An Act to alter the time of holding the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, now by law holden at Portland, with-in and for the County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday in May, to the first Tuesday of April.

WHEREAS diverse inconveniences attend the holding of the said Courts on the said last Tuesday of May, and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace have petitioned this Court to alter the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Common Pleas, which by law are now appointed to be holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday of May annually, shall hereafter be holden at said Portland, within and for the said County of Cumberland, on the last Tuesday of April annually, any law to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, November 1st 24, 1796. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

An Act in addition to, and for amendment of the Act passed the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, establishing the First Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the clause in the act aforesaid passed the eleventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, requiring the Turnpike road mentioned in the said act, to be thirty feet wide in every part of it, so far as respects the width of said road, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Turnpike Road shall be laid out and made by the Corporation of sufficient width in every part of it, for the accommodation of the public, and that the open unincloſed ground shall be at least three rods wide throughout the whole length of it, and the made way at least forty feet travelling shall be of sufficient width, and not less than eighteen feet wide in any part thereof.

And whereas no provision is made to said act to enforce the payment of such taxes as the Corporation shall agree to raise for making and repairing said road and other necessary charges,

Be it further enacted, That whenever any Proprietor shall neglect or refuse to pay any tax or assessment duly voted and agreed upon by the said Corporation to the Treasurer, within sixty days after the time set for the payment thereof, the Treasurer of said Corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public Vendue the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, one or more, as shall be sufficient to defray said taxes, and the necessary incidental charges, after duly notifying in the Springfield, Northampton, and Worcester News-papers, of the time and place of sale, and such sale shall be a sufficient transfer of the share or shares so sold, to the person purchasing, and on producing a Certificate of such sale from the Treasurer to the Clerk of said Corporation, the name of such Purchaser with the number of shares so sold, shall be by the Clerk entered in the Books of said Corporation, and such Purchaser shall be considered to all intents and purposes the proprietor thereof, and the overplus, if any there be, shall be paid on demand by the Treasurer to the person whose shares were thus sold.

Approved, November 25th, 1796. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

An Act, in further addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act concerning General and Common Fields."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any Person now owning, or who may hereafter own any Lands, situate within the limits of any general and common Field, within this Commonwealth, shall have the right to enclose his own Land at his own expense, and at all seasons of the Year, to have the exclusive and sole use, right and benefit of and in improving his own Lands, so enclosed with a good and sufficient Fence; provided that such Proprietor shall be held to maintain his proportion of the general Fence around said Field.

Approved June 15, 1796. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, December 12, 1796.

Mr. Madison presented a memorial from the commissioners appointed under the act respecting the fixing on the seat of government of the United States, praying, that the institution of a national university, which has been contemplated, and the plan of it laid before the United States, and appointed land upon which to erect an edifice for that purpose, be given fifty shares in the Potomac river to the institution, and as they had no doubt but many other donations would be made towards carrying into effect so desirable an institution were they prepared to assist by Congress to receive them; they only anticipated that Congress will pass such regulations as shall enable them to receive such legacies and donations as may be given towards effecting this institution.

This memorial was referred to a select committee of three members.

Mr. Williams moved that the house should proceed to the election of a chaplain which being agreed to, Mr. Williams, nominated Dr. Green, and Mr. Jackson (V.) Dr. Priestley.

The ballot was proceeded upon and being finished, Mr. Williams and Mr. Greenup were appointed a committee to count the ballots, which being done, Mr. Williams reported that the votes were,

For Dr. Green,	35
Dr. Priestley,	27
Mr. Blair,	6

Whereupon Dr. Green was declared duly elected.

Tuesday, December 13, 1796.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Carpenter, Stenographers, reported a resolution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

"Resolved, that the clerk of this house cause the members to be furnished during the present session with copies of the debates of Congress printed in this city, for which the members shall each, or be delivered at their lodgings, provided no higher price be charged for them than is charged to the citizens of Philadelphia."

The bill for providing for the more effectual promulgation of the laws of the United States, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day on the answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Giles hoped the gentleman would permit this subject to lie over till to-morrow.—The answer contained a variety of important matter, and he had scarcely had time to read it over.

Mr. Parker spoke to the same effect.

Mr. W. Smith said it was unusual for the answer to the President's address to lie over more than one day. He thought the subject contained in it were such as did not require much consideration.

Mr. Heath hoped the business would not lie over. The session he said, was short, and as nothing would be done until the etiquette of the address was gone through, he thought no time should be lost.

Mr. Ames had no objection to other business being taken up before the subject in question, in order to give gentlemen time to think upon it, but he hoped they should not rise without entering upon its consideration.

Mr. Giles did not think the object of his colleague (Mr. Heath) would be answered by putting the subject upon the house before gentlemen were prepared to meet it. He thought the address a subject, he said, which required mature consideration as was the present, which embraced time present, paſt and to come. He wiſhed not an unnecessary to protract business; but he saw in this answer to the address many things objectionable; and he wished time to think on the subject, and to prepare substitutes for them.

He hoped therefore the business would lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped no delay would take place. He recollected that on a former occasion when a message was received from the President respecting the colours of the French Republic, altho' several members wished to take further time, still every thing objectionable who now called for a delay, was declared that to postpone the business, would be to lose the effect. He was of opinion that there was full as much respect due to the President on this occasion, as was due to the French Republic at the time alluded to.

Mr. W. Lyman said that gentlemen seemed to consider the answer to the President's speech as merely a complementary thing; but he considered it as of quite a different nature. The President being charged with the execution of the laws, made communications to them on the subject from time to time. The present communication introduced new matters to their notice, and were not gentlemen to make up their minds upon it? To be forced to be entured would throw how far the house concurred in the proposed projects. It was not a thing, therefore, that could be transacted in a moment. And shall gentlemen be refused a day to consider these important matters? He hoped not.

The speaker informed the house, that the first question would be whether the unfinished business should be postponed, in order to take up the answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Parker hoped the unfinished business would not be postponed. He was not ready to vote upon the important matters contained in the address. He was of opinion they should be very careful at the first critical juncture how they committed themselves. The President had informed them they did not stand well with the French nation: the senate had already acceded with all he had said on that subject (Mr. Parker was reminded it was not in order to introduce what the senate had done.) He hoped a day would be allowed for consideration.

Mr. Williams said there was no precedent on their journals to countenance a delay on the present occasion. When a report was made, he said it was usual to commit it to a committee of the whole house; and, if there were any different opinions on the subject, the answer was either recommitted or amended, and he trusted that no new precedent would now be made.

The speaker reminded the house that the question was on postponing the unfinished business.

Mr. W. Smith observed that it had always been customary to take up the answer to the President's speech the day after it was reported, and some times on the very day it was reported, and some times on the very day it was received. He saw no reason for such practice, he said it should be for good reasons. The first reason which had been offered for postponement was that gentlemen were not sufficiently acquainted with the answer, and yet they had proceeded to comment upon it. It would be found he said, that the committee had dealt only in general terms, which could not be objected to. There were only two objects upon which there could be a difference of opinion, viz. what related to the French Republic, and what was complimentary to the President: the first was expressed in generals, and he trusted the house needed not to wait till to-morrow, to consider upon the expediency to be afoat towards the latter part of the address. He wished to expedite the question, and could see no reason for delay. In relation to the unfinished business, it had yesterday been postponed for want of information, and he did not suppose that information had been yet obtained. He hoped, therefore, when the chief thing in the address was to compliment the President for his services, they should shew their zeal by an unanimous and ready vote.

Mr. Nicholas thought it was not right in gentlemen wishing to prefs the business in question upon the house before it had been considered. Nor did he think it would be respectful to the President, to postpone the first business, by adding a little time might not run away. For his own part, he owned he knew the meaning of the answer. The requisite consideration, and he thought, in the present case, which gentlemen seemed to have, it would not be loſtened by the delay. As evidence, he was satisfied to hear them mention the President's address always [illegible] thing? No; they always took a review of it, and went out and to talk of precedents where [illegible] never be alike, were to trammel case in an extraordinary manner. The style of the President's address, he said, was not to make this motion, because he himself disapproved of any thing contained in the report as it stood; but the substitute he proposed was more simple and concise; and in this way he conceived, the sentiments would be expressed with better effect as the public mind and more favorable to the dignity of the house and the character addressed, than publication, he remarked, often diminished the force of expressions.

Mr. Giles said he had objections to several paragraphs of the report; to the whole of it from the Sixth clause or it inclusive. He wished the whole of that to be struck out and the report recommitted, not doubting but that the committee would be able to bring it forward again in a shape more conformant with the feelings of the house and more agreeable, indeed, to those of the President.

Mr. Smith S. C. wished to know whether it would be in order to move to strike out clauses of the report already agreed to.

The chairman decided that such clauses as had not been amended might be moved to be struck out.

Mr. Harper was opposed to striking out for the purpose of recommitting. Good reasons, he said, existed for the house putting off an answer to the President till to-morrow when it could as well be done to-day. The committee of the whole, he conceived, were as well qualified to make any amendment now as ever. When all the parts of a system were to be weighed and balanced, or matter of fact to be collected, a reference to a select committee was necessary; but on the present occasion he could see no such necessity; every information necessary was in the possession of the committee, and they were as competent to decide on any amendment as they ever would be, and they were as competent to do it as any committee of a smaller number.

The motion was declared to be on striking out from the sixth clause inclusively, as that motion superseded that of Mr. Harper, as it included it.

Mr. Smith S. C. called for a division of the question, so that a separate motion should be put on each paragraph. He was opposed to striking out any expression of the feelings of the house, which he conceived ought at this time particularly to be expressed. He adverted to the situation of the country at the election of the President and to the glowing language then used; any thing like it not, he thought, as he glowing on the present occasion.

(To be continued.)

An Address from the Legislature of the State of Vermont, to the President of the United States.

FROM the unrecognized situation of this state, the Legislature had not an opportunity to common with her sister states, to congratulate, by an address, the blessings that were expected from your administration. Permit us, now with Gentlemen satisfaction, to offer you, that the event has justified the most sanguine hopes of the Legislature of Vermont and their constituents.

When we contrast the gloomy aspect, both of our domestic and foreign affairs, a few years since, with the flattering prospect now before us, we cannot appreciate the advantages which a families to fully resolve from your general government, and the justice, and consistency and moderation, which has marked your administration. Convinced of our true interest, you have successfully opposed faction, and maintained that neutrality, so necessary to our national honor and peace. Accept, sir, the only acknowledgment in our power to make, or to vest to receive, the only return of a grateful people. Nothing short of a nation in public office, yet, when we reflect on the years of anxiety you have spent in your country's service, we must reluctantly acquiesce in your wishes, and confess that you shall pass the evening of your days, in reviewing a well spent life, and looking forward to scenes beyond the grave, where our prayers shall attend, for a complete reward, for all your services in a state of immortality.

We receive your address to your fellow citizens, as expressive of the highest zeal for their prosperity, and containing the best advice to them for its continuance. We cannot, sir, close this address [probably illegible] public communication we may have occasion to make to you) without offering you of our affection and respect—may the shade of private life, be as grateful to you as the splendor of your public life, has been useful to your country! We shall recollect you with filial affection—your advice as an ultimate legacy; and shall pride ourselves, in teaching our children that the importance of that advice, and a humble imitation of your example.

To which the President returned the following Answer.

To Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, esquires, Senators in Congress from the State of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN,

With particular pleasure I receive the unanimous address of the Council and general assembly of the state of Vermont. Although not long admitted into the union, yet the energy were manifested in the earliest periods of the revolution, and established our independence. Unconstrained in name only, but in reality united with the confederated States, their feelings and acknowledged the benefits of your co-operation. Their partial Peace preserved by Mr. T. Boudin, [illegible] at Washington's wharf, between [illegible] of Chelsea.—This pump delivered 196 gallons of water in 46 seconds (by four watches) by 4 men working at the brake; and it is allowed that a third of the above quantity was wasted, owing to the trough not being sufficiently large to receive the quantity pumped up. That 28lb. was then pumped up, and also a half full of stones and gravel (the stones from 10 to 12 lbs.) without choking or hindering in the least the free passage of the water. The utility of this pump above the common ones is so obvious, that no difference in their cost can be an object."

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.
COMMUNICATIONS.

The Citizens have treated as contemptible a part of their fellow citizens. We are infested with a gang of Villains who ought to take every proper method to suppress.

A short time since the cellar door of Mallaby & Durand in Maiden Lane was raised frame and all, apparently with a crow bar from the pavement into which it was settled, and a considerable quantity of linen stolen.

A similar attempt was made at the store of Warder and Schuyler, which matters in the same street; but a young Man who slept in the store being alarmed, the villains made off without effecting their purpose.

The bushes of Gold have not been safe from their intrusion. Some of them broke into the Ferry House of St. Pauls Church, probably in expectation of finding the plate, but they were disappointed.

At the house of Thomas Mumford in Broadway nearly opposite the Church, they were more successful. They robbed him of a large quantity of plate amounting to a considerable sum of money.

The last attempts to fire the Houses of Smith and Dingwell in Barkle Street, are probably in conjunction with the designs of pillage.

A few nights since a man was pursued and taken into custody for repeated attempts to alarm the City, went in the neighborhood of the new Alms House by the cry of fire. During the same night the family of William all awoke twice awaked by several persons who were attempted to break into the house.

On Thursday night last about 12 o'Clock a Cart was passed the street of Lewis to Fellingbeck and Mary ray's orchard, and noticed three very suspicious ill looking fellows at the door. The alarm of fire which followed not long after, induced suspicions of their a gang in the business. These fellows will gather strength in our minds rather we consider that the confusion and disorder which prevails at such times afford favourable opportunities to effect their designs.

Whole parts are given as correctly as the information of a people Citizen will permit. The account might be amended, and perhaps greatly enlarged by the information of others from different parts of the City.

A Citizen from a love of order, would advise Alexander Hamilton not to expose himself at the get fore election, in the manner he did on the last election for Members of assembly. Nothing but respect for the town, saved him then from being ignominiously hunted for his offensive and intrusive.

City.

SERIOUS CAUSE OF ALARM!

Citizens of New-York, you are once more called upon to attend to your safety. It is no longer a doubt—it is a fact, that there is a combination of incendiaries in this city, aiming to wrap the whole, or in flames!—The house of Mr. Lewis Ogden in Pearl street, has been set fire to—the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable—and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Lindsay's house in Greenwich street—The combustibles left for the purpose are preserved as evidence of the fact. Another attempt, we learn, was made last night in Beekman Street. A bed was set on fire under a child, and his cries alarmed the family.

Rouse, fellow citizens and magistrates—your lives and property are at stake. Double your night-watch—and confine your servants.

We understand that another attempt was made last night to set fire to Mr. Ogden's house in Pearl Street, and that the villains were apprehended and secured. Other attempts are mentioned.

The destruction of property by fire, in the United States, within a few years past, has been astonishingly great. Albany, New-York, Charlestown, Savannah, one or two towns, in North-Carolina, Richmond, Lexington, in Kentucky, have been immense sufferers. To which may be added Quebec in the British dominions. The value of property destroyed in these towns, cannot be less than *three* millions of dollars, within *three years*.

Citizens of America, it becomes you to attend to these facts. "Has an enemy done this"? Or must we ascribe it all to accident?

The following conversation was lately overheard by a Lady in Pine street, in a coffee house of a reputable Merchant, between two French and three Americans Negroes:

French Negro.—"Ah, you Americans are animals: you do not know how to set fire—we at the Cape know better."

American.—"We suppose it will be best to do it the next time the wind is high."

French.—"Aye; the next will be by the banks, and we will do what we please with their Bank Notes."

(D. Gaz.)

A Spanish Frigate has been spoken off Guadaloupe, carrying a declaration of war against Great-Britain to the Spanish settlements.

We know an account, by the waſt from North Carolina, that a serious dispute has taken place at Wilmington, between the people of that place and the French. The occasion is said to be the refusal of some merchants to deliver the French a quantity of sugar, which had been landed and disposed from a prize vessel, for the purpose of exporting her, before the French had reimbursed the merchants for the money they had advanced for the repairs. It is said force were employed; that two sailors belonging to New-York were killed, and the inhabitants of the town under arms. We give this as probable, as the report comes from a respectable quarter.

By his Excellency JOHN JAY, Governor of the State of New-York, &c. &c.

To all and every the Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministerial Officers of Justice within the said State.

WHEREAS pursuant to a statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in such case made and provided, his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has transmitted to me an affidavit made by Sarah Anderson, spinster, before Hilary Baker, mayor of the city of Philadelphia; whereby a certain Barcroft, whose christian name appears from another affidavit to be Samuel, lately charged with having in the month of December, inſtant, at the city of Philadelphia, committed a rape on the body of Fanny Sibbald, an infant of the age of eight years; and whereas the said Governor of Pennsylvania, hath represented to me, that according to the information by him received, the said Samuel Bancroft, had fled into this state, whereupon the said Governor hath applied to me, to cauſe the said Samuel Bancroft to be arrested and secured, until a perſon shall be appointed by the said Governor of Pennsylvania, to receive him and to bring him to Pennsylvania, that he may there be dealt with according to law: Now therefore in purſuance of the statute before mentioned, I do hereby order and require each of you within the limits of which authority the said Samuel Bancroft shall be found, to attach and secure and deliver him to the gooler of any goal or priſon in this state, nearest to the place where such arrest shall be made, and the gooler of the said goal is hereby commanded to receive the said Samuel, and him safely keep, in the said goal, until he shall be thence delivered according to law.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the state, this fifteenth day of December, 1796, and in the twenty first year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN JAY.

By the Governor

DAVID S. JONES,
Private Secretary.

The villain who perpetrated the above horrid act, is a young man about twenty five years old, remarkably handsome and genteel in his perſon, was born in London and is of an exceeding rich family, from which circumstance he is haughty, inſolent and overbearing. Fifty Dollars will be left with the Sheriff of New-York to be paid as a reward for apprehending him. The inſtant one of the Proclamation is poſted will not receive from the wounds he received from the above Bancroft.

It is suſpected he may endeavour to get on board a veſſel bound to Martinique or other of the Weſt India Islands.

SALEM, Dec. 20.

By the brig *Mary*, Capt. JOSEPH LINDSLEY, who arrived at *Marblehead*, on Saturday laſt, in 57 days from *Cadiz*, we have a poſitive confirmation of the declaration of war by *Spain* against *England*. It was proclaimed by the heralds of that at the corner of every street in Cadiz on the day before Capt. Lindsley left it, and the day was celebrated with the moſt enthuſiaſtic joy. The inhabitants appeared to have adopted the French manners entirely—the tri coloured cockade was worn, and the French national songs were sung with rapture. Prizes were brought in every day, and the spirit of privateering pervaded all ranks of citizens.—Five vessels, large and rich Portugueſe ships from the *Brazils*, had been captured by the French, two of which arrived at *Cadiz*—the remainder were ordered for other ports. It was rumoured that 100,000 Frenchmen were to attack *Portugal* in the ſpring.—The *tale* of the capture of Admiral JERVIS's fleet by twenty French conſirmed, *but never by Captain*, Pedrick) turned out to be loſt only of one bopſtal ſhip, the crew of which Capt. L. ſaw landed in *Cadiz*.—Admiral JARVIS's eſcape was attributed to a want of vigilance in the combined fleet, and to ſuperior manœuvring. They were detained 48 hours, and had ſafely arrived at *Gibraltar*.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.
FROM SWEDEN.

Capt. PIKE from *Gottenburg* informs, that the brig to the throne of *Sweden* was to be crowned in November: and was to marry a relation of the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, in conſequence of the connection between CHARLES and CATHERINE, there was ſome rumours that the Swales would be engaged in the war againſt *France*, unleſs a general paciſication ſhould ſoon take place.

WAR—SPANISH AND ENGLISH.

Capt. FREEMAN, in a brig belonging to Mr. BRADFORD ANTHONY of this town, arrived in town on Monday evening. He was captured in lat. 23, by a Spaniſh brig *letter of marque* from *Spain* bound to Leeward. This is the firſt inſtance we have heard of reprisals on the Britiſh commerce by the *Spaniards*, in the *Weſt Indies*.

Capt. FREEMAN, Hon. WILLIAM HEATH, Secretary of the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio, has received a new Country, in the country, lately under the Britiſh juriſdiction, to which he has given the name of *Wayne*, organized the adminiſtration there, and given effective operation to the Laws of the territory. The war every where received with cordiality by the inhabitants, which anticipate much future pleaſure in their connection with the atlantic ſtates, and in the enjoyment of a republican government.

The Inſurance Companies at *New-York* have paſſed a vote of thanks to Capt. SHARPE, and the crew of the Britiſh Swallow Packet, for their exertions in having the ſhipping during the late fire.

COMMUNICATION

PATRICK HENRY, is chosen Governor of *Virginia*. This looks like the return of federalism to that ſtate. He has ſtrid likes man of principles, and very different from Jacobin miſled creatures, leſſened of their canting hypocriſy which pretended a converſion to the conſtitution, while they try to blow it up or to make a monſter of it with *Virginia* amendments, that old patriot has never opposed it; never tried to undermine or even to diſcredit it; but like a man of ſenſe, and a true *whig*, has avowed that experience has proved it good. It has been tried eight years and found to anſwer, and therefore he no longer urges the reaſons of his oppoſition when it was raiſed. He is the admirer of the virtuous WASHINGTON; the friend of peace and neutrality, and no adverſary to the right of *Britain*, as laid down in all *treaties* whatſoever—which ever Jacobins maintain belongs to that nation. The Spirit of genuine patriotiſm, and real national independence is certainly making progreſs in *Virginia*, otherwiſe it cannot be conceived that a man of this decidedly federal and truly *American* ſtamp, would be their Governor.

NORTHAMPTON, December 23.
Votes for PRESIDENT and V. PRESIDENT.
Electors. Prest. Vice Prest.

Maſſachuſetts,	16	0	0
Newhampſhire,	6	0	0
Rhodeiſland,	4	0	0
Newjerſey,	7	0	0
Connecticut,	9	0	0
Newyork,	9	4	0
Pennſylvania,	12	12	0
Delaware,	3	3	3
Maryland,	7	4	5
Virginia,	7	4	5
Kentucky,	4	4	0
Carolina,	1	1	20
Georgia,	4	4	11
Northcarolina,	1	1	11

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Dec. 15, 1796, ſays,—"I have seen the votes from Virginia for Jefferſon and 20. *John Adams*. *Samuel Adams* 15, *Pinckney* 1, *Waſhington* 1, *Clinton* 3, *Burr* 1.

DIED, at *Northfield*, on the 7th inſt. *Widow Jemima Hilton*, in the 82d year of her age.

A moſt important diſcovery is announced in Philadelphia—The President of the Bank of Pennſylvania (who, we underſtand, is a *domeſtic* of *patrioteſs* of France) has drawn out of the Bank the enormous ſum of one hundred and eleven thouſand dollars, and appropriated it to the purpoſe of his private proviſions—a violent proof of his patriotiſm! It is ſaid aſſiſtant J. S—k & BM—two other patriots (and one of them President of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia) who lately lived in palaces on ſpeculation and were elected members of Congreſs, hopped payment for as long as a moment, but after they were declared elected. Such, Americans, are your pretended "patriots."

The ſteady freeholders of our country, will ſave the Republic; but were our government to depend alone on our cities, we ſhould ſoon ſee a terrible proof of fraternity, that would equal humanity.

(N. York paper.)

Spencer Whiting, & Co.

INFORM their old friends and cuſtomers, in the county of Hampſhire, that they have for ſale at their ſtore in Terry Street, (Hartford) the following GOODS, by wholeſale or retail, on very liberal terms, for cash or on ſhort kinds of country produce.

Excellent 18, 24 and 32 proof St. Croix Rum, of 1810, or 11—New E. gland, do. do.—French Brandy in Butts, Pipes and Quarter caſks—Sherry and Malaga Wine in Quarter caſks——London Porter in caſes of 6 dozen each—Molaſſes—beſt Malaga Raiſins—Imperial—Powder—Double and ſingle ex. fined Philadelphia Sugar, per ton or leſs—Bohea Tea, in whole, half and Quarter-chefts—Coffee, Chocolate, Pimento, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs—a quantity of Pepper in bags, very low—Indigo, Madder, Lunnon, do.—Florence Oil—Writing and Wrapping Paper—Poland Starch—Shaving Soap—Sweeds and Ruſſia Iron, aſſ aſſorted—beſt Cork by the groſs—Shot, No 20 or 1000 buſhels—10, 8d and 4d Nails—7 by 9 and 8 by 5 Crown Window Glaſs—Wine Glaſſes—pint and half pint Tumblers in Straws—Iron Shovels & Spades —Sheaf and Hay ſcrews—Long and ſhort.

Likeaiſe, ſeven pair of Ladies Morocco and Florintine Shoes—being a conſignment, will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

Hartford, Dec.—1796.

Will be ſold at Public Vendue,

by order of Court, at the dwelling houſe where Col. ELIJAH DEWEY late deceaſed, liveſt, in Belcherſtown, on the ſeventh day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon; the whole of the real eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, lying in Belcherſtown aforeſaid, ſubject however to the incumbrance of the Widow's dower therein, and to a mortgage on a part thereof.——There has been for many years a Tavern ſtand on the premiſes, and the eſtate conſiſting of mowing, plowing, paſturing and wood land; is advantageouſly ſituated, within a few rods of the meeting houſe in ſaid town.

JUSTUS DWIGHT, } Adm'rs.
DIANA DWIGHT, }

Dec. 27. 1796.

For Sale,

ONE acre of LAND, lying about ſixty rods S. W. of the meeting houſe—it is an excellent place for building—it has on it a number of the beſt fruit trees—Alſo, about two acres of land lying in the meadow—For further particulars, enquire of

REUBEN CLARK.

Northampton, December 28. 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Hampſhire Gazette, the preſent year, ending with this paper, are informed, that they will be called upon between this and the 20th January next, for a ſettlement——they are earneſtly requeſted to be prepared.

RUFUS TYLER.

Dec. 29. 1796.

The ſubſcriber takes this

method to inform all perſons who have any accounts outſtanded with him, that he wiſhes to have them call and ſettle them by the firſt day of February next, as thoſe that are not ſettled then will be put into the hands of a lawyer to collect. Alſo, he has for ſale a convenient Houſe, Blackſmiths Shop and Barn, with about thirteen or fourteen acres of good land, with a good orchard on the ſame, Enquire of

DAVID CHAPMAN.

Southampton, Dec. 27. 1796

The ſubſcribers being appointed

Executors to the laſt will and teſtament of *Lt. Noah Cooke*, late of Hadley, deceaſed, and having accepted that truſt, hereby request all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit them for ſettlement——and they muſt inſiſt on payment from thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate without delay.

SOLOMON COOKE,
ANDREW COOKE.

Hadley, Dec. 20, 1796.