

# Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Published weekly) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1795.

[NUMB. 451.]

From a late Boston Paper.  
"Be just before you are generous."  
Or, the story of the Wig.

In the trial of a late action, before the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston, brought by Mr. S., late deputy commissary of the Castle William, against the estate of Mr. H., late governor of the Commonwealth, to recover compensation for cultivating on the Island, (belonging to said H.) certain gardens, and performing divers other little services for him as part of the defence, set up by the executor, was, that the plaintiff had always considered himself rewarded for his services, by the fit *bits*, upon which he had feasted at his excellency's table, and by the innumerable presents, which the liberable hand of his departed benefactor was continually heaping upon him. To invalidate this suggestion, Mr. C., the governor's barber, was introduced as a witness; and, in the course of his testimony, related the following fact: "One morning, as I was dressing his late excellency, Mr. S., the plaintiff, came into the room. After some conversation with him, the governor ordered me to make one of my best wigs for Mr. S. Accordingly I sent to work, made a wig, and presented it to Mr. S. Some days afterwards, I presented my bill to the governor for payment, who replied in a passion, that he thought it quite enough for him to recommend good customers to me, without being desired generally to pay their bills."

Convinced, that there was no prospect of success from a second application, the next day he sought the razor, withdrew his account, and presented it to Mr. S., who, having now much more to do, took a few *bits* for the razor, and wearing his excellency's wig.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

An Act preferring the duty of Constables and Collectors in certain cases, previous to the advertisement of Non-resident Proprietors' Lands for sale, for non-payment of Taxes; and for preventing the evidence of such Notices, previous to such sales.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, That whosoever shall be the proprietor of any lands in any town, district or plantation within this Commonwealth, shall have an authority in writing any person residing and dwelling in any such town, district, or plantation, as his attorney to pay the taxes imposed upon such lands, and such written authority shall have been lodged with, or recorded by the clerk of such town, district or plantation, which application is hereby required to do, upon such notice of such attorney and payment of one shilling, for filing or recording the same; no constable or collector of taxes in any town, district or plantation, shall proceed to advertise the sale of any such lands, of any such non-resident proprietors, for non-payment of any taxes, committed to them to collect, without first notifying and demanding payment of such tax of such attorney, either personally, or by written notice, and demand left at his dwelling-house; nor till after the expiration of two months from and after such notice. And in case such collector shall have occasion after that two months to advertise such lands for sale, upon neglect of payment of the taxes, his affidavit made before a justice of the peace and recorded by the clerk of such town, district or plantation (who is hereby required upon request of such constable or collector to record the same) before any such sale be made, that such person or persons to whom the same is given, and respecting the time of giving the same, shall be admitted as legal evidence thereof.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said affidavit of any disinterested person taken before a justice of the peace of the taking of notices required by law for the sale of any land, which shall be sold by any such constable or collector, in the execution of his office, may be used in evidence of the fact of notice, upon any trial of validity of such sale; provided that such affidavit, made up on one of the original advertisements, or on a copy of one of them shall be filed and recorded in the registry of deeds of the county or district where the land lies, within six months. This act to be in force from and after the first day of July next. And the Secretary shall cause this act to be published in the several newspapers in the Commonwealth as soon as may be.

In the hope of representatives, Feb. 28, 1795.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.  
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'ker.  
Feb. 28, 1795.  
This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.  
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pres'dt.  
By the Governor approved Feb. 28.  
SAMUEL ADAMS.  
True copy. Attest.  
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

Observe.  
FOR sale in *Beakland*, on the County road, about 200 acres of excellent LAND, with a new convenient dwelling house, two barns and post-oh on the same, produced the last season, it is judged, more than 30 tons of hay, with a good preparation of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard, with other fruit trees, a greasy field and well watered. Also, about 2 miles westerly, on said county road, 2 new dwelling houses, one nearly completed, one and a half story high, a large shed with stabling for horses, and four for 4 or 5 tons of hay. 1 acre and 30 rods of good land, an agreeable stand for retailing or inhaling, is occupied as such at present; is the other a small house, with a convenient garden-plot, a good stand for mechanism. A Blacksmith is much wanted. One-half of a new forge in good repair, within 30 rods of the first mentioned house. Also, about 100 rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and fenced for coaling, for the use of said forge as any to be found, about 6 acres chopped and burned, the greater part cleared and sowed with winter grain and hay-feed.  
For further particulars—Enquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the last mentioned premises.

He also informs all those indebted to him on book, that unless their accounts are paid previous to the first of August next, they will find them lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, without farther notice, from JOHN SAFFORD, on March 31, 1795.

For sale, at my store in Athfield, in addition to a good assortment of spinning GOODS, wool, and 203 Nails, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Methylin, a good assortment of Pewter, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, an assortment of Looking Glasses and Crockery, Lead, Soap, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, and a variety of foreign quality, Furr and Wool Hats, Glass Bells, Screw Augers, Brass Handbars and Etc. cutchases, Car Boxes, Saddlers Ware, excellent West Ciders, Windsor Tobacco one yard long, Virginia Flax Tobacco, Cloth Shoes, Iron Shovel, Park by the bl. and well dressed Flax, Wanted, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Tow Cloth, Check'd Linen, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter and Brass, Green Feathers, old Rags, and even Cash, for which the highest price will be given in the above articles.

SELAH NORTON.  
N. B. One or two covering boxes, and a vigorous Jack to fall for, for the factory, Choice Cider Seed, for sale next summer. S. N. March 22, 1795.

Oliver Pomroy,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the Cabinet and Chair making Business, a few rods north of the court-house, where his customers may be supplied on the shortest notice, with the following articles, viz: Decks and Book Cases, Secretary's and Book Cases, Washboards, Plain Card Tables, Commode Cases, Circular, do. Brass Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. Boreas Tables, Commode, do. Circular, do. High Chest on Chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Benches, do. Slat Beds, do. Ellows, do. Sofas, Fire Screens, Clock Cases, Cradles, Bedsteads, High, do. Field, do. Tea Trays, Tea Chests, Store Closets, Bafes Stands, Picture Frames, Wine Coolers, Coffins, Coffin Presses, Baiter's Trays, Window Blinds, &c.  
As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is acquainted with the several trades, he flatters himself, that he shall give satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom.  
Northampton, April 6, 1795.

Joiners.  
WANTED to hire, two journeyman JOINERS, for six Months. Also wanted, an apprentice the above business, two active Lads, who have been bred to business. Enquire of the Printer.  
Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active LAD, about 15 years of age. Enquire of MEDAD TYMAN, at Northampton, March 31, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber, about 200 acres of Land in Northampton, lying southerly of Paul Clark's road, well situated for a Trade or Farm. The premises—Also, another piece of Land in the long division, (so called) in Northampton, bounded easterly on the road that leads from Landlord Edwards's, to Southampton, and runs west, through said Edwards's inclosure, to Wellington, lying between upwards of 40 rods in width. The above tract of Land will be sold reasonable and payment made early.—Enquire of BENJAMIN CLARK, of Northampton, March 25, 1795.

All persons having any just demands against the estate of *Elizabeth Wells*, late of Conway, county of Hampshire deceased, are requested for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to  
RUTH WELLS, }  
ELIJAH WELLS, } Executors.  
Conway, March 15, 1795.

Dying Blue.  
THE subscriber informs the public, that he carries on the business of DYING LINEN yarn blue, at the house of Mr. Supply Clark in Northampton, the colour is made with Indigo acid double; and those that will favour him with their custom, may depend on the best execution, and success: thanks of the public's humble servant.—FRANCIS POMEROY, Northampton, March 18, 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the *Elizabeth*, of Northampton, two SHEEP, artificially marked—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.  
EBENEZER BURROUGHS, Will do as above, March 20, 1795.

FOR SALE BY Andrew Wood, a quantity of CLOVER SEED. Hawley, March 18, 1795.

Garden Seeds.  
A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of the best growth, to be sold at the Store of ROBERT BRECK and SON, Northampton, March 18, 1795.

White and Burr, WANTED to purchase 10,000 lb. of 5000 half lb. white oak STAVES, delivered at or within 10 miles of their Store in Northampton, for which good pay will be made.—Any person wishing to contract for or deliver them on or before the 1st of February next, is desired to make their terms known.—They pay cash for any quantity of clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS, on delivery. They have also for sale, a handsome assortment of European and West India GOODS, which they offer on as good terms as at any Store in the County, without distinction. They leave none to judge, who have frequented their Store, the inducement to call again, and thank them for their first incitement.—All kinds of Country produce received in payment.—Also, old Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Brass and the full value allowed.  
Wilmington, March 7, 1795.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Solob Clark*, late of Northampton deceased, represented insolvent—Eight months from the 4th of January last, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims; we hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business on Monday, the 13th of April next, and on Monday the 17th of August next, at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling house of the deceased. No accounts will be allowed after the expiration of said terms.  
JOEL LYMAN, }  
ELISHA EDWARDS, }  
SAMUEL BURT, Jun. }  
N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to ABIGAIL CLAP, Admin. Northampton, March 20, 1795.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITHS business, a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of LEMUEL NICHOLS, Dalton, March 17, 1795.  
For Sale, A STORE, two stories high, opposite the Meeting House in Eastampton, on the County road—an excellent stand for a Trader—Enquire of NOAH JANES, Eastampton, March 29, 1795.

To be sold by the subscriber, about 200 acres of Land in Northampton, lying southerly of Paul Clark's road, well situated for a Trade or Farm. The premises—Also, another piece of Land in the long division, (so called) in Northampton, bounded easterly on the road that leads from Landlord Edwards's, to Southampton, and runs west, through said Edwards's inclosure, to Wellington, lying between upwards of 40 rods in width. The above tract of Land will be sold reasonable and payment made early.—Enquire of BENJAMIN CLARK, of Northampton, March 25, 1795.

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Garden Seeds.  
A NEW assortment of GARDEN SEEDS warranted of the best growth, to be sold at the Store of ROBERT BRECK and SON, Northampton, March 18, 1795.

Advertisement.  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th of February last, an indentured Apprentice, by the name of *Esau Burt*, about 19 and 20 years of age, his hair black and complexion dark, about 5 feet and an half high, had on when he ran away, a light colored coat, without buttons and overall.—Whoever will take up said apprentice, in case the said Lad, and return him, or give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to one cent reward, without any charges paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring him, as they may expect death, to incur the penalties of the law.  
ELEAZER FLAGG, Conway, March 4, 1795.

Garden Seeds.  
A GENERAL assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which may be depended upon as good, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, a few rods north of the Meeting House in Northampton, by EASTHER WRIGHT, Northampton, March 28, 1795.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 21st inst. an indentured apprentice negro boy, named *Noah Gomer*, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when he went away a dark coloured coat, gray waistcoat and brown breeches overall, and wore a full cap. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall be paid 20 cents reward, and an expiation. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or assisting said boy, on the penalty of the law.  
JOSEPH HUTCHENS, Northampton, April 7, 1795.

Wanted, a journeyman BLACKSMITH, a good workman, will find constant employ, by applying to SOLOMON HAYWARD, Windsor, (County of Westchester), Feb. 27, 1795.

Powder FOR Sale, at the Store, under the Sign of the OBEY, Northampton, March, 1795.

CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS. Also, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cash will be paid.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

ACT to enable creditors to receive their just demands out of the goods, effects, and credits of their Debtors, when the same cannot be satisfied by the ordinary Process of Law.

(Continued from our last.)  
AND be it further enacted, that the goods, effects and credits of any person so made a trustee, shall be liable to the discharge of such trustee from and against all suits, damages and demands whatever, to be commenced or claimed in principal, his executors or administrators of and for the same; and if any trustee, shall be troubled or sued on account of any thing by him done, pursuant to this act, he may plead the general issue, and give the act in evidence; and any principal against whom judgment shall be rendered by force of this act, shall be liable to answer, in like manner as is or may be law provided by other cases of judgment, at any time within three months after judgment rendered, if he was absent from the Commonwealth during the whole time in which the action was pending; but if otherwise, then his review shall be had out within the time in which review is otherwise directed by law to be had out.

And be it further enacted, that any person named as a trustee, as aforesaid, who shall upon such his examination, had as aforesaid, knowingly and wilfully sworn falsely, shall upon conviction thereof in the proper judicial court be adjudged to be guilty of perjury, and be liable and subject to the pains, penalties, forfeitures and disabilities, thereto by law incident; and shall also out of his own private estate, be liable and subjected to pay to the plaintiff in such action, his execution or administration, the full amount of such judgment, as he, or any of them, may have recovered against the principal, in case the same be unsatisfied, otherwise such part of the legal interest thereof, and double costs of suit, to be recovered in a special action on the case.

And be it further enacted, that in every case where it shall appear by the answer of the trustee, that he was at the time of the summons on him, holden or due to deliver to the principal, at a then fixed day, any specie article or articles whatever, other than money, such trust or articles, or any of them, may be seized and detained by the creditor, or by any person acting under his authority, and the same may be sold by the creditor, or by any person acting under his authority, in case the same be unsatisfied, otherwise such part of the legal interest thereof, and double costs of suit, to be recovered in a special action on the case.

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EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.  
In Senate, Feb. 28, 1795.  
This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.  
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pres'dent.  
By the Governor approved Feb. 28, 1795.  
SAMUEL ADAMS.  
True copy. Attest.  
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

PUBLIC ROADS.  
THE constant separation, which the roads of this country are daily receiving, is a powerful argument, that there is some radical deficiency, in their mode of construction. Their amendment and preservation is certainly worthy the attention of our legislature; and if the evils, which arise from their circuitry and narrowness, could be removed by the assumption of the subject, the public would be more than amply paid, for all the concomitant expenses, by the expedition and convenience, produced by the innovation.

But there is another object to be attended to, besides the breadth and straightness of the highways—viz. the structure of the ground work. Our present style of pavement is neither early nor durable.—The stones of our stone ways are too round for the foot; and those of the freestone, too prominent for the carriage. A common truck-load will indent the layer, and the truck destroys it.

The Romans while they governed the Island of Great Britain, made it one of their principal cares to make and repair the highways of that kingdom; and the chief roads, now used by the English, are of their making out. The consequence of maintaining them was such, or at least so

cases where a part only of such specific articles shall be taken into execution, as aforesaid, the trustee is hereby authorized to deliver the residue to the principal, or to make tender thereof, within thirty days after the same manner as by law he might have otherwise delivered the whole.  
And be it further enacted, that whenever any person who shall be named as a trustee, as aforesaid, shall die, before he may have been examined, as aforesaid, his executors or administrators may appear, or if the plaintiff think proper, be compelled to appear, and make answer to the suit, in the same way and manner as executors and administrators are allowed or compelled to appear and answer to suits and actions in other cases. And in case of the death of any trustee, after such his examination, and previous to the rendering of final judgment against the principal, the executors and administrators of the deceased trustee shall be liable and answerable to perform whatever said trustee, by his answer, would have been liable to do and perform in case he had lived.

And be it further enacted, that no person shall be considered or adjudged to be a trustee, within the intent and meaning of this act, by reason or on account of his having made, given, endorsed, negotiated, or accepted any negotiable security whatever.

And be it further enacted, that the act, made in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, to enable creditors to receive their just debts out of the effects of their absent or absconding debtors, shall after the first day of August next, be, and the same is hereby made, to carry into full effect any process which heretofore has been, or which may be on or before the first day of August, brought in virtue of said act.

And be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of this act, entitled, "an act to prevent fraud and perjury," excepting that all judgment creditors who by the provisions of that act are entitled to the proceeds provided in the act herein recited, are and shall be hereby entitled to the proceeds in this act provided, under the same regulations and restrictions as are mentioned and expressed in the said act, entitled, "an act to prevent fraud and perjury."

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.  
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.  
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.  
In Senate, Feb. 28, 1795.  
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ACADEMICUS.  
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.  
The French army is received in every part of the city. A strict discipline is observed. It is pleasing to hear the Dutch youth singing Carols through the streets. When the martial music strikes up, they all join the chorus. The National Cockade caused that of Orange totally to disappear.

BRUXELLES, JAN. 29.  
Yesterday two representatives of the people arrived here from Amsterdam, they are going to Paris. Every where the soldiers are marching down their arms. The English army is invisible: it is presumed that part are withdrawing towards Hanover, and that the remainder must be near Brielle and Helvoetsloot, if they have found means of embarkment.  
We are credibly informed that several magazines and two hundred English vessels, in the Zuyder Zee, are in the power of the Republicans.

The capitulation of the town and provinces of Utrecht, concluded with the French contains the following articles:—  
The lives and property of the inhabitants shall be under the protection of the law; no one shall be molested for his conduct during the war, or the period that preceded it. Entire liberty of religious worship.  
All the other articles have been declared by the French general beyond his power to grant and have been referred to the decision of the Representatives of the French people.

referred, that they thought it not below them to employ their legions, as in this work; and it was sometimes the business of whole armies, either when in winter quarters, or in the intervals of truce or peace with the natives. If, then, we inspect the customs of the Romans, as heathens, and take them as a civil government, we must allow they were the pattern of the whole world for improvement and increase of arts and learning, civilization and mechanical nations and countries, as conquered by their valor.

Ancient Rome was the center of a great number of magnificent highways, which run through all Italy. Several of these crossed the Alps, the country of the Gauls, the Pyrenees, and the whole kingdom of Spain. One of them reached from Rome to Lyons, from Lyons to Rheims, and from Rheims to the British Channel; it was carried on again in Great Britain, and continued as far as Scotland. That which extended as far as Constantinople, was continued on the other side of the Hellespont, from Chersonese through Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine to the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Sues, to the Straits of Asia and Africa, it passed through Egypt, and thence into Ethiopia. There were others, that ran along the coasts of Africa, from one end of it to the other; and hence possibly the Romans borrowed the model of their paved ways.

If we compare the remains of the Roman roads with the best of our modern ones at present, we shall find many of the former, that have lasted, and many that have above 1000 years, without any repairs; while our own reparations two or three times, are sufficient to ruin them, through any neglect to mend them in time, are decayed and broken down in some places, at this day; yet there are several countries, where they still remain whole and entire. The Apennin way, which was first carried from Rome to Capua, and afterwards continued from Capua to Brundisium, is still in good condition, though it has been a high road above 1900 years; and we have some ways, in several parts of France, which have subsisted upwards of 15 or 1600 years. Now it is in such particular structure, that we are to ascribe their long duration; which structure was as follows:—

They first of all laid upon a plough two parallel furrows: then the soldiers carried away the light, loose earth, that they found between the furrows, and dug till they came to a hard, firm bottom.—They then filled up the four, or bed, which they had hollowed; with a more dense and weighty matter; as, for instance, with a sort of hard sand, or gravel, taken out of the rivers, or dug out of the quarries.—This done, they covered the whole hard sand, and inclosed it with heavy rollers; nor did they always end their work here; but sometimes (to facilitate draining off the water, and to prevent any mud or dirt from soaking in, which would infallibly undermine and loosen the whole) raised a terrace or caseway, several feet above the level of the plain, consisting of four layers, or stories, of strong masonry.

On the foundation of earth, which, as said before, was firmly compacted and levelled, they spread a covering of cement, made of lime and sand, or hallock, about an inch thick. The first layer, which they spread upon the cement, was of large flat stones, laid one upon another, ten inches high, and cemented together with well tempered mortar. The largest stones of all were ranged along the sides of the caseway; this layer was called *batimens*.

The second layer consisted of bones of a cubical, round, or oval figure, and of many rough, irregular stones, sometimes mixed with pebbles and pieces of broken tiles and bricks; all these were spread with a shovel over the first layer, and rammed down into the mortar, which cemented them together. This second layer was about eight inches thick, and was called *radix*.

The third layer consisted of a foot of mortar, not made of best lime, for that would have been too expensive, but of chalk, sand, or hallock, mixed with lime, as any of these materials were near at hand. This layer, which was sometimes called

the padding, or *pop*, though more commonly *macula* or *kernel*, filled up all the cavities or interstices in the inferior layers, and served also to bind them together, as we find in the most of the Roman military ways. The hardest stones of all, the free stone, and the largest sort of flints, they reserved for their towers. This layer was called *summa crusta*.

The small stones, flints, and gravel, were once brought hither from other parts, the country people being ordered to gather them in their vineyards, their heaths, and plowed lands, on the banks of rivers, and the sea-shores, and to bring and lay them by the highway side, where the soldiers had occasion to use them in their work. Of these materials the Romans made a covering six inches thick upon the third layer, and secured it on the sides with two borders of earth, which they consolidated with heavy stones, laid sloping for the water to run off the caseway on the plain beneath, to prevent its soaking into, and thereby loosening the gravel. By means of this precaution, the traveller and carrier, in all seasons, enjoyed the sloping extremity of such roads, walls and abutments, for if they were made completely strong, they would cement the road materials, as to render them as hard as a rock, and quite impervious; at least for durable and permanent, that after the roads are effectually completed, they will require very little constant annual expence to keep them in repair.