

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 JANUARY,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED

AND NINE.

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LIEUT. GOVERNOUR's SPEECH.

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, JANUARY 26.

At 12 o'clock, agreeably to assignment His Honour the Lieut. Governour, preceded by Mr. Bell, Deputy 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,

THE peculiar circumstances, under which we have assembled, call for a serious direction of our thoughts to that Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and nations. The aspect of our publick affairs imposes on all the duty of patience and circumspection, in their investigations and their actions. Our best exertions, for the general welfare, are now necessary. The known patriotism of the People of Massachusetts is a pledge for the display of these virtues, on every publick emergency. How far existing, or threatened, evils may be provided against, or endangered rights be secured, by any agency constitutionally confided to their State Legislature, are, at the present moment, considerations of the most interesting nature.

That afflicting Providence, which has deprived you and your fellow citizens of the assistance and experience of him who was selected, by their suffrages, to discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate, can be felt and lamented by none more sincerely than by myself. This event having constitutionally devolved on me these duties ; as a substitution to his talents and his experience,

you may rest assured, for the residue of the year, of my solicitude, assiduity and best endeavours to promote what, from my own convictions, shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole. On this occasion, to repeat the prescribed oaths, which I have already taken, would be but the avowals of my political sentiments. The national and the State Constitution contain them. The fair and obvious construction of these instruments, in the sense in which I shall be convinced they were intended to be understood, will furnish my rule of action, wherever they can apply. The outlines of our respective relations and duties are there to be found. My inexperience in legislative business, will, I fear, be thought too often to call for your indulgence and candour. If instructed by the Constitution and the Law, and sincerely aiming to adhere to their provisions, and to advance the general interest and harmony among the citizens, there should unhappily be a difference of opinion between the different departments of Government, as to means or their application, it can be no just cause of uneasiness or distrust among us.

The New England States have been represented, to their injury and to the injury of the United States, as distracted with divisions, prepared for opposition to the authority of the law and ripening for a secession from the Union.—Anxieties at suggestions or apprehensions of this kind have been expressed on the floor of Congress. Such suggestions we trust are unfounded. Our enemies alone could have made them. It is to be lamented that any colour has ever been furnished for such alarms. It cannot be concealed that in this State, existing difficulties and the apparent indications of greater ones have produced instances of excitement, violence and indiscretion, which form serious claims on our attention. Could Legislators be agreed, all would be tranquilized from without. Would not such an achievement be worthy an united effort and reward the labours of a whole session? The times call for union, confidence and mutual forbearance and accommodation. Will not a recollection of some prominent principles and facts in our history, with a Legislative example have this tendency, among our citizens. May we not avail ourselves of this opportunity to review, in a summary manner, the situation in which we are placed and the dangers to which we are exposed.

If ever a forgetfulness of past dissensions and joint efforts, for the common interest, were necessary, they are so at this moment. Will not each citizen determine for himself, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement, which will concentrate the general will and direct its strength for our country's safety. For one I am prepared for this measure of accord and devotion to the exigency of the crisis or my heart deceives me. Union is every thing; it is our strength, our numbers, our resources.

If we must have conflicts, let them be with foreign enemies. If war, let it be by the whole people, as one man, in defence of their violated rights. Let not a particle of our means be wasted in party or individual contentions.

It cannot be necessary nor would it be beneficial to review in detail the continued and aggravated injuries and insults, which have been heaped upon us by the warring powers of Europe. The aggregate of our wrongs have been great indeed. The counter-vailing measures of our National Government produced by these aggressions are generally known. The recent communication of Publick Documents and the able and repeated disquisitions on these topicks, as published to the world, explain principles and facts beyond the utility of further elucidation.

Although our commercial intercourse and national defence is, from necessity and the soundest policy, confined to the United States, yet it is not unbecoming any member of the Union, to add its concurring energies to national measures or, with fairness and moderation, to question their justness, or policy, while they are pending and ripening for adoption. But with Governments as with individuals, there are stages when questions can no longer be usefully open to controversy and opposition. Stages when an end must be put to debate and a decision thence resulting be respected by its prompt and faithful execution, or Government loses its existence and the people are ruined. Are we not in this stage of the great questions of foreign aggressions, Embargo, non-intercourse, national defence and other means of safety deemed necessary, by those entrusted with the final disposal of these objects? A balanced Government and its authorities, capable only of executing the deliberate volitions of a real majority of the citizens, constituted and directed by known and fixed principles, established by and proceeding from themselves, is so safe, so reasonable, and so beyond every thing else, essential to their own liberty and happiness, that its hazard or interruption cannot be contemplated but with distress. To such a government foreign nations, with the unprincipled and desperate, may be hostile, but our virtuous citizens, sensible of its blessings, will yield to any sacrifice for its support. At no times has its administration, however wise and happy been satisfactory to all our citizens. This was not to be expected. Its impartiality, justice, forbearance and pacifick policy have been no security against violence, injustice and depredation on our rights of person, property and sovereignty by the belligerents. Acts of insult, rapine and plunder, have been multiplied upon us and pressed us to the very wall. Does further retreat and much further forbearance consist with the spirit and genius of Americans? Yet we trust the continuance of peace, with its inestimable blessings is not

altogether hopeless. The aggressing nations may yet be made to listen to the dictates of their own interest and spare us the dreaded calamities of war. If not, there is a point, in national sensibility, as in the feelings of man, where patience and submission end. Beyond this is degradation, destruction and death. This point is when suffering forbearance involves a surrender of honour, property and the power of self-government. How near we have approached to this period, or how fast we are approximating, is not for us to determine. Such considerations ought with confidence, as they may with safety, remain where the Constitution has placed them. Congress with an united people may still avert the threatened evil. Pacifick wisdom may yet be better than weapons of war. And should it become necessary to cast the die, we may be assured our Representatives, participating in all the trials, burthens and sufferings imposed on others, will not incautiously precipitate the throw. Whence then the causes of jealousy, distrust, altercation and bitter aspersion of some of our citizens? Whence then the ever to be regretted indiscretions, suddenness and individual rashness, that have denounced our national government and wounded our own? Under a general pressure, however necessary, excitements are easily produced. The effects of national measures have fallen and will fall more severely on some descriptions of citizens and portions of the community than others. This is unavoidable. Ship owners and the New-England States may have been the greatest sufferers. But a necessary inequality, in the effect of measures, furnishes no objection to their justice or their policy. All agree something was necessary to be done. Had other measures been adopted, they probably would but have produced another description of evils, not have diminished the aggregate. It was not to have been expected that the United States could be exempted from disasters, when causes were in operation, which have involved half the world in the greatest. We in some measure know the effects of past arrangements, but can never know what would have been the results of different ones. If our privations have preserved a portion of our property, our peace and the opportunity of yet selecting between alliances, peace and war, are we certain the price has been too great? It has been the unenviable and arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, on facts, and to assimilate and concentrate them, as far as possible, to an according system, predicated on the prevailing opinion. By what other principle; by what better rule can society act? If the degree, the kind, and the time for action must wait for unanimity, our rights would never be defended and our country would be ruined. By the voice of the majority alone can society exist for a moment. To oppose it is to oppose a vital movement of the body politick. To triumph over it, is

to conquer ourselves and render us a prey to any and every invader. A government of the minority is a government of anarchy and confusion, a dissolution of all principle and of all authority. Who can contemplate such a state of things but with horror? Who can lend it even his silent countenance? Are not liberty, safety and property, our dearest rights and dearest enjoyments, the creatures of law, upheld by its power and rendered sacred by its energies? If government languishes and falls, will not these blessings languish and perish also? Who does not know, in the range of excited passions, broken loose from legal restraints, property is often fatal to its owner, virtue to its possessor, and family blessings an invitation to the hand of the destroyer? When beholding in the mirror of past times and distant ages the black and frightful atrocities of furious and ungoverned men, amidst the wrecks of civil establishments, will not thoughtfulness, in the language of our departed patriot, "*frown indignantly* upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts"? Frown upon every suggestion of a non execution of the law, resistance or abandonment of the union! Such suggestions are not less a libel upon the morals and understanding of the great body of the New-England people than on their patriotism. Their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood. Such a reproach must be repelled. Our citizens may differ on the necessity and wisdom of existing or projected measures; but for support of their government, their rights and their independence the majority is immense.

Will not the advocates for town meetings, the authors of resolutions, be induced calmly to weigh the spirit and principles of their opposition and to reflect further on the tendency of their measures? Are they prepared to pull down the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valour of their fathers and to bury themselves under the ruins of Liberty? Are not all their privations and sufferings notorious to their rulers and from necessity yielded to, with parental sympathy and painful sensibility? While a large majority of the people of the Union, of their national representatives, of the state Legislatures, of their towns and counties, seriously believe that the existing measures are essential to our safety and the best for the whole, can their opposers wish them to be abandoned and a surrender of the government into their hands? And will they yield it, in turn, to other towns and sections of the country, that may make a similar claim? Would they wish in these perilous times to see our peace, liberty and social blessings at the feet of a party? Would they wish to break those ties which unite all to the common centre, a deposit for the publick opinion, publick confidence and publick

power? Such a secession from the salutary conceptions of our Constitutions and the fundamental principles of our government would be more to be deprecated and out-weigh in mischief the most exaggerated evils of the embargo.

The cultivated reports that the Administration and the Southern people are hostile to commerce and unfriendly to the Eastern States, are calculated to produce uneasiness, jealousies and dissensions. The evidence of such facts I have never seen. My convictions, under some advantages for observation, have been otherwise. I question not the sincerity of the opinion of others. The principles and the publick conduct of our rulers are the fair objects of a manly and publick spirited scrutiny, for the purposes of merited censure or approbation, their continuance or removal from office in the prescribed forms. The proofs of their talents, zeal and labours to serve and render their country great and happy, are before the publick. Their discussion with truth and fairness, would be salutary and agreeable to the genius and spirit of our government. But misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse, unless checked, must end in opposition to the law, a contempt for its authority, and distracted breaches of the publick peace.

If legal animadversions on incendiary and libelous publications would be thought by some, dangerous to the liberty of speech and the press ; a strong public opinion, favourable to government, would be equally efficacious to its authority and to discountenance its opposers.—Shall such aid be withheld? Or must false views, mistatements and groundless alarms, indicative of extreme distrust and danger from the Representatives of our own election, the Government of our own choice, hurry virtuous and well meaning men into acts pregnant with awful consequences? It is said measures are unnecessary, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical. Is it certain this is correct? Are citizens in the streets, in town meetings, in multitudinous assemblies, citizens pressed with deep personal interests and excited from erroneous conceptions, capable of deciding on great, complicated constitutional questions? Hence our peril. Hence distraction and confusion in society. Hence encouragement to the enemy. Are such citizens more worthy of confidence than their rulers? Are they better instructed or do they possess higher means of information? Are our rulers blinded by their interests or impassioned by their sufferings? They decide against their interests, and their sufferings are in common with their constituents.—Are they actuated by prejudice or stimulated by resentments? They have nothing personal. Their insults and injuries have been the insults and injuries of their country. What then is to be done? States, towns and individuals have their fa-

avourite projects. The Union have theirs.—Thus jarring, are we, with augmented resentments, to rush together in ruinous collisions? Are we with mutual hatreds to rend asunder the bands which have united us? To throw from our vitals the shield which protects them?

A good government is Heaven's richest gift. Past events will shew the worth of ours. Calamities formed and introduced our federal Constitution. Its adoption, the desired and long suspended hope of our citizens, was hailed and truly hailed as the salvation of our country. Experience has exalted its value, and disclosed more and more, its practical excellencies. It is worthy the wisdom and labours of its authors, and merits every sacrifice for its preservation. Our history which preceded its adoption furnishes examples, which are fraught with admonitions. Our Government was humbled and inefficient. Our Union a thread. Our Commerce unregulated and unprotected. Our revenue nothing. Our faith perfidy. Our credit bankruptcy, and our privations the want of every thing. Individuals were embarrassed; grievances complained of—our rulers censured, town and county resolutions published, combinations formed, a non-compliance with the law announced—Government opposed, property sold for one third its value, tender laws made, the insolvent imprisoned, and our courts of justice stopped. But Government must then be supported and its laws be respected. Troops were detached, armed men patrolled our streets and we saw them with a joy inspired by the idea of protection and security, from the execution of the law and the energies of its officers. Is the preventative against all these and worse calamities now to be abandoned and these and worse ones to be invoked to afflict us.

Should the northern, the middle, or the southern states, should Virginia, or could Massachusetts, any of her towns or citizens, dictate measures to Congress, and by opposition or a convulsed state of things force their adoption. Then indeed, would one state have obtained a disastrous triumph over the United States. Then we should have conquered the union, then should we have prostrated its government, and have trampled under our feet the last reserve of national power. Could the opposition prevail, a part coerce the whole, our rights and our strength would be scattered to the winds. As a nation we should perish, as freemen be lost.—Our palladium, our ark, our national bulwarks would be shattered and broken to atoms. Then might their fragments *float* by the *licences* of our enemies. Then might we single handed meet the crisis and buffetting the destruction threatened from the deep, conflict with the clouds above, which, in angry collision are ready to break on our heads. But this can never be.—Society is yet strong.

Americans virtuous and enlightened, Americans steady and determined, will continue their confidence in their efforts.—They will rally around the national constitution, cling to their government, and should it be driven to the edge of a precipice, keep their hold in the extremity of its exit and sink with it into the awful abyss.

The important and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis, has compelled me thus long, to dwell upon it, and to hope from the wisdom of our legislature, some reconciling expedient, to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens.

Is it the idea that there are no dangers ; that it can be said thus far shall the incitement come and no farther, and here shall its effects be stayed ? Let us not be deceived. This is the prerogative of God alone. Are we ripe, are we prepared to proclaim to a suffering and an enslaved world, that unhappy man has made his last disposing effort for the support of a free government ; that the most promising experiment has so soon failed—that liberty, the legitimate offspring of law, the favorite child of government, has been expelled its hoped for resting place, driven from its last retreat, and banished the world ? Can we not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government *one* fair, unimpeded experiment of their measures on foreign nations ? will not the evils and the objections from existing measures lie as strong against non intercourse, war, or any other arrangement for national defence ? Are we ready to surrender all, to export our government with our produce, and to import foreign despotism with foreign goods ? The farmer's merchandize and his ships are in the country—mine are there, and I should rather sink them than government should be sunk. Without government they are not mine ; nor family nor personal protection, nor the opportunity of future acquisitions, or future happiness.

At all times it is pleasing to contemplate the patriotism order and discipline of our militia, to which the constitution looks with confidence for the defence of our country. The last autumnal reviews have been spoken of with pride by gentlemen of military skill. An establishment so safe so economical, so preferable to a standing army, in time of peace, can never want the patronage of a provident legislature. So long as this system shall be deemed susceptible of improvement, it will be the favourite object for the labours of the representatives of a free people. I am not sufficiently conversant with the principles or details of military arrangements to decide on their defects or to point out their remedies. To legislators of military science and experience this subject peculiar addresses itself. They will know whether there is the greatest aptitude and efficacy in all its parts and whether it is capable of moving and being moved, in harmony, without mortifying delays or dangerous collision.

An evil of magnitude is spreading its calamitous effects over every portion of our Commonwealth. The accumulation of depreciated and counterfeited bank bills, with all their fraudulent and demoralizing action on society and the habits of individuals, are not, perhaps, less to be deprecated than a temporary suspension of a foreign market, for the produce of our farms. The impositions practised, the inability to lose what had been honestly taken, the temptation to pass, with the frequency of doing it, and the impunity with which it may be done, are fast breaking down the moral sense and eradicating from the minds of the citizens, that sublime reverence for justice, those lively repulsive principles to fraud, which are the ends, the fruits and perfection of moral cultivation. The spurious and the genuine are indiscriminately passed under the false apology that they were honestly received and that the bad are not certainly known to be such. Indeed, a knowledge of the characteristic of the various bills, of all the banks, in this and the neighbouring States, circulating among us, is a science too nice, extensive and complicated for the great body of our citizens to learn. Will it not be an object worthy the attention of the Legislature, to protect their constituents against so serious a depredation on their property and morals? Would not the confining banks to a compliance with the express or implied principles of their respective institutions, and obliging them all to issue bills of the same figure and device, with the exclusion from circulation of all foreign bills, which should not be issued in conformity to such a system, cure very many of the evils? To the experience and providence of the Legislature our citizens look for a remedy.

No crisis should arrest the progress of the Arts and Sciences or stay the fostering hand of improvement. Our most considerable societies, for these purposes, were to the honour of their founders and our country, established during our struggles for national existence. Are not the meritorious examples of encouragement given to manufactures, in the other States, worthy the imitation of this especially of an adjoining one, which, under the liberal auspices of a public spirited citizen, is becoming famous for the manufacturing of woollen cloth, from a superiour and an improved breed of imported sheep. Would it not be useful to countenance mechanical improvements and fabrications, by exemptions from taxes and by extending the principles of our laws, respecting the overflowing of lands by grist and saw mills, to cotton factories and other labour saving machines, depending on water courses for their movements? Would not the proceeds of the sale of a few Eastern townships, vested in a society, as a perpetual fund, for the promotion of manufactures, charged with the appropriation of its interest, in premiums and other encouragement to ingenious manufacturers, be seed

sowed in good ground, which would produce, to the present and succeeding generations, an harvest of an hundred fold?

Facilities to husbandry, commerce and manufactures are good roads. Most of our great ones are now in such convenient and unalterable directions, as will probably command an increasing travel for centuries yet to come. Would not a law protecting and encouraging to individuals to border them with trees give ornament to the country, comfort and refreshment to the traveller, fuel to the planters and gratification to all.

To cherish the interest of literature, the sciences and their seminaries, especially the University at Cambridge, publick schools, private societies and publick institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences and manufactures, cannot be less a compliance with the inclinations of a Legislature of Massachusetts than with that duty which is, at all periods, made binding on it by the constitution under which it acts.

The particular state of our militia, ordnance, military stores and supplies will appear from the detailed report and returns of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, which shall be communicated by special message so soon as they shall be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

For your patience and indulgence accept of my sincere acknowledgements, and may that wisdom which is from above, which is profitable to direct, gentle and easy to be entreated, lead in our councils and govern our conduct through the session.

LEVI LINCOLN.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

WHILE the Senate lament the solemn dispensation of Divine Providence which has deprived the Commonwealth of its Chief Magistrate, they earnestly beseech the Father of Lights to endue you with wisdom to discern, and fidelity to pursue the path of duty, in the discharge of the high and responsible trust, which in consequence of this event, the constitution has devolved upon you. Assisted in council by men distinguished for their talents, experience and integrity, we trust, that while they will share with you the responsibility, their advice will have a proper influence in the direction of the measures of the executive department.

Deeply impressed by the perilous and distressing aspect of our publick affairs, we assure your Honour of "our best exertions for the general welfare."

We are happy to accord with you "that our enemies alone could have represented the New England states as prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the union." We believe with your Honour, that "such suggestions" in regard to New England "are unfounded." "It cannot" indeed "be concealed that in this state existing difficulties, and apparent indications of greater ones," have, as in a former memorable period of our history, roused the spirit of our citizens; but we trust with your Honour "that their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood." On the contrary that as they correctly understand their duties, they will steadily, and resolutely maintain their rights.

The people of New England perfectly understand the distinction between the Constitution and the Administration. They are as sincerely attached to the former as any section of the United States. They may be put under the ban of the empire, but they have no intention of abandoning the union. And we have the pleasure explicitly to declare our full concurrence with your Honour, "that such suggestions are not less a libel upon the great body of the New England people, than on their patriotism."

As the government of the union is a confederation of equal and independent states with limited powers, we agree with your Honour "that it is not unbecoming any member of the union with firmness and moderation to question the justness or policy of measures while they are pending and ripening for adoption," and we learn with concern from your Honour, "that there are stages

when questions"—without even excepting questions involving unalienable rights—"can be no longer open to controversy and opposition"—"stages when an end must be put to debate and a decision thence resulting be respected by its prompt and faithful execution, or government loses its existence and the people are ruined."

Even if your Honour's principle were correct, can it be imagined that "we are" (as your Honour is pleased to intimate) "now in this stage, on the great questions of non-intercourse and national defence?" These measures are "still pending and ripening for adoption." Is it then "unbecoming" for this state to question their "justness or policy?"

But with great deference to your Honour, we apprehend that this principle, if carried into effect, would render our free government a despotism, and bring inevitable "ruin upon the people." If we apply it, to one of the cases mentioned by your Honour, the Embargo, the principle will present itself in some of its deformity. It is well known that the act, imposing the Embargo passed the Senate of the United States in the space of a few hours, and passed all the forms of legislation in four days, after that measure was recommended by the President.

The people of this State, therefore, could not by any possibility have had an opportunity "to question its justness or policy," and even Senators, in Congress, were not allowed the time they requested for that purpose—And are the people of Massachusetts to understand, that "a decision" of this nature, "must be respected by its prompt and faithful execution?" that it is too late for them to question its "justness or policy?" Are they to believe that the "Stage" has passed and that indeed nothing remains for them but quiet submission? We owe it to ourselves and to the people distinctly to deny this doctrine, at once novel and pernicious.

An administration may become corrupt, but the people will remain pure. We are therefore constrained with great respect, to express our mingled regret and astonishment, that your Honour should seem to doubt the capacity of the people to decide on questions involving their unalienable rights. Your Honour is pleased to ask "if citizens in the streets—in town meetings—in multitudinous assemblies, pressed with deep personal interests are capable of deciding on great complicated and constitutional questions?" and to observe that from hence our peril.

May we be permitted to ask, who shall decide when the publick functionaries abuse their trust?—We need not inform your Honour, that the meetings to which you allude, have been attended by men second to none in the United States for their legal and politi-

cal knowledge—for their love of order—and for their patriotism : many of whom have grown grey in the publick service and confidence—many of them now holding high and important offices in the state : and that these meetings have been conducted with great order and decorum.

Can such assemblies of the citizens merit censure in a republican government ? But you will please to permit us to remark, that your animadversion upon these meetings, appear the more extraordinary, because in another part of your communication, your honour is pleased to observe, “ that it had been the arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, and to assimilate and concentrate them as far as possible to an according system predicated on the prevailing opinion”—a measure indeed very proper, but which could only be effectual, by the free interchange of opinion, and those very meetings of the citizens, from which your Honour seems afterwards to apprehend so much danger. Your Honour may be assured that we “ question not the sincerity of the opinion” which you have been pleased to intimate, of the incapacity of the people—But you will permit us to declare, that upon their knowledge of their rights and duties, and the firmness and perseverance in maintaining them, our hope is placed. They will ultimately form a just decision. Hence our ark—not “ our peril.”

We beg leave to observe, that those rights, which the people have not chosen to part with, should be exercised by them with delicacy—only in times of great danger—not with “ distraction and confusion”—not to oppose the laws, but to prevent acts being respected as laws, which are unwarranted by the commission given to their rulers. On such occasions, passive submission would on the part of the people, be a breach of their allegiance, and on our part treachery and perjury. For the people are bound by their allegiance, and we are additionally bound by our oaths to support the Constitution of the State—and we are responsible to the people, and to our God, for the faithful execution of the trust.

But your Honour is pleased to observe, that “ the union have their favourite projects—states, towns and individuals have theirs” and to inquire whether “ thus jarring with augmented resentments, we are to rush together in ruinous collisions.”

Can it be necessary to remind your Honour that the aggressor is responsible for all the consequences, which you have been pleased so pathetically to describe ? That the people have not sent us here to surrender their rights but to maintain and defend them?—and, that we have no authority to dispense with the duties thus solemnly imposed : Your Honour has described “ the calamities which introduced our federal constitution,” with great truth.

“ Our government was humbled and inefficient—our union a thread—our commerce unregulated and unprotected—our revenue nothing—our faith perfidy—our credit bankruptcy—our privations the want of every thing—individuals were embarrassed,” &c. “ and our courts of justice stopped, &c.”

Can it be necessary to remind your Honour, that the administration of Washington, produced precisely the reverse of the picture which you have been pleased to draw so much to the life?

And will you permit us to ask in our turn, but in your Honour's words, “ whence then the causes of jealousy, distrust, altercations and bitter aspersion” of that great and good man, and upon all who were attached to his measures? “ Whence the ever to be regretted indiscretions, suddenness and individual rashness which denounced” an administration, that safely guided the people to prosperity and glory, amidst great and impending dangers? Were these calumniators “ more worthy of confidence,” “ better instructed,” or did they “ possess higher means of information”—were they less “ blinded by their interest,” less “ actuated by prejudice or stimulated by resentments” than the political saviour of his country and his compatriots? Whence then “ the misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse” thrown upon men who had a right to call for “ union” in support of their measures—upon men who had given to the publick “ the proof of their talents, zeal and labours to serve and render their country great and happy?”

But the present administration, although aware of the “ effects of past arrangements,” had not the wisdom or magnanimity to adopt them. They have ventured upon new expedients—and are responsible to their country for the distressing “ results.”

Your Honour is pleased to inquire “ if we could not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government one fair unimpeded experiment upon foreign nations?”

The administration has indeed been “ pressed to the very wall,” and we know not how much “ further” they would “ retreat” if they could.

But may it please your Honour, we have seen as little of “ spirit” as of policy in the embargo system—We know that the Emperor approves, if he did not dictate the measure—We know that Great-Britain receives immense advantage from the surrender to her of the whole trade of the world—and we cannot imagine why the people should be called upon to “ endure privations” any longer unless the administration, having failed to operate on the fears or interests of the “ warring powers,” expect ere long to obtain some relief from their compassion.

We most heartily concur with your Honour, "that there is a point in national sensibility, as in the feelings of men, where patience and submission end." And when that crisis shall arrive, your Honour may rest assured that the people of New-England "will (as you have been pleased to say) rally round the national constitution." But, Sir they will not "cling" to an administration which has brought them to the brink of destruction---they will not "keep their hold in the extremity of its exit," nor "sink with it into the frightful abyss." No, Sir! The people of Massachusetts will not willingly become the victims of fruitless experiment.

We shall be ready at all times with you "to cherish the interests of literature, especially the University at Cambridge": and the sentiments which your Honour is pleased to advance, that "no crisis should arrest the progress of the arts and sciences," meets our concurrence.

We shall endeavour to find a remedy for the "accumulation of depreciated and counterfeit bank bills," to which your Honour has been pleased to call our attention.

Touching the Militia---we cannot conceal our regret, that the administration of the general government has not discovered that dependence upon "an establishment" which your Honour is pleased to observe is "so preferable to a standing army in time of peace" and to which the Constitution looks with confidence for the defence of our country."---We regard that institution at once with pride and with confidence---and we agree with your Honour that it "can never want the patronage of a provident legislature": surely not in times of peril like these. Your Honour was pleased to anticipate a difference of opinion, but we beg you to "rest assured of our solicitude, assiduity and best endeavours to promote what from" our "own convictions shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole." And we join with your Honour in the wish that the "wisdom which is from above, which is gentle, and easy to be entreated," may "lead in our councils," but we fervently pray moreover, that not only our conduct, but that of the general government, may be directed by that wisdom, which is also pure---peaceable---full of good fruit---without partiality and without hypocrisy.

ANSWER

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

THE House of Representatives view with deep and serious regret the very peculiar circumstances under which they have assembled, and with fearful anxiety direct their thoughts to that Being, without whose aid the portentous aspect of our publick affairs cannot be changed. In a season of political calamity, when the hand of the General Government presses with peculiar rigour upon the people of Massachusetts, the known patriotism of her sons, becomes a sure pledge for the display of those virtues which the times require. At such a moment the House of Representatives will investigate with patience and circumspection the causes which have led to the existing and threatened evils, and will endeavour to apply such remedies as the powers confided to that branch of the State Legislature will constitutionally warrant.

The afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, which has deprived this Commonwealth of its late Commander in Chief, cannot be more sincerely deplored by your Honour than it is sensibly felt by the House of Representatives. Elevated to the Chair of State, in opposition to the political sentiments of a majority of the Legislature, we are happy to declare that the late Governour Sullivan, in the discharge of his high and important trust, appeared rather desirous to be the Governour of Massachusetts, than the leader of a party, or the vindictive champion of its cause.

We receive with respectful attention the assurance of your Honour's "solicitude, assiduity, and best endeavours to promote what shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole;" and pursuing the fair and obvious construction of the national and state constitutions, as a rule of action, we apprehend that it is impossible your Honour should furnish any occasion for the exertion of candour or indulgence on our part.

We are unwilling to believe that any division of sentiment can exist among the New England States or their inhabitants as to the obvious infringement of rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States;—and still more so that any men can be weak or wicked enough to construe a disposition to support that Constitution and preserve the union by a temperate and firm op-

position to acts which are repugnant to the first principles and purposes of both, into a wish to recede from the other states. If a secession has been conceived by the states or people referred to in your Honour's communication, it is unknown to the House of Representatives, who absolutely disclaim any participation therein, or having afforded the least colour for such a charge. If ever such suspicions existed they can have arisen only in the minds of those who must be sensible that they had adopted and were persisting in, measures which had driven the people to desperation, by infringing rights which the citizens of Massachusetts conceive to be unalienable, and which they fondly hoped had been inviolably secured to them by the federal compact.

The Legislature and people of Massachusetts ever have been and now are firmly and sincerely attached to the union of the States, and there is no sacrifice they have not been, and are not now willing to submit to, in order to preserve the same, according to its original purpose.—Of this truth your Honour must be convinced. We do not appeal to the unvarying conduct of our citizens during the glorious administrations of Washington and Adams, when the patriotick endeavours of our statesmen under the most perplexing embarrassments, pursued and secured the interests and honour of the nation :—But we can appeal to the patience with which our fellow citizens have borne the administration of those, whose boast it has been to proscribe all the measures of their predecessors, and most of the men whose talents and virtues had assisted in securing to the United States the blessings of a free government. The people in this section of the country had undoubtedly flattered themselves, that the liberal confidence which they had afforded to the professions of their rulers would induce a regard to their interests, and when experience had shewn the incompetencé of their measures to the honour or safety of the country, they would have had the magnanimity to correct their errors. It ought not to be matter of surprize that men who either on the floor of Congress or elsewhere, have adopted measures hostile to the union, and subversive of its principles should endeavour to brand with the calumny you mention the efforts of those who sincerely aim at preserving the constitution, by demonstrating the tendency of their acts, and who studiously exert themselves to prevent a dissolution of the federal compact by stating the dangers of such an event. An event which this house cannot fail to deprecate as one of the greatest evils, and to prevent which they will leave no constitutional means unessayed. But it would be greatly to be deplored if any thing in your Honour's address could be construed into a sanction, by the Chief Magistrate of this Com-

monwealth, of a charge so unfounded and a slander so unmerited.

It is with much pleasure the House of Representatives receive your Honours declaration, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement, which shall concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety. In this declaration so honourable to yourself, sir, the House of Representatives most promptly and cordially concur, and so far as constitutionally they may, sacredly pledge themselves to your Honour in defence of all those rights which have been violated abroad, or usurped at home.

The House of Representatives agree in sentiment with your Honour, that "it cannot be necessary to review in detail the continued and aggravated insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us by the warring powers of Europe:" yet it may not be improper to remark, that when a government, in the first instance, from an overweening partiality to one power, an undue prejudice against another, or a timid and pusillanimous policy towards all nations, surrenders essential rights without a struggle, the nation over which it rules becomes the victim of aggression from without, and of imposition from within. The partial developement of publick documents is but too conclusive on this point.

That the regulation of our commercial intercourse and our national defence, is most wisely confided to the general government, is a truth so plain and palpable, that we should hold it unnecessary to be repeated here, were it not for the purpose of concurring with your Honour in the justice of the sentiment; but the liberty of discussing the measures of our general government with freedom and firmness, though with fairness and moderation, is a right the House of Representatives never will relinquish.

We cannot agree with your Honour that in a free country there is any stage at which the *constitutionality* of an act may no longer be open to discussion and debate; at least it is only upon the high road to despotism that such stages can be found.

At such a point the Government undertaking to extend its powers beyond the limits of the constitution, degenerates into tyranny. The people, if temperate and firm, will, we confidently rely, eventually triumph over such usurpations.

Were it true, that the measures of government once passed into an act, the constitutionality of that act is stamped with the seal of infallibility, and is no longer a subject for the deliberation or remonstrance of the citizen, to what monstrous lengths might not an arbitrary and tyrannical administration carry its power. It has only to pass through rapid readings and mid-night sessions, without allowing time for reflection and debate to the final enacting of

a bill, and before the people are even informed of the intentions of their rulers, their chains are riveted, and the right of complaint denied them. Were such a doctrine sound, what species of oppression might not be inflicted on the prostrate liberties of our country. If such a doctrine were true, our constitution would be nothing but a name—nay worse, a fatal instrument to sanctify oppression, and legalize the tyranny which inflicts it.

Nothing but madness or imbecility could put at hazard the existence of a “balanced government, capable of operating and providing for the publick good,” unless the administration of that Government, by its arbitrary impositions had endangered or destroyed the very objects for the protection of which it had been instituted.

Should such a case ever occur, on the administration who should usurp powers and violate such sacred obligations, must rest the odium of having hazarded a government “so safe, so reasonable and so beyond every thing else essential to the liberty and happiness of our fellow citizens.”

Although the history of the first twelve years of our Federal Government abundantly proves that no administration, however, wise and happy can be satisfactory to all our citizens, yet have the people, at all times, and under all administrations, an undoubted right to insist that neither the letter nor spirit of the constitution shall be violated. And most certainly the policy and capacity of that administration may be questioned, which in a few years has reduced this great, active and enterprising nation, from an unexampled height of commercial prosperity, to comparative poverty and idleness. Assuredly that administration which meets aggression only with retirement and non-intercourse laws, never can acquire the confidence of a commercial people, and never will afford any security against violence, injustice and depredation. To the present administration is the country indebted for a system of measures as novel as it is imbecile, as weak against foreign nations as it is oppressive and ruinous to our own.

The House of Representatives certainly have no disposition to assume the direction of those affairs, the management of which has been so properly confided to the General Government; yet upon this occasion it may not be deemed improper to observe, that, from the scanty information which has been suffered to escape, they cannot discern in the situation of our foreign relations, any difficulties or embarrassments which have not heretofore been successfully encountered by former administrations of our government.---During the administration of Washington and Adams, circumstances of much greater political embarrassment were met with a steady eye, and firm and vigorous purpose. Negotiations with both the great

contending powers of Europe were commenced, and by a steady adherence to the just rights of our nation, with an active preparation to use force, when negotiation failed, the patriots of that day successfully repelled every unjust pretension, while they preserved the honour, as well as the resources and prosperity of their fellow citizens.---The House of Representatives, therefore, cannot doubt, that the same measures resorted to with the same spirit and good faith, would effect now what they did then, the protection instead of the annihilation of our commerce---the preservation instead of the abandonment of the nation's honour.

It cannot be denied, that jealousy and distrust have arisen among the people of Massachusetts, and much it is to be regretted, that they have been so well founded. A system of policy ruinous to their interests, and uncongenial to their enterprising spirit---a system for which the administration has yet, in our opinion, assigned no adequate reason, has borne most heavily and unequally on the northern and commercial States. For relief from this oppression the people fondly looked to the meeting of Congress,---but alas! how fatally have their hopes been blasted!---Their humble prayers have been answered by an act so arbitrary and oppressive, that it violates the first principles of civil liberty, and the fundamental provisions of the Constitution. At such a moment, and under such a pressure, when every thing which freemen hold dear, is at stake, it cannot be expected and it ought not to be wished, that they should suffer in silence. The House of Representatives cannot admit that laws which operate unequally are unavoidable.---The government, in their opinion, has no right to sacrifice the interests of one section of the Union to the prejudices, partialities, or convenience, of another.

We perfectly agree with your Honour in the general principle that, in a free government, the majority must determine and decide upon all existing or projected measures.---But it will be recollected, that the decision of that majority, to be binding, must be constitutional and just. Government is formed for the security of the citizen, and the protection of its rights. Whenever his liberty is infringed, his rights violated or unprotected, if not absolved from his allegiance, he may demand redress, and take all lawful measures to obtain it.

It is impossible for the House of Representatives to follow the very wide and extended range of political remark through which it has pleased your Honour to expatiate.---The limits which time and duty prescribe, necessarily confine our observations to a few of the most prominent features of your Honour's elaborate address.---Those individual indiscretions, and that rashness of sentiment and action, which have so justly incurred your Honour's censure, as op,

posing a vital movement of the body politick, appear to indicate with precision that period of our federal history, in which an insurrection fomented by those who assumed to themselves exclusively the denomination of republicans, and aided by the machinations of French intrigue, had nearly prostrated the national government.--- Thanks to the friends of the Constitution, with the beloved Washington at their head, they protected by their valour in the field, what their wisdom in the cabinet had created. We trust, Sir, that there is now no danger of a repetition of those scenes of licentious riot and rebellion. We perfectly accord in sentiment with your Honour, "that to suggest such things of New-England is not less a libel on the morals and understanding of its inhabitants, than on their patriotism;" their character is not marked with "propensities to disorder, outrage and blood." If such characters exist any where in the United States, they are not to be found among the peaceful and industrious citizens of New-England.

The early habits and constant practice of our fathers and ourselves have led us on every great emergency, and on the pressure of political calamities, to resort to town meetings wherein the general sense of the people might be collected. This practice, so wholesome and salutary was one of the most influential means employed in bringing about that glorious revolution which established our independence. It was against these meetings, therefore, that the strong arm of royal power was elevated, in the year 1774, and they were prohibited under severe penalties. Had the British ministry of that day attended to the voice of the people, so expressed, they would have avoided the evils, which they had afterwards so much reason to deplore. The expression of the publick sentiment has become necessary to counteract the errors and misrepresentations of those who have falsely inculcated upon the administration of the general government, a belief that the measures they were pursuing were satisfactory to the people. From the suppression of these meetings would liberty have more to apprehend than from any other cause whatever. From such a cause, should we most dread "the overturning the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valour of our fathers." A privilege so wisely secured by our Constitution, we cannot hesitate to declare, the citizens of Massachusetts will never resign.

We are perfectly aware that "misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse," are the rank weeds of a free government and an unrestricted press. Perhaps no country has afforded more fatal examples of such misrepresentations, than our own. It is by the use of such means that factious and designing men always rise to power. The instructive page of history is crowded with examples. In some countries we have seen

political partisans clandestinely supporting these vehicles of slander and calumny;—by their agency blackening the reputation of a meritorious and successful rival, for whom in the face of the world they professed the greatest personal consideration and respect. The object once gained, however, it has always been the practice of low ambition to disavow the means by which it mounted. In our country we congratulate your Honour that every citizen has a temple of refuge in the laws. To these and an independent jury he may safely flee for protection from the poisonous breath of political slander and detraction.

In the description which your Honour has drawn of the situation of our country previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we cannot but observe the very strong resemblance which it bears to the picture of the present times. “Our government humbled and inefficient, our union a thread, our commerce unprotected, our revenue nothing, individuals embarrassed, grievances complained of, our rulers censured, town and county resolutions published, combinations formed, non compliance with the laws announced, property sold for one third its value, the insolvent imprisoned, and the courts of justice stopped;” that this description applies to the present state of parts if not the whole of our country, we believe will not be denied. Whence comes it that from a state of the most flourishing prosperity a few months should have produced a change so truly astonishing? It is not in the restless and unsteady habits of a people, till lately contented and happy, that we must look for the causes of these frightful calamities;—it is in the pernicious and dreadful consequences of this shallow system of Embargo and Non Intercourse, that we shall find the fruitful source of our country’s ruin. We do most sincerely hope that neither Virginia or any other state may ever succeed in “dictating measures to Congress and by a convulsed state of things force their adoption.” However, such an usurpation might from various causes endure for a time, the returning good sense of the people would eventually restore the equilibrium and effectually prevent those tempestuous scenes which your Honour has so eloquently described. “The importance and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis” have excited the most alarming reflections in our minds, and we doubt not that every member of the Legislature will devote himself to the arduous yet necessary duty of “devising some reconciling expedient to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens,” and relieve them from the weight of these unconstitutional restrictions.

The House of Representatives derive peculiar satisfaction from contemplating the patriotism, order and discipline of our militia, and look with confidence to this establishment for a sure defence.

of their country and its rights.—Such a bulwark will always render “standing armies in time of peace” unnecessary for protection; and inadequate for usurpation or subjection at any time. So long as the militia system shall be deemed susceptible of improvement, so long will it be the favourite object of Legislative aid and shall meet the early and persevering attention of the House of Representatives. So far as it lies in our power we will take care that it shall be “capable of moving and being moved without mortifying delays and dangerous collisions.” Nothing will more subserve this desirable end than the preservation of that discipline upon which depends the regularity and precision of all military movements. A vigilant regard also to those military judgments, (upon which depend the pride and honour of a soldier) will tend greatly to inspire confidence in our officers, to procure obedience in their men, and restore to the system that harmony which constitutes its perfection.

The House of Representatives have remarked, with much anxiety, an evil of growing magnitude in the accumulation of depreciated and counterfeited bank bills;—the alarming height to which this evil has arisen, loudly calls for some remedy; and although “the want of a foreign market for the produce of our farms,” and the total suspension of our commerce, afford fewer opportunities for witnessing impositions, yet no doubt the number of persons who resort to dishonest practices, with our paper currency, is much increased by the peculiar situation of the country. That ingenuity which is driven from the pursuits of honest industry and labour, frequently seeks a refuge from poverty in the paths of vice.

It always has been the practice of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to extend the fostering hand of encouragement to all manufactures, undertaken within the Commonwealth, with any prospect of success, or publick utility. The House of Representatives will be happy upon every fair occasion, to continue this laudable custom, and will seize the earliest moment, which is free from other occupation, to deliberate upon this important subject, and to devise such plans as will best promote the object in view.

Good publick roads certainly afford very great facilities to husbandry, commerce and manufactures: and Massachusetts in this respect, is not behind any portion of the United States. It is matter of much satisfaction to the House of Representatives that these advantages have been obtained by the voluntary exertions and enterprise of our fellow citizens, without resorting to the General Government for any aid from that superfluous wealth with which we are officially informed, the national treasury overflows. In a period of general prosperity, encouragement to the ornamental planting of our public roads would certainly be entitled to some at-

tention from the Legislature, but at this awful crisis, when our very existence as a nation is almost in question, it is respectfully submitted to your Honour, whether the occupation of much time on this subject might not be considered by our constituents as trifling with the publick expectations.

To cherish the interests of literature, at all times, and under all circumstances, the House of Representatives will consider among the first and most pleasing of their duties. Upon this subject we shall always be ready most cheerfully to co-operate with your Honour.

The House of Representatives accept with gratitude, and reciprocate with perfect sincerity, the wish which forms the conclusion of your Honour's address, and prays your Honour to be convinced that nothing, on their part, shall be wanting to bring the session to a termination consistent with the wish so devoutly expressed.

RESOLVES.

CCXXXV.

Resolve granting Jacob Kuhn Three hundred and fifty dollars to purchase necessary articles for the Council and Legislature. Jan. 28, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to Jacob Kuhn, messenger of the General Court, Three hundred and fifty dollars, to enable him to purchase such articles as may be necessary for the Honourable Council and both Houses of the legislature, he to be accountable for the expenditure of the same.

CCXXXVI.

Resolve directing the Treasurer to make a statement of his accounts to January 1, 1809. Jan. 31, 1809.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to lay before the Senate and the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a statement of the accounts of the Treasury to the first of the present month of January, as soon as may be.

CCXXXVII.

Resolve granting Moses Stone, jun. One hundred and fifty dollars, and a pension of four dollars per month. Jan. 31, 1809.

On petition of Moses Stone, jun. a soldier in a company of cavalry in the first brigade and third division of the militia, praying for compensation for injuries sustained in the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to the said Moses Stone, jun. in consequence of his having lost his left eye, and sustained other injuries, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, while on military duty, on the twenty seventh day of September last, the sum of one hundred

and fifty dollars, to enable him to pay doctors, nurses, and other expenses arising from the said misfortune, and an annuity, or pension, of four dollars per month during his natural life; to commence from said twenty seventh day of September.

CCXXXVIII.

Resolve for addressing a letter from the two Houses to Mrs. Martha Sullivan, on the death of the late Governour, &c. Jan. 31, 1809.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to remove from this life, His Excellency James Sullivan, Esq. late Governour of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature recognize with lively sensibility his patriotism and his talents, and in testimony of their regret for the loss of him their Chief Magistrate, will wear a black crape on the left arm the remainder of the present session—and that the Honourable the President of the Senate, and the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, address a respectful letter to Mrs. Martha Sullivan, widow of the deceased, in behalf of the Legislature, expressive of their sympathy with her, and the bereaved family—and that they enclose therein a copy of this resolve.

CCXXXIX.

Resolve discharging Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. late Secretary, of Three hundred dollars, upon his paying the Treasurer the balance of Thirty eight Dollars. Feb. 4, 1809.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be, and he hereby is directed to receive from Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. late Secretary of this Commonwealth, the sum of Thirty eight dollars, it being the balance of Three hundred dollars granted by a resolve of the 20th June, 1807, for the pay of assistant Clerks in the Secretary's office—and that said Austin be discharged from all demands on account of said sum of Three hundred dollars.

CCXL.

Resolve discharging Orange Gleason, and John Rollins from imprisonment on two several executions. Feb. 7, 1809.

On the several petitions of Orange Gleason, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Truckman, and of John Rollins, of the same

Boston, Labourer, praying that certain judgments rendered against them severally, in favour of this Commonwealth, may be released, and that they may be discharged from imprisonment on the several executions issued on the same judgments; and on which executions they are now confined in the goal of the county of Suffolk.

Resolved, That this Commonwealth release forever the said Orange Gleason, and John Rollins from the several judgments rendered against them severally, as stated in their several petitions, and that they be discharged from longer imprisonment on the several executions awarded and issued on the same judgment, against them severally.

CCXLI.

Resolve for paying the members of the Council and Legislature, &c.
Feb. 8, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to each member of the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, Two dollars per day for each day's attendance the present session, and the like sum for every ten miles distance from their respective places of abode to the place of the setting 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.

CCXLII.

Resolve on the petition of Samuel Parker. Feb. 10, 1809.

Upon the petition of Samuel Parker, praying to be restored to the benefit of an act, entitled "an act for limiting the time within which suits may be prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notice given by them, and by Guardians and others respecting the sale of real estate."

Resolved, for the reasons set forth in said petition, that upon the said Parker's posting up in two or more publick places in Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex, due notice of his having been appointed administrator of the goods and estate of Simon Gilson, late of said Pepperell, deceased, and of his acceptance of said trust, and also inserting the same notice in the newspaper printed in Boston by Adams & Rhodes, three weeks successively before the first day of April next, and upon his making and filing in the Probate Court

for said county before the first day of June next, an affidavit of his having given such notice, accompanied with an original notification, or a copy thereof, of his having undertaken said trust, he the said Parker shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said act in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as if notice had been given of his said appointment and affidavit thereof filed in said Probate Court within the time and in the manner limited and prescribed by the said act, except that no creditor of the estate of the said Simon deceased, shall be barred by the provisions of the third section of said act from prosecuting any suit against the said administrator, which shall be commenced at any time within three years from the first day of May next.

CCXLIII.

Resolve on the memorial of Bailey Hall, keeper of Plymouth Goal.
Feb. 11, 1809.

Resolved, That the keeper of the Commonwealth's Goal in Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, be, and he hereby is directed to liberate and discharge Daniel Croaker, jun. from his confinement in said Goal, upon the warrant of distress issued against him by the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, upon said Croakers paying legal costs and fees.

CCXLIV.

Resolve on the petition of John Warren, allowing further time to settle Township No. 4. Feb. 11, 1809.

On the petition of John Warren : *Resolved,* For reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of four years from the first day of June next, be, and hereby is allowed to the said John Warren, his heirs or assigns to complete his settling duty in Township number four, in the fourth range of Townships north of the Waldo patent; and if said John Warren, his heirs or assigns, shall within said term of four years from the first day of June next, settle upon said Township, the number of families, in his deed and grant expressed, then the estate, right and title thereto, of the said John Warren, his heirs, and assigns, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes; *Provided nevertheless,* That the said John Warren, shall on or before the first day of October next, give bond to this Commonwealth in the sum of One thousand dollars, conditioned that the said settling duty shall be fully completed in said Township, within said term of four years from the first day of June

next—or pay to the Commonwealth thirty dollars for each family, which shall then be deficient of the whole number.

CCXLV.

Resolve on the petition of Daniel Davis, Esq. Solicitor General.
Feb. 11, 1809.

On the petition of Daniel Davis, Esq. Solicitor General, stating the great and increasing labours and expenses attending the duties of his office, and praying the Legislature to take his case into consideration and grant him such sum in addition to his salary established by law, as they may think just and reasonable.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, to Daniel Davis, Esq. Solicitor General, the sum of six hundred and thirty five dollars, in addition to his salary established by law, in full for his services as aforesaid to the first day of March, 1809.

CCXLVI.

Resolve on the petition of John Hodgdon, granting him further time to perform the settling duties on a half Township, in the district of Maine. Feb. 11, 1809.

On the petition of John Hodgdon, the proprietor of the half Township of land, laid out on the easterly line of the District of Maine, and granted to the Trustees of Groton Academy, by a resolve of the General Court, passed the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and ninety seven.

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of four years from and after the first day of June next, be and hereby is allowed to the said John Hodgdon, his heirs, or assigns, to perform the settling duties, which in the grant or deed of the half Township, are specified and required—and if the said John Hodgdon, his heirs, or assigns, shall settle upon the said half Township, within the said time, the number of families in said deed or grant expressed and required, that then the estate, right and title thereto of the said John Hodgdon, his heirs and assigns, shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said conditions of settlement had been fully and seasonably complied with: *Provided nevertheless*, That the said John Hodgdon shall, on or before the first day of October next, give bond to this Commonwealth, in the sum of One thousand dollars, with sufficient surety

or sureties, to the satisfaction of the committee for the sale of eastern lands, conditioned, that there shall be settled on the said half Township, the full number of families expressed in the original deed, within the aforesaid term of four years from the first day of June next, or pay to the Commonwealth thirty dollars for each family that shall then be deficient of the whole number.

And be it further resolved, That John Hodgdon and Nathaniel Ingersoll, the proprietors of the half Township of land in the District of Maine, granted to the Trustees of Westford Academy, be, and they are hereby allowed the further time of four years from and after the first day of June next, to perform the settling duties, which, in the grant or deed of the said half Township, are specified and required. And if the said John Hodgdon and Nathaniel Ingersoll, their heirs, or assigns, shall settle upon the said half Township, within the said time, the number of families in said deed or grant expressed and required, that then the estate, right and title thereto, of the said John Hodgdon and Nathaniel Ingersoll, their heirs and assigns, shall be as valid, full and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said conditions of settlements had been fully and seasonably complied with. *Provided nevertheless,* That the said John Hodgdon and Nathaniel Ingersoll, their heirs or assigns, or either of them, shall, on or before the first day of October next, give bond to this Commonwealth, in the sum of One thousand dollars, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the committee for the sale of Eastern lands, conditioned, that there shall be settled on the said half Township, the full number of families expressed in the original deed, within the aforesaid term of four years from the first day of June next, or pay to the Commonwealth thirty dollars for each family which shall then be deficient of the whole number.

CCXLVII.

Resolve granting Moses Thomas, a Deputy Sheriff in Worcester county, Six dollars, thirty one cents. Feb. 14, 1809.

On the petition of Moses Thomas, a Deputy Sheriff, stating, that on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, by virtue of a warrant put into his hands, issued on the complaint of Henry Brigham, of Barre, and Abigail Wait, of Sterling, both in the county of Worcester, against David Wait, of said Sterling, a Lunatick or furiously madman, he, the said Thomas, arrested said David Wait according to the tenor of said warrant, and committed him to the goal in Worcester—that after having made due return of said warrant, he applied to

the then Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the county of Worcester, for payment for the service aforesaid, but that the said Court of Sessions refused to pay him therefor, alledging that the Statute of the Commonwealth made no provision for the same—and praying the General Court that payment be allowed him for said service.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Moses Thomas, the sum of six dollars and thirty one cents in payment for the service set forth in his said petition.

CCXLVIII.

Resolve for granting Ephraim Brown twenty-five dollars, and Sylvester Maxwell fifteen dollars. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of Ephraim Brown and Sylvester Maxwell, praying for indemnification for time and money expended in detecting sundry persons in bringing counterfeit Bank Bills into this Commonwealth, and putting the same into circulation :

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick treasury, to Ephraim Brown the sum of *twenty-five dollars*, and to Sylvester Maxwell *fifteen dollars*, in full satisfaction for their services as set forth in their petition.

CCXLIX.

Resolve on the petition of William Simon. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of William Simon, of New Bedford in the county of Bristol, (Indian man) praying that his land in Middleborough may be sold, and the proceeds thereof be placed in the hands of the Selectmen, and overseers of the poor of said New-Bedford, and their successors in those offices.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that Alden Spooner, Roger Haskell, and Thomas Nye, jun. Selectmen and overseers of poor of said New-Bedford, and their successors in said offices, be, and hereby are authorized and impowered to sell all the right, and interest, that the said Simon holds in a tract of land situated in the southerly part of Middleborough, (being in common and undivided with others) and they are to advertise the time and place of sale at least thirty days previous to the day of sale, in the towns of New-Bedford and Middleborough, on such conditions as said selectmen and overseers of the poor, may judge

will be most for the interest of said Simon, and to make and execute a good and effectual deed or deeds of the same, and said selectmen and overseers of poor, shall put the proceeds of the sale of said Simon's lands at interest, on good security, and the same shall be applied for the comfort and support of the said Simon and his family, as they may stand in need; and the said selectmen and overseers of poor shall lay their accounts of advances made to said Simon or his family, before the committee of accounts of the town of New-Bedford, annually, whose duty it shall be, to allow the whole, or in part, as they shall think proper; and said town's committee shall keep the account of said Simon distinct from the town accounts.

And be it further resolved, That John Tinckham, Esq. who has been appointed by a resolve of the General Court, agent for said William Simon and Benjamin Simon, for a certain purpose, be, and hereby is discharged from any further agency in the said William Simon's concerns of what nature soever.

CCL.

Resolve confirming doings in Lynn town meeting. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Lynn.

Resolved, That all town meetings in the town of Lynn, which have heretofore been called, and held, by the town clerk by order of the Selectmen, or by the Selectmen by notifications not under seals, and all the proceedings of the legal voters of said town which have been had in pursuance of such notifications, be, and hereby are ratified and confirmed in the same manner, as if the said notifications had been by warrants according to law.

CCLI.

Resolve allowing further time to Asa and Nathaniel Rand to discharge a certain recognizance. Feb. 18, 1809.

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, A. D. 1807, Zachariah Rand father of said petitioners was arrested and carried before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of forgery, and was ordered by said Justice to recognize for his appearance at the next Supreme Judicial Court in said county of Worcester in the sum of four hundred dollars with sureties; that the said Zachariah, did accordingly so recog-

nize, and that said petitioners recognized with him as sureties—that before the sitting of said Court the said Zachariah absconded, whereby said recognizance became forfeited, and said petitioners were exposed to pay said sum, and that by a resolve of the General Court passed on the tenth day of June last, said petitioners were discharged from said recognizance on condition that they should pay to the Attorney General of said Commonwealth, or the Treasurer of said county of Worcester four hundred dollars and all costs, that had then or should after arise by reason of such arrest and recognize, on or before the then next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, which Session was in September last, that previous to the passing of said resolve, said petitioners, had sold the real estate of said Zachariah to enable themselves to discharge the said recognizance, that they did pay to the Treasurer of said county of Worcester at the time aforementioned two hundred and fourteen dollars, but that owing to the scarcity of money it was not in their power to procure any more, that they therefore pray that they may be restored to law by giving them a further time to discharge the said recognizance.

Resolved, That the time for the payment of the sum mentioned in the resolve, passed in June last, referred to in the said petition in the manner therein expressed be further extended, and that the time of payment of the sum aforementioned be on or before the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court which shall be holden at Worcester within and for the county of Worcester in April next.

CCLII.

Resolve giving liberty to William Smith, to choose a lot of land in Marshall Township. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of William Smith, a Soldier in the late Continental Army :

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition that the said William Smith have, and he hereby has liberty to choose a lot of two hundred acres of land, as laid out in the Township of Marshall, and to receive a certificate of the same, in the same way and manner as he might have done, had he originally made application in due season or twenty dollars in lieu thereof and the Treasurer of this Commonwealth is hereby directed to grant a certificate of the same which the said William Smith is entitled to receive at his option.

CCLIII.

Resolve on the petition of John Johnson, authorizing the Lieut. Governour to raise a Company of Light Infantry in Gloucester.
Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of John Johnson and others, praying for leave to raise a Light Infantry Company in the town of Gloucester in the county of Essex :

Resolved, That the Governour, with the consent of the Council, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to raise by voluntary enlistments, a Company of Light Infantry in said town of Gloucester, out of the Companies in said town, commanded by Captains Benjamin Dodge and William Pearce, by the name of the Gloucester Light Infantry Company ; to be annexed to the second Regiment and first Brigade, in the second Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, and subject to such rules and regulations as are, or may be provided by law, for the Government of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

CCLIV.

Resolve granting five hundred dollars to the Society for propagating the Gospel. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and others in North America :

Resolved, That there be granted and paid to the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America, out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be laid out and expended in the purchase of religious books, in educating the youth, and for propagating the Gospel in such parts of the Commonwealth as are unable to furnish themselves with books, teachers, and instructors.

CCLV.

Resolve accepting the report of a Committee on the accounts of Jonathan Maynard, Esq. Guardian to the Natick Indians.
Feb. 18, 1809.

Resolved, That the report of Elijah Brigham and others, a Committee appointed by the General Court, to audit the accounts

of the Hon. Jonathan Maynard, Guardian of the Natick Tribe of Indians, be, and hereby is accepted, and that said Jonathan Maynard, be, accountable for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and seventy seven cents the balance remaining in his hands due to said Tribe of Indians.

CCLVI.

Resolve on the petition of Samuel Jones, relinquishing the improvement of certain land during his and his wife's life. Feb. 18, 1809.

On the petition of Samuel Jones, of Barre, in the county of Worcester, praying that the Commonwealth would relinquish their right in about thirty three acres of land, lying in said Barre, being the late property of Midor Hillhouse, of said Barre, deceased, having left no heirs except a widow which is married to said petitioner :

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition that the Commonwealth relinquish to the said Samuel Jones and his wife the improvement of said land during their natural lives.

CCLVII.

Resolve granting Thomas Cutts, Esq. one hundred and fifty seven dollars and nine cents, for costs on an Inquest of Office. Feb. 20, 1809.

On the petition of Thomas Cutts, Esq. praying that he may be allowed his costs arising upon an inquest of offices brought against him by the Solicitor General of this Commonwealth, at the suggestion of Isaac Scammon, in the name of the Commonwealth, in virtue of a resolve passed the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, directing the Solicitor General to institute said inquest, if in his opinion the interest of the Commonwealth required it, on which the said Cutts finally prevailed, and further praying that said resolve may be repealed.

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition that there be allowed and paid to said Cutts out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, in full for his costs accruing upon said inquest of office, the sum of one hundred and fifty seven dollars and nine cents ; and that the Solicitor General be, and he is hereby directed to discontinue and suspend all further proceedings under the resolve above mentioned, unless the said Isaac Scammon shall repay into

the Treasury of the Commonwealth the aforesaid sum of one hundred and fifty seven dollars and nine cents, and unless he shall give good and sufficient bond to indemnify the Commonwealth from all future costs and expense which may accrue on the same; and unless the said Scammon shall also give bond to the said Cutts to pay to him all costs which may arise on said inquest, which might legally be taxed for said Cutts in case he should prevail, if the suit were brought in the name of the said Isaac Scammon.

CCLVIII.

Resolve, on petition of Moses Adams and others for raising a Company of Light Infantry, in 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 10th Division. Feb. 20, 1809.

On the petition of Moses Adams and others praying for leave to raise a Company of Light Infantry in the second regiment, second Brigade and tenth Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth:

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition that his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, with the advice of Council, be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to raise by voluntary enlistment, a Company of Light Infantry, in the towns of Surry, Ellsworth, Trenton, and at large, in the second Regiment, second Brigade and tenth Division of Militia of this Commonwealth, which Company shall be annexed to said Regiment, subject however, to such rules and regulations, as are, or may be provided by law, for regulating and governing the Militia of this Commonwealth, *Provided*, that neither of the standing Companies in said towns or regiments shall hereby be reduced to a less number than sixty four effective privates.

CCLIX.

Resolve on the petition of Deliverance Houghton. Feb. 20, 1809.

On the petition of Deliverance Houghton, widow and relict of Solomon Houghton, an absentee, late of Lancaster, in the county of Worcester, praying that she may be allowed to take possession of and hold in her own right certain real estate, consisting of about eighteen acres of land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Boylston, and was set off to her as Dower in the said absentee's estate, which became the property of the Commonwealth under the absentee process, and was set off to said petitioner in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight:

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, that the Commonwealth do hereby release to the said Deliverance Houghton, to her and to her heirs forever, all the title, right and interest which this Commonwealth have in the aforementioned premises, set off to her, said Deliverance Houghton, as Dower or thirds in the said absentee's estate.

CCLX.

Resolve excusing Josiah Dwight Esq. from serving as one of the Committee for locating Northampton and Providence turnpike road. Feb. 20, 1809.

Whereas by an act of the General Court passed on the twelfth day of March, 1808, entitled, "An act to establish, the Providence and Northampton Turnpike Corporation" Josiah Dwight, Esq. was appointed one of a certain committee to locate the Turnpike road mentioned in said act. And whereas the said Josiah Dwight hath represented that the performance of that service would interfere with his official duties, and praying that he may be excused, and that some other person may be appointed in his stead.

Resolved, That the said Josiah Dwight be, and he hereby is excused from the performance of the service assigned him in and by said act. And that John Breck, Esq. be, and he hereby is appointed to act as one of said committee in the room of the said Josiah Dwight in the same manner as if he had been named as one of said committee in the said act.

CCLXI.

*Resolve granting a Township of land to Williams College.
Feb. 20, 1809.*

On the petition of the Corporation of Williams College, by their committee, Ebenezer Fitch, Daniel Dewey, and Ezra Starkweather, praying for further aid in support of Williams College and for the erecting other buildings for the convenience of the institution and for the establishing a professor of the Oriental Languages :

Resolved, That there be, and hereby is granted one Township of land six miles square of any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the Commonwealth in the District of Maine, excepting the ten Townships, purchased of the Penobscot Indians, and the lands contracted to Jackson and Flint, the same to be vested in the President and Trustees of Williams College, and their successors forever; for the use and benefit of said College, to be holden in their cor-

porate capacity, with full power and authority to sell, convey, and dispose of the same in such way and manner as shall best promote the interest and welfare of said college—he said Township to be laid out under the direction of the committee for the sale of Eastern lands, and at the expense of the said corporation, and a plan thereof to be lodged in the Land Office of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That the Trustees of said College or their assigns, shall locate the same within three years after the passing of this resolve, and cause to be settled in said Township fifteen families within the term of twelve years from the passing of this resolve—and also that there be reserved in said Township, three lots of land of three hundred and twenty acres each, for public uses, one lot for the first settled minister, one lot for the use of the ministry, and one lot for the use of schools.

CCLXII.

Resolve authorizing the Lieutenant Governour and Council to appoint a Guardian to the Natick Indians. Feb. 21, 1809.

On the petition of the Natick Tribe of Indians:

Resolved, That his Honour the Lieutenant Governour by and with the advice of Council, are hereby authorized to appoint a Guardian to the aforesaid Natick Tribe of Indians, under such restrictions and regulations as they may think necessary, and any former resolve appointing a Guardian be, and hereby is repealed, after another Guardian shall have been appointed in manner aforesaid.

CCLXIII.

Resolve authorizing Edward Jackson, Esq. to call a meeting of the Proprietors of Kennebeck Bridge, &c. Feb. 21, 1808.

Whereas it has been represented that advertisements for calling the annual meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck Bridge, for the choice of Officers in January last, were not published agreeably to the requisitions of the bye-laws of the said corporation, and it being necessary that the said proprietors should be empowered to call a meeting for that purpose: Therefore

Resolved, That Edward Jackson, Esq. be authorized to issue his warrant for the purpose of calling a meeting for the choice of officers as aforesaid, to continue in office until the next regular annual meeting, unless the said proprietors shall otherwise determine.

CCLXIV.

Resolve disapproving the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the State of Virginia. Feb. 22, 1809.

Resolved, That the alteration proposed to the constitution of the United States by a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, on the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, so as "That the Senators in the congress of the United States may be removed from office by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the members of the respective State Legislatures, by which the said Senators have been or may be appointed," be, and the same is hereby disapproved by the Legislature of this Commonwealth; and that the Senators from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to oppose the said alteration.

Resolved, That his Honour the Lieutenant Governour be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, and to the executive of each State.

CCLXV.

Resolve conditionally abating a fine laid on the town of Berwick, for bad roads. Feb. 22, 1809.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Berwick, in the county of York, by their agent:

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, that the inhabitants of the town of Berwick, be discharged from paying a fine of one hundred dollars awarded by the Supreme Judicial Court at November term, at Alfred, 1808, on account of bad roads; on condition that the said sum of one hundred dollars be faithfully expended on the road between Capt. John Brewster and Mr. John Chadburn's dwelling houses by the last day of July next, under the direction of the Selectmen, in addition to the sum that is usually raised by said town for the repair of high-ways, the ensuing year, the said inhabitants producing satisfactory evidence of such expenditure to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Alfred, and paying costs of said prosecution.

CCLXVI.

Resolve on the petition of Mark Haskell and wife, and others.
Feb. 23, 1809.

On the petition of Mark Haskell and Ruth his wife in her right, Nicholas Coombs, Joshua Goss, Mary Proctor, widow, Alice Smothers, widow, Sarah Doliber, widow, all of Marblehead, in the county of Essex—Abraham Quiner, of Beverly, in said county, and Elizabeth his wife in her right, Patience Chard, widow, Catharine Tarr, widow, and William Goss, all of Gloucester, in said county, cousins and heirs at law of Michael Coombs, late of said Marblehead, mariner, deceased :

Resolved, That all such parts of the confiscated real estate of Michael Coombs which was set off to Sarah Coombs, wife of the said Michael, as her thirds in said estate during her natural life—the fee whereof since her decease is vested in this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby given and granted to the above named Mark Haskell and Ruth his wife, Nicholas Coombs, Joshua Goss, Mary Proctor, Alice Smothers, Sarah Doliber, Abraham Quiner, and Elizabeth his wife, Patience Chard, Catharine Tarr, and William Goss—to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them.

CCLXVII.

Resolve on the petition of Jotham Brigham, to render certain affidavits authorized to be taken. Feb. 24, 1809.

On the petition of Jotham Brigham, administrator on the estate of Asa Brigham, deceased, setting forth that he, the said Jotham, in his said capacity, was authorized by the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Cambridge, within and for the county of Middlesex, on Monday next preceding the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1807, to make sale of, and pass deeds to convey so much of said deceased's real estate, as should raise the sum of nine hundred and fifty three dollars and twenty seven cents, for the payment of said deceased's just debts, and the charges of said sale, &c. that in pursuance of said authority, he, the said Jotham, in his said capacity, gave public notice of the time and place appointed for the sale of said real estate, and made said sale, in the manner prescribed by law, to Joseph Trowbridge, and executed a good and sufficient deed of said real estate, sold as aforesaid, to said Trowbridge, but, that by mistake and misapprehension of the law, in such case

made and provided, he, the said Jotham, omitted to make his affidavit, and to obtain that of Abraham Hilliard, relative to said sale, and praying that he, the said Jotham, may have seven months from the above date granted to him, in his said capacity, to make his affidavit, and to obtain that of said Hilliard, relative to said sale, and that said affidavits, if they shall be made, in the Probate Court within and for the County of Middlesex aforesaid, in conformity to law, within said seven months, may have the same effect and operation in law, to all intents and purposes, as they would have had, had they been legally made within seven months from said sale.— It appearing that the allegations in said petition are true, therefore,

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Jotham, in his said capacity, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, at any Probate Court, to be holden within and for said County of Middlesex, within seven months from the above date, to make his affidavit, and to obtain that of said Hilliard, relative to said sale of said real estate, and that said affidavits, if they shall be made, in the Court of Probate aforesaid, in conformity to law, within said seven months, shall have the same effect and operation in law, to all intents and purposes, as they would have had, had they been legally made, within seven months from said sale.

CCLXVIII.

Resolve discharging the Quarter-Master General from fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, and granting balance due him of three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, and making appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars for his department. Feb. 25, 1809.

Resolved, That Amasa Davis, Esq. Quarter-Master General, be, and he is hereby discharged from the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, viz. five hundred and fifty drawn on warrant dated Feb. 2, 1808, five thousand on warrant dated March 10, 1808, five thousand on warrant dated July 5, 1808, and five thousand on warrant dated November 16, 1808.

Resolved, That three thousand one hundred and sixty seven dollars and fifty two cents be paid to the said Amasa Davis, Esq. out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth as the balance of his account with the Commonwealth, up to the seventh day of Feb. 1809, including his salary, office rent and clerk hire, for one year, ending the seventeenth day of January 1809.

Resolved, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be paid to the said Quarter Master General from the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to meet the expenses of his department the ensuing

year—for the application of which he is to be accountable ; and that His Excellency the Governour be requested to issue his warrants on the Treasury for the amount, at such period, and in such sums, as His Excellency, with advice of Council, may deem expedient for the publick service.

CCLXIX.

Resolve, on petition of Moses Robinson granting three hundred and fifty dollars, for loses, &c. Feb. 25, 1809.

Whereas Moses Robinson of Fairfax in the county of Kennebeck and constable of said town, while in the execution of the duties of his office on the eighteenth day of April last ; and afterwards in assisting a Deputy Sheriff in arresting one Daniel Bracket, had his horse killed, his clothes destroyed, and his own person much abused and illtreated, by sundry persons disguised as Indians, and the said Moses having petitioned this Court to afford him relief.

Wherefore resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Moses Robinson the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, and the Governour with the advice of Council is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant in favour of said Robinson on the Treasurer for said sum.

CCLXX.

Resolve authorizing the sale of real estate, of which William Morgan died seized, and which has escheated to the Commonwealth.
Feb. 27, 1809.

Resolved, That Barnabas Bidwell, Esq. Attorney General, be, and hereby is authorized to sell and convey the real estate of which William Morgan, late of Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire, mason, died seized, and which has escheated to the Commonwealth, the said Morgan having no heirs at law, he the said Attorney General to account with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the net proceeds of such sale.

CCLXXI.

Resolve granting the Attorney General an addition to his salary from March 1, 1808, to March 1, 1809. Feb. 27, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to Barnabas Bidwell, Esq. Attorney General, the sum of

six hundred and thirty five dollars, in addition to his salary, in full for his services as aforesaid from the first day March, 1808, to the first day of March 1809.

CCLXXII.

Resolve authorizing the Governour, with advice of Council, to establish a Company of Light Infantry in the town of Walldoborough. Feb. 27, 1809.

On the petition of Isaac G. Reed praying that he may be permitted to raise a Light Infantry Company in the town of Walldoborough :

Resolved, That the Governour, by and with the advice of the Council, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to establish a Company of Light Infantry in the town of Walldoborough ; which company when raised is to be annexed to the second regiment, second Brigade and eleventh division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, *Provided*, the forming of said Company shall not in its operation reduce the established Militia Companies in said Town of Walldoborough, below the numbers prescribed by law.

CCLXXIII.

Resolve staying proceedings against settlers in the counties of Hancock and Washington. Feb. 27, 1809.

Whereas, by a Resolve of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the third day of March, 1806, the Attorney General was directed to eject certain settlers in the counties of Hancock and Washington, who should fail of completing the payment for the lots on which they settled respectively, on or before the third day of March, 1807, and by a resolve passed the second day of March, 1808, a further time of twelve months has been allowed which time has nearly expired.

And whereas, it appears that the said payments are not yet fully completed—Therefore,

Resolved, That the said Attorney General be directed to stay his proceedings relative to the same for the further time of twelve months from the passing of this resolve—and the agents for the sale of Eastern lands, are directed, in the mean time to receive any monies which the said settlers may pay, and to make out the deeds of their respective lots in the usual manner, any thing in the said resolves to the contrary notwithstanding.

CCLXXIV.

Resolve granting Alexander C. W. Fanning Two hundred dollars and Five dollars per month during his life. Feb. 28, 1809.

On the petition of Caroline H. Fanning, of Boston, praying for compensation for a wound her son Alexander C. W. Fanning received while on military duty on the fourth day of October last in said Boston :

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Alexander C. W. Fanning in consequence of his having lost his left hand while performing military duty on the said fourth day of October, the sum of Two hundred dollars, to enable him to pay the doctor, nurses, and other expenses arising from the said misfortune ; and an annuity or pension of Five dollars per month during his natural life, to commence from the said fourth day of October.

CCLXXV.

Resolve for staying execution against Joseph Stone. Feb. 28, 1809.

On the petition of Joseph Stone :

Resolved, That an execution in favour of the Commonwealth against Joseph Stone for five hundred dollars and cost, now in the hands of the Sheriff of Worcester, as described in said Stone's petition, be stayed for the term of one year from the eighth day of February, 1809, and that said Sheriff be directed to return said execution in no part satisfied. *Provided*, That said judgment be not discharged, and that the same be levied, if not paid, as soon as may be after said year is expired, and that the officers of the Commonwealth govern themselves accordingly.

CCLXXVI.

Resolve on the petition of Ezra Chase and Ebenezer Pierce, jun. releasing the right of the Commonwealth to certain real estate. Feb. 28, 1809.

On the petition of Ezra Chase, and Jerusha his wife, Ebenezer Pierce, jun. and Sally his wife, praying that such part of the real estate of Samuel Gilbert, late of Berkley, in the county of Bristol, an absentee, as was set off to Sarah Gilbert, wife of said Samuel Gilbert, as her thirds, or dower in said estate, may be vested

in the said Jerusha and Sally, they being the only heirs of the said Samuel and Sarah who are both deceased.

Resolved, That all such parts of the confiscated real estate of Samuel Gilbert, which was set off to Sarah Gilbert, wife of the said Samuel, as her thirds in said estate, during her natural life, the fee whereof, since her decease, is vested in this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby given and granted to Jerusha Chase, wife of the said Ezra Chase, and Sally Pierce, wife of the said Ebenezer Pierce, jun. to have and to hold the same to them the said Jerusha Chase, and Sally Pierce, and their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, the buildings standing on the same, having been built by the said Ezra Chase, are to remain the property of the said Ezra.

CCLXXVII.

Resolve rendering valid the doings of the town of Malden.
Feb. 28, 1809.

On the petition of the Selectmen of the town of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, stating that certain warrants for town-meetings in said town, have been signed by the Town Clerk only, by order of said Selectmen, and therefore not strictly legal, and praying that said warrants may be rendered valid, the want of the Selectmen's signatures notwithstanding.

Resolved, That all the warrants for calling town-meetings in said town of Malden, signed by the Town Clerk only, as aforesaid, be, and they hereby are rendered good and valid as though they had been signed by the Selectmen, and all proceedings otherwise legal, had under said warrants, be, and they hereby are, as fully ratified and confirmed as though said warrants had been signed by the Selectmen.

CCLXXVIII.

Resolve for releasing and confirming land to proprietors of Shawanon purchase in Berkshire. Feb. 28, 1809.

The Committee of both Houses to whom was referred the petition of Octavius Joiner and others, original proprietors, and purchasers under original proprietors, of the upper and lower Shawanon purchase (so called) situate in the towns of Egremont and Alford, in the county of Berkshire—praying this Honourable Legislature to confirm and establish them and others who are interested in the title of the lands contained in said purchase—The committee find that on the twentieth day of August, 1756, a petition of Jonathan

Willard, Ebenezer Baldwin, and others, inhabitants of lands lying to the westward of Sheffield, praying that they may be allowed to purchase the Indian right to said lands, was preferred to the Legislature of the then Province of the Massachusetts Bay—on which petition the committee find that the then Legislature, “ordered that the said petitioners have liberty to make one general purchase of the Indians claiming or owning the lands described in the said petition, and to take one general deed of them accordingly, to them the said petitioners, their heirs and assigns forever, they paying the purchase consideration to the Indians—and Eldad Taylor, Esq. was appointed an agent” in behalf of the then Province of the Massachusetts Bay “to see that justice should be done to the Indians”—it appears that the said Taylor did attend and approved of the bargain and purchase, and also that a deed was given by the Indians; which deed the petitioners state, has been lost—Your committee having carefully investigated the subject, are unanimously of opinion, that the purchase was made, and that a deed was given, though no record or confirmation by the then Legislature can be found—they therefore beg leave to report the following resolution, which is respectfully submitted.

AZARIAH EGGLESTON, *per order.*

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, and those above stated, that all the lands contained in the Upper and Lower Shawanon purchase (so called) and known and designated by that name as originally purchased of the Indians, shall be, and the same is hereby released and confirmed to the original purchasers and proprietors, their heirs and assigns forever, so that the Commonwealth aforesaid shall not have any right or claim thereto forever hereafter.

CCLXXIX.

Resolve on the petition of Thomas Powers, authorizing the Judge of Probate of Hampshire to extend commission of insolvency.
Feb. 28, 1809.

On the petition of Thomas Powers. stating that the benefits contemplated by a Resolve of the General Court passed on the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, authorizing the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to extend the commission of insolvency, by him issued on the estate of James Sloan, late of Greenwich in said county, deceased, have been, through accident and lapse of time, lost; and praying for a further extension of time in said commission for receiving, examining, and allowing claims on said estate :

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, that the judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, be, and he hereby is authorized to extend the commission of insolvency issued on the estate of said James Sloan, so as to allow the commissioners therein named, or by said Judge of Probate hereafter to be named and appointed, a further time of ninety days from the passing of this resolve, to receive, examine, and allow, any further claim or claims, which may appear to them just and reasonable, they giving notice of the time and place of their sitting, three weeks previous thereto, in the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in said county: *Provided*, That the whole expense arising under this resolve, be borne by such creditor or creditors as shall prove new claims, in proportion to their respective claims.

CCLXXX.

Resolve granting John Andrews, jun. One hundred and seventy six dollars. Feb. 28, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to John Andrews, jun. of Boston, the sum of One hundred and seventy six dollars, it being for money expended by him in bringing to justice, one John Roberts a fugitive from justice—and that the Lieutenant Governour be authorized to draw a warrant therefor in favour of the said Andrews.

CCLXXXI.

Resolve on the petition of Joseph Wales authorizing the Judge of Probate, for Worcester County to appoint persons to sell eleven acres of land in Lancaster. March 1, 1809.

On the petition of Joseph Wales. *Resolved*, That the Judge of Probate for the county of Worcester, be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person, other than the above named petitioner, to make sale of eleven acres of land situate in Lancaster in the county of Worcester aforesaid estate of Abijah Willard late of said Lancaster deceased an absentee, and to settle said estate, such person so appointed, first giving sufficient bond for observing and conforming to the rules and regulations of the law in settling insolvent estates, and applying the proceeds of said sale to the payment of said Willard's debts :

And Whereas in March 1779, Levi Lincoln then Judge of Probate for the county of Worcester, pursuant to the power given by

the law respecting the estates of Absentees, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims and demands of the creditors to the estate of the said Abijah Willard, and report a true list to said Judge of all such claims, which report was made and accepted by said Judge, on the second day of October A. D. 1781, the several sums set against the respective persons names, amounting in the whole to the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty pounds, twelve shillings, and seven pence ; a part of which, viz. nine hundred and twenty nine pounds, nine shillings, was set against the name of Joshua Brackett, and as it appears from the Secretary's Office, that in January 1803, the said Joshua Brackett, received of the proceeds of the sale of two thirds of the estate of the said Abijah Willard, the sum of six hundred and thirty seven pounds, fourteen shillings, and five pence, and there being no evidence of the other creditors named in said report having received any part of their demands. *Therefore be it further resolved,* That the Judge of Probate for the county of Worcester aforesaid, be, and he is hereby directed to make no decree in favour of said Brackett's claim, until each of the other creditors to said estate named in said report shall have received so much of said Willard's estate as shall make them up equal with said Brackett in the distribution thereof.

CCLXXXII.

Resolve allowing Charles Vaughan, and Robert Hallowell, further time to settle certain townships. March 1, 1809.

On the petition of Charles Vaughan and Robert Hallowell, requesting further time to settle townships, marked B and C and township No. 3, in the 6th Range, and No. 5, in the 5th Range north of the Waldo Patent.

Resolved, for reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of four years from the first day of June next, be allowed to the proprietors of the said Townships, their heirs and assigns, to settle the number of families upon said Townships required by their contracts with the Commonwealth, and that if the proprietors aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, shall, within four years from the first day of June next, settle on said Townships the number of families required by their said contracts, including the families already settled on the said townships, and also make and execute to each settler on said townships, who settled there before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and six, who did not settle under contracts with the said proprietors, their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient warrantee deed of one hundred acres of land within the said

Townships, so as best to include the improvements of the said settlers, having respect to the lines of the lots as already surveyed and laid out, but not to include any mill seat upon which no mill has been erected, *Provided*, the said settlers, their heirs or assigns, shall within four years from the first day of June next pay to the proprietors of the land on which they are respectively settled the sum of one hundred dollars and interest for each hundred acres of land so settled on, that then the estate right and title of the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, in and to said Townships shall be as valid, full and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the conditions of settlement expressed in the original Deeds of said Townships given by the agents appointed by the General Court to sell and convey the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, had been fully and seasonably complied with : *Provided, nevertheless*, That the proprietors of the said Townships shall on or before the first day of October next give bonds to the agents for the sale of eastern lands in the sum of three thousand dollars, with sufficient surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the agents aforesaid, conditioned that the number of settlers required by the original grant of said Townships respectively to be settled on the said Townships, shall within four years from the first day of June next be settled on the said Townships or for the payment of thirty dollars to this Commonwealth for each family which shall at the end of said term be deficient.

CCLXXXIII.

Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to issue a new note to Ezekiel Robinson. March 1, 1809.

On the petition of Ezekiel Robinson, praying for a new note in lieu of one lost :

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby directed to issue a new state note for twenty dollars and thirty eight cents, bearing the same number and date, at five per cent interest, and to endorse thereon such interest as has been paid on the note stated to be lost, the said Ezekiel Robinson first giving bond to the satisfaction of the Treasurer and his successors in office, conditioned to save the Commonwealth harmless from all demand therefor, on account of the note said to be lost as aforesaid.

CCLXXXIV.

Resolve granting David Slocum two hundred and sixty six dollars, for land lost by running the line between this State and Connecticut. March 1, 1809.

On the petition of David Slocum of Granville in the county of Hampshire, shewing that by the lots and former running of the line betwixt the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, part of his farm has fallen within the state of Connecticut, and that he is thereby deprived of the same : *Therefore, Resolved,* There be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, the sum of two hundred and sixty six dollars to said David Slocum in full for lands taken from him by the running the line aforesaid.

CCLXXXV.

Resolve on the account of the Superintendent of the State Prison. March 2, 1809.

The Committee of Senate to whom was referred the annual account of Daniel Jackson, Esq. Superintendent of the State Prison, ending the first day of December last, have attended that service by examining the said account as transmitted by his Honour the Lieut. Governour, amounting to twenty three thousand, three hundred and seventy six dollars, and sixty six cents, which they believe to be correct, and finding a balance due to said Jackson on said account, of three thousand, seven hundred and seventy nine dollars and twenty two cents ; They ask leave to report the following Resolve :

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to Daniel Jackson Esq. Superintendent of the State Prison the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seventy nine dollars, and twenty two cents, it being the balance of his account in full to the first day of December eighteen hundred and eight, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, by and with the advice of Council is hereby authorized to issue his warrant accordingly.

Be it further resolved, That His Honour the Lieutenant Governour by and with the consent of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth in favour of the Superintendent, of the State-Prison, for such sums, and at such periods as he may deem expedient, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to enable said Superintendent to perform his contracts, and defray the expenses of said Prison the present year, he to be accountable for the same.

CCLXXXVI.

Resolve granting taxes to the several Counties. March 2, 1809.

Whereas the Treasurers of the several 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 sessions 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 counties contained in the following Schedule, 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.

Suffolk, forty two thousand dollars,	42,000.
Essex, seven thousand one hundred and sixty dolls.	7,160.
Middlesex, ten thousand dollars,	10,000
Worcester, four thousand dollars,	4,000
Hampshire, four thousand dollars,	4,000
Berkshire, three thousand dollars,	3,000
Bristol, two thousand dollars,	2,000
Barnstable, two thousand one hundred dollars,	2,100
Norfolk, five thousand one hundred and eighty four dollars and eighty cents,	5,184 80
York, three thousand three hundred and sixty dolls.	3,360
Cumberland, five thousand dollars,	5,000
Kennebeck, six thousand dollars,	6,000
Washington, one thousand three hundred and ninety dls.	1,390

CCLXXXVII.

Resolve discharging the Agents for the sale of Eastern lands from ninety four thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, and forty three Cents. March 2, 1809.

The committee of both Houses, that were appointed to examine the accounts of the Agents for the sale of the Commonwealth's lands in the District of Maine have examined an account of their proceedings from the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, to the twenty third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine, wherein they acknowledge to have received in securities and money the sum of ninety four thousand seven hundred fifteen dollars and forty three cents, and that they have paid into the Treasury ninety four thousand seven hun-

dred fifteen dollars and forty three cents, in securities and money, all of which on examination appears to be well vouched and rightly cast : Therefore,

Resolved, That the Agents be, and hereby are discharged from the sum of ninety four thousand, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and forty three cents, which has been received by them as above mentioned.

CCLXXXVIII.

Resolve granting John Salomon Fazy further time to settle two Townships. March 2, 1809.

On the petition of John Salomon Fazy, late of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania :

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that a further time of four years from the first day of June next, be, and hereby is allowed to said John Salomon Fazy and to his Grantees and assigns to complete the settling duty in Townships number five, in the fifth range, and number four in the sixth range of Townships, north of the Waldo Patent, agreeably to the original contract. And if said John Salomon Fazy, his Grantees and Assigns shall within said time complete the settling duty required in the original grants in each of said Townships, that then the estate right and title of said Fazy, his Grantees and Assigns, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the conditions of settlement had been originally complied with : *Provided, nevertheless*, that the said John Salomon Fazy, shall on or before the first day of October next, give bond to this Commonwealth, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with securities to the satisfaction of the Agents for the sale of Eastern lands conditioned that the whole of the settling duty shall be performed within four years from the first day of June next, or for the payment of thirty dollars for each family which shall then be deficient.

CCLXXXIX.

Resolve on the petition of Jacob Welsh, directing the Attorney General to defend vs. James Martin. March 2, 1809.

On the petition of Jacob Welsh praying for the assistance of the Commonwealth in defence of certain suits brought by James Martin, to recover possession of certain lands in the county of Middlesex, which were conveyed by this Commonwealth with warranty :

Resolved, for reasons set forth in the 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 William Cunningham and the said Jacob Welsh, respectively, for the recovery of parts of said lands, conveyed to said Jacob Welsh as aforesaid, to examine into the title of the said James Martin to the said lands; and the said Attorney General is 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 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 the Governour, by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable Council be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his warrant on the Treasury for such sum, not exceeding One 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.

CCLXC.

Resolve allowing Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. late Secretary, one hundred and fifty dollars, of the fees in his hands, and discharging him on payment of the residue. March 3, 1809.

Whereas Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. late Secretary of this Commonwealth has represented to this court, that during the first year of his serving in the Office of Secretary, viz. from June eighteen hundred and six, to June eighteen hundred and seven, he received in fees of said office, seven hundred and twenty seven dollars, and seventy six cents, which sum was deducted out of his salary for the year following, and also that he received in fees of said office from June eighteen hundred and seven, to June eighteen hundred and eight, five hundred and three dollars, and forty eight cents, which last sum he has made application might be adjusted : Therefore,

Resolved, That considering the statement made of some extra services performed by said Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. while Secretary of this Commonwealth, that he be allowed to retain the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars of the money now remaining in his hands as a full compensation for said extra services. And that upon the payment of three hundred and fifty three dollars and forty eight cents into the treasury of this Commonwealth, he be, and

hereby is discharged from all demands of the Commonwealth against him for fees received by him as Secretary as aforesaid for the last year he served in that office, ending June eighteen hundred and eight.

CCXCI.

Resolve discharging the Attorney General upon his paying into the Treasury the balance in his hands. March 3, 1809.

Upon the report of Barnabas Bidwell, Esq. Attorney General stating the proceedings in the cases of Wm. H. McNeil against John Bright and others, James Martin against Lemuel Petts, James Martin against Sampson Woods and against Ebenezer Stone, Levi Sherwin, Zimri Sherwin, and Abner Adams, Oliver Eager and his wife, against the Commonwealth, and Abraham Munroe, James Martin against Winslow Parker, the Penobscot Indian deed, and the estate of William Morgan :

Resolved, That the balance due from said Attorney General to the Commonwealth, upon his account of receipts disbursements and services in the said cases is forty four dollars and seventy seven cents, upon the payment of which sum into the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the said Attorney General shall be discharged therefrom.

CCXCII.

Resolve discharging Isaac Oakman and Nathaniel Low from their recognizances. March 3, 1809.

On the petition of Isaac Oakman of Bangor, county of Hancock, and Nathaniel Low of Waterville, county of Kennebeck, shewing that the petitioners recognized in the sum of three hundred dollars each as sureties for the appearance of one Levi Low, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, which was to be holden at Castine within and for the said county of Hancock in June eighteen hundred and seven, and for his abiding the order and sentence of the said Court, that the petitioners together with others at their expense travelled many miles and made diligent search, but were unable to render the said Levi into Court before its adjournment, on which writs of scire facias, were sued out against the petitioners as well as the said Levi, that afterwards in July following, after a severe conflict the said Levi was committed to the Common Gaol in Castine, and in November following made his escape to places unknown to the petitioners, that at the next June term in said county, judgment was rendered against the petitioners, but execu-

tion stayed till February, eighteen hundred and nine, to give them an opportunity to apply to the General Court for relief :

Resolved, Therefor for reasons set forth in said petition, that the said Isaac Oakman, and Nathaniel Low be discharged from their respective recognizances aforesaid from the judgments rendered on the said writs of scire facias, severally, upon payment of the costs thereto appertaining.

CCXCIII.

Resolve granting thirty five dollars to Joseph Spaulding.

March 3, 1809.

Whereas Joseph Spaulding of Fairfield in the county of Kennebeck, one of the Constables of said town, while in the execution of the duties of his office on the eleventh day of January last, had his horse killed, by two persons disguised as Indians, and the said Joseph having petitioned this Court to afford him some relief :

Therefore resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Joseph Spaulding the sum of thirty five dollars, and the Governour with the advice of Council is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant in favour of said Spaulding on the Treasurer for said sum.

CCXCIV.

Resolve granting taxes to the Counties of Hancock and Dukes County. March 3, 1809.

On the representation of the committee on county estimates, stating that the estimates for county taxes in the Counties of Dukes County and Hancock, were not accompanied with the accounts of the Treasurers of those Counties, and as great inconveniencies may arise, if no tax is authorized for those Counties the present year :

Resolved, That the estimates made by the Court of Sessions for the County of Dukes County at the November term eighteen hundred and eight, amounting to six hundred dollars, and the estimate made by the Court of Sessions, for the county of Hancock at the November term eighteen hundred and eight, amounting to twenty five hundred dollars, be, and they are hereby granted as a tax for the said Counties of Dukes County and Hancock respectively, for the present year to be apportioned, assessed, paid, collected, and applied for the purposes aforesaid according to law.

And it is further resolved, The Treasurers of the said Counties of Hancock and Dukes County respectively, be, and they are hereby required and directed to produce their accounts as Treasurers at the first Session of the next General Court.

CCXCV.

Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow fifty thousand dollars.
March 3, 1809.

Whereas the Treasurer of this Commonwealth has represented that the state of the Treasury may make it necessary for him to borrow fifty thousand dollars:

Be it therefore resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to borrow of the Boston and Union Banks any sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, that may at any time be necessary for the payment of the demands made on the Treasury. And that he repay any sum he may borrow as soon as money sufficient for that purpose shall be received into the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated.

CCXCVI.

Resolve granting Thomas Wallcut, two hundred and fifty dollars.
March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That two hundred and fifty dollars be granted and paid out of the Treasury to Thomas Wallcut assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in full for his services the present Session of the General Court.

CCXCVII.

Resolve for paying Clerks of the two Houses. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the publick Treasury to Nathaniel Coffin, clerk of the Senate, and to Nicholas Tillinghast clerk of the House of Representatives, three hundred and fifty dollars each, and also to Samuel F. McCleary, assistant clerk of the Senate, two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for their services in their said offices the present Session of the General Court.

CCXCVIII.

Resolve for paying the Committee for examining and allowing accounts against the State. March 4, 1809.

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, and last Session, the sums annexed to their names respectively in addition to their pay as members of the Legislature.

Hon. Thomas Hale, forty days, forty dollars.

Hon. David Perry, forty days, forty dollars.

Joseph Titcomb, forty days, forty dollars.

Silas Holman, forty days, forty dollars.

Nathan Fisher, thirty seven days, thirty seven dollars.

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

CCXCIX.

Resolve granting two hundred dollars to pay assistant Clerks employed to expedite the publick business. March 4, 1809.

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

CCC.

Resolve granting two Townships to Middlesex Canal proprietors. March 4, 1809.

On the petition of the proprietors of the Middlesex Canal in their corporate capacity, by the President Directors and Agent of the corporation, praying for a grant of land to enable them to extend the inland navigation from Boston, by clearing the obstructions of the river Merrimack, and the river Nashawa :

Resolved, For the reasons set forth in the petition that there be, and hereby is granted two townships of land of the contents of six miles square to be laid out and assigned from any of the unap-

propriated lands belonging to the Commonwealth in the District of Maine, excepting the ten townships lately purchased of the Penobscot Indians, and the land formerly contracted for by Jackson and Flint, the same to be vested in said proprietors in their corporate capacity and their successors forever, with full power and authority to sell, convey, and dispose thereof in such way and manner as shall best promote their interest in the extension and improvement of inland navigation especially on the river Merrimack and the river Nashawa, the same to be laid out under the direction of the committee for the sale of eastern lands, at the expense of the said proprietors : *Provided*, That there be reserved in each of said townships, three lots, of three hundred and twenty acres each for the following uses, viz. one lot for the first settled Minister, one lot for the use of the ministry, and one lot for the use of schools in said Townships Respectively.

CCCI.

Resolve granting a Township of land for the maintenance of the Professorship of Natural History, at Cambridge.
March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be and hereby is appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Massachusetts Professorship of Natural History established at Cambridge, one township of land to contain six miles square, and to be located, surveyed, and assigned, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the Commonwealth in the District of Maine, excepting the ten townships purchased of the Penobscot Indians and the lands contracted for by Jackson and Flint, under the direction of the committee for the sale of eastern lands, at the expense of the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, and a plan thereof to be lodged in the Secretary's office, and that the trustees of said society be authorized to dispose of and sell the same land on the best terms they may be able, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, be empowered to make, and execute, good and legal deeds of conveyance to such person or persons, as said trustees shall direct, and the said trustees shall appropriate the proceeds of said sales for the maintenance and support of the said professorship, in conjunction with the other funds thereto belonging.

Provided, The trustees of said society or their assigns shall cause to be settled fifteen families in said township within twelve years from the passing of this resolve, and also that there be reserved in said township three lots, of three hundred and twenty acres each, for the following uses, viz. one lot for the first settled

minister, one lot for the use of the ministry, and one lot for the use of the schools in said township.

CCCII.

Resolve for compensating the Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief. March 4, 1809.

Resolve, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to his Honour Levi Lincoln, Esq. for the time he has and may continue to execute the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, such sum as together with the compensation he is entitled to as Lieutenant Governour shall make his pay during such period, equal to that allowed by law to the Governour of this Commonwealth.

CCCIII.

Resolve for supplying an omission in the commission of Captain Samuel Webb, third. March 4, 1809.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Webb, third, have considered the subject referred to in said petition and beg leave to report.

That on the twentieth day of April eighteen hundred and seven, Samuel Webb, third, was chosen Captain of a company of Militia in second Regiment, first Brigade, first Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, that the return was made to the Adjutant General's Office, without the addition third, that a commission was issued to Samuel Webb, by which means he is deprived of the power necessary to perform the duties of a captain: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be and he hereby is requested to direct the Adjutant General to make the addition of third, to the name of Samuel Webb, in the commission issued to the said Samuel Webb, on the said twentieth day of April eighteen hundred and seven, by the then Commander in Chief.

CCCIV.

Resolve on the petition of Josiah Willard, administrator of the estate of Josiah Willard deceased, authorizing the Treasurer to receive his bond. March 4, 1809.

Upon the petition of Josiah Willard administrator on the estate of Josiah Willard deceased, praying that his bond with sufficient

surety may be accepted in satisfaction of a judgment in favour of the Commonwealth against one William Blanchard :

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition that the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and hereby is authorized and directed to receive of Josiah Willard of Boston in the county of Suffolk his bond to said Commonwealth with sufficient surety to the satisfaction of said Treasurer conditioned, that he will pay or cause to be paid to said Commonwealth within two years from the first day of April next the amount of the debt contained in a certain judgment and execution in favour of said Commonwealth against one William Blanchard of Lancaster in the county of Worcester and the interest thereon from the rendition of such judgment to said time of payment, which same judgment was rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Worcester, within and for the county of Worcester, on the third Tuesday of September last, and when the same bond shall be received by the said Treasurer, he shall give to the said Josiah Willard a certificate that he has received such bond as aforesaid, and cause the same to be filed in the Treasurer's office, and the said Josiah Willard, or the said William Blanchard, upon producing to the Sheriff of said county of Worcester or any Deputy of his, who may have the execution aforesaid, an authentick copy of this resolve and the certificate aforesaid, and paying to such Sheriff or his Deputy the costs in such execution mentioned and the fees to which such Sheriff may be entitled upon the same, he shall be, and hereby is directed to return the same execution fully satisfied.

ECCV.

Resolve on the petition of Joseph Blake and others giving further time to settle townships. March 4, 1809.

On the petition of Joseph Blake and others :

Resolved, For reasons set forth in the said petition, that the further time of four years from the first day of June next be allowed to Joseph Blake his heirs and assigns, owners of township number one, in the fifth range north of the Waldo Patent, to complete the settlement of fifty families in said township; to Samuel Parkman his heirs and assigns owner of townships number eight in the eighth range, and number five in the sixth range, north of the Waldo Patent to complete the settlement of forty families in each of said townships; to John Peck and Benjamin Hichborn their heirs and assigns, owners of township number two, in the second range lying between Bingham's Million acres, and the line of New Hamp-

shire, to complete the settlement of thirty families in said township ; to William Phillips, his heirs and assigns, owner of township number one, of the townships of eight, lying between the river Androscoggin and Kennebeck, as surveyed by Samuel Titcomb, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety three, to complete the settlement of thirty families in said townships ; to Benjamin Joy and others, of their heirs and assigns owners of townships number six, and eight being two of the townships of eight aforesaid to complete the settlement of thirty families in each of said townships, and to complete the settlement of forty families in township number four, in the first range, and to complete the settlement of thirty families in each of the following townships, viz. number two in the fourth range, number two in the third range, and number three in the fourth range, lying north of the Waldo Patent ; to William Dodd his heirs and assigns, owner of township number six in the eighth range, north of the Waldo Patent, to complete the settlement of forty families in said township ; to Benjamin Bussey his heirs and assigns, owner of township number four, in the fourth range lying between Bingham's Million acres and the line of Newhampshire, to complete the settlement of thirty families in said township ; to Leonard Jarvis, and others, their heirs and assigns, owners of townships number seven and eight, and a gore of land lying north of said townships, all lying between Penobscot river, and the Lottery townships, to complete the settlement of twenty six families, in each of said townships, and to complete the settlement of eight families, on said gore of land aforesaid, And that if said Blake, Parkman, Peck and Hitchborn, Phillips, Joy, Dodd, Bussey, Jarvis, or either of them, their heirs or assigns shall settle within said time the said number of families (including those already settled) on said townships or tracts respectively, that then the estate right and title of said Blake, Parkman, Peck and Hichborn, Phillips, Joy, Dodd, Bussey and Jarvis, or either of them, and their heirs and assigns, shall be valid full and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the conditions of settlement expressed in the original deeds given of the said townships and gore aforesaid by the committee appointed by the General Court to sell and convey the unappropriated lands, in the District of Maine had been fully and seasonably complied with : *provided, nevertheless*, that the said Blake, Parkman, Peck and Hichborn, Phillips, Joy, Dodd, Bussey and Jarvis, aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, shall on or before the first day of December next, severally give bonds to this Commonwealth, with sufficient surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Agents for sale of eastern lands, conditioned that the number of families severally required in said original deeds to be settled on ssid lands, shall within the said term of four years be settled on said townships

and gore of land, or for the payment of thirty dollars for each family which shall then be deficient.

CCCVI.

Resolve for paying Isaac Fisk, and Henry Wilson, members of the House, omitted in the pay roll. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the publick Treasury to Isaac Fisk, Esq. a member of the House of Representatives from the town of Weston, three dollars for his travel, and thirty dollars for his attendance during the present session of the General Court. And that the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to charge the said sum of thirty dollars to the said town of Weston, that, the same may be added to the proportion of said town in the next State tax.

And be it further resolved, That there be paid out of the Treasury to Henry Wilson, a member of the House of Representatives from the town of Topsham thirty two dollars for his travel, and eighty dollars for his attendance the present Session of the General Court, and that the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to charge said sum of eighty dollars to said town of Topsham, that the same may be added to the proportion of that town in the next State tax.

CCCVII.

Resolve for paying Thomas Perkins, Esq. member of the House, omitted on the pay roll. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, to Thomas Perkins a member of the House of Representatives from the town of Arundell, twenty one dollars for his travel, and eighty dollars for his attendance during the present session of the General Court. And that the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to charge the said sum of eighty dollars to the said town of Arundell in order that the same may be included in the proportion which said town shall be assessed to pay in the next State tax.

CCCVIII.

Resolve granting Nathaniel Brown, and Jared Carrol five hundred dollars, for apprehending Counterfeitors. March 4, 1809.

Whereas Nathaniel Brown, and Jared Carrol have represented to this Court, that in the course of the year past, they have employ-

ed much time, and expended considerable sums of money, in the detection and pursuit of sundry counterfeitors of bank bills, and that by their vigilance and exertions two persons have been indicted convicted and sentenced to the States Prison, and two other persons, viz. Jesse Homer, and Amos Wheeler, indicted and recognized with sureties for their appearance at Court, but failing to appear have forfeited their recognizances, each in the sum of five hundred dollars, to which sums the Commonwealth has thereby become entitled, and legal process is issued for the collection thereof.

Resolved, That there be allowed to the said Nathaniel Brown and Jared Carrol, the sum of five hundred dollars to be paid them, out of the sums of money which may be collected on the recognizances aforesaid, and not otherwise, the payment to be made by the Attorney, or Solicitor General, or Treasurer of the county of Suffolk, whoever of them shall have received the same for the Commonwealth, and the receipt of the said Brown and Carrol shall be a sufficient voucher to that amount, for said Attorney, or Solicitor General, or county Treasurer, in his settlement of his account.

CCCIX.

Resolve for paying the Chaplains of the General Court.

March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury of this Commonwealth to the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, Chaplain of the Senate, and to the Rev. Charles Lowell, Chaplain of the House of Representatives the sum of sixty dollars each, in full for their services respectively during the present year.

CCCX.

Resolve granting Isaac Burnham of Wells, three hundred dollars, in consideration of a wound and expenses. March 4, 1809.

On the petition of Isaac Burnham of Wells in the county of York, a private in a company of cavalry, commanded by captain Nathaniel Frost, in the first Brigade, in the sixth division of the Militia of this Commonwealth praying for relief in consideration of an extreme bad wound received on his left leg, while on his return from military duty on the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six :

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury to the said Isaac

Burnham, three hundred dollars in full consideration for all expenses and loss of time incurred in consequence of said wound.

CCCXI.

Resolve granting to Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. one hundred and sixty dollars, for making an Index to Senate Journals.
March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars to Nathaniel Coffin, in full for his services in making an Index to the Senate Journals, from the year 1790 to the year 1808, both inclusive, also in full for money paid by him for assistance therein and for money paid by him, for copies of the memorial of this Legislature to the Congress of the United States.

CCCXII.

Resolve granting fifty dollars to the Gentleman who shall preach the next election sermon. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That the gentleman who shall preach the next election sermon on the last Wednesday of May next, be allowed and paid fifty dollars from the Treasury of this Commonwealth.

CCCXIII.

Resolve authorizing the Messenger to make all necessary repairs to the State House. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That the Messenger of the General Court, be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to employ some suitable person or persons, to make all necessary repairs to the State House, and to lay his account before the committee on accounts for allowance.

CCCIV.

Resolve authorizing Samuel Freeman as Guardian to join in conveyance of half a certain Farm to Jonathan White. March 4, 1809.

On the petition of Samuel Freeman, as Guardian in behalf of the Minor heirs of Stephen Gerould late of Sturbridge yeoman deceased

praying to be empowered to join with the other heirs, who are of age, to recover certain land to Jonathan White, of said Sturbridge yeoman.

Resolved, That the said Samuel Freeman, in his capacity as Guardian to the minor heirs of the said Stephen Gerould, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to join with the other heirs of the said Stephen Gerould, to reconvey by deed, one half of the farm of the said White, by him conveyed to the said Stephen for the consideration of one hundred and thirty two dollars, upon the said Jonathan White's paying back to the heirs of the said Stephen the above mentioned sum together with legal interest thereon, which shall be considered as belonging to the personal estate of the said Stephen Gerould.

CCCV.

Resolve granting Sylvanus Lapham additional pay. March 4, 1809.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury of this Commonwealth unto Sylvanus Lapham one dollar per day from the twenty fifth day of January last, until the close of the present Session of the General Court over and above his usual pay for his services as assistant to the messenger of the General Court.

Roll No. 60. January 1809.

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, which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HALE, *per order.*

Pauper Accounts.

D. C.

Town of Ashfield, for boarding and clothing Mary Aldrich and children, and sending them out of this Commonwealth,	92 50
Adams, for boarding, clothing and nursing Freeman Blakely, Susanna Camp, Ann Wallin, and two Children of Lydia Daly, to 15th January, 1809, and Joseph Forinea to time of his going out of the State, and Lydia Daly to the time of her death, and funeral charges,	175 24
Attleborough, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Reuben Purchase, to the time of his going out of this Commonwealth,	11 22
Augusta, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring Lydia Gordon, to 28th December, 1808,	115 56
Andover, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, Patrick Callahan to 1st February 1809, and William Darp and Thomas Walker to the time of sending them out of the State,	123 20
Bridgewater, for boarding and clothing William Blackly and Frederick Brigner to 10th February, 1809, and Henry Ash to the time he removed to Taunton,	101 40
Brookfield, for boarding, clothing and nursing, George Baslington, and Thomas Boyd to 2d January, 1809	88 48
Boxford, for boarding, clothing and nursing Mehitable Hall to 2d January, 1809,	65 00
Belchertown, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Amos Ames and Wife, to time of sending them out of this State,	13 00
Beverly, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, sundry Paupers to 1st February, 1809,	675 40
Buckland, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring William Negus to 1st of February, 1809,	190 00

Brimfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring John Wakely to 7th February, 1809,	97 33
Billerica, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Michael Taylor to 8th February, 1809, and William Love and Wife, to 30th January, 1809,	166 20
Brewster, for boarding and doctoring Joshua Crofts, to the time of his going away,	29 56
Boston, Board of Health, for boarding, nursing and doctoring sundry Paupers, on Rainsford Island, to 20th January, 1809,	696 00
Brookline, for boarding and clothing Jacob Harvey to 23d February, 1809,	67 20
Barre, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Andrew Barrett and family to the time of their leaving this State, and John C. Dandrich to the 3d of February, 1809,	62 30
Boston, for boarding and clothing sundry Paupers to 1st December, 1808,	5978 41
Cambridge, for boarding and clothing, Stephen Bell, John Wilkins, Robert Stimpson, James Barker, John Damother and Joseph Shepherd, to 27th January, 1809,	138 28
Coleain, for boarding clothing and doctoring, Sally Leomineer, and two children of Sally Gardner, and two children of Henry Rogers to 4th January, 1809,	167 76
Charlton, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Edward Maden to 1st January, 1809,	65 05
Conway, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Hannah M'Neil to 22d January, 1809,	12 00
Cape Elizabeth, for boarding, clothing and doctoring James Ramsbottom, George Jehays and Abram Bricks to 5th February, 1809,	195 44
Charlestown, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 21st January 1809,	392 97
Concord, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Robert M'Conville, John Yutt, Francis Le Gross, John Barr, and Case, a negro, to 30th January, 1809, and William Shaw, to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	243 11
Carlisle, for boarding and clothing Robert Barber, to 21st January, 1809,	47 48
District of Dover, for boarding and clothing Patrick Cowan, to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	106 00
Deerfield, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring William Clarrick, to the time of his death and funeral charges,	94 75

Dunstable, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Margaret Lane, to 3d February, 1809,	62 17
Dracut, for boarding and clothing Richard Baker and Lucy Jaquith, to 1st February, 1809,	114 03
Danvers, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Jane Duckedy, Ruth Parsons, John Brown, and James Leo, to 7th February, 1809,	155 29
Dresden, for boarding and clothing John Collins, to 1st January, 1809,	67 20
Dedham, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Eleanor Carryl, to 1st January, 1809,	40 00
Doggett, Samuel, under keeper of the goal in Dedham, for boarding and clothing James Hatchel, Sylvester Belding, and James Morey, to 28th January, 1809,	141 22
Dighton, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Jacob Albert, to 20th February, 1809,	36 51
Deblois, George, keeper of the Alms-House in Boston, to 1st December, 1808,	403 50
Egremont, for boarding and clothing Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Benjamin Daly, and Benjamin Randall, to 7th January, 1809,	306 00
East Hampton, for boarding and doctoring John Hall, to 1st February, 1809,	41 50
Falmouth, in county of Barnstable, for boarding and clothing Edward Edwards, to 19th January, 1809,	17 50
Fayette, for boarding and clothing William G. Martin, to 1st January, 1809,	102 92
Greenfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Eunice Converse, to 22d January, 1809, and James Logan to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	114 20
Great Barrington, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring, Isaac, Catharine, and Mary House, and John Wittie, to 26th December, 1808, and Polly Drum, and two children, and Jonathan Stephens, to the time of their going out of the Commonwealth,	205 04
Gorham, for supporting Robert Gilfilling, to the 30th January, 1809,	58 74
Groton, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring John C. Wright and Wife, the widow Bentroutt, and William Lepere, and wife, to 10th January, 1809,	364 61
Gorham, John, for doctoring State Paupers, in Alms-House in Boston, to 15th May, 1808,	400 00
Granby, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Ebenezer Darwin and John Murray, to 31st January, 1809,	131 86

Greenwich, for supplies to Elizabeth Harrington and child, to 23d January, 1 09,	26 32
Gill, for boarding and clothing, Sarah Hambleton, to 25th January, 1809,	61 59
Gloucester, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 10th November, 1808,	940 06
Hadley, for boarding, clothing and doctoring George Andrews and wife, Friday and wife, and Marcena Potter, to 1st January, 1809,	187 52
Hiram District of, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Daniel Hickey, to 31st December, 1808,	54 75
Haverhill, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Tapley, to 1st January, 1809, and Mary Kenny, and William Kenny, to time of removing them out of this State, and Dr. Bricket's bill, for Philip Slen, and William Taply, heretofore omitted,	111 50
Hudson John, for dieting sundry Paupers, in Salem gaol, to the 26th October, 1808,	268 92
Heath, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, Content Stark and child, to the time of sending them out of this State,	101 20
Hopkinton, for boarding and clothing James Roach, to 4th February, 1809,	67 20
Hodgkins Joseph, keeper of the house of correction in Ipswich, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Mary Aidlaide, Huldah Hicks, John Squires, and James Calhoun, to 1st February, 1809,	242 20
Hartshorn Oliver, keeper of the goal in Boston, for supporting sundry poor debtors, confined in goal to 11th February, 1 09,	979 18
Hallowell, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Rachel Cumming, Jonathan Power's two children, Matrassa Powers, David Brown and family, James Carouth, and Edward French, to 1st January, 1809, and Mrs. Carouth to time of her death, including funeral charges,	562 90
Ipswich, for boarding and clothing, John S. Thoman, John Obrian, and Francis Lao, to 2d Feb. 1809,	122 50
Leyden, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, Elizabeth Wagner, Jedediah Fuller and family, to 21st January, 1809, and Lanphere's wife and four children, to the time of sending them out of the Commonwealth,	211 81
Leicester, for boarding and clothing Lydia Dunham, to 1st February, 1809,	48 70
Lenox, for boarding and clothing Abram Palmer and child, to 27th January, 1809,	60 52

Lincoln, for boarding and nursing Thomas Pocock, to 1st February, 1809,	86 00
Lunenburg, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Felix, Tool, to 25th January, 1809, and George W. Shute to time of his death and funeral charges,	156 44
Lee, for boarding, clothing, nursing and doctoring Job Perry and family, to the time of removing them out of this Commonwealth,	100 00
Lynn, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Richard Neal, John Battis, Nancy Carter and child, William Hawkman, George Cammel, and John Kirby, to 8th Feb. 1809,	443 78
Lincolnvillle, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Alexander White, to 14th February, 1809,	87 43
Littleton, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Richard Crouch, and John Putnam, a black man, to 11th February, 1809,	160 93
Lymington, for boarding, clothing and doctoring John Oryan, to 1st January, 1809,	68 10
Marshfield, for boarding and clothing, Philip Mitchell, to 15th May, 1808, and Peggy Mitchell, to time of her death and funeral charges,	124 04
Mount-Vernon, for supplying and doctoring John Barrett, to time of his going out of this State,	10 00
Monson, for supplying and doctoring William Frazier, to time of his going away,	10 50
Monmouth, for boarding and doctoring Joseph Richards and wife and child, to 31st January, 1809,	15 86
Marlborough, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Joseph Waters, to 7th February, 1809,	68 68
Marblehead, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 6th February, 1809,	795 14
Middleborough, for boarding and clothing John Fitzgerald, to 10th January, 1809,	67 20
Methuen, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Betty Dickerman, and Thomas Pace, to 1st January, 1809,	85 53
Manchester, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Thomas Douglas, to 2d February, 1809,	74 90
Milton, for boarding, clothing and nursing, Thomas Webster, John Murry, and Rebecca Welsh and her three children, to 23d February, 1809,	221 00
Manning Thomas, for doctoring State paupers, in town of Ipswich, and house of correction, to 2d February 1809,	44 70

Nantucket, for boarding and clothing Ellina Jones, James Plato, and John Williams, and Aaron Cuffy to 12th January, 1809, and Francis M. Young, to time of sending him out the State,	200 48
North-Yarmouth, for boarding and clothing Wm. Elwell, to 1st January, 1809,	103 60
New-Gloucester, for supplying John May, and Joseph Gregory, to 21 January, 1809,	50 00
Northfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Richard Kingsbury, to 25th January, 1809,	98 20
Newton, for funeral expenses of Laurence McDonald,	4 00
New-Bedford, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Martin, Joseph, and George Gonosent to 1st February, 1809,	43 50
Newbury, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 1st January, 1809,	956 23
Newburyport, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 1st January, 1809,	2079 74
Oxford, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Catharine Jordan, to 1st January, 1809	62 00
Orleans, for boarding and doctoring Joshua Crofts to 22d June, 1808,	8 17
Overseers of Marshpee Indians, for boarding and clothing Elizabeth Isaacs, Quosha Bulkin, and Francis Martin, to 10th January, 1809,	160 02
Palmer, for supporting, William Menden and wife to 5th January, 1809,	138 77
Prospect, for boarding and clothing, Anna Hanes to 30th April, 1808,	78 00
Petersham, for supporting John Howard, to 21st May, 1808,	55 30
Peru, for supplies to James Robbins and family, to 2d November, 1808,	17 82
Plainfield, for supplies to James Harrison and family till removed out of this State	49 49
Pittsfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Peter Heon to 8th January, 1809	71 97
Pelham, for boarding, nursing and doctoring John Dunally to time of his death and funeral charges,	31 50
Portland, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers to 1st January, 1809,	1601 43
Quincy, for boarding and doctoring William Oliphant, to 11th February, 1809,	75 00
Rehoboth, for boarding and clothing William Pike, Lief Mason and child, to 20th October, 1808, and	

Richard Bolton, to the time of his death and funeral charges,	90 00
Rowe, for supporting Lydia Carpenter, to the time of her leaving the State, and three children to 2d May, 1808,	138 85
Rowley, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Hannah Harris to time of her death, and funeral charges, and Ella Colling, to 1st January, 1809,	126 03
Rutland, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Henderson, to 20th January, 1809,	48 53
Roxbury, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry Paupers, to 3d January, 1809,	563 08
Reedfield, for supporting Catharine Canton, and removing her out of this State,	10 00
Russell, for supporting and doctoring John Newton and wife, to 29th January, 1809,	42 41
Reading, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Samuel Bancroft, to 25th January, 1809, and Thomas Grant,	130 09
St. George, for boarding and clothing Robert Haws, Eleanor Mathews, and William Benson, to 4th Nov. 1808,	56 10
South Hadley, for supplies and doctoring to Peter Pendergass, to 6th January, 1809,	63 07
Standish, for boarding and clothing Alice Noble, to 1st January, 1809,	52 00
Scituate, for boarding, clothing and doctoring John Woodward, and Lucy Whitney and two children to 6th June, 1808,	59 79
Stockbridge, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Seely Peet, Jeremy Elky, Sarah Hosford, and Mary Loud, to 5th December, 1808, and Hugh Neal, to the time of his leaving this State,	257 97
Sidney, for boarding, clothing and doctoring John and Henry Lyons, to 1st January, 1809,	57 20
Shirley, for boarding, clothing and doctoring James Shirley, Simon Cox, and Rodrich M'Kinsey and wife, to 31st January, 1809,	181 23
Sherburne, for supporting Benjamin Haughton, to 29th January, 1809,	56 00
Sheffield, for boarding, clothing and nursing William Mc'Gee, and Guy, a negro, to 1st September, 1808, and removing Elisha Freeman, and Miss Everist out of this Commonwealth,	288 28
Sturbridge, for supplies and doctoring for Jonas Banton, to 31st December, 1808,	49 10

Springfield, for boarding, nursing and doctoring John Padley, to time of his leaving this Commonwealth,	35 30
Sudbury, for boarding and clothing John Whiton, to 12th February, 1809,	67 20
Spencer, for supporting and doctoring Peter Eager, to the time of his going away,	11 05
Swansea, for boarding and clothing Thomas Colony, to 4th February, 1809,	49 79
Southwick, for boarding and clothing George Read, to 1st January, 1809,	67 20
Stoneham, for boarding and clothing John H. Clamrod, to 20th February, 1809,	65 69
Sterling, for boarding, clothing, doctoring and nursing Joseph Hyde, to 5th February, 1809,	186 64
Salem, for boarding and clothing sundry paupers, to 1st January, 1809,	3572 07
Topsfield, for supporting Thomas Comerford, to 11th November, 1808,	66 70
Tisbury, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Joseph Alvarez to 15th January, 1809,	50 00
Tyringham, for boarding and clothing Ralph Way, to 1st January, 1809,	60 08
Taunton, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Hannah Goff, Henry Ash, Edmund Shores, Manuel Disnips, David D. Kelly, and supplies to Robert Wilson, jun. to 21 January, 1809,	264 96
Troy, for boarding and clothing Francis Brow, to 21st February, 1809,	96 50
Tyngsborough District of, for boarding, nursing and doctoring Lydia Richardson, to time of her death,	21 00
Townsend, for supporting and doctoring John Brinton, to the time of sending him out the State,	18 45
Uxbridge, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Betty Trifle, David Mitchell, and Patience Hazard, to 1st February, 1809,	187 00
Vinalhaven, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Andrew Higherdale, to 3d January, 1809, and William Procter, to 25th December, 1808,	148 77
Warwick, for boarding, nursing and doctoring James Harvey to the time of his leaving the State, and Samuel Griffith to 24th January, 1809,	55 57
Windsor, for boarding and clothing, Henry Smith and wife, to 27th December, 1808,	54 71
Winthrop, for boarding and clothing, William Gaskell to 3d January, 1809,	60 00

Wayne, for boarding, clothing and nursing, Sally Allard, to 6th November, 1808,	128 86
West-Springfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Bell and James Aldrich, and Sarah Felts child, to 15th January, 1809,	77 18
Westford, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Phillip Jackson, Patty Gardner, and Christopher Stephens, to 24th January, 1809,	99 66
Warren, for boarding and clothing William Moorman, to 4th January, 1809,	52 00
West-Stockbridge, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Lucy Lane and Polly Carr, to 1st January, 1809,	79 00
Williamstown, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Rachel Galusha, Stephen Blue, Morrice Fowler, Robert Morrell and Charles Mc'Carthy, to 24th January, 1809,	275 68
Worcester, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, Peter Willard, Henry Bratz, Jack Melvin and wife, Sarah Cook, Samuel Whittier and Peter Eager, to 1st January, 1809,	278 77
Washington, for boarding and doctoring, Desire Kennedy to 6th January 1809 and Phebe Clark to 4th November, 1808,	93 88
Woburn, for supporting Dorothy Linham and children to 22d December, 1808,	42 80
Walpole, for boarding and Clothing, Sally Davis and Robert Clew, to 1st January, 1809,	113 95
Westfield, for boarding, clothing and doctoring, William Davis to time of his death and funeral Charges,	78 00
Yarmouth, for boarding, clothing and doctoring James Deagle, to 15th January, 1809, and William Froward, to time of his removal out the State,	163 p5
York, for boarding and nursing Edward Perkins and wife, Nicholas Tuttle, Mary Crocker, Sarah Avery, Edward Voudy, and Amos Caswell, to 1st February, 1809,	325 53
Total Paupers	dolls. 34752 06

Military Accounts.

Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry.

Bates Elkanah, for the expense of a Court of Enquiry on 11th July, 1808, whereof Nathaniel Fales was President,	57 77
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Bates, Elkanah, for the expense of a Court of Inquiry 1st April, 1808, whereof Daniel Gilbert was President,	17 31
Hamlin, Hannibal, for the expense of a Court Martial on the 28th June, 1808, whereof Amos Hastings was President,	69 96
Tilden, B. P. for the expense of a Court Martial, on 15th November, 1808, whereof Johnson Mason was President,	139 43
Tilden, B. P. for the expense of a Court of Inquiry on 25th July, 1808, whereof Maj. Stoddard was President,	16 16
Court of Inquiry on the 14th September, 1807, whereof Luther Lawrence was President, to each Member as per Pay Roll,	7 96
Court of Inquiry commenced on the 13th October, 1808, whereof Lemuel Weeks was President, to each Member, Witness, &c. as per Pay Roll,	86 97

Brigade Majors, Aid D. C. and Judge Advocates.

Ayer, James, to 8th February, 1809,	96 18
Bliss, Joseph, to 29th January, 1809,	53 34
Bates, Elkanah, to 8th February, 1809,	66 8
Bastow, Sumner, to 25th January, 1809,	87 55
Brown, C. Henry, to 3d February, 1809,	69 03
Curtis, Jarred, to 23d January, 1809,	55 85
Clapp, Jeremiah, to 27th February, 1809,	202 2
Dewey Stephen, to 24th September, 1808,	17 13
Davis, Charles, to February, 1809,	39 65
Fisher, Jacob, to 15th January, 1809,	91 20
Elwell Robert, to 16th January, 1809,	90 40
Goddard William, 7th January, 1809,	144 40
Gannett Barzillai to 1st January, 1809,	66 63
Hubbard, Dudley, to 30th January, 1809,	69 50
Hayward, Nathan, J. Ad. to January, 1809,	11 05
Hammatt, William, to 26th January, 1809,	50 75
Hoyt, Epaphras to 31st December, 1808,	102 70
Hight, William, to 21st January, 1809,	67 50
Howard Samuel, 25th December, 1808,	197 02
How Estes, to 1st February, 1809,	59 00
Hamlin Hannibal, to February, 1809,	165 65
Hayward Nathan, to January, 1809,	41 75
Merril Abel, to 18th January, 1809,	25 00
Pierce Joseph, to 6th February, 1809,	27 05
Rogers, Benjamin, to 20th January, 1809,	25 00

Smith, Erastus, to 1st January, 1809,	28 00
Sweet, Daniel, to 15th February, 1809,	22 50
Thayer, M. Samuel, to 23d February, 1809,	120 50
Tilden, B. P. to 31st December, 1808,	66 20
Ulmer, Charles, to 20 January, 1809,	34 20
Whiting, Timothy, to 13th January, 1809,	67 15
Wood, Samson, to 24th January, 1809,	76 48

Adjutants.

Arms, Pliney, to 24th January, 1809,	68 15
Allen, C. Shobal, to 20th February, 1809,	40 25
Buckland, Joseph, to 18th December, 1808,	31 13
Beale, John, to 10th January, 1809, including further allowance on his account for 1806, omitted in Roll 56	135 77
Brooks, Aaron, to 13th December, 1808,	19 75
Bagley, Abner, to 21st December, 1808,	17 75
Backus, Zenas, to 11th January, 1809,	79 17
Bishop, Jacob, to 1st January, 1809,	28 98
Brickett, Moses, to 14th February, 1809,	18 03
Brigham, Elijah, Jun. to February, 1809,	30 37
Bullin, Moses, to 21st February, 1809,	36 86
Bass, George, to 25th February, 1809,	259 00
Boynton, Joseph, to February, 1809,	59 60
Bates, Isaac C. to 27th February, 1809,	55 04
Baker, Allen, to 16th November, 1808,	21 51
Child, Thomas, to 10th January, 1809,	61 50
Chaffee, Jonathan, to 29th December, 1808,	26 08
Cushman, James, to 1st January, 1809,	34 57
Callender, Benjamin, to 29th December, 1808,	51 58
Curtis, Joseph, to 21st December, 1808,	18 01
Coffin, Nathaniel, to 27th October, 1808,	26 88
Clap, Ebenezer, to 11th January, 1809,	17 58
Cheever, Nathaniel, to 11th February, 1809,	44 12
Crane, Nathan, jun, to January, 1809,	29 00
Donnison, William, Adjutant General, for his services for the year 1808,	1040 00
Dodge, David, to 2d January, 1809,	38 05
Elwell, Robert, to 15th September, 1808,	73 25
Frost, Timothy, to 26th December, 1808,	42 19
Foot, Elisha, to February, 1809,	26 10
Fletcher, Samuel, to 22d February, 1809,	30 49
Fairfield, John, to 22d February, 1809,	21 97
Gates, Isaac, to January, 1809,	68 67
Gage, Nathaniel, to 14th February, 1809,	15 12

Getchell, Ephraim, to 15th January, 1809,	38 80
Harrington, Samuel, to May, 1807,	17 86
Haskell, Jacob, to 14th January, 1809,	29 17
Haggens, Benjamin, to 25th December, 1808,	49 63
Heald, Joseph, to 20th December, 1808,	12 72
Houghton, Thomas, to January, 1809,	41 03
Hiaman, Ransom, to 26th January, 1809,	34 83
Holland, Samuel, to 3d February, 1809,	59 09
Hayden, Charles, to 7th February, 1809,	25 02
Hayden, Samuel, to 16th February, 1809,	60 98
Jones, Amos, to 1st January, 1809,	6 25
Jones, Amos, of Gerry, to 20th January, 1809,	36 36
Jefferts, Nathaniel, to 1st January, 1809,	5 83
Jellison, Nathaniel, to 7th September, 1808,	40 40
Jewett, Jesse, to 29th January, 1809,	24 92
Kingman, Simeon, to 8th January, 1809,	28 63
Lyman, Lewis, to 13th February, 1809,	61 70
Low, Stephen, to 15th Feb. 1809,	25 30
Maxwell, Sylvanus, to 2d Jan. 1809,	57 38
Moody, Paul, to 6th Dec. 1808,	16 97
Morgan, Aaron, to 23d Jan. 1809,	27 23
March, Angier, to Feb. 1809,	14 88
Marston, Jonathan, to 11th Feb. 1809,	39 32
Nickerson, Thomas, to 25th Dec. 1807,	28 84
Northam, Eli, to 7th Dec. 1808,	42 10
Nye, John, to 4th Feb. 1809,	31 44
Neil, G. John, to 16th Nov. 1808,	57 26
Orr, Hector, to 19th Dec. 1808,	53 17
Page, Jesse, to Feb. 1809,	63 88
Parker, Joseph, to 12th Dec. 1808,	14 98
Pengree, Samuel, to 30th January, 1809,	40 63
Parker, Henry, to February, 1809,	43 75
Pilsbury, Stephen, to January, 1809,	15 33
Pilsbury, William, to 30th January, 1809,	18 24
Pope, jun. Edward, to 31st December, 1808,	48 45
Prescott, Sewell, to 12th January, 1809,	9 00
Phelps, Abel, to 2d, May, 1808,	11 37
Real, Prince, to 3d November, 1808,	20 00
Rider, Josiah, to 2d, January, 1809,	37 08
Rogers, Benjamin, to 20th January, 1809,	3 62
Ripley, W. Eleazer, to 1st January, 1809,	114 03
Starr, jun. James, to 31st December, 1808,	27 07
Sibley, Nathaniel, to 2d February, 1809,	51 63
Stearns, Thomas, to 11th December, 1808,	18 48
Strong, B. Thomas, to January, 1809,	10 67
Stewart, Jotham, to January, 1809,	46 14

Stebbins, Quartus, to January, 1809,	46 35
Stebbins, Festus, to 29th January, 1809,	15 75
Sawyer, William, to 25th February, 1809,	41 88
Smith, Moses, to 5th February, 1809,	10 41
Taft, Hazeltine, to 1st February, 1809,	16 26
Tolman, John, to 28th January, 1809,	26 41
Tucker, Joseph, to 20th January, 1809,	35 73
Wright, James, to 20th January, 1809,	40 10
Walker, Peter, to 30th October, 1808,	95 04
White, Jonathan, to 21st January, 1809,	33 25
Wilmud, David, to 18th January, 1809,	21 87
William, John, to 27th December, 1808,	80 99
Woodman, Ephraim, to 30th December, 1808,	25 67
Whitney, C. William, to January, 1809,	58 43
Williams, Jonathan, to 9th February, 1809,	48 00
Winslow, John, to 20th January, 1809,	46 30
Washburn, Abiel, to 11th February, 1809,	47 02
Williams, S. John, to 24th February 1809,	104 54
Wade, Samuel, to 21st February, 1809,	22 01

Expense for Horses to haul Artillery.

Burt, Moses, to 30th January, 1809,	10 00
Blasland, S. Wm. to 27th Jan. 1809,	13 00
Binney, John, to February, 1809,	40 00
Blanchard, Joshua, to Feb. 1809,	10 00
Carter, Luke, to 2d Nov. 1808,	12 50
Cummings, Daniel, to 1st Jan. 1809,	12 50
Crittenden, Simeon, to 29th Sept. 1808,	22 50
Cunningham, Thomas, to 9th Jan. 1809,	17 00
Chapin, Levi, to 20th Sept. 1808,	7 50
Cobb, Daniel, to 25th Feb. 1809,	40 00
Carter, Samuel, jun. to Feb. 1809,	7 50
Churchill, Jesse, to Oct. 1808,	7 50
Hokins, D. James, to 19th Oct. 1808,	15 00
Holden, Daniel, to November, 1808,	11 00
Harrington, Peter, to November, 1808,	8 00
Hays, Daniel, to December, 1808,	8 00
Hill, John, to 20th February, 1809,	5 00
Judd, Elnathan, to 25th September, 1808,	7 50
Little, Otis, to 9th January, 1809,	10 00
Lincoln, Caleb, to 13th February, 1809,	5 00
Pullin, Jonathan, to November, 1808,	3 00
Pedrich, Joseph, to 4th February,	10 00
Potter, James, to January, 1809,	6 00

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Russell, John, to January, 1809,	8 00
Smead, Julia, to 29th September, 1808,	15 00
Safford, Ebenezer, to 9th November 1808,	5 00
Spaulden, Thomas, 28th September, 1808,	5 00
Williams, Thomas, to 20th October, 1808,	6 00
Wells, Martin, to 8th February, 1809,	6 00
Walker, Jason, to 29th December, 1808,	6 25
Bicknel, H. to 20th February, 1809,	8 75

Total Military,

3024 49

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Arms, George, Coroner, for expense of an inquisition, on the body of a person unknown, and funeral charges, Bernardstown, the 8th July, 1808,	20 15
Bridge, Edmund, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Representative for Congress, to 3d January, 1809,	43 68
Bartlett, Bailey, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Representative to Congress to 1st January, 1809,	23 68
Cooper, John, Sheriff, county Washington, for returning votes for Governour, Senators, and Representative for Congress, to January, 1809,	128 88
Chandler, John, Sheriff, Kennebeck county, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Member of Congress, to 9th Dec. 1808,	50 40
Cutler, Clark, Benjamin, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour, and Senators, May, 1808,	3 08
Learned, David, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour, and Senators and Members to Congress, for 1807, and 1808, to February, 1809,	45 60
Ulmer, George, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour, and Senators, and Member of Congress, to 10th January, 1809,	70 80
Ward, W. Thomas, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Member of Congress, to 13th February, 1809,	9 87
Folsom, W. John, Coroner, for expense of taking inquisition, on the dead bodies of five strangers, to 21st Dec. 1808,	108 99
Forward, jun. Justis, for expenses of an inquisition, on the body of a person, name unknown, and funeral charges,	29 72

Goodwin, Ichabod, Sheriff, county of York, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Member of Congress, to 1st January, 1809,	28 05
Hosmer, Joseph, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, &c. to April, 1808,	1 60
Lawrence, Jeremiah, Sheriff of Nantucket county, for returning votes, for Member of Congress, to 7th Nov. 1808,	27 00
Nichols, Alexander, for taking an inquisition, on the body of a stranger, 13th August, 1808,	31 87
Smith, Benjamin, Sheriff, Dukes County, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, to 31 January, 1809,	16 00
Sprague, William, for the expense of an Inquisition, on the body of Israel Hill, at Huden, 24th May, 1806, and funeral charges,	24 29
Shaw, Mason, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, to May, 1807,	24 00
Waite, Nathan, for the expense of an inquisition, on the bodies of three persons names unknown, to July, 1808, September 28 and 29, 1808,	39 50
Waite, John, Sheriff, Cumberland county, for returning votes for Governour, Lieut. Governour and Senators, and Member of Congress, to 1st January, 1809,	36 40
Total	763 56

Printer's Accounts.

Thomas and Andrews, for Printing Warrants and Notifications for the Adjutant General's Office to November, 1808,	300 00
Allen, Phineas, for Printing Acts and Resolves to 13th February, 1809,	16 67
Young and Minns, for Printing for Secretary's and Treasurer's Offices, and the General Court, executed by Russell and Cutler, and J. & A. W. Park, to 23d Feb. 1809,	1205 25
Adams and Rhoades, for furnishing Newspapers for the House of Representatives to 2d March, 1809,	168 00
Russell and Cutler, for furnishing Newspapers for the House of Representatives to 2d March, 1809,	186 00
J. & A. W. Park, for furnishing newspapers for the House of Representatives to 3d March, 1809,	144 00
Total Printers,	2019 92

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Boyle, John, for his account of Stationary for Adjutant General's office, to 31st December, 1808,	322 17
Blaney, Henry, for sundries, work and materials for State-House, to 2d February, 1809,	81 89
Bradley, David and Samuel, for sundry articles, nails, locks, &c. for State-House to 22d Feb. 1809,	78 50
Dwight, Josiah, for sundries, work done on the Province-House, and for Foster's bill for printing certificates for funded State debt, and for Chester Adams' bill for posting books of the late Treasurer Skinner,	76 89
Durant, William, for setting glass and cleaning windows of State-House to 22d Dec. 1808,	28 82
Hill, Aaron, for postage of Letters, &c. for Governour, Secretary, Treasurer, and Adjutant, of the Commonwealth, to 24th Feb. 1809,	193 80
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Gore, Samuel, and son, for painting and materials, for State-House, to 21st Jan. 1809,	63 13
Melvill, Allen, for 10 pieces of black crape, Feb. 10th, 1809,	180 00
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Thompson, James, for sundry materials for, and work done in the State-House, to 28th Jan. 1809,	256 73
West, David, for stationary for the Treasurer's office to 14th Feb. 1809,	76 29
Wheeler, Josiah, for sundry articles and work done in the State-House, to 22d Feb. 1809,	200 71
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Chase, Warren, for assisting the messenger of the General Court, to 4th March, 1809,	70 00
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Lapham, Sylvanus, for assisting the messenger, of the General Court, to 4th March, 1809,	76 00

Total Miscellaneous,

2376 56

RESOLVES, March 4, 1809.

Aggregate of Roll, No. 60, March, 1809.

Expense of State Paupers,	34752 06
Do. Militia,	8024 49
Do. Sheriffs, &c.	763 56
Do. Printers,	2019 92
Do. Miscellaneous,	2376 56
Total,	<hr/> 47 936 59

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 corporations and persons names respectively, amounting in the whole to the sum of forty seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty six dollars, and fifty nine cents, the same being in full discharge of the accounts, and demands to which they refer.

In Senate, March 4, 1809.

Read and accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

H. G. OTIS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, March 4, 1809,

Read and concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

Approved, March 4, 1809.

LEVI LINCOLN.

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