improvement; and, if our hearts are rightly disposed, we shall find, in the conscious improvement of our minds and morals, one of the sweetest pleasures of which our nature is capable.

However unreasonable the excessive dread of approaching old age in either sex, it is certainly more excusable on many accounts, in women than in men. In men it is a mark of weakness, want of principle, and want of sense. Yet how many do we daily see with wrinkled brows and bloodless cheeks, and tottering legs and hoary locks, decorating their walking skeletons with every cosmetic art, and haunting every scene of vice and vanity with all the wantonness of a stripling of eighteen! There is a natural dignity, authority, and beauty, in old age, honourably supported, which such men resign for that absurd affectation of youth, which can only render them wretched and ridiculous.

To consider the advanced periods of life as of no value, argues a great defect of religious principle. They constitute the proper season for the pleasures of devotion and of practical piety. They furnish a most desirable opportunity for advancing our nature to all attainable perfection, and fulfilling the purposes of our existence by benevolence and beneficence. They enable us to aspire after, and yet obtain that beauty which shall not pass away, and that youth which shall be IMMORTAL!

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. IMPARTIALIS,

YOU have shewn your attachment to our Great Folks, by stepping forth in their defence. It pleases many that you have attempted it, and brought forth so many of their shining qualities to light. Your defence is plausible. But notwithstanding your great, your laboured attempt to convince us of their good qualities, and capacities to fill their seats with dignity. I am not convinced of the point which you endeavour to establish. To convince us that they are adequate to the business, you say, that "no one is more benevolently disposed, kind, &c. &c. &c." Granted——I'll tell you a story. A few years since the inhabitants of the town of G——n, were called upon to make choice of some person to represent them in the General Court. But previous to the meeting a number of the inhabitants were collected at an Inn, and were consulting respecting a proper person to represent them. One Gentleman observed, that, "Mr. B——d ought to be chosen." "Poh!" says another, "he is a very ignorant man, he is always in his chimney corner." "That may be," replied the other, "but he is a very clever man, a clever, benevolent man, and he will do very well." In the mean time a young lad with some Hatter's Furr in his hand, sat listening particularly to the conversation, and one of the Gentlemen observing it, turn'd to him, "My Lad, where are you going with your Furr?" "Why Sir," says the boy, "I am going to get Mr. C——d, to make me a hat." "O you dunce," said the gentleman, "he is not a hatter, he can't make you a hat." "That may be, replied the boy, "but he is a clever man, a clever, a benevolently disposed man."

Now Mr. Impartialis, if you will convince me that the boy was right, and that every benevolently disposed person, is qualified for any business in which he is an Ignoramus, I'll turn about and dip my pen in *milk* for the future. But if you can not make it appear that every benevolent man, is kind to the widow and fatherless, &c. (which I think are your arguments,) I say if you can't make it appear that all *such* are good *Hatters*, I must advise all friends to my Country to deal a little more in Gall.—At present I must tell you one plain truth, in which I absolutely believe, That the world produces many benevolently disposed persons, kind to the widow and fatherless, &c. who were never made for HATTERS*.

* Many in our County have the same faith.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 17.

THE Speaker presented to the House a letter and memorial, on the subject of civilizing the Indians from Mr. *Morrell*, a French Gentleman, of the Island of St. Domingo, which was read and laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, &c. (Mr. W. Smith in the chair)

The blanks were filled up as follows: New-Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 15; Vermont, 2; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North Carolina, 11; Georgia, 2.

A motion was made to amend the first section, which says, the House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected "within the several States" by striking out the numbers affixed to the several states and inserting, agreeably to a ratio of one Member to every thirty thousand inhabitants in each state distributed according to the Constitution; which was carried.

Another motion was made to strike out the second section of the bill, and after some debate it was lost. The House then proceeded to fill up the blanks in the section.

The blank for the time when the second enumeration is to take place, was filled up with the first Monday of January, 1796, and to close within six Months thereafter.

The blank for the Marshal to transmit the returns to the President of the United States, was filled up with two Months.

Sundry amendments were made to this section, after which the House proceeded to fill up the blanks in the third section, but before they came to any decision the committee rose for the purpose of making provision in case the return taken by the Marshal be incomplete, or in case he transmit no return at all.

The House agreed to a resolution proposed by Mr. White the 27th ult. viz.

That it be a standing order of this House, that whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Members and clerk, and to continue during the reading of such communications, and during the debate and proceedings, to be had thereon, and that whenever the Speaker or any other Member shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret; the House shall in like manner be cleared, till the communications be read, the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 20.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that the President of the United States had this day approved and signed an act to establish the Post office and Post roads within the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, of the whole, on the Representation Bill;—(Mr. Livermore in the chair.)

A motion was made by Mr. Seney, to strike out the third and fourth sections in which provision is made for the ratio and apportionment of representation upon the next census which is intended to be made in the year 1796.

The question being thereon taken, and, having passed in the negative.—

Motions were severally made, for filling up the blanks on the ratio with 40,000,—35,000,—34,000—and 33,000;—these having all failed, the ratio of one to thirty thousand (the same which has already been settled for the next apportionment) was agreed to;—Yeas, 37—Nays 20 or 21.

The committee then rose, and having reported the bill with the amendments,

The house immediately proceeded to take the same into consideration.

The amendments to the first section were agreed to,—the ratio of one to *thirty thousand*, for the next apportionment,—the number of Representatives as follows:—New-Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 15; Vermont, 2; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 11; Georgia, 2.

A motion, made by Mr. Dayton, to strike out the second section, which provides for a second enumeration, before the expiration of the term limited by the constitution,—failed in the negative;—Yeas, 23—Nays, 26.

The question was then taken, on agreeing with the committee, in filling up the blank for the time of the next enumeration, with "the first Monday of January in the year 1796;"—and passed in the affirmative.

Other amendments being agreed to.

Mr. Seney renewed his motion, for striking out the 3d and 4th section; on which, the question being taken, passed in the negative; Yeas, 25—Nays, 26.

The question was now taken on agreeing with the committee in filling up the blank in the third section, with *thirty thousand*, as the ratio of representation after the second census,—and passed in the affirmative:—Yeas, 29—Nays, 22.

After further amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the "bill providing for the settlement of the claims of pensions under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established:" And having gone through the same, and reported it with amendments, which the House immediately proceeded to consider.

A motion made to recommit the bill, was superseded by a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 21.

An engrossed "bill, for an apportionment of Representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration; and making provision for another enumeration, and an apportionment of representatives thereon, to compose the House of Representatives after the 3d day of March 1797," was read a third time, and the blanks being filled up) passed.—Yeas, 34,—Nays, 16.

The 3d section of the bill (which we have not hitherto noticed) enacts, that after the 3d of March 1797, the House of Representatives shall consist of members, elected in the several states, in the ratio of one representative for every *thirty thousand* persons in each state.

The 4th section is as follows:—

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the first Monday of September, in the year 1796, cause the executive of the several states, to be notified of the number of representatives to be elected within the states respectively, according to the apportionment as declared and enacted in the 3d section of this act; but in case he shall not on or before that day have received returns from all the marshals within the United States, or in case he shall have received them, if it should appear from them that the whole number of persons within the United States (defined as aforesaid) is or doth exceed 6,000,000, then such notification shall not be made; and in either of the said cases the 4th section of this act shall be and hereby is declared to be suspended; and the House of Representatives shall continue to be composed of members elected in the several states, according to the apportionment declared and enacted in the first section of this act (*N. B. The ratio the same in both cases.*) until satisfactory provision shall be made by law, any thing in this act notwithstanding; and if either of the said cases shall happen, the President of the United States shall from as conveniently may be after the said 1st Monday of September, in the year 1796, cause the executives of all the States to be notified thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, with a bill making provision for the defence of the frontiers, passed by the House and sent to the Senate for their concurrence, notifying that they have made sundry amendments to which they request the concurrence of this House.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying the House, that the Senate had appointed a committee of three members, to meet and confer with a committee, as the House might please to appoint, to consider what business is necessary to be done by Congress previous to the recess, and what part of the business at present depending, may without great inconvenience, be postponed to the next session, that the proceedings may be so regulated, as to close this session by the 1st Tuesday of April next.—Mr. Otis further notified the House, that the Senate had agreed to all the amendments (except one) made by the House to the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.

The House appointed a committee of five members to meet the committee appointed by the Senate for the purposes abovementioned:—and then proceeded to consider the amendment disagreed to by the Senate,

A motion was made that the House should insist from their amendment, which was to substitute in the 9th section "The Secretary of State for the time being" in lieu of "the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being" as the officer to fill the vacancy.

The question was taken on this motion, and carried—Yeas, 31—Nays, 24.

The House then resumed the consideration of the "bill providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established; and after having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

The principal amendments, made to this bill, are, restricting the claims to "*personal services*,"—and further, substituting in lieu of a proviso struck out at the end of the bill, a new section, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, that no balances, to be hereafter certified as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name, than that of the original claimant, or of his heirs, executors, or administrators:—And such balances shall be transferable at the Treasury, in pursuance of such general rules as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Militia Bill,—(Mr. W. Smith in the chair)

The first section being read, a motion was made by Mr. Sturges, to strike out all that part which relates to the age & enrolment of the militia men, and to substitute the following amendments, immediately after the words" *Be it enacted*, &c. "That except as hereafter excepted, every citizen of the United States, shall by the laws of the particular state to which he belongs, is liable to serve in the militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, be enrolled by the Captain or commanding officer of the company in which he shall hereafter become liable, by the laws of the state to which he belongs, to serve in the militia, shall in manner be enrolled: And the captain or commanding officer, who shall thus enrol such citizen, shall, without delay notify him of such enrollment, by a non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notification shall be proved, and every person enrolled shall be bound to serve and do duty in the militia," &c.

The question being taken on this amendment, it was negatived,

Mr. Sedgwick moved to substitute "forty" in lieu of "forty-five years," as the utmost age for duty.

This motion was also negatived, as was a motion, made by Mr. Fitzsimons, to alter the age from eighteen years to some more advanced period, for the commencement of militia duty.

A motion was then made by Mr. Fitzsimons to strike out the clause, which obliges every militia man to provide himself with arms and accoutrements, at his own private expence—for the purpose of introducing a provision of some kind, for arming and accoutring at the public charge, such persons, as are unable to provide themselves.

After a few remarks, for and against this motion, the committee, without taking the question, rose and reported progress.

The following motion laid on the table some days was called up, viz. That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the balances, if any, which may have been due, on the United States, and remaining unpaid, on the 4th day of March 1789, and whether and what steps have been taken to recover them: and what is the amount of the sundry sums of public money specified to individuals, previous to the fourth day of March 1789, and which have not been accounted for.—Referred to a select committee.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 22.

The House adjourned for the purpose of complimenting THE PRESIDENT, on the anniversary of his birth Day.

Mr. Gerry read, and laid on the table, a motion that a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill for lowering the rates of postage on newspapers. [*Every person in the United States must feel himself indebted to the gentleman for his attention to this business, and for his zeal to effect the alleviations of a measure justly proclaimed "ODIOUS."*]

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday March 1.

Bill for regulating the Militia, was sent down from the Senate for concurrence—as was a bill for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a Bridge over Charles River, from the westpart of Boston to Cambridge; and for extending the interest of the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge, a term of years.—

The House proceeded to the choice of a Major-General, for the First Division of militia, when HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen. [*The House have concurred in the choice of the Senate.*]

Friday, March 2.

The House concurred with the Senate, in their resolves to the Resolve respecting the pay of the Council, Senate, and House. [*By this Resolve the Senate are to receive 7/ and the House 6/5/ per diem.*]

A Bill for erecting a Bridge over Millers river in the county of Hampshire, was read the first time.

Saturday, March 3.

A representation and information from the Grand Jury of the County of Suffolk to the Supreme Judicial Court, and transmitted by them to this House, was read and committed to Messrs. Ingraham, Wedgery, and Parsons.

Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Bowers, and Mr. Jones, were appointed a Committee to consider the Balances due to John Lowell and Theophilus Parsons, as Commissioners for settling the Claims of the Commonwealth to the Western Lands, with the State of New-York.—Who reported by the way of Resolve.

Monday, March 5.

A Bill providing for the security of the Treasury of this Commonwealth came down from the Senate, and was read a first time.

Tuesday, March 6

A Bill to incorporate a society for promoting Agriculture, was read a first time.

Wednesday, March 7.

The committee on the representation and information of the Grand Jury, against two of the Justices of the County of Suffolk, reported, verbally, that a law existed adequate to the congruance of the offences, and that the information lie on the files till called for by the Attorney General.

Mr. Warren, moved the following resolutions, viz.—"*Resolved*, That there be paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of *[illegible]* for the purpose of opening a *Gallery to the Senate Chamber*, in order that the people of this Commonwealth may be more satisfactorily informed of the doings of their Delegates in Senate."

"And it is further Resolved, That such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to receive the above sum of the Treasurer, and to appropriate the same to the purpose above mentioned."

These resolutions were supported by Messrs. Jarvis, Gardiner, Thompson, Warren, Fessendon, Slocum, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Brock, Eustis, Jones, Parker, Stearns, &c. and upon motion of Mr. Brown, that the question subside for the present, there was an equality of votes, and Mr. Speaker determined the vote in favor of the latter motion; so the question subsided.

The above resolutions, however were afterwards called up, and committed to a committee of five.

Thursday, March 8.

A resolve accepting the proposal of Messrs. Ruggles and Smith, for supplying the Garrison, at the Castle, came down from the Senate. Concurred by the House.

The Committee on the subject of the Massachusetts Bank, reported, that it would be expedient, by law, to limit its discounts and credits.

An order passed, that his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to the Senators of this Commonwealth, in Congress, a copy of an address to that Hon. Body, on the subject of the assumption of the remaining part of the State debts.

Friday, March 9.

A message was sent to the Senate informing, that the House had finished all the public business before them, and requesting to know if they were ready to join in requesting a recess.

The Pay-Roll was brought in and passed. It amounted to £. 3,286 7/7.

The committee on the propriety of opening a Gallery to the Senate Chamber, reported a resolve appointing William Tudor and Charles Jarvis, Esqrs. with such as the Senate may join, a committee for that purpose.

The Hon. E. May, Esq. brought down a Roll of Accounts, amounting to £. 3457 15/. 3d. with a resolve of the Senate thereon, which was read and concurred.

Ordered, That Mr. Eustis, Mr. Kinsley, and Mr. Collins, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and request him to Prorogue the General Court to the day preceeding the last Wednesday in May.

A committee was chosen to wait upon the Governor, to inform him, that HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen by the two Houses, Major General for the first division of Militia of this Commonwealth.

Saturday, March 10.

The Secretary came down and said, that his Excellency had approved of, and signed 49 Acts, [*The Heads of which shall appear in our next.*]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

ALTHO' the 16th Art. of the declaration of rights, in our excellent constitution, proclaims, that, "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state;" yet I am afraid, the liberty your press indulges the Auditor, will degenerate into licentiousness.

While the hearsays of the Auditor, and the queerisms of his correspondents are greedily received and wantonly read! (For such is this degenerate age) O, tempora! O mores! I think the friends to order and good government ought to stand forth to palliate the infirmities of an honourable Court; and prevent, if possible, their *removal*, by "The Governor, with consent of the Council; "Upon the address of both houses of the legislature."

Should the towns in this county, in general, put their *mot* scheme in practice, of instructing their Representatives at their next annual May meetings, for the purpose of such *removal*, you Mr. Printer, must be accountable for the dreadful consequences. Nothing will prevent the *catastrophe*, but the compassion of the people for honourable old age. Pray Mr. Printer, pity their situation, and refuse to publish any more of the Auditor's hearsays; but give time for their *Honours*, to retire from the stage of glory with reputation, *even such*, as their public services justly merit.

This moment your Gazette, No. 289. is come to hand. The Auditor appears new-dressed—in a sober style, with a decent cloak, carelessly covering his original garb; but his rod is turned into a monstrous huge serpent, of the crocodile kind; which, (as naturalists report) always whines and cries, in a doleful manner, over his prey, just before he devours it.

On reading Impartialis, I was pleased with his apparent candour and benevolence; but on a review, I vehemently suspect him of treason tho' he conceals his arms.

Altho' he appears to abhor the arms of the savage, and "coolly with holds the barbed arrows of indignant satire;" yet he has slyly aided the Barber, and with his silver-tipt razor fet in oil, has shaved the manly beards of their Honors within the skin.

TIMOROUS SPY.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

Accounts are received from Fort-Washington, which mention that a serjant and four men had lately been to the place where the bloody battle of the 4th of November was fought, near the Miami villages, where they counted five hundred and thirty eight dead bodies.—One piece of artillery only was to be seen, but the carriages of seven others remained on the ground: the guns, it was supposed, were either buried or thrown into the water.

The party left Fort-Jefferson at dusk in the evening, arrived at the place about day-break, and staying only long enough to make the above observations, left the melancholy scene.

Colonel Wilkinson, with a party of about four hundred men, left Fort-Washington, the 25th of January, with intent to go to the place of action and bury the dead, and it was thought would visit the Miami villages before they returned.

Fort-Jefferson had a sufficient garrison, and six months provision.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Monday the 27th ult. the committee appointed on the state of the Hospital, reported a sum of 15,000l. to be granted that institution.

On the 18th ult. in the evening, the hon. Mr. Dayton, one of the Members of Congress from the state of New-Jersey, passing through Market-street, Philadelphia, over some ice, fell and broke his leg.

NEW-LONDON, March 8.

The following accident happened in this city last Saturday—A loaded musket left standing in the corner of the room in the house of Mr. Charles Jeffry, jun. a neighbouring boy came in and took the musket to the door, where he discharged it; a girl of Mr. Jeffry's about seven years old, at the same instant coming into the door, the charge went through her arm, which it took off.

NORTHAMPTON, March 21

On the 4th ult. was held a meeting of the inhabitants living on the Ohio river, in and near Holiday's cove, when several resolutions were adopted, relative to the defence of their frontier.—In these resolutions they obligate themselves, to support the present frontier to the last extremity, the line of which they fix on the river Ohio, as the safest and most easily maintained—to erect strong fortresses within their own bounds as places of refuge for their women and children, in case of an Indian invasion—to keep at all times one gun in readiness, with ammunition, &c. at a minute's warning—to petition the sixteenths of the county against drafting the militia to serve at a distance from their own residence, and, lastly, to request public assistance, from the peculiarity of their situation, as being a frontier to two states.

Late accounts from Jamaica inform, that two regiments of Soldiers have arrived there from England; and that martial law, which had been declared some time before, in consequence of some indications of a negro revolt, had been taken off.—At Port au-Prince matters were still in an unsettled way, and the will of the party that happened to be the strongest, the only law.

DIED]—At Amherst, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Miss ABIGAIL PEYTIE, aged 18 years.

——At Southampton, on the 19th inst. Mrs. LOVINA CLARK, wife of Mr. Timothy Clark, jun. in the 36th year of her age.

To MOSES BLISS, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, in the County of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

WE the subscribers, three of the members of the corporation, entitled, "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river;" request your honour to grant a warrant, wherein the said proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of Mr. *Zenas Parsons*, in Springfield, on Wednesday the second day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and any other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what number of shares the fund and property of the corporation, shall be divided into.

3d. To determine what deposit shall be made on each share, to discharge the expences of exploring and surveying Connecticut river and the County adjacent, of purchasing lands and materials and other contingent expences, and when the same deposit shall be made.

4thly. To choose a committee to explore and survey Connecticut river, and the country adjacent, to purchase lands and materials for the use of the proprietors, and for regulating and ordering the affairs and business of the corporation.

5thly. To determine on the mode of calling future meetings of the corporation, and where the same shall be holden.

6thly. To transact all such other matters respecting the property as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DWIGHT.

March 1, 1792.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

HAMPSHIRE ss.

(L. S.) *To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners aforesaid, and to all the proprietors within mentioned.*

THE petition aforesaid, being presented to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Hampshire, you are hereby required to notify and warn the proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

MOSES BLISS, Justice of the Peace.

THE Proprietors above mentioned pursuant to the above warrant, are notified to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

TO BE LET,

THIRTY-THREE Acres of improved Land, ten of which is mowing, and the remainder pasturing, in the town of Norwich, it being part of the farm lately improved by Capt. Oliver Lyman ——— For further particulars, apply to

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, March 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

ON very reasonable terms, a FARM, laying within two miles and an half of the center of Hatfield, which contains one hundred acres of Land, with a dwelling house and barn; said Farm belongs to Gen. Israel Chapin——Fortemis of sale enquire of Doct. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, of Hatfield.

Hatfield, March 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET

FOR one year, two thirds of that part of the Farm in Chesterfield, (which belonged to the late Benj. Mills, Esq.) that lies on the south side of the County road——For terms enquire of the subscriber.

ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, March 7, 1792.

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the truft of Administrator, on the estate of JONATHAN WARNER, late of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, hereby requests all indebted to the said estate, or to the said Warner and Son, in Company, to make immediate payment—All who have any demands against said estate, respectively, or the Company aforesaid, are also called upon to exhibit their claims for settlement.

NOADIAH WARNER, Administrator.

Hadley, March 19, 1792.