It had been utged that if government thould intri-hofe in the prefent cafe, an interpolition would be an-horried in any cafe whatever, where the flock -night fluctuate—the principal would apply at well to a fall of 60 or 70 per cent, as to a fall of 60 or 70 per cent. He could not admit this inference. A diffinetion was effectial between an extreme cafe and a cafe thort of it. The line was difficult to be drawn-but it was no more incumbent on him, then on his oppo-nents, to draw it. They themselves could not deny that a certain extreasity of the evil would have justified that a certain extraction of newly mobile anterplantees the interpolition. Suppose that the different site allenting creditors had been ten times as given as it was minimized of 2, 3 or 4s. In the pound, they had received a farthing only in the pound—and that the certificates that now in the hands of the purchasers in that like, or even at a left value—was there a member who would rife up and lay, that the purchafers ought to be paid the entire nominal fum, and the original fuf-ferer be entitled to no indemnification whatever?

ferer be entitled to go indemulication whatever?

Gendemen had triumplied in the want of a precedent to the measure. No government, it was faid, had interposed to redrefs suctuation in its publick paper.

But what was the government that had finished its debts under the circumslances of the American debt? If no government had done fo, there could he no precedent either for or against the measure, because the occasion infelf was unprecedent. And if no similar occasion infelf was unprecedent. And if no similar occasion infelf was unprecedent. And if no similar occasion of the precedent to be set would at least be harmles, because no similar occasion ownuld be likely to happen in this.

see would at team be narment, because no unual occasion would be likely to happen in this.

If genitemen perfilled, however, in demanding preedents, he was happy in being able to gratify them with two, which though not exactly partallel, were on that account of greater force, fince the interpolition of government had taken place where the emergency could left comittee them. lefs require them.

fs require them.
The first was the case of the Canada bills. Daring the not was the cafe of the Canada bills. Daring the war, which ended in 1963, and which was attended with a revolution in the government of Canada, the fupplies obtained for the French army in that province were paid for in bills of exchange and jerrificates.—This paper depreciated, it was bought unchiefly by Brit. 16 and 1997 to 1 This paper depreciated, & was bought upchiefly by British increasis. The fum and depreciation were for confiderable, as to become a fubject of negociation between France and Great-Britain at the peace. The negociation between a state of the peace of th If it was valuatary, it thews that they themselves were familie of the equity of the fac rifice.

The other case was of skill greater weight, as it had

no relation to war or to treaty, and took place in the nation which has been held up as a model with respect to publick credit. In the year 1713, the civil lift of Great-Britain had fallen into arrears to the amount of goo, cool. The ereditors who had furnished supplies to the government had, instead of money, received debentures only from the respective officers. These had to the government has, intread or maney, received ocbeatures only from the respective officers. These had
depertated. In that stare they were assigned in some
inflances—in other socremanted to be affigued. When
the Parliament had appropriated funds for statisfying
these arrears they inserted an express provision in the
sach, that the creditions who had been obliged by the default of government to dispose of their paper at a lost,
might redeem it from the assignees, by reparing the
sach price with an interest of super cent; and that all
agreements and covernants to assign should be absolutely
void. Here then was an interposition on the very
principle, that a government ought to rederst the
wrongs sustained by its default, and on an accassion trivial when compared with that under consideration; yet
it dues morappear that the public credit of the nation
was injured by it.

The best fource of considence in a government was
the apparent honesty of its views. The proposition on

The best fource of conductice in a government was the apparent basely of its views. The proposition on the tablecoold not possibly be aferiled to any other motive than this, because the public was not to gain a farthing by it. The next fource was no experienced, purchastry in the payments due from the government. So this foppore to public credit, he relied on what had been experienced by a part of the foreign creditors; on the provision to be made for the fedduc; and the punc-tuallity which he flattered himfelf would be observed in all future payments of the domeltic creditors. He was more apprehensive of injury to public credit from fuch modifications of the interest of the public debt, as fuch modification of the interest of the public 'debt, as foure gentlemen feemed to base in view. In these the public would be the gainer, and the plear of inability the more alarming; because it was so easy to be set up, fodificalt to be disproved, and consequently for which the temperations would be alluring.

The impracticability of the measure was the remaining ground on which it had been attacked. He did not deny that it would be attended with discouting and that perfect justice would not be done; but these were not the questions. It was sufficient that a refressor insistive would be lessed as the discouting and the difficulties.

grievous injustice would be leffened, and the difficulties might be furnounted. What he had in view was that, the conveniency of claimants, fome authority throld the contenency of claimants, some authority through the provided and properly diffiling through throw the union, in order to invefligate and afternain the claima; and that for the fecurity of the public, the burden of proof flouid be thrown on the claimants. A ferminy on this plan, added by original fettlements in the books of the army department, and the flate commissioners, and other office-documents would be a remedy at once for all the difficulties flated with regard to fifticious names, certificates iffued as money by commillaries and quarter-

For fome particular eafes special provisions might be -office certificates, ali requifite. The cale of loan require. The cale of loan-office certificates, alienst ed at early periods, before they were depreciated fell under this difeription. Legacies might be another. He thould have no objection to fome special regulation, as to the payments of debts in certificates to persons within the British lines, faid to have authorised by the lawer N. Vista. alwof New-York; though he prefamed few fach pay-ments had been made, and that of these few the great-er part had by this time passed from the creditors into other hands. There might be a few other cares equalother hands. There might be a few other cales equally entitled to fome particular attention in the details of the provision. As to the merchants who had compounded for their debts in certificates, or perfons who had exchanged honds for the richem, it could not be doubted that the transfations had reference to the market value of the care, and above the doubte for the care and above the doubte for the care. of the paper, and therefore had nothing peculiar in

The expence incident to fuch a plan of investigation ought to form no difficulty. It bears no proportion to the expense already incurred by committioners, &c. for affecting a lefs proportion of judice. Rather than juffice thould not be done the expense might be taken

out of the portion to the original fufferers.

The danger of frauds and prejuties had been The danger of trains and prejuries had been work-ed upinto a formed objection. If these had always been equally alarming no provision could ever have been made for the discharge of public debts. He remind-ed the committee of the francis and perjuries for which a door had been opened by the final fertlements.&c. of ds and perjuries inferentiale from the collect the fraudated perjoins interesting from the concerning of imposts and excites:—yet their were all fulumitted to as necessary crits, hereinfe justice control and perjoines incident to this inperience tray provision for justice, must be very inconsiderable in number; and fittill the control of the control o more fo, when compared either with the object to be at-tained, or with the like evils already incomptered in pur-fait of a like object.

fuir of a like object.

Great ingenuity and information had been exerted genrleman on the other fide, in raifling difficulties by gentleman on the cuter tote, in saming the proposition, the was four that, after an adoption of the proposition, the fame exertion would be used in removing them, and with such sid the ideas of impracticability would van-

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HAD the publication in the GAZETTE of the 31st of March, under the fignature of Robert Briefs, extended no tarther than this County, it might have feemed unnecessary to arrest any further public attention. But when it is considered that the GAZETTE hath a much more extensive circulation than the limits of this County, and that the forme or a possible fielder. nath a much more extensive circulation than the limits of this County, and that the same, or a nearly fimilar publication hath been inferred in the CENTINEL, a paper printed in Boson, and possibly in several other papers that may be read by those who have no particular knowledge of the several characters of the drama, the knowledge of the leveral characters of the drama, the following affidavis of gentlemen I have occasionally feed, must not be thought altogether importants. And it is not doubted if any Printers have or hereafter thall extract for their papers the faid publication in the HAMPEHINE GRAEFT OF MAYON 1916, under the fignature of Robert Breck, they will also do the fame with the following. the following.

SAMUEL SHELDON, of Hadley, in the Coun-ty of Hamphire, gentleman, of lawful age, being fewrn and cautioned to tellify the truth, Do declare and fay, that before the last August term of the Court and fay, that before the laft August term of the Court
of Common Pleas in this County, I was ferred with a
writ to appear at the faid term, which writ way made
out and falled by William Lyman, of Northampton,
whom I suppo ed to be an admitted and swotn Attormey—I accordingly went to Northampton, the place
for holding the faid Court, the first day of the term, and
intended to have fersled the demand by acknowledge
ing judgment therefor before some judice of the Peace—
but happening to meet Samnel Hinteley, 124 of faid
Northampton, a practiting Attorney. I was aked by bur happening to meet Samuel Hinckley, JE foof faid Northampton, a predifing Attorney, I was alked by him if Col. Lyman had not entered an action against me; I told him that I (pppefed the action was, or would be entered—faid Hinckley then faid, that if I would employ him he would those faid I would employ him he would throw faid Lynth out of his costs, as he was not a fworn Attorney, and therefore could not appear to manage the faid action. And I fruther fay, that faid Hinckley was fo defirous of being employed, that he faid-ti was no matter about any there—I accordingly employed faid Hinckley, and thereby threw faid Lyman out of his coils, and obtained a bill of coils against him.

It winness where of I hereunto fet my hand and feal this fearness he was A way of the property of the coils against the fearness had not a favoir one thousand fearness that was A way in our house of fearness had not a fearness that the fearness had not a fearness that the fearness had not a fearness had

this feventeenth day of April, one thousand feven

hondred and ninety.
SAMUEL SHELDON.
Signed and fworn to in prefereeof us,

JOHN SMITH, BENJAMIN DAVENPORT.

SOLOMON ALLEN, of Northampton, in the County of Hampshite, aMajor in the Militia, being from abalicationed to tellify the truth. Do delare and tay, that at the last August term of the Court of Common Plezs in this County, I was in the Court of Common William Lyman afferred his right to appear and manage an action then called, in which he had and manage an action then called, in which he had been employed. The Attornico objected to his appear, ance, because he was not an admitted and fworn-Attornicy, and faid that no perfon who was not an Attorney regularly admitted act wirm could appear for an appearance at August term fail, did not produce weath—and they moved to the Court to make a might be so of Attorney—to which he Sheriff of the weath—and they moved to the Court to make a might be produce his power, but it was didnered to be court accordingly determined that fail tyman should not appear, and that the plaintiff who had employed him should be non-faired and taxed in

colls to the defendant, and that fuch fould in fater colts to the defendant, and that fuch should in fairs be the rule of Court, for it was agreeably to whither the the rule of Court, for it was agreeably to whither the rule of Court had done. And I well remember his Lyman effected to produce powers of Attorny, but they were confidered as no way affecting the case, because if he had the powers be coold not appeared it was admitted by both the Court and Bar that full Lyman had powers of Attorney, and on that principle determined.

intermined.

In tellimony whereof I fet my hand and fell to mineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lei mineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lei one thousand seven hundred and minety.

SOLOMON ALLEN

Signed and fwom to, in prefence of me,

NOAH GOODMAN, of South-Hadley, in the A County of Hamphire, Efquire, being wom as duly cautioned to tellify the truth, Do declare and in that at the laft August term of the Court of Comma Pleas in this County I think on the fifth day of he ires Pleas in this County 1 think on the fifth day of be an which was Saurday in the forenoon while the dood was calling, I was in the Count-Houfe at faid Neut ampton, and Pathe Juliuse's bench, when William I man, of faid bignthampton, appeared to answer a manage an affiling that had been entered—his appeared was accordingly disputed on the part of the key by Simeon Stong, Caleb Strong, and Mofes Righting and Strong which was Saturday in the forenoon whi appear, but that the aftions should be non-finited, the plaintiffs taxed in costs. I also remember has one of the Juffices of the Pleas observe, while the manner was under consideration; that the Supreme Co

had done the fame.

The foregoing is the purport as neatly as I can recolled to what I informed the House of Representives at their fession last winter. For the only man of enquiry with them was, whether any Court had faled the appearance of any person because he was a an admitted and swom Attorney—and it was not a sked by any member, in what number of action is appearance had been denied, as the number wasdened inmaterial.

In winess whereof I herenato fet my had a feel of the state of the

feal this nineteenth day of April, feventeen dred and ninery.

NOAH GOODMAN Signed and fwom to in prefence of me, JONATHAN DWIGHT.

TIMOTHY ROBINSON, of Granville, in County of Hampfline, Esquire, being swan a that at the laft August term of the Court of Com that at the laft August term of the Court of Com-Pleas in this County, I was at Northampton di-confiderable part of the term, and was in the Ca-House when William Lyman, of faid Northampus-fered to appear and answer for the plaintiff in an ad-which he had inflitted and entered at faid termwhich he had inflituted and entered at faid termappearance was accordingly challenged on the put
the bar, by Simeon Strong, Caleb Strong, and Ma
Blifs, Efgutres, the oldeft and principal Attornier
fent—And I well remember that the ground of
challenge was because faid Lyman was not an ader
and regularly fwom Attorney, and that there was
doubt by either the Court or Bar, that faid Lymal
authentic powers of Attorney from the perfect
whom he attempted to appear. And I well reis
that faid Lyman offered in Court to produce his pe
er of Attorney, which was confidered as wholly is
terial by the Court, and determined that faid Ly
could not appear if he had a power of Attorney,
case he was net regularly admitted and fwom. cause he was ner regularly admitted and sworn.

I was also the last winter in the General Court, and I was also the last winter in the General Court, as ber of the House of Reptrefertatives, when the was made whether the Court of Common Fless in County of Hamphire had thus decided, and isfar the House of the above fasts—and also retent House to John Phelps, Esq. member, from Weis who was then confirmed to acknowledge, that it was then confirmed to acknowledge, that it was the confirmed to acknowledge, that it was the confirmed to acknowledge, that it was the confirmed to acknowledge. who was then confirmed to acknowledge that was an agreement by the Bar, not to engage as action which had not been primarily infinitely fome of the profession. I was also at Springfeld March, on my return from the General Cost, was enquired of by the Justices of the Cost of Cost Pleas, how I could confer to a law which had passed during the festion of the General Cost, as the same of the Cost of the ining any person of decent character to appear to other person in any Court of this Commonwealth which I replied it appeared to be necessary for ing the combination of the Bar—on which an At

earling to my best recollection, a true sketch of facts. In winess whereof I fet my hand and feal this twen-ry-fulf day of April, seventeen hundred and nine

TIMOTHY ROBINSON.

Signed and fworm to in prefered of John G. HILLEMAN.

John G. HIELMAN.

PERES CLAP, of Southampton, in the country of Hampthire, Gentleman, and a Depury-Sheniff ander Elitha Porter, Efg. Sheriff for the faid Country, being from and duly caucioned to tellify fle trust, Delare and fix, that at the lake term of the Country of Common Pleas in this Country, which was holden at Springfield frome time in the Month of March Iail, I was a faid Springfield, and in the Chamber in which the Countrolally dise, at Mr. Zenas Parlons's houfe, and Grey Col. Timathy Robinson in the fame room, on his Court itually date, faw Col. Timothy Robinson in the same room, on his ream from the General Court, and heard him asked by some of the Judges of the Gourt of Common Pleas who some or the joint when the could confert to the law then
july polled respecting. Attornies—he faid it appeared
metellary to counterselt the combination of the Bar, and effablish an uniform and equitable construc-tion of the Constitution—And he then adverted to the decision that had been made at the then last term in the decision that had been made at the thru last term in the County, refpeding the appearance of William Lyman; on which an Attorney prefest faid, Col. Lyman did not produce his powers of Attorney, on which Sheriff Porter observed, it was no matter for that, he offered roduce them, and it was confidered by the Court to produce them, and it was confidered by the Court that he had powers of Attorney, and determined on that principle—to which Judge Porter faid, yes, it was fo—and Judge Blift faid, yes, and how could the Court do otherways, as the laws then were-Judge Mather

PERES CLAP.

HAVING therefore furnished the foregoing facts, I folionit to the confideration of the publick whether that part of Mr. Glardiner's speech which respects this County is as Robert Breck, Efg. favs, an absolute fall, though and mistratelenation—and whether Mr. Breck's affertion that I neither offered or declared in Court thes I had any powers of Attorney, is confiftent with truth—And shall forbear at this time any other com-ment than that it is noticed even by inspiration as the ment heightened injusity to offer to reprove others for misfeafances we are at the fame time ourfelves perpe-trating. It is such conclust that occasions the interorical expollulations of the Apolle—" thou that preach-eff another fhould not fical doft thou fical?"—& " those that in judging others condemn themselves, are pro-monneed to be without excuse."

WILLIAM LYMAN.

LONDON, March 21.

A man, sped fifty two, has undernaken for a wager of a hundred guiness, to run from Winfor to Hyde Park Comer and back, which is 44 miles and a quarter, in feven hours and a quarter. Great berts are depending on this race, which is to be determined this

The importation of wheat from America, will not core the expenses of those who have entered into that forced the expenses of those who have entered into that forced the expenses are not five fillings the quarter, cheaper than they were at the heginoing of the harvest!

SHOCKING MURDER.

SHOCKING MORDER.

Thursday se naight an engroused and cruel murder was committed on the body of Joseph Stone, farmer, of Potter-Hill, near Sheffield, by one jackson, a shoemar for of Mortomity, near the above place. It appears that the unfortunate deceased went to the house of the comment of the house of the comment of the stone of the comment of the stone of the comment of the stone of the comment of the co Jackion, to regard the Payment of forme money owing to him, and found his wife only at home, who immediately went to a public honfe to fotch her huthand. Mr. Stone, in the mean white, flanding out of down, ou Jackion's coming home, he began to abute his wife in fortible at manner, that Mr. Stone opened the door, and remonthrated on the violence of his proceedings which had been which had been such as the contract of the proceedings when he had been such as the contract of the proceedings when he had been such as the contract of the proceedings when he had been such as the process when he had been such as the process. door, and remonfirsted on the violence of his proseed-ings; which Jackfonantwered by threatning him with doing for him if he did not go about his hafinets. After fome words he went sawy, and Jackfon follow-ed him, and fireck him a blow on the temple, theat fame time flabbling him in the file with a knife, of which wound he languifhed till Sunday evening and then ex-pited. Jackfon was fecured immediately on per-traing the deed, & is fince commitmed to York Calle.

Great feat of France.—This instrument of suthority us to be changed, in order that it may bear the new legend of Levis, King of "the French!".)

A few days since died at Horseley in Derbyshire, a

woman ammed Frances Barton, at the aftenishing age of 107. She followed Midwirery upwards of Soyears. It is faid the remembered the Revolution in 1688, and hat the danced at a merry-making on that glorious oc-

The private character of the KING OF POLAND is most excellent. He has lately made a present to the National Treasury of half a million, to defray the ex-Pence of railing an army. One million has been offered in loan, without interest, by the Marshal of the Di t, and a plan is on f out to raife thirteen millions of

The National Affembly have paffed a decree, abol-The NATIONAL Alternoty nave paner a ucerte, assu-lining all exclusive pricileges for fending letters orpa-pers by the post, but in order to support the liberty of the prefs, the post shall be obliged to carry princed works, which are not bound, also pamphlets, journals, and advertisements, at the rate of one foll per sheet or half of the property of the property

CHARACTER OF JOSEPH II. EMPEROUR OF GERMANY. The conclusion of this Monarch's life was certainly the part of it which did him much credit. As a Statesman, he had failed in thest of his plans:

They were ill-combined, and worfe executed. He

was maximus in minimus, and minimus in maximus.

He would have made an excellent Servelary to a Minifler of State, for the was indefarigable in reading and

writing diffraches.

He would have made an admirable. Meffenger, for he delighted in galloping from town to town, and pro-

he delighted in galloping from from 10 town, and province to province.

At his death, indeed, he was great, displaying at
once the man and the Christian. He saw undifracted
the approach of displaying 1 this might be expected
from the fon of Maria-Theresa, the most illustrious
of whole daighter (the Quies of France) was no
lefs firm in the midt of personal danger.

A few house before his death he fad to one of his
Ministers—"I think the Poet wrong, who susy from the
THENDE EXT by grave mid Areadful to the passage. For
mw part I reget not the loss of Empire; I teel anoth more
forfilly the loss of my aminhle nice. Death appears
not more dreadful to me in my present invasion; than
is I had lived in an hamble sphere: My mind is pretry
much at rest with respect to gizenness and dominion; much arreful min repeate; My mind is pretty much arreful with respect to grannels and dominion; and I trust I shall meet death with as little difmay, as the man to whomit would be a release from posetty, and wretcheducts."

Extraß of a letter from the Hague, March &i.
" We have just received advice from Brussels "We have just received advice from Bruffels that the propositions made by the new Sovereign of the House of Austria for an a comedation with the Netherlands, have experienced the fame fair with the letters from Const. COBNETEL.—Init proposits naving them rejected by the Congress, to which it was referred by the States of Brilant."

PARIS. (Frize: March 4. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, MARCHÓ. A letter from Mr. N'ECEAR on the flate of the Finances was read to the Affembly. The contents were far from being agreeable. In
the first place, the Members had the morification to
find that the nation was in danger of losing a Minister. in whom the general confidence was placed; for he informed the Affembly that his health was fo greatly informed the Affembly that his health was fo greatly impaired, that he most foon withdraw himfelf from the fatigues of publick affair, and go to Bareger, \$p_0, or fome other place, to drink the waters. But that hefore he quitted his then railed hat painful futuation, he wished to speak fome comfort to the Assembly, by he withed to freak fome comfort to the Atlemby, by thewing that there was good ground for a hope that the finances of the country would again appear in a flourishing flare. But left the hope of the nation floud be ton fanguine on this head. Mr. Neckar informed the Affermbly, that it was fill in a flate of different and embarrakment, which might become critical if effectual refources were not four difference. According to his calculations, the Treadury must receive an additional fupply of upwards of True bundred Millers of Livers (or hours \$7.50,000. ficting) to be emabled to make good all charges oponit to the end of theyear, 1790.

the year 1790.

Mr. Necker observed, that if things could go on quietly, and without any violent shock, until the beginning of 1791, the State would be out of danger.

PHILA DELPHIA, April 21

This day were intered the remains of the illustrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of tender and respectful forrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him-friends truly feafible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful civ could flow.

The fhips in the harbour, of all nations, hung their

flags half maft high. To the rown of Boston, the place of his untivity, he has left a liberal and well-judged token of his remem-brance; to the city of Philadelphia, his fecond place of birth, he has left the fame. But time alone can unfold to his country and his fellow-men, the numerous treaf-ures of wildom, which his patriorifm and philanthropy have bequeathed them.

NOR THAMPTON, May 5.
On Friday Frening last the Honograble Suprem Judicial Court finished their fession in this town. Dur Judicial Court finished their fession in the rown. Dur-ing their fitting fix persons were convicted of passing or otherwise heing concerned in the husiness of cour-terseing Spanish milled dollars—One for forgery— One for endeavouring to early off a fice Negro—and une for adultery. They received their several featurune for adultery. They received their feveral fenten ure of complying with that part of their fentence im-

ure of complying with that part of their femence impoints fines.

The figirit of liberty has reached the diffriet of Algiers, where the inhabitants have refused to pay their ordinary tribute, the Der best been obliged to fend a derachment of troops confirmed and by an Ag2, to competition to but there is realised to be allowed their numbers being superior, will, by solvounding, overpower them, A Newborn (N. C. paper, of Mazch 11, informs, That the inhabitants of Cape Fancoise, have declared themselves independent from the Kine and National

themselves independent from the King and National Assembly of France—raised an armed force under the Alternative of "The Patrists of Cape Francisfe"—effablished a House of Legislature, and appointed a Governor. The first operation of the administration has been to declare their port open to the vellels of every nation and to permit the importation of all forts or commodi

Departed this life at Philadelphia, on the 17th ult. Departed this life at Philadelphia, on the 17th the herentable-and celebrated Philosopher, and Partico, Lis Excellency BEN AMIN FRANCISM, L. L. D. in the 85th year of his age. On the 2nd of \$pril, in the Houle of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Maddiffer role and made the Collection continue.

the following motion.

Mr. SPLASER,
Said he, tho' we have been informed not only thro
the channel of the new papers; but by a more direct
communication, of y s decease of an illestrious charac-

ter whole native ground as rendered differentiated fer-vices to the crude of feirnce and of mankired in general, and whose paymotic exertions have contributed in a high degree to the independence and proferrity of this country in petiticals—the covation frems to call up-nou us to pay forme tribute to his memory capture, inc. of the tender weneration his country for less for fuch diffinguished merit—I therefore move the following refolution:

The house being informed of the decrate of Ban-The house brung informed of the decrafe of Ban-JAMIN FARNELIP, a citizen whose native genius was not more an ordament to burnan nature, then his vari-ous exertions of it have been precious to electence, to freedom, and to bis country, do refolve, as a mark of, the veneration due to his memory, that the members were the coformary bage of motoricip for one month." On the question; this motion yasted without a divi-

fron.
DIED.] -- Ar Herrford, on the acth alt. of a pleuri-fy, Lt. Col. NOADIAH LEONARD, of Sunderland, in the 53d year of his age. His remains were convey, ed to his own house, and on the 29th were respectfully intered by a numerous collection of his friends and acquaintance, who were alienthed upon the forcewfal orcalion. A fermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Hatfield, from Mark XIII. 34, 35, 36, 37.—For the 80m of mas is it is a man taking a for juneag substantial. For the Nos of man is di a man taking of for junergy such left bit boyle and gate ambority is bit fercants, and to every most bit most, and commanded the Perter to evacto. Watch by therefore (for ye known mu when the Maffer of the House country, at even, or at the exchanging in the morning he funding in the morning he fully unlessing. And when I for not of you, I fay unlessing. And when I for not one, I fay unlessing.

Col. Leonard was effected for his humanity and Col. Leohard was effectively for his humanity and benevolence—for his strakement to order and regolarity—for that fidelity and propriety with which he distanced the duties of a citizen, and the feveral public employments to which he was called. The town of Snaderland, and the publick have reason to regret the lost of for worthy and refulls character. He has left discounted to the control of th formwful widow and feven children to bewait his death. God has separated from them a faithful friend and failful guide. These afflicted mourters have many fympathetic team mixed with theirs. They are sf-fedionately commended to the grace of God-for-fup-port and comfort under-this mifterious dispensation of-his holy and righteous providence.

ALL persons that have any demands on the eftate of JONA PHAN HALE, late of Barnardton, deceafed, are defired to bring in their accounts to me the fubfcriber—three months being allowcounts to me the storchore-investments being allow-ed to bring in their claims. No account, will be al-lowed after that date. Notice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to said estate to fertle their erions that are moved couples immediately.

ELIHU SCOTT, Adm'r.

Rarnardino. April, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-relident proprietors of land in South-Haeley, country of Hampthire, that their lands are taxed in a flate, town and minifter tax, for the year 1788, and 1789, a

State Tax. Tokus Tax. M.Tax

[c.d.q. f.d.q. f.d.q. f.d.q.
Cspt. Mofes Mzrlh, 0.33 5 2 0 6 3 0
Mark Ferry, 0.13 0 5 0 1 0 0
Donathen Cook, 1 1 0 2 0 0
Edward Green, 7 3 0 9 3 0
Warham Smith; 7 3 0 9 3 0
Unlefs faid taxes are paid on or lefter Menday the
zath of May inft. fo routh of faid land will then be
fold at Poblic Venden, at the Honfe of Noah Geodman, Efg. in faid South-Hadley, 21 two o'clock P. M.za
will be fufficient to diffcharge the fame, with intervening charges. State Tax. Town Tax. M.Tex

ing charges. ELI KELLOGG , Collector.

South-Hadley, May 3d, 1790.

Tickets.

Seventh Claft of WILLIAMSTOWN FREE A SCHOOL LOTTERY, which will commended drawing on the 24th inft to be fold by

JOHN STODDARD. Northampton, May 4, 170

Whereas CYNTHIA, the wife

VICTCAS CINTHA, The WHE.

of me the Subferiber, has in violation of her myringe covenant, withdrawn herfelf from my hed and board, and unjulky and without carde refuses to live with me and whereas by her andarkful helwirour I have reasons to fear she will endeavour to injure my interest, by contracting debty on my account—I hereby notify and warn all persons against harbouring or giving her any credit for any matter whatever, on my account, as I will not pay any demands made against me on her account.

OLIVER PARMENTER. Barnardfton, April 14, 1790.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

TO BE SOLD BY TEMPERANCE GIBBS. NEAR CLARE'S FERRY

Northampton, April oth, 1790. FOR SALE

AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND WATCH, CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER

Company of the second