Tore is, what is the fum which the United States abfosore is, what is the tunn which the United States along-lately and bona fide; we—if on enquiry it is found that the oftensible demand is double what ought in just teet be paid, they will determine accordingly, and firsk of that half, nor cen we answer it to eur con-flictensts on mike provision for paying one farthing more than the turn which on a full investigation of the fubject thall be due—He concluded by moving anamend-nent to the resolution by adding the following words, viz. as fow as the same skall be aftertuined, and daly li-

Mr. Bendinot replied to Mr. Scott-and controverted the principle be had advanced that Congress was to be considered on this occasion. He stated the tetms on which the debt had been contracted, the dependance which the treat is a been contracted; the dependence which the credition had of obtaining final jointee, from their country; the permicious confequences that would related from adopting fush a principle, as it would defirey every veilige of confidence in the honer of the United States, and put it entirely out of our power to effect any future loans, let the emergency be ever forerest.

great. Mr. Lawrence faid, that the object of the gentleman from Pennyllvania, appears to be a re-liquidation of the debtof the United States to a approfition that the evidences which the creditors have obtained are for a a larger fun than they ought to have received for their fupplies and fervices; but what is the tendency of such ruppine and reviews; and wast is me tendency of uch an investigation of the business—does it not involve the groff-it impeachment of that government under which the debt was contracted—does it not tend to throw an equal proportion of the burthens incurred in the ac-quintion of our independence upon one particular class of citizens, whose merits and services certainly entitle them to different treatment—the whole body of the men to unterent treatment—the whole body of the people have received an equivalent for the wholedebt — and this scheme of reliquidation will produce a dif-crimination which will prove creelly improus to a class of civizens who have contributed perhaps most to the successor the country in their late ardonos strugglessly reposing the fulled trult and confidence in the justice & honor of the Sirres: onor of the States:

Mr. jackfon observed, that however the idea of a dif-

erimination may be reprobated by the gentleman last speaking, the question will certainly come before the House. There is a discrimination between the foreign House. There is a discrimination between the foreign and domeliic debt, which every man must acknowledge. The foreign debt is due from those who are creditors to the form those who are creditors to the United States: Sucely, those creditors will be willing to pay, or make providing to pay their debts, before they, still clamor against the government for their demands. This thews that the consideration of the domellic debt though the deferred, while the foreign debt ought to be insuediately provided for.

Mr. Anets went into a particular examination of the doctine advanced by Mr. Scott and tikewise the permicious configuences that would reside from its operation, as being full residence of every principle on which public contrasts are founded. That the evidences of the does possessed by the does not contrast and founded. That the evidences of the does possessed by the contrasts are founded.

public contracts are founded. That the evidences of the debt podefied by the creditors of the United States cannot in frozon, juffice, and policy, be confidered in any other light than as public bonds, for the redemp-tion and just than as public bonds, for the redemp-tion and just ment of which the lands, the property and labor of the whole prople are pledged. The public in this cafe, it as it were perfondingly nor is there any con-ceivable difference, except it is in favor of the creditor, this idea the public is trufted; and for them to affirme this idea the public is trulted; and for them to alimne the office of judge on this occasion, is a meer arbitrary act of power, which never can be exercised, but to the defraction of the estantial interests of the people, and must terminate in a distribution of the footsi compact. Mr. Sherman faid that he agreed in featiment with the

Air. Sterman laid that he agreed in featiment with the gentleman from Penniylvania in part, but could not extend the operation of the principle to fuch a length as he did. The legislature must necessarily as in a judicial capacity in fome cases: It judges of accounts exhibited against the government, and determines upon them: He instanced in a variety of particulars, the interference of this power, & which, faid he, cannot be reafonable be objected to the who this high descended to the control of the power, & which, faid he, cannot be reafonable be objected to the who this high and the cannot be reafonable beginning to the whole the cannot be reafonable to the birther to the whole the cannot be reafonable to the birther to the whole the cannot be reafonable to the birther to the whole the cannot be the cannot be reafonable to the birther to the whole the cannot be reafonable to the can terference of this power, & which, faild he, cannot be rea-fonably heoly eled to that this power cannot he extend-ed to judge upon debts that are acknowled yed, by the government; la this light he confidered she who deated debt of the United States: On which the Legillarure can have no more right rojudge than an individual who is a party to private contract; for if they can thus in-terfere, the credit of the United States is placed in a vec-dendivable froution indeed. He waved to confine ry deplorable figuation indeed. He mayed to confine

the pravision to that part which is aldready liquidated.

Mr. Goodhue reprobated the idea of diferimination, and reliquidation. He observed that if the objeth is to take advantage of the deprecated rate of pah-hie fecurities, it will be wifed to deter all further con-fideration on the fubject at prefent, for the purpose of availing ourselves of a full lower rate of depreciation.

Mr. Scott enforced the general ideas of his former fpeech, and to justify the fentiment adduced fundry in-flances of the conduct of the parliament of Great-Britain, in crafing houses and making high ways over the rain, in craining nomes and making high ways over the places where they flood, and other invafions of, private property—he controlled the debt flood on a fimilar foot-ing with other controlls on which questions of equity and justice may articand be determined with the great-

The debate was continued, by feveral of the gentle men /peaking repentedly on the amendment - Mr. Stone Mr. White, & Ma. Sedgwick added a few remarks. The time being expended, and feveral gentlemen expressing a wish to revolve the subject still further in their own a motion was made that the committee fhould rife-which being put wascarried in the affirmative-

Wennesday, Feb. 10.
On motion, the memorial of Robert Morris was tead the fecond time.

The request which accompanied the memorial that, may be entered at large on the journals of the House t may be entered at large on the journals of the House seing also read, Mr. Scott moved that it should be entered accord-

ingly, which passed in the affirmative.

ingly, which patied in the ammauve.

Li was then voted that this memorial should be refer-ed to a felect committee, and Mr. Maddison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sherman were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury-Mr. Scott's amendment under

confideration.

Mr. Scott observed that the object contained in the above amendment is of so important a nature that two or three days more front upon it will be time well em-ployed. It involves the whole doctrine of diferential tion and liquidation—those great points once estab-lished, the way will be opened to proceed in the diftilined, the way will be opened to proceed in the dis-coffion of the principle of the report. That report pro-vided the principles of it are just and equitable, is a mafterly performance, and does great honour to the fra-mer of it. It has been faid that the domestic debt of mer of it. It has been faid that the domefile debt of the United States mult be confidered in the Hight of a fair and just contract which cannot be violated. I nev-er confidered it in this view—Let us revert back to the time when the justic fecurities, focalled, were received by those, who had through blood and flaughter established the liberates of the country. Did they consider them thore, woo has throngs those and magner enamined the liberties of the country. Did they condider them as a controct to be made good agreeable to the terms expressed in the billisthey received? No Sir, they did expressed in the minimary received r No Sir, they did nor—showlid they ellimate their value? Why, Sir, taking into confideration the circum flances of their country at into consideration the circum flances of their country at the moment they had commpleated & effablished its independence: in addition to all other control to the flantises they added this, they were considered to receive 2/6 in lies of 20/2. He then enlayed on the injudice that would accrue from funding the whole debt agreeable to the face of the fecurities—8 of taxing those who had for most and whole descripts to make much the fecurity. to the facetor the recognition of of taxing those who had to great and noble a factifice, to make good the fecurities to their prefent politifors; & oblerved that first, imparial judice required that the fecurities should be duced to their real value, and a re-liquidation of the whole made before funds are provided to pay the in-terest. When this confolidation is effected, the inter-

terell. When this confolidation is effectler, the intercit ought to be punchally paid at fix per cent. From
fome valuations which he had made, it speeded that
fome millions of the debt were unliquidated. He controversed the debtine that the prefeat poffelfor of public fecunities flood in the place of the original holder.
With reflect to those characters of whom he spoke
(a highly, it has been faid that many of them held fentiments different from those he was now advocating; to
which he observed, that some who were once foldlers,
had loft all title to the bonorable appellation by commencing speculators. These, like a woman in marriage, having changed their naire, by wedding speculatives, no longer speak the language of seldiers but of
speculators.

peculators.

Mr. Hartley faid he was opposed to the amende Mr. Harney jaid he was opposed to the amendment, not only on account of the made of expression used in it; but also en account of the very resions used by the gentleman in fuport of it. I am one of those faid he, to whom the gentleman alludes, having been in the army; though I never speculated in public securities but beg leave to differ from him with respect to a differentiation or restinguish to the securities. partial profession of the prefer to a distribution, or poliponing the prefers business. It then referred to the refolution of the left fellion who then referred to the refolution of the left fellow when they refolved that previous eaght to be made to fug-port the public credit, the lides of a different science believe never entertaints the contemplation of any perion; he represented the injulice, difficulty, and ex-pense of the measure of a reliquidation; the principal ple on which the public fecurities were originally infued and received, he infilled were totally different from the data beld in but the oscilication, and the affection that and received, he infitted were totally different from the idea held up by the gentleman, and the affertion that they were received by the foldier on the i've of their being worth only 1/6 in the pound has no foundation whatever; he flowed the capacity of the country to pay its debts; being in poffedion of great refources and the state of the paying the secretary, in his michigant of the paying the secretary, in his michigant produces of our abilities of early the an hick have not been glanced at by the secretary, in his report, this circumfance of our ability greatly enhances the obligation to do justice. He defended the principle of a funded fi flem; as wife and politic invisibility of the principle of a funded fi flem; as wife and politic invisibility of the principle of the most fleurithing countries in the world—Gray Strain, by vitue of her funds, and paper credit, has extended her commerce and manufactures; and raifed her character to the most reflectable rank in the feale of nations—He then inflanced in the hillow. The Fortunions—He then inflanced in the hillow. character to the most respectable rank in the scale of na-tions—He then inflanced in the billony of Frederick the 2d King of Frostin to these the effect of a contrary system; that monarch accomulated in his coffers species to the amount of too millions crowns, while his people were poor and wretched; he added a few other observations, and concluded by sharps; that the be was forry to differ from his colleague for whose judgment he had anigh effects, yet he must vote against the amendment. Mr. Sedgwick entered into a general consideration of the subject of providing for the establishment of public credit; the fails the believed that government had a right to interfere in certain cases with constrain-public and private, and instanced the conduct of Con-gress on former occasions with respect to paper money,

public and private, and inflanced the conduct of Con-getis on former occasions with respect to paper money, and the confolidation of demands against the publick, the great point to be fettled in the present bosines is our capacity to fallst the existing engagements of the country to its creditors; he should be in favour of ful-siling these companions of these additions of the country to us credutors; he thould be in favour of ful-filling those engagements as for as our abilities extend-ed; on this question there may be various opinious; he should think himfelf bound to acquietce in the de-cision that shall be made after a due investigation of our refources; but was clearly of opinion that any fur-hamment of the shallow the shall depress the filling those engagements as far as our abilities extended; on this question there may be various opinions; he should think himself bound to acquised: in the decision that shall be made after a due invelligation of correspondence; but was clearly of opinion that any further procrassination of the bosiness would intered the defined to a shall determination; the permicious conditionally of a shall determination; the permicious conditionally of a shall determination; the permicious conditionally of a shall determination; the procrassination of the United States is to different from the following the proposed as models to the following the proposed as models of the countries who are proposed as models of the countries who are proposed as models of the countries of the countries. ther procrationtion of the buller's would increase the difficulty of a final determination; the perticious confequences of speculation will be increased; for though that business is necessarily connected with a transferable debt; and derives its value from it in a great degree, & the public credit is thereby promoted; yet when per

Tons are feduced from the more ufeful oct June are fedured from the more useful overpating life, and commence gambles in the public family thought the policy or any 15 flem that would produce the policy or any 15 flem that would produce the policy of any 15 flem that would produce the policy of dangerous confequence to government were to be apprehended from delay individually the public debt.

Mr. Boudmot followed Mr. Hartley in reproduce the object of the useful amendment. The formation of the useful amendment.

Mr. Boadmor followed Mr. Hartley in repolar, the object of the prefent amendment—he faid that the could conceive with the hon, gendleman from Fe. If yellow the theory of the could conceive with the hon, gendleman from Fe. If yellow the theory of the theo oer it has the contents to determine their value a cordingly and a treatrence to the refolutions ofto gress underwhich the evidences of the debt now and confideration were illust, will fufficiently explodes hole fecurity No idea of payment's bein a hopposition. No idea of payment's being made, those securities was ever entertained; they were fact, and were so considered, evidences of the liquid fact, and were to confidence, evidences of the light ed and specific sums due to the creditors of the bigs States, hence it is incontestibly evident, that the se rities were not confidered as payment, any more to the fettlement of any private account can be confid-ated difference of fuch account. The first evidence are discharge of fuch seconds. The first evidences the debt were not transferable, and had not Conget afterwards made those certificates or envisores of editors and expensive the debt transferables they muit have remained in thebasi of original hosters—but for the pasticular accompandation and advantage of the original holders, Compandatewards made them transferable—and this step that for the mentitus; the creditors would have proved a real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster real injury to them, if the alignee could have breaster and in the could be discovered to the contracts, such as idea ought to he reprobated. It addeded feveral inflances of the discovered to Frates had been paid—from which it appeared the manifed highwire would be done to many persons the payments they had received, though the fall mount of their fecurities be paid them in spetie, the all which, and many other considerations which had ded, he inferred, that no idea existed in the mind of a payment. ded, he inferred, that no idea existed in the mind of a ny person, either soldier or citizen, that the security were considered or received as a full discharge of the demands against the publick. Mr. Boodinot foundst many of his observations on resolves of the late Con-gress which he read, on his own knowledge of the particular circumstances under which the public pure a the United States had been sitted, as he was in Co-orestar the metindar security to. grefs at the periods referred to.

Mr. Scott observed, in answer to Mr. Boudinot, the

Mr. Scott observed, in answer to Mr. Bondinnt, the other resolutions of the late Congress might be added which held a different language; and the conduct a government in regard to the paper money at different periode, plainly-proved that it was considered as jets proper for them to interfere and determine the rate of those evidences of debr. Mr. Scott then referred to the observation of Mr. Sedgwick, in which he lift faid that the most alarmine consequences were to leave. to the observation of Mr. Sedgreck, in which need faid that the most alaming confusences were in keep prehended from not coming to a decision upon this portant business the prefers fellow. He wished at gentles, and which were the apprehended—for his own part he did not suppose the business of multiple fecurities would car the through

gentlemen would point our the vila which were the apprehended—for his own part he did not fuppote the the holders of public fecurities would out the throase Congrefs, for a necessary delay in funding the debt. Mr. Sedgwick replied to the enquiry, and point out a great variety of confiderations which and apprehending and important if juffly confidered by the own mittee. A great and refpectable body of our cities are creditors of the Union—their expectations are on the decision of the prefers fellion of Congress. There are various episions prevailing refpecting debt in regard to diferimination, interch, and funding of opinion—heats and ammosfities will grow out at this apposition of fentiment, and a spirit of party and probably terminate in forming factions among the people, that may be pitted against each other, and on deftroy the public tranquility, and blast the hopes all prospects of the people under the government now is happily effaishined. These are among the many own fequences to be apprehended—but the reputation, in credit of the States is at these. The circumflates that affect these are often in themselves of finall importance, at the prefers moment the public expectation, in that affect these are often in themselves of finall importance, at the prefers moment the public expectation is alive to the measures of government—it, lays with it legislature to realize this expectation, for any justice, by quity, and the abilities of our counter demend. legislature to realize this expectation, fo far as justice, legiflature to realize this expectation, fo far as joittee, a quity, and the abilities of our country demand. It Congrespursus the present enquiry and come in a de-termination, the general funtiment will be brought as point, and a probable acquirescence in what is done; and all the evils of faction, difunion and difsppoint and all the evils of faction, difunion and difsppoint and all the evils of faction.

and all the evils of faction, difunion and disappoints expectations prevented.

Mr. Stone was opposed to a postponement of the factions, as it involves a relinquishment of all confidential of the topied the prefent (elium.

Mr. Stone reproduced all funding fastems, as productive of michief and poverny: factitious credit as born a mode of acquiring the means of fleedding the blood and cutting the threats of our neighbours. The sredit of this country, he faild does not depend on any

imitation in our manufacture tems are no ways applicable.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) made a few remarks on Mr. Smith amendment—And in a shortreply to force of Mr.

laci fon's observations, quoted Blackstone against Black-

The quellion being taken on Mr. Scotts' motion, it

Air. Burke then moved the following amendment provided at the negative by a great majority.

Air. Burke then moved the following amendment provided a diffrimination be made between the o riginal bolders and their allignees, and that a feale of depreciation be prepared accordingly, "This being ferended, was lad on the tables. Adjourned.

Mr. BUTLIA.

Mr. BUTLER.

N. the CENTISEL of March 10th, there is published
the Species of Mr. Gardiner, in the House of Rep-resonatives, higher r-facility on the Houseasthe the
fusitest of the Courses Courses Pleas for this County. Justices of the Courtin Common rees to the common The Court was fitting at optingfield at the time of publication, and just before they self, find opportunity to see it.—Austithed at the falmoods and mifreprefentations in faid speech, but must be there to accer han the facts, as the records of the Court were kept at Northempton, they expressly directed me to make a true representation of the matter, mentioned in faid fperch, from the records, and hand to you for publi-

As the Central does not generally circulate in this county and many of the good people thereof have never from the faid speech, you are requested to publish the following part of it which respects this county on-

At the laft, Court of Common Pleas, in the coun At the last Court of Common Pleas, in the counity of Hamphine, a Member of the Hinn, henate,
Col William Lyman by name, whom the Lavyers,
for fonce rightness coup no doubt, have not yet permitted to be carolled among their boself "Order"
entered is actions, for various plaintiffs, and when entered 12 actions, for various plaintiffs, and when the rangle were called in Court he atreapped to ap-pear for the plaintifs and prificeute those actions; but, although the produced powers of attorney from each of the plaintiffs, the Court did not think he was a proper discouncy to attend to, and would not bear him. Co. Lyman then went to the Laurence, and Col. Lyman then went to the Lawyers and into. Los Lymas teen went to the Lawyers and offered less in every of those attions; but now we will concern all ton confinetions, and an one could be bribed to do big dong. The configuenceway, that every action of every of those plaintiff, was discontinued against the content of the plaints, was discontinued against the content of the plaints, and those titted were punished, in each, for daring to appeal to the laws of their country for redress of wrongs. Such are the facts as fasted to me. Sir—inch are the facts those as the facts as fasted to me. Sir—inch are the facts incovato the worthy Member from South-Hadley, Mr. Gordeien, now prefert in the Houfe-and fieth are the facts, as I understand, which would be disclosed by the Hon. Member of the Senate, were he called to give histeftimony upon the floor of the Houfe. If it thould be thought proper to requelt his attend-ance, I am confident, Sir, he would cheerfully appear

"ance,I am confident, Sit, he would cheerfully appear
"and give his tellimony."

Touching which I now proceed to flate the facts
from the records. At the last August term Col. B'illiand Lyman brought me the papers of four actions only,
and told me they were Mr. Fewler; (meaning SoundFewler, Elg, an Attorney at Law in this County for
many years pall) that he (Mr. Fowler) was not like to
be at Court in due feason to enter them, but without to many years path that he (Mr. Formler) was not like to be at Court in due feation to enter them, but wished to have them entered—I accordingly entered them to Mr. Fourte—Col. Lyman paid me the entry fees. On the fectord or third day of the term Mr. Foreler came to Commission the Commission of the term of the day of the term. Court he very foon came to me and asked if Col. Ly burn-se very toon came to me and ance. It cold him had entered any aftions in his name. I told him hehad. Mr. Fowler appeared to be displeased; lean it hould arise from an apprehension that I should look to him for the feet, I informed him that Col. Lymon had aid the entry :- This did not appear to fatisfy him, & eadded further, it was known he had done with the practice of the Law and he would not countermance any facile conduct; and then uttered forme expredition (the precise words of which I do not now remember) refeeling more feverely on the conduct of Col. Lyman than I should have expected. Mr. Founier expressly demanded of me to erate his name from the four safes which I immediately did. I find by the records that o the four cafes entered by Col. I not by the records that of the four cafes entered by Col. I j naw, one of them was failstood, the defendant was defaulted, judgment was totered up against him, and execution has issued there-

The feecond action was also maintained, and by the mutual agreement of the parties figures continued to the use Angult term.

The third action the plaintiff was nonfaited and the defendant default of

defendant defaulted.

In the fourth action the plaintiff was gonfuited, and an incourts action the planning was allowed colls, taxed at fix-tred fieldings, and execution has been taken out there-

When the four actions were called in court is ap-When the four actions were called in court it appears that Col. Lyman answered for the plaintift, his right to appear in two of the cafes was diffused by the defendants conneil; Col. Lyman was called upon to along the convert when right he had to appear, where the convertible of the cafe was employed by the creditors, to collect those debts; and here I am expressly enjoined by the court and I freely declare it from my own knowld older hat Col. Lyman never produced any powers of acceptant Col. Lyman never produced any powers of acceptant Col. Lyman never produced any powers of acceptant Col. Lyman never produced. eige thatCol Lyman never produced any powers of atonge that to I. Lyman never produced any powers of at-romey, or offered any papers as powers of attorney, nor did he declare in court he had any. It appears further from records that in the two cases first records that in the two cases first records that on the two cases first records that on the two cases first records that on the two cases first records that in the two cases first records that it is penetrally helicered thay did it without for them, and it is generally helicered thay did it without for the two cases. The two cases in the court of the two cases are the could not, have alternated that the cases of the could not, have Attorney General had underraken, he could not have

Supported them.

No. Gardaer in his speech sava further, "There Mit. Gardaer in his speech says turther. I nere was a singular case? (meaning: a case wherein the was a singular case?) (meaning: a case whose some a super soron at the wast was drawn by a person who was maple soron at streng). It is one of the counties where steal awyers at the responsibility of the superior the addition, and the plaintiff lost its data to the amount of Z. 400 alsho' an attach-

menthad been made for the full Amount of that is ment had been made for the full Amount of that of door. They me, Gentler does not fix it on this country, it is faid by fome of our members of the General Countries is was there faid to bare happened to this country, the names of the particulative calcare mentioned, which renderist certain it was aim of at this country. On examining the seconds I find the cafe to be as fol On examining thesecoid! I find the cafe to be as fol-lows. A merchant of New-York commenced as action against one Dan Rubbinion; of Crain sile, reluiciona-ty, for 430l. New-York currency, before Mr. Justice cut, wherein property was attached probably fundation to focure the debt. The writ was probably drawn by one traver, not a from Attorier; as Ibelieve. **Larger appeared before the Justice as Attorney for the plaintift, and entered the action—the demand was differed before the Justice and the Allice of the pro-differed before the Justice and the Allice of the pro-

ifputed before the Justice, and the action of course aght up to the Court of Common Pleas at the laft brought up a copy of all fixed collected from a copy of all, judice Ceir's records, certifiedly him and filed in my office. At the Court of Common Pleas Jake Pelejs, Eliq. Attorney at Law in this County for many content of the Court of the years pair, entered the actives and appear d in Court to fupport and maintain it.—The defendant also appeared by his Attorney, and demorred to the declaration. If by his attorney, and demonster to the dectaration. It thought, M. Primer, you could figure room in your paper, I would transcribe the whole declaration, that it might be feen what fort of a thing it is—but that I may be as thore as possible. I will only infare the fub-

flare of the defendents plea, viz.

That there is no averaged in the writer declaration may promife was ever made to the plaining, one is it therein alledged that any promife made to any perfora nor what kind of plea or action in broth by the plaining. As it was inpossible from P. Phila "any perion nor what kind of piez or action is brote "by the plaintiff." As it was impossible for Mr. Philps to support the declaration, it was equally so for the Court to suitain the action—Bot on examining the en-Court to fulfain the action—But on examining the en-tries of the last term the present month, I find a new fulf commenced for faid debt, and that the same proper-ty is attached as was before.—Now therefore, what ground is there for Mr. Gerdierr's declaration "that all the Lastwer reflect in the control of the control ground into the relation of the paper the attinut," and what appears more extraordinary yer, it, that Mr. Phelps the Attorney for the plaintiff in this cafe, and a member of

the House of Representatives, and present when the speech was made, as the Court are informed, thould remain filent, and futer so palpable a faithood to pass for

The Court are far from believing Mr. Gardiner Lie Court are tar from believing Mr. Gardiner had a defign to mifreprefern them—not doubting he fpoke agreeably to the information given him—nor do they pretend to Ley how far Col. Lyman is concerned in the printerpreferation—the's they are informed by members of the House of Repreferatives prefert at the bers of the House of Apprendictive percent at the time the freech was made, that a Major King Ho; men-ber from Hardwick, when Mr. Gardiner had midbed, role and informed the House he had justbeen converting

roleand informed the House he had justbeen convering with Col. Lyman, and was authorized by him in confirm the truth of Mr. P. Cardiner's ipsech.

But I have finished the duty aligned me by the Court, the takes I have afferted are taken from the records of the Court, and I prefume can never be contradicted—in the mat therefore follow, that the whole of Mr. Cardiner's Cheese, which classes in the Court, of Hamon. diner's speech which relates to the County of Harr diatr's speech which relates to the County of Hamp-flitte, is an ablolute fasthood. & misrepresentation, ex-cepting only the Courts out allowing Col. Lymas to appear in two of the foot reases he entered—and the fame (as I conceive) and lare happened to the oldest fawor as I conceive that he attempted to lare fame that conceive the second of the conceive of the conappeared with preared without powers of Artorney; in case the ap

peganic the case here;
I will only just observe that the fources from whence these vite calumnies have originated; and the motive these vite calumnies have originated; and the motive of the calumnies have not altogether unknown, six which produced them are not altogether unknown, and probably may be teafter be made manifest to the pub

ROBERT BRECK. Clerk of the Court of (Common Pleas for the County of Hart phire. Northampton, March 29, 1790.

BOSTON, March 25. SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY FIRE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY FIRE.

On Wednefday morning the 17th infl. a melanchyl caraftrophe mok place at Norron. The Honde of Mr. William Newcomh, of that place, seas diffeovered by foundation of the place of the season of the place of the season of the seas Newcomb, who was a manabout 70 years of age, who by the violence of the flames, which prefied bemently upon him, was made an easy water presed ve-bemently upon him, was made an easy prey to this mer-cilels element—the remainder, who had fied almost naked to a neighbour's house, beheld with heart rending diffres, their habitation with all their for cluthing, &c. and to add to its poignancy, a kind huf-band and tender parent, exembling to their primiture

dult. We learn from Wifes Tet, Sheepfeut, this on the night We fearn from Wilczlit, note peut ause ou use argu-ef the 3rh nit; the dwelling house of Capitain Joieph Decker, was excitely confamed by fire, rogether with all his furniturg.—The family narrowly elegating with the fire

their lives.
The fame been a dwelling house of Mr. Andrews at Long Reach, an Kennebeck River, was confirmed by

BRITISH ENCROACHMENTS.

GRYI ISH ENGROACHMENTS.

Circumfantially related by a Correspondent.

There are three rivers that empty themselves into the Bay of Passanguady, the casternmost always called his the natives Indian and French St. Croix, and the night die one Schooduck. Before the commencement of the late war, Gov. Bean and beet Mr. Mitchel, a Survey, or, and feveral others to explore the Bay of Passanaquady, and to exemine the natives to find out which was the true River St. Croix: They accordingly did & reported it to be the caftermedt river; and returned

plans of their furrey as fuch. At the Jismaing the Treaty of Peace, the Commissionershad Mitchell's maps and in fixing the boundary between that part of Nora-Scotia now call New-Branfwick, and this Commonwealth, they considered it to be the river laid down by him. After the Peace, the subjector the British King took possession of all the lands, between the New-Crois and Schoolderk rivers (which treat in nearly as large as the State on New-Hampton; and new hold possession of the time, ander a pretence that the Schoolack is the time river St. Croix: they also claim all the Islands in the Bay of Passanaguady at the man, of them lay fere all the soundary; and have in a manher of inthancas exercised by force, jurisdiction on our the subjects of this Commonwealth, living on those listened force, tack Mr. Turrizs [formerly a Licuaceant in the Anterican Amplementary of the State of th faid belonged to a Britis fables. Mr. Delesternier oppoling them, armed with an ext, prevented their face exceeding on the house; but they finding a cow on the Mand foreibly carried herost with them. Mr. Delesternier nor lawing any affiance, could not prevent in our. Delesternier nor lawing any affiance, could not prevent in our. Delesternier is the Collector of the Cultoms for the United States, and keeps his sofies in the house she the United States, and keeps his sofies in the house she endeavored to birsk open. It is preferred that Lead Dougnestry, Governor General of the British Cotonies in America, would not constrained facts proceeding—burst to be withed the measure may be specification to prevent incoming the factor.

NORTHAMPTON, March, 31,

It is faid, that the flour, grain &c.export ed from the United States to foreign ports, in 1780 at the average price thereof in Europe and the West-Indies, around to 15,000,000 of dollars.

From Philadelphia, there were exported or FLOUR;

barrels 263.9670 2-1,365 183,720 In 1787.

In 1788,
From Aug. 7, to Dec. 31, 1789, 191, 83
The whole quantity of Flancerpoined lai, year, from the above port, we are taid 350,000 barrels, worth 760,0001. This accounts for the reduction of the

judjoid. This accounts for the rediction of the rate of exchange between that place and Leadon. The bib of April next, it appointed by the Supreme Executive of this State, to be observed as a day of Fogling and Prayer.

The Collector of Excise for the County of Hamphire, who enters upon the duty of faid office on the first day of May next, informs all imbolders, resulters, and others accountable for Excise, that agreeable to law he shall commence his clerist; thro' the several rowns in faid County in May next, for the purpose of collecting the Excise due from the sittle purpose of collecting the Excise due from the sittle purpose of collecting the Excise due from the sittle due for the fair of May next. the purpose of collecting the Excise due from the sift day of November all, until the first day of May next. day of November Ian, until the first day of May, next, Seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place where he will attend the business in the fereral towns in faid County. Puntibal compliance with the law will be expected.

NOAH GOODMAN, Celle Bor of South Hadley, March 25. 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Committeeners by the Heat Judge of Probate for the County of Hamphire; to receive and examine the claims of the credition to the edge of AN. DREW LUCAS, late of Colrain, deceated, reprefented intolvent, and fix months being allowed from the fectored day of Marchialt to bring in and tuppur, their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE, NOTICE—That we craims—DU HEREBY GIVE, NOTICE—That we final attend fait befinned at the honfo of Andrew Locas; in Colmin, on the first Wednesdays of May, July, and August acers, from one or for o'clerk? P. M. on addid days. No accounts will be allowed after find term, HUGH MCLAILEN.

WILLIAM CALDWELLS, MARKET MERCHANGER CONTINUED TO MERCHANGER CONTINUED TO MERCHANGER CONTINUED TO MERCHANGE TO ME

JAMES STEWART. make immediate payment, to ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r.

Colrain, March 13, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appoint WE the Subscribers beams appointed Commissioners by the Hunarchie Judge of Probate for
the County of Hunayore to receive and examine the
Ulaim of the creditors to the space of Mr. ELISHI INthe Ulaim of the creditors to the space of Mr. ELISHI INfor examine being allowed the creditors to three is and
impore their claims—DO IEREST GIVE NOTICE
—there we ball attend the basiness of our appointment, at
the keaps of Gidness Parism, in shelder in fail during, as
the french Judges to dusyl, May, and July sees, from
one topic o'the P. M. on each sig. No accounts will be
allowed welfs properly assigned.

ZERINA MONT AGUE,
TOHN BILLING.

JOHN BILLING, AARON DICKIASON:

Amberff, March 8, 1790.