

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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RESOLVES,

Of the General Court of Massachusetts,

PASSED AT THE SESSION BEGAN AND HELD, AT BOSTON,

ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MAY,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED

AND EIGHT.

CIVIL LIST

OF THE
LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

For the political year 1808-9.

HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq. *Governour,*

AND HIS HONOUR

LEVI LINCOLN, Esq. *Lt. Governour.*

COUNCIL.

Hon. David Cobb,
Edward H. Robbins,
George Cabot,
Artemas Ward,
Benjamin Pickman, jun.

Hon. Prentiss Mellen,
Oliver Fiske,
Ephraim Spooner,
Thomas Dwight.

SENATE.

Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS, Esq. *President.*

Suffolk—Hon. Harrison G. Otis, William Spooner, John Phillips, Peter C. Brooks, James Lloyd, jun.

Essex—Hon. Enoch Titcomb, John Heard, John Phillips, Nathaniel Thurston, William Gray, Samuel Putnam.

Middlesex—Hon. Aaron Hill, Samuel Dana, Amos Bond, J. L. Tuttle.

Hampshire—Hon. Ezra Starkweather, Hugh McLellan, Eli P. Ashmun, S. Lathrop.

Bristol—Hon. Nathaniel Morton, jun. David Perry.

Plymouth—Hon. Nathan Willis, Seth Sprague.

Barnstable—Hon. Joseph Dimmick.

Dukes County and Nantucket—Hon. Gorham G. Hussey.

Worcester—Hon. Salem Town, Elijah Brigham, Thomas Hale, Jonas Kendell.

Berkshire—Hon. Timothy Childs, Azariah Egleston.

Norfolk—Hon. John Howe, Ebenezer Fisher.

York—Hon. John Woodman, Joseph Leland.

Cumumberland—Hon. Lothrop Lewis, Ammi R. Mitchell.

Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington—Hon William King, Theodore Lincoln.

Kennebeck—Hon. Barzillai Gannet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

SUFFOLK.

<i>Boston,</i>	Christopher Gore, William Smith, James Robinson, William Brown, Jonathan Hunnewell, John Welles, William Phillips, Stephen Codman, Benjamin Russell, Daniel Sargent, Thomas W. Sumner, John Callender, Benjamin Goddard, Benjamin Whitman, John T. Apthorp, Thomas Danforth, Charles Davis, William Hammatt, Jonathan Chapman, Thomas Dennie, Benjamin Bussey, John Parker, Joseph Head, Ebenezer T. Andrews, Ignatius Sargent, Stephen Higginson, jr. Isaac P. Davis, Joseph Coolidge, jun. Charles Jackson, Francis D. Channing, William H. Sumner,	Nathan B. Martin, Phillip Besom, John Bailey, Asa Hooper, Joshua Prentiss, jun. <i>Lynn and Lynnfield,</i> Jos. Fuller, Micajah Newhall, Aaron Breed. <i>Danvers,</i> Samuel Page, Nathan Felton, Squire Shove. <i>Beverly,</i> Israel Thorndike, Thomas Davis, Abner Chapman, Thomas Stephens. <i>Wenham,</i> Samuel Blanchard. <i>Manchester,</i> Henry Story. <i>Hamilton,</i> Robert Dodge. <i>Gloucester,</i> Benja. K. Hough, Thomas Parsons, John Somes, jun. Benjamin Webber, James Tappan. <i>Ipswich,</i> Nathaniel Wade, Jonathan Cogswell, jun. John Farley. <i>Rowley,</i> Moody Spafford, Thomas Gage. <i>Newbury,</i> Josiah Little, Silas Little, John Osgood, Richard Pike. <i>Newburyport,</i> Mark Fitz, Thomas M. Clark, Andrew Frothingham, Jonathan Gage, Stephen Howard, John Pearson, Abner Wood, John Peabody. <i>Bradford,</i> Samuel Webster, Thomas Savory. <i>Boxford,</i> Thomas Perley.
	Thomas Sprague, jun. Benj. Crowninshield, jr.	
<i>Chelsea,</i>	Nathaniel Hall,	
	ESSEX.	
<i>Salem,</i>	John Hathorne, William Cleaveland, John Southwick, Joshua Ward, Joseph Story, Joseph Winn, Joseph Sprague, jun. Benj. Crowninshield, jr.	
<i>Marblehead,</i>	John Prince,	

Andover, Thomas Kittredge.
Topsfield, Nathaniel Hammond.
Salisbury, Jonathan Morrill.
Amesbury, Benjamin Lurvey.
Haverhill, James Smiley.
Methuen, Benjamin Osgood.

MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown, Thomas Harris,
Mathew Bridge,
David Goodwin,
Peter Tufts, jun.
Elijah Mead.
Cambridge, John Mellen,
Samuel P. P. Fay.
West-Cambridge, S. Butterfield.
Brighton, Stephen Dana.
Medford, Timothy Bigelow.
Malden, Jonathan Oaks.
Newton, Timothy Jackson,
Samuel Murdock.
Watertown, Thomas Clark.
Waltham, Abner Sanderson.
Weston, Isaac Fisk.
Lincoln, Samuel Hoar.
Lexington, Nathan Chandler.
Sudbury, William Hunt.
East Sudbury, Jacob Reeves.
Holliston, Jesse Haven.
Hopkinton, Walter M'Farland.
Framingham, John Fisk.
Marlborough, Jedediah Brigham,
Ephraim Barber.
Stow and } Ephraim Whitcomb,
Boxboro' }
Concord, Joseph Chandler,
Jonas Lee.
Woburn, Bill Russel.
Reading, Timothy Wakefield,
Daniel Flint.
Billerica, Joseph Locke.
Chelmsford, William Adams,
Ichabod Gibson.
Carlisle, Ephraim Robbins.
Westford, Thomas Fletcher, jr.
Acton, Jonas Brooks.
Littleton, Simon Hartwell.
Groton, Joseph Moors.

Dracut, Daniel Varnum.
Dunstable and } Matt. Scribner.
Tyngsborough, }
Shirley, Nathaniel Holden.
Pepperell, Joseph Heald.
Townsend, Abner Adams.

HAMPSHIRE.

North and } Sol. Stoddard, jr.
East Hampton, }
Thaddeus Clap,
Isaac C. Bates,
William Edwards.
Southampton, Lemuel Pomroy.
Westhampton, Sylvester Judd.
Westfield, Ashbel Eager,
Jedediah Taylor.
West Springfield, Jon. Smith, jr.
Jere Stebbins,
Charles Ball,
Jesse M'Intire.
Southwick, Enos Foot.
Granville, Israel Parsons,
John Phelps.
Blandford, Joseph Bull.
Norwich, Aaron Hall.
Chester, Sylvester Emmons.
Chesterfield, Benjamin Parsons.
Middlefield, Uriah Church.
Worthington, Jonathan Brewster.
Williamsburgh, John Wells.
Hatfield, Isaac Maltby.
Whately, Phineas Frary.
Deerfield, Elihu Hoyt,
Ebenezer H. Williams.
Conway, John Bannister.
Goshen, Samuel Whitman.
Ashfield, Ephraim Williams,
Elijah Paine.
Plainfield, John Cunningham.
Cumington, Peter Bryant.
Greenfield and Gilt, Isaac Newton,
James Gould.
Bernardston } Hez. Newcomb, jr.
& Leyden, }
Stephen Webster.
Colrain, David Smith,
Jonathan M'Gee.

Shelburn, Julia Kellogg.
Buckland, Enos Pomroy.
Hawley, Edmund Longley.
Charlemont, Abel Wilder.
Heath, Roger Leavitt.
Rowe, John Wells.
Springfield, Jacob Bliss,
 Jonathan Dwight, jun.
 Moses Chapin.
Longmeadow, Ethan Ely.
Monson, Abner Brown.
Brimfield, Stephen Pynchon,
 Jonas Blodget.
Ludlow, Gad Lyon.
Palmer, Aaron Merrick.
Ware, William Bowdoin.
Greenwich, Reuben Colton.
Belchertown, Eleazer Clark,
 Eliakim Phelps,
 Joseph Bridgman, jr.
Pelham, John Conkey.
Granby, David Smith.
Amherst, Zebina Montague,
 Samuel F. Dickinson.
Hadley, Charles Phelps.
South }
Hadley, } Ruggles Woodbridge.
Sunderland, Daniel Whitmore.
Montague, Medad Montague.
Wendell, Joshua Green.
Shutesbury, Peter Lamb.
New Salem, Varney Pearce,
 Samuel C. Allen.
Northfield, Ezekiel Webster.
Warwick and }
Orange, } Josiah Cobb,
 Ebenezer Williams.
 PLYMOUTH.
Plymouth, Nathaniel Goodwin.
Kingston, John Faunce.
Duxbury, Ezekiel Soule.
Marshfield, John Thomas.
Pembroke, Isaac B. Barker,
 Bailey Hall.
Bridgewater, William Baylies.
Middleborough, John Tinkham,
 Levi Pierce,

Samuel Pickins,
 Jacob Cushman.
Rochester, Gideon Barstow, jr.
Plimpton, Elijah Bisbe.
Halifax, Nathaniel Morton.
Abington, Samuel Niles.
Hanover, John B. Barstow.
Scituate, Charles Turner, jun.
 Enoch Collamore.
Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,
 Jonathan Cushing.

BRISTOL.

Taunton, John W. Seabury.
Dighton, John Hathaway.
Rehoboth, Elkanah French, jun.
Swansey, Daniel Hale.
Somerset, William Reed.
Attleborough, Joel Reed.
Mansfield, Solomon Pratt.
Norton, Laban Wheaton.
Easttown, John Tisdale.
Raynham, Israel Washburn.
Berkley, Apollos Tobey.
Freetown, William Rounsevell,
 Ebenezer Pierce.
New-Bedford, Alden Spooner,
 Seth Spooner,
 Samuel Perry,
 Charles Russel.
Dartmouth, Joel Packard.
Westport, Abner Brownell,
 Sylvester Brownell.
Troy, Abraham Bowen.

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Richard Lewis,
 Jabez Howland,
 Joseph Blish, jun.
Sandwich, John Freeman,
 Benjamin Percival.
Falmouth, Braddock Dimmick,
 James Hinkley.
Yarmouth, John Eldridge,
 James Crowell.
Dennis, Judah Paddock.
Harwich, Ebenezer Weekes.
Brewster, Isaac Clark.
Chatham, Reuben Ryder.

Orleans, Jonathan Bascom.

Eastham, Samuel Freeman.

Wellfleet, Josiah Whitman.

NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, Micajah Coffin,

Walter Folger, jun.

Uriah Swaine.

WORCESTER.

Worcester, Edward Bangs,

Ephraim Mower,

Nathan White.

Leicester, Nathaniel P. Denny.

Spencer, Benjamin Drury.

Brookfield, Dwight Foster,

Oliver Crosby,

Isaac Nickols,

Rufus Hamilton.

Sturbridge, Zenas L. Leonard.

Charlton, John Spurr,

James Wolcott.

Dudley, Aaron Tufts.

Douglas, Benjamin Craggin.

Uxbridge, Peter Farnum.

Mendon, Joseph Adams.

Milford, Samuel Jones.

Upton, Ezra Wood.

Grafton, Joseph Wood.

Sutton, Jonas Sibley,

Josiah Stiles.

Oxford, Abijah Davis.

Shrewsbury, Vashni Hemenway.

Westborough, Nathan Fisher.

Southborough, Jeroboam Parker.

Northborough, James Keys.

Boylston, James Longley.

West Boylston, Ezra Beaman.

Lancaster, Eli Stearns,

Jonas Lane.

Harvard, Jonathan Symonds.

Bolton and Berlin, Silas Holman,

Levi Meriam.

Sterling, Israel Allen,

Bartholomew Brown.

Holden, William Drury.

Rutland, Zadock Gates.

Paxton, Nathaniel Crocker.

Oakham, Jephtha Ripley.

New Braintree, Jos. Bowman, jr.

Hardwick, Timothy Page.

Barre, Elijah Caldwell.

Petersham, Nathaniel Chandler.

Princeton, William Dodds.

Leominster, Abijah Bigelow.

Lunenburg, Edmund Cushing.

Westminster, Jonas Whitney,

Abel Wood.

Winchendon, William Whitney.

Royalston, Isaac Gregory.

Templeton, Lovel Walker.

Athol, Samuel Young.

Gerry, Ithamar Ward.

BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield & Mount } J. Hubbard,

Washington. } S. Shears.

New Marlborough, Z. Wheeler.

Sandisfield & } John Picket.

Southfield, } John Picket.

Tyringham, Joseph Wilson..

Great Barrington, Thomas Ives,

David Wainwright.

Egremont, James Baldwin.

Alford, Elijah Fitch.

Stockbridge, Elijah Brown.

West Stockbridge, F. Wilson.

Lees, Josiah Yale.

Becket, George Conant.

Washington, Gideon Deming.

Lenox, Amasa Gleason.

Richmond, Hugo Burghardt.

Pittsfield, Joshua Danforth,

John Churchill,

Joseph Shearer.

Hinsdale, Thomas Allen.

Peru, Smith Phillips.

Lanesborough } S. H. Wheeler.

& Ashford, } S. H. Wheeler.

Cheshire, Daniel Brown..

Adams, Elisha Wells.

Williamstown, William Towner,

William Young.

Savoy, Snellm Babbit.

NORFOLK.

Roxbury, Joseph Heath,

William Brewer,

Elisha Whitney,
 Ralph Smith.
Dorchester, Perez Morton,
 Ezekiel Tolman,
 Phineas Holden.
Brookline, Stephen Sharp.
Dedham, John Endicot,
 Samuel H. Dean,
 Jonathan Richards.
Needham, James Smith.
Medfield & } Aug. Plympton.
Dover, }
Medway, Abner Morse.
Bellingham, John Bates.
Franklin, Joseph Bacon.
Wrentham, Samuel Day.
Walpole, Asa Kingsbury.
Sharon, John Drake.
Stoughton, Lemuel Gay.
Canton, Benjamin Tucker.
Milton, David Tucker.
Quincy, Thomas Greenleaf.
Randolph, Thomas French.
Weymouth, Christopher Webb.
Cohasset, Thomas Lothrop.
 YORK.
York, Alexander M^cIntire,
 Elihu Bragdon.
Kittery, Mark Adams,
 Alexander Rice,
 Samuel Leighton.
Wells, Joseph Storer,
 Joseph Moody,
 Nahum Morrill,
 John U. Parsons.
Arundel, Thomas Perkins.
Biddeford, Ichabod Fairfield.
Berwick, Richard F. Cutts,
 Joseph Prime,
 William Hobbs,
 Micajah Currier.
Lebanon, David Legro.
Lyman, John Low.
Phillipsburgh, Abijah Usher.
Shapleigh, Jeremiah Emery,
 John Bodwell, jun.
Parsonsfeld, David Marston.

Buxton, William Merrill.
Saco, William Moody,
 Benjamin Pike.
 CUMBERLAND.
Portland, Joseph Titcomb,
 George Bradbury,
 Matthew Cobb,
 Joseph H. Ingraham,
 William Jenks,
 Isaac Adams.
Falmouth, James Means,
 George Isley,
 John Jones,
 Isaac Stevens.
Cape Elizabeth, Joshua Webb.
Scarborough, George Hight.
 Benjamin Larrabee.
Gorham, David Harding, jun.
Standish, Edmund Mussey.
Windham, Josiah Chute.
Gray, Joseph M^cLellan.
North Yarmouth, David Prince,
 Jacob Mitchell,
 Elisha P. Cutler.
Freeport, John Cushing.
Brunswick, Robert D. Duning.
Harpswell, Samuel Duning.
N. Gloucester, Jos. E. Foxcroft,
 Nathan Weston, jun.
Poland, Samuel Andrews.
Otisfield, Benjamin Patch.
 LINCOLN.
Wiscasset, David Payson,
 Abiel Wood, jun.
Woolwich, John Stinson.
Dresden, John Johnson.
New Milford, Moses Carleton,
Boothbay, Daniel Rose.
Bristol, Simon Elliot, jun.
 James Drummond.
Nobleborough, David Dennis.
Waldoborough, Joseph Ludwig,
 John Head.
St. George, Hezekiah Prince.
Thomastown, Moses Wheaton,
 Joshua Adams.
Warren, Samuel Thatcher.

Camden, Joshua Dillingham.

Georgetown, Mark L. Hill,
William Lee.

Bath, Samuel Davis,
William Webb.

Topsham, Henry Wilson.

Litchfield, John Neal.

Lewistown, Joel Thompson.

HANCOCK.

Buckstown, Stephen Peabody.

Orrington, Francis Carr.

Vinalhaven. William Vinal.

Belfast, Jonathan Willson.

Prospect, Henry Black.

Frankfort, Alexander Milliken.

Hampden, Seth Kempton.

Bangor, James Thomas.

KENNEBECK.

Augusta, Samuel Howard.

Hallowell, Nathaniel Dummer,
Samuel Moody.

Gardiner, Samuel Jewett.

Monmouth, Simon Dearborn, jr.

Greene, John Dagget.

Leeds, Daniel Lothrop, jun.

Winthrop, Samuel Wood.

Reedfield, Samuel Currier.

Mount Vernon, John Hovey.

Belgrade, Moses Carr.

Waterville, Elnathan Sherwin.

Fairfield, Obed Paddock.

New Sharon, Prince Baker.

Vassalborough, Philip Leach.

Winslow, Eleazer W. Ripley.

Fairfax, Joseph Cammet.

Clinton, Andrew Richardson.

Canaan, Bryce M'Lellan.

Norridgewock, John Ware.

Farmington, Samuel Butterfield.

OXFORD.

Paris, Elias Stowell.

Buckfield, Enoch Hall.

Turner, John Turner.

Livermore, Simeon Waters.

Waterford, Hannibal Hamlin.

Bethel, Elias Chapman.

Jay, James Starr, jun.

WASHINGTON.

Machias, John Dickenson.

RESOLVES,

Of the General Court of Massachusetts,

PASSED AT THE SESSION BEGAN AND HELD, AT BOSTON,

ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MAY,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND EIGHT.

GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

At 10 o'clock, agreeably to notification, His Excellency the Governour, preceded by the Sheriff and accompanied by the Council, met the two branches, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

HAVING been informed by your joint Committee, that the two branches of the Legislature were ready to receive any communication from the Governour which he might have to make to them, I requested you to allow me the honour of meeting you at this time and place. This practice has been respected in the days of safety and prosperity, as well as in the periods when our country was involved in dangers and difficulties. It might be justified by common usage to submit to your consideration the particular business which I conceive to be necessary to your deliberations in the present session, and to call your attention to no other subject.

The method, which I am urged by the exigencies of the Country to pursue, does by no means exclude me from laying before you, by special messages, the particular concerns of the Commonwealth:—But in the present critical state of our na-

tional affairs, the communication made with this formality, to the Senate and House of Representatives, by the Governour, is to be understood as a communication to their Constituents at large. Our fellow citizens stand anxiously waiting for that intelligence, which a Speech from the Chair, and the Replies from the two Houses, may give them, at this momentous crisis.

Holding in sacred respect, the morality and policy of the Declaration of Independence, (subscribed with unexampled fortitude, by the Members of our General Congress, on the 4th day of July, 1776) as the foundation of our National and State Constitutions of Government, I shall give you, in as few words as possible, my ideas of the importance of supporting our rank, in the full exercise of our sovereignty, as one of the nations of the world; my apprehensions of the dangers by which our national character may be overthrown, and my sentiments of the measures necessary to its preservation.

Though all true Americans would deprecate the idea of becoming subjects of a foreign power, yet our situation, in regard to our foreign relations, is such, that the publick opinion, formed from the pressing feelings of a temporary necessity, or from a mistaken view of the advantages of foreign connexions, may betray us into errors, which may involve us and our posterity in disgrace and misery for many years to come.

When our highly respected leader, President WASHINGTON, retired from the laborious charge of publick duties, he did not lay aside his anxiety for his country, or cease to express his apprehensions of that danger which might result from her foreign connexions, as well as from her internal divisions. The address of that Patriot, on his retirement, ought to be studied by succeeding generations, and held in high respect as the perfect creed of American politicks.

Whatever may be the advantages of one nation over another, as to climate, numbers, wealth or force, yet, in point of National Rights, all must be on the same grade of perfect equality. To depart from this rule, in the most minute degree, would lay the nation departing from it prostrate at the foot of another.—Sovereignty is the vital principle of national existence; and though in its exercise, over its own subjects, it may, for their convenience and safety, admit of modifications as to its coercive procedures, yet in regard to other nations, the principle must remain entire, exercised by its own will, controlled by itself alone, or the nation loses its character and ceases to exist as a separate power.

From the erroneous impressions that may be made on the publick opinion, in the present eventful age of the world, arise apprehensions of the dangers we may be in from foreign relations.

Foreign relations originate, primarily, in the law of nature and nations—principles of this law establish the rights of separate powers.

But with the greatest part of the European nations, our relations, as a sovereign power, are enlarged or modified by treaties of amity and commerce :—Yet the existing embarrassments of our trade, result as well from unprecedented infringements of our claims, founded in the law of nations, as in the violation of those treaties, in which our government thought itself secure.

It would be tedious to detail, in this address, the Orders and Decrees of the two principal Belligerent Powers in Europe, up to this day, by which the rights of the United States, with those of other neutral nations, have been violated and trampled upon. Nor can it be material for us to examine which of those powers was original in the injury ; since the unjustifiable conduct of the first can afford no justification, as it regards us, for the other.—Much less is it our duty to inquire which of those powers is morally, or politically wrong in regard to the other ; because they are equally independent of us, and have not submitted their controversies to our mediation.

But still it becomes us to be acquainted with those measures in which we are now obliged to feel so deep an interest.

The method which has been adopted by France and England against neutral nations, to blockade by Orders and Decrees, they both acknowledge, by their reciprocal charges against each other, to have no foundation in the law of nations.

Those Orders and Decrees seem to have been first thought of in the year 1793 ; after which, and before the year 1806, a great number of cities, rivers and places, were declared, in that manner, to be in a state of actual blockade. The injuries now suffered by the United States, originated in and since that year.

On the 21st of November, 1806, the Emperour of France issued a Decree, in which he charges England with disregarding the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality ; “ and with declaring places in a state of blockade, before which she had not a ship. He declares all the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and prohibits all trade and correspondence with them.” He provides, in the same Decree, for the capture

and condemnation, as prize, of English produce and manufactures, and denies to all neutral ships which are coming direct from England, or the English colonies, or which should have been there, an entrance to the ports of France.

The charges made against the English Government, were founded on an order of the King and Council of that nation, issued on the 16th of May, 1806 ; declaring that all the rivers and ports from the river Elbe, in Germany, to the port of Brest, in France, both inclusive, should be considered as blockaded. But " his Majesty was pleased to declare, that such blockade " shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden " with goods, not being the property of his Majesty's enemies, " and not being contraband of war, from approaching said " coasts, and entering into, and sailing from the said rivers " and ports, from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state " of rigorous blockade ; provided such ships or vessels shall " not be destined to any port or place in possession of his Majesty's enemies."

Thus by this new system, England blockaded more than nine hundred miles of sea coast, and France blockaded all the coasts of England and Ireland, all the English West India islands, and the English provinces.

Whatever ostensible easements to neutrals were interwoven with those novel Orders and Decrees, yet the whole were done away in the succeeding year.

By another Order of the 7th of January, 1807, issued by the English King and Council, it is declared, "that no vessel shall " be permitted to trade from one port to another port, both " which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or " her allies, or shall be so far under their control, as that British " vessels may not freely trade thereat."

On the 11th of November, 1807, the King and Council of Great Britain issued an Order, in the preamble of which heavy charges of a want of respect to the law of nations, and rights of neutrality, are made against France ; and it is therein declared, " that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or any " other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports " and places in Europe from which, although not at war with " his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and " places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, " shall from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in " point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter " mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his

“ Majesty’s naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner.”

The exceptions mentioned in the Order, extend to allowing neutrals “ to furnish themselves with colonial produce *for their own consumption*, and supply.” It also extends to “ excusing from capture and condemnation, all vessels belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out from any port or place in this Kingdom, or Gibraltar, or Malta, under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe ; or from any port belonging to his Majesty’s allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance ; and also vessels and cargoes coming direct from any port or place declared to be in a state of blockade and destined to some port in Europe belonging to his Majesty.”

On the 26th of December, 1807, the Emperour of France issued a Decree, with a preamble, in which he charges Great Britain with disrespecting the rights of nations and the laws of neutrality, in the Order of the 11th of November ; and declares in the Decree, that “ every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an English ship, or on a voyage to England ; or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English Government, is therefore (by that Decree) to be *denationalized*, to have forfeited the protection of its (King) government, and to have become British property.”

By the same Decree, all the Islands of Great Britain are declared to be in a state of blockade ; all vessels trading to them, or to or from the English colonies, belonging to any nation whatever, are declared to be lawful prize, in virtue of that decree, to the French captors. This decree meets and encounters the English order in every point in regard to neutral commerce.

Thus by the English Orders, and the French Decrees, the commerce of the United States is overthrown, in all its principal objects ; and Canton, in China, with an inconsiderable part of the shores of the Mediterranean, of Asia, and Africa, left to our mercantile speculations ; and even this suffrage may be done away by captures, on pretext, by one nation, and confiscations by the other for submitting to searches which could not be resisted.

The Order of the 11th of November, issued by the English King, and Council, has been since supported in Parliament, by

a large majority in the House of Lords, and House of Commons.

Besides the Order of the 11th, another Order of the 25th of November, has been issued by the same authority, and has been supported by the English Parliament as fully as the other was, in laying on goods entered and landed by neutrals, in England, in compliance with the first Order, a duty, called a Warehouse duty, which, if I have calculated it accurately, will average more than thirt-two per cent, on the value of the goods.

The government of the United States having publick Ministers residing at the Courts of both these Belligerent Powers, has not failed to make every possible effort to convince them, as well of the injustice, as the impolicy of these violent measures.

But the act of the British Parliament, before mentioned, having the sanction of the House of Lords, as the British Cabinet wished, on the 27th of March, leaves no hopes of that nation's relaxing its measures at present.

The Emperour of France, on the 25th of January last, through a letter from one of his Secretaries, gave notice to the Ambassador of the United States, of the Emperour's intention to enforce his Decree of the 26th December; and undertakes to explain the aggressions our nation has suffered from that of Great Britain. He goes further, he declares, "That a war exists, in fact, between England and the United States; yet considering the United States as associated with the cause of all other powers who have to defend themselves against England, declares that, therefore, he has not taken any definitive measures against our vessels, which had, at that time, been captured by his cruizers, under the Decree of the 26th of December."

In a communication of this kind, it is impossible to be more particular, in stating our situation in regard to our foreign relations with those two powers. I have been faithful and have endeavoured to be correct.

In this intricate and perplexed situation, it may be apprehended, with great anxiety, that a false step, or an erroneous calculation, or a fallacious expectation of foreign aid, may involve us and our posterity, in irremediable misery and disgrace.

It is natural here to recur to the danger of placing confidence in foreign alliances, for the support of our national independence.

When we turn our attention to antient and modern history, we are convinced that there never was a nation, which had

placed its hopes, as to maintaining its sovereignty and independence, on another power, but what has been reduced to conquest and misery. To this truth, solemn and interesting as it is, we have proof, from numerous instances, which have very recently taken place. The whole face of Europe has been changed within a few years ; some nations are erased from the list of monarchies and republicks ; and others, heretofore considered as respectable, and not a few of them as invincible, if they had depended on themselves, have now the mere shadows of sovereign power. My sentiments, of the means necessary to maintain our national character, may be communicated in a very few words.

A great politician (in Europe) lays it down as a maxim, that “ there can be no concord or unity in a nation, but where there “ is only one supreme power.” This valuable sentiment is expressed by President WASHINGTON, in more beautiful language, in his valedictory address to the United States :—“ The “ unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is “ also dear to you ; it is justly so, for it is the main pillar in “ the edifice of your real independence—the support of your “ tranquillity at home, your peace abroad ; of your safety, of “ your prosperity ; of that very liberty which you so highly “ prize.”

The benefits of this union, that great Soldier and Statesman had been a witness to. If in the revolutionary war, any one, even the smallest State in the Union, had withdrawn itself from the confederation, it would have deranged, nay probably defeated all our efforts.

The contest arising from an opposition of one or more of the States to the authority of the national government, I call a *national anarchy*. This is a more dangerous and distressing evil than the anarchy resulting, in common instances, from the commotion of subjects rising against civil government ; because the opposition in this case would, as each State has a separate form of government, be organized at the commencement of its insurrection, and the calamities would be increased in proportion as the States should become divided, as States, from the General Government.

The scenes of blood and carnage, in other nations, seriously admonish us of our dangers, and ought to convince us, that we can avoid them in no other way *but by the free exercise of the General Government*, in all concerns within its powers, as delegated by the people, and by restricting the State Governments

to those lines of power which were designated when the federal government was carved out of them.

If the constitutions of our National and State Governments are what they were intended to be, when established, they rest on the pillars of truth, and all deceptions, intrigue and misrepresentations are opposed to the nature of their existence.

Those nations which thus interrupt our commerce, do not act from enmity to ours, but from what they conceive to be necessary to their own interest and security; yet, as under the forms of orders and decrees, they have done it, they are thus far to be considered as common enemies, against whose aggressions our national rights are to be defended. We cannot resign our neutral flag and our commerce to the direction of any power. No price is too great to be paid for the maintenance of our Independence. No calamity can be so dreadful as subjection to a foreign power. The nations of Europe, though wasted by wars, are oppressed with an excess of population; their manufactories of those articles which they cannot afford to use at home, are their support, under an intolerable weight of taxes. The United States exhibit a pleasing contrast. Spreading themselves through every climate, including every soil, and possessing every advantage of navigation; delighting in that commerce which returns the gold and luxuries of every nation for their raw materials; the energy of their innate enterprize must still encrease. Europe will not be incautious enough to urge us to the habit of wearing the wool of our own flocks, instead of foreign cloths; spinning and weaving our own flax, for our own dress, weaving our own cotton, instead of sending it to be manufactured and dyed in Europe for us; opening the bosom of our own acres for ores and coal, instead of bringing wrought and cast iron from Europe; and feeding on the sugar of our own cane, and the milk of our own kine, instead of foreign luxuries.

Though we ardently wish for Peace, we ought to be prepared for war. Instead of calculating upon the fallacious aid of foreign alliance, our government is raising forces and expects to make six hundred thousand militia the source of our defence. These men, though not drilled in the ranks of battle, have been trained to subordination and habituated to the use of arms.— They represent, in the field, more than five millions of free citizens, who are the fee-simple proprietors of the soil they cultivate; preferring death to slavery. Great provision is made for arming our militia, and the fortifications of our principal seaports are in process.

The political speculators in France and England, calculate their success against us, without disguise, on our own factions and divisions.

It may be relied on, that neither the imprudent use, or abuse of the freedom of the press, can afford proof, by which a supposition so derogatory to our national character can be maintained; nor can the temporary arrangements of local or party divisions, or the opprobrious appellations, adopted from the warm breath of partizans, evince the existence of a powerful faction against their national freedom. Foreign influence, and the subtle address of ambitious men, may lead too many astray; but on the nearer approach of publick danger, the great body of the people will be again united.

We cannot forget, that while the United States were provinces and colonies, complaints in regard to violations of charter and stipulated right, had no intermission—or that our independence has rolled on the smiling anniversaries of more than thirty years, exhibiting greater quiet, less commotions, more security to life and property, and less oppression by taxes, than have been found in any other country.

These observations naturally lead us to a recollection of a measure of our General Government, to the expediency and propriety of which, not to its constitutionality, great objections have been made. The power of an Embargo was exercised under the administration of President WASHINGTON, without scruple; but for the necessity of its exercise now, I have no authority to decide.

As in my official capacity, I could have had no concern in the measure, I had no other knowledge in regard to it, than what I had by the same means, and in common with my fellow citizens. I view the arrest of our commerce as a great calamity; but from the confidence I place in the general government, I consider it as intended for an expedient to save our navigation from the unprovoked depredations of two mighty powers, and to preserve our nation, if possible, from the calamities of a foreign war. I feel it my duty, therefore, as a citizen of the General Government, to submit to it, until the national authority shall dispense with it, and to participate quietly in the evils resulting from it. There were, no doubt, divisions of opinion respecting the act, when it was passed; and oppositions were made, because the authenticated documents, orders and decrees, from whence the expediency of the measure was supposed to arise, were not before Congress; but the system pursued by

France and England, in their war against each other, and against neutrals was well understood. To allow our merchants to throw their immense number of vessels on the ocean, without preparation for defence, notice of their danger, or assurances of their protection, would have been unpardonable in the government. Those decrees and acts are now before us—I have referred to them in order to give my fellow citizens an opportunity to reflect on their own situation as *it now is* ; and to decide, each one for himself, what his own conduct ought to be, in the present threatening aspect of publick affairs.

I rely upon it, that measures are taken which will soon give our government sufficient official information of the dispositions of those nations towards us. As to their decrees, all the commerce of the United States with all the world, excepting two or three places, is interdicted by one or the other of them. If they shall not relax in their measures towards us, our General Government will have the expediency of the continuance of the Embargo, for a longer time, properly before them. The idea of a perpetual Embargo is inadmissible—there can be no inducement to it—no individual can derive any permanent advantage from the measure ; the rulers can have none : Whenever the difficulties from whence the necessity of the measure is supposed to arise, are removed, or the measure fails of producing the end proposed, the relinquishment of it is a thing of course.

Should the nations I have spoken of continue their aggressions, very serious questions must arise from our situation :—

Shall the vessels of our merchants traverse the ocean unprotected ; or shall the flag of the United States have the protection of their artillery ?

Shall unjustifiable depredations upon the property of our citizens, be borne with, or shall that property be defended by an open war, or by letters of marque and reprisal ? Under what view, and against what nation or nations, shall the war be commenced ?

These questions must rest with the national government—all attempts made by a single State to decide upon them, must tend to a national dissolution.

The Legislature of the United States is adjourned to next November ; but before the adjournment, Congress passed an act for authorizing the President of the United States to suspend the act laying the Embargo. The act for authorizing the suspension declares, “ That in the event of a peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the belligerent powers of Europe, or such

changes in their measures, affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President of the United States, he is authorized, during the recess of Congress, to suspend the act in whole or in part, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such security as circumstances may require." These are the words of the act ;—upon the constitutionality or utility of it, I give no opinion.

In a concern so highly interesting to this Commonwealth, as its commerce is, the entire arrest of its navigation, and the interruption of its trade, must produce great anxiety in all, and no doubt strong jealousies with some of the people. I therefore have considered it my duty to lay this simple statement, at this time, before my fellow citizens, without expressing any sentiment upon its consequences. This Commonwealth, with seven hundred miles of sea-coast, principally full of inhabitants, must be much affected by an Embargo : yet there has been, under its pressure, an exhibition of tranquillity and good order, that could flow from no other source, than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law and government.

Though the control of the act for laying an Embargo is with the General Government, yet it may be well to inquire, whether it is not within the power of the Legislature of this State to ameliorate the condition of the people, during its continuance. I understand that attention has been paid to this in some of the States, but I do not feel myself authorized to say any thing more, than that I shall rejoice to unite with you in any measure which your wisdom shall point to, for the support of our fellow citizens under the embarrassment of their commerce, either by an Embargo, or by the aggressions of foreign power.

The act, as has been observed, was intended as an expedient, as well to save our immense navigation from the destruction which was then in wait for it, as to induce the nations with whom we had been in commerce to leave our rights entire ; and not to involve our trade in the depredations of their wars. It is easy to conceive, that the appearance of divisions amongst ourselves, on the propriety of the measure, if realized in Europe, may prevent one of the valuable effects intended to be produced by it ; and I cannot therefore excuse myself from saying, that if the European governments shall rely on appearances of this nature, they must be disappointed ; that our nation will not yield its independence, or become tributary to any other power.

In this solemn appeal to heaven, we must rely, under God, for the support of our national honour, upon our own internal strength, and in our own unconquerable situation ; and defend ourselves with that energy, which our unanimity alone can produce.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Council Chamber, June 7, 1808.

ANSWER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 9th, 1808.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have considered, with respectful attention, your Excellency's Address to the Legislature. At the close of the Session, and without the aid of official documents, they find it difficult to accompany your Excellency through an extensive range of detail upon our national affairs. Nor can it be necessary, on this occasion, fully to consider the origin and operation of the several laws respecting the Embargo, as the Legislature has, at the present session, adopted certain Resolutions expressive of their opinion upon this interesting subject, more fully than could be done in the present Address.

The House of Representatives, although they might adduce the example of other States as precedents in animadverting on measures of the General Government, approach with caution subjects of national concern. A conviction that the Resolutions which were passed by the Legislature of the last year, might lead to a misconception of the feelings and interests of the people of this Commonwealth, was the most powerful inducement for the expression of the sense of this Legislature upon the subjects embraced in those Resolutions. We are happy that we now have your Excellency's example to sanction the propriety of making this interesting measure the subject of Legislative consideration.

The sentiments of warm attachment to the independence of our country, expressed by your Excellency, meet the cordial reciprocation of every member of this House; while every real American will acknowledge the weakness and danger of depending on any foreign power for protection. But at the same time it is to be remembered, that a wavering, partial, short-sighted policy, the usual offspring of timidity in the management of publick affairs, may involve a nation in as great disgrace, and lead ultimately to the same fatal catastrophe.

We trust the time is fast approaching, when reliance will be placed, under Divine Providence, upon our own resources, upon our national energies, directed by wisdom and nerved by valour.

We are fully convinced that an administration, which pursuing an enlightened, liberal and impartial policy, shall disclose to the people its own views and their situation—that such an administration will gradually restore our former prosperity, will retrieve the character of the American people, and will receive the warm support of the citizens of Massachusetts.

Your Excellency has been pleased to call the attention of the Legislature to the benefits derived from our national union ; to describe the distressing evils which would result from “ an opposition of one or more States to the authority of the National Government,” and to point out “ the necessity of the free exercise of the General Government in all concerns within its powers as delegated by the people.” We assure your Excellency that upon these important points we know no difference of opinion. The opposition which met the establishment of our National Government, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and which has occasionally discovered symptoms of disaffection since that time in different parts of the United States, appears to have yielded to an attachment to the Union, founded upon experience of its advantages, and guaranteed by the strong ties of common interest. It surely cannot, for a moment, be supposed, that those men who established the government, and who have for so long time been its support, can entertain a wish for its destruction. In all countries which have preserved even the shadow of freedom, an obvious distinction between the government and its administration has been recognized. In this country, liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and of debate in our legislative assemblies, have been most expressly and particularly guaranteed by our Constitutions. Indeed the whole theory of our government is built upon the position that publick men and measures are the objects of free inquiry and discussion. The doctrine that the individual States should be jealous of the General Government, and that our great dangers arose from the probability of a consolidation of all the States under one government, have heretofore been considered by many as orthodox articles in the republican creed.

We conceive, therefore, may it please your Excellency, that if ever it shall be considered criminal to investigate the conduct of our rulers, or to express our opinions of the measures of

government with freedom; if ever the mandate of authority shall suppress inquiry, or stifle the voice of publick complaint, the Constitution becomes a dead letter, and the Liberties of the people but a name. And we also conceive, that in times of great and general suffering, it is much more safe and expedient that the legislative body should represent to the constituted authorities the real sentiments and feelings of the people, than to take the hazard that they may burst out in violent and perhaps uncontrolable expressions of distress.

The House of Representatives have learnt, with great pleasure, from your Excellency, "That our Government, instead of calculating upon the fallacious aid of foreign alliances, is raising forces, making provision for arming our militia, and that the fortifications of our principal seaports are in a state of progress." In a time of such extensive alarm and imminent danger, it gives great satisfaction to the Representatives of the People, to find that our General Government has commenced a system of measures so obviously of the first importance.

It would be tedious, as your Excellency remarks, to detail all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers which infringe the rights of the United States. We will only remark, that the offensiveness of the decree of the Emperour of France, which is first in order of time and first noticed by your Excellency, is greatly aggravated by the consideration that it is in direct violation of our treaty made with that government in September, 1800; thus adding insult to injury, and sacrificing at once the good faith of contracts, and the established principles and usages of civilized nations. We perfectly concur with your Excellency in reprobating that most unfounded claim, by any belligerents, to blockade the ports of their enemies by orders and decrees only. It is one of the most incontrovertible maxims in the law of nations, that a blockade can never rightfully exist without an actual investment by a force competent to prevent or punish its infringement.

The United States have but lately assumed a rank among the nations of the world. In the year 1793, for the first time, they found themselves in the situation of an independent neutral State, amidst the conflict of the most powerful nations. The policy of the great WASHINGTON at that time was pacifick; the interests of the country have ever since dictated a similar policy.

Under these circumstances it was, perhaps, to be expected that we should estimate more highly the rights of neutrals, than

those of belligerents; that we should consider the former as better founded in reason and justice, and sometimes view with jealousy the just exercise of the rights of war. But while we would, at all times, resist with firmness every extension of these rights, we should not forget that we ourselves may become belligerents. We therefore owe it to our country, as well as to all other nations, not to attempt innovations in those rules of conduct which are equally obligatory on all, and which it may be indispensable for our safety at another time to enforce. We agree in opinion with your Excellency, that the people of the United States still "ardently wish for peace;" and we cannot but indulge a hope that the General Government will speedily adjust every subject of controversy with all nations who manifest a sincere disposition to respect our rights, and to make honourable reparation for the wrongs they may have done us; that all questions of an equivocal or doubtful nature may be amicably compromised, and our just rights be acknowledged and established. At the same time every consideration of honour and safety unites us in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that we ought to be "prepared for war."

If peace cannot be secured without dishonour; if any nation, however formidable, should persist in a course of conduct hostile to our known rights, and injurious to our national honour, the people of Massachusetts will always be ready to join their fellow citizens throughout the United States in resisting such aggressions. They will cheerfully endure every privation, they will make every exertion and every sacrifice necessary to maintain that national character, which your Excellency so justly appreciates. So long as these sentiments pervade the United States, our National Government will not want the means of a vigorous and manly defence of our rights, and we trust they will never think it necessary to abandon the all-important interests of commerce as unworthy of protection, or incapable of defence.

Your Excellency has been pleased to notice, at considerable length, the Embargo imposed by the government in December last, and to remark that "the power of an Embargo was exercised under the administration of President WASHINGTON without scruple." The Embargo to which your Excellency alludes, was laid at a period when our commerce was suddenly invaded on the ocean, and for a short and limited time. As soon as the merchants were supposed to be properly apprized of the danger, and to have taken measures of precaution, the

Embargo was removed. But the present Embargo was imposed when Congress itself possessed no official evidence of new dangers. It has been continued nearly six months. It would exceed, may it please your Excellency, the limits which the House of Representatives have prescribed to themselves, to inquire whether a commercial treaty might not have been negotiated with the power most capable of injuring our commerce, or to consider what causes led to the perplexed state of things which induced the Government to resort to this distressing expedient ; but the House of Representatives cannot do justice to the interests or to the feelings of their constituents without observing, that a long continued Embargo, imposed under the power to regulate commerce, and with a view of protecting our seamen and vessels, has nearly annihilated our foreign trade. It has restricted the people of the interior, and on the frontiers from pursuing their accustomed business with the neighbouring countries. It has imposed new, and we conceive unconstitutional restrictions upon the coasting trade. In fine, it has spread distress through all classes of society, and most deeply affects the interests of this great commercial State.— There has been, as your Excellency has observed, under the pressure of this publick calamity, “an exhibition of tranquility and good order, that could flow from no other source than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law and government.” We hope and trust that the people of this commonwealth will continue to exhibit a striking example of fortitude and obedience to the laws, so long as the Government shall continue these restrictions. We cannot, however, but hope that the policy of our Government will be such, as to suffer our merchants and mariners to pursue their accustomed business, leaving those most immediately interested to judge of the hazard.

In answer to your Excellency's suggestion, that it may be well to inquire, whether it is not within the power of the Legislature of this State to ameliorate the condition of the people, during the continuance of the Embargo, we would reply, that placed in a situation so totally novel, and finding that the distress occasioned by this measure has extended itself to all parts of the Commonwealth, we are unable, at this time, to devise any safe expedient adequate to the object. But if, at any time hereafter, any such expedient can be devised by your Excellency, or either branch of the Legislature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the House of Representatives.

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May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives most unequivocally reiterate the opinions expressed by your Excellency, that if the European governments shall, in consequence of any difference of opinion which may exist among us, calculate upon making an impression or acquiring an interest unfavourable to our liberties, their hopes will most assuredly terminate in disappointment. "The American nation will not yield its independence or become tributary to any other power." Although they may differ in opinion upon important subjects, yet, upon the appearance of danger, they will instantly unite in defence of their government, their liberties and their country.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Senate received with the high degree of attention and respect, which is ever due to the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, the communication which your Excellency has been pleased to address to them, in common with the House of Representatives, and which, from the very critical and momentous situation of our publick affairs, is rendered peculiarly interesting at the present moment.

The Senate are happy to notice that the communication made to them, at this time, is to be considered as a communication made to their constituents at large. In governments in which all power emanates from the people, in which they have "an incontestable and unalienable right to reform, alter or totally change the form of government," and in which publick agents are at all times accountable to them, the People have a right to expect from their Rulers, frequent, fair and impartial statements of the situation of publick affairs, in order that they may be enabled, intelligently and suitably, to improve the important rights they have retained and secured to themselves by their constitution in the selection of their publick officers; and whenever such communication is unduly withheld, jealousies and suspicions are engendered, which, whether well or ill founded, unavoidably produce a disadvantageous effect on the publick tranquility.

In an enlightened government, where the citizens can have but one common interest, if the means of information are opened to them, they are capable of duly estimating, and are the best judges of their own peculiar interests; and although no government can be *effectively* administered without a certain degree of reliance being reposed in those to whom it has been confided; yet, while this position is admitted, in its limited extent, the people of this country will ever consider, that a blind confidence being given to or required by any set of Rulers, must be considered as more nearly resembling an attribute of despotism, than as the evidence of a free, pure and elective Republick.

The embarrassments in our foreign relations, the infringements of our rights, and the violation of our national dignity,

by other powers, and the restrictions on our commerce, are, all of them, subjects of the highest interest, and will receive that attention which their importance merits.

In the concerns of nations, as with those of individuals, equal and exact justice to all, a corresponding respect for ourselves, in requiring that from others which we are willing to accord to them, should be the rule of our conduct. In the present state of the world, it is however to be feared, that little is to be expected from appeals to reason, unless they are, in some degree, supported by an ability to enforce them.

The great powers of Europe, engaged in a sanguinary and revengeful war, seem to consider the interests of all other nations as totally merged, the moment they come into competition with their views or objects. Thus conducting, it is the duty of every nation having relations with them, to be prepared to rely on its resources for the support of its own rights; and the Senate of Massachusetts will rejoice to see the Union placed in a state of defence, which, if occasion should unhappily require it, may enable the United States, promptly and effectually to maintain, with other nations, its equal rights; and to defend that independence so gloriously won, and which cannot but be considered by every friend of his country, and of rational freedom, as the ark of our political salvation.

The inhabitants of this state, from its earliest establishment, accustomed to resort to the ocean, as a source of profit and employment, and delighting in that commerce, which returns the gold and luxuries of every nation for their raw materials, we cannot but consider an interdiction from it, by a permanent law of the United States, as a great and serious calamity.

At the call of their country, in its hour of danger, the citizens of Massachusetts have been and ever will be ready, cheerfully to offer up their lives and fortunes; but considering the principles of equality as the basis of the Union, they cannot view, but with serious apprehension, the interdiction for an unlimited time, of nearly the whole commerce of the country—nor view without regret, the novel, and as they believe, unconstitutional modes, in which a part of the coasting trade, still remaining, is alone permitted to be prosecuted.

Totally adverse as are all our habits and institutions, to the granting of special indulgencies in commerce, to individuals, the Senate cannot but observe with concern, the establishment of an inquisitorial tribunal in our country, to determine among our citizens who *are* and who *are not* entitled to confidence; as

they believe the most rigid observance of the laws might have been enforced more effectually by measures infinitely less offensive to the feelings and repugnant to the rights of the People.

The frequent experience of older countries having demonstrated that a mantle of plausibility may easily be thrown over the most dangerous innovations in government, it especially behoves the citizens of the United States, and those to whom they have committed the guardianship of their rights, sedulously to watch that innovations, erroneous in principle, but in their early progress not immediately oppressive in practice, should not pass unnoticed, and be suffered by the accumulation of precedents, to attain the weight of prescription.

The Senate agree with your Excellency, in the extreme danger of political foreign alliances; that they should only be resorted to in cases of the most urgent necessity. A nation can alone be secure, when it can rely on the virtue, the patriotism and strength of its own citizens; and it is to be lamented that in the present state of the world, a nation appears to be respected only in the proportion in which it is powerful. The events of the recent and present periods fully verify this truth; it is therefore with great satisfaction the Senate learn, from the communication of your Excellency, that the government of the United States is raising forces for the protection of the Union. We are fully sensible that for our internal defence, we must rely, under the favour of Heaven, upon the militia of the country, and the Senate are happy to believe that the militia of Massachusetts is inferior to that of no other state in the union.—Too much attention cannot, however, be given to this important safeguard of our nation; it can alone be rendered sufficiently effective, by a high degree of discipline, and by engrafting on the minds of the citizens, while on military duty, the habits and feelings of the soldier. These can result only from the establishment of a due degree of obedience and subordination to their superiors in office, and a conviction on the minds of the latter, that in the legal and faithful discharge of their duty, however unpleasant some parts of it may occasionally be to them, they will, without danger of becoming the victims of party or of prejudice, receive the steady support and approbation of their country. A Militia thus constituted, with a small but well appointed army, for the security of our frontiers, and an efficient naval force, for the protection of our commerce, would greatly add to the respect in which we are held by other nations, and might perhaps be the means of averting from us the calamities of war, with its destructive train of consequences.

Fully impressed with the inconveniencies to which the citizens of this Commonwealth are subjected, and feeling a most ardent wish to alleviate the present situation of their constituents, the Senate attends with great interest to the suggestions made by your Excellency, relative to the propriety of inquiring whether it is not within the power of the Legislature of this State to ameliorate the condition of the People during the continuance of the Embargo.

The Senate will be happy to unite with your Excellency in every constitutional measure calculated to produce this desirable end; and as they understand measures of this kind have been adopted in other states, it would have been gratifying to them to have known their success.

In periods of general distress, the necessity of a rigid economy in the publick expenditures, and a restriction of the compensation of publick agents within those limits, which will command the ablest and most faithful services, is both obvious and indispensable. Should any further suggestions, on this subject, occur to your Excellency, the Senate will feel grateful for the communication of them, and they request you to be persuaded, that they will promptly and cordially unite with your Excellency, in this, as well as every other object, which may be calculated to alleviate the inconveniences, or promote the prosperity of their constituents, to support the State and General Government, in the due and equal exercise of their constitutional powers, and to defend, against every invader, the rights and independence of their country.

RESOLVES.

CLXIX.

Resolve for choosing additional Notaries Publick. June 2d, 1808.

Resolved, That there be added to the Notaries Publick, for the county of Essex, two—to reside in Newburyport. For the county of Cumberland, two—one to reside in Portland, one to reside in Harpswell. For the county of Lincoln, one—to reside in Wiscasset. For the county of Barnstable, two—one to reside in Sandwich, one to reside in Eastham. For the county of Kennebeck, one—to reside in Augusta.

CLXX.

Resolve for paying John Kneeland, Esq. ninety-six dollars, for his travel and attendance as Representative of Andover. June 3d, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, to John Kneeland, Esq. the sum of ninety dollars, for forty-five days attendance ; and also the sum of six dollars for thirty miles travel, as a member of the House of Representatives at their last session ; the same being omitted in making up the pay roll of the last session.

CLXXI.

Resolve granting James Pomroy a pension, and correcting a mistake in a former resolve. June 3d, 1808.

Whereas the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their resolve passed 27th February, 1807, granted to Joseph Pomroy, Jun. the sum of two hundred and fifty dol-

lars, to enable him to pay the Doctors, Nurses, and other expenses arising in consequence of having lost his right arm by the explosion of a piece of artillery, at a general muster and review in the town of Hampden, and an annuity or pension of five dollars per month during his natural life ; it now appears that in drawing the resolve, the name of Joseph Pomroy, Jun. was inserted instead of James Pomroy, in consequence of which the said James Pomroy has not been able to obtain the relief that was intended by said resolve :

Therefore be it resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to the said James Pomroy (instead of Joseph Pomroy, Jun.) in consequence of having lost his right arm in manner as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to enable him to pay the expenses aforesaid, and an annuity or pension of five dollars per month, from the 27th day of February, 1807, during his natural life.

CLXXII.

Resolve discharging Daniel Harrington from a recognizance.
June 3d, 1808.

On the petition of Daniel Harrington, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, praying that he may be exonerated from a recognizance entered into by him on the seventeenth day of September last, for the appearance of one Joseph Brace, before the Supreme Judicial Court, then to be holden at Lenox, within and for said county of Berkshire, on the first Tuesday of May then next, and now past, the said Joseph Brace having been taken into the custody of the law, in the county of Hampshire, and from thence sent to the States' Prison, in Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that Daniel Harrington aforesaid, be released, exonerated and discharged from said recognizance, and that no further proceedings shall be had thereon.

CLXXIII.

Resolve on the Petition of Betty Ames, authorizing the Judge of Probate, of Plymouth county, to grant a letter of administration. June 3d, 1808.

On the pition of Betty Ames, praying that the hon. Joshua Thomas, Judge of Probate for the county of Plymouth, be au-

Authorized to grant letters of administration on the estate of Elijah Ames, of London, Britain, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Resolved, That for reasons set forth in said petition, the said Joshua Thomas, Judge of Probate aforesaid, be and hereby is authorized and empowered to grant letters of administration on the estate of the said Elijah Ames, deceased, in the same manner as though the said Elijah Ames had been an inhabitant of the said county of Plymouth at the time of his decease.

CLXXIV.

Resolve on the petition of Harrison Blen, authorizing the administrator on the estate of Francis Blen, to execute a deed. June 4th 1808.

On the petition of Harrison Blen, of Dresden, in the county of Lincoln, shewing that on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1800, he agreed with his brother, Francis Blen, late of the same Dresden, yeoman, deceased, but then in full life, to purchase of him a certain tract of land, lying in said Dresden, bounded thus, viz. beginning at the south-west corner of Oliver Barrett's land, thence to run east-south-east one mile and forty-eight rods; thence north, thirty-two degrees east, fifty rods, to Convers Lilly's land; thence east south east fifty-six rods; thence south thirty-two degrees west, one hundred rods; thence west-north-west to Eastern river; thence up said river to the bounds first mentioned; and shewing further that he agreed to pay his said brother therefor the sum of one thousand dollars, and immediately took possession of said land; and afterwards, viz. on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1807, he paid the said sum, and his said brother agreed to make and execute to him a good and sufficient deed of the same, and a deed pursuant to the agreement was written, but the said Francis died suddenly and never executed the same; that he has been ever since the said fifth day of August, and still is in possession thereof, and has made large improvements thereon, and that the said administrator on said Francis Blen's estate, and the guardian of the children and widow of the deceased, are of opinion that it would be for the interest of all concerned that the said agreement be completed, and a deed executed pursuant thereto, and praying this Court that the said administrator may be authorized to make and execute a deed accordingly.

Therefore resolved, That John M. Bayley, of Woolwich, in said county, administrator on the estate of said Francis Blen, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to make and execute, in due form of law, a good and sufficient deed to the said Harrison Blen, and his heirs, of the aforescribed premises, conveying the same in fee simple, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid, which deed shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatever, as if the same had been made and executed by the said Francis Blen in his life time.

CLXXV.

Resolve authorizing Esther Parsons to convey certain premises to Joel Burt. June 4th. 1808.

On the petition of Esther Parsons shewing that her husband, Justin Parsons, late of Westhampton, in the county of Hampshire and Commonwealth aforesaid, deceased, did by agreement, bargain and sell to Joel Burt, of said Westhampton, a certain piece of land in said Westhampton, lying on Cub Hill, so called, and containing about twenty-five acres, for a valuable consideration, and that the said Joel entered into possession of said premises in the life time of said Justin, but he the said Justin died before he executed a deed thereof; and praying that the said Esther Parsons, widow of said Justin, and administratrix on his estate, may be authorized to convey the premises to him the said Joel.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that said Esther Parsons be, and she is hereby authorized to convey the premises to said Joel Burt, by a good and sufficient deed, to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to him the said Joel, his heirs and assigns, in as full and ample a manner as the said Justin could have done in his life time.

CLXXVI.

Resolve on the petition of Stephen Fish, authorizing Sarah Boltwood to give a deed. June 4th, 1808.

On the petition of Stephen Fish, shewing that Solomon Boltwood, late of Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, and Commonwealth aforesaid, gentleman, deceased, did, by agreement, bargain and sell to him the said Stephen, a certain tract of land in Amherst aforesaid, bounded east on land of Timothy Smith,

south on land of John Lee; west on the county road, and north on a town way, being the same farm whereon the said Stephen now dwells, and received therefor a full and valuable consideration, but died before he executed a deed thereof, and praying that Sarah Boltwood, widow of said Solomon, and administratrix on his estate, may be authorized to convey the premises to him the said Stephen.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that said Sarah Boltwood be, and she hereby is authorized to convey the premises to said Stephen Fish, by a good and sufficient deed, to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to him the said Stephen, his heirs and assigns, in as full and ample a manner as the said Solomon could have done in his life time.

CLXXVII.

Resolve fixing the pay of the Council and General Court.
June 4th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to each of the members of the Council, Senate and House of Representatives, two dollars per day for each days attendance, the present session, and the like sum for every ten miles travel from their respective places of abode to the place of the sitting of the General Court. *And be it further resolved*, that there be paid to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, each two dollars per day for each and every day's attendance, over and above their pay as members.

CLXXVIII.

Resolve on the petition of Stephen Cogswell, discharging him from a recognizance. June 4th, 1808.

On the petition of Stephen Cogswell, of Rutland, in the county of Worcester, shewing that the said Stephen Cogswell, recognized for one Lucy Cogswell, a minor, as principal, in the sum of one hundred dollars, and also as surety in another sum of one hundred dollars, for the appearance of the said Lucy Cogswell, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, which was to be holden at Worcester, within and for the said county of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of September, Anno Domini, 1807, to answer to the said Commonwealth on a certain charge or complaint of adultery; but the said Lucy Cogs-

well did not appear at the Court aforesaid, holden as aforesaid, whereby the said recognizance was forfeited. Whereupon a writ of Scire Facias, issued on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seven, against the said Stephen Cogswell, to recover the sum of one hundred dollars, the forfeiture of said recognizance, which said Scire Facias was there afterwards returned to the said Supreme Judicial Court, which was holden at Worcester, within and for said county of Worcester, on the third Tuesday of April, Anno Domini 1808, and continued from thence to the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Worcester, within and for said county of Worcester, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1808.

Resolved, That for reasons stated in said petition, upon payment of the sum of twenty dollars, by the said Stephen Cogswell, to the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, or the Treasurer of said county of Worcester, by the fourth Tuesday of September next, the said Stephen Cogswell be, and he is hereby discharged from said recognizance and the process or Scire Facias issued thereon.

CLXXIX.

*Resolve for an additional Notary Publick in Bristol.
June 4th, 1808.*

Resolved, That an additional Notary Publick be appointed within the county of Bristol, to reside in the town of Somerset, in said county.

CLXXX.

Resolve reviving certain resolves, respecting gratuity to old Soldiers. June 4th, 1808.

Whereas the resolves passed on the fifth day of March, and nineteenth day of June, 1801, and on the ninth day of March, 1804, and also on the fifteenth day of March, 1805, concerning Soldier's land, or money in lieu thereof, have expired, and as it appears expedient that all the aforesaid resolves should be revived and continued for a further time. Therefore,

Resolved, That all the aforesaid resolves be, and the same are hereby revived, and shall continue in force until the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten; and all persons entitled to any benefit by virtue of said resolves, or either of them, shall and may re-

ceive the same, within the time hereby extended and limited, in as full and complete a manner as they might have done had the said resolves not expired.

CLXXXI.

Resolve confirming the records of the town of Parsonsfield.

June 7th, 1808.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Parsonsfield, in the county of York, praying that the records and doings of the same town may be confirmed and established, notwithstanding any informalities therein.

Resolved, That the transactions of said town meetings be, and they hereby are confirmed and rendered valid, any informalities or irregularities in issuing, posting or returning warrants for said town meetings, or in the records thereof, notwithstanding. *Provided however*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect the title to any lands assessed or sold as the estate of any non resident proprietor, of lands lying within the same town.

CLXXXII.

Resolve on the petition of Ruth Mayhew, directing the relinquishment of the State's claim to a tract of land. June 7th, 1808.

On the petition of Ruth Mayhew, of Litchfield, in the county of Lincoln, widow, praying that the Legislature would grant, and relinquish to her the government's right to a certain tract of land that her brother-in-law, Peter Sanxter, the last husband of her sister Tabathy Rooks, late of Orrington, entered upon before the revolutionary war, and by the government was granted to said Peter, the said Peter having deceased without issue, and said Tabathy, his widow, having likewise died without issue.

Resolved therefore, That the Agents for the sale of Eastern lands be empowered, for reasons set forth in said petition, to relinquish to said Ruth Mayhew, her heirs and assigns, all the right, claim and demand the said Commonwealth now have to said tract of land, called lot No. 21, in Orrington, in the county of Hancock; together with the buildings thereon standing, containing one hundred acres of land; and that the said agents make and execute, in the name of the Commonwealth, a deed of release of said Commonwealth's right to the said

Ruth Mayhew : *Provided*, the said Ruth Mayhew shall comply with the conditions required of the settlers in the said town of Orrington, by any resolves of the General Court.

CLXXXIII.

Resolve excusing the Town Clerk of Buckland from paying a fine. June 9th, 1808.

Upon the petition of Samuel Taylor, Town Clerk of the town of Buckland, praying that said town may be exempted from a fine on account of his neglect to certify the return of the votes of said town for Governour, &c. in the year 1807, as it was merely an accidental and undesigned omission on his part.

Resolved, That for reasons set forth in said petition, the inhabitants of the town of Buckland be excused from the payment of any fine on account of any neglect of the clerk of said town to certify the return of the votes for Governour, &c. in the year 1807.

CLXXXIV.

Resolve on the petition of Stephen Codman, Esq. authorizing William Southgate to convey land, late the property of John Southgate, deceased, to the Union Bank. June 9th, 1808.

On the petition of Stephen Codman, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and Commonwealth aforesaid, Merchant, and one of the Directors of the Union Bank, praying that the administrator on the estate of John Southgate, late of Leicester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased, might be empowered to convey to the President and Directors of the Union Bank, their successors and assigns forever, a lot of land lying in the county of Hancock, in the State's late purchase of the Penobscot Indians, and is part of the third quarter of Township No. 4, on the west side of Penobscot river, bounded northwardly by the quarter line, against the second quarter of said township number four ; eastwardly on the aforesaid river, and that part of it called Dead water way, and to extend so far southwardly on the river as to include one half of the breadth of said quarter number three ; thence by a line due west, so far as that a line due north shall include the quantity of five hundred acres, closing on the aforesaid line of the second quarter, or however otherwise bounded,

as by deed from the Hon. Salem Towne, Esq. to him the said John Southgate, may more fully appear, which lot of land the said John Southgate, in his life time, viz. on the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and two, by bond of that date, and in a certain penalty, contracted to convey to one William Nasson, his heirs or assigns, on the payment of certain sums of money by installments, which bond the said Nasson afterwards, for a valuable consideration, assigned to Messrs. Enoch Ilsley, Stephen M'Lellan and William Brown, two of whom, viz. the said M'Lellan and Brown, paid the several installments within the respective times set in the said bond, and afterwards the said Ilsley, M'Lellan and Brown, for a valuable consideration, did by their deed assign the said bond, and all their right and estate in and to the premises therein described unto the President and Directors of the Union Bank, and therein also authorized the said Codman, for the benefit and use of said Bank, to prefer any petition to the General Court for the purpose of obtaining a licence to authorize the said administrator to make the conveyance aforesaid. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that William Southgate, of Leicester aforesaid, yeoman, administrator on the estate of the said John Southgate, deceased, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make and execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds, in due form of law, to convey unto the said President and Directors, their successors and assigns forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate whatsoever, which the said John Southgate, in his life time, had in and to the lot of land before described, and in and to all the privileges and appurtenances thereof.

CLXXXV.

Resolve requesting the members of this State, in the Congress of the United States, to endeavour to procure a compromise of the claim of Benjamin Hichborn and others, agreeable to the cession of Georgia to the said States. June 9th, 1808.

The committee to whom was committed the petition of Benjamin Hichborn and others, claimants of certain lands granted by the State of Georgia to certain citizens of that State, and by said grantees sold to the petitioners, and since ceded by the State of Georgia to the United States, and praying for the interposition of this Legislature to represent their rights, and to give aid to their petitions to that government to obtain an equit-

able compromise, or a trial at law, have attended that service, and ask leave to report.

That on examination of the pretensions of the petitioners, claimants as aforesaid, they find that the *facts* set forth in the said petition are substantially true, and have been proved to the satisfaction of your committee, principally by publick documents, that the petitioners have been at great and distressing expense in their endeavours to obtain justice from the Government of the United States during many years last past ; that they have not yet been able to obtain it : your committee therefore think that the petitioners are entitled to the interference of this Legislature, in and of their rights as citizens of this Commonwealth, to whom they owe their peculiar allegiance, and from whom they are entitled to receive all the protection in their power constitutionally to bestow, they therefore submit the following resolve for the consideration of the Legislature.

C. GORE, *per order.*

Resolved, That the Senators of this Commonwealth, in the Senate of the United States be instructed, and that the several members of the House of Representatives from the several Districts of this Commonwealth be requested to use their earnest and constant endeavours to procure, in behalf of the petitioners, an equitable compromise of their claims, in conformity with the articles of cession of the State of Georgia to the United States, or that the petitioners be indulged with a trial to determine their title to the lands they claim, according to known and established principles of justice.

CLXXXVI.

Resolve respecting Brigade Inspectors. June 9th, 1808.

Resolved, That the committee on accounts be, and they are hereby directed not to allow any account of a Brigade Inspector, for the inspection of the Magazine of any town, unless he produce a certificate of one or more of the Selectmen of such town, or of the person who hath the care of such Magazine, of his having actually performed that service.

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary cause newspaper publication to be given of the foregoing resolve through the Commonwealth.

CLXXXVII.

Resolve on the petition of John Tufts, for a company of Grenadiers, in Brookfield and Western. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of John Tufts and others, praying for liberty to raise a Company of Grenadiers, in the towns of Brookfield and Western, in the third Regiment, first Brigade and seventh Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governour, with the advice and consent of Council be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to raise, by voluntary enlistment, a Company of Grenadiers, in the towns of Brookfield and Western, within the limits of said third Regiment. *Provided* the standing companies in said towns are not reduced thereby below the number prescribed by law;—said Company, when raised, to be annexed to said third Regiment, and to be subject to such rules and regulations as are or may be provided by law for the government of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

CLXXXVIII.

Resolve on the petition of Alexander Field, authorizing him to sell the estate of his ward. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Alexander Field, of Long Meadow, in the county of Hampshire, guardian of Calvin Colton, minor, and son of Luther Colton, late of said Long Meadow, deceased, praying for liberty to sell the real estate of said minor, for the purpose of his education.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the said Alexander Field, guardian as aforesaid, be authorized and empowered to sell, at publick auction, to the highest bidder, the whole of the real estate of said minor, for the purposes aforesaid, and to give and execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance of the same; the said Alexander Field first giving publick notice of the time and place of sale, in the *Hampshire Federalist*, printed at Springfield, at least thirty days before the time of sale; and also posting up notifications thereof in some publick place in said Long Meadow, for the same time, and giving bond, with good and sufficient surety, to the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, faithfully and truly to apply the proceeds of such sale to the education of said minor, or otherwise equitably to account with said minor for the same, or with the said Judge, whenever thereto required.

CLXXXIX.

Resolve for distributing Laws of Congress. June 10th, 1808.

SECT. 1. *Resolved*, That the copies of the Laws of the United States, of the second session of the ninth Congress, be distributed by the Secretary in the same manner as the laws of the first session of the same Congress were directed to be distributed by a resolve passed the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

SECT. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That upon the death, resignation or removal from office of either of the Clerks of Towns or Districts, or Law Courts, Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Treasurers or Assessors of plantations, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Major Generals, Adjutant General and Quarter Master General; also either of the Registers of Deeds and County Attornies, he or his executors or administrators respectively, shall be held and obliged to deliver over the said laws to his successor in office for the use of their several offices.

SECT. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the laws of the United States, of any past or future sessions of Congress, which may hereafter be received, shall be distributed by the Secretary in the same manner as is directed in the aforesaid resolve of the twenty-sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to be subject to the restrictions mentioned in the second section of these resolves.

CXC.

Resolve allowing to John Coates, and others, six years from the 1st of March, 1807, to settle township No. 3. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of John Coates, and others, proprietors of township number three, in the county of Washington, which was laid out in conformity to a grant made to the proprietors of Townshend.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of six years, from the 1st day of March, 1807, be allowed to said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, to settle twenty families upon township No. 3, in the county of Washington; and that if said proprietors, their heirs or assigns, shall, within said time, settle the said number of families, including what may be already there on said township, that then the estate, right and title of said proprietors, their heirs or assigns, shall

be as valid, full and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the conditions of settlement, expressed in the original grant of said township, had been fully and seasonably complied with.

Provided nevertheless, That the said John Coates, and other proprietors of said township No. 3, in the county of Washington, shall, on or before the first day of December next, give bonds to this Commonwealth, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with sufficient surety or surities, to the satisfaction of the agents for the sale of Eastern lands, conditioned that the said number of twenty families shall, within the said term of six years, be settled on said township, or for the payment of thirty dollars for each family which shall then be deficient.

CXCI.

Resolve granting pay of the Lieutenant Governour, Secretary and Treasurer. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to his honour the Lieutenant Governour thereof, the sum of five hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents, for his salary one year from the thirty-first of May last.

Also to William Tudor, Esq, Secretary to the Commonwealth, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his salary for one year, from the third of June current, he to be accountable at the end of the year for all the fees of office he shall have received: and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of this Commonwealth the sum of two thousand dollars, for his salary for one year, from the third of June current: and that all the aforesaid salaries be paid in quarterly payments as they shall become due.

CXCII.

Resolve on the petition of Asa Rand and others. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Asa Rand and Nathaniel Rand, both of Westminster, in the county of Worcester, stating that on the fourth day of November last, Zachariah Rand, father of said petitioners, was arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, on the charge of forgery, in altering a list of taxes, committed to him, as a Collector, to collect, and was ordered by said justice to recognize for his appearance at the last Supreme Judicial Court, in said county of Worcester, in the sum of four hun-

dred dollars, with sureties ; that the said Zachariah did accordingly so recognize, and said petitioners recognized with him as his sureties : that before the sitting of said Court, the said Zachariah absconded, whereby said recognizance became forfeited, and said petitioners exposed to pay said sum, and praying that the whole or a part of said sum be remitted to them.

Resolved, That upon the said Asa Rand and Nathaniel Rand's paying to the Attorney General of said Commonwealth, or to the Treasurer for said county of Worcester, four hundred dollars, and also paying all cost which has arisen or may hereafter arise, by reason of said arrest and recognizance, on or before the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Worcester, within and for said county of Worcester, they the said Zachariah, Asa and Nathaniel shall be discharged from all claim in favour of said Commonwealth against them by reason of their aforesaid recognizance.

CXCIII.

Resolve on the petition of David Lawrence, Executor of the will of Joseph Adams, late of Lincoln. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of David Lawrence, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Adams, late of Lincoln, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. deceased, shewing that he was directed, by the Judge of Probate, for said county of Middlesex, to give notice of his appointment of Executor as aforesaid, by posting up notifications thereof in some publick place in said Lincoln, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the *Columbian Centinel*, printed by Benjamin Russell, within three months from the time of his said appointment ; that he did post up notifications in said Lincoln, agreeably to said order, but that from some mistake notice was not given in said *Columbian Centinel*, conformably to the said direction of the said Judge of Probate.

Resolved, For the reasons set forth in said petition, that the notice given as aforesaid, by the said Lawrence, of his said appointment of Executor, shall be deemed and taken to be legal and sufficient notice in the same manner as though the same had been published in said *Columbian Centinel*, conformably to the said direction of the said Judge of Probate : *Provided* the said Lawrence cause notice of his said appointment to be published in said *Columbian Centinel* three weeks successively, within sixty days from the date hereof.

CXCIV.

Resolve directing the Attorney General respecting a deed given by the Penobscot Indians to the Commonwealth, which is missing. June 10th, 1808.

Whereas his Excellency the Governour has, by message of the 9th inst. informed the Legislature that a certain deed, made by the Penobscot tribe of Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, is missing, and that it is of consequence to the Government that steps be taken to obtain a proved copy or some other evidence to supply the loss of the original.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he hereby is authorized and required to examine the subject contained in said message, and to apply to the hon. Salem Towne to ascertain whether he has in his possession a copy of the deed referred to in said message; and if so to procure his deposition, to be taken in perpetual remembrance of the thing, with the said copy annexed thereto, if he shall think it adviseable, and to obtain all such other evidence, respecting the existence and loss of the original deed aforesaid, and other facts, as the nature of the case may require, and to cause any deposition taken in pursuance of this resolve, to be preserved and recorded according to law, and the account of the expense hereby incurred, he is to exhibit to the committee on accounts for allowance.

CXCIV.

Resolve granting Sylvanus Lapham one dollar per day above his ordinary pay as assistant Messenger. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury of this Commonwealth, to Sylvanus Lapham, assistant to the Messenger of the General Court, one dollar for each and every day's service during the present session over and above his common and ordinary allowance.

CXCVI.

Resolve allowing pay to the Clerks of the General Court. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. Clerk of the Senate, and to

Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty dollars each, in full, for their services aforesaid, the present session ; and to Samuel F. M^r Cleary, assistant Clerk of the Senate, and to Thomas Wallcut, one hundred dollars each, in full for their respective services the present session of the General Court.

CXC VII.

Resolve allowing pay to the Committee on Accounts.
June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, to the Committee appointed to examine and pass on accounts presented against the Commonwealth, for their attendance on that service during the present session, the sums annexed to their names respectively, in addition to their pay as members of the Legislature.

Hon. Thomas Hale, thirteen days, thirteen dollars.

Hon. David Perry, thirteen days, thirteen dollars.

Joseph Titcomb, thirteen days, thirteen dollars.

Silas Holman, twelve days, twelve dollars.

Nathan Fisher, six days, six dollars.

Which sums shall be in full for their services aforesaid respectively.

CXC VIII.

Resolve permitting Perkins Nichols to sell Lottery Tickets.
June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Perkins Nichols, shewing that the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, have granted to him a Lottery, called the Rhode Island Coal Lottery, to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of exploring and working any beds of coal which might be found within said State, and that he has discovered in Newport, in said State, a very valuable Coal Mine, which will be of great advantage to the citizens of this Commonwealth, if he can be enabled to explore the same, and praying that he may be permitted to sell Tickets in the said Lottery, and to draw one or more classes of said Lottery within this Commonwealth so as to enable him to raise the sum of five thousand dollars.

Resolved, For the reasons set forth in said petition, that the said Perkins Nichols have leave to expose for sale tickets in

said Lottery, and to draw one or more classes of the same within this Commonwealth, so as to enable him to raise the said sum of five thousand dollars.

Provided, The said Perkins Nichols shall give bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, conditioned for laying out said sum of five thousand dollars in exploring and working said mine : *Provided further*, That the managers of said Lottery shall give bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, conditioned for making sale of no more tickets than may be necessary for raising said sum of five thousand dollars, exclusive of the expenses ; and for rendering an account to the General Court of this Commonwealth of all their doings, and of all charges by them made and allowed, by the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

CXCIX.

Resolve authorizing the Attorney General to defend the estate of Henry Woods, deceased, against the claim of James Martin. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Samson Woods, administrator on the estate of Henry Woods, late of Pepperel, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. deceased, praying for the assistance of this Commonwealth in defence of certain suits brought by James Martin, to recover possession of certain lands in Townshend, in said county, which were conveyed by this Commonwealth to the said Henry Woods in his life time; with warranty.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the Attorney General of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is authorized to appear on behalf of said Commonwealth, in the suits now depending in the county of Middlesex, brought by the said James Martin, against Jonathan Wyeth, Abner Adams, Joseph Jackman, Caleb Taylor, Levi Sherwin, Zimri Sherwin, and the said Samson Woods respectively, for the recovery of parts of said lands, conveyed to said Henry Woods as aforesaid, to examine into the title of the said James Martin to the said lands ; and the said Attorney General is hereby further authorized and required, on behalf of this Commonwealth, to defend against the claim of said Martin in said suits if he shall think it expedient, and not otherwise, and to substitute any other person or persons to do and transact the said business in his stead,

or any matter or thing thereto appertaining, at his discretion.

And it is further resolved, That his Excellency the Governour, by and with the advice and consent of the Hon. Council be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his warrant on the Treasury for such sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the said Attorney General shall apply for, to defray the necessary expenses of any of the services hereby required, for which sum the said Attorney General is to be accountable.

CC.

Resolve authorizing the Attorney General to defend Lemuel Petts against the claim of James Martin. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Lemuel Petts, praying for the assistance of this Commonwealth in defence of certain suits brought by James Martin, to recover possession of certain lands in Townshend, in the county of Middlesex, which were conveyed by this Commonwealth to the said Petts, with warranty.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the Attorney General of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is authorized to appear in behalf of the said Commonwealth, in the suits now depending in the county of Middlesex, brought by the said James Martin against Joel Butler, Samuel Jenkins, and the said Lemuel Petts respectively, for the recovery of parts of said lands, conveyed to said Petts as aforesaid, to examine into the title of the said James Martin to the same lands; and the said Attorney General is hereby further authorized and required, on behalf of this Commonwealth, to defend against the claims of said Martin in said suits, if he shall think it expedient and not otherwise, and to substitute any other person or persons to do and transact the said business in his stead, or any matter or thing thereto appertaining, at his discretion.

And it is further resolved, That his Excellency the Governour, by and with the advice and consent of the Hon. Council be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his warrant on the Treasury for such sum, not exceeding sixty dollars, as the said Attorney General shall apply for, to defray the necessary expense of any of the services hereby required, for which sum the said Attorney General is to be accountable.

Resolve for granting two thousand dollars to enlarge the work-shops at the State's Prison. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governour, by and with the consent of the Counsel be, and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, in favour of the Superintendent of the State's Prison, for such sums and at such periods as he may deem expedient, not exceeding two thousand dollars, to enable said Superintendent to enlarge the work shop, for the more convenient and profitable employment of the prisoners, conformably to a report of a committee of the Honourable Counsel, dated June 9th, 1808—the said Superintendent to be accountable for the money so received.

CC.

Resolve authorizing the Secretary and Treasurer to lease the Province House for one year. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Secretary of this Commonwealth be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to lease out the Province House, so called, and its dependences, from the first day of July next to the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord 1809, the rent to be paid into the Treasury in quarterly payments.

CCI.

Resolve repealing a resolve setting aside the proceedings of a Court Martial in the trial of Col. Willington. June 10th, 1808.

Whereas a resolve of the General Court was passed the eleventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, whereby the proceedings of a Court Martial, holden at Cambridge, on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, for the trial of Jeduthan Willington, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the first Regiment, first Brigade and third Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth were wholly set aside, the effect of which has a tendency to destroy the rank of certain officers in said Brigade, and is otherwise injurious to the honour of the Militia.

Therefore be it resolved, That the aforesaid resolve of the eleventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, whereby were set aside the proceedings of a Court Martial, holden at Cambridge on the twentieth day of April, one thou-

sand eight hundred and three, for the trial of Jeduthan Willington, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the first Regiment, first Brigade and third Division of the Militia be, and the same is hereby wholly repealed: *Provided nevertheless*, nothing in this resolve shall be construed to deprive said Lieutenant Colonel Jeduthan Willington of any rights or privileges he may have acquired in virtue of the same.

CCII.

Resolve discharging Thomas Gardner Uran from an execution. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Thomas Gardner Uran, shewing that he has been confined in the gaol in the county of Suffolk, since the ninth day of April last, by virtue of an execution in favour of the Commonwealth, amounting to thirty dollars debt, and fourteen dollars and sixteen cents costs of suits, and that he is wholly unable to discharge said execution, or to pay the expenses of the prison, and that he remains in confinement supported by the town of Boston as a town pauper.

Resolved, That the whole of the aforesaid sums, amounting to forty-four dollars and sixteen cents, due by virtue of said execution, be and hereby are remitted to him the said Thomas Gardner Uran, and that the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk be, and he is hereby directed to discharge said Thomas Gardner Uran from prison; *Provided* said Thomas Gardner Uran is detained in prison by virtue of said execution only.

CCIII.

Resolve granting Jacob Kuhn three hundred and fifty dollars in addition to his salary. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, to Jacob Kuhn, three hundred and fifty dollars for the present year, commencing the thirtieth day of May last, to be in addition to the sum of four hundred dollars, allowed him by a resolve of March 26th, 1793, establishing the pay of the Messenger of the General Court.

CCIV.

Resolve discharging Rufus Tarbox from an execution. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Rufus Tarbox, *Resolved*, For the reasons set forth in said petition, stating that at a Court of Common

Pleas, holden at Biddeford, in the county of York, on the first Monday of January, 1807, an indictment was found against said Tarbox by the Grand Jury, for erecting a wooden fence across a certain road in said Biddeford; that said Tarbox afterwards, viz. on the sixteenth of March, 1807, appeared before Daniel Granger, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, and entered into recognizance in the sum of forty dollars, for his personal appearance at the Court of Common Pleas, for said county of York, on the third Monday of April;—that said Tarbox has removed said incumbrance:—That upon said petitioner paying all costs that have already arisen on the suits, which have been commenced on said recognizance, or on the execution which may have issued on the judgment recovered thereon, he shall be discharged from said judgment and recognizance.

CCV.

Resolve allowing the Secretary two hundred dollars to pay assistant Clerks. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, two hundred dollars, unto William Tudor, Esq. Secretary of this Commonwealth, for pay for assistant Clerks, employed to expedite the publick business, he to be accountable for the same; and that his Excellency the Governour be requested, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to draw his warrant on the Treasury accordingly.

CCVI.

Resolve allowing pay to the Clerks in the Secretary and Treasurer's Office. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to the first Clerk in the Secretary's Office, three dollars and eighty four cents per day; and to the other Clerks in said Office, three dollars per day, for each day they may be employed respectively, from the first day of June instant, to the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and nine, being the same allowance made to them the last year.

And be it further resolved, That the sum of three dollars and eighty-four cents be allowed and paid from the publick Treasury, to the two Clerks in the Treasurer's Office, for each day they may respectively be employed therein, for one year, commencing the first day of June instant, being the sum allowed them the last year.

CCVII.

Resolve allowing Jacob Kuhn seven hundred dollars to purchase fuel. June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to Jacob Kuhn, Messenger of the General Court, the sum of seven hundred dollars, to enable him to purchase fuel and such other articles as may be necessary for the use of the General Court, together with the Governor and Council, Secretary's and Treasurer's Offices, he to be accountable for the expenditure of the same.

CCVIII.

Resolve allowing the accounts of county Treasurers, and granting county taxes. June 10th, 1808.

Whereas the Treasurers of the following counties have laid their accounts before the Legislature for examination, which accounts have been examined and allowed. And whereas the Clerks of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, for the said counties, have exhibited estimates, made by the said Courts of the necessary charges which may arise within the said several counties for the year ensuing, and of the sums necessary to discharge the debts of the said counties.

Resolved, That the sums annexed to the following counties be, and the same are hereby granted as a tax for each county respectively, to be apportioned, assessed, paid, collected and applied, for the purposes aforesaid, according to law.

Dolls.

Essex, ten thousand two hundred dollars,	10,200
Middlesex, six thousand seven hundred dollars,	6,700
Plymouth, one thousand five hundred dollars,	1,500
Norfolk, four thousand five hundred dollars,	4,500
Lincoln, four thousand five hundred dollars,	4,500
Kennebeck, eight thousand dollars,	8000
Oxford, one thousand seven hundred fifty dollars,	1,750

Provided however, and it is further resolved, That of the eight thousand dollars, which is hereby granted and ordered to be raised in the county of Kennebeck for the present year, and which sum is to include the extra expenses of building a new gaol, five thousand dollars only shall be immediately assessed upon the said county, and the remaining sum of three thousand dollars shall not be assessed until the year 1809.

CCIX.

Resolve granting Edward St. Loe Livermore and others, three years to settle township No. 2. June 10th, 1808.

On the petition of Edward St. Loe Livermore, William King Atkinson and Oliver Crosby.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of three years, from the tenth day of June instant be, and the same is hereby allowed to said petitioners, their heirs and assigns, to settle township No. 2, in the sixth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, in the county of Hancock, and if the said Edward St. Loe Livermore, William K. Atkinson and Oliver Crosby, their heirs and assigns shall, on or before the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, procure and settle upon said township the full number of settlers required by the condition of the grant of the Commonwealth to the original grantees, that the estate of said petitioners, their heirs and assigns, shall be as valid and effectual as if said township had been settled in the time limited by said grant.

Roll No. 59. June, 1808.

THE Committee on accounts having examined the several accounts, they now present,

REPORT, That there are due to the corporations and persons hereafter mentioned, the sums set to their names respectively, which, when allowed and paid, will be in full discharge of the said accounts to the several dates therein mentioned.

THOMAS HALE, *per order.*

<i>Pauper Accounts.</i>	D.	C.
Amesbury, for supporting Jonathan Sidewell to the time of his death, and doctors' bills and funeral charges,	72	87
Adams, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring Freeman Blakely, Susanna Camp and Ann Wallin to 22d May, 1808,	118	15
Arundell, for boarding, nursing and doctoring John Campbell to 5th February, 1808,	182	50
Bridgewater, for boarding and clothing William Blakely, Frederick Bigner and Henry Ash, to 3d June, 1808, including Doctor Dunbar's bill,	67	69
Bradford, for supporting and doctoring Ira Percival and Joshua L. Alsars, to 1st June, 1808,	108	
Brookfield, for boarding George Baslington to 21st May, 1808,	30	
Bristol, for boarding and clothing William How, to 28th May, 1808,	74	
Belchertown, for boarding, clothing and nursing Amos Ames and wife to 20th May, 1808,	62	14
Barre, for boarding and clothing John C. Dandrich to 19th May, 1808,	26	58
Boston, for boarding and clothing sundry paupers to 1st June, 1808	6601	61
Barnstable, for boarding and doctoring Ebenezer Putnam to the time of his leaving the State,	55	38
Conway, for boarding and doctoring John Allen to the time of his death and funeral charges,	30	36
Chester, for boarding and doctoring Daniel Smith to the time of his death, and funeral charges,	31	
Cape Elizabeth, for boarding, clothing and nursing James Ramsbottom, George Jehays and Abraham Birks to 22d May, 1808,	85	
Charlton, for boarding and nursing Thomas Adams to the time of his death and funeral charges,	27	46

Carlisle, for supporting Robert Barber to 28th May, 1808,	25 20
Cheshire, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Ephraim Richardson and Clarissa Newcomb and child to 23d May, 1808,	113 07
Chelmsford, for supporting Catharine M'Clenney to 27th May, 1808,	42 83
Dartmouth, for boarding and clothing John Quannaville to 21st May, 1808,	108
Dresden, for supporting John Collins to 1st January, 1808,	80 20
Danvers, for boarding and clothing Jane Duckedy, Ruth Parsons, John Kirby and Mingo, a black man, to 6th June, 1808,	77 48
Deblois George, keeper of the Alms House in Boston, to 1st June, 1808,	462 93
East Hampton, for boarding and medicine to John Hall, to 18th May, 1808,	31 18
Florida, for supporting the children of Amos Eldridge to 23d May, 1808,	71 46
Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Benjamin Irvine to the time of his death, and Edward Edwards to 19th May, 1808,	20 16
Gorham, for supporting Robert Gillfilling to 30th May, 1808,	27
Granby, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Ebenr. Danin and John Murry, to 23d May, 1808,	49 97
Granville, for supplies to Archibald Stewart to May 16th, 1808,	7 80
Greenwich, for supplies to Eliza Harrington and family, to 21st May, 1808, and to Dr. Stone's account,	32 59
Gloucester, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring sundry paupers to 10th May, 1808,	909 76
Hodgkins Joseph, keeper of the House of Correction in Ipswich, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Adilaide, a black woman, Mary, a black woman, Huldah Hicks and John Squins, to 1st June, 1808, and William Kelly to the time of his death, and funeral charges, and allowance made by the Court of Sessions to 4th April, 1808,	390 16
Haverhill, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Philip Slew to the time of his death, and funeral charges,	59 75

Hamilton, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Molly Macrief to 5th April, 1808,	73 23
Hartshorn Oliver, keeper of the gaol in Boston, for supporting sundry poor debtors to 19th April, 1808,	295 54
Leicester, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Lydia Dunham to 19th April, 1808,	56 90
Leyden, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Samuel Lamphires wife; Jedidiah Fuller and family, and Eliza Waggoner, to 21st May, 1808,	59 26
Lanesborough, for boarding and clothing Dent Harrison and Jerusha Welsh to 1st June, 1808,	93 74
Lenox, for supporting Abram Palmer and child, Chester Briggs, Sophia Hawley and Polly Huston, and Dr's. bills to 26th May, 1808,	86 05
Lexington, for boarding, nursing and doctoring to the time of his death, John D. Clifford, including funeral charges,	71 25
Montague, for supporting and doctoring Joshua Searl to 10th May, 1808,	35 68
Mendon, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Robert Allison to the time of his death,	37
Marblehead, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry paupers to 5th June, 1808,	248 66
New Bedford, for supporting sundry paupers to 20th May, 1808,	100 22
Newbury, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st June, 1808,	673 11
Newburyport, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st June, 1808,	1222 47
New Gloucester, for expense of removing Benjamin Fowler out of the State,	17 22
New Salem, for boarding and clothing two children of Olive Bedient to 5th April, 1808,	53 20
Portland, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry paupers to 23d May, 1808,	735 30
Rutland, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Henderson, to 19th May, 1808,	30 31
Readfield, for supporting and doctoring Colin Cameron to 1st June, 1808,	19 60
Russell, for supplies and doctoring to John Newton and family to 19th May, 1808,	37 46
Swansea, for boarding and clothing Thomas Conally to 21st May, 1808,	21 65

South Brimfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Charles Hazard and John Swaney, to the time of their death, and funeral charges,	106 52
Sturbridge, for Doctor Corry's bill for attendance and medicine for Jonas Banton, to 4th January, 1808,	5 50
Sandwich, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Levi-na Richeson and child, to 25th February, 1808, including funeral expenses for the child,	19 68
Sherburne, for supporting Benjamin Haughton to 29th January, 1808,	52
St. George, for boarding and clothing Robert Haws, William Benson and Ellenor Mathew, to 3d June, 1808,	54 70
Tyringham, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Theodore Murphet to 4th January, 1808,	18 30
Vinalhaven, for boarding and clothing William Proctor to 2d April, 1808,	67 20
Vassalborough, for boarding, clothing and doctoring James Lester to 23d May, 1808,	91 18
Washington, for boarding and clothing Phebe Clark to 4th May, 1808,	20 20
Windsor, for boarding and clothing Henry Smith and wife to 20th May, 1808,	35 29
Worcester, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Peter Willard, John Melvin and wife, Henry Bratz and Samuel Cook, and supplies to James Campbell to 1st June, 1808,	123 15
Warwick, for clothing, boarding and doctoring Samuel Griffith to 1st June, 1808,	51 48
Westfield, for boarding, nursing and doctoring John Peckham till he left the State,	27 68
West Springfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Bell and Sarah Felt's child, to 22d May, 1808,	33 75
Williamstown, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Rachel Galusha, Stephen Blew, Charles M'Carter, Robert Morrill and Moses Fowler to 17th May, 1808,	155 90
Wrentham, for supporting and doctoring Elizabeth Taylor and daughter to 1st May, 1808,	48 15
Woburn, for supporting widow Dorothy Linham and children to 6th, June 1808,	50

York, for boarding and clothing Edward Perkins and wife, Nicholas Tuttle, Mary Crocker, Sarah Avery, Edward Voudy and Amos Caswell to 1st June, 1808,	151 80
Total Paupers	\$ 15,162 61

Military Accounts.

Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry.

Child Thomas, for expense of Court Martial, held at Portland, August, 1806, whereof was President Thomas Chute,	88 65
Child Thomas, for expense of Court Martial, held at at Portland, April, 1808, whereof was President Charles Thomas,	101 83
Haggeus Benjamin, for expense of Court Martial, held at Sanford, 1st February, 1808, whereof was President John Mitchell,	114 71
Hubbard Dudley, Judge Advocate, for his services on the trials of Captain John Hanson and Captain E. Elder, April 1808, and Lieutenant I. M. Ingraham, in August, 1806,	72 78

Brigade Majors and Aids-de-Camp.

Brown C. Henry, to 1st May, 1808,	44 57
Hight William, to 16th May, 1808,	37 25
Hammatt William, to 25th April, 1808,	94 12
Prince John, Jun. to 1st June, 1808,	91 18
Smith Erastus, to 20th May, 1808,	115 90

Adjutants.

Allen Elisha, for his services to 20th April, 1808,	22 66
Brooks Aaron, to 3d March, 1808,	20 37
Blake George, to 15th April, 1808,	14 07
Chaffee Jonathan, to 8th March, 1808,	10 74
Child Thomas, to 1st May, 1807,	18 37
Haggeus Benjamin, to 1st February, 1808,	32 39
Hide Ebenezer, to 10th May, 1808,	9 51
Pilsbury William, to 28th January, 1808,	17 67
Partridge Samuel, to 4th May, 1808,	35 85

Serjeant John, to 5th September, 1807,	5 48
Waters Asa, to 3d February, 1808,	12 18
Wheeler Asa, to 12th November, 1808,	3 34
Woodman Ephraim, to 1st April, 1808,	33 50

Expense for Horses to haul Artillery.

Blasland William, to 22d January, 1807,	7
Dillingham Cornelius, to 13th October, 1807,	5
Pullen Jonathan, to 20th May, 1808,	9
Smith Albert, to 1st May, 1808,	5
Thayer W. Enoch, to 1st June, 1808,	6
Total Military,	1029 12

Sheriffs' Accounts and Coroners.

Barrett Joseph, for dieting and nursing Henry Farwell, a convict, to 25th May, 1808,	29
Dimmick Joseph, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators for 1807,	6 40
Lawrence Jeremiah, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators to May 18th, 1808,	10 80
Mattoon Ebenezer, for returning votes for Governour, Lieutenant Governour and Senators to 1st June, 1808,	7 20
Wyman Isaiah, for expense of taking Inquisition on the body of a person unknown,	13 10
Folsom W. John, for taking Inquisition on the bodies of Anderson Phillips and Felix M'Cauly, foreigners,	48 80
	115 30

Printers' Accounts.

Adams and Rhoades, finding paper and printing for the Government to the 10th June, 1808,	4,190 87
Babson and Rust, for publishing Acts and Resolves to June, 1807,	16 67
Cushing C. Thomas, for publishing Acts and Resolves to June, 1808,	16 67
Dennio John, for publishing Acts and Resolves to June, 1808,	16 67
Edes Peter, for publishing Acts and Resolves to 1st June, 1808,	16 67

Thomas Isaiah, Jun. for publishing Acts and Resolves to May, 1808,	33 33
Young and Minns for publishing Acts and Resolves to June 1808,	33 33
Pool and Palfrey for publishing Acts and Resolves to 1st June, 1808,	16 67
Total Printers,	4340 88

Miscellaneous.

Durant William, for cleaning and repairing State House windows to 10th May, 1808,	41 75
Guardians of Dudley Indians, due them in full to 21st May, 1808, which sum the Treasurer is directed to charge said Indians with, and to be deducted from the sum due them from the Commonwealth,	89 44
Hastings Jonathan, for postage of letters, &c. for the Governour, Secretary, Treasurer and Adjutant General to 1st May, 1808,	99 77
Hill Aaron, for postage of letters and packages for Government to 8th June, 1808,	17 36
Kuhn Jacob, for so much due him over and above a grant of \$ 800 passed 20th June, 1807, and five dollars received of the District Court for fuel,	374 44
Loring Josiah, for stationary for Adjutant General's Office to 18th May, 1808,	19 00
Larkin E. and I. for stationary for Treasurer's Office to 10th May, 1808,	26 75
Lapham Sylvanus, for assisting Messenger to the General Court to 10th June, 1808,	38 00
Perry John, for assisiting the Messenger of the General Court to 10th June, 1808,	32 00
Skinner J. Thompson, for Moses B. Foster's account for copperplate and printing State Notes, and oil for the Lamps at State House,	102 78
Titcomb Enoch, Harris Thomas, and Welles John, for examining and adjusting the accounts of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to June, 1807,	70 00
Vose and Coates for Table and Chairs for the Council Chamber,	345 72
Total Miscellaneous,	1257 01

Aggregate of Roll, No. 59, June, 1808.

Expense of State Paupers,	15,162 61
Do. Militia,	1029 12
Do. Sheriffs and Coroners,	115 30
Do. Printers,	4340 88
Do. Miscellaneous,	1257 01
<hr/>	
Total,	21,904 92

In Senate, June 10th, 1808.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to the several Corporations and persons mentioned in this Roll, the sums set against such Corporation's and person's names respectively, amounting in the whole to twenty-one thousand nine hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents ; the same being in full discharge of the accounts and demands to which they refer.

Sent down for concurrence. H. G. OTIS, *President*.

In the House of Representatives, June 10th, 1808. Read and concurred. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

BY THE GOVERNOUR—APPROVED.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

June 10th, 1808.

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. OF JUNE, 1808.



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