For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

By publishing the following lines, in the Hampshire Gazette, you will much oblige yours, &c.

RELIGION serves for every sect of men,
Plea'd with their own, all others they contemn;
So Rome began, and still God's favours own,
Confine Salvation to themselves alone.
The English church by Athanase's creed,
Damn all on earth who don't that genius heed.
So Calvin cau'd Servitus for to die,
Because he could not with his creed comply.
And our forefathers brought this tenate o'er,
And planted it upon our eastern shore;
'Tis you are wrong, I know, and you are right,
I have God's spirit, and have got the light;
And he that doth join sentiments with me,
Altho' in works he quite immortal be,
Stands fairer to enjoy the bleft possession,
Than moral men, that's not of my profession.
The pious Calvin spy'd out by his glass,
That God decreed what ever comes to pass;
Then all alike obey the eternal mind,
And all alike perform the grand design.
Then Murray, said, that all will happy be
For goodness itself, elect could ne'er decree;
What Goodness, Justice, Mercy, can it be
To punish those whoact by destiny.
Fierce tyrants reek their vengeance on on thee,
Who do exactly what themselves decree:
One thinks that he's become a child of grace,
Because his Priest threw water in his face:
Another says that he is so much more,
Because his Priest has washed him all o'er;
One thinks that he shall surely go to Heaven,
Because he doth observe one day in seven;
Like Jews of old reviling he will say,
You're not of God, you break the Sabbath day.
But he that serves God one, and serves the Devil six,
May chance to founder in the river Styx;
The Quaker silent sits and humbly waits,
Until he's got the spirit as he conceits,
Then gladly tells his neighbor that God hath given,
To him the only rules to get to Heaven.
The Shaker confident that he is right,
And that all others are as dark as night;
Goes to the gypsies his sins for to confess,
And fancies that will serve for righteousness.
With shaking, howling, and oddities of action,
Shews not so much religion as distraction;
Thus each one happy in his own conceit,
And censures others to a woful fate.
My soul come fellow Jesus and his Laws,
Virtue and holiness adorn his cause;
It matters not so much the form of creeds,
All will be judg'd according to their deeds.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

An efficacious Cure for a Horse that is pisted.

TAKE the white of three eggs and three spoonfuls of hogs lard, put them into a basou, work them with your fingers till they become an oil, which it will in about half an hour—then take two peels and put them in a fire, heat them red hot, then begin to bathe, continue about half an hour—and I have proved it this twenty years, and never have known it fail of a complete cure. The above must be repeated three times if no cure before.

For the throat distemper in a Horse.

Take Devils bit, wild turnip, and wake robbin, as people differently call it, when it is green——shred it fine, take about half of one and about the bignesse of a small turnip, mix it with wet brand or oats, or take a dried one and pound it fine in a mortar, take a heaping spoonful mixed as above—three doses repeatedly given I never have known fail, and have experienced this also this twenty years. I inform of these for effectual cures for the good of the public, being one of your constant customers.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL Cover this season at the stable of BERIAH SHAW in Cummington, at 12/. the season, 6/ the single leap, from 15 to 20/. to ensure a fold.—He covered last season above 90 Mares—very few of them failed of having colts, one of them had twins.—ALL those indebted for the use of said Horse last season, and don't bring their mares this season, are desired to make payment——most kinds of produce will be taken in payment.

CUMMINGTON, MAY 15, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber the 3d of May last, a Beautiful lim'd MARE COLT, a light Chesnut, or a dark read, natural trotter, lately dock'd, her tail tied up, three years old in July next.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and give information, or return said Mare shall receive a handsome reward.

JOSIAH BOND.

Conway, May 14. 1792.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a white MARE, one black ear, shod all round, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ELIHU STRONG.

Southampton, April 29, 1792.

THE Subscriber being appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of PHINEAS LYMAN, of Hadley, Gentleman, deceased, and having accepted said trust—desires, All persons who have demands on said estate, to exhibit the same for adjustment and settlement—And those who are indebted to said estate to cancell the same by speedy payment.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, May 14. 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Treasurer of the County of *Hampshire*, in consequence of an Act of the Honourable the General Court passed the 6th of March 1792, & in obedience to the direction of said Law, and in compliance with his duty as therein described, gives this publick information, and calls upon all the Justices of the Peace, within said County, and also upon all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Goalers that they may govern themselves accordingly—by publishing the following abstracts from said Law:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, who may hereafter receive any fines, forfeitures or bills of cost, in pursuance of the judgment or sentence of either of said Courts, as well where such fines or forfeitures accrue to the Commonwealth, as where they accrue to the county, except debts and costs received upon execution in favour of the commonwealth, shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer of the county in which they shall be received: And if any Sheriff or other Officer receiving such fine or forfeiture, or bills of cost, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of ten days after receipt thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such fine or forfeiture, and bill of cost to such County Treasurer, who is hereby empowered and directed to sue for the same forthwith, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in the same county; one third of said penalty to the use of such County Treasurer, the other two thirds to the use of the Commonwealth; and the same when recovered and received [if the fine or forfeiture unpaid accrue to the Commonwealth] shall together with all other fines, forfeitures and costs accruing to the Commonwealth, by him received as above, be applied to the payment of bills of cost taxed in the Supreme Judicial Court, and certified to him as aforesaid; otherwise it shall be for the use of the county: And if any Sheriff or other Officer aforenamed, or any Goaler shall permit any person who may be sentenced to pay any fine, forfeiture, or bill of cost, and committed to the cuttody of such Sheriff, or other Officer or Goaler, until such sentence be performed, to go at large without, and before payment, unless by order of law, and shall not pay such fine, forfeiture and costs to the County Treasurer, within twenty days next after such escape, he shall be held to pay double the sum of such fine, forfeiture and cost; and the Treasurer of the county shall have power to sue for and recover the same in the same manner, and to the same uses as is herein before provided, where such Sheriff or other Officer neglect to pay such fines, forfeitures and costs as they have actually received.

Be it further enacted, That every Justice of the Peace, be, and he hereby is directed to pay all fines and forfeitures by him already received, or that he may hereafter receive upon convictions and sentences before himself, as well those which accrue to the Commonwealth, as those which accrue to the county, to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is a Justice of the Peace; and that he render his account, and pay such fines once in every six months, from and after the passing of this act; and that such payment shall exempt such Justice of the Peace, from all penalties inflicted by law for non-payment of such fines and forfeiture, into the Treasury of the Commonwealth; and such of said fines as accrue to the Commonwealth shall be appropriated as aforesaid. And if any Justice of the Peace shall neglect to account for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures to the Treasurer of the county whereof he is a Justice as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the sum of *ten pounds*, to such County Treasurer, to be by him recovered as aforesaid with costs, one half of such forfeiture to his own use, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth; which half accruing to the Commonwealth, shall be appropriated to the payment of costs, and be accounted for as aforesaid: And if shall be the duty of every County Treasurer from time to time, to call upon the Justices of the Peace within his county, and to require them to account to him for, and pay in such fines and forfeitures; and to prosecute such as shall be delinquent.

WILL COVER, This season,

Week about at Dr. Robert Starkweather's stable, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. D. Finney's in Goshen, at the moderate price of 4/6 the leap, 9/. the Season, and 18/. to ensure a foal; that beautiful Horse called the

ROVER,

Formerly owned by Col. BENJ. BONNEY, of Chesterfield, seven years old, bright chesnut colour. As for his Pedigree it is needless to descend in to, as he is an immediate descendant from the OLD ROYAL BAY, of Connecticut; his beauty, activity and elegance, together with his notedness for good Colts, the owner flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for gentlemen to put their breeding mares to him——All favours gratefully acknowledged.

LOST,

A Plated snaffle Bitt Bridle, with four small buckles to the head piece, and without Tips:—Any Person who will bring the same to the Printer, shall have a common work'd snaffle bitt Bridle, and if desired, a generous reward.

May 16, 1792.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*

BLANKS,

OF VARIOUS KINDS, MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

HAS just opened a very General Assortment of every kind of valuable and fashionable

European and India Goods

Which are for sale at a very low advance, at his store under the Printing Office Northampton.

SUPERFINE and Common Broadcloths.	India Nankeens,
Fashionable Flaffick cloth	English Strip'd do.
Buff Casimer,	Janes and Fustians,
Large and Beautiful assortment of Chitzes & Caliocs, cheap.	Cambricks,
	Irish Linen,
	Satin and Mode,
	Fans,
Chintz and Purple Shawls,	Large and Small Bibles,
Check'd Strip'd and Plain.	Account Books of all sizes,
	Window Glass, 6 by 7 by 9.
Muslin,	
Tamboard and common Muslin Handkerchiefs.	Crockery and China,
	Cuttlery, &c.
Bandanna and other do.	Hyson and Bohea Tea,
A large assortment Vest Shapes.	Warranted Philadelphia Snuff, by the bottle or bladder, or pound, cheap.
Twill'd plain and rib'd cotton Hose.	

ALL kinds of Produce taken in payment, at generous price allowed.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 16, 1792.

HERO,

WILL COVER this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at 6/. the single leap, 12/. the season, and 24/. to ensure a foal. HERO is a colt from the noted GORDON HORSE; five years old this spring, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay. Likewise a famous JACK ASS, at 6/. the leap, 12/. the season, and the MULES contracted for at four months old at 4l. and the use of said Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good Pasturing for Mares.

Worthington, May 22, 1792.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, on the estate of Col. Jonathan Ward, late of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, deceased—by the Hon. Joseph Dorr, Judge of Probate, for said County. We hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment, receiving and examining the claims of the Creditors, at the dwelling house of Lt. Jonathan Pierce, Innholder, in said Southborough, on the first and last Monday in May next, and the Last Monday's in the four following months, from three to eight o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

URIEL MONTAGUE, PETER FAY, } Commissioners.

Southborough, April 21, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following named proprietors of Lands in the town of Cummington, that their Lands are taxed in a state and town tax, for 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz:

		£.	s.	d.
Lot. No. 22	*1st division,*	1	1	1
29	*do.*	2	5	0
25	*2nd division,*	1	6	3
28	*do.*	3	1	1
29	*do.*	2	1	6
40	*do.*	3	1	1
61	*3d. division,*	5	4	1
57	*do.*	4	10	3
58	*do.*	4	10	3

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 11th of June next so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the House of Capt. Edmund Lazel, in Cummington, at 10 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge the same, together with intervening charges.

JOSEPH BRADISH, Collector.

Cummington, May 18, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about sheep; five of which are marked with a crop on the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the off ear: Two with a hollow crop in the off ear; one with a Crop in the near ear, and a swallow tale in the off ear; one with a crop in the off ear, and a slit the upper side of the near ear, one with a crop on the off ear and a slit the under side of the near ear, also five Lambs unmark'd. The owner of the above, is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

TITUS CLARK.

Westhampton, May 10, 1792.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 8th day of May last, a Mare COLT, two years old, in June next, a sorrel or light bay, a star in her forehead, and no other white about her; a book poke, most large and small to trot. Whoever has or will take up said colt, and return her, or give information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ROGER CLAPP.

Southampton, May 21, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this act, [illegible] Court of Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1792. [NUMB. 301.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE Gen. ST. CLAIR'S CONDUCT.

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1792.

THE Committee of Enquiry on the late Western Expedition, being requested to make report before the rising of the House, beg'd in the following on Tuesday the 8th instant, which was the day fixed on for the rising of both Houses—so that it could only be read, and no order could be printed for the use of the members—but no other order could be taken on it, as the House rose the same evening, and barely agreed to take up the said report early next session.

Many persons are much dissatisfied that this business has been postponed to so late an hour—however, it is the general opinion, that the Committee have been extremely impartial, as it is thought 4 of the 7 were zealous opposition members;—The whole committee consisted of seven, viz. Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Sherrer, Clarke, Findley and Vining.]

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under Major-General St. Clair, have proceeded to examine all the papers furnished by the executive departments, relative thereto, sundry papers and accounts furnished by the treasury and war departments, with explanations of the same by the heads of those departments in person, to hear the testimony of witnesses upon oath & serious remarks by Gen. St. Clair, upon the facts established by the whole evidence, and as the result of their enquiries, make the following

REPORT:

The contract for the supplies of the army on the west from Fort-Pitt, was made by Theodosius Fowler, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; that at the same time a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with Walter Livingston, and John Cochran, sureties thereto, was entered into for the due execution of the contract.

That on the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the contract was wholly assigned from the said Fowler to William Duer, a copy of which transfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; that by letter from the Secretary at War, bearing date the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, addressed to William Duer, it appears that he was considered as the contractor; that no correspondence appears to have taken place subsequently to that time between Theodosius Fowler and either the Treasury or War departments—that on the sixth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a contract was entered into by William Duer with the Secretary of War, for supplying the troops with provisions until their arrival at Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt, a bond was at the same time entered into by the said William Duer for the execution of the said contract in the penalty of 500 dollars without any security whatsoever.

That the act making provision for the defence of the frontiers received the signature of the President of the United States the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one—That Gen. St. Clair was appointed commander in chief of the army destined for the expedition on the fourth day of the same month, & that twenty eighth left Philadelphia for Fort-Pitt, at which place he arrived the sixteenth day of April, & from thence proceeded to Lexington, and from thence to Fort Washington, where he arrived on the fifteenth day of May. At the time of the arrival of the General at Fort-Washington, the garrison there consisted of seventy-five non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; the garrison at Fort-Harmar of forty-five; at Fort Steuben of sixty-one; at Fort-Knox of eighty-three; and on the fifteenth day of July the whole of the first United States regiment, amounting to two hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and privates arrived at Fort-Washington under orders from the commander in chief. Gen. Butler was appointed the second in command in the month of March, and immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the recruiting service; that he arrived in Baltimore in the state of Maryland the twentieth of April, and continued there until the 30th of the same month; that he arrived at Carlisle in the state of Pennsylvania on the ninth of May, and at Fort Pitt on the twenty-second of the same month: It appears that no contractors for purchasing supplies were furnished at Carlisle, which was the place of rendezvous, for the enlisted soldiery, on the ninth of May, and that Mr. Smith, agent for the contractor, was actively engaged in furnishing supplies for the troops on credit.

It appears by letters from John Kean, another of the contractor's agents, that no monies had been received by him on the eighth of May, and it appears that on the twenty-third of March, there was advanced to William Duer, upon the last mentioned contract, from the treasury, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that there was advanced upon the first mentioned contract, the sum of seventy thousand dollars; in the following sums, and at the following dates, to wit.

March 22d	10,000 dollars.
April 7th	15,000 ditto.
April 25th	15,000 ditto.
May 7th	20,000 ditto.
July 20th	10,000 ditto.

It appears from the correspondence of Gen. Butler to the Secretary at War, from the 9th of May, to the 9th of June, repeated complaints are made of fatal mismanagements and neglects in the Quarter-Master's and Military Stores Department, particularly as to tents, knapsacks, camp kettles, cartridge boxes, pack saddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity, & bad in quality.

The pack saddles in particular, were made in Philadelphia, which, with the transportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination, to be unfit for use; the arms sent forward appear not to have been examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for use; which circumstance rendered repairs absolutely necessary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt.

It appears that a great proportion of the powder supplied for the use of the army, was not of good quality, tho' an experiment was made by Major Ferguson, at Fort Pitt, with a howitzer, who reported in favour of the powder. On the ninth of June, Gen. Nevill, another of the contractor's agents, informed Gen. Butler, that he had not at that time received any monies from the contractors, for the purchase of provisions, &c. for the troops, and was obliged to supply them on credit; that the country furnished provisions in abundance at a cheap rate, when money was had for the purchase—That shortly after this information was communicated to Gen. Butler, at his request four hundred dollars were advanced to Gen. Neville, by the Quarter Master for the purchase of provisions for the troops.

The troops arrived at Fort Pitt in the following order, to wit:—

May 16th—Captain Slough 60 men.
May 18th—Captain Powers 78 men.
May 19th—Captain Cribbs 46 men: same day Capt. Gatheries 23.
May 23th—Captain Armstrong 76: same day Capt. Kirkwood 67.
May 28th—Captain Snowden 102.
June 2d—Captain Sparks 83.
June 3d—Captain Butler 61: same day Captain Brooks 82: same day captain Vanswearingen 88.
June 5th.—Captain Fike 73: Total, including officers and privates, 842; and left that place in the following order: Major Ferguson with Capt. Armstrong's company about the first of June. Capt. Snowden with the troops under his command on the day of Major Gathier with about 300 men, 12th day of July; and on the 22d of August the last of the troops under the command of Capt. Phelon; and Gen. Butler with the quarter master general on the 26th August.

It appears that General Butler had orders from the department at war, to protect the frontiers with the troops under his command, and that the delays in sending forward the troops from Fort Pitt, arose partly from the temporary want of supplies of provisions and other necessaries, and from the want of the necessary boats for their transportation, which were not in readiness so soon as the troops were. It appears that Gen. Butler acted with ability, activity and zeal in his command at Fort Pitt, and that the delay of the troops there cannot be imputed to his want of judgment, or his want of exertion.

The troops met with considerable difficulties & delays in going down the river from the low state of the water, and arrived at Fort Washington in the following order.—Captain Mumford from North-Carolina, with about 50 men on the day of . Major Ferguson with Captain Armstrong's company, on the day of . Major Gathier with the troops under his command on the day of . Col. Darke with the troops under his command on the day of and the Kentucky militia on the day of

The army consisting of about two thousand non-commissioned officers and privates, moved from Fort-Washington by orders from the commander in chief to a place about five or six miles from thence called Ludlow's station, where they continued till the 17th day of September, at which time the whole army amounted to about two thousand three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. That the price of rations at Fort Washington, agreeably to contract, was 6 3-4 30ths of a dollar per ration, the price of rations at Ludlow's station, was 13 1-4 60ths of a dollar per ration.

That the inducements of the commander in chief to this movement, appears to have been to furnish *green* forage for the horses and beef cattle of the army; to instruct the soldiery in field exercise and other necessary discipline, and to deprive them of the means of intoxication, which were very plentifully supplied at Fort Washington, and used to an excessive degree by the soldiery, to correct the excessive use of which, the most rigid attention to discipline was found incompetent.

Mr. Hodgson was appointed Quarter-Master General in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia, until the 4th of June,—he then proceeded to Fort Pitt, where he arrived the 20th of the same month; no sufficient causes have appeared to the committee to justify this delay, and his presence with the army appears to have been essentially necessary previously to that time; the duties of the commander in chief were much increased in consequence of the absence of the Quarter-Master-General; and after a continued expectation of his arrival at Fort Washington, for more than six weeks, the commander in chief gave him express orders by letters to repair to camp without delay.

The receipt of the letter is acknowledged, but the orders contained therein were neither answered nor obeyed, and his arrival at camp was not until the tenth of September. The commander in chief until that time, in addition to the duties of his office, discharged those of the Quarter-Master-General; and the military stores furnished by that department, were so deficient from mismanagement and neglect, that many things essential to the movements of the army, were either wholly made or repaired at Fort Washington, & even the tools for the artificers to work with; the quarter master particularly informed the commander in chief, that two complete travelling forges were sent forward, and upon examination both of them were found to be without an anvill; many other things equally necessary, were either wholly omitted, or unfit for their intended use.

There were six hundred and seventy-five stand of arms at Fort Washington the first of June, and most of them totally out of repair. The commander in chief appears to have been correct and attentive in all his communications with the Secretary at War, and to have discharged the various duties which developed upon him with ability, activity and zeal.

The army moved from Ludlow's station on the 17th day of September, and arrived at the place where Fort Hamilton is now erected, on the day of they employed about fifteen days in building that fort, and then proceeded in their march to the place where Fort Jefferson is now erected, where they arrived on the day of October, and commenced their march from that place on the 24th of the same month; that the army at this time consisted of about non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; at this time the army had not more than three days supply of flower, and were sometimes at one fourth and sometimes at one half allowance of that article, the deficiences of which allowance were made up by increasing the quantity of beef with which they were plentifully supplied. The army was delayed five or six days on the march from Fort Jefferson, for want of provisions, and the season was so far advanced that sufficient green forage for the horses could not be procured, from which circumstances many of the horses were totally lost, and others rendered unfit for service.

The orders to the commander in chief to proceed with the expedition, were express and unequivocal; so much so, as in the opinion of the committee to preclude the commander in chief from exercising any discretion relatively to that object.

On the 3rd of October, about sixty of the Kentucky militia deserted in a body, and the first regiment consisting of about three hundred effective men was detached with a view to cover a convoy of provisions which was expected, and which it was supposed was in danger from the deserted militia, and to prevent further desertion. On the 3d of November, after detaching the first regiment the army consisted of about fourteen hundred effective men, and on the morning of the 4th, about half an hour after sun rise, a general attack was commenced, and in a few minutes thereafter, nearly the whole army was surrounded by the enemy, the action continued about 4 hours, during which several charges were made by part of the army, which caused the enemy to give way, but produced no good effect; the attack was unexpected, the troops having been just dismissed from the morning parade; it commenced upon the militia who were advanced of the main army, and who fled through the main army, without firing a gun; this circumstance threw the troops into some disorder which it appears they never completely recovered during the action; the fire of the army was constant but not well directed, and it appears that a part of the troops behaved as well as could be expected from their state of discipline, and the manner and suddenness of the attack; the commander in chief appears to have been cool and deliberate in the whole of the action, and the offices in general, active & intrepid; the whole order of march as far as the committee are capable of expressing an opinion, appears to have been judicious, and the ground for action well chosen; the retreat was disorderly in the extreme, after it commenced no orders were obeyed if any were given, the men having lost all regard of discipline or control; all the precautions appear to have been taken for the safety and comfort of the wounded which the circumstances of the case would admit of.

The committee have had no competent evidence be-