## LONDON, Dec. 20. House of Commons,

DECEMBER 15.

(Continued from our laft.)

MR. ERREINE complained of the contemptuous

Mloost from the other fide of the Houfe, thrown on
every gendeman who rofe to fopport the motion of his
Rt. Hon. Friend, (Mr. Fox) He faid the noble Lord
(Shrff.) who had resonance this Rt. Hon. Friend, and
declared himfelf shamed of the enthusiam he had ened of that pation, of that momentary enthulialm, which had induced him to make fuch an affertion. His Rt. had induced him to make foch an attention. His Ri-Hon. Friendthad been grolidy attacked, and grolidy infireprefemed by feveral speeches on the other fide of the House; but what colour, what occasion had there, been given for fach attacks; all that his proposition went to, was to call on the House to discuss the cir-cumstances of the case, and to endeavour to avoid that and deadled of all castics. We The amadicamost dreadful of all calamities—War! The proposition was not to folicit for peace, or applied the condect of the French, but merely to have a man on the foot, in cale France should come to her fenses, if Gentlemen would have it that the was now out of them, that might treat for the interch, of this country. What that Am-bassior was to do, or what words were to be put in his month, the motion did not preferibe. The smple question was Should we, or should we not, force our-felves into a war because we would not put onselves into a flate to prevent it? If a war was so begun when would it be ended? If not until France had a Conflituwould it he ended? If not until France had a Confliction equally good with our own, he feared we might go on to the endless effution of our blood and treafore. He had heard with forptife, as an argument in favor of war, that we were better able to earry if on than in, 1783. Such arguments he hoped and trufted would have no weight; war was one of the heaviest curies that could fail on man; though by fome confidered with indifference. Here, the Hon, Gratteman quoted Dr. Pehrshan; beautiful declimation on its borron; and afficient in the confidered with indifference. Johnfon's beautiful declamation co its horn ter adverting to the dangerous confequences that might fall on trade, commerce and revence, by a war with France, which might be avoided by the mode propof-ed, he faid he thould vote in favor of the motion.

In the course of the Hou. Gentleman's speech, he gged to have it remembered, that he had not then, In the course of the riots. Centimenan's special, or begged to have it remembered, that he had not then, not at anytime fince the Revolution, uttered a fingle fillable in the admiration either of the Law, the Go-vernment, or the Conflitution of France. The Mafter of the Ralls, without imputing improper motives to any man, declared it to be his opinion, that

a motion of more dangerous and peraicious tendency had never been made in Parliament. The learned Gentleman who had been fo warmly declaiming against wars, and favoured the liouse with claborate quotations, might have saved himself the trouble, as war or peace was not the question, but, whether under all the cir-cumstances which existed we should fend an Ambassaor to Paris? And he was affonished to find, that any dot to Paris I And he was attonished to find, that any man could have made or supported such a proposition, Was it not known; that seditions persons in this constry held correspondence with those in France I Was it not known that the Prident of the Convention, to which if an Ambasisadour was appointed from our Court, he most go, had received in a most distinguished and public manner, and treated with their highest bonors, persons from this country, declaring their bottliny to persons from this country, declaring their southly. To its government, and their determination to overthrow all kingdoms? Had they not made a decree to violate the national rights of our allies? And was this the time to propose funding them an Ambassador, instead of leaving it, where they right it ought to be, in the hands and deliberation of the Executive Power? Who would be the Ambassador? Was the nation ready to place any man in such a situation to expose him to the mortifying question, which in probability would be put to him ing question, which in probability would be parto him,

"Do you come from the King, of from the People?"

If the ardeer, was given from the King, the Prefident
night reple, we have nothing to do with Kings, we
have proferibled them; get about your busines. To the
possibility of fach an infult he would not confent to possibility of fach an infult he would not content to expole his country. It would be petitioning for peace and praying for an exception for our King from the general profeription. The motion to him appeared or tend to clerate the fpirits of the feditions, within the kingdom, and its enemies without, it had therefore his melt bearty negative.

melt bearity negative.

Mr. Wr. DHAM, was ready to acknowledge the integrity of the motive of his Right. Hon. Friend. (Mr. Fox.) but was compelled from coardition, and from the duty between his country to refif with the tumoff of his ability and force, the motion now made, as fatal and risons, not only to the British Empire but to all Europe. The Re. Hon. Gentleman then deprecated the interference of the state of the ence with the right of the Executive powers with whon was much fafer, then if entrufted in those o certainty was much litter, than it entrolled in those of the people in Parliament affembled: or in those, as fome withed, in the bands of the people in clubs diffu-benced. He concluded by faying that as the motion land been made by his Rr. Hon. Friend, he found himfelf not inclined to flate how fatal he felt it to England,

ner not incinent to mate now read neries it mongiand, to humanity, and to the world.

Mr. Whitebread, jun. was for the motion, and entered into a general defence of the motives of Mr. For, who he find, did not diclaim the right of going to war, but whose object was rotry if war could not be to war, but whose cojet was duly i was been the war because it was been availed by a previous negociation; if war was necessary, and should be entered into all would join hand and heare to bring it to an honorable and glo-

wions termination.

The Rt. Hon. Gendleman who speke last faid, that we should disprace ourdeless it we treated pow, and would rather wait for compassion, and plead that as a big were appearance to it being effensive, instead of what it was defensive, and entured the effects. What a situation should wethen be in, if we shad the foot of a notion speak our statis, which a noble Lord had spice and not of out throats and assainant Lord had spice and the total said assainant speak our statis, when the state of the seven years war between England and America, there was not, to the honour of both nations, one was by that cry of hear! hear! he too plainly understood

the feetiments of the great majority of that Honfe to | therefore saly and honourable with Prace is could fanction the epithet.—[The acclanation cons referred]
—If then we offer to treat with this nation of nutcalls,
this nation of affaffins, what are we to expect but the most faml confequences that can refult from their batharity being driven to extremity? The fean of dilipositunots, were mere percences. The danger was the reverle, and occasioned by his Majeth's Minister's advising pro-clamations which had occasioned infurrections, and would occasion an infurrection from one end of the wouse occasion an injuriction from one end of the hingdom to the other. It was now as in 1700, not a mob of no King no Conflictation, but "Church and King," was the horid watch word, by which Man-cheffer was now alarmed, as Brimingham was before, where those who had made themselves observious, by flating themselves to be against the abutes of the Co itating themselves to be against the abuses of the Con-ditution, were in danger of their lives, and had their houses bernt and property annihilated—but this was zeal for the Conditution, not fedition, and to that zeal the houses of Mr. Walker, and Mr. Faulkner, has already given light—He was as true a friend as any man to the Conflictution of the country, but was an eman to the Continuation of the country box was an e-nemy to its abides and as long as men were to be found to fland in the gap, fighting for the Conflictation, and against its abouts, he would follow their fates, whate-ver they might be, and fland or fall with him.

Mr. WY KIRAM faid two or three words by way of Mr. WYNBEAM HIG two or times within by way or explanation; he did not argue to preclude us from ne-pociation at a future period, but wifined not at prefent, nor until time bad wiped away from the hands and fa-ces of Frenchmen, fame of that blood with which they

Mr. Grant, faid England never had, and he hop-APIC URANT, Ista England never man, in a nenop-ed never would act in aumner for men, in prinible and contemptible, as propoted by the motion before the Houle. We were defired to frapplicate, to negotiate we could not; France having declared hofilities to all monarchies—Did the Right Hon. Gentleman with by his propotition to have fester. Britise fabilith opeof the fail principles of the French, viz. that all governments. had principles of the Erfold, VIz. Install governments were their remises, and all people their friends? It was the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who had brought the Hoofe into this differentlefinitation, if it was for to be considered, for France has taken no notice of the abone of our Ambuffador, but had condidered it, as the had considered it, as fine had considered the absence of other Minister, a matter of course in our concern of the absence had confidered the abfence of other Minifern, a matter of course in consequence of the abolithm of hermonarchy—It was him and his friend who had faired
the question of recognizing the Republic of Agrance, &
that on a day when the French were emblying their
hands in the blood of their King. Was that the fitted
day he could chose? Were we to shock all Europe by
agreeing with him? He boped, he trusted nest: the
house had too much hour, too much house house house house
house had breach of treaties, they have a ready answer,
they are bound by none, they have a ready answer,
they are bound by none, they have renounced them all,
and infit upon the law of nature 3 on that law they have
opened the Scheldt. The question then is, will you
send to petition them to faster it to be closed? It shey
were to feize your filips at fea by natural right, you
were to feize your filips at fea by natural right, you fend to petition them to faffer it to be clofed. If they were to feize your flips at fea by natural right, you might allo petition them not to continue the practice; and a petition would enquediboubly be cheaper than a war, which it feems fhould at all events be avoided. But if foch petition was certain of foccels and a war for to be avoided, there was no man with a British heart in his bofum that would fign it-1.No, we are to defend and proted outfetters from opposition by our firength, and not to bold our rights, our cardination & independence, upon the fufferance or good will of any power on the globe. He gave his negative to the notition, confidering at to be unfeationable, sugarov, and differanced.

tion, considering it to be unicationate, ingainty, and difference of the difference of the construction of tleman had declared that he had, from the commence theman had declared that he had, from the commence-ment of the revolution, been filent with respect to the law, to the government, and to the conditiotion of France, and in 60 doing the learned Gentleman, fam-ed for his cloquence; had been most leoquent—for 6. lence on these fobjects must be eloquence—and as every thing in this country and France, seemed to be directly opposite—as in this the King was against Paine, and in that Paine against the King; in this, happinets in that, misser, in that neither law, assertment, one Conthat Pains against the King; in this, happinets; in that, milery—in that neither law, government, our Confliction; that neither law, government, our Confliction; that neither law, government, our Confliction; the position of the service of the se drop the profecution. After patting the difference of France and England in every possible view, and shewing that France had been endeavouring for a long time, to unsheath the (word of civil war in her bowels, he. to uniterate the tword or cavil war in her howers, he contended for the policy of turning it against her bo-fom, and to flew that, fitnated as we were, our honour compelled us to war, and our national fafety rendered it necessary and expedient. He considered the three propositions offered by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman to have the most mischierous and wicked principles, but have the moft milecherous and wirecen principles, our did not impute the motives to the mover; they were calculated to deaden the fpinit of the nation; to make the people averie to contribute to the expenses of the war; to give the appearance to it of being effensive, idlicad of what it was, defensive; and on those grounds

Mr. James Murray, was againft the motion, he Mr. Jakes indexp of the campaign of the confederated armies, and declared, that no trany on mind existed armies, and declared, that no trany on mind existed, but that the Dake of Branswick moved of the

much aloof?

Mr. Secretary Durpas, faid, he would not troube
the House many minetes, but to answer the House
tleman who spoke last, and who had, for wait of acvelry in his speech, advanced one bold afterion, which velty in his speech, advanced one bold afterior, which was that a negociation was now carrying on a Bristy fac Dotte Minister. Society-equations, findings a did, it was difficult enaminer without a breach of day, that the affertion washings, patible with his belief; and as to the Dotte Minister, instead of being at Paris, he had been to the best of the belief, for upward of three months part at the Higgs, there was however a sold! Lord on the other fides that House, who had lately left the Higgs, and we night possibly be good enough to flate the fact.

Lord'R. Spercer, confirmed the information of Mr. Dundas.

Mr. Dundas.
Mr. Fox then role, and after replying the Mr. Fox then note, and after replying thorthy note veral arguments against his motion, be from us motives, which were not, he fails, to pay his count administration, to his friends who on the affirm of France differed with him, nor to cour popularity, he in the conscientious discharge of his days to the peneir; and that though the people might abole him, and though excited by the speches of those who perturbed to be supported to the foregreen of the Constitution, they might turns his house as they had Dr. Prickley's, he though the facilitation of having constraints of ferrit his facilitation of having constraints of ferrit his facilitation of having constraints. his house at they had LIT. Friency s, me thouse have the Latisfaction of having endeavoured to ferre them, and to have gained this good effect, that the country might know the cause and not the pretence for the six, and that the cause was mere form, which sooneres in med that the came was mere form, which isome or in-ter most become to, which may, through fuccels, ter-most probably through detear.

Mr. Daarz, considered the question to be, What.

ALL DRAFE, connected the question in be, when-et we though prefer having a reigning King or, a calc-iered monarch—confination and laws, or anarche-religion or athering 18 leng true to his God, lord to his King, and faithful to the people, he gave the me-

The quellion was then put and negatived without

Twenty Dollars Reward L ON the Twenty fifth day of December No the I wenty fifth day of December,

1992, Abreham Braver, of Adams, and Willes

Destrit, of Windfor, both in the county of Berkhir,
accidentally met at the both of Mr. Sahin, Institute
in Williamslown, in that county, and being as is supposed, both, warmed with fortitus ingours, challes,
of each other to fight, betted two dollars upon the iscasion, and laid down the money. David shood coling, or more regular feelings, returning, be decided
the combat, and Brawn mock up the flatter. The colmorning Davis, show become folter and results life. the combat, and Brown took up the flakes. The per-moning Davis, (now become fober and regular like. Mr. Sabin's bonfe, to return home, and as Mr. Born lived pot far from the road he most reard; fidther would call and fee if Brown would give op the two dollarshe had taken as above mentioned.

Davis was feen to go no Brown's this day, with the acts of December 1st, and the family confess he was three, but has never been feen nor heard of fince. Mr.

26th of December lell, and the family confels he to there, but has never been fron nor heard of hore, to there, but has never been feen nor heard of lices, tolmuch inquiry has been made for him. A boy being
ing to the family his veported, that Davis and his facer went to the barn quarielling, or differing and Davish as never been feen or heard of fines. It is certain
that Brown, when inquired of by one and archer,
fines Davis's ablence from his family, had extired te
apprehendions of his friends, and put them upon feets
for him, has find things variant and falle repeate
the two dollars, and one examination—by fourse guidemen in committion for the peace, not indeed, milet
an arreft, but called upon at his houle by then, is a
friendly manner, appeared diffeomerical and conformaed.

Iriendly manner, appeared diffconcerted and confounted.

A circumfiance that firengthem fufficient that Devis is dead, and did not die a natural death, or control his dead by accident, is this, the beath he mode in ast to be found; and a fon of Brown, from after Drais ash is fasher met at the born, and it is fail the neart day, or the next day but one, fer tout a journey (and its imposed to the flate of Rode-Ilfand) and has fined been fern returning homeward on foot. It is not known, indeed, where he has been or how he was, but as it is highly probable he\_rode, and home dhis father's horfes have been suffing from home, the feveral circumfiances and my connexton with Drais family, together with motives of a more public natural family, together with motives of a more public natural due is force to convince me that it is signly to publish the following description of the beath tode from home, and had at Brown's, and to effer reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any perion whe shall bring her home, or TEN DOLLARS to any perion who finall give information where the is that Balle able recover her.

able recover her.

It was a chefine coloured Mare, with a white first in the face, trots and paces, will be twelve year on the next fpring, inpposed to be with fool, but not containly known to be fo, has a fear on one of the in-

tainly known to be fo, has a foar on one of her features, and carries her head fomething low.

And I carnelly requeff the Printers of public next, papers, into whole hands this advertifeness on your (as the wife or widow of Daris will not be able to ward them) from notives of humanity and a regular public justice, to give it a place to their ferent justices.

Dalue. January 31, 1795.

R A G S.

CASH CIVILLE TOR COTTON

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

NORTHAMPTON, (Melfatbylette) PRINTED TO PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.]

W E D N E S D A Ty MARCH 27, 1793.

[NUMB. 343.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

Mr. PRINTER,
Hypo think the following lines worthy a place in
part offill Gazette, pleafe to infert them.
"The reducation forms the common mind,

" Jalt as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd.

VOUTH is the most important period of life. Y south, when the mind is fufferfulle of any impress, people inside fortiments and manners which they commonly earry with them to the permone, possible property with them to the grave. There-for, a wirmous and refined education of children, is a furbetter inheritance for them, than a grear efface. "Towhat purpole is it," faid Crares, " to beep up riches, and have no concern what bein you leave the

ited, will foon devolve on the thoulders of our youth. They appear now weak and infignificant entrells, but they are young immurals; and turey with the help of a good education, rufe up and furprize the world with their greatness. The man who can, without borror, anticipate the period, when his offspring thall feel forward, appear the their references to the production of his production of the theory of human life, unacquainted forward, apon the theat is of human life, unacquainted with the various leanes they may have to at in the important drama of publick affairs; mell be totally devel of philanthropy, and even common humanity. Many parents appear very foliettous to treative pe wealth for their children, and decorate their bodiet to make a figure among the volgar sobble; while they treat their minds with total neglect! It appears, that they think their labors amply compeniated, if their fons, when they come to maturer years, can make a good bargain, or carry on a huffouncry to befile and thoubeat the modelt deportment of the more fensible and well-bred youth; who have too much good heecding to answer their fools according to their folly; or more upon them in their lodicrous flyle. Such passes will offers counterante furch indeemeds, and imreorr upon them in their Indicrous flyle. Such parana will often countenance fact indecements and impirete, with a filtent fulle of approbation! Thus they are trained up, not the organization, but the paft, of foreity—And all this, for ward of proper attention to their education.

their education.

Altho there may be fossed ifference in the genius & diffosition of people; yet, it is education forms the principal difference. This has raifed the polite naprincipal differences. I susual ration the point in-tions of Europe, as much above the wild and unculti-rated tribes of Africa, and America, as there are above the berth; and hirds." Some may ray, "while learning Asserther, and are and felences are advancing toward perfection, under the angletes of a republican governa-ment; these observations are not necessary. Bur; al-tho there is more attention paid to the education of the there is more attention paid to the cancernon of children now, than before the revolution, yet by many, there is not that at ention given, which its importance requires. There are yet many unfailful men employed as sulmetors of years, men, whose principal qualifica-tion is, either an achter feverity on the one hand; or an extreme indulgence on the other. People's fondas armene indulgence on the other. People's fond-ness for procuring cheap instruction for their childrens, fills many of our schools with illiterate, and unskilled Pedragues; whose magisterial sereity frightens more larning out-of-children, than they can ever whip into then. There is more care had, (even among wise them in many respects,) to procure a skilled man to store their thorse, than their children. Hence, we see them have rame and well ordered herses, but wild, & unforumate children. Therefore, they find more plea-fuse in their borfes, than comfort in their children. ANTHROPOS.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER.

The following lines which are writen (on the advantees affing from reading Hiltory,) the author carrielly delires, to be published, if you should think them worth a vacant corner in your uffell appeared by fo doing you will oblige yours.

Aucros Pacis.

The necessary that nature should be considered as the prime agent, the multi first beside original talents.

This necessary that nature should be considered as the therefore; and state possible the modelly of the modelly

feniation 3 the expressions of the Historiean are feeble, when their emotions are expussite; they cannot give a defeription in many cales adequate to the geard ided they wish to convey. It fostens, and refines the manners; positions the alperities of aukeradness, and fittus of the fociety of gentle beings. Here the mind may be agreeable deferible, area extractive plain, and the knowledge of History, as the lacid river which waters it; and if the civer be properly directed, the plain will be readered fruitful, and universed to advantage. And likewise History attracts the mind of man from large training, to all innocent compliances; to all decent and hances civilities, and to all becoming, and many condesentions. This opens before as an unbounded prospect, which makes the arm of America appear noble, graid, and mightin; while other nations pais neglected, which were never favoured, with the genial influences of Gelence. In fine, History ought to come under the inspection, both of general. This is the great, this is the noble, and this is the grand, adventage arising from the knowledge of History.

House of Commons,

House of Commons,

Mr. EOX's SPEECH on the first day of the meeting of

PARLIAMENT.

MR. FOX, after a few preliminary observations on

In the then singation of Great-Birtani, which, he
faid, was for important and momentous, that he could

not examine it, without teenblurg; faid, that the
SPEECH from the timposition read consider partly of,
what, perhaps, if would not be just to call afferious, for
they feemed to convey a meaning, further than belonge

ed to the exact exprellment. In this, and his future obfervations upon the speech, he, however begged it

might be observed, that his respect for his Majeffy was

undiminished, and that he considered it entirely as the
speech of the minister. Taking it then, at the speech of
the minister, there was not one affection of it, which

he helieved; and there were sevent which he did not

think were believed by the ministers memistives.

forwations upon the speech, h. h., nowere orgen angle he observed, that his relegid for his Majedry was undiminished, and that he considered in entirely as the speech of the minister. Taking it then, as the speech of the minister, there was not one affection of it, which he helieved a nick there were several which he did not think were believed by the minister themselves.

It began with an acculturing obsumerous boding of men, and wish a thintern. The treatment of men, and wish a treatment. The treatment of men, and wish a treatment of the provided or difficulties. The argument of the day was that of Peter constit? Where are the lymptoms, or the traces of the state of a treatment of the provided was that of Peter constituted. Altered two speeches had been made on the other did of the honder, and an declaration and appeared that infarrections were known.—A worthy magistrate, indeed, had ind, that the existence of possible that came to his knowledge, in consequence of his farmation. But was the boost arrived at the period of constituted its strained by the same possible and the same of Liberty becomes mapopular? I was treatment of the provided of respectable members, distance of configuration of since the treatment of the same of Liberty hecomes mapopular? I was the many strainer of possible and the period of constrained and of carreau and of configuration of the same and the period of constrained and of constrained and the period of constrained and of carreau and of configuration of the same possible and the same of Liberty hecomes mapopular? I was the many strainer of possible and the period of constrained and of constrained and constrained and the period of constra

I fendation; the expressions of the Höferstans are feeble, when their emoritous are exquisite; they cannot gives deferring that in many cafes adequate to the grand idea they with the convey. It fortiers, and refars the manners; positions the appetities of ankwardness, and for the freedom to the forciety of gentle beings. Here the mind may be agreeable deferribed; as an extensive plant, and the naveledge of History, as the land river white waters it; and if the river be properly directed, the waters it; and if the river be properly directed, the statement of Mindlers; when it was thought of the many prefections, but remembered noise, in which waters it; and if the river be properly directed, the ballows the statement of the statement of Mindlers; when it was thought of the with the control of Mindlers; when it was in the statement of the many prefections of Mindlers; when it was in the statement of the many prefections of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was the deposit of the control of Mindlers; when it was thought of the control of Mindlers; when it was the deposit of the control of Mindlers in the co were; foreven when what was faid was right, the in-tentions of the speaker were to be held guilty. An honourable Magistrate had said, that forieties had many fair pretentions, har their object, was univerfally dangerous; so that, though they had done nothing wrong, it was known, that they mean it. Where was the logaritor, or the Pope, who had ever exceeded

Mr. Fox faid, that he had heard, with great famfaction, a noble Lord declate, that if there were any speculative persons in the country, who held and pubinclude opinions, contrary to the conflictation, their per-ished opinions, contrary to the conflictation, their per-ishment thould be in the temperate opposition of realtm, and not in violence, or perfectation. "Wherever the time shall come," faid Mr. For, "when a man shall not date to say he prefers a republican form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or that he prefers a delpottic form of gover-erament, or the prefers and prefer the conflictation. ment; if either of thole notions equally opposite monit constitution, are bits, and he dares not more than, from that must date the extendition of that conditution. Was it to be maintained that no disconions, concentrate of the construction of the main of the construction of the constr

which be could not believe. Wete there Emiliaries at Yamoush, taking to the feature, about their wages, or at Persto at Dougles? If there were, why had not minifers feited and profectived them?

The Speech faid, that the House was forty to Irano, that influenceitious had excited. This there had been plots, they admitted, that they politive by had known. If what much have been publick then, they declared, that they sheard from the Speech, and what was feered, that they sheard from the Speech, and what was feered, as mostly focks were, the whole House conselled them; to know. The extlence of influence in the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the state of the sheaf of the difficulty with the sheaf of the difficulty with the sheaf of the sheaf of