

this case will be critically examined and tried by the standard of morality.—If it will stand the test, they will have the confidence of the people; but if not, vain will be every attempt to establish public credit. For this is nothing but the confidence of the people in public faith—and the people will think that whatever resources they may have, or power to change the form of government, the defective principles of their rulers can only be corrected by the Sovereign of the Universe.—Is it good policy, then, to rest the public faith on an act of discrimination, which is intended to saddle one class of citizens with a tax to repair the loss which another class has sustained by a breach of contract on the part of the public? This will wear the appearance of committing one fraud to cure another. The right of speculators to perceptive certificates, at the market price, is undoubted, and their conduct in making the purchase and payments is unquestionable—bar if there was a doubt of this, in regard to form, would it be sufficient ground for a discrimination?

Again, the whole expense of the war is supposed to be about 16 million dollars, of which there is now due about 8000000 dollars, chiefly of 2000000 supposed to be due to the third class of soldiers. Is it good policy by funding the debt to do every thing necessary for the support of public credit, except making payment of 2000000 dollars, and then at the risk of public credit, by an act of discrimination, to save the sum last mentioned, which is but one eighty-eighth part of the expense of the war?

But how are we to obtain loans in future? Some gentlemen conceive the establishment of our funds will always precede the loans.—Can any gentleman insure this? I conceive not. There is not a nation in Europe so happily circumstanced—and if an unfunded debt should again be required, who will lend when you have established a precedent for discrimination?—Is it not evident, then, the proposition is pregnant with ruinous consequences?

If enquiry be made what is to be done with the suffering soldiers? I answer, pay them, if your funds are sufficient—if not, assure them you will do it as soon as funds can be provided. It has been suggested that they have relinquished to the public seven eighths of their property.—If they have, I think it unjust to accept it. But is this the fact? Would they not have received the whole of their liquidated demands in specie, had it been offered?—There can be no reason to doubt of this. Some gentlemen fear they wish to compound the matter between the soldiers and their assignees, because we cannot pay both.—Would not a composition on such principles, be a declaration of national bankruptcy? And shall the United States, with 8000000 inhabitants, with the most fertile lands, and manufactures, with such extensive territory, and in the vigor of their youth, declare bankruptcy for a debt, including the federal, state, and foreign loans, not exceeding 8000000 dollars, or 18000000 sterling, when Great-Britain with only 8 millions of inhabitants, can fund a debt of 140 millions? I hope not—and confining to such a measure, would never acknowledge myself an American.

Some gentlemen have referred us to the act of Congress for scaling the Continental currency, to prove both the policy and justice of a discrimination. Let us examine that matter.—Congress from the commencement of the war to Feb. 1783, were but a meeting of State Commissioners, without any form of government or powers, except such as were contained in their discordant commissions. From April 1775, to the end of 1779, they supported the war by artificial credit.—At that period they had issued 200,000,000 of paper dollars, and borrowed 35,000,000 of dollars on loan office certificates, which were afterwards reduced to 11,000,000; they had borrowed all they could in Europe, and were reduced to the necessity of stopping emissions, and of depending on the States for monthly supplies of 15,000,000 of depreciated dollars, and on domestic loans.—In March, 1780, the proposed taxes and loans failed.—Emissions on the former plans were at an end, and Congress were reduced to the necessity of scaling the old debt, to sink it, and of beginning anew, or of giving up the cause.—Had alternative I either to violate the public faith or be endangered. They chose the former, but aimed to do all possible justice. Indeed they had one reason for scaling bills of credit, which applies not to the liquidated debt. The public did not receive the value of the former, but did of the latter, according to the nominal sums—and had each emission been scaled according to its value when issued, the public would probably have been better satisfied, but having reduced the old bills from 40 to 1, did Congress attempt to rescind them when they sunk to 1000 for 1? Or did they provide that original holders, who passed continental money for less than they received it, should be reimbursed by the assignees? If not, the precedent is against discrimination. Indeed if the precedent is against discrimination, it is maintained by the gentlemen who produced it to be even a violation of public faith, and is therefore a bad precedent, which can never justify a bad act, or alter the eternal rules of justice. Because then Congress, in a discriminating law, without a form of government, and at the end of their resources, violated public faith, can we, on a principle of policy, in a profound peace, with a strong government, sufficient resources, be justified in taking a measure which promises so little advantage; and which may involve such dangerous consequences? If this measure is adopted, what is to be done with them who have given Congress a dollar in public securities for an acre of land, such as you will now sell for one fifth of a dollar in the same securities. Ought not Congress, on their own principles, at the assignee of the purchaser, to reimburse four-fifths of his property? But what security

will a speculator in land have, who may purchase of an original proprietor, that when the value of the debt is enhanced, a similar discrimination will not be made? And who, thus circumstanced, will purchase your lands? With respect to the practicability of discriminating; gentlemen in favour of the measure have not removed the objections of those who are against it, and have only said provision must be made in certain cases, without explaining. It has been said, if the latter will unite with the former, the difficulties, altho' great, may be removed; but no effort can make a measure practicable, which is impracticable. Such attempts tend to weaken government, & to bring the laws into contempt, as we have seen in regulating debts.

Public opinion has been mentioned as an argument in favor of the plan. I have the highest respect for the public opinion, but have not argued on this ground: First, because in the present case we know not the public opinion; secondly because conjecture is endless and useless. Indeed, in great national concerns, the public will generally form their opinions by the proceedings of the Legislature, because the latter have a more general view of matters, and the best means for forming a judgment. If on the whole, then, the justice, policy, or practicability of the measure, was only in question, ought we not to reject the proposition? Mr. Hland feared Mr. Gerry's motion. He said he was apprehensive the idea of discrimination had already worked mischief. He then explained the fallacy and injustice of such a measure, which he thought had been clearly proved to the house, and assigned among other reasons its impracticability, which, if there were ninety-nine reasons for it, that in itself was sufficient to make him vote against the amendment.

Holdings will come to the treasury and demand payment for the interest, they must deposit their certificate, and there they must deposit their certificate. The same inconvenience will arise respecting the interest; suppose a creditor, if the amendment should pass, was obliged to look for proofs, where should he look, in the grave, beyond the sea, in Asia. Suppose a creditor was unwilling to comply with this law, you must then pass another to compel him to deposit his security. The question had not been answered by his satisfaction, and he should not have risen were it not on account of the point of discrimination, to which he had always entertained an aversion, as involving the loss of that most valuable and inestimable jewel PUBLIC CREDIT.

If we commit this breach of public faith, it would be little better than the tender laws of Rhode-Island. No doubt some of the speculators had observed that he was no speculator, but he held original securities, therefore the decision could not affect him.—There is hardly a date in the Union that witness for any discrimination. If the same accounts are to be all reckoned, what a day of reckoning would that be, to travel back and idly fresh notes; it would be two final settlements. In short, there appeared so much intricacy and difficulty, that it was utterly impossible and impracticable in his opinion; he therefore was against Mr. Madison's amendment, but would second that of Mr. Gerry.

[Some explanations which led to order then took place, and Mr. Gerry agreed to withdraw his motion until the proposition of Mr. Madison should be first disposed of.]

#### FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WHEN by the order of the Hon. the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, I read the facts to grossly misrepresenting in Mr. Gardner's speech in our House of Representatives, I little thought of troubling you or the public any further on the subject. But as several publications have since appeared, so filled with misrepresentations, and to abusive to me, I am constrained from a consideration of the duty I owe to the public as well as of justice to myself, to hand to you some certificates for publication—they are not pretended to be affidavits, but plain certificates, made by the Judges of the Court there present, gentlemen of known indisputable good characters, and who have taken a most solemn oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, and who, I believe all doubt of the propriety and even legality of making depositions in such cases.

MR. BUTLER.

Publication in your paper of the 7th ult. signed by William Lyman, has the following expressions, viz. "I and here I seriously and religiously declare, that I offered to produce my Letter or Power of Attorney, but it was admitted by the Court and Bar, through the whole argument, that I had such Power." I the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, do hereby declare that the said William Lyman never did produce any such power—and I have no remembrance, nor do I believe that he offered to produce any such power. And I do further declare that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid directed the Clerk of the Court to take the facts set forth under his signature in your paper of the 31st of March last—and I have not the least reason to doubt of their truth.

ELEAZER PORTER.

Hadley, May 7, 1790.

MR. BUTLER.

Publication in your paper of the 7th ult. under the signature of William Lyman, has the following expressions, viz. "And here I seriously and religiously declare that I offered to produce my Letter or Power of Attorney, but it was admitted by the Court and Bar through the whole argument, that I had

"such power." I the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, do hereby declare, that the said William Lyman never did produce or offer to produce to the Court any letter or power of Attorney in the actions referred to either by name or otherwise, whatever to believe he had such power or power of Attorney—and I do further declare that we directed the Clerk of the Court to take the facts set forth under his signature in your paper of the 31st of March last—and I have not the least reason to doubt of their truth.

JOHN BLISS,  
Hampshire County, April 9, 1790.

I have likewise a letter from the Hon. Judge Mathers, who makes up the whole of the Court then present, informing me he is ready to certify to the same purpose, which I am ready to show to any person desirous of seeing it. I have also several other certificates from gentlemen of character and reputation, officers of the Court, all of which Mr. Printer, I had designed to have handed to you for publication; but they will oblige you much more in your paper as I fear will oblige your readers, who I apprehend had already as much as they wish to know on this subject. I will exercise your patience no further, than just to inform that the foregoing certificates fully confirm the facts I asserted—one of which particularly Col. Lyman has endeavoured to show I have misrepresented, and therefore I wish to oblige further thereon.

At the time of the dispute in Court there was but a single person (as I think) that Col. Lyman and another person was sitting; Col. Lyman was standing the whole of the time till in my view and hearing, more than half facing me—the dispute was wholly new to me, I was very attentive to it, and was in full expectation of his endeavouring to support his right to appear by special power of Attorney, but found myself disappointed; he then endeavours to show his right of appearance by the Constitution, and an affidavit to say I am clear beyond any doubt, that he never offered to produce any letter or power of Attorney in those cases, nor did I fear any thing said in that dispute respecting powers of Attorney, nor do I believe that any letter or power of Attorney were used thro' all the dispute. Touching the pretended affidavits in your last number, it is very observable they were all drafted by one Person, and introduced to the public in a most extraordinary unprecedented manner, witnessed, but to attestation of the authority by whom the oaths were administered.

One of them, under the signature of Solomon Allen, has the following expression, viz. "And that I had sworn in future to be the rules of Court." A rule of Court, Mr. Printer, is an order, (or law, if I may be allowed the expression, and which is not empowered by the Constitution to make) made on deliberate consideration for the former guidance of the Court in their determination in all cases of the like kind, and is recorded in the records of the Court. Maj. Allen, Mr. Printer, is acquainted with me, and I am well acquainted with him, and have due respect for him and would on no consideration suggest any thing that should hurt or affect his character or feelings, but the truth ought to be clearly ascertained, and this fact would not be right by any other person with propriety. I apprehend Maj. Allen has been induced to sign such affidavits ready drawn up for him very hastily and without due consideration, but without any design to misrepresent the facts; so, he must certainly will be more cautious in future. I will only further take notice of an observation in the first piece under the signature of William Lyman, which I think is nearly as follows (for I cannot find the original charge of a public nature's falsehood, or derisive outrages upon the community, &c. more pernicious than mere domestic obliquity & calumny in proportion to their object is more extensive, a very good observation as I conceive—let us see whether it will not apply to Mr. Gardner's speech, that contains charges of a very public nature, was uttered in as public a place or manner as was possible, was it not as false & scandalous as it was possible? May it not therefore appear to one another's expression such an outrage on the duty and ought not to be exposed? I trust I shall be allowed to have conducted with decency, tho' your readers I fear may blame me for taking up so much of your Paper—yet they will pardon me when I assure them I shall trespass on their patience no more.

R. BRECK.

May 10, 1790.

#### CONGRESS.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 13.  
SUNDAY petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to enable the Secretary of State to appoint an additional Clerk in his office, reported the draught of a bill, which was read.  
Mr. AMES moved that the bill to regulate the Post-Office of the United States should be taken up—which was agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole.  
Mr. LIVERMOR in the chair.  
The first clause of the bill was read.  
Mr. WILLIAMSON observed, that according to the best calculation he could make, the income of the Post-Office upon the system in the bill, so far from producing the revenue which had been contemplated, would not yield sufficient to support itself; he therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee—that the information received since the bill had been reported, might be improved to render it less defective.—Mr. BOUNDARY and Mr. FITZINGS were in favour of the committee's rising, in order to

recommending the bill—the motion however being objected to, was withdrawn.

The clause which empowers the President of the United States to establish Post Offices and Post Roads, it was moved should be struck out.

The motion was supported by saying that this is a power vested in Congress by an express clause in the Constitution, and therefore cannot be delegated to any person whatever—the objects that are connected with this power are of great weight in themselves, and are properly cognizable by the Legislature of the Union only. The words after some debate were struck out.

The principle of farming the Cross Roads was objected to by Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) the idea of farming, he says, is new in this country—is it indicative of weakness in the government? If the government could take the income of an office which falls below the value, there is no much to the public—if the fallacy existed—the former said indignantly himself farming should be struck out.

Mr. BOUNDARY observed that the idea of farming as contained in the bill, has reference only to the cross-roads—in general, Post Offices in these parts cannot be supported by the United States, but at a loss—still for the accommodation of the inhabitants in particular places, the Post-Master General should be empowered to establish such Post-Offices as may conduce to their convenience, provided the contract was upon no expense—the inhabitants have therefore on being allowed the postage of the letters, established such Post-Offices. But there appears to be a propriety that the Post-Master General should farm out those cross roads, which may be productive.

Mr. AMES advocated the clause—he observed that Great-Britain, in consequence of farming out the Post-Office, had made the income prodigiously productive. The general objections to farming he admitted were well founded, but the present object was perhaps the least exceptionable of any that can be mentioned.

The motion for striking out this clause was negatived.  
Sundry blanks were filled up, and considerable progress made in the discussion of the bill.  
The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

#### WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Sundry petitions were read.  
In committee of the whole.  
On the bill, to regulate the Post-Office of the United States.  
The committee made considerable progress in the discussion of the bill, but did not finish it.

#### THURSDAY, April 15.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that the act further to suspend part of the law to regulate the collection of the revenue, had received his assent.

Mr. GALE moved for the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of Public Credit. The motion being seconded, opened a debate.

Some gentlemen wished the committee to be discharged from further proceeding in the Report, till a plan of accommodation should be agreed to, in respect to the assumption of the State debts.—The House were warmly agitated on this subject for a considerable length of time. Several members were called to order, and a variety of motions respecting order made. At length the yeas and nays were called for, and taken, and the question for going into committee was carried. The proposition for going into committee was carried. The public debt being read, a modification of the order on the clause which relates to the debts of the particular States. This motion was seconded by Mr. PARSONS.—Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GERRY, Mr. AMES and Mr. BLAND spoke against the motion. Mr. WHITE and Mr. SEWELL in its support—but the committee rose without coming to a decision.

#### FRIDAY, April 16.

Sundry petitions were read.  
Mr. BOUNDARY of the committee to whom was referred part of the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, N. H. brought in a report which was read.  
A committee, consisting of Mr. BOUNDARY, Mr. GOODRICH, and Mr. HENNINGTON, was appointed to bring in a bill for the mitigation of penalties and forfeitures, pursuant to a motion laid on the 12th yesterday.

The order of the day being called for on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. FITZINGS read a proposition which he meant to offer for the consideration of the House; it was in substance as follows, viz. That a committee be appointed to devise a plan for the assumption of the debts, payable by the respective States—and a mode of paying the interest thereon—also to provide for the speedy and effectual settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States.  
This motion being objected to, as informal: it withdrew, and the house went into a committee of the whole.

The motion for striking out the clause respecting the State debts in the proposition for effecting a new modification of the domestic debt, was carried in the affirmative.

The proposition for opening a loan on the first plan was then read; when Mr. BOUNDARY moved that the Western Territory at the rate of 20 cents per acre, should be struck out and proposed a substitute similar to that which he offered in the former discussion of the subject.—This motion occasioned a debate, which last-

ed till 3 o'clock; and the vote being taken, the motion was negatived. The committee then rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

N. B. William M. Sewall was speaking after the question relative to the assumption of the State Debts was negatived, Mr. PARSONS called him to order, and remonstrated with the great impetuosity of his rising on the floor of the committee, and remonstrated against the solemn vote of that committee, which had just been entered on the journals: He added it was strange; the gentleman could not have patience till the report of the committee should come before the House, who might then mention the motion for the assumption which he had so much at heart. Some members however, calling out "hear him," Mr. SEWALL went on—when he had done Mr. PARSONS rose, and moved that the committee might rise as he thought it highly improper that it should sit merely to hear passionate remonstrances—a guide to proceedings.

Mr. JACOBSON also made some spirited remarks to the same purpose, on Mr. SEWALL'S speech.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Today the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, agreed to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, Dr. FRANKLIN.

April 26.—The bank of a cellar in Walnut-street where a number of men were at work, caved in on Saturday last, by which unfortunate accident two promising young bricklayers were smothered.  
E. L. Z. A. B. T. H. T. O. W. N. April 21.  
The 19th ult. James Thomson and John Barton were executed at Mowmouth, in this State, for burglary in the house of John English on the 10th of December last, as depoted by John Bayley, an accomplice, who turned state's evidence, on which they were convicted and suffered accordingly.—These unhappy men, as well previous as at the hour of their dissolution, declared solemnly, as candidates for immortality, and as men who, in a short time, were to stand before the judge both of quick and dead, and at whose bar they could not use any exception, that they were innocent of the crime they were about to suffer.

#### BOSTON, May 5.

On Monday, agreeably to law, a Circuit Court of the United States, for the Massachusetts-District, was held before Chief-Justice JAY, Judge CURRIER, and Judge LOWELL. After the usual forms were gone through and the Grand Jury impanelled, a charge was given them by the Chief-Justice—and the Throne of Grace addressed in prayer, by the Rev. Dr. HOWLAND.

The following gentlemen were admitted Counsellors:—JAMES SULLIVAN, BENJAMIN HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM TUDOR, PEARL MORTON, WILLIAM WETMORE, WILLIAM HUNT, WILLIAM HULL, THOMAS EDWARDS, ISRAEL KEITH, JONATHAN MASON, JUN. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, CHRISTOPHER COOK, JOHN EDWARDS, JOSEPH HUGHES, EDWARD FULLING, RUFUS G. AMORY, GEORGE R. MINOT, DAVID L. B. W. SAMUEL DEXTER, EDWARD SOPHER, EDWARD OAKS, Esquire.  
Yesterday the Grand Jury came into Court; and presented the indictment; after which they were dismissed by the Chief-Justice.

#### NORTH-HAMPTON, May 5.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town made choice of SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq. to represent them in the General Court, the year ensuing.  
Spring-field.—Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq. Chief-Justice.—Col. BENJAMIN BONNY, Esq. County-William Hillings, Esq.

A fatal hurricane happened at Petersburg, Virginia on Tuesday last, which lasted about ten minutes, that blew down several chimnies and tenes in the town and neighbourhood, and it is apprehended there has been great destruction on the plantations in the country.

The following was the order of the procession at Dr. Franklin's funeral, &c.

All the Clergy of the city, including the Ministers of the Methodist congregation, before the corpse.  
The Corpse, carried by six men.  
The President of the State—The Chief-Justice.—The President of the Bank—Samuel Powell, William Bingham, and David Kirtenhouse, Esqrs.  
Ministers, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.  
The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.  
The Speaker and Members of the General Assembly.  
Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of government.  
The Gentlemen of the Bar.  
The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their Journey-men and Apprentices.  
The Philosophical Society.  
The College of Physicians.  
The Clergy of the City.  
The College of Philadelphia.  
And sundry other Societies, together with a numerous and respectable body of Citizens.

The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on a like occasion. It is computed that not less than 20,000 persons attended and witnessed the funeral. The order and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense, entertained by all the citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire informs all Holders, Retailers, and others accountable for Excise, that he shall continue his circuit through the several towns in the County, for the purpose of collecting the Excise of the

same, on the 24th inst.—and that on the same day at 9 o'clock A. M. he will attend said business at the house of landl. J. Chap, in D. Hampton—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Clap's, in Scarborough—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Fowler's, in Wells—at 9 o'clock P. M. at the tavern in Southwick.

On Tuesday the 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Loyd's, in Granville—at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Safford's, in Bradford—at 1 o'clock P. M. at land lord Parsons's, in Norwich, for Norwich and Mont-gomery—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Wright's, in Chester, for Chester and Middlefield—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Chipman's, in Westborough.

On Wednesday 26th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Packard's, in Cummington, for Cummington and Plain-field—at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Lyon's, in Grafton—at 1 o'clock P. M. at land lord Stone's, in Chesterfield—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Tivers's, in Willoughby—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Boltwood's, in Conway.

On Thursday 27th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Wain's, in Abbeville—at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Safford's, in Bradford—at 1 o'clock P. M. at land lord Gill's, in Chatham—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Nims's, in Shelburne—at 5 o'clock P. M. at land lord Lyon's, in Colrain.

On Friday 28th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Berk's, in Barnardston—at 10 o'clock P. M. at land lord Albert's, in Greenfield—at 5 o'clock P. M. at land lord Heit's, in Deerfield.

On Saturday 29th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Wain's, in Whately—at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Dickinson's, in Hatfield—at 2 o'clock P. M. at land lord Cook's, in Hadley—at 4 o'clock P. M. at land lord Ashel Pomeroy's, in Northampton, for Northampton and Westhampton.

On Monday 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Stebbins's, in West-Springfield—at 12 o'clock A. M. at land lord Parsons's, in Springfield—at 2 o'clock P. M. at land lord Burt's, in Longmeadow—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Cuder's, in Willbraham.

On Tuesday 1st of June, at 8 o'clock A. M. at land lord Norcross's, in Monmouth—at 10 o'clock A. M. at land lord Fisk's, in South-Brimsfield, for South-Brimsfield and Holland—at 1 o'clock P. M. at land lord Danielson's, in Brimfield—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Quinn's, in Palmer—at 5 o'clock P. M. at land lord Quimby's, in Ware.

On Wednesday 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at land lord Powers's, in Greenwich—at 11 o'clock A. M. at land lord Allen's, in Pelham—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Allen's, in Shuebury—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Kendall's, in New-Salem.

On Thursday 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at land lord Prentice's, in Wendell—at 12 o'clock A. M. at land lord Mayo's, in Orange—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Mayo's, in Warwick—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Hunt's, in Northfield.

On Friday 4th, at 12 o'clock A. M. at land lord Kinley's, in Montague—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Leonard's, in Sunderland—at 6 o'clock P. M. at land lord Parson's, in Amherst.

On Saturday 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. at land lord Dwight's, in Belchertown—at 3 o'clock P. M. at land lord Smith's, in Granby, for Granby and Laddow—at 5 o'clock P. M. at his office in South-Hadley.

And it is expected that all persons accountable, to whom a speedy settlement may be convenient, will render their written accounts at the time and places aforesaid.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.  
South-Hadley, May 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a town-tax, as follows, viz.

Name	d.	c.	q.
James Ruddy	0	10	0
James Church	0	4	0
Larkin Williams	0	2	0
Lot No. 215	0	2	0
443	0	0	0
127	0	3	0
155	0	10	0
42	0	1	0
33, 3d division	0	5	0
32	0	5	2
58	0	5	2
44, 5th division	0	1	3
43	0	2	1
44	0	2	1
33	0	2	1
62	0	1	1
65	0	2	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Major DAVID MACK, innholder in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.  
TIMOTHY ALLEN, Collector.  
Middlefield, April 1790.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Subscriber on Bond, or by Note or Hand, are desired to make as speedy pay as possible—If they should fail thereof, he shall view himself as laid under the disagreeable necessity of endeavouring to recover his dues by DIRT of LAW.  
GILES CROUCH KELLOGG.  
Hadley, May 17, 1790.