

MONDAY, December 19.
A bill to continue in force for the term of five years, an act, entitled an act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Rhode Island, Maryland and Georgia, was brought in, engrossed, read a third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to an act making further provision for the debts of the United States, was read a second, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Benton, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following bills, viz:
A bill declaring the office of, who, in case of the death, removal or disability of the President or Vice-President, shall exercise the office of President.

A bill for determining the respective times when the electors for a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, and the times when they shall give their votes.
A bill directing the mode in which the list of the votes for the President and Vice-President shall be transmitted to the seat of the government of the United States—all which were read a first time.

Mr. Gerry laid the following motion on the table.—That the Secretary of State, be directed to procure and keep in his office, all Charters, Patents and Documents which respect the jurisdictional and territorial rights of the respective States.

TUESDAY, December 21.
The bill supplementary to an act making provision for the debts of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The three bills reported by Mr. Benton yesterday, were read the second time—and made the order of the day for Monday next—two copies of each of these bills were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a memorial from the Trustees of Wilmington College, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—Also a memorial and remonstrance from a committee of a number of the creditors of the United States in Philadelphia.

Mr. Seney of the committee appointed on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying for the establishment of an Health-Office, brought in a report, which was in favor of the petition—and recommending a similar institution in every port where they are wanted.

This report being accepted by the House, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Williamson gave notice, that he should to-morrow move for a committee to bring in a bill to prevent invalid pensioners from transferring the right to their pensions to another person.

The House now resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Militia Bill, Mr. Livermore in the chair. After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose, and reported the same with amendments.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report which he had received under cover. It was to the following effect.

The Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General of the United States—report to Congress—That pursuant to the act, making provision for the reduction of the public debt, they, on the 26th of August, 1799, convened in the city of New-York, and entered on the execution of the trust reposed in them; that conformably to their resolution, approved by the President of the United States on the 25th of the same month, they have commenced the purchase, thro' the agency of Samuel Meredith, which on the 26th day of November last, amounted to the sum of 278,657 dollars, 50 cents, registered debt of the United States, for which there have been paid 190,239 dollars 25 cents in specie, as will more particularly appear by a return of the same Samuel Meredith, confirmed by an authenticated copy of his account certified at the treasury of the United States, and prayed to be received as part of this report, in which are specified the places where, the times when, and the persons of whom the said purchases have been made.

Signed, by order of the board,
JOHN ADAMS.

The report above mentioned, was read—after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.
The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. The amendments to the first section, as proposed by the committee, were adopted by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bloodworth, for a further amendment: On which a debate arose, which lasted without interruption till the usual time of adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Cist, informing the House that the Senate had appointed a committee on their part, to examine the enrolled bills. Whereupon Mr. Floyd and Mr. Mahanderg, were appointed a committee on the part of the House, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, for the same purpose.

THURSDAY, December 23.
Mr. Floyd from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved for leave to bring in a bill, to ascertain how far the owners of vessels are to be accountable to the freight of goods shipped thereon.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with papers from the Governor of the

territory northwest of the Ohio, which was read, and transmitted to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Militia Bill, made some progress therein and then adjourned.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 23.

Resolved, that it would be inexpedient to alter the system for funding the public debt established during the last session of Congress, and that the petition of Thomas McKean and others, filing themselves a committee of the public creditors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be denied.

The yeas and nays being required upon the above resolution, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Butler, Butler, Dalton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Elmer, Few, Foster, Hawkins, Johnson, Izard, King, Langdon, Masley, Read, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong, Johnston, Wingate.—NAYS—Mr. Morris.

FRIDAY, December 24.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to determine how far the owners of ships or vessels shall be liable to the freight of goods on board thereof.

The House then proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; the amendments were adopted by the House with some amendments.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Madison, to exempt persons and vessels from the payment of bearing arms from militia duty, was after a long debate disagreed to—on the principle of the particular States being competent to making the exceptions in general.

The bill was then recommitted to the following committee; Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Lucker. Adjourned.

MONDAY, December 27.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from several officers of the American army during the late war, which was referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter the time of meeting of Congress.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the committee appointed, reported a bill for ascertaining how far the owners of vessels should be answerable to the freight of goods.

It was read and ordered to lie on the table.
Agreeable to the order of the day, the House proceeded to take into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for making further provision for the payment of the public debt, by laying additional duties.

A message was received from the Senate informing that the President of the United States, has this day approved and signed the act, supplementary to an act, entitled an act making further provision for the debt of the United States.

Adjourned.

L O N D O N, October 24.

The flat bottomed boats, for the forty-fours are each to have a 24 pounder on the prow; and the persons employed in getting them ready, are ordered to work with care and on Sunday.

All the 24 gun ships at Portsmouth are ordered to be got ready with all expedition.

The shipwrights are ordered to work two tides, and likewise on Sundays.

Those who estimate the expenses of the fleet at two or three millions, including contracts, should remember that this expense may have been incurred—but the day of payment contractor know, is not always the day of bargain-making.

It is confidently asserted that the Spanish and French fleets have joined; but it is imagined it is only a flying report.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Governor of Havana, at Gibraltar; they were brought over in the Marsfield, Captain Holloway, arrived in the Downs, and state that the troops are ready to embark for the West-Indies, and only wait for positive orders from government.

Prince Potemkin is in great force at Bender; his army, amounting to 60,000 men, is in motion; but what he meditates, is merely conjectural.

A whimsical report was circulated on Change, that Mr. Pitt has prevailed on the court of Spain to order the roads from Madrid to be repaired, and a few miles to be built for the better accommodating of his messengers during the winter season.

OCTOBER 21.

The aspect of the political horizon still continues very uncertain as before—in most parts, lowering and threatening, but here and there with a light cloud interposed, as if betokening a fairer weather. To drop all metaphors, and to deal with our readers with that candour which we wish to display towards them on every occasion, we are still unable to pronounce as a party war.

From the preparations making both in England and in many parts abroad, war seems to be the reigning topic. The Spaniards are aiming to oppose, as, with the utmost vigor. France is exerting herself to assist Spain; the Dutch to assist England. Prussia and Austria appear as if on the point of breaking again with each other.—Russia, like an enraged champion, seems throwing out defiance on every side, and ready to fall on any power that shall dare to oppose her.

The affair will probably give very speedily employment to her troops, while the seizure of the Turkish conquests, to be ceded by Austria, will as certainly cut off fresh work from the other side; and thus we may

see Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Austria, all engaged, while Poland, as at a century ago, is to be a kind of fire wind; and Sweden, who is to be a kind of her, will become an active and not a passive actor. A paper, now we have mentioned, however, England is much blamed on the continent, for not having taken care to secure her by aiding the King in his war against Russia. Such aid, however, could have been considered but as an overt act of hostility, and therefore must have produced an open rupture between the two Courts of London and St. Petersburg.

We hear that affairs have taken an alarming and unexpected turn. After Prussia, with the concurrence of England, has succeeded in the negotiation for general peace, and that he had made reasonable propositions to Russia, the Minister of the new Emperor at the Court of Berlin directed to Mr. de Herzberg an official note, that "Leopold would consider himself bound to assist Russia with all his forces, in case the latter should be attacked by Prussia." This resolution has completely changed the aspect of affairs in Germany; and from every appearance of peace, there is now making every possible preparation for war.

Every circumstance indicates an appearance of intended hostilities between Russia and Prussia. The frontiers of Poland are going to be lined with a numerous Prussian cavalry. In Livonia there are already 60,000 Russian troops.

The Garrison at Quebec has been reinforced, at the commencement of the dispute with Spain, under the apprehension that an alliance was forming with the Americans, who might be stimulated to attack it in that quarter—while the Canadian militia, there is at least ten thousand men there ready for action.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.

Arrived schooner Isabella, Capt. Alesford, from Madeira, which place he left the 10th October, on the 11th September, on his voyage to Madeira, was sailed by a vessel supposed to be a Moor, for three days.

Three vessels arrived there from Morocco, who had informed the American deputy consul, Mr. Clark, that three consuls would go to America this winter to make peace with the Americans; that it would have been done last winter, but upon account of the tyrannical proceedings of the late Emperor, after succeeding his father, the enraged populace had torn him limb from limb; and now the second son had succeeded to that government.

NEW BERN, (N.C.) Dec. 9.

We hear from the territory of the United States, that His Excellency Governor BLOUNT arrived there about the middle of October last, and has since visited the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene. The people there are very much pleased with the change of government, and have received their Chief Magistrate with every mark of respect and confidence. We have been favoured of the address presented to him in Greene county.

To His Excellency WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esquire, Governor over the Territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio.

The ADDRESS of the Officers, and other inhabitants of the County of Greene, in the said Territory, May it please your Excellency.

We have long since been convinced of the utility of a separation from the State of North-Carolina on constitutional principles; through the liberal policy of that State, the period is now arrived. We have now obtained the completion of our wishes. A government is nearly organized under the auspices of Congress that bids fair to secure our happiness and tranquility. Permit us with utmost sincerity to assure you, Sir, that among the various steps that conducted to bring us to our present situation, none gave us more festive pleasure than hearing of your appointment to the Chief Magistracy. Your patriotic, and amiable character, made us readily conclude that your present important office could not confer on you any additional dignity, but might easily have proved a disgrace to you. Anticipating our future happy prospects we congratulate each other on an appointment pleasing to all. Your presence has relaxed our expectations, and from your former ready attachment to the interest of the Whisk Country, we are fully convinced that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. But amidst our pleading contemplation of the happy effects of your administration under the patronage of Congress, we cannot forget that the best and wisest plans that can be framed to promote the felicity of any country will be accomplished that end without the confidence and concurrence of the people. We here leave to assure your Excellency that in our several parts, we will cheerfully concur in supporting the dignity and the energy of government, fully sensible that none but an efficient government can secure our true interests, honour and prosperity.

Signed by order and behalf of the Committee,
JOHN SIZWIP.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

OSBORN'S New-Hampshire Spy, of Saturday last, contains the following LATE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday arrived here [Plymouth] the ship George, Capt. Sheburne, from Plymouth, in England, in 57 days. By the George we have received papers to the 25th of October; by which it appears, that preparations for WAR, and negotiations for PEACE, were still going on. The long expected peace from Spain had arrived—but alas! it did not give up one inch—consequently John Bull and

The negotiation was by no means ended when the

above mentioned left Madrid. The matter rests, wholly with Congress, who are decidedly averse to making any concessions. The King's opinion is said to be, under the control of his minister. The difficulties brought by the danger do not afford the slightest hope of dispute being amicably adjusted. Indeed, say the British Papers, there are less hopes of a reconciliation than ever.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Nov. 3.

The leader of the mulattoes, a person who, some time since, for some infamous practices in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, was condemned to be broken on the wheel, but escaped to the Continent. His name is OJAY, and accounted an ambitious villain. About 14 days since he arrived here in a vessel from North-Carolina, commanded by a Captain Brown, who concealed him till after he entered his vessel, and then put OJAY on shore at Port-Ancres, a little village about 2 miles to the south-east of this city. The Captain was soon after seized, imprisoned, and his vessel and cargo confiscated, and he himself held in custody by the OJAY brought with him a quantity of arms and ammunition—and immediately set about collecting the free mulattoes. In a few days he had an army of about 5000 of that description, and entrenched himself very strongly at a place called Lemonard, about 12 or 15 miles from this. On Thursday last, an express arrived from the head of the municipality, with an account of these proceedings. The city was much alarmed, and immediately the whole town was under arms. Fifty or hundred volunteers were ordered to march, and that evening and the next morning they all met. Every day has the full force skirmishes between the parties has happened, without any cessation being gained till Monday, when a severe engagement took place, and the mulattoes, dislodged from their intrenchments; but the same day took place a second battle, in spite of the exertions of General Frezet, who is a brave and experienced soldier. I do not recollect the number of killed and wounded, but it is certain that OJAY was wounded, and his horse killed under him. Yesterday 300 mulattoes, prisoners, were lodged in the prison of this place.

A reward of 5000 livres was offered for OJAY's head, after he escaped from Port-au-Prince, which has been since continued. A day or two ago he had the impudence to issue his proclamation, offering a reward of 3000 livres for our commander's head, and 500 dollars a piece for the head of every volunteer which may be taken by them.

On Sunday the Assembly received a letter from the rebel Chief, in which was enclosed a miniature of himself. In his letter, he mentioned, that he sent this miniature to every one should offer to them any other kind in stead of his own, and to prevent the cheat, "OJAY has been, if he is not now, very rich, as many of his party are likewise. They claim a right of a seat in the Legislature, and of holding offices in the civil government, which it is asserted, would be every day given to the heads of their number—which is very great, & would put the balance of power into their hands. They found their claim on a decree of the National Assembly of France, who have declared, that all men are not only free, but equal, and have a right to the same privileges. This, Sir, is the ground of their present troubles, and when they will end GOD knows."

JANUARY 6.

SPAIN AND GREAT-BRITAIN.

NEWS OF PEACE—AT LAST.

Since our last, a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, in a short passage from Ireland—the Captain of which informs, that the long subsisted dispute between Spain and England, was fully accommodated.—And by the brig Steer, Capt. Higgins, who arrived here on Tuesday last from England, and who sailed from Millford-Haven, the 21st of November, we have a confirmation of the RECONCILIATION between those contending parties.

Capt. Higgins, few at Villor-Haven, a London paper of the 19th of Nov.—which contained the ARTICLES OF CONVENTION, signed by Count FERDINAND BLANCA, and Mr. FITZGERBERT—In which, in addition to the Declarations signed in June last, His Catholic Majesty agrees to permit, on certain conditions, English vessels to trade at Nootka Sound—and to participate in the southern Fisheries, provided the English vessels do not approach within a certain number of leagues of the Main of the Spanish dominions. No mention is made, in the articles, of any restitution for armaments, &c. nor of the payment of the Spanish ransom. As this circumstance has exasperated the people of Great-Britain, who had been led to expect, from the immense preparations made, and which had cost the nation near Five Millions sterling—that Spain would have been compelled either to fight, or, in addition to a compliance with the demands of Great-Britain, to reimburse all the expenses of the British armaments. They say, the right to participate in the southern Fisheries is not a guinea's importance—as the vessels of all nations have long enjoyed that privilege—and the trade to Nootka, they contend, is too inconsiderable an object to incur a thousandth part of the expense of such a war.—All the preparations had been paid, and the ships were ready to sail, and the preparations for war, and every thing went the aspect of a failed peace. The above may be relied on, as authentic.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Coves, to a gentleman in New-London, dated, Nov. 23.

The National Assembly of France has given the Mulattoes a right of representation equal with the white people, which the whites are determined shall not be the case; and expect their representatives that

went home from St. Mark's will have the decree revoked. The Mulattoes, on their part, say they are Frenchmen & have a right to every privilege of Frenchmen, and from determined to have their own way by force of arms: They were to have struck thro' the whole island at once, but failed in that, and I believe are quelled pretty much, except here, and here they cannot stand long, as the 15th day expected a number of troops from Port-au-Prince.—They are about 700 strong here, and well fortified in a mountain about six leagues from this, but have made one attempt to storm their plain near them, but have made one attempt to storm their works, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed at the general, or commander, and several others wounded—the white people keep the bloody flag displayed. You can easily conceive that business must be very much deterred, when the planters are in fear of their plantations being destroyed in a moment; however, this day we are informed that they have lent in for a pardon; the answer is, there is no pardon for them—as their case is desperate, it is probable they will fight desperately to make their escape. Some of them are men of property—their heads or chiefs, will have no mercy given them."

FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1791.

On Monday last a Murder was perpetrated in Gloucester, attended with circumstances peculiarly shocking. One David COMBICK, having had a dispute with Mr. Ephraim Bacon relative to some wood sold, struck him with an axe, and by repeated blows put a period to his life. COMBICK was taken the next day at Smithfield concealed in a haystack and on Thursday committed to Gaol here. He confesses, that while following the deceased he struck him on the head; that he then left him, but soon returned, and finding him still alive, repeated the blows till he expired. Fourteen wounds were found on the body of the deceased, 9 of them on his head. Mr. Bacon has left a Wife and three Children to lament their loss.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.

On Saturday afternoon, a person indelicately masked and mounted on horseback, with a speaking trumpet in one hand, and a book in the other, made his appearance in this town. After passing through several streets, he went to the Offices of S. C. JOHNSON and T. B. WATT, Printer, and in an audible voice, warned them to depart this town in eight and forty hours; and all other disturbers of the public peace, to take warning. After which he rode out of town. No noise or disturbance was heard, although he was attended by a numerous concourse of people.

NORTHAMPTON, January 12.

The celebrated CAPTAIN PAUL JOSEPH, is it is said, is now in France, having quit the Empress of Russia's service, whether his longer continuance had become dangerous to himself on account of the plots and machinations of the British officers in the Russian navy, against his life.—Every, it is further said, had no small share in procuring the dismissal of this brave officer from the Russian service.

DIED—Lately at St John's, New-Brunswick, Miss ISABELLA UZEMAN, daughter of the Hon. Tobias Uzeman, Esq. her condition was impaired by frequent internal fevers, which had severely afflicted her, and often threatened the sudden dissolution which now took place. She attended the Assembly in this town on Wednesday evening, and although indisposed the following days, her complaint was so light, and unattended by any alarming symptoms, that she was left on Friday night to sleep alone, as usual; when probably a fatal paroxysm returned.—She was found in bed the next morning at ten without life. She has left a disconsolate afflicted father, to whom she was devotedly extremely dear, with his other distressed children, to mourn, in bitterness of sorrow and the most poignant grief, her unhappy, unexpected fate—in which hard calamity, her many warm and particular friends, and the universal tenderness of affection, largely and kindly participate.

NEGRO TOM, the famous African Calculator, aged 80 years. Hew the property of Miss Elizabeth Cox of Alexandria. Tom was a very black man. He was brought to this country at the age of 14, and was sold as a slave to many of his unfortunate countrymen.

This was a prodigy. Though he could neither read nor write, he had perfectly acquired the art of enumeration. The power of recollection and the strength of memory were so complete in him, that he could multiply seven into itself, that product by seven, and so on, till he gave the number of months, days, weeks, hours, minutes and seconds in any period of time that any person chose to mention, allowing in his calculation for all the leap years that happened in the time; and would give the number of poles, yards, feet, inches and barley-corns in any given instance, say the diameter of the earth's orbit; and in every calculation he would produce the true answer in less time than ninety-nine men in an hundred would take with their pens. And when was, perhaps more extraordinary, though interrupted in the progress of his calculations, and engaged to do thereby any other subject, his operations were not thereby the least deranged, so as to make it necessary for him to begin again, but he would go on from where he left off, and could give any, or all, the figures through which the calculation had proceeded. His first essay in numbers was counting the hairs in the tails of the cows and horses which he was set to keep. With little instruction he would have been able to cast up plans of land. He took great notice of the lines of land which he had been surveyed. He drew just conclusions from facts; superfluously so, for his opportunities. Thus did Negro Tom, this self-taught Africanian, this unlettered

scholar—had his opportunities for improvement been equal to thousands of his fellow-men, neither the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, nor even a Newton himself, need have been ashamed to acknowledge him a Brother in Science.

WIKELIKE it is an established maxim founded on reason and truth, that no body of men assembled, has a right to make laws, or pass edicts obligatory on any who have neither a voice nor representative in that assembly, it is evident compliance with the demands of a body assuming such authority, must be submission to powers not ordained of God, nor by any righteous Constitution. The person who does actually submit to, or obey the commands of such an assumption of authority, therefore must be considered by the impartial and justicious, as extending real friendship to usurpation & tyranny. Of consequence by such conduct, the duty justly owing all right to the friendship and assistance of every true friend to freedom and the rights of men. And he never can with justice, expect aid to enjoy the esteem and confidence, of such till he be properly humbled, and express to the world suitable contrition for his vile conduct.

The subscriber, being conscious to himself of real guilt, in having conducted in this base and unjustifiable manner, thought his indispensable duty, with penitence and humility, to express it to the world, and soquel the forgiveness of those whom he thereby may have justly offended.

Being called upon by the northern association in the County of Hampshire assembled, to appear before them, and give an account respecting conduct which they alleged against me criminal, I did comply with their said requisition, when at the same time, I had no more connection with them as a body, than with the Insular Body in Spain, and by such compliance I do not feel myself virtually acknowledge their pretended authority and jurisdiction. But as it is an apparent truth that they are a body not known or acknowledged by any constitution humane or divine, it is plain their power is wholly assumed. Therefore I am convinced that by complying with their requisition, as mentioned, I have indirectly aided and abetted an unconstitutional and assumed authority. Which conduct in me I am now fully sensible, was exceedingly base & vile, and totally unjustifiable either by the laws of God or man. And for this I do freely acknowledge I have deserved the entire disapprobation of every true friend to mankind; and never can with any propriety expect again to enjoy the esteem of such, so long as I am considered as approving such conduct. I do therefore, in this public manner, condemn this my conduct, take shame to myself, and express my most hearty sorrow for a doing a part for incontinency of infirmity, sacred rights of man, and clear indignities of indignity. And do earnestly with penitence & humility, implore the pardon and forgiveness of every friend to God, and of the whole world of mankind. And I do most solemnly engage that for the future I will watch over myself, and will never again be found guilty of the like offence.

JESSE REED.

Charlestown, December 1790.

CASH, in part pay for

RED CLOVER SEED,

And the highest price paid by JACOB OGDEN, as his Store is Hartford, and pay made satisfactory for the remaining part on delivery, for any quantity, between the 1st of the 1st of March.

Hartford, January 3, 1791.

A S. Lucy my wife has left my bed and Board, and has refused to live with me, I caution all Persons harboring her, and give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date of this notice.

ELIHU COATS.

Southampton, Dec. 30, 1790.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday next, at the house of Mrs. Cook in Northampton,

A Lot of LAND, lying at Half-way Brook, so called, containing 60 acres—

also, a Lot containing 120 acres, about 80 rods south of Nathaniel Edwards's, on the county road to Southampton. The above Lands belong to Mr. Samuel Parsons of Norwich.—Said vendue will begin at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 12, 1791.

Where the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Mr. ELIAS LYMAN, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. ASAH B. PERCIVAL, in said Northampton, on Tuesday the 1st of February next, and on Tuesday the 15th of April next, and on Tuesday the 5th of July next, from 2 to 7 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—no account will be allowed after said term.

JOATHAN HUNT,

ELIJAH HUNT,

AARON COOK.

Northampton, January 10, 1791.

Those who expect to pay wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the sleighing continues.