Sir, if the residence of Congress was to be fixed at Baltimore, there would be some prospect of our establishing a permanent residence. But what prospect does the bill afford of permanency, by placing it at Connogocheque? Enquiries will be made, where in the name of common sense: is Connogocheque, and I do not believe that one person in a thousand in the United States knows that there is such a place on earth. If the fourteen states of America, any society, the society of St. Tammany, if the worthy citizens of this order had passed a vote to celebrate the festival in their wigwam at Connogocheque, I should have thought that there was some sense in the measure; but for the grave council of the United States, to pass a bill that the seat of government should be removed to that place, is a measure too ridiculous to be credited; few will suppose that Congress are serious. It will be generally viewed, as has been stated, a mere political measure. You might as well inforce a belief, that you are in earnest by inserting Mississippi, Detroit, or Wannishucket Pond, as Connogocheque. If however, the bill passes, and Congress are in earnest, I presume we must immediately employ persons to cut down the woods, to lay out streets, and if we can find money to erect buildings for the accommodation of Congress and their officers; and when this is accomplished, what are the members to do? Are they to carry their tents and marquees with them in summer, and to repair to their barracks in winter; or are the United States to erect houses for every member of Congress, and for the families of the officers of government? Do gentlemen suppose that this will be done, or do they expect that members will be accommodated as they ought to be? Will markets and all those conveniences be found there that are necessary for Congress, and that they have a right to expect?

What society will there be as Connogocheque? Will the citizens go there & erect buildings merely because Congress are to reside there a few months every year. Whoever expects this will probably be disappointed—there is not the other inducements. Would not members of Congress find themselves in a very disagreeable situation at their permanent residence? Would they not sicken at their lonely seat? Would they not after a short residence adjourn to Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or some other place, and leave their fabric edifices *at the seat of government*, a perpetual monument of congressional folly?

But, sir, I cannot persuade myself Congress will go to any part of the Potowmack proposed by the bill. Gentlemen who are in favor of it admit, that Pennsylvania is near the centre of the wealth and population of the union. Can it be conceived then, that after ten years residence Congress will remove from the city of Philadelphia? At the end of that period, few, if any, southern members would be found in favor of a removal from so agreeable a situation to Connogocheque; they appear to be now in favor of the bill, principally because it will remove Congress to that city, and this I consider as the ultimatum of their wishes.

There is a provision in this bill that has an extraordinary aspect: the buildings are to be erected on the east of the Potowmack: how has it happened that the members from Virginia, as respectable a state as any in the union, should consent to deprive her of the chance of having within her limits the seat of government? Perhaps the history of the proceeding may account for this circumstance; but the provisions in the bill have less appearance of parliamentary deliberations and discussion, than of negociation and intrigue; and is it conceivable, that the union can be supported by such measures as these?

I think enough has been said to show, that it will be difficult to persuade the citizens of the United States, or even ourselves, that we have any intention of establishing the seat of government in the manner proposed; but if instead of Potowmack, Baltimore should be inserted, there will be a prospect, and I confess it will be a pleasing prospect of a permanent residence for Congress. Sir, at Baltimore, if our information is right, there are not less than 15000 citizens: it is a flourishing city, in which your treasury affairs may with ease and convenience be conducted; and in which you are sure of society. The city of Baltimore, and the wilderness to which gentlemen proposed to carry Congress, admit of no comparison.

Mr. Gerry then noticed the general expectation that Congress would remain at New-York, until they fixed their permanent residence—the expence which the citizens had incurred in consequence thereof, and the ill effects which a removal would have on the minds of the citizens. Sir, said he, the late expenditures of the citizens of New-York, have not been equalled by any other place, and no gentleman will deny that they were incurred for the accommodation of Congress.—Would the citizens have erected such an elegant building as this, which would do honour to any city, unless for the purpose mentioned? has not the state in addition to this provided for building a palace, which we have reason to suppose will be appropriated to the use of the President of the United States? These expences have been incurred by citizens distressed, impoverished, and reduced to indigent circumstances by the war; is it just, is it generous, to suddenly to leave them?—Mr. Gerry then noticed the arguments of several gentlemen who had spoke on the subject, and made several other observations.

Mr. Vining replied to Mr. Gerry, and observed, that his arguments might tend to inflame the minds of the people of New-York. He mentioned the conduct of the house, in the last session, and the bill which had given four years temporary residence to New-York, and the permanent residence to Germantown, which was lost in the Senate. He also mentioned that Congress have already resided six years in New-York, and that the Potowmack is more central and more safe. He complained that it was not so much this dispute about residence which put a stop so often to the publick business, but another subject (the assumption) and concluded with making some general remarks on the different probabilities of the causes from whence disunion might be produced.

Mr. Clymer, and some other members, added a few words, when, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

WEDESDAY, July 7.

Mr. Burke made some observations on what had fallen from the gentlemen from Delaware, and in reply to what had been said respecting his sincerity. He declared that what he had said yesterday could not bear any such construction as that he had been insincere—the contrary was the case. With respect to what Mr. Vining had hinted about inflaming the people, thereby insinuating that his friend's (Mr. Gerry's) arguments had such a tendency, Mr. Burke said it was an unfair construction, and a most improper suggestion with regard to the inhabitants of New-York, whose disposition had never led them to attack of violence against the Representatives of the union. Respecting the defence set up by Mr. Vining, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burke alledged that they did act illegal in any need of Mr. Vining's assistance, for their own members were men of great abilities, and men who are highly respected.

Mr. Gerry made some observations on what Mr. Vining had said yesterday, and Mr. Vining explained. Mr. Gerry then proceeded to declare that he had no personal objections to the Potowmack, but he thought that members should pay some respect to the opinions of their constituents. It was formerly the opinion of the eastern people, that the seat of government should not be carried beyond the banks of the Delaware—and while the old Congress sat at Annapolis, there was danger of disunion. Infact, Mr. Gerry said, that if some of the eastern members were to vote for certain southerly positions, such conduct would amount to a disqualification. He further mentioned the proposition of impost and tonnage a the northward and eastward, which was 2-3ds of the southern states—and concluded by some general remarks upon the unhealthiness of the Potowmack to northern constitutions—all which considerations might occasion a repeal of this bill if it should be now passed into a law.

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the excentricity of the Potowmack—at the same time he did not approve of the amendment.

Mr. Sherman supported his motion with great ability and candour—and Mr. White opposed it.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) rose in favour of the amendment, because he thought it a reasonable and a prudent measure. He said that the sacrifices of the present representatives of Pennsylvania, would not be confined by the acts of their predecessors. As the present representation of the union stood, there were northward of Maryland, including that state, 36 members, and 29 at the southward—but after the next enumeration takes place, the superiority of numbers will always be against the Potowmack—he supposed it might be as 48 and 35—What has given rise, said he, to the measure, and why shall we concur for ten years, when, as my colleague has observed, we may be in the kingdom come?

The year 1800 will be a new era, and we are making laws for the next century—but the people of Pennsylvania will be as anxious in the next century to keep Congress, as they are now carry them there. The interests of the union, Mr. Smith thought, would be better combined at Baltimore—but the two states of Pennsylvania and Virginia seem determined to settle this matter without consulting the rest of the union—they are resolved to provide comfortable quarters for themselves for ten years, and then leave futurity to shift for itself.

Mr. Smith, among many other judicious remarks, observed, that many of the members would not like to go back into the wilderness and suffocate themselves. He was not for taking things theoretically, but agreeably to the customs of mankind as we find them.

This bill, we are told by its advocates, must not be altered or amended—it is a *nail ne tangere* and the Senate will not pass it, if a single comma be changed, yet it is evident, there are exceptionable parts in the bill.

The insertion of the Potowmack is altogether a mere bait—and although it comes to this house in the shape of a bill, yet it is an absolute edict, which we are not allowed to touch, but only agree to and register.

Mr. Smith concluded by expecting a desire, that Baltimore might be inserted, and hoped the House would see the propriety of combining the interests of the union by embracing the proposition.

Mr. Maddison reverted to some of the gentleman's arguments on a former occasion, when they abhorred the idea of fixing the permanent residence at Baltimore. He was against any amendment whatever, and warned the house, that if any alternative should take place, the bill would certainly be lost in the Senate.

LONDON, May 15.

Government, is said, have received the following important advice from our Consul at the Court of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been solemnly ratified between the King of Spain and Sardinia, the Empress of Russia and the States of Venice, in order to resist by force the present politicks of the British and Prussian Cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done at 15l. per cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

"On Friday last the noted Paul Jones, lately an Admiral in the Russian service, landed from a packet boat at this place. Being dressed in the Russian uniform, his person was not recognized till after his baggage was sent to the Custom-house for examination, when the outside directions of one or two parcles caused the discovery. The populace, having heard of the formation of his arrival, surrounded the suspected house; and were not sparing in denouncing instant solution of executing vengeance upon him, if they should hold of him, in consequence of which he privately stood out of town the same day."

The dissolution of Parliament depends wholly on the event of a Spanish war. If hostilities are found necessary, a new Parliament will be immediately called as no Minister would choose to enter into a war with a Parliament near its expiration—if things should blow over, Parliament may probably sit some time longer.

The 24th being the earliest day on which it is calculated that the messenger from Spain, with his Catholick Majesty's answer to the remonstrances of the British ministry, can arrive, nothing certain relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be procured. Even the best informed members of the Cabinet scarce form a conjecture on the subject. And it is possible that from accident, or unavoidable delay, the arrival of the messenger may be two or three days later we must wait with patience till he comes, when we shall take the first opportunity of laying the result of his message before our readers.

Monday last two transports sailed from Plymouth for Quebeck, with four companies of artillery, and a quantity of ordinance stores on board, without a convoy;—a proof, perhaps, that assistance is not expected war toon.

The confidance of the publick respecting peace or war, begins now to incresase in favour of the former. Fifty gallies are at present given to receive our land forces, if we have a war with Spain. But though a tranquility on the side of the Spaniards may be manifested, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts brought in, over by the last mail from Germany, are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out between Prussia and Austria, it will be barely possible for England to go free.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 2.

"The face of things here has taken a very full change, and bears all the appearance of war. The workmen are busily employed in our dock-yards, regenting a fleet ready for sea, and the same bustle pervades the military departments. These unequivocal appearances are in consequence of some secret dispatches from the Court of London, with whose threatening port is, we are shortly to unite in a war against Spain.

Another revolution, favourable to the liberties of human nature has taken place in Germany. The inhabitants of the country of Malmedy and Stavelot have not only driven away their Prince Abbe and all his Councellors, but the Elector of Cologne's troops sent to keep the peace; all of whom have been obliged to take the rout to Cologne.

BRISTOL, May 17.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening, five o'clock, May 15.

"Without any apparent cause (for no fresh intelligence had been received this morning at any of the publick offices) the stocks have got up to two per cent since yesterday. The 3 per cents were yesterday done at 71 3/4 to 72, and this day they were done at 72 and 7 3/4. The report circulated this day is, that Prince William Henry Earl of Inchiamon was taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a Change Alley trick like the rumour of a man of war being captured, done for the purpose of sinking the value of stock, which being known now to be false, reports, funds will continue to get up again, unless any government intelligence of importance should arrive to depress them. All was peace this morning in Change Alley, and buying and selling went on more quietly than any day for this fortnight past.—Prussia on the river and in town goes on as briskly as ever."

GEORGE-TOWN, [Potowmack,] June 19.

A private letter from Ireland, received at this city, communicates a disgraceful account of the continued persecuting policy of their parliament. Though the legislature hath at length rescinded the code of penal laws, still liberty is shackled, and the Catholick is excluded from any share in the formation of laws, intimately connected with his property and his life, while he continues to worship the creator of the universe according to the suggestions of his conscience, and the force of divinity handed down from a long line of illustrious ancestors.

The writer alluded to, having expatiated with a degree of enthusiasm on the liberties of America, and the excellence of our federal constitution, pathetically laments the distance of that day which he has appointed for planting his family and removing a colony to a land of Freedom and Virtue—where, alone, the Tyrant of the Old World may learn lessons of magnanimity, moderation and wisdom! He seems not to entertain a shadow of doubt of introducing, into our Western Territory, a most respectable, useful and numerous club of emigrants, should the prayer of his memorial receive a favourable ear from the Congress of the United States.

WILMINGTON, July 10.

The following extraordinary circumstance lately happened in Harford county, Maryland:

Miss Sally Wilson, a young lady, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, being indisposed, had taken some medicine prescribed by the Doctor, but incautiously drinking some cold water, it immediately, to all appearance, deprived her of life, & her sorrowing friends were preparing to lay her out, when some present proposed putting sweet oil in her mouth, which was accordingly done, and in a few minutes returning life appeared, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

PENNINGTON, [Vermont] June 14.

We had yesterday several severe shocks of lightning, attended with very heavy thunder. One of which was very uncommon to be felt in Bennington: it struck a large cherry tree a few rods from maj. David Robinson's, (near the meeting house) and shivered it almost beyond recognition. The pieces of bark and splinters of the wood scattered in a circle round the stump of the tree, at the distance of twelve rods, look as though they were strewed by the hand of art. If every part of the tree had been completely charged with the electric fluid, and all burst asunder at the same instant, the explosion could not have been greater, nor the tree more extensively distributed.

BOSTON, July 22.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of commencement at the University in Cambridge, about 10 o'clock A. M. His Excellency the Governor, and suit, His Honor the Lt. Governor, several members of the hon. Council and senate, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction, arrived at Harvard Hall, having been accompanied on their tour from this town, by the Hight shire of Suffolk County, and the Roxbury company of Light Horse, commanded by Col. Tyler. They were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, Professors and Tutors, and conducted to the Philosophy-Room, where the board of Overseers met. The business necessary to be done previous to the solemnities of the day was here transacted; and about 11 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the meeting house.

The degree of BATCHELOR of ARTS, was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz.

Thomas B. Adams	David Smith
Erasmus Babbit	Daniel Stamford
Jonathan Bowman	Micah Stone
John Callender	John Sullivan
Samuel Chandler	James Sullivan
Pitt Clark	George Sullivan
Samuel C. Crafts	John Tappan
Richard Cutts	Thomas C. Thatcher
Joseph Dennie	Thomas Thomas
Nahum Fay	Daniel Tilton
Thomas Gray	Paul Trapier
Jonathan Grout	Abijah Tufts
Benjamin Hasey	Roger Vose
Peter Holt	Samuel Walker
John C. Howard	Jonathan Ware
Gilbert H. Hubbard	Joseph Warren
William Ingalls	Josiah Waters
Daniel Marrett	Samuel Wells
Stephen Moody	Benjamin Whitwell
Josiah Quincy	Francis Withers
Nathaniel Ruggles	Samuel Wragg

And the degree of MASTER of ARTS was conferred on the following gentlemen:

William L. Abbot	Walter Hunnewell
Abiel Abbot	Joseph Jackson
John Q. Adams	Ephraim Kendal
Jonathan Amory	Nathaniel Lawrance
Benjamin Beale	Ebenezer Learned
Gardner L. Chandler	James Lloyd
William Cranch	Samuel Mead
John Forbes	Hezekiah Packard
Oliver Fiske	Samuel Putnam
Bossenger Foller	Isaac Rand
Nathaniel Freeman	John Sever
Thomas Hammond	Francis Welch
Thadeus M. Harris	Samuel Willard.

Never did the face of the earth exhibit a more promising appearance than at the present season. Such burdens of grass have seldom been known, as are now cut. English grain is uncommonly filled out, and if no unforeseen accident happens, will yield a rich harvest. Indian Corn is very flourishing, and the fruit trees of all kinds are richly laden. How happy the situation of an American Farmer! Proprietor of the soil he cultivates, "he acknowledges no landlord but the Lord of all land;" and it may truly be said, that "God hath given him of the dew of Heaven and of the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine." [*Salem Gazette.*]

About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Mansfield, of Lyanfield, was severely shocked by lightning; which struck the top of the chimney, and took off the fourth part to the roof, and shook the whole to such a degree, as to unite fix smokes into one—tore up the hearth,—then entered a large sleeper which led to another in the middle of the room, and tore the floor all to pas it went—from thence took its course to another part of the house, and went out under a bed at the corner, in which were 2 to persons, who received no injury; altho' the bed was much damaged, the cord broken into a number of pieces, & the bed clothes considerably burnt—as it went out of the house, it tore away the boards, and in that part much damaged the frames; thence proceeded to a chaise house, several rods from the dwelling house, and set some tow on fire, which must have consumed that, with all the adjacent buildings, had not the fire been immediately extinguished by one of the family, who in the alarm had run out of doors. The lightning, in its progress through the house entirely demolished two large windows, broke the sashes, and melted the glass, besides slightly damaging two or three other windows at the opposite part of the house—it overturned the furniture, unhinged the doors, and almost entirely destroyed all the brittle ware in the house. There were 15 persons lodged in different parts of the house; but, protected by a Divine Providence, not one of them received the least injury.

We are credibly informed, that on Monday last, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a violent storm of hail, rain and wind, did considerable damage to the wheat, and other grain, in the Nine Partners, (State of N. York) and that near Quaker-Hill the effects of it were very extraordinary, upon the farms of Jonathan Akins, Isaac Underhill, and others in that vicinity—Mr. Akins having near sixty acres of beautiful wheat ligvelled to the ground, his corn, oats and flax nearly all ruined. The hail was uncommon in size as well as quantity, some of them measuring at least two inches square. Thus we see blasted, as it were in a moment, the hopes of the honest husbandman, when anticipating the joys of a luxuriant approaching harvest.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated July 6.

"The excessive quantities of rain that have lately fallen, not only injured the crops exceedingly, by overflowing the fields of rice, but was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, which did additional damage. In George-Town, several houses were struck, in one of which the lightning entered, and split the thumb of a taylor in a very extraordinary manner, without injuring any other part of him; and in adjacent plantations, several negroes have fallen a sacrifice to this elementary fire."

Last week at Pownalborough, in the County of Lincoln, before the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of SAMUEL HADLOCK, of Mount Desert, for the murder of ELIAS BUTTLEFIELD GOTT, a young man of about 22 years of age; and after a trial which lasted the whole day, the jury returned their Verdict, that the prisoner was *Guilty*.—In the course of the trial, it appeared that Hadlock previous to his committing the horrid murder, had worked himself up into a violent passion with his neighbours, on account, *as he said*, of their propagating some stories to his disadvantage; the first effect of which discovered itself at the house of one Manchester, where, after some abusive language he seized Mrs. Manchester by the hair of her head, pulled her out of doors, and threw her on the ground several times, in a great rage—he then left the house for a short time after called to the deceased, who at this time was sailing by, in a boat, requested to be set across the river in his boat. With this friendly design Gott went on shore—Hadlock enquired where he was going with his boat? Gott answered to an island called Isaac Hadlock told him he had no right there, as he himself had a lease of the island. Gott replied that he did not know it. Upon this, Hadlock fastened the boat and plunged Gott three times under the water—holding him down some time—he then with a large club drove the young man & a boy that was with him up to Manchester's house, where he found one Richardson, who had been called to the aid of this distressed family—he immediately seized Richardson by the collar, thrust him out of doors with great violence, who taking the advantage of a fence, jumped over, pulled Hadlock against the fence, and held him—at this instant Mr. Gott came out, Hadlock caught hold of his hair and held his head down on his own breast, he was relieved by Mrs. Manchester—Richardson now permitted Hadlock to rise, on his *solemn promise* that he would behave decently, and not offer further abuse to the company: no sooner was he at liberty, than he snatched up an hedge-stake and pursued the young man, but not being able to come up with Richardson, he pursued Gott, whose clothes were wet, and boots filled with water, soon came up with him, and knocked him down; the young man then begged him to spare his life, and that God would have mercy on him! Hadlock *told him to pray quick, for it should be the last time*; repeating his blows which fractured his skull in several places.—The witness testified that they left them in this situation, not daring to return until the next morning, when they found Mr. Gott both senseless and speechless in Manchester's house, which had been deserted over night by the family.—Mr. Gott survived but a few hours.—Thus fell an innocent young man, a victim to the ungoverned passions of an unprovoked neighbour, probably too much inflamed with strong drink.—Let such as indulge this vice take warning by Hadlock's unhappy situation, especially when they are reminded that the law considers intoxication as aggravation, rather than excuse for a crime.

The prisoner appeared to be sensible of his situation when sentence of death was pronounced upon him, and joined in the concluding sentence of the Court, viz. on such occasions, "*that God Almighty would have mercy on his soul.*"

NORTHAMPTON, July 28.

The Hon. Senate of the United States, on the 15th inst. accepted the report, and passed the Resolutions for ASSUMING that part of the State debts mentioned therein, by, we hear, a majority of TWO.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, a reward of *eight hundred dollars* is offered for the apprehending and securing Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, Joseph Walker, and Samuel Doyle, or 200 dollars for each and every of them.

It appears by the depositions of William Moore, and Robert King, that the above men barbarously murdered two friendly Indians, who came to the settlement on Pine Creek, Northumberland County, to trade.—The above money will be paid on conviction of the said men.

Mr. BUTLER,

If you will publish the following extract of a letter respecting the duty on Carriages, you will oblige at least one customer.

"*Northampton, July 26, 1790.*

SIR,

"YOUR's of Friday last is received—You observe, "That the Collector of Excise for this County "is of opinion, that the duty on carriages must be "paid agreeably to the rates established in the old Ex"cise Act," and say "that you are of a different opinion, and ask for my sentiments on the subject."

I had no doubt when the last Excise Bill passed, nor do I believe there was a member in either House who had a doubt but that the duty on carriages for this year would be paid as set in that Bill. And now on examining the act, both as to the letter and spirit of it, I cannot see that there is room even for a decent quibble.

The first enacting clause declares, "That *an end after the first day of May next* there shall be paid on the following articles the excise duty to them respectively *herein* affixed." And the seventh enacting clause says, "That the owner or possessor of carriages shall pay to the Collector *in the month of May yearly*, the duty affixed to them respectively *in this Act*." Now *last May* was undoubtedly the May *next after* the passing of *this Act*—and carriages are most certainly among the articles enumerated in the first clause. The fact is, that all duties *are grantes due on the last day of April* are to be demanded and paid agreeably to the Act that began to operate on the first day of May last—The duty on carriages had not grown due on the last of April, and therefore is made payable according to the new act.—But you will observe that the excise that was to be collected in May, became due on the last day of April on those articles, and those only which were to be accounted for, and *sworn* to in May; and therefore to be paid agreeably to the old act. But it is not so with carriages—The duty on them was never due on the last day of April, either by the present, or any other act—neither were they ever to be included in Excise accounts, or sworn to by the possessor; and cannot in my opinion, come under the old act by any possible construction.

The return of the carriages, in April, under the old act, has no more to do with that act, respecting the rate of duty, than a hogshead of Rum and other articles have, that were receipted for under the old act, and on hand the first of May.—And I believe it never yet entered the head of any person, that rum and other articles purchased in April, and on hand in May, must pay the excise that existed in April. Why? Because belongs to hand the first of May, the excise on them had not grown due on the last of April, and therefore, not made payable according to an act that then ceased to operate—ceased, at least, so far as respected duties and penalties not then incurred. But there is as much reason for rum and other articles should pay according to the date of the certificate, as there is that the carriages should according to the date of the return."

Levi Shephard,

Has just Imported from London, a large quantity of

Painter's Colours.

He has likewise a quantity of Dye Stuffs, such as

Logwood,	Copperas,
Fustick,	Oil of Vitriol,
Red-Wood,	Alum,
Madder,	&c. &c.

Which he will sell at a small profit for good pay. He has also for sale, European, East and West-India

GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES.

Northampton, July 26, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Howland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMALLEY,
ANDREW PUTNAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are defired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.

Greenfield, July 12. 1790.

EXCISE.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to those indebted for Excise, that have not settled their accounts with him up to the first day of May last, that they must render their accounts by the 10th of August next, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity to put their bonds in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, July 7, 1790.

BROke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, 5 years old, with a Star in her forehead, thod before, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, July 20, 1790.

☞ All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.