.

Mr. Maddison observed that the most important

Mr. Mannino observed to the government in all its foure operations, for a knowing he achad liste of the various numbers employed in the freval arts and professions. It would affill the legislate in forming the laws, and enable them to do most equal judice; and had they been in posterion of fasting the laws. paff, it would perhaps have led to different decisions in many points.—With refpect to including the learned professions he should be in favor of the addition. Some further observations were made to these sched

ules, but on the question tring put they were adopted as were the other amendalects proposed by the com-

The bill as thus amended, was then read by the

Speaker.

Mr. Burk moved an amedonical fo as to increafe the allowance to the affirm simpleyed in this bulners, viz. —To receive one dellar for every 150 per fons returned from the contart and one dellar for every 250 in rows of more than 5000 inhabitants. A confiderable discrifts of opinion appeared on this moconfiderable diversity of opinion appeared on this mo-tion—and the ideas formerly fuggetted were again re-peated—the motion was at length adopted.

Mr. Jakfon moved that the claule, which empow-

Art. Javison inspection the clastic which empoye-ers the maintais, by permation of the diffirst judges, to allow the administ one dollar for enumerating 190 persons, in parts where the inhabitants are greatly dif-perted, thould be amended so as on allow that some for This morion after considerable discussion was carried

in the affirmative.

Mr. Thateker moved, for a variety of reasons which he offered, that 150 dollars, the allowance to the mar-final of the district of Maine, thould be thruck our, and 250 inferted.

Mr. Boudingt objected—as the adoption of this mo

Mr. Boudinos to elected—as the adoption of this mo-tion would lead to enhancing the allowances to the other didricts—which would encreafe the expense be-yond the ideas of gendlemen, and the abilities of the United States in the prefent lates of the Treasity. Mr. Waddworth (apported the motion, and Laid he did not think the business could be performed for a lef-titude of the control of the country of the c

fum than 250 dollars.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the wholeground of the motion was on the idea that the marshals most peregrinate to all parts of the district,—whereas no fuch principle is contemplated in the formation of the bill;

the mathal is merely to receive the returns—I think
the all awances in full proportion to what the others are

to receive.

Mr. Goodhue Liid, that comparing the diffrict of
Maine with that of sufficienties, and taking into
confideration the difficulties which must attend transacting the hufines in the former—he fhould rather un-dertake to number the people of Maffachufetts for 250 dollars, then those of Maine for that sum.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to the motion, and thought that gentlen an manifed the difficulties beyond reason—the deferibed the duty frupposed the marthal would have to perform and mad, it appear to inconfiderable, as that 150 dollars would be an ample com

Mr. Jackon fpoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Jackon ipoke in favor of the motion.
The motion was divided, and to were fruck out.—It was then moved to infert 20 dollars—this was negatived, and 200 inferted.—
Mr. Bendinot moved that 15 dollars, the allowance to the marthal of the district of New Jerfey, should be struck out, and 200 inferted—which was carried in the offi-mastive. in the affirmative.

The bill being gone through, and funder amendments adopted, it was ordered to be engroffed for a

A mediag to morrow.

A mediag from the Senate by heir Secretary, with the bill for giving effect to the law of the United States, in the state of North Carolina—and concurring with an amendment, to the amendment propoted by the Houfe.

A senate was a read to the senate w by the rionfet—which amendment of the Senate was aggreed to. A committee on enrolled bills, confifting of Mr. Gilman and Mr. White was appointed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was read the third

sinceThe time for commencing the business, and the period to be allowed the Marshals for compleating it, and making the returns, occasioned considerable debate.
The first Monday in August new was agreed, as the day on which the enumeration shall begin by virtue of this law. But the House did not come to any deciont the House did nor come to any deci-fion respecting the time to be allowed for making the re-turns. Secretal motions were made, which met with various objections—and the further confideration of the bill was postponed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Tromboll of the committee on the memorial of Roger Alden brought in a report which was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing a uniform system of natural-The but for examining a uniform yield of naturalization was again taken into confideration by the committee of the whole.

The motion made yeftenday for flyiking out the words from the bill " and fhall have refided within the

United States for one whole year" was refumed.

Mr. Stonewas in favor of extending the previous time

五.

of refidence to four or feven years.

Mr. Jackson suggested the propriety of a term of probation, and a recommendation from the grand jury of the diffrict, before foreigners should be admitted of the captract, before to reigners thout to eadmitted to the rights of citizenship. He wifted that fach guards floudd be provided as would prevent the privilege from being beflowed on naworthy objects—for he hoped the time was migh at hand, it would be deemed as honourable to be a citizen of Rome when she was

mifrefs of the world.

Mr. Lawrence oisferved that as the United States contain valt tracks of ancolrivated territory, it is their interest to have it fettled with industrious citizens—and interest to have it fettled with industrious citizens—and as such citizens are to be obtained by emigration, it becomes the duty of government to hold out every encouragement, they therefore ought not to make their terms of admission difficult.

Mr. Huntingion faid the terms of the bill are in-

definite—tha; it requires the emigrant to take an eath that he intends to refide in the the United States, but that he intends to remein the He United States, but how long and for what purpole are not afcertained in the law. He may determine to refide here till he accomplishes a particular object—and may go into the most observe parts of the Union to take this eath—The community will not be benefited by such emigrants, and therefore ought not to admit them to the privileges of circums.

The mode of naturalization pointed out by this bill is much too eaty. In the late to which I belong no person can be naturalized but the did of the legislature; the same is the case in several bit the other States, and in England—and I never knew a good inhabitan, and withed to be admitted to the rights of citizenthin that did not find this mode fufficiently easy.

The term that the emigrant thould reade, ought to

be long enough to give him an opportunity to accepting a knowledge of the principles of the government, and a knowledge of the principles at the government, some of thrife who are mult proper to administer it, other-wise becannot exercise his privilege to the advantage of himself or the commanity. He wished therefore that the choice might be awended in such a way as to leave the naturalization of foreigners to the State Le-

gritatures.

Mr. Clymer after fone introductory observations faid that in his opinion foreigners should be gradually admitted to the rights of citizens,—that a refidence for a certain time should mittle them to hold property, &c. but the higher rights et citizens, fuch as electing being elected to effice, flould require a longer period

permitting these rights be allowed and exercised at
a shorter period would not operate as an inducement to a moure person would be operate as an inducement to person to emigrate—as the great object in emigration is generally to procure abore comfortable subfilence, or to better the circumdates of the individuals—and the exercise of particular privileges is but a secondary

Mr. Page and Mr. Les, were in favour of an easy Mi, Page and Mr. Les were in navor or an easy mode of admirting fortilizer—that the period previous to their edjoring and exerciting the rights of citizens, should be short—it this would tend greatly to emcouraging emigraries into the United States, Mr. Sency observed that the United States have a

right to impose the quiffcations on the electors of officers for the general overnment—but have no right to interfere in those of heelectors of officers in the State government andwile I am in favor, Vaid he, Etite government—andwhile I am in favor, Mid he, of holding out proper decimagement to foreigners, & would very early admit him to hold property, yet I think it would be of disperous tendency, to admit flrangers fuddenly to alluje rights of citizens. He was opposed to adoptingny mode that should interfere with the laws of the particular States, and in favor of recommitting the bills of electrommitter.

Mr. jacklon was alle in favor of recommitment, He faid there were so many propositions before the committee that he should not how to you the deferred that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the ideas of soc sentence with the food forevent that the food forevent the food forevent that the food forevent the food

ferred that the ideas of the gentlemen with respect to naturalization, will subjet the United States to the innaturalization, will fishfif the United States to the conseniences and impositions which take place in fome of the individual States where it has been frequently transfelded lection the wharfes the case, that in a warml contested election the what sea and shipping have been stripped of failors, and carried in bodies to vote.

Mr. Burke spoke largely on the subject, and repri bated a fysiem that would produce corruption and a vi-olation of the citizens in election, and moved for the recommitment.

Mr. Clymer faid he was in favour of the motion

Mr. Cli mer faid he was in farcur of the metion, but thought it would be bot to past to the next clause first which involved the case of that particular class of perfons denominated refugers.

Mr. Tucker properly a clause by which foreign the mount of the control of the contr tion to refide therein-and that three years refidente frould be requifire to estitle them to the rights of elec-

Mr. Livermore faid, that if he could get thro' the labyrith, of order, he would move that the com-mittee thould rife, and that the bill thould be recommitted to a felect committee-le observed that in the committee of the whole the hounels is now involved committee of the whole the business is now involved and perplexed, by motion aftermotion, in such a manner, that it put in himmind of a certain book which fays, that in a selfembly one lath a prain, a fector hand doctrine, and another hash a prophecy, &c,—till the whole is in consultion.

He pointed out the difficulties that would refult from

not making refidence a culification of citizenship-upon the plan of fome grallemen who would admit for-cignets upon taken an oath, it is not the United States who makes citizens of foreigners-they make them-

HE MORALIST.

THE rules of morality like the forms of dr.ft. THE released morality like the forms of draft, are to any with the hamours of men—and a fyllem of morality to receive a fathonable air arthe good pleasure of hose who wear it—The goden with the that on good pleasure of hose who wear it—The goden with the that on goden to govern men of opinit and bosness, is nor a fullen inflexible fineerity, but a fair far famable accountable of one's fell to the various exigencies of the timpi.

"The humous of acting always on one principle, is like that of faiting with one wind—Whereas the experienced (ailor wins his way by varying his course in every direction as occasions ferve, and making the best of all weathers.)

of all weathers.

of all weathers. //

"A regard of fincetity in convertation and behavi-our is fpecified crough in theory, but impediable in prac-tice. One with by bigotted indeed, who cannot failth-on his principle; and lite to the tathet of the world. The on his principles and life to the taffect the world. The genius of follunde and have got the command of a person, who cannot despite the littleness, the obsceript and the meaments of domestic fillness and virtue; composed with the pleasure of bottness, rich, and splendid, provisions of courts. Let she has one answer, is their nothing to charm the eye and exhibitrate the spirits in Bourthang peopled rowns? Is there, nothing is the followed convenience of man, with which all the humble beauties of inadjuate nature, rural fields, and land-fespes cancer vie h.

informe Contenance of man, with which all the humble beauties of manimals nature, rural fields, and land-feapes cauget vie 1.

Is not that stags worth enjoying, which we may only in minute included polythed in the ichool of fathering the manimals included and fyrightly purpoles dispired chiefly by the friendship & clottery which exift lather higher walks of public Life? Is it nothing to enjoy with friends at court, the accommodations which they will readily make? Is it nothing to live in furnished hoofe, to keep a fampus onstable, to command an equippage, to have many friends and depressing, to be courted by inferious, to be received by the great, and to be founded in the preceded by the great, and to be founded in the preceded in the preceded in the preceded in this proposed in the next flar furbriantion of ficiency.

So much fit the maxim of accommodation, upon which lifering and chefifical sinus found their conduct. But let not the preder military the morality, as a detrible principle, virtue, reason, duty, & conficience are used to mean any thing, or nothing, as faits bell. It has drawn thoughout into fence of integral inference of the proposed of the proposed in the proposed of the pro

tauts bell. It has drawn thousands into scenes of in-trigue and delaweiery, and fixed the marks of eter-nal infomy upon their character.

Sincerity and henor are plain destrable things, and hold no acquainance with the low bred policy and sin-ister views of men who receive their education account —They are spinciples which receive the most lating imprefixous upon men of coarser rainds. And who dewould not forego the polish of the fashionable world, for the fake of polishing a mind capable of retaining

for the take of policifing a mind capable of retaining fincree and homourable views?

And what industries have the quicking homble election where the principles of truth and honely are infliged into the mind, for one at court, or in fathionable circles, where artifice and intrigue are the first rudiments that are taught, let the diffraced lives and uncomfortable end of those who have the trial, deter-

IMPORTANT FUROPEAN NEWS

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

Retrived by the lateft dirrival.

C A L C U T T A, (East-indies.) May 20, 1789.

BY letters frem Bombay we have been favored with a more particular account of the operations of Tippoole before Tellichery than has yet appeared.

On the 23d of March, Tippo approached the neighbourhood of Tellichery with a force fo confiderable as to be feriodity alatming. On the 26th, he encamped on Tandatenny, with in fight, and not more than four realles diffusit four the second of the confiderable and the second of the miles diffant from the town. One of the frapoys be-longing to the garrifon, cutting word on the banks of of the fiream which fererates the diffricts of the English longing to the garrion, cutting wood on the banks of of the fiream which fergetares the difficile of the English and Tippoo, was wantonly shortly a party of his tropy. From the dispedition of his army, and some threatening apppearances, an arrack was hearly expected; the inhabitants, to the unshire of two thousand, were, in confequency armed. Several deferrers came in from Tippoo a rany, and their he required to be delivered up in the mod intolent and subcomming terms. Very properly, his requests were arracted with the unmost createrpt. Among other deferrers was a party to Frenchmen who belonged to Lally's corps; that their nen should be delivered up. Tippoo was particular anxious; however, to be out of danger, they were fert reund to the governmental Bombay out the Shah Syriah. On the evening of the 30th, Tippoo, with his whole encampment marched off, avowedly for Pimilipanm, but as the welfel which brought this intelligence to Bombay left Tellichery the same night, it is uncertain where he has directed his rout.

The Government of Bombay have given procedion to great oumbers of Nairs to whom Tippoo has shewn a most implacable bured, and on a hom he has indifferiminately exercifed the most flowled cruelties; many of these poor werekes has he again and again, narched that any side and control to the sun of the desired bured, also not he controlled the treatment and again, narched the treatment of the sine again and again, narched the treatment of the sine again and again, narched the treatment and again, narched the state of the sine again and again, narched the state of the state of the sine again and again, narched the treatment and again, narched the state of the

of these poor wretches has he again and again, narched into wide and extensive plains; there ordered their legs and arms to be cut off in his own prefence, and in th and arms to be out off in his own presence, and in ammiliated fine left them laying on the ground, prohibiting under pain of death any relief, being afforded to the miferable fuserers. During the march of Tippon from Seringaparam to Tillichery no left that free thouland have larrificed to the vindictive caprice of this unfeeling Topoo.

MADRAS, May 10, 1789.

The letters from the fouthward, received yesterday and to day bring in account of an opposition to the

achment and it the command of Col. Stewart, raflinate than was expected at fo early ther more oblinate than was expected at so easy a fage; and of an action on the seth inflant, bravely maintained by the Murdons, as they were called—maintained by the Murdons, as they were called—wellow Murdon, in defence of the fort at Collungoody.

Vellee Murdon, in defence of the forrai Collungoudy. The following are the particular mentioned in an extract of letter from the Camp at Collungoudy.

"This manning at fix o'clock we began the arch, and I am very furty oudd, it was friperate and bloody, beyond conception; it lafted util near one o'clock in the afternoon, when the principal village was naken; but it was flormed once or twice before this analytic effected, and our ovople were tensited with. clack in the direct of the could be effected, and our people were expulsed with the field former on the artillery could not get up to fuppor them, or they mail have excited it the first antak. Lient, I saylor was fine through the body by a make thall; Capr. Read flightly wounded in the leg; and, as I can gacks, four or five of cur groundlers are billed, and twelve wounded, fome of them mortally; many of the jad are hilled and twelve wounded, but none of their officers. Mr. Freer is not through the arm, and the bone dangeroully thattered. Endgor Mickletab, Rileg, and Dernack, are wounded, as Lieur Duppaig (lighty) in the hand. Several features killed and wounded: the Nabob, who is with us, is also wounded.

ed.

A defetter from the Murdoos favi, that Chinna Murdoo has led his fon, and that another of the family is that through the neck; a number of this prouple have real in Silled and a counted. The strillery have had oren and underd, but no officer hur. Some horfes, and a quantify of grain, were found it the place.

CONSTANTINCILE, Spr. 22

WE learn has the Ruffian fleet has begin taken pof-feffion of the filland of Zes, after defecting the Alger-ine foundrost and that the commander of our fleet the Architelago has loft his head, by order of his Highnels, for not oppoling the ravages of he privateer

VIENNA, Nov. 19.
A courier has this moment arrived with the news har General Fahry has taken Cladova, & cinciquently the whole difficit of Kraninia, and comprising 150 orans and villages. What renders this imagest of more importances; that it will haften the fall of Orlone, which receives most of its provisions from that

anet. An officer from Prince Potentkin sarmy has brought salelligence of the furrender of Bender in the 15th islant, the gerrifon of which fortress, with as many f the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to efcerted to Ifmail.

I. O. N. D. O. N., Dec. 31.

By the Audition accounts, it is faid, that the value fithe flores taken from the Turks 1aft edupation, appears to twenty two millions offorms.

The veilel dispatched from England to America for

best, may be expected to seturn in the middle of starting best best, bound they be delayed even a month firethat, which is very unlikely, their arrival then sould cellory the combination, the effects of which had have at that time, and till the barwell, been feverly

malt have at that time, and till the harvall, been feverly felt, had not government wifely opened the ports.

Lattrad y a letter from on Engliph geniterian at Braffeld a letter from on Engliph geniterian at Braffeld, about Dec. 15.

"At half after three olcoke, while I was at dinner, the town bells rang the alarm, the patriots flew to arms, feized the critical moment, overpowered all the polits in the lower town, makered the mint, &c. This work was over by fix o'clock, but the worl was yet to come; neither rasion nor argument could prevail on the patriots to delift from attacking the grand place poposite the Maifond de Ville, which they bazarded again a whole bartallion, formithed with eight pieces of canon, and every avenue guarded. At half-atter quiet the affait began, and continued with inemitting ne the affault began, and continued with intemitting my till halfafter 120 clock, when the troops called my tall half after 12 o'clock, when the troops cancer are a parly; but it was too late, they were all captured. Thus the Patrious got polletino of all the lower own, and Dalton afted a fulpention of arms for a few burs; it was granted, for reft was necessary to the Patrious. At nine o'clock on Saturday maning, to the arpfit of every body, Dalton evacuated the rown in he roft productions. he most precipitate manner, and the moops went out f town rather pell mell, than otherwise and all this I e, for Iwas about the whole time. He had 4500 chive men, and 18 pieces of brass cannon, belides witzers. This famous hero was with the advanced

Letters by yellerday's mails bring us the confirma-on of the Auffrians having evacuated Machlin and

perialifts left Lonvain. Some letters mentioned pofiperialis leit Jourain. Some letters mentioned pos-greyl that General Dallon is taken priloner, with the whole hody of troops with which he was endeavoring to retreat to Luxemburgh from Brulleis. On his march, he took many of the noblee out of their country feats, and fent them holitages to Luxemburgh. However, the patriots have been even with him, for they have ferzed Count obenziel, Gen. Leilen, and the Prince Staten-berg, who were just arrived from Vienna to mediate a recification of the virefast troubles, and will keep arg, was were planting to the present troubles, and will keep them as counter hollages.

At Conflantinople fach dreadful tumults are report-

edro preval, as have obliged the Sultan Selim to a-handon that city. Much blood has been field on the occasion, and it is supposed the interrection will end in the derhronement of the Emperer.

The French Minister, it is faid, has made a propo fition to the Datch to fell them the debt due them from the American Congress, for their service last was which, it is fald, has been accepted of. The American cans have given their confent to the transfer, by which means a very confiderable fum of money will be raifed at once for the fervice of the French King. Our Court had the first offer of purchating the debt, but re-

NEW. HAVEN, February 22, Extend of a latter from New-Fairfield.

The following melancholy event evinces to us, that the avenues to the grove sight summers at the objects which furround us. On the 4th inft. Feb. Mr. Dan Towner, fon of Cappiro Dan Towner, of this place, for the purpose of gotting a load of wood, got up into a large oak in our of the branches. It appears from otherwations frace pands, that the wind which was very high, as a limb, was falling brought it fuddenly round; there whim from his furation, and caseth him by the nigh, as a timb, was fairing through it another him from his fairation, and caught him by the arm, where has ging helplefs, till he expired. His hody was found in about five hours after the accident, free from fractures or braifes, and fome thare, of vital werent remaining. A fermon adapted to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Western, was rendered more highly interesting by the humane and henrelens character commemorated."

BOSTON, March + The Bill for raising the fum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, for the ofe of this Commonwealth, has passed both branches of the Legisture to be enact-

ed.

A refolve priled both branched yefterday, appointing the Hou. BENJAMIN AUTIN, jun. Equite, SANUEL COOPER, Efg.the Irin, DAVID COBB, Efg. GEORGE RICHARD'S GINOT, Efg. and Mr. JOHN KNEELAND, Mhagen of the State

The House proposed a Bill, indidition to the Juftices, or Confession Act, the object which is, to prevent any zcitions bring brought Hore the Course of Common Pleas, in the first lineare, (aving such as are expressly excepted in the act. / The Hon. N. Dane, Eld scorped his appoin

as an Agent to state and surport the laims of this Com-monwealth, against the United !- tes.

NORTHAMPTON, March 10. Extract of a letter from a gentleme rebs was lately in in the Genefee cepty.

"One contobly was a BRIMSHINE SPRING, which

"One curiodity was a naturalizat strains, which iffuces from two places about twords apart, and about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about first fix inches in diameter, and persectly round, deemding like a fwift brook, there is a glade about fourtook wide from the pirings to the bottom of the hill hetich is quite clear, all the bushes, if everthere wereny, are gone, and there is not much foil, it is rather apock of divers co-furs, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level sporthere is brimtione in time places 10 or 15 inches deem.

THE PRESIDENT, BATH.DAY.

The celebration of the Birthday of our beloved PRESIDENT has been general and amountous, in finall
as well as in capital rowns. Amosgi others, a correfroundent has commonicated to us the demonstrations of
the respect for the julig-flow character, which inspired the cirizens of heading of Glazesfer, Cape Amoto the morphise Circ Party visited the colours to panie cuszens of messen of Ginzepter, tape Aim-j'n the morning, Cap. Fearer undered the colours to be hift d, at the diffurge of a gun, on board feveral vellels—and at 12 volock, defined Capt. J. Coffin, who commands a large thip fitting for whaling, to fire howitzers. This famous hero was with the advanced, guard, his hat flapped, and a night eap over his head, and by that time the reat of the army, get out, of the gue, he must have, heen three, miles off. I am very first here is not in hiff of digraceful a retreat; for if Dalon had been profifed of full gr, courage, the must have heen three miles off. I am very who fupplied the want of arms and order by deliperate who fupplied the want of arms and order by deliperate courage. The whole country is now in the hands of the the sunsals of time, conducted with a regularity and pananny that does the natives greathour; not acknown in the boat forming the term of the major the horizontal transplant of the ways have been recommended in the common of the major that have a product of the sunsals of time, conducted with a regularity and pananny that does the natives greathour; not acknown in the boat forming upon the boat as if in an agony, appeared to fight it, but it is a supply to the production of the common of the Auftrians having evacuated Machlin and Termonde. In the fermer place, they farinted found the conformal plants of the Court of the common of the Auftrians having evacuated Machlin and Termonde. In the fermer place, they farinted found the conformal plants of the Court of

Francisc Authrans having evacuated Machin and the Council, has been pleased to appoint train of artillery, with 60000 stand of small arms, o that they are abundantly provided with warlike to. On hearing of the raking of Brussels, the Important of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State,

To be Sold, at Public Vendue.

By ORDER OF LAW,

N Monday the 3th of April next, at two d'eleck in the aircraoor, the Real Effate of GUDEON HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of Hamphire, deceafed.

Said Vendue to heat he dwelling houfs of Willow Asiah Hampum, in faid Belchertown.

Said venue to leak we asking hour of Wilder Abish Hannum, in faid Belchertown.

SOLOMON HANNUM, Adminif-DANIEI HANNUM, Latons.

Belchertown, March (1790.

CASH given for old Continental and New Emission MONEY, of either of the United States, by NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Feb. 1790.

We the Subfcribers being appointed Commissioners by the Inn, Judge of Probate for the County of Hamphire, is receive and examine the claims of the credities to the ellate of AARON WARNER, late of Aubert, deceased, repreferated infolvent, hereby give route, that we first attend to the buffort of Side. the bufiness of our appointment at the house of Gide-on-Parsons, innholder, in faid Amherit, on the first Mondays of May, June, and September next, from to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

SETH COLEMAN, MARTIN KELLCGG, JOHN BILLINGS,

Amherit, Feb. 3. 1795.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon, Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshite, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the claims of NATHANIEL. claims of the creditors to the entate of NATHANIEL PHELES, late of Northampton, deceafed; represented infolvent, and ten mouths being allowed from the first of January last for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—do hereby give notice, that we final attend faid business as the hoose of Nathaniel Phelps. artend and numerical the notice of transpared period for finding and the first Mondars of Mary, July and October next, from one to fix o'clock, P. M. Ne accounts will be allowed after find term, EPHRAIM WRIGHT,

EPHRAIN WRIGHT.
JOSIAH CLARK,
ELIJAH CLARK.
ALL persons indebted to faid estate, are requested mmediate payment, to
NATHANIEL PHELPS,
RUFUS PHELPS,

Executors.

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1790.

Lift with the fubfcriber on the 3d day of Januaand tail, white face, both, cya white, one hind foot
white, 13 hands and a half high, ten or eleven years
old, trors and paces—is imposed to be a finlen horse.
The owner is defired to prove his property, pay chang-The owner is unavery.

es and take him away.

SOLOMON NEWEL.

Colrain, Feb. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-refillent proprietors of land in the town of Goften
county of Hamphire, that their lands are taxed in the
lift for 1758, as follows yiz.

William Brakenridge 32. 7d. Joseph Basset, 162.
8d. Lt. Paul King, 100 7d.

Unlefs faid taxes are pade on or before the 5th of April
next, so much of said lands will be then fold at public
vendue, at the dwelling-house follow. Nehemiah May,
imholder in faid Gosto, at one o'clock. P. M. as willbe fulficient to discharge the same with intervening
charges. harges. EBENEZER PARSONS, Collector.

Gofhen, Feb. 22, 1790.

Orloker laft, a black MARE, about the middle of Orloker laft, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, floot hair, trots and paces, one hind footlock white, a foull bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Movere will take up faird Mare and thief, thall bare. Thouser bullet take up faird mare the most of the property of the prop for the mare only Six Dellars, and all necessary charges paid, by

ZEMRY SMITH,

Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1590-

The Subscriber Hereby informs his customers that this paper begins a new Quarter— He therefore calls upon all indulated for the last and al former quarters, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfil his engagements with the ANDREW WOOD.

ALL Persons indebted to the chare of Doftor 10B RAINGER, late of Gother, decrafed, or that have demands on faid chart are de-fired to call on William While, Eig. of faid Gothers, for fettlement. As the last fickness of the decrafed for fettlement. At the last receives of the decaude on his effacts which must be paid from, it is accounts, that there is bould be a freedy fettlement of his accounts. And unless they are from fettled they will be put in fuir.

Feb. 7, 1799.