

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1790.

NORTH HAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Massachusetts State Lottery. TO THE PUBLIC. THE Managers of the Massachusetts STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the following SCHEME of the first C. L. S. of said Lottery, which will positively commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on Friday the second day of April next. A List of Prizes will be published in the (Byss) INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

As the object of this Lottery is to ease the taxes of the People, and to promote Public Credit, the Managers flatter themselves, that principles of patriotism, as well as a spirit of adventure, will conduce to a speedy sale of the Tickets—and as they are furnished with ample powers from government to manage said Lottery as they shall judge expedient, and particularly to conform to the time they may see fit for drawing the several classes, they pledge themselves, that the strict impartiality shall be observed, as well as to the time of drawing and publishing, as to the payment of the Prizes.

MUCH LESS THAN TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

SCHEME OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE STATE LOTTERY, containing 5000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each. Table with columns for Prizes (1 of 1500, 1 of 1000, 1 of 500, 1 of 400, 2 of 300, 2 of 200, 2 of 100, 3 of 70, 6 of 50, 7 of 40, 10 of 30, 15 of 20, 20 of 10, 25 of 8, 30 of 6, 50 of 5, 1545 of 4) and Dollars.

1721 Prizes, 13000 Dollars. 3279 Blanks, Deduction, 2000 Dollars. 5000 Tickets, at Three Dollars, 15000 Dollars.

63 TICKETS in the above Clafs may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street; each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand: And all Prizes which are not demanded within six months after Publication, will be paid into the public Treasury, for the benefit of the Regent allotted to each Prize.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, JUNR. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNELAND, Managers. Boston, March 6, 1790.

Military Bounty Lands. OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to WILLIAM MOORE, Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, short hair, trots and paces, one hind footlock white, a small bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH, Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

A few of Thomas's Collection OF Sacred Musick, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and Beer's ALMANACKS, By the groce dozen or single, for sale at this office.

LAND, In the State of Vermont, for sale. ESQUIRE OF THE PRINTER. BELCHERTOWN, March 1, 1790.

The Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to all persons who have not settled their Excise accounts, since the 1st day of November last, that he shall issue warrants of distress against all such delinquents (unless prevented by a speedy settlement) that the same may be collected before the first day of May next, at which time he will be superseded in the said office. ELIJAH HUNT, Collector. Northampton, Msrch 15, 1790.

NOTICE. I Shereby given, that the non-resident land lying in the town of South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, belonging to Joseph Kimbrey, is taxed 2/6 in a town tax for the repair of school-houses, committed to me to collect for the year 1789. Unless said tax is paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much said land shall be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, inholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, p. m. as will be sufficient to discharge said tax, with all intervening charges, by ASA FISH, Collector. Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE. I Shereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for repair of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, 1/2; Elijah Field, 1/2; Town, County and School, 0 5; Widow Elizabeth Meulton, State tax, 0 2. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, inholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, p. m. as will be sufficient to discharge said tax, with all intervening charges, by JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collector. Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE. I Shereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, 1/2; Town, County and School, 1 1/2; Elijah Field, State tax, 0 5; Town, County and School, 0 5; Widow Elizabeth Meulton, State tax, 0 2. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, inholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, p. m. as will be sufficient to discharge said tax, with all intervening charges, by DANIEL CARPENTER, Confable for 1789. Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE. I Shereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, No. 6, 1/1; Town tax for 1788, 1/1; Elijah Field, State tax, No. 6, 9d. Town tax for 1788, 5d. John Fitch's heirs, State tax, No. 6, 3/6; Town tax for 1788, 1/1 2d. John Collins, State tax, No. 6/4; Town tax for 1788, 3/6. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Oliver Wales, inholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, p. m. as will be sufficient to discharge said tax, with necessary charges, by CYRUS MUNGER, Confable. Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given that the real estate of William Goodrich, Esquire, and William Goodrich, Esquire in Stockbridge, in the County of Hampshire, were assessed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782 in the following sums, viz. 1. s. d. The real estate of William Goodrich, For 1780, Continental Money, 135 10 6 For do. Hard Money, 2 6 1 For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money, 9 5 4 The real estate of William Woodbridge, For 1780, Continental Money, 206 0 9 For do. Hard Money, 1 16 4 For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money, 6 0 4 The said William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, the said taxes not being paid—Unless said taxes be paid by the first Monday in April next, so much said real estate will be sold at Public Vendue, at one o'clock P. M. on said day, at the dwelling house of Anna Bingham, as will be sufficient to discharge said tax, with intervening charges, by IRA SEYMOUR, Collector. Stockbridge, Jan. 11th, 1790.

TO THE PUBLIC. No. VI.

IN my last number I made mention of the bad policy of imprisonment as a penalty in criminal cases. I have since in vain endeavored to get into some regulations on this subject, as it relates to imprisonment for debt. I have often thought that a measure more equitable, for the collection of debts, either for the advantage of debtor or creditor, or the public, could scarcely be devised. Yet it is a plan which hath generally obtained among civilized nations, and continues to the great reproach of humanity. To see a virtuous, but unfortunate citizen, obliged to tread with shivers and fears, and to abandon all those joyful joys which are the great sweeteners of humanity, and cut off from all ways and means to provide a subsistence either for himself or family, by the honest earnings of industry, merely because he had the misfortune to run in debt, and to be unable to discharge the same, by reason of unforeseen disappointments, is a sight truly affecting to a feeling mind. In every social compact certain rights must be given up to society, in order to secure those which are essential—but there are certain unalienable rights which ought always to be reserved by individuals, and should never be given up to any man, or body of men. In a community connected together upon the basis of freedom and mutual advantage, just so much is to be given up as is necessary to the welfare of society, and no more. Whether individuals subjecting their persons to tedious and rigorous imprisonments, (which sometimes terminate in the ruin of their health, and dispersion of their families,) when they happen to be unfortunate, is a subject of such importance as to be highly worthy the consideration of freedom? It is undoubtedly no crime, in itself, to be in debt—and to treat a creditor as if he were criminal when no evidence appears of a criminal design, certainly contracting or evading the payment of his debts, is undoubtedly to treat an equal treatment which every class of virtuous citizens ought to receive. 'Tis true, debtors don't belong to this virtuous class. 'Tis true, debtors are a very great degree of criminality in debtors' conduct. Debtors are frequently convicted for the worst purposes, and when presented delinquent, fraudulently to evade payment. Where debtors deliberately impose upon the credulity of their creditors, knowing they have no resources whereby they can pay, or making no design to apply a penny to the discharge of just contracts, they are doubtfully as really, tho' not judicially criminal as shoplifters, cut purses, or foot-pads. I thought they may evade the name of and escape the punishment due to thieves and felons, yet they are undoubtedly guilty of a crime in substance the same. Could a proper distinction be made in law between such debtors, and those who are merely unfortunate, the former ought to be considered and treated rather as criminals than debtors. For such then a prison or a work-house might be perhaps a more judicious; but in such a case discrimination can be made, as in law, which is possibly a matter of great difficulty, as to consider a criminal attempt impossible, on account of the impossibility of collecting proper evidence either of the intention of a person's running in debt, or of the designed misapplication of the resources of payment, it is necessary to consider all debtors simply as such and not as criminals, therefore no fit tenets for a prison. Perhaps there is no place where imprisonment for debt is more rigorous, than in this commonwealth, and in some other of the United States—but the present plan is, in the opinion of the writer, calculated to do justice neither to debtor nor creditor. The virtuous man, who unfortunately is liable to be imprisoned, while the delinquent knave has an instrument put into his hand to help him cheat his creditors. And supposing a man to be in a more awkward situation, to say his debts, than to be in the additional expense of trying in a prison. And at the same time cut off from all the earnings of industry, while to the man who designs to be deliberately fraudulent, and is at the same time but little aided by the solemnity of an oath, the bankrupt's oath will be a very easy way of discharging his debts. But a man's oath may be taken to do as he will from prison, after he has been there a stipulated time, why may he not as well be permitted to notify his creditor, and to discharge the additional expense of trying thirty, forty, or sixty days in goal, or boarding with a goaler? We suppose that the walls of a prison, or the provisions of a gaoler's table will have a more powerful operation upon his conscience, to cause him to extend the truth, than the walls of his own house, or the provision of his own table. But if it is an advantage to see this particular, the expense of time and money

might vary well be spared. But in the opinion of the writer, a man in such a case focuses in a point in which his own interest is too nearly concerned, which lays him under a temptation to satisfy his oath. Tho' an honest man will be always guided by the solemnity of an oath, however it may affect his own interest, yet oaths are not always taken by honest men. Therefore all possible care should be used in the administration of oaths, in cases where the party is under temptations which are visible, either to conceal or withhold the truth. An honest man expects to pay his debts with his property and not with his body, and perhaps scarcely a man can be found whose circumstances are not so well known, who cannot, if he is totally unable to pay his honest debts by means of his fortune, or some other foreign adverse providence, procure some substantial witnesses to testify the same, who are disinclined to do that the burden of the whole need not rest upon his own bare testimony. If such a thing was requisite, and such a thing I am persuaded might with propriety be required, in such cases, what need of being at the expense of lying thirty or forty days in prison for that end? Surely if a man is honest, such a method would be sufficient—and if otherwise, it would be a much more powerful one to make him so, than the present—and might likewise in effect, help to remove our lands from the guilt of the numerous bankrupt perjuries with which it is daily loaded. What necessity then of continuing the period of an insolvent debtor in a goal, or in the confinement and indulgence of his friends, he has the liberty of the yard, what occasion is there for burthensome either to him or his friends with the additional expense of all the present tedious formalities attending the usual method of swearing out of jail, which are really injurious to the debtor, and can be no possible advantage to the creditor, the public, or any person whatsoever, unless it is to a goaler, whose support depends upon the compensations received for taking care of prisoners. It redounds to the honour of our patriotic legislature, that the disgraceful Act, whereby a malicious or revengeful creditor was enabled to confine the body of an insolvent debtor in prison for life, after he had resigned up all his property, is repealed. It is a pity but every trace of imprisoning for debt should be the same. 'Tis plain, simple, equitable method, which I think reason points out for an insolvent debtor to satisfy a prosecution, so to resign up his property for the benefit of his creditors, except such indispensable articles of wearing apparel, working tools, and household utensils, as are necessary to him for procuring a future subsistence, and where it is possible, this should be done at the mouth of witnesses. But what consideration being thus up in a prison, swearing out, or swearing in, has with this, it will puzzle the wretch to say. Hereby a portion of that property which might be applied to the discharge of debts, is spent—and while the debtor is strip the creditor is injured. But there is another way wherein imprisonment for debt is highly injurious, and puts a power of defrauding into the hands of the delinquent, i. e. if a man has property, much more than sufficient to discharge all his honest debts, yet rather chooses to have his body committed to prison than to pay, if he finds it for his interest rather to continue in prison than to pay, will he wears out the patience of his creditor, and if the latter is needy, forces him to compound for a trifle, this is injurious to creditor, and is the native consequence of imprisoning for debt. That debts should be better paid, and debtors or insolvent creditor enjoy equal privileges without any time delay would be considered as good citizens and not ranked with criminals, is IMPARTIALS.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, February 9. THE memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, presented yesterday, was on motion of Mr. Goodhue taken up for a second reading, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Beaufort presented the memorial of Brigadier General Campbell, praying that an investigation of his claims against the United States may be made. Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from the contractors for carrying the mail through New-Jersey, which was read referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the regulation of the post-office. In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Page proposed that those gentlemen who had brought forward certain resolutions, should direct the attention of the House to those parts of the report, to which they can particularly refer, that such part may be read.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) withdrew the propositions which he laid on the table yesterday. The resolutions proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons were then read by the Clerk. The first resolution being read by the chairman, and the question being taken on the same, it passed in the affirmative unanimously. The second resolution was then read on which Mr. Jackson rose and observed, that he had a great sense of the merit of our public creditors, that he had fought our battles, and had sacrificed the independence of America as any man; yet there is a question on the subject before the House, which he conceived of as great consequence as any that had been suggested, & that is whether the present is the season for funding the domestic debt of the United States. He then recited the several systems which had been proposed, the effects which had been experienced from them in France, Genoa, and Great Britain; and admitted that some of those States had lost their independence through the debts which had thereby been emitted on them. Great Britain by adopting a funding system, has accumulated a debt which they never can get rid of. From these remarks he inferred the pernicious consequences of a system for funding the debt of the United States; and referring to the present unrepaid State of North Carolina, and the uncertainty with respect to the quantum of the debt; the state of the western territory, &c. concluded by moving that the report should lie on the table for farther consideration. Mr. Sherman observed that the present question before the committee is simply, whether the debt should be funded. The various particulars to which the gentleman last speaking alluded, are not now before the committee; whether the debt shall be placed upon irredeemable funds, is a subject of future consideration. Mr. Smith made some observations in reply to Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson moved that the committee should rise, which motion being put, was argued by a great majority. Mr. Bland enquired why there was a difference in the phraseology of the two first resolutions? He could not see the propriety or justice of making a discrimination between our domestic and foreign creditors. 'Tis we pledge ourselves by adopting the first resolution to fulfil our engagements to foreign creditors, before we have ascertained whether we are able to do it; but the resolution respecting our domestic creditors, leaves them in a very different situation. He wished to be informed for what reason the difference was made, as he meant to propose a substitute for the resolution now under consideration. Mr. Fitzsimons in reply informed the committee that the circumstances of the foreign debt were such as he said; but that of coming to a specific and definite resolution upon the subject. With respect to the domestic debt, agreeable to the report of Secretary of the Treasury a different plan of procedure is offered; still the modification proposed is to be submitted to the opinion of the creditors. Mr. Bland then read a resolution respecting the domestic debt, which was similar to that adopted respecting the foreign debt; this he proposed as a substitute for the second resolution. Mr. Livermore entered into a consideration of the circumstances under which the domestic and foreign debts were incurred, and gave it as his opinion that the United States are not under obligations to make a specific provision for the domestic debt agreeable to the face of the securities which are considered as the evidences of the debt. With respect to the foreign debt, it is for loans received from persons no ways interested in the resolution of the country, and it must be paid. He was opposed to the resolution in its present form, as it went to make an unequalled provision for the domestic debt. Mr. Bland said, there was no man who will go further than himself in fulfilling to the utmost of his power, every public contract, and to pay the bona fide debts, both foreign and domestic, of the United States, to the utmost farthing. On this principle it was, that he proposed the resolution he had offered, as it appeared to be the only way of bringing the subject fairly before the committee. He could not see the propriety of the discrimination made by the gentleman last speaking, between the foreign and domestic debt, as the fact is, that by transferring the foreign debt is now become in part the property of the citizens of the United States, and on the other hand great part of the domestic debt is alienated to foreigners. He therefore offered the resolution which he had read, if it was conceded he should be glad, if not, he should set down contented. Mr. Scott in a speech of some length on the subject, observed, that the legislature of the United States is to be considered on this occasion as sitting as referees in case of equity, and justice—the only enquiry there-