Springs proud ambition and a thirst for gain, Eager for foresting—nothing can be find To quell desire, and fill the intainer mind, Old age approaches next to end each firife, And insteh frail man from off the flage of life.

Since then, dese Sally, life is but a span, Let's fludy Wildom, and her precepts fcan, If youthful pleutores dee away fo fast, We'll live each day as if it were our lat, Improve the moments by kind acts of love, And pay due homage to the powers above. We'll never turn the friendless from our door, We'll never turn the friendlets from our door, But fee'l the bungry and relieve the poor, For all are fubject to misformore's fway, And we may be diffred as well as they. Virtue thall guide as to the praceful thore, Where love and trath will dwell foreversione.

THE MORALIST.

THERE are not a few people who are disposed to value or condemn themselves by the opinion of others. They imagine their virtues are in szact proportion the eclat of the populate. Now I pray to know, as I hold a contrary epinion, what the world has to do in determining a person's real worth, that should induce him to sacrifice the repose of his heart to its fickle ju gment?

The world is known to form rath and hifly determi

The world sknown to form rath and hairy determinations—it clebrates affines the most mean and igno-ble—its dispraises are mostly the froits of cannity— its repreaches full heavily upon that die of our clarac-ter, which the monitor, within tells us is by no means the most deferring of them.

It is blind to blemilnes, for which the language of

It is blind to blemilies, for which the language of the heart thamply reprove us. Indeed what has the world to do with the refitude of a character, when its notions of honor and honely, virtueand viceare fo indereminant, that they fearely agree in different climates, or even in two neighbouring towns. Befide the claim that it fers up of ferting in judgment appropriate acters, when it is corrupted with abribe, or flow-wild with earn witness on middle with vanity is an entire on er'd with envy, or puff d with vanity, is an currage on all the plain and equitable rules of determining peronal merir.

In this fittiation the world may overste.

In this situation the world may overate, or under-value a man's virtues, juil as max bappen to fit the hu-mour of the rimet. His good may be evilly fooken of, of his vices cherished—a graceful figure may appear elitorred, and the delormittes of an unfellful piece of dashing, yats for the malterly touches of the pencil.

In thor it a man will reft his charafter upon the judgment of the world, it will go very much with the mood it is in—When it falls into a pleafant humour a mood it is in.—When it falls into a pleafant humour a bad man may be a very go done—nay, the forriest character may be touched off rill it exhibits the most

beautiful tints.

Bet in a fir of pleen, a man with every virue will.

Bel in a fir of pleen, a man with every virue will.

fall, and that wonderfully. Be advised then not to

traff the judgment of a finaling coaking world for a

character. Tis nothing but a firal felf-deception. It will render one always at a loss how to do or It will render one always at a loss how to do or what to think. I will fet him up and take him down, without manifelling the fladow of a reason—I will exaggerate his virtues or indiame his crimes, and befor him with tunerating tempration. The fafelt ways to follow the reports of reason, and then let the apprabation of the world follow mile in elections.

reports of reason, and then are the approximation to the reverld follow us if it pleafes.

But when I am afted whether we may become about your properties of others are refrecting as, I answer, that it is unnecessing as well a impossible that we though the infensible here. We need not however be fetter'd by the public opinion, as an irrevocable law, but only ufe it as a help to come to Jirevocable law, but only die it as a help to come to ahe knowledge of our felyetes. We are to regard publick canfures as we do the railings of an enemy, and examine whether the accentings be just. And when Iyou would avenge your felf upon the publick for any abofe, the furest way is to be your felf a good and honest man. Praifes that are indifferiminately beltowed, should be

seceived like the careffes of a friend blinded by an o yerweaning attachment, and are to be confidered of farless advantage to us, than the harth representations

of an accounting world.

If then you will accept the public as a teacher to impart infruction, it will be an early way of coming at the great science of felf acquaintance. You will feel under obligation for having received an education gratis, as the publick never tharges any thing for its opin-ion. And to fland corrected of your vices and firengthead in your virues, will beautify your charac-ter, and brighten it with luftre like to that of the per-

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.
THE SUSSEX CALF.
However firange and improbable the following flory may appear, we are authorifed to prefent it to cor readers as a fact.

A SHORT rime finer a butcher who had purchased a Call sot far from Lewes, fat with it on a borse

it a public house door-on which's indemaker frefir public house door—on which a mochaste tre-markable for his drollery) observing, and knowing that the butcher had to pass through a wood, offered to the landlard to steal the east, provided he would treat him with supermy worth of grog. The landlard agreed and the shoemaker set off and dropt one new shoe in the pash near the middle of the wood, and another

the path near the middle of the wood, and another near a quarter of a mile from it.

The batcher faw the arit thee, but did not think it worth gating down for—nowever, when he diffeover ed the lecond, he thought the pair would be an acquisition, and accordingly difmounted, tied his hoste to the hedge, ke walked task to where he had feen the fait thee. The flooranter in the mean time, unfrapped the calf, and carried it across the field to the landlord, who put it in his harr. The batcher miling his calf went back to the tunn, and told his misfortune—at the fame time observing, that he med have another calf fame time observing, that he mest have another calf, coff what it would as the real was bespoke. The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn which he would fell—the butcher looked at it, and sked the price.—
The handlord replied, give me the fame as you did for the calf you toit, as this I think is full as large. The butcher would by no means allow the calf to be for god, but agreed to give him within fix thillings of what the out agreen to give aim within fix thillings of what the other coft, and accordingly put the cair a fecond time on his borfe. Crifpin, clated with his forcefs, under took to titeal the calf a fecond time for another fixpensy-worth—which being agreed on, he policed to the wood and hid himfelf—where otherwise above, and the worth—which being agreed on, he potted to the wood and hid hinfelf—where, otherwing the butcher coming along, he bellowed fo like a calt, that the butcher conceiving it to be the one he had led, cried 'our in joy,—"Ab! are you there? burn! I found you at last, and immediately diffusionated, and ran into the wood. Crift pin taking advantage of the butcher's abfence, unfrapped the calf, and actually got back with it to the publican, before the butcher strived to full the mornful tale, who attributed the whole to with the rafter publican maryelled the medger, and the interfer after publican maryelled the medger. tale, who autifuted the myGry, and the butcher after publican unrayelled the myGry, and the butcher after paying for, and paraking of a crown's worth of punch, returned home—and the shoemaker got greatly applauded for his ingenuity.

ANECDOTE
Of the celebrated Mr. Cibber. THIS firange eccentric wag, in company with three other bar visuate, made an excursion to France. One ban a falle fet of teeth, a feeend a glafe eye, third a cork leg, but the fourth had nothing particular One-star lattice; to fretch, a freend a glafe eye, a chird a cork leg, but the fourth had nothing particular, except a remarkable way of flushing his head. They travelled in a polt coach, and while they were going the first flage, after each had made merry with his neighbours instraity, they agreed that at every baiting place they would all affect the fame fingolarity. When they came to breakfast, they were all to figure, and as the countrymen stood gaping round when they first a lighted—'Ad too it, erned one, 'how that man figurest' Why damn thee,' cried the icrond, 'here be another fugurating fellow.' The third was thought to be a better fugure than the other two, and the fourth better than all the reft. In floor, Jangange cannot expert ter fquiner than the other two, and the fourth bester than ail the reft. In thorn, lauguage cannot exprets how admirably they fquined, for they went on a degree beyond the fuperlative. At dinner they all appeared to have cork legs, and they fumping about made more divertion than they had at breakfaft. At the more all defe have a former which the two the cork legs are the part of the cork made more cuverious man mey man at urearan. As the tas they were all deaf—but at finpper, which was at the fhip it Dover, each man refumed his charafter, the better to play his part in a fance they concerted among the control of th neuer to play his part in a fance they concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber called out to the waiter, here you fellow, take out my teach I:— Teeth fir? Ay, tech fir. Unforce that wire, and you'll find they'll all come out together—After fome helitation the man did as he was ordered. This was no fooner performed them a fermal This was no fooner performed than a fectord cried out here you, take out my cye! How fir, come here you flapid dog, pull up that eye lid, and it will come out as eafy as pollible! This done, a third cried out, here you stacal, take off my leg! This he did with left relochance, being before appriled it was a cork, and alfo funpoped that it was his lift job. He was, however, mittaken. The fourth watched his opportunity, and while the poor adrighted fellow was furreying with a reeful countenance, the teeth, theeye, and leg, thing upon the table, cried out, come here, fir, take of my head! Turning round, and feeting a man's head that, ing like that of a mandarin upon a chimney piece, he darted out of the 100m—and then, after tembling headlong down-flairs, he ran about the house fweating the gentlemen up flairs were certainly all devills. This was no fooner performed than a fecund cried out

WE the Subscribers being ap-W.F. the Subicribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probaze for the County of Hamphite, to rective and examine the claims of the creditors to the chare of MOSES WARNER, late of Amherit deceased, represented infolvent, and fix months being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—DO HERREY GIVE NOTICE—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Sarah Warner, in faid Amherit, on the first Wednessays of May, July and Amherit, nearly from 2 to 6 o'clock F.M. No accounts will be allowed after that term.

SETH COLEMAN.

JACOB M'DANIELL.

ELAJAH DICKINSON.

63 ALL Ferfons in debted to faid, effate are requefied to make immediate payment, to SARAH WARNER, Adm'z.

April 20, 1790. In the State of Vennont, for fale. Enquire of the Pararage LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. ste Year of our LORD, one thousand seven burdeed

An ACT for establishing Salaries of fixed-and permanent value, for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

WHEREAS the Conflitution of this Commonwealth, provides, that an effablishment should be made for an bonourable stated falary of a fixed and permanent value, for the Juftices of the Supreme Judicial Court; and whereas the salary bereiofere established for said Justices, is found inadequate for their benourable fup-

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court affembled, and by the authority of the Jame, That the fum of three hundred and leventy pounds, he chab-lished as the annual falary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, for the time being; and that the fum of three hundred and fifty pounds, be established as the annual falary of each of the other Justices of the Supreme. Judicial Court ;the fame to be paid in quarterly payments to the faid Justices respectively, out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the first quarter to be confident as having commenced on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety : and the faid fum to be confidered as adequate falaries for the services of their office, without the addition of any fee or perquifite whatever.

And be it further enacted, That an act paffed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, entitled an act for establishing salaries of a fixed and permanent value for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court," be, and the fame hereby is repealed.

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1790.

This bill having had three feveral readings paffed to be enacted, DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, February 27, 1790. This bill having had two feveral readings, passed to be enacted, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prefident.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK True copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maffachuserts. In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and

An ACT making compensation to the Artorney-General of this Commonwealth, for his fervices.

BE it enalted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the fame, That from and after the paffing this act, there shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, annually, the fum of three hundred pounds, lawful money, to the Attorney-General, in full compensation for his fervices, to be paid in quarterly payments, as the fame fhall become due.

And be it further enasted by the authority a-forefaid, That in all bills of costs, in criminal profecutions, before the Supreme Judicial Court in this Commonwealth, the fum of fifteen shillings, shall be taxed for the fees of the Attorney-General, without any allowance of travel-and all fees thus received by the faid Attorney-General, shall be accounted for by him annually, with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 25, 1790. This Bill having three several readings passed to be DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 25, 1790.

This Bill having had two feveral readings, paffed to SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prefident.

JOHN HANCOCK. True copy. Atteft, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary. Vol iv.1

## HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 12,- 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

House of Representatives. FEB. 19."
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

water REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TRRA-SURY.

Mr. Madditon's motion for a diferimination under-confideration.

MR. GERRY role and observed, that it was with great concern he flouid exports his face.

M great concern he fhould experts his fentiments on a fabilet fo important in its confequence; that after mature deliberation he had formed an opinion; and materedenterian is the former an opinion; and that foold arguments hereafter prepunderate against it, he foold think it consistent not only with honely, but with honor, to alter that opinion, and freely declare

it.

The amendment, he faid, proposed by the gentle-man from Virginia, differed from the proposition he-fore the communication other points, hefules that of dif-companion—and he proposed, as an amendment to the amendment, to failse out all that related to this ouefin-terior of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the proposed of the pro-toners of the proposed of the pro-toners of the pro-toners of the proposed of the pro-toners of the pro-toners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the protoners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the protoners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the protoners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the protoners of the protoners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the protoners of the protoners of the protoners of the pro-toners of the protoners of the p on, that the fenfe of the committee may be fairly af-certained, "Whether there shall be a differimination between the original and affigued holders of publical

Mr. GILLY flated, that the foundation of the motion for a diferimination was the heavy loffes fuffained by our brave and veteran foldiers, in the fale of their public fecurities. Little or nothing, he faid, had been uged in favor of meritorious officers, and of citizens who by the loan of their property, had contributed to the support of the war, and much lefs of affigness; although he could fee no reason why equal justice fhould not be done to their two classes of original creditors. To form a judgement; then said he, of the foundation of the motion for a discrimination, let us advect to the of the motion for a differimination, ierus anver to the billiony of the army, and we final find that their cellift-ments expired at the end of 1775; this the command-sit white 700 their galactic to re-nift the foldiers, was reduced almost to the nice first of abandoning the extenfire lines in the vicinity of Bolton; that notwithliand-ing this, fach were the prejudices in favour of floor en-flationes, and fuch the dread of a flanding army, that there is no fervice expired it or about the end of 1776. During that campaign Congress were fo fully continued of the fatal confequences of such policy, 22, at all events to determine that the next enlittment thould or for the war : but they were afterwards confirmined to provide the alternative, or for 3 years, and those who en-listed for this term left the army in 1780. We shall also find that, in 1780, the army was greaty reduced, and the flate earnethy called on to recruit their respective regiments; but such were the prospects of gain, from privateeing and other measures—fach had been the inferings of the army, and fo little was the confidence in public faith—as to require enormous bounties in species, and the mode of claffing, for obraining recruits: space, and the mode of classing, for obraining recruits; the severage of bourty in many lates was 200 dollars; inspecie, and in Mullachusetts upwards of 250. Thus then, if we divide the army into four classes, it will appear that the foldiers of the first and second classes stre discharged and fully paid, in 1755 and 1776; that the foldiers of the third class, who milited for the war between 1777 and 1780, ferved for, fire, or four years, without any other prospect of reward than the fluidations of Congress; and that the fourth class some fived two and an half years, others two years, and others one, were amply paid, houtstey, the least and others one, were amply paid, boordies, the least of which amounted to foo dollars a year, or § doll-an a mouth, in fpecie, exclusive of the althowance made and the state of the state of the state of the grant of the state of the state of the state of the trunkless of the state of the state of the state of the trunkless of the state of the state of the state of the trunkless of the state res mouth or to an equivalent, exclusive of bounties, rations and cleathing; and how has the contract been

He then referred to a memorial of the efficers and his the referred to a memorial of the cinetia and foldiers of the army, flating their grievances to Con-Refs, in April, 1783; and likewise a refolve of Con-Refs, in April, 1783; and likewise a refolve of Con-control of the army, and for siding certificates which would then produce but 2s. 6d. in the pound for the balance due to such effects and fulfill. Gerry then afted, Is this a fulfilment of the coa-

Mr. Gerry then asked, Is this a fulfillment of the coag-raf? Wu ever fuch a brave army, so paid before; If then the contract has not been fulfilled, ought not the party, failing to do this, or indemnify the party who hase fulfained damages? Justice may be in favour the fourth class, but judice, generofity, and homani-'splead loudy for the third class, the amount of whole demands will not exceed zoocoos dollars. The question then is, Who englet, in judice, to make good the lottes of the folders? Some gentlemen lay, but the purchased the coagrant of the coagrant of the Air. Mackelow 1 Steech, subthe man interest in ear

Als. Maddifor i Steech, which was inferted in car 25 under Feb. 28, (by miftake) found have been under ch. 18.

ciple I From their Laving received them wi hout an equivalent. Let us attend to the nature of the contract of the foldiers with the alignees; for it differs with the alignees; for it differs with Congrets. Some gentlemen confider it in the nature of a specialty or bond; and have carried us to court of law, to prove that whatever haven put of the confidering of the confidering the is now due-from the affiguees. This mode of reasoning it insidmifible, becasts particular decisions of law courts cannot apply to genet national questions; and the legislature is authorized mergulate such courts, and is not to be regulated by their. But if admissible, is the transfer of a foldier secreticage in the nature of en affigued specialty? For, if not, arguments on this principle will fall to the ground, and we shall be again freed from courts of law.

Mr. Gerry then shewed what a bond was, according to the law-definition of its and that a certificate

ing to the law-definition of it, and that a certificate differed from it; as in the latter there was no condition of performance, or feel, and in the transfer no indorfe ment is accessary. The title, he faid, of an affiguee to a certificate was by fale, which is " a transautation of property from one man to another, in confideration of

former alice or recompense."

He further observed, that the public securities of the United States are specietors of occ or property, similar to merchandize; they are fold in open Market, and at the market price, which is always an equivalent, for the market price which is always an equivalent, for the market price of flock, he faid, was regulated by the public opinion, and depended in a great mentite on the circumstances of the nation, and on events it had always been obligher to great variations, and ever would be whild communities are subject to calamities; and this is a quality infeparable from that species of property. To illustrate his argument he stated two cases, the latter of which it is follows: —buppose that the public debt was funded, and the stock at par; that a combination of European powers had been feerely formed to flowbou us; that; fleet, with a formidable army, had sudden by the state of the stat me value or recompense."

He further observed, that the public securities of

giving the premiums had made (ale of his property at 80 per cent, discount, being one fifth of its former value, would not that of the an equivalent and the fale value, would not that fifth be an equivalent and the fale valid? Where is the difference, except merely the mode of negociations, between inferring his property at 80 per cent. premium, and felling it at 80 per cent. difference, where are in politics of the meature in either case? Bet fhoold the enemy be expelled, and dock again at par, can the nighting thockholder, in jeft, ice demand any part of the 80 per cent, premium, or of the 80 per cent different on a presence that he has not received an equivalent? If it where the whole had been lott, would be have received the 20 per cent, which he received of the infurer or purchaste!—Surely not: lott, would be nave received to so her certain which he received of the infirmer of purchaster 2—Surely increased in thirth be evident that although the nominal was the rad value of flock before the appearance and after the repolic of the enemy, yet that the value was reduced.

the repulfe of the enemy, bet that the value was reducced by the danger of council, and that the mandeprice at that period was an equivalent.

Several cases have been cited as precedent for difcriminating; that which felates to reduction of the
Canada bills mentioned by the gentleman from
Virginia (Mr. Maddion) was bus so wan acknowledgement not applicable. The cated certed to in the act
of Queen Ann, cited by the gentleman, was not analogous; for independent of other considerations the
debteomizated by the Queen for the support of her
houshold was unsignificated and by a vote of the House
of Commons had been difallowed: Had the debt been
supported and certificates of it fibeus, as in the east of liquidated, and certificates of it iffuen, as in the cale of our foldiers, there would have been no interference of patliament in the fublequeat transfer of fuch certificates, as their whole conduct evinces

year 1/17 the government of france were deeply indebted, and had iffued flate bills to the amount of itteral handred millions of Norm, they were fold at 60
or 70 per cent, diffcount; and the Regent of France, desolution of the deeply inficient power, I prefuge none will after. The
frequency of the first power of the first powe

firous of appreciating them, eflabilished a commercial company with the exclusive privilege of trading to the Milifilippi, to consist of fach as would fusherible for millions yavable in flate bills at part 3 if iff there were few disposed to the concerned, but at length the some war inheribled, the flock by another arret was encreasied to 100 millions 1 the farm of 10 bacco, amounting to 4 millions 2 year, was then granted to the companion of Mr. Law, they made greater profit not in Stocks were thus enhanced from 70 per cent, above par. The India and African companies were afterwards incorporated with the Milifippi, whose capital was further extended, by which means flocks capital was further extended, by which means flocks copied was further extended, by which means flocks capital was further extended, by which means flocks copied was further extended, by which means flocks capital was further extended to the purpose of this matter, to capital was further extended, by white means to be for 50 of 600, and in the progress of this matter, to 1000 per cent, at this period a subferpition was opened for 50 million of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at 10 different for 10 million of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at 10 different for 10 million of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at 10 different for 10 million of livres, at 10 10 million of livres, for 50 million of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at 10 different payment; & 50 infatuated was the nation, that the fub-feription in a few days amounted to 75 millions, being half as much more as was waited, and the day after the fubliciption was closed, those who had given 1000 fold for 2000 per cent. When the bubble bush, as it. is expressed, no attempt was made by government to interfere in the transfers made by individuals, but all

interice in the transfers made by individuals, but all fuch transfers were valid.

Eron all which, I think it will appear that flocks are, in their nature, a species of property folject to great variations from calamines and other causes; that the market price will be regulated by public opinion, and that it is always confidered as an equivalent. A start

market price will be regulated by public opinion, and that it is always conducted as an equivalent. A transfer of property in the funds, at the maket price, differs widely from the gembling of flockflobben, a pernicious pecific of infle, of the nature of wagers or berts and those concerned therein have no property in the funds, and generally are fubject to ps will ment.

Should enquiry be made, what calamity have we been under to reduce to low the price of our flocks 2 I am fewer, the calamity of a defective minoral government; the reflector which were feverely felt. 1700, Jone 1700, 170 pericase and: Ine consequence was, mar. It 1781 the babble burst, and almost rained the public credit. Early in 1783, the army, from want of pay, were nearly muturying, and parts of them did mutury, and drove Congress from Philadelphia. Again—Congress, by the confederation, were authorified to tax the fluxes on a valuation of their infective property; but the fluxes were unable to produce the documents required for forming that valuations, and refused to adopt a new nuleptor point by Congress, who could therefore kery an training that valuation, and refused to adopt a new nuleptor point by Congress, who could therefore kery an training that valuation and refused to adopt the purpose of the produced appropriate the produced appropriate for the produced appropriate for the public of the produced apprehension that a considerable part of the union wished to apply the spange to the public debut. These circumstances, and the conservations. By these and other exhaunties, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning, and the load of our debt, were the focks restainning. lic or private, at home or abroad. By their and other calcunities, and the load of our debt, were the facts re-duced, the public opinion fixed their rates, and taking the risk, they were worth no more; but circumflances

the fue, they were worth no more; put; creammance as re now altered, and they are enteraided in rules!

Gentlemen; to furport differimination, have changed alligness with fraud. Are the alligness changeable for the defects of the confederation? Of for a non-compliince of fore of the defende of the fire thions for finking the old bills of credit? Or for the mutinying of part of the army? Of for the configuration motiving of part of meaning? Of for the confequent commotions? Or did the affigures decirre the original holders? Did they act the part of fluorers and fished letter? If fo, theigh the calprint to fudice; your committee the committee of the committee of the committee of their particles of their factors in their negociations, if they have purchased the feet rities in open market, and honefully paid for them treat them as good cirricons, acquire them of fraid, and them infilms. Removement their committee of the c do them juffice. Being saning those original helders who have transferred part of their certificates, and not replaced them; I can teel for myself as for our brave foldiers but am against discrimination. So much for the juffice of the meafure: Let ut now confider the poli-

s their whole conduct criness.

Gentlemen, in favour of distrimination have also mentioned the South-Sea and Militippi febenes: The gentlemen from New-Jerfey (Mr. Boudinot) had clearly there that the conduct of parliament in the South-Sea februm was directly against differimination; for although they impussioned the frection and others, & conflicted their property, although it was bought and fold flow per to 13 to 2 more per to 15 to 2 more p cy of it.
It is admitted on all fides that the preferration of have adequate relources, the government adequate pow-ers, and those who administe it; integrity and shilling. —That our reformers are equal to the payment of our-debts has not been denied, that Congress have not ful?—