of a quarter before the services were rendered, would create a demand at a time when there might and possibly there would not be a single shilling in the Treasury arising out of the appropriations to satisfy it."

It is not pretended, that there is an *established right* in the officers to claim their salaries *by anticipation*, at the beginning of a year, or at the beginning of a quarter.—No such right exists. The performance of the service must precede the right to demand payment. But it does not follow that because there is no right in the officer to demand payment, it may not be allowable for the Treasury to advance upon account for good reasons. A discretion of this sort in the head of the department can at least involve no embarrassment to the treasury, none of the formidable evils indicated for the officer who makes the advance being himself the judge whether there is a competent fund, and whether it can be made with convenience to the treasury—he will only make it, when he perceives that no evil will ensue.

Let me recur to the example of advances to contractors for supplying the army. Suppose that in the terms of contract certain advances were stipulated and made;—but it turned out nevertheless, that the contractor, disappointed in the funds on which he had relied, could not execute his contract without further advances.——Here there would be no right on his part to demand such further advances, but there would be a discretion in the Treasury to make them.—This is an example of a discretion to do what there is not a right to demand. The existence of this discretion can do no harm, because the head of the treasury will judge whether the state of it permits the required advances. But it is essential, that the discretion should exist, because otherwise there might be a failure of supplies, which no plan that could be substituted might be able to avert.

Yet the discretion is in neither case an arbitrary one—It is one which the head of the Department is responsible to exercise with a careful eye to the public interest and safety. The abuse of it, in other words, the carelessness and wanton exercise of it would be a cause of dismission for incapacity or of punishment for mal conduct.

Thus advances on account of salaries, or to contractors for procuring public supplies might be carried so far, and so improvidently managed, as to be highly culpable and justly punishable; but this is a distinct question from the violation of Constitution or law, in all the cases, it is a compleat answer to the objection of embarrassment to the Treasury, that not the *will* of the parties, but the judgment of the head of the department, is the rule and measure of the advances, which he may make, within the bounds of the sums appropriated by law.

I consider the law, which has been cited with regard to the pay of the army, as a legislative recognition of the rule of practice at the Treasury. The Legislature could not have been ignorant that it was impracticable at certain seasons of the year, to convey the money to the army; to fulfil their injunction, without an advance from the Treasury before the pay become due. They pre-suppose a right to make this advance, and enjoin that the troops shall not be left more than two months in arrear.

The origin of this law enforces the observation. It is known that it passed in consequence of representations, that the pay of the army was left too long in arrear, and it was intended to quicken the measures of payment. No person in either house of the Legislature, I believe, doubted that there was power to precede the service by advances, so as to render the payment even more punctually than was enjoined.

Indeed such advances, when the army operated at a distance, were necessary to fulfil the contract with it. Its pay became due monthly, and in strictness of contract was to be made at the end of each month, a thing impossible unless advanced from the Treasury before it became due. No special authority was however ever given for this purpose to the Treasury, but it appears to have been left to take its course on the principle, that the disbursement might take place as soon as there was an appropriation, though in anticipation of the term of service.

The foregoing observations vindicate, I trust, the construction of the Treasury as to the power of making disbursements in anticipation of services and supplies, if there has been a previous appropriation by law for the object, and if the advances never exceed the amount appropriated, and at the same time evince, that this practice involves no violation of the constitutional provision with respect to appropriations.

* *These ideas with regard to the administration of the fund appropriated, are very crude and incorrect, but it would complicate the subject to go into its developements.*

I proceed to examine that clause which respects the pay of the President. It is in these words:—"The President shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them."

I understand this clause as equivalent to the following: "There shall be established by law for the services of the President a *periodical compensation*, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected, and neither the United States nor any state shall allow him any emolument in addition to his periodical compensation."

This will, I think, at first sight appear foreign to the question of a *provisional* advance by the Treasury on account of the compensation periodically established by law for his services.

The manifest object of the provision is to guard the independence of the President from the legislative controul of the United States or of any state, by the ability to withhold, lessen, or increase his compensation.

It requires that the law shall assign him a definite compensation for a definite time; It prohibits the Legislature from increasing or diminishing this compensation, during any term of his election, and it prohibits every state from granting him an additional emolument. This is all that the clause imports.

It is therefore satisfied as to the United States, when the Legislature has provided that the President shall be allowed a certain sum for a certain term of time,—and so long as it refrains from making an alteration in the provision. All beyond this is extraneous to the subject.

The Legislature having done this, an advance by the Treasury in anticipation of the service cannot be a breach of the provision—'Tis in no sense an *additional allowance* by the United States. 'Tis a mere advance upon account of the established periodical compensation. Will legal ideas of common parlance warrant the giving the denominations of *additional* compensation to the mere anticipation of the term of an establish allowance? If they will not, 'tis plain such advances is no breach of this part of the constitution.

If the clause is to be understood literally, it leads to an absurdity. The terms are; "The President shall *at stated times receive*, &c. And again: "he shall *not receive* within that period," &c.

His allowance is at the rate of 25 000 dollars per annum, 6250 dollars quarter yearly. Suppose at the end of a year an arrear of 5000 dollars was due to him, which he omits to receive till some time in the succeeding year, and in the succeeding year actually receives that balance with his full salary for the last year, 'tis plain that he would not *have received* in the whole more than he was allowed by law, and yet in the *stated period* of one year he would *have received* 30 000 dollars, five thousand more than his salary for the year. In a literal sense then the constitutional provision as to *actual payment* would not have been complied with; for within the first of the *stated periods* he *would not have received* the compensation allotted, and within the second of them he *would have received* more. In a *literal* sense, it would be necessary to make the payment at the precise day: to the precise amount, neither more nor less; which as a general rule the indispensable forms of the Treasury render impossible. It follows, that actual receipt and payment are not the criterion—but the absolute definitive allowance by law. An advance before hand or a payment afterwards, are equally consistent with the true spirit and meaning of this part of the constitution.

*(Remainder in our next.)*

PARIS, Sept. 28.

On the 20th of September, Mannheim surrendered by capitulation, to the victorious arms of the French Republic. This acquisition was made without the loss of a single man, or the discharge of a single gun.

Letters have read the articles of capitulation, signed by general Pichegru, on the one part, and by the governor of Mannheim, and the Minister of the Elector Palatine on the other.

*CAPITULATION of MANHEIM.*

1. The French shall be left in possession of the city and fortress of Mannheim, with all the ammunition, magazines and artillery, until the conclusion of a peace, when they shall be restored in the same state to the Elector.

2. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, within twenty four hours.

3. The Magistrates, and Ministers of Religion shall not be interrupted in the exercise of their different functions.

4. The prisoners of War shall be released on both sides.

5. The Duke of Deux Ponts, and his Ministers, may either remain in the city or quit it, as they please.

6. The Palatine shall be considered as a Neutral Country, and, as such, shall neither be subject to contributions nor requisitions. But that part of the palatinate which was reduced by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, shall not be comprised in the exemption accorded by this article.

6000 Quintals of wheat, 400 sacks of oats, and 200 pieces of artillery, with a proportionate quantity of ammunition were found in Manheim.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on the repairs of which near 3000l. have within these few years been expended, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupalo, owing to the carelessness of some workmen employed in it, who suffered a pitch-pot to boil over.

The building had stood from the days of Charles the second.

CORK, *(Ireland)* Sept. 12.

Last Saturday night and on Sunday, the peaceable inhabitants of this city received the grossest usage and the most barbarous treatment that a ruffian and wanton soldiery could possibly commit in a stormed town or enemy's country; after the citizens had been alarmed for two days and interrupted in their business, their shops shut up by orders from their Chief Magistrates, and their lives endangered by the dissensions of two regiments and their officers, the forces that had been called in to quell the insurrection, proceeded to the most licentious acts. They ravished women on Saturday night in many quarters of the town, attacked private houses, demolished windows, and cut and beat many people in the most desperate manner.—The Louth militia and 7th dragoons were principally guilty of those shocking atrocities, as disgraceful to military discipline as they are grievous to unoffending citizens; but this was not all; about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 7th dragoons sallied forth into the streets, attacked the people indiscriminately, at North Bridge, in Shallow lane, & in other streets, with drawn sabres; cut them in a miserable manner, and stabbed them most inhumanly. It was truly lamentable to behold an old man on North Bridge, endeavouring to run away, overtaken by one of these murderers, knocked down and pierced thro' the body!

On Monday night the dragoons attacked men and women, at an early hour. On Coolquay, they knocked down and stabbed a poor sailor—at Southgate they violated a woman—a virtuous woman—a married woman. A Mr. Baxter of Gratton street, they ferociously cut without a word—at the end of Broad lane. In the North main street, they attacked Mr. L. Conner and another gentleman on their coming from the play, who only saved their lives by the greatest intrepidity.—They broke every lamp in Fishamble lane, many in the South main street, and demolished some houses of ill fame.—Such are the achievements of those who are paid at the expence of the public to preserve peace and defend persons and property! Such are the deeds that are allowed to be perpetrated in a garrison town during three days and three nights successively, without controul or interruption—such is the manner that the lives of citizens are spotted with in a city amply provided with constables, and where there are actually three flag officers!

We shall not hesitate to assert that these barbarous, wanton, and bloody excesses are flamefully disgraceful both to the civil and military powers. Why were such butchers allowed to remain in the city after the 105 and 113th regiments had laid down their arms on Saturday afternoon? Why, if a city must be cursed with such guests, were they not confined to their quarters? or why, if oppressively thrown on poor publicans, were they not disarmed? Why allow the peace of one hundred thousand inhabitants to be disturbed for a moment, by the quarrels of infamous crimps, paid by the very people they dare insult and threaten? By what law of justice, reason, or good policy, will an armed banditti be allowed to roam like tygers among multitudes disperfed and disarmed?

These are questions that generals and magistrates may take time to answer at their luxurious tables; at the hour of (five o'clock,) when the hungry citizen is fleced by their myrmidons; but how they will repair the injuries and cure the wounds that have been inflicted on scores, for their want of discipline and energy, we are at a loss to know.—Yet, we will be told that these are the friends of *good order* and the *protectors of the people!!!*

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barbadoes)* Oct. 3.

We already know that the enemy have been reinforced at *St. Vincents*; this is too fully confirmed by the recent loss of the Owia, a strong post there, occupied by about 260 men, composed of detachments from the 46th and 60th regiments, and a party of rangers. The enemy made their attack on this place on the night of the 30th ult. with a considerable force in three columns, one of which succeeded in attracting the attention of the besieged, while the other two pushed forward in opposite directions. The contest was severe; and, as information states the republicans suffered considerably, for the night being very dark, great confusion was created among them, and two of their columns are said to have fired on each other for some time; so that their loss was computed to be from 150 to 200 men. Of the garrison which composed this post, not more than 30 are missing, and supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners; the main body having happily effected their escape by the assistance of Capt. *Barrett*, of his Majesty's ship *Experiment*, who (sending off the part of the coast) sent his boats to the shore, and embarked them on board some small craft that were there also. Most of these men are much bruised and wounded from clambering over rocks and through bushes to get to the shore;—Their gallant commander, major Ecuyer, after having received two wounds in the action, was enabled, by the assistance of his servant, to get some distance from the place after it was taken, and remain secret until morning, when he was unfortunately discovered by the inhuman foe, who instantly put him to death. Nor is the unhappy fate of Lieut. Coote to be less lamented, for this brave officer, after being cruelly beaten with [illegible] but end of their musquets, was thrown down a precipice of 50 or 60 feet, and there left to perish. Among the killed of the enemy, is said to be one of their chiefs, who it is added lost his life in the heinous act of restraining the ferocity of his men towards a few distressed women who were at the Owia at the time of the attack.

ALBANY, November 27.

We hasten to communicate the following interesting letter, from Major de Zeng, to his friend in this city.

Little Falls, Nov. 21, 1795.

Dear Sir,

ON the 17th instant, I had the pleasure of passing through the Lock and Canal at this place: Several hundred anxious spectators were present, (although it was a rainy day.) On the interesting and pleasing occasion, we embarked, 25 in number, including Mr. Weston, the chief engineer, on board of a boat, calculated to carry ten tons burthen, at the lower lock, and had eight tons of merchandize on board, the property of Mr. John Porteous; we ascended three locks, and then gave three hearty cheers, and were then answered by the gratified spectators; then sailed along the new canal, opposite Mr. Porteous' house, and gave three cheers from whence we continued our course thro' the grand lock, into the Mohawk river, above the falls, and then returned to Mr. Porteous' house, to partake of an excellent dinner. I am happy to add, that the workmanship, for strength and goodness, appears equal to any I have seen in Europe; and as this is the first work of the kind completed in this western world, the adventurers having every encouragement to persevere in this glorious enterprize, as their revenue must increase with the increase of the population of the country, although the expences have been great.

Loaded boats of various sizes have been passing and repassing for these three days past; and it will be of great utility before winter sets in. Boats will probably pass, thro' the whole canal in about twenty minutes, after some small additional improvements are made to the embankments, which cannot well be done at this late season of the year.

## St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the festival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST, will be celebrated by the Federal Lodge, at the house of brother *Edward Wright*, in Chester on Monday the twenty eighth day of Dec. current, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, the members of said Lodge, are required, and uniting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the right worshipful master.

SAMUEL STILES Secretary.

Chester, Dec. 3. 1795.

## Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, some time in September last, a red & white spotted STEER, supposed to be two years old this season, with a half penny cut on the upper, and an half crop on the under side of the near ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, Dec. 8th, 1795.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* Nov. 15.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house do approve of the conduct of Henry Tazewell and Stephen Thomson Mason, Esquires, Senators from this state in Congress of the United States, in voting against the ratification of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great-Britain.

And the said resolution being read, a motion was made to amend the same, in the following words, to wit:

Whereas the powers granted by the people to the continental government, and to the state governments, are and should remain separate and distinct, so that neither exercise what is the others; and this general assembly have full confidence in the public servants in each branch of the general government.

Resolved, That the discussion of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and Senate, is unnecessary the house of delegates, and ought to be avoided, and that without a full discussion and investigation thereof, this house cannot be prepared to express any mature opinion upon the conduct of the senators from Virginia touching that subject."

And the said resolution and amendment being again read, were on motion made, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to morrow.

Nov. 21.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the motives which influenced the President of the United States to ratify the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain meet the entire approbation of this house, and that the President of the United States for his great abilities, wisdom and integrity merits and possesses the unlimited confidence of his country.

And said resolution being again read, and a motion made to amend the same by striking out from the word resolved to the end and inserting in lieu thereof the following words.

That the house do entertain the highest sense of integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States and that while they approve the vote of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the U. S. relative to the treaty with Great Britain, they in no wise mean to censure the motives which influenced him in his conduct thereupon.

It passed in the affirmative—Ayes 89—Noes 56.

HARTFORD, December 7.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the fourth Congress commences this day pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

It is expected by many, that the approaching session of Congress will be highly interesting—It will—for what is more interesting to the people, than the congratulations of their civil fathers on the peace, tranquility, and unexampled prosperity of their country—what more interesting than the attachment of the people to their own constitution, laws and government, an attachment so firmly rooted and fixed in the hearts of the great body of the people, that all the attempts of the secret and open enemies of our glorious independence, have not been able to effect or diminish it—What more interesting than the reflection, that no general calamity, as wars, fires, earthquakes, inundations, or famines has desolated our country, and occasion the assembling of the States in Congress—No general public misery, no public loss, no failure of the sources of public revenue calls for extra public supplies, no *new* taxes are contemplated, perhaps those existing may be reduced—our Treasury full, and flowing—our resources expanding—our credit strengthening, our debts decreasing—What more interesting or pleasing? Contrast our situation with that of any other country—what is the result!

With what sincerity will every benevolent American adopt the beautiful exclamation of the poet,

PEACE o'er the *world* thine olive branch extend.

BOSTON, Nov. 28,

No very interesting news has been received since our last—A letter from Paris, of Sept. 24, says—"It is hoped that the victorious progress of the republican troops beyond the Rhine, will, at an early period, dispose all the belligerent powers to a general peace. The Emperor, intimidated by the conquests of the republicans, will doubtless give a spur to his tardy negociations—and JOHN BULL, no doubt, will find himself pretty well *milked!*"

*"Pamphet, Conn. New.* 20, 1795.

"Never was the native baseness of human nature more horribly exemplified than in a fatal crime which was perpetrated here, on the evening of the 18th inst. A female of the evening, a Mr. Samuel Clark of this town, a widower, with his eldest daughter, had walked out to a neighbour's, about 40 rods, leaving his only remaining child, Martha, a daughter of about five years old, in his house, with a small negro girl about twelve; in a few moments he was alarmed by the negro girl, who came and told him, that a stroller had been in his house and cut Martha's throat. On examination he found his child, with her throat cut quite to the neck bone by one gash entirely across her neck, lying upon the hearth, weltering in her blood. It appeared to have been done with a case knife newly sharpened, which lay by her side; no stroller was to be found. The negro girl was suspected, and after great obstinacy, confessed the fact. It was supposed by some toys that were found on the hearth, that the negro had had a controversy with the deceased respecting them, and in the moment of her spite had committed the murder; but one thing which she has since confessed evince an habitual viciousness of heart scarce to be equalled. The verdict of the jury was "Wilful murder by the hand of the negro girl." On the 19th inst. she was committed to prison to await her trial, which will not take place till March next. What compensation will the forfeiture of the criminal's life in this instance, be to the aged parent and surviving daughter."

*A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, priv ateer at Algiers, to Mr David Pearce, jun. merchant of this town.*

SIR,

I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d inst. JOSEPH DONALDSON, Esq. Ambassador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his first audience with the Dey, and on the 5th settled and concluded a Peace with him, which was announced the same day by the discharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoisting the American colours on board of a vessel in the harbour—but I am sorry to add that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not at this time any vessel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take some time before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli—however I make no doubt it will all be accomplished by next spring, so as the American flag will be free in these seas.

I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand, we shall be on our passage home.

December 2.

A correspondent hopes, that no Massachusetts delegate will feel so little of the pride of character, as to be the *Jackal* to any Southern *Lion* whatever; any whispers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our voice is still for Peace; and to preserve it to our country has been, is, and shall be a primary object. In the prosecution of this our first duty, we have invariably exposed the latest designs of the anti-federal Jacobins in our country—from their father GENET, to the little *Ephraim*, who are noticed only for a day: And we feel happy, that in this laudable career, we are joined by the great majority of our fellow-citizens, who rightly estimating the blessings of Peace, are determined to support it—and to keep far off the concomitants of war—so destructive of the various skills

That turns the furrow, or which guides the tool
Mechanic; or the heav'n conducted prow
Of *Navigation* bold, that fearless braves
The burning line, or dares the wintry pole,
Mother fertile of infinite delights.

The French Republic, has actually entered into a Treaty of "*Peace, amity and friendship*" with "*His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel*"—one of the most inoffensive Despots that ever sold a soldier's skin for thirty guineas. *Men! soldier's skin for thirty guineas. Men! Citizen GENET! What think ye of Republican Citizen Bartholemy for licks making treaties with Despots now?*

On the 14th of the twelfth inst. Mr. Ballard, who was running the Plymouth company's eastern line, while he with his men were sleeping in the woods, about four miles north of Dammistons great Pond, was assaulted by a number of men black'd, who fired upon him a number of guns, one of them at the same time presenting a musket at his breast, and with oaths and imprecations demanding him to "deliver up," broke his compass, and took his papers, together with other property.—On Sunday night following, Mr. Jonathan Jones of Baltimore had two barnes burnt with 50 or 60 tons of hay, two swine and a horse. He had six oxen in one of the barns that were turned out: and on Monday, Mr. Benjamin Poor, who was running a line from the Hook to Warren, whose only object was to ascertain the distance and discover if a road could be had in that direction, was prevented from chaining through Baltown or testing his compass in it; and on Wednesday, as he was returning was assaulted by seven men with fire arms, and his papers taken from him and threatened, should he or any other surveyer be found fitting a compass or chaining in the town, with instant death.

The design of their conduct is to prevent the Plymouth Company taking possession of the land, and they say, they are "determined to defend themselves against the Company at the point of the sword."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 9.

OPPOSITION.

Has at length explained its views—The writers openly speak of impeaching the President on the grounds of his violating the Constitution in appointing Mr. Jay, and of his proceeding to make a treaty without the advice of the Senate.

His appointing Gen. Sinclair to command the army is also held to be unconstitutional.

The writers (or rather writer, under various signatures) disapproves of all the President's appointments to office, except that of Mr. Jefferson who is represented to be a spotless patriot. They then proceed to advise and urge the President to resign, before he is compelled to it by the voice of all America.

The tools of the leaders of that party must be boys in knowledge, or they would not make such blunders, or state such weak grounds whereon to rest their forces. The President lives in the affections of all good patriots; and it is a fact as clear as the light of the sun, that the charges against him hitherto exhibited, have only rivetted that attachment. The moment of trial, will convince the daring sons of ambition, who wish to remove the President and his friends, only to *make vacancies for their fellows*, that *four fifths* of the strength of America would rally under the standard of the father of his country, and put the aristocrats to flight.

The General Assembly of Maryland, impressed with the lively sense of the important and disinterested services rendered to his country by the President of the United States, convinced that the Prosperity of every Free Government is promoted by the existence of rational confidence between the people and their Trustees, and is injured by misplaced suspicion and ill-founded jealousy; considering that public virtue receives its best reward in the approving voice of a grateful people, and that when this reward is denied to it, the noblest incentive to great and honourable actions, to generous zeal and magnanimous perseverance is destroyed, observing with deep concern a series of efforts by indirect insinuation or open invective to detach from the first Magistrate of the Union, the well earned Confidence of his Fellow Citizens, think it their duty to declare, and they now hereby declare, their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment, and patriotism of the President of the United States.

November 25.

By the House of Delegates unanimously assented to.

By the Senate—read a first time, and ordered to lie on the table—read a second time by a special order and unanimously assented to.

The French navy, by next spring, it is probable, will be able to cope with the united fleets of Great Britain. Every exertion is making, in the different ports of France, to place it on a respectable foot-

ing. Twenty three ships of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, are to be launched during our present winter.

From Hartford, we learn, that some time last week, two persons, by the names of *Breeze* and *Pease*, were apprehended and committed to jail to that city, for *Counterfeiting* and *passing* National Bank Bills. Breeze is a native of Great Britain, and from what we can learn, is considerably practised in this species of ingenuity. Pease is a native of Enfield. They have been examined before the mayor of the city, the particulars of which we have not received: we learn, however, that they have acknowledged the fact.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter from Samuel Bayard, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

London, 20th Sept. 1795.

Dear Sir,

I have this moment come from Doctor's Commons, and finding the letter bag of the Harmony on the point of being taken from the Coffee House, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you, that the orders for sending in American and other neutral vessels, laden with provisions, have this day been revoked.

I have the honor to be &c.

SAM. BAYARD.

The above is a true copy of the original letter on file in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Chief Clerk.

We learn from Savannah, that General Jackson has resigned his seat as Senator in the Senate of the United States, and is put up for the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

DIED, in this town on the 28th ult. Miss *Martha Edwards*, daughter of Mr. *Benjamin Edwards*, aged 14 years.


## Aaron Clap & Son.

HAVE for sale, 100 bushels of coarse and fine SALT.—Also, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Brandy, Raisins, and most kinds of dry GOODS.

They will receive in payment Pork, Beef, Flax Seed, White Beans, Rye, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese, White Oak Staves, and Heading, and Ashes.

All persons, whose accounts are of more than six months standing, are hereby called upon to make payment by the first of July next—those, who neglect, will be sued without further notice.

Southampton, Dec. 3. 1795.

## The subscribers being

appointed commissioners by the Hon. *Ebenezer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HANNAH WELLS, late of Conway deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of *Peter Clarke*, innholder in Conway, on the second Monday of February and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ELISHA BILLINGS, } Commis.
DAVID CHILDS, } sioners.

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to *Oliver Rest*, Administrator.

Conway, Nov. 28. 1795.

## Strayed from the subscriber

about the 19th of Nov. last, a dark bay or brown last spring colt, with a star in the forehead, a natural trotter,—Whoever has or may take up said colt, and give information to me, shall be well rewarded.

JEDEDIAH BUCKINGHAM.

Goshen, December 7. 1795.

## Taken up on the first

day of November by the subscriber, a last spring hided Heifer, CALF, about 7 months old, marked with a hole in the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PEREZ GRAVES.

Hatfield, Dec. 7. 1795.

## Strayed from the pasture

of the subscriber, about the last of September, a brown yearling horse COLT, no artificial mark.—Whoever has, or will take up said colt, and give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

LUCAS MORGAN.

Westfield, Dec. 8. 1795.

## Came into the inclosure

of the subscriber, the fore part of Nov. last, a light bay horse COLT, one year old, both hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chesterfield, Nov. 11, 1795.