from which they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime; also providing the mode, whereby a person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

This motion being adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that as there appeared a deficiency in the return of the census from some of the states, it was necessary to take some order on the subject. The failure of a proper return from South-Carolina, arose, he said, from this circumstance, that, in one of these districts, nobody could be found, who was willing to undertake the business of enumeration, for the compensation allowed by law; and that the person who had made the enumeration in another district, was gone away, and had carried off with him the account of the population. He concluded, by moving, that the returns of the census should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. White wished to know on what principle the business was to be taken up.

Mr. Williamson said, that a bill would be required, allowing the Marshal of the state a longer time to make his return.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that, as this was a serious business, since it was to determine the ratio of representation, it was not so well to refer it to a select committee of three. He thought it better first to settle the principle, and then refer it to a select committee, to bring in a bill pursuant to the sense of the House. He wished the matter to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished the business to be referred generally; and that a committee of the whole should afterwards decide on the report of the select committee. Some of the state legislatures, he observed, are now sitting: and it would be proper, that, before their adjournment, they should know the determination of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a select committee was appointed to bring in a bill, that bill would be referred to a committee of the whole, would undergo three readings, and would have the sense of the house taken on it. The select committee would not undertake to determine the ratio of representation: they would leave that a blank. He therefore thought it necessary to refer the business in the first instance to a committee of the whole, and declared his opinion in favor of a select committee.

Mr. Boudinot wished to have the business first taken up in the committee of the whole. A difficulty occurred to him, which gentlemen did not seem to take into consideration. The law had limited the return of the members to a certain day: One state had made no return; and it was proposed to allow that state a longer time. But, as the number of inhabitants is increasing every day, if the census was taken now, it might be found greater than at the time appointed by law: And in some states, a very small addition to the number of inhabitants would give an additional member in the representation. He wished the business to be taken up in a committee of the whole, that gentlemen might settle the principle upon which it was to proceed.

The question being taken on the commitment, and carried in the affirmative, it was on motion of Mr. Lawrance, resolved to take up the business in a committee of the whole, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, ordered that one hundred copies of the schedule of the census should be printed for the use of the members.

The letters communicated by the President respecting the western expedition was then read: After which,

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the establishment of post-offices and post-roads, was a subject of the greatest importance, and called for the early attention of the house: Therefore he moved for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for that purpose. His motion being agreed to, a committee were appointed accordingly.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee of elections, reported, that they had, according to order, examined the credentials of sundry members (whose names were enumerated in the report) and found those members severally entitled to sit in the house.

A motion heretofore made by Mr. Williamson, was called up, and pursuant thereto, a committee was appointed to prepare a bill, to amend the act for the encouragement of useful arts.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock on Monday next.

In SENATE—Monday, Oct. 31.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Vice-President of the U. S. with the members of the Senate, presented the following address to the President of the U. S. in answer to his SPEECH at the opening of the session:

TO THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received with much satisfaction the assurances of public prosperity contained in your Speech to both houses: The multiplied blessings of providence have not escaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence, are conspicuous and important; and the pleasure with which we contemplate them is heightened by your assurance of those farther communications, which shall confirm their existence and indicate their source.

While we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that has produced them; and we participate the hopes that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be brought into complete and permanent effect; and that the measures of government for the security of our frontiers, may equally embrace the general interests of humanity. Our solicitude to obtain, will enfure our zealous attention to an object so warmly espoused by the dictates of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honour and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration. We are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness by the belief, that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert and a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Senate.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The Reply of the PRESIDENT of the United States is as follows:

Gentlemen,

THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honor and the happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good, which are enjoined by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

Monday, October 31.

Sundry petitions were presented and read, as was likewise a memorial from an Italian sculptor, proposing to erect a monument in the memory of the late revolution.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenbergh in the chair) & took up for consideration, the schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Messrs. Lawrance, Livermore, Sedgwick, and several others spoke on the subject—when

Mr. Seney rose and said, he hoped that a matter of so high importance would not be decided in so thin a house; he wished the committee to rise without coming to any decision, and not sit again till there should be a full house. A motion of his to that effect being adopted, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that some provision be made allowing the said State a longer time to make a return of the census. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick called up a motion, made on Friday last, for referring to a select committee the papers transmitted by the President, relative to the persons who had fled from justice, from the state of Pennsylvania into that of Virginia, with instructions to the committee to bring in a bill on the subject.

The question being taken on the motion and carried, a committee was accordingly appointed.

A motion was called up by Mr. Fitzsimons, and having passed with an amendment proposed by Mr. Dayton, a committee was in consequence appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of that house.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) having moved to take up the President's speech.

Mr. Lawrance wished it might be postponed till to-morrow, that the house might know what the senate had done on the subject.

Mr. Smith then moved, that the committee of the whole might be discharged from further consideration of the speech. The question was taken and carried, & the President's speech was the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick called up a motion, heretofore made; which being adopted, a committee was appointed in pursuance thereof, to report a bill to make compensations to invalids widows and orphan children, in certain cases.

Tuesday, November 1.

A message was received from the President, accompanied with a statement of the arrangements he had made, for carrying the excise law into execution, and certain papers relative to the census of South-Carolina.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) called up a motion laid on the table yesterday, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill, granting a further time for the return of the numeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina and the question being taken, passed in the affirmative, when a committee was soon after reported, and having had a first and second reading, was referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

On motion of M. Bourne, ordered, That the secretary of the treasury should be directed to report to the house the amount of the subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the public debt, as well in the debts of the respective states, as in the domestic debt of the United States, and of the parts which remain unsubscribed; together with such measures as are, in his opinion, expedient to be taken on the subject.

The order of the day being then called for, the President's speech was taken up, which being read,

Mr. White moved for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for the establishment of a land office:

Mr. Laurance for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for the regulation of the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: and,

Mr. Sedgwick for the appointment of a committee to consider such parts of the President's speech as relate to the execution of the excise law, and to report such circumstances in the law as may, with consistency, be so altered as to remove any well intentioned objects that may exist against it; and also to ascertain and report whether there exists a due proportion between the duties imposed on foreign spirits and on those of domestic manufacture.

These motions being ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that, in the present case, there was no necessity for any delay, as was usual when new subjects were introduced by individual members. The subjects now proposed were before hand known to every gentleman in the house, as they have been recommended in the President's speech.

Mr. Boudinot further observed, that the speech having been under consideration yesterday, and again taken up this day, the business was in fact two days before the house; whereupon,

Mr. Lawrance's motion being also called up, a committee was apointed to bring in a bill pursuant to it.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion being also called up, it was proposed to refer to the secretary of the treasury so much of the President's speech as relates to the excise law; but this being objected to, it was, after some debate, finally resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be ordered to report to the house such information as he may have obtained respecting any difficulties that may have occurred in the execution of the excise law, together with his opinion thereon.

Mr. Dayton's motion for the establishment of a land office, was then called up, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant thereto.

Adjourned.

Early, authentic, and interesting

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHART has at length been accepted by the King. The Minister of Justice presented himself yesterday in the National Assembly, and delivered into the hands of the President a written message from his Majesty, containing his full and voluntary ratification of the terms on which he is again to resume the exercise of the Royal Authority.

Here follows an exact Copy of the Notification, as it was read amidst the plaudits of the audience, all of whom, the patriots especially, seemed to rejoice at this auspicious circumstance.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have attentively examined the Constitutional Act which you have presented for my acceptance. I accept it, and I shall cause it to be executed. This declaration alone might have been thought sufficient at any other period; but I owe it, at the present moment, to the interests of the nation, and I owe it to myself, to disclose my motives.

"From the commencement of my reign I have been desirous to reform every kind of abuse, and, in all the act of my government, I have been ambitious to take the public opinion as the rule of my conduct. Divers abuses, among the number of which may be reckoned the situation of the Finances on my coming to the throne, and the immense expences attendant on an honorable war, sustained without the increase of imposts, had occasioned a considerable disproportion between the Revenue and the Expenditure of the State.

"Struck with the magnitude of the evil, I not only fought for the means of administering a remedy, but I also perceive the necessity of preventing its return. I accordingly conceived the project of placing the happiness of the People on a constitutional and a stable basis, and of subjecting to invariable rules, that authority of which I was the Depositary. I accordingly called the nation around me to execute this plan. During the course of all the events produced by the Revolution, my intentions have never varied. After having reformed the ancient institutions, you began to replace them by the first essays of your political labours. I waited only for the completion of the Constitution to give my entire assent to it; even favoured the component parts, before I could view them as one great whole; & if the disorders which have accompanied almost all the epochs of the Revolution, have often afflicted my heart, I still hoped that the Law would regain its proper impulse, when confided to new powers, and that at the term of your labour approached, every day would add to that respect for it, without which the people can neither enjoy liberty nor happiness.

"I persisted for a long time in that hope, and my resolution never changed till the moment that it abandoned me. Whoever recollects the period when I left Paris, must know, although the Constitution was nearly atchieved, that the authority of the Laws was becoming every day more feeble. The most exaggerated opinions alone obtained a hearing; the licentiousness of the Press was at its height;—no power whatever was respected. I could no longer recognize the character of the general will in those Laws which I beheld without force and without execution. I then began to think, that if you presented the Constitution to me, I should not be able to believe that the interest of the people (the constant and only rule of my conduct) would permit me to accept it. I had but one sentiment; I formed but one project; I resolved to withdraw myself from all parties, and to make myself acquainted with the real wish of the Nation.

"The motives which then directed me, no longer exist at this moment; ever since, the inconveniences & the evils I complained of, have made on you the same impression they did on me. You have manifested your inclination to order; you have given your attention to the subordination of the army; and you have felt the necessity of repressing the liberty of the Press. The revision of your labours has placed among the number of regulating, several Articles, which were at first presented to me as Constitutional Laws. You have established legal forms for the revision of those Articles, which you have placed among the Constitutional ones. In short the voice of the people is to me no longer dubious; I perceive it to shew itself at once, both by its adhesion to your proceedings, and by its attachment to the support of Monarchical Government.

"Accepting therefore the Constitution,

"I undertake the engagement to maintain it within; to defend it from every attack from without; and to have it executed by every means it has put in my power.

"I declare, that now informed of the attachment which the great majority of the people has for it, I renounce the joint concurrence I had claimed in that work; and being only responsible to the nation alone, no one else, when I renounce it, has a right to complain.

[*The Hall here refounded with applause.*]

"I should nevertheless be wanting to truth, did I say that I had discovered in the means of executing & administering the Constitution, that energy which is necessary to impress the motion and to preserve unity in all the parts of so vast an Empire: but since opinions are at this day so divided in regard to these objects, I consent that Experience alone shall become the sole arbiter.

"When I have made a faithful use of all the means which have been entrusted to me, no reproach can possibly be urged against me; and the Nation, whose interest alone ought to serve as a rule, will explain itself, by those means which the Constitution has reserved for its preservation.—

[*Reiterated plaudits.*]

"But, Gentlemen, for the support of Liberty, for the stability of the Constitution, for the individual happiness of all the French; there are certain interests which command us to reunite all our efforts. These interests are respect for the laws, the re-establishment of order, and the reunion of all the Citizens.

"Now that the Constitution is definitively settled, Frenchmen living under the same Laws, ought to know no other enemies than those who infringe upon them; discord and anarchy, these are our worst foes. I shall combat them with all my power; it is necessary that you and your successors should second me with energy, and that, without tyrannizing over the mind, the Law should protect all those who submit their actions to its direction.

"It is necessary that all those who, from the dread of troubles and of persecutions, have absented themselves from their Country, should be certain of finding safety and tranquility on returning to its bosom.

"And for the extinction of the animosities, and lessening the evils that a great revolution always produces; and on purpose that the Law from this day may date its execution, let us consent to forgive what is past.

[*The left hand side of the House, and Galleries, testified their satisfaction at this paragraph.*] Let the accusations and the prosecutions commenced in consequence of the Revolution, now drop, and be buried in a general reconciliation.

"I speak not of those who have been determined by their attachment to me; can you yourselves think them guilty?

"As for those who, by excesses, or by personal injuries, may have wounded the Laws in regard to me, I shall prove to them, by my clemency, that I AM KING OF THE FRENCH.

(*Signed*) *LOUIS.*"

[*Loud plaudits for several minutes.*]

P. S. I think, Gentlemen, that it is in the place where the Constitution has been formed, that I ought to pronounce my solemn acceptation of it; I shall, in consequence, repair to-morrow to the National Assembly."

The manner in which Louis XVI. has signified his acceptance of the Constitutional Act, has had a wonderful effect on the minds of the People.

In a few days the jails will be thrown open; and it is hoped that a general Amnesty and Oblivion will be followed by the happiness of a People, who, by their perseverance and exertions, seem worthy of that Liberty which they are about to enjoy.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.

The King this day went to the National Assembly at twelve o'clock, and publickly avowed his acceptance of the Constitution, in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators: the ceremony which was grand & awful, was accompanied by a general discharge of the artillery belonging to the National Guards.

His Majesty did not appear in the *Cordon Bleu*, notwithstanding the Decree of the Assembly: and very graciously observed, that "he wished not to be distinguished by any external mark of dignity, from the rest of the citizens."

As soon as the expressions of joy and content which broke out at the conclusion of the reading the King's letter were subsided, M. de la Fayette spoke as follows: Gentlemen, I should wrong the sentiments of the National Assembly, if I did not confine myself to a simple motion upon the wish which the King has just expressed with regard to oblivion of injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from London, August 18.

"Entries at the Custom-house for American States, still continue to occupy great part of our bill of Entry, particularly those to Boston, Charlestown, and Philadelphia. The entries of produce from those States have all been full in our book of entries all the week. These are much better proofs of the wealth and importance of America to this country, than all the manufactured paragraphs about large remittances and orders we now and then see in our papers."

The spectacle of a wretched man, attended by two constables, feebly tottering after the corpse of his own child in a small funeral procession, last Wednesday, attracted the attention of several spectators. But upon inquiry into the occasion of this extraordinary scene, what was our astonishment to be being informed, that the being who seemed to sink down by the coffin, had murdered his child!—An unhappy domestic dispute had provoked him to seize a pair of tongs, with which he had aimed a blow at his wife, and child of eight years old unfortunately rushing between its misguided parents received the fatal stroke on the back part of its head, which put a period to its innocent visit to this world.

The inquest which sat on the body, have reported a verdict, "Accidental murder." The man immediately surrendered himself to justice, and is in confinement to stand his trial.

By his own supplicating request, he was permitted to go to the funeral of his murdered infant; and this was the reason of his being attended by constables.

The latest news from St. Domingo mentions that fresh disturbances have commenced at Portauprince, between the whites and the people of colour, which if not immediately accommodated, will reduce that settlement to as bad if not a worse situation than Capefrancois; for there the mulattoes acted in conjunction with the whites, and there is some prospect of an end being put to the insurrection; but if the mulattoes should declare themselves in favour of the negroes at Portauprince, the consequence must be dreadful.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

A poor elderly man was found dead in a barn, in the Bowery, one morning last week. His skull being fractured, it was supposed he fell from a ladder in mounting it to take his rest on the scaffold, which he was permitted to do the preceeding evening, by the proprietor. *Verdict*—accidental death.

Also last week, a person received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few moments afterwards, by a kick from one, in a dispute. This does not appear to have been an intentional murder; the perpetrator however, has absconded—and it is here recorded as a solemn warning to others, not to suffer their wrath to be kindled overmuch, *for the life of man is as a brittle thread, and the blood of manslaughter is required of him who shedderh it.*

GOSHEN, Nov. 7.

A report, some time current here, has been related variously; the following, however, we are inclined to believe, is nearly the truth, viz. That on or about the first of October, the wife of the Hon. Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Esq. a Member of the Federal House of Shoonmaker, Esq. a Member of the Federal House of Representatives, at Shawangunck, were set on fire and consumed, for which he censured several persons—that a short time after, as a person was passing an unfrequented road, in the neighbourhood, he fell in with a man in a thicket of woods armed with a musket, who inquired of him where Mr. Schoonmaker was; on being answered that he did not know, they passed each other—the unarmed person had not proceeded far before he began to reflect that the situation and appearance of the man, were mysterious—In short he was impressed with an idea that some fatal proceedings were in agitation. Under these apprehensions, he concealed his horse with an intention to return and place himself in a situation where he might watch the actions of the suspicious character; he accordingly advanced to an uncommonly thick group of laurels, where he might lay concealed; on penetrating the cluster he found a grave newly dug, long, and very deep—in consequence of this, he made a secret retreat, and had the man apprehended, who we are informed, has since confessed that he burnt the mills, and was at the time he was secured, laying in wait to execute his desperate intentions of murdering Mr. Schoonmaker and depositing his body in the grave mentioned.

NORTHAMPTON, November 23.

Extract of a letter from Shepherd's Town, April 27.

"Late advices from the westward, state, that the grand army under General St. Clair, having marched 25 miles, halted and erected a fort, without opposition —that it was the intention of the General to continue the chain of forts, at 25 miles distance, until his arrival at the Maumee towns, provided the ground would admit of them. That at their arrival there, a garrison of 1200 men was to be established—That the army had been joined by 1100 Kentucky militia, which made a body of upwards of 8000 strong:—And that the Court Martial held on General Harmar, had acquitted him with honor."

MEMBERS of the SECOND CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.

John Langdon, Pain Wingate.

Massachusetts.

Caleb Strong, George Cabot.

Rhode-Island.

Theodore Foster, Joseph Stanton, jun.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth.

New-York.

Rufus King, Aaron Burr.

New-Jersey.

Philemon Dickinson, John Rutherfurd.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,

Delaware.

Richard Bassett, George Read.

Maryland.

John Henry, Charles Carroll.

Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe.

North-Carolina.

Samuel Johnston, Benjamin Hawkins.

South-Carolina.

Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.

Georgia.

William Few, James Gunn.

Vermont.

Moses Robinson, Stephen R. Bradley.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire. Samuel Livermore, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith.*

Massachusetts. Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Artemas Ward,* Shearjashub Bourne.*

Rhode-Island. Benjamin Bourne.

Connecticut. Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth, James A. Hillhouse,* Jonathan Sturges, Amasa Learned.*

New-York. John Lawrence, Egbert Benson, Peter Sylvester, James Gordon,* Thomas Treadwell,* Cornelius C. Schoonmaker.*

New-Jersey. Abraham Clark,* Jonathan Dayton* Elias Boudinot, Aaron Kitchell*

Pennsylvania. F. A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzsimons, Daniel Heister, Israel Jacobs* Jonathan W. Kettera* Thomas Hartley, William Findley.*

Delaware. John Vining.

Maryland. Joshua Seney, Samuel Sterret,* Upten Sheredine,* Philip Key,* William Vans Murray.*

Virginia. John Brown, William R. Giles, Samuel Griffin, Richard Bland Lee, James Maddison, Andrew Moore, John Page, Alexander White, Josiah Parker, Abraham Venable.*

North-Carolina. John Baptist Ashe, John Steele, Hugh Williamson, William Barry Graves,* Nathaniel Macon.*

South-Carolina. Daniel Huger, William Smith, Thomas Sumpter, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Robert Barnewell.*

Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, Francis Willis,* Anthony Wayne.*

Vermont. Nathaniel Niles,* Israel Smith.*

Kentucky comes into the Union, in June, 1792.

*Those with this * mark were not members of the first Congress.*

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 15th inst. Mr. ABAHEL BARTLETT, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 18th very suddenly, Mrs. ANNA LYMAN, consort of Deacon Elias Lyman, of that town, in the 72d year of her age.

Now opened for SALE, by

JONATHAN SMITH,

AT his Store, a little south of the Hon. David Sexton's in Deerfield, a general assortment of GOODS, which will positively be sold as low as at any store in the county,—among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, blue, London-brown, and light Broad-cloths,
Lambskins and Coatings,
Serges and Baizes,
Flannels and Shalloons,
Tammies,
Wildborees and Camblets,
Velvets and Royal Rib,
Elliot's Cords,
Moreens and Durants,
Calimancoes,
Cambricks and Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Lutestrings and Persians,
Modes and Sattineens,
Bandanno, Romall, and
Indis silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Shawls,
Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Lawn Aprons,
Ditto Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, sewing Silk,
Thread and Twist,
Buttons and Buckles,
Knives and Forks,
Cutteaus and Penknives,
Raizors, brass Knobs,
HL Hinges,
Iron and brass Butts,
Candlesticks, Shears and
Scissars,
Looking Glasses,
Tea, Powder and Shot,
Copperas and Allum,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice
and Chocolate,
An assortment of Crockery and Glass WARE,
with many other Articles too tedious for an advertisement.

N. B. The highest price given for BEES WAX and Old PEWTER.

Deerfield, Nov. 12, 1791.

A good HORSE,

For the team or waggon, to be sold,

Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 22, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors, to the estate of DAVID ALLEN, late of Greenfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) & eight months, being allowed, from the first of this instant, to bring in their claims,—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business, at the house of Capt. ISAAC NEWTON, in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of December, January and April next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC NEWTON, } Commis.
ASAPH ALLEN, } sioners.

ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Greenfield, Nov. 14. 1791.