

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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RESOLVES

OF THE

GENERAL COURT

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, ON WEDNES-
DAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY, ANNO DOMINI, ONE
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TEN.



BOSTON :

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1810.



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CIVIL LIST

OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
For the political year 1810-11.

HIS EXCELLENCY
ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. Governor.

HIS HONOUR
WILLIAM GRAY, Esq. Lieut. Governor.

COUNCIL.

Hon. Levi Lincoln,
Aaron Hill,
Daniel Kilham,
Marshal Spring,
Samuel Fowler,

Hon. William Aspinwall,
Thomas Hazard, jun.
Thomas Cutts,
Martin Kinsley.

SENATE.

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Suffolk—Hon. Harrison G. Otis, William Spooner, John Phillips, Peter C. Brooks, and John Welles.

Essex—Hon. John Heard, Israel Thorndike, Lonson Nash, Daniel A. White, D. L. Pickman, and Israel Bartlett.

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Bristol—Hon. Nathaniel Morton, jun. and Edward Pope.

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Worcester—Hon. Elijah Brigham, Jonas Kendall, Seth Hastings, and Francis Blaké.

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Norfolk—Hon. John Howe, and Samuel Day.

York—Hon. John Woodman, and Alexander Rice.

Cumberland—Hon. Levi Hubbard, and James Means.

Lincoln, Hancock, and } Hon. William King, and
Washington, } Francis Carr.

Kennebeck—Hon. Joshua Cushman.

Nathaniel Coffin, *Clerk.*

Samuel F. M'Cleary, *Assistant Clerk.*

Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, *Chaplain.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. PEREZ MORTON, *Speaker.*

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston, William Smith,
 Samuel Cobb,
 William Brown,
 Jonathan Hunnewell,
 William Sullivan,
 William Phillips,
 John Winslow,
 Francis Wright,
 Benjamin Russell,
 Daniel Sargent,
 Thomas W. Sumner,
 John Callender,
 Benjamin Whitman,
 Thomas Danforth,
 Charles Davis,
 James Robinson,
 Jacob Welsh,
 William Hammatt,
 John Parker,
 Ebenezer T. Andrews,
 Isaac P. Davis.
 Francis D. Channing,
 William H. Sumner,
 Ephraim Thayer,
 Josiah Knapp,
 Benjamin Weld,
 Oliver Keating,
 Nathan Webb,
 Daniel Messinger,
 William Walter,
 Warren Dutton,
 George G. Lee,
 John Chandler,
 William Porter,
 John May,
 Elisha Sigourney,
 Samuel M. Thayer,
 Gamaliel Bradford,
 John Wells,
 George Blanchard,

Boston, Nathaniel Curtis,
 William Tudor. jun.

Chelsea,

ESSEX.

Salem, Joseph Story,
 Joseph White,
 Joseph Winn,
 Joseph Sprague,
 Benj. Crowninshield,
 Moses Townsend,
 George S. Johnnot,
 Nath. Frothingham,
 John Hathorne, jun.
 Joseph E. Sprague,
 David Putnam,
 John Dodge, jun.

Marblehead, Nathan B. Martin,

John Bailey,
 Phillip Besom,
 Asa Hooper,
 Joshua Prentiss, jun.

William Story,

Joseph H. White,

Lynn & } Aaron Breed,*Lynnfield*, } Caleb Downing,

William Sweetser, jun.

Oliver Fuller,

Ezra Mudge,

Thompson Burrill,

Danvers, Samuel Page,

Nathan Felton,

Dennison Wallis,

Beverly, Thomas Davis,

Thomas Stevens,

Abner Chapman,

Robert Rantoul,

Isaac Rea,

Wenham, Samuel Blanchard,*Hamilton*, John Safford,*Manchester*, Israel Foster,

- Gloucester*, Thomas Parsons,
 John Manning,
 John Tucker,
 James Tappan,
 John Johnston,
 Robert Elwell, 2d.
Ipswich, Nathaniel Wade,
 Jonathan Cogswell, jun.
 Joseph Farley,
 Joseph Hodgkins,
Rowley, Benjamin Adams, jun.
 Thomas Gage,
Newbury, Josiah Little,
 Silas Little,
 John Osgood,
 David Little,
 Stephen Hooper,
Newburyport, Mark Fitz,
 Andrew Frothingham,
 Jonathan Gage,
 Stephen Howard,
 John Peabody,
 Joseph Dana,
 Ebenezer Gunnison,
 Samuel H. Foster,
 William B. Bannister,
Bradford, Thomas Savory,
Boxford, Thomas Perley,
Andover, Thomas Kittredge,
 John Cornish,
 Joshua Chandler,
Middleton, Asa How,
Topsfield, Nathaniel Hammond,
Salisbury, Amos Morrill,
Amesbury, Benjamin Lurvey,
Haverhill, Ebenezer Gage, jun.
Methuen, Benjamin Osgood.
- MIDDLESEX.
- Charlestown*, David Goodwin,
 Peter Tufts, jun.
 John Kettell,
 David Devens,
 Joseph Miller,
- Cambridge*, John Mellen,
 Samuel P. P. Fay,
West Cambridge, Samuel Butter-
 field,
Brighton, Samuel W. Pomeroy,
Malden, Jonathan Oaks,
 Jonas Green,
Medford, Timothy Bigelow,
 Nathaniel Hall,
Newtown, Timothy Jackson,
 Samuel Murdock,
Watertown, Jonas White,
 Thomas Clark,
Waltham, David Townsend,
Westown, Ebenezer Hobbs,
Lincoln, Joshua Brooks,
Lexington, Nathan Chandler,
Sudbury, William Hunt,
East Sudbury, Jacob Reeves,
Natick, Abel Perry,
Sherburne, Calvin Sanger,
Holliston, Jason Chamberlain,
Hopkinton, Moses Chamberlain,
Frammingham, John Fisk,
 John Trowbridge,
Marlborough, Ephraim Barber,
 Daniel Brigham,
Stow and } Augustus Tower,
Boxboro' }
Concord, Tilly Merrick,
Bedford, William Webber,
Burlington,
Woburn, Luke Reed,
Stoneham, John H. Stevens,
Reading, Timothy Wakefield,
 Daniel Flint,
Wilmington, James Jaquith,
Billerica, Josiah Crosby, jun.
Tewksbury, Jesse Trull,
Chelmsford, Jonathan Perham,
Carlisle, Paul Litchfield,
Westford, Thomas Fletcher,
Acton, Jonas Brooks,
Littleton, Emund Foster,

- Groton*, Oliver Presscot,
 James Brazer,
Dracut, Daniel Varnum,
Dunstable, Joshua Heywood,
Tyngsborough, Calvin Thomas,
Shirley, Nathaniel Holden,
Pepperell, William Hutchinson,
Townsend, Abner Adams,
Ashby,
 HAMPSHIRE.
Springfield, Moses Chapin,
 Jacob Bliss,
 Oliver B. Morris,
 Edmund Dwight,
Longmeadow, Ethan Ely,
Wilbraham, Augustus Sisson,
 Walter Stebbins,
Monson, Abner Brown,
 Ede Whitaker,
Brimfield, Stephen Pynchon,
 Philomel Warren,
Holland &
South Brimfield, } Royal Wales,
Ludlow, Gad Lyon,
Palmer, Jesse King,
Ware, William Bowdoin,
Greenwich, Thomas Powers,
Belchertown, Eliakim Phelps,
 Eldad Parsons,
 Wright Bridgeman,
Pelham, James Abercrombie,
Granby, Eli Dickenson,
Amherst, Medad Dickenson,
 Elisha Smith,
Hadley, Giles C. Kellogg,
South Hadley, Ruggles Wood-
 bridge,
Sunderland, Nathaniel Smith,
Leverett, Rufus Field,
Montague, Nathan Chenery,
Wendell, Joshua Green,
Shutesbury,
New Salem, Varney Pierce,
Northfield, John Nevers,
Warwick, Caleb Mayo,
Orange, Josiah Cobb,
Northampton, Moses Wright,
 Jonathan Strong,
 Elijah H. Mills,
East Hampton, Thaddeus Clap,
South Hampton, Frederick Judd,
West Hampton, Sylvester Judd,
Westfield, Jedidiah Taylor,
 Benjamin Hastings,
West Springfield, Jona. Smith,
 Samuel Flower,
 Timothy Horton,
 Luke Parsons,
Southwich, Enos Foote,
 Shubael Stiles,
Granville, Israel Parsons,
 William Twinning, 2d.
Blandford, David Boies,
Russell,
Montgomery,
Norwich, Aaron Hall,
Chester,
Chesterfield, Eliakim Sylvester,
Middlefield, Erastus Ingham,
Worthington, Jonathan Brewster,
Williamsburgh, John Wells,
Hatfield, Samuel Partridge,
Whateley, Phineas Frary,
Deerfield, Asa Stebbins,
 Elihu Hoyt,
Conway, John Williams,
Goshen, Oliver Taylor,
Ashfield, Ephraim Williams,
 Henry Basset,
Cummington, Abel Packard,
Plainfield, John Cunningham,
Hawley, Zenas Bangs,
Buckland, Enos Pomeroy,
Shelburne, John Fellows,
Greenfield, Eliel Gilbert,
Gill, James Gould,
Bernardston, John Hamilton,
Leyden, Hezekiah Newcomb,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

7

Colraine, David Smith,
Jonathan M'Gee,
Charlemont, Abel Wilder,
Heath, Roger Leavitt,
Rowe, John Wells.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, William Davis,
Barnabas Hedge, jun.
Nathaniel Spooner,
Abner Bartlett,

Kingston, John Thomas,
Duxbury, Judah Alden,
Samuel Walker,

Marshfield, John Thomas,
Pembroke, Bailey Hall,

Bridgewater, Daniel Mitchell,
Middleborough, Samuel Pickens,
Thomas Weston,

Peter Hoar,
Martin Keith,
Hercules Cushman,

Rochester, Gideon Bastow, jun.
Caleb Briggs,
Jesse Haskel,

Wareham, Jeremiah Bumpus,

Carver, Benjamin Ellis,

Plumpton, Elijah Bisbe,

Halifax, Nathaniel Morton,

Abington, Samuel Niles,
Nathan Gurney, jun.

Hanover, John B. Barstow,

Scituate, Jesse Dunbar,
Edward F. Jacob,

Hingham, Hawkes Fearing,
Jonathan Cushing,

Thomas Fearing,

Hull, Samuel Loring,

BRISTOL.

Taunton, John W. Seabury,
Josiah King,
Samuel Crocker,
Nathaniel Leonard,

Dighton, John Hathaway,
George Walker,

Rehoboth, David Perry,
Elkanah French,
Timothy Walker,
John Medbury,
Sebray Lawton,

Swanзей, Daniel Hale,
Edward Mason,

Somerset, William Reed,

Attleborough, Joel Reed,

Mansfield, Soloman Pratt,

Norton, John Hall,

Eastown, John Tisdale

Charles Hayden,

Raynham, Josiah Dean,

Berkley, Apollos Tobey,

Freetown, William Rounsevelle,
Stephen B. Pickens,

New-Bedford, Seth Spooner,

Samuel Perry,

William Willis,

Gamaliel Bryant,

Jireh Swift, jun.

Jonathan Pope,

Dartmouth, Joel Packard,

Ephraim Tripp,

Henry Tucker,

Westport, Abner Brownell,

Sylvester Brownell,

Abner Gifford,

Troy, Robert Miller.

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Jabez Howland,
Joseph Blish, jun.

Job C. Davis,

Timothy Phinney,

Sandwich, John Freeman,

Benjamin Perceval,

Elisha Pope,

Falmouth, Braddock Demmick,

James Hinckley,

Yarmouth, John Eldridge,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yarmouth, James Crowell,
Dennis, Judah Paddock,
Harwich, Ebenezer Weeks,
Brewster, Elijah Cobb,
Chatham, Richard Sears,
Orleans, Simeon Kingman,
Eastham, Samuel Freeman,
Wellfleet, Beriah Higgins,
Truro, Israel Lombard,
Provincetown, Joseph Atkins.

DUKES.

Edgarton, Thomas Jernegan.
Tisbury,
Chilmark.

NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, Micajah Coffin,
 Shubael Coffin,
 Archelaus Hammond,
 Micajah Gardner,
 Jedidiah Fitch,
 Daniel Whitney,
 George Cannon,
 Obadiah Folger,
 George Gardner, 2d.

WORCESTER.

Worcester, Edward Bangs,
 Ephraim Mower,
 Abraham Lincoln,
Leicester, John Hobart,
Spencer, Benjamin Drury,
Brookfield, Thomas Hale,
 Oliver Crosby,
 Rufus Hamilton,
 Elisha Hammond,
Western, Joseph Field,
Sturbridge, Gershom, Plumpton,
 Zenas L. Leonard,
Charlton, John Spurr,
 Thaddeus Marble,
 Ephraim Willard,
Dudley, Aaron Tufts,

Douglas, Benjamin Craggin,
Uxbridge, Benjamin Adams,
Northbridge, Adolphus Spring,
Mendon, Daniel Thurber,
 Elijah Thayer,
Milford, Samuel Jones,
Upton, Ezra Wood, jun.
Grafton, William Lamb,
Sutton, Josiah Stiles,
 Jonas Sibley,
 Estes Howe,
 Darius Russell,

Oxford, Abijah Davis,
Ward, Jonah Golding,
Shrewsbury, Vashni Hemmen-
 way,

Westborough, Nathan Fisher,
Southborough, John Johnson,
Northborough, James Keyes,
Boylston, James Longley,
West Boylston, Ezra Beaman,
Lancaster, Eli Stearns,
 Jonas Lane,

Harvard, Jonathan Symonds,
 Jonathan Bryd,
Bolton & Berlin, Silas Holman,
 Levi Meriam,

Sterling, Israel Allen,

Samuel Sawyer,

Holden, William Drury,

Rutland, Jonas How, jun.

Paxton, Braddyl Livermore,

Oakham, Abijah Cutler,

New Braintree, Joseph Bowman,
 jun.

Hardwick, Timothy Page,

Jason Mixer,

Barre, Nathaniel Jones,

Hubbardston, Jacob Waite,

Petersham, Hutchins Hapgood,

Princeton, William Dodds,

Leominster, David Wilder, jun.

Joel Crosby,

Lunenburg, Edmund Cushing,

<i>Fitchburgh</i> , Abraham Willard,	<i>Windsor</i> , Daniel Dana,
Paul Wetherbee,	<i>Lanesboro' & }</i> Sam'l H. Wheeler
<i>Westminster</i> , Jonas Whitney,	<i>New Ashford, }</i> Richard Whitman,
Abel Wood,	<i>Cheshire</i> , Joseph Bucklin,
<i>Gardner</i> , Aaron Wood,	John Wells, jun,
<i>Ashburnham</i> , Joseph Jewett,	<i>Adams</i> , Thomas Farnum,
<i>Winchendon</i> , Israel Whiton,	John Waterman,
<i>Royalston</i> , Joseph Eastabrook,	<i>Williamston</i> , Samuel Kellog,
<i>Templeton</i> , John W. Stiles,	Henry C. Brown,
<i>Athol</i> , James Humphreys,	<i>Savoy</i> , Liscom Phillips,
<i>Gerry</i> , Ithamar Ward,	<i>Clarksburgh</i> ,
<i>Dana</i> , Nathaniel Williams.	<i>Florida</i> .

BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield & Mt. } Silas Kellog,
Washington,
New Marlboro' Edward Stevens,
 Elihu Ward,
Sandisfield & } John Picket,
Southfield, } Eliakim Hull,
Loudon, Paul Larkcom,
Tyringham, Adonijah Bidwell,
 Francis Hearick,
Great Barrington, Thomas Ives,
 David Wainwright,
Egremont, Octavius Joyner,
Alford, Elijah Fitch,
Stockbridge, Asa Williams,
West Stockbridge, Lemuel Mof-
 fitt, jun.
Becket, George Conant,
Washington, Jesse Ladd, jun.
Lee, Joseph Whiton,
 Jared Bradley,
Lenox, Oliver Belden, jun.
 Daniel Williams, jun.
Richmond, Absalom Ford,
Hancock, Rodman Hazard,
Pittsfield, John Churchill,
 Joseph Shearer,
 James Brown,
 Oren Goodrich,
Dalton, John Chamberlain, jun.
Hinsdale, William Pearse,
Peru, Cyrus Stowel,

NORFOLK.

Roxbury, William Brewer,
 Jacob Weld,
 Abijah Draper,
 Lemuel Le Barron,
 Nathaniel S. Prentiss,
Dorchester, Perez Morton,
 Ezekiel Tolman,
 Phineas Holden,
Brookline, Stephen Sharp,
Milton, William Pierce,
 Asaph Churchill,
Quincy, Thomas Greenleaf,
Braintree,
Weymouth, Christopher Webb,
 John Vinson, jun.
Cohasset, Thomas Lothrop,
Dedham, John Endicot,
 Samuel H. Deane,
 Jonathan Richards,
Needham, Daniel Ware,
Medfield & } Johnson Mason,
Dover,
Medway, William Felt,
Bellingham, John Bates,
Franklin, Joseph Bacon,
Wrentham, Jacob Mann,
 Jairus Ware,
Walpole, Daniel Kingsbury,
Foxborough, Seth Boyden,
Sharon, Jonathan Billings,
Stoughton, Samuel Talbot.

Canton, Benjamin Tucker,
Joseph Bemis,
Randolph, Micah White.

YORK.

York, Elihu Bragdon,
Joseph Bradbury,
Joseph Weare jun.
Kittery, Mark Adams,
William T. Gerrish,
Eliot, Samuel Leighton,
Wells, John Storer,
Joseph Moody,
Nahum Morrill,
John U. Parsons,
Arundel, Tobias Lord,
Biddeford, Ichabod Fairfield,
Berwick, Richard F. Cutts,
Joseph Prime,
William Hobbs,
Benjamin Green,
Lebanon, David Legro,
Sandford, Sheldon Hobbs,
Alfred, Thomas Keeler,
Lyman, John Low,
Phillippi, Abijah Usher,
Waterborough, Henry Hobbs,
Shapleigh, Jeremiah Emery,
Josiah P. Woodbury,
Newfield,
Parsonsfield, James Bradbury,
Simeon Marston,
Cornish, Enoch M. Barker,
Limerick,
Limington, David Boyd,
Walter Hagens,
Buxton, Samuel Morrill,
Joseph Woodman,
Saco, William Moody,
Benjamin Pike.

CUMBERLAND.

Portland, Daniel Tucker,
Joseph Titcomb,

Portland, Matthew Cobb,
Joseph H. Ingraham,
William Jenks,
Isaac Adams,

Falmouth, John Jones,
James Morrill,
James Gowen,
Nathaniel Hatch,

Cape Elizabeth, Silvanus Higgins,
Scarborough, Benjamin Larrabee,
George Hight,

Gorham, Lothrop Lewis,
David Harding, jun.
Dudley Folsom,

Standish, James Hasty,
Windham, Josiah Chute,
Gray, Eilab Latham,
North Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchel,
Elisha P. Cutler,
Asa Chace,
Edward Russell,

Pownal,
Freeport, Samuel Holbrook,
Brunswick, Robert D. Dunning,
David Dunlap,
Harpwell, Stephen Purington,
Durham,
New Gloucester, Joseph E. Fox-
croft,

Pegypscot,
Poland, Thomas Barns,
Minot, Seth Chandler,
Nicholas Noyes,
Raymond, Samuel Leach
Baldwin,
Bridgetown,
Harrison,
Otisfield, David Ray.

LINCOLN.

Wiscasset, Abiel Wood, jun.
Moses Carleton, jun.
Woolwich, John Stinson,
Dresden, Obed Haynes,

New Milford, Moses Carleton,
Whitefield, Joseph Bailey,
Jefferson, Jonathan Trask,
New Castle, John Farley,
Edgecomb, Stephen Parsons,
Boothbay,
Bristol, William M'Clintock,

Samuel Reed,
Nobleborough, David Dennis,
Waldoborough, Jacob Ludwig,
 Joshua Head,

Friendship,
Cushing,
St. George, Hezekiah Prince,
Thomaston, Isaac Bernard,
 Ezekiel G. Dodge,

Warren, Samuel Thatcher,
Camden, Farnham Hall,
Hope, Fergus M'Clain,
Union,
Palermo, Stephen Marden,
Montville, Joseph Chandler,
Georgetown, Mark L. Hill,

Lewis Thorp,
Bath, Samuel Davis,
 Jonathan Hyde,
 John Richardson

Topsham, Actor Patten,
Bowdoin, Moses Dennett,
 Solomon Eaton,
Bowdoinham, James Maxwell,
Lisbon, Gideon Curtis,
Lewistown,
Litchfield, John Neal,
 Jabez Robinson.

KENNEBECK.

Augusta, Samuel Howard,
 Jonathan Bond,
Hallowell, Thomas Agry,
 Peter Grant,
Gardiner, Samuel Jewett,
Monmouth, Simon Dearbon, jun.
Green, John Daggett,

Leeds, Daniel Lathrop,
Winthrop, Andrew Wood,
Readfield, Peter Norton,
Wayne,
Fayette, Solomon Bates, jun.
Mount Vernon, John Hovey,
Belgrade, Moses Carr,
Sydney,
Waterville, Eleazer W. Ripley,
Rome,
Vienna,
New Sharon, Prince Baker,
Chesterville,
Farmington, Nathan Cutler,
 Joseph Norton,

Temple,
Wilton,
Pittston, David Young,
Vassalborough, Abiel Getchell,
 Samuel Redington,
Winslow, Lemuel Paine,
Harlem,
Malta,
Fairfax, Nathan Heywood,
Clinton, Matthias Weeks,
Unity, Lemuel Bartlett.

OXFORD.

Paris, Elias Stowell,
Hebron, Alexander Greenwood,
Buckfield, Enoch Hall,
Turner, George French,
Livermore, Simeon Waters,
Hartford, David Warren,
Sumner,
Norway,
Fryeburgh, John M'Millan,
Brownfield } Joseph Howard,
 & *Hiram*, }
Denmark,
Porter,
Lovell,
Waterford, Calvin Farrar,
Albany,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bethel, John Kilgore, jun.
Jay, James Starr, jun.
Dixfield,
Rumford,
Gilead,
Newry,
East Andover.

SOMERSET.

Norridgewock, Calvin Selden,
Canaan,
Fairfield, William Kendall,
Anson,
Starks,
Mercer,
Industry,
New Vineyard,
Strong,
Avon,
Embsden,
Freeman,
New Portland.
Madison,
Cornville,
Solon,
Athens,
Harmony,
Palmyra.

HANCOCK.

Castine, Otis Little,
Penobsnot, William Webber,
Orland,
Buckstown, Joeph Lee,

Orrington, Joshua Chamberlain,
Ellsworth, John Peters,
Surry,
Blue Hill, Reuben Dodge,
Sedgwick, Thomas Doyle,
Trenton,
Sullivan, Paul D. Sargent,
Gouldsborough,
Eden, Cornelius Thompson,
Mount Desert, David Richardson,
Deer Isle, Pearl Spafford,
Vinalhaven, William Vinal,
Islesborough,
Lincolnville, Ephraim Fletcher,
North Port, Cornelius Rhoads,
Belfast, Thomas Whittier,
Prospect, Henry Black,
Frankfort, Alexander Milliken,
Hampden, Seth Kempton,
Bangor, James Carr,
Orono,
Dixmont.

WASHINGTON.

Machias, Ebenezer Inglee,
 Abraham Butterfield,
East Port, Oliver Shead,
Calais,
Jonesborough, Ephraim Whitney,
Addison,
Columbia,
Harrington,
Steuben.

Charles P. Sumner, *Clerk*.
 Rev. Dr. Thomas Baldwin, *Chaplain*.



RESOLVES

OF THE

General Court of Massachusetts,

PASSED AT THE SESSION BEGUN AND HOLDEN AT BOSTON, ON THE
THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TEN.

.....

GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

.....

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, JUNE 7.

At 12 o'clock, the Senators attended in the Representatives' Chamber, agreeably to assignment; when His Excellency the Governour came in, accompanied by his Council, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other officers of government, and delivered the following

SPEECH :

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THE independent and respectable electors of this Commonwealth, by a majority of their suffrages, having honoured me with the office of their supreme executive magistrate, an honour at this period increased by the existing state of our publick affairs, I have accepted the important trust, with that gratitude, which is due to such distinguished confidence; with that diffidence, which is fearful to do wrong; and with that solicitude, which is inseparable from a sincere desire to do right.

In this enlightened age of the world, the criteria for judging of rulers, are their measures, not their professions : those only then, whose conduct is candid, upright, and honourable, can enjoy either the happiness of conscious rectitude, or the pleasing expectation, of the approbation, esteem, and support of their fellow-citizens. And should their rule be meritorious, how often do circumstances of a publick nature occur, which leave to government a choice only of evils ; deeply affecting the feelings and interests of the people, and producing jealousies, discontents, and opposition ?

Such of late has been the state of our national concerns, and the consequent divisions have exhibited prospects of serious alarm—is it not the duty of the Trustees and Guardians of the inestimable rights and liberties of the people, to destroy if possible this germ of political confusion, and at the shrine of publick safety, honour, and welfare, to sacrifice all private and local views, prejudices, and discordant passions ?

If I have formed a just estimate of the characters whom I address, there cannot exist a solitary doubt, that in a pursuit so deeply interesting to the public, regardless of political distinctions, they will co-operate with me, in attaining these important objects : and to secure success, let the mantle of friendship be drawn over past obnoxious measures, and our exertions be directed to prevent their repetition.

Whatever may be the points of difference between parties, in this they will undoubtedly agree, *that union is the vital principle of liberty* : for as well may the physical body have a being without air, as the body-politick of our republick, without that principle.

From time immemorial, the successful maxim of ambition has been “to divide and conquer :” and even free governments have so far sanctioned it, for preventing the union, and preserving the subordination of their colonies, as to disseminate jealousies amongst them.

Such was the policy of Great Britain for retaining the colonies which first formed the United States ; a policy which in the early period of their separation from her, exposed them to imminent danger, and was their most formidable foe.

But the good sense of the colonists prevailed ; and with a population not exceeding two millions of inhabitants ; with executives and judiciaries, almost wholly opposed to them ; with regal troops, in their fortresses, cities, and principal towns, to awe and control them ; with few arms, and military

stores; and without publick funds, or an organized government to conduct their operations; they adopted this motto, "United we stand, divided we fall;" and their union, successfully commenced, and triumphantly terminated the revolutionary war.—Had a party spirit then prevailed, it would have been fatal; it would have plunged the patriots into the abyss of irretrievable servitude; it would have exchanged their exalted station of *man*, for that of senseless Automata—and even cemented as the United States now are, by excellent federal and state constitutions, if the invisible hand of foreign influence, or if deep-rooted domestick prejudices and animosities should obtain the ascendancy, they will too late discover, *that the loss of union is the loss of liberty*: for however remote we are from foreign nations, or lulled by prospects of their friendship, should our union be destroyed, intestine wars must ensue, and soon convert this beautiful, populous, and cultivated country, into a barren, depopulated waste.

But will not foreign powers, viewing as they do, these flourishing commercial states with the invidious eye of competitors, seize the first favourable opportunity, for destroying their competition? And with what ease will they effect it, should one seceding section of the confederacy, requiring an equal number to oppose it, leave but a remnant of the nation to resist foreign invasion?

If we take a view of the two gigantick combatants of Europe, France and Great-Britain; nations to whom all others are most indebted for their progress in arts and sciences, and for those useful discoveries and improvements which adorn society and promote human happiness; nations unrivalled by land and by sea; who in their conflicts have nearly destroyed the independence of continental Europe, and threaten that of the other quarters of the globe; if we reflect on the measures of their mighty governments, we cannot too deeply regret that they have lost sight of their own dignity and honour; Or why do they not apply the powers entrusted them by Divine Providence, to complete, not the misery, but the happiness of man?—Why do they not immortalize their fame by recording it, not on the sorrowful tombs of slaughtered millions, not on the desolate ruins of mournful principalities, kingdoms, and empires—but on the brilliant pages of illustrious philanthropists—on the durable annals of the great, the good, the God-like benefactors of man? To the civilized world, the answer is a subject of the deepest

regret and grief. Inordinate ambition and power, allies on the land, allies on the ocean, are as insatiable and unmerciful as the relentless grave. Unparalleled wealth, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, but furnish endless magazines of fuel to feed the unquenchable flame of ambition: and power, lawless and boundless power, is on both sides implicitly obedient to her sovereign will. Obligations of every kind, political, moral, and religious, arising from the rights of neutrals, from the most solemn treaties, from public law in general, and from humanity itself, are neglected, cancelled, and treated with ineffable contempt; every beam of hope, that national justice would resume her elevated station, has been ephemeral—glittering in the morn, it has been dim at noon, and extinct in the eve.

France has charged Great Britain with the establishment of a despotick commercial monopoly; and has viewed her own conduct, as the meritorious effort of a magnanimous volunteer, in a common cause to defeat the measure. The King of Great Britain in return has charged France with the fabrication of this as a pretext to cover her deep designs of universal domination. Neighbouring nations, by their vibrating conduct towards these mighty belligerents, have declared that both are in the right, and both in the wrong—and the United States, ever careful to offend neither, have, with uniform solicitude, cultivated the friendship of each. May their laudable endeavours be crowned with merited success!

France, previously to her revolutionary war, for a series of years, trembled at the rod of mighty Britain. That unparalleled event has reversed the scene, and France threatens the overthrow of her great enemy. The Emperor Napoleon has in substance, if not in form, declared it. Napoleon, that great arbiter of the East, is a most formidable foe: His equal is not to be found in the annals of man. Other monarchs have been styled great; but as a statesman and warrior, he is super-eminent. He is a prodigy of human nature. He is viewed by his enemies as a comet of the first magnitude; at a distance they admire the awful grandeur of both, but the approach of either they dread, as the precursor of certain destruction.

Thus unhappily circumstanced is Great Britain, and she views her safety in war. She conceives that by a peace her great and only national safeguard, her Navy, must be dismantled; that her numerous foreign seamen will return with joy

to their native shores ; that her national seamen, in part, will be compelled to seek employment abroad ; and that, when imperious necessity shall again require her navy, in its present vigorous state, an event which would rapidly follow, *the measure would be impracticable, and the result her conquest.* Her eagle-eyed statesmen act on this principle, and have declared it.—They have even declared that a peace must establish their national safety ; and this they view as a political impossibility.

On the part, then, of the United States, will not good policy look forward to the continuance of a war, in the participation of which they have been, and will continue to be in danger.

Each of these tremendous powers, presents itself at different times to United America, with the affected attachment of a disinterested admirer. But are they not disingenuous and inexorable competitors ? And however impartially she may conduct towards them, when either merely suspects that she favours the other is not a jealous phrenzy thereby excited, urging the decree of American destruction ? in such imminent danger, is there not an indispensable necessity of union ?

Shall we not then cordially invite the other great department of our government, the judiciary, containing our luminaries of law, the able and learned counsellors and practitioners at the bar—our respectable and pious instructors, the clergy, whose love of country and promotion of union during the revolution, is a pledge of their support—the citizens of the other learned profession, who, at that eventful period, in patriotism and prowess were inferior to none—our respectable and wealthy farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, whose ruin would be completed by intestine commotions, shall we not invite them all to aid in the preservation of our union ?

Will not this desirable measure, if commenced by government, be supported by the constitutional sovereigns of the land, the people ? Will not every friend to his country recollect the sacred truth, “that an house divided against itself cannot stand ?” Will he not determine for himself to relinquish a party system, and the practice of misrepresenting, and unjustly reprobating, his political opponents ? Will he not magnanimously impute to his fellow citizens in opposition, a mistaken zeal and patriotism, and cordially embrace them ? Will he not discountenance every attempt to wound the

dignity of the press, that great palladium of liberty, when urged to prostitution and abuse? And will not internal peace and happiness, will not order at home and respectability abroad, be thus again restored to this great and respectable State?

Washington, the immortal Washington, by his farewell address on the subject, an address, worthy of record on a tablet of adamant, calls on you in strains of irresistible eloquence to preserve your National Union.

The great and good Adams, with his capacious mind and extensive influence, follows the bright example of the father and friend of his country to preserve that inestimable blessing. And may we not hope that Divine Providence, so often our Almighty friend in distress, will afford us aid and support, and grant an happy issue?

The next object of importance, to which, gentlemen, permit me to call your attention, is the militia. Unprepared to enter into details, my observations must be general. The militia is the great depositary of our Liberty and Independence—it is the first, and last hope of our country. Let the militia be inefficient, and sudden will be our transition to slavery.

Previously to the revolution, the greatest care was taken to keep the militia in an unorganized and torpid state. Indeed, in this and other provinces, patriotick exertions were made with little effect to counteract this slavish policy. But the provincial executive always opposed to the interest of the people, appointed militia officers, subservient to regal purposes: and when war with the mother country was inevitable, one of the first important measures adopted, was the reorganization of the whole militia. Since that period, this state by its own authority, and afterwards in subordination to the Federal Government, have paid a marked attention to the subject. The result has done honour to both governments; their measures have excited that martial spirit, which merits every attention and encouragement.

The materials composing the militia, are independent aspiring citizens; whose ambitious minds never were, and with the utmost confidence it is hoped never will be subdued by foreign domination. Infinitely will they prefer to finish their existence with immortal honour in the field, to a surrender of their beloved country to haughty and tyrannical invaders—A country, the birthright of themselves and of those most dear to them.

Such materials for officers and privates, are not exceeded, if equalled, on the globe. Organized, armed, accoutred, and clad, they are in this state as well disciplined as the nature of the case at present will admit. But is it not possible to complete their discipline? And is it not an object worthy of every attention, and requisite expense?

The revolutionary army, for several years after it was formed, was but an established militia; and yet never was an army composed of more meritorious officers and privates. It is deeply to be regretted, that their services were not better rewarded. Their exertions to attain discipline did them great honour; but until the arrival of a disciplinarian from the family of Frederick the great, the measure was impracticable. By his skill, military order sprang out of confusion. American corps were soon equal, if not superior to veteran enemies, and these were convinced that our federal grounds, were too sacred to be trodden by foreign invaders.

Should measures be pursued with success in all the States to attain this very important object, and our Union, unimpaired and confirmed, be supported by a completely disciplined militia, then may the United States, in their defence, bid defiance to the world, and rest in safety.

I feel, gentlemen, the obligation of duty, to turn your attention, for a moment, to the Federal Government.

Previously to the revolution, when clouds collected and portended a political tempest, it was predicted by ministerial adversaries, that our federal league "would be a rope of sand." This, in a great degree was verified by the form of the confederation. The change from that to the Federal Constitution, applied powerfully to the feelings and interests of the community at large, and produced the necessity of an accommodation. This, having been wisely adopted, and the requisite amendments having been sanctioned, a system of Federal Government exists, which embraces the general, and nearly the universal approbation of the people.

The first candidate for President, united the publick suffrages; but in regard to his successors, divisions ensued, being the result of the different, territorial, commercial, and political views and interests of the states: which in the beginning had little or no activity. The peace, order, and dignity which, nevertheless prevailed in the federal elections, are the highest panegyrics on the people, and on the form of their government.

We have in the federal chair a President, whose enlightened mind, and whose moral, social, and political virtues qualify him in a super-eminent degree, for that important station. If any nation can boast of a chief magistrate with superiour qualities for promoting publick happiness, it is not within the recollection or knowledge of the person addressing you. Of what consequence is it, whether a President was born on this, or on that side of Potomac? Are not the United States one great political family; exquisitely alive to the least common injury, and to the conduct of government for removing it?

When we consider also the respectable characters which fill the other great executive offices, and those of the legislative and judicial departments, are they not, so far as character has a claim, justly entitled to our highest respect, confidence, and support? From men let us turn our attention to measures; let us view the conduct of the Federal Government, from the first burst of the Gallick Volcano, to this day; let us look at them on the honourable ground of neutrality, charged, in turn, by each belligerent, with mean degrading partiality, and repelling with dignity, the unprovoked attack. See our federal rulers, robed in justice and honor, whilst *Europe*, convulsed to the centre, has been in one great blaze of war, preserving for a series of years, their unoffending States in peace! Behold them, in the choice of unavoidable evils, struggling with the impatience and afflictions of the people, under the painful, but indispensable operation, for preserving the vital fluid of the nation, their active property! And then let us declare the correct judgment of candour and truth on the conduct of our government.

Whilst we admit, that there is no perfection in human nature, and that the greatest men do often err; let us not construe the errors of honest functionaries into crimes; let us place in the opposite scale, their meritorious acts, and at least give them full credit for the balance. When this is done, may we not with truth declare, that the Federal Government have done well, and are good and faithful servants of the publick?

The provisions, made by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth for the establishment and promotion of literature, religion, morality, and the social virtues, supported as they have been, and assuredly will be by government, cannot fail to attain their desirable objects. They are the true and only sources of present and future happiness. Without these

qualities, what is man? A living sepulchre, with a fair and deceitful exterior, and an impure and polluted mind;—and possessed of them, is he not “the noblest work of God?” How important then to society, is the patronage of government for the institution and support of schools, academies, and colleges? These are the inexhaustible fountains of true piety, morality, and literature; and the solid foundation of liberty, national honour, and publick happiness.

In the channels of husbandry and commerce, flow in a great measure, the active property of this State. These are natural allies, the aid of one, is indispensable to the other, and it is fortunate for both, that there is a coincidence of friendship and interest between them. They are the great pillars of this Commonwealth, and not a right of either ought to be invaded, or impaired, whilst she, in subordination to the general government, has an arm to protect them.

Industry and economy, those great sources of wealth, cannot be too much encouraged and supported. Happily for this country, they in numerous instances, are enlisted in the service of manufacturers and mechanicks. These valuable and important classes of our fellow citizens, have a just demand on government, for every reasonable encouragement and support. *Their* pursuits are practicable patriotism, and whilst our national and state parchments, establish our independence *of right*, their measures, more solid, are establishing for us, an independence *in deed*.

When we reflect that the United States are in possession of numerous blessings, political, civil, and religious, many of which are not enjoyed by any other nation; *that* we are remote from those scenes of war and carnage, by which Europe is vested in sable; *that* we enjoy the uncontrolled right, on principles of true liberty, to form, alter, and carry into effect our federal and state constitutions; *that* founded on them and on law, there exists a spirit of toleration, securing to every one, the undisturbed rights of conscience, and the free exercise of religion; *that* the people, at fixed periods, have the choice of their rulers, and can remove those who do wrong; *that* the means of education in all its branches, are liberal, general, and successful; *that* their national strength, resources, and powers, by proper arrangements, may render these states invincible; *that* by our husbandry, commerce, manufactures, and mechanical arts, the wealth of this country almost surpasses credibility; let us not be prompted by imprudent zealots of any description, to hazard the irretrievable loss of

all, or of any of these inestimable blessings ; but let us secure them forever, with the aid of divine Providence, by rallying around the standard of our national government, and by encouraging and establishing a martial spirit, on the solid foundation of internal peace, order, and concord.

Accept, Gentlemen, I pray you, my unfeigned thanks, for your patience on this occasion ; which I consider as a pledge of your future liberality towards me, unnecessary, as my observations may be, in regard to information to yourselves, they have afforded me an opportunity of discharging my obligations to the publick, by unfolding matters which may have impressed your minds with much, if not with equal importance. As the season requires, that for the benefit of the country, your session should be short, nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote your objects. However interesting to the publick your measures may be, they will not exceed my anticipations ; and be always assured, that consistently with obligations of an official nature, they will ever receive my cordial co-operation and support.

Any other communications, gentlemen, which may be requisite, shall be submitted to your consideration by message.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE.



MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

ON the first meeting of the several branches of the government, the Senate respectfully recognize, in the person of the chief magistrate of *Massachusetts*, the man who so eminently contributed by his revolutionary services, to establish the independence, and secure the peace and prosperity of our country. The zeal and fidelity with which these services were rendered, afford to us a pledge, that in discharging the duties of the high and honourable trust, committed to you by the suffrages of a majority of the people, your Excellency will be uninfluenced by the sinister suggestions of party spirit, but will be guided by a sincere and single regard to the great interests of the whole Commonwealth.

This confidence is strengthened by the reflection that during the conflict which for many years has agitated almost every portion of our community, your Excellency has been aloof from the scene of contention, and, we trust, therefore, has advanced to the chair of government, unbiassed by those passions and prejudices, which are in some degree common to all who have been actively engaged in the warfare of political opinion.

Experience, in every age and country, has too fatally evinced the truth of the position, that the measures and not the professions of rulers, furnish the standard, by which to determine their claim to the gratitude of the people. While, therefore, the Senate, proffer to your Excellency a liberal degree of confidence, and receive, with unfeigned pleasure, your assurances of impartiality in the administration of our publick affairs, they look forward with still greater pleasure, to the period when a strict and undeviating adherence to these professions, shall have insured to you the richest reward of an

“upright and honourable” mind, “the happiness of conscious rectitude,” and the universal “approbation and esteem” of your fellow citizens.

In the measures pursued by your immediate predecessor, we have witnessed a scrupulous regard to the principles avowed at the commencement of his administration; and in this respect, we confidently hope your Excellency will not be surpassed by any who have gone before you in the executive department.

With the most sincere and perfect cordiality, we reciprocate your Excellency’s expressions of solicitude for the preservation of that spirit of union, which is “the vital principle of liberty;” and which is as essential to the security of our political institutions, as is the power of attraction to the harmony of the planetary system.—An indissoluble union among the States, who are parties to the great national compact, we consider as not less indispensable to our peace and prosperity, than an union of sentiment and action among the people, to the defence of the liberties secured to them by their constitution. The man who shall insidiously plot a subversion of this compact, or shall secretly infuse into the publick mind a spirit of discord and disunion, whatever may be his pretensions of patriotism, is attempting to demolish the fabrick of our publick prosperity, and merits the detestation and abhorrence of his country.

However alarming may have been the indications of irreconcilable divisions among the people of the United States, yet we are not without hope, that the nearer approach of impending danger would find them united, with a single heart, to repel every foreign encroachment on their liberty and independence. However portentous may have been the progress of this disorder, our reliance upon the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow citizens affords to us a rational belief that it is not incurable, and that a course of wise and salutary measures may yet place us beyond the reach of danger.

In contributing to this most desirable object, we trust we shall see your Excellency magnanimously “disregarding all political distinctions,” and by calling to your aid in the administration of the government, wherever they may be found, talents, integrity, and fidelity to the constitution, thus uniting all, who are worthy to be united, in the great work of political reformation.

At a crisis not less alarming than the present, when emissaries from abroad were secretly impelling us to take a part in their contentions, when infringements of our neutral rights were not less frequent nor outrageous than at the present moment, the administration of Washington preserved our neutrality and rescued us from the vortex which threatened to overwhelm our national independence. While, therefore, his precepts and his example are continued to us for our future guidance and direction, our safety can only be endangered by the perverseness of our rulers, or the blind and senseless infatuation of the people. His name is written as the rainbow in the cloud, to remind us that the troubled waters have subsided at his command, and as a token, that an imitation of his virtues, and a reverence for his example, will, at all times, bound the fury of the surrounding tempest, and assuage the billows of internal faction.

But if "domestick prejudices and animosities" are fostered by the "invisible hand of foreign influence;" if our national dignity shall be forgotten, in a "deep-rooted" jealousy of one nation, or an excessive partiality for another: if we are dazzled by the splendid achievements of the *proud oppressors of nations*, and lose sight of that boundless and inordinate ambition, which is their most powerful, if not their only motive of action; if we are regardless of their unparalleled aggressions, and indifferent to the atrocities by which their objects are promoted—by such a course we shall become auxiliary to their schemes of usurped dominion, and eventually contribute to the subjugation and slavery of our own country. Shall we not, then, be prompted by the principles of self-preservation, to watch the motions, that we may shun the influence of those over-grown powers, who, forgetful of their true "dignity and honour," have "immortalized their fame not by recording it on the brilliant pages of illustrious philanthropists, not on the durable annals of the great, the good, the God-like benefactors of man—but on the sorrowful tombs of slaughtered millions—on the desolate ruins of mournful principalities, kingdoms, and empires!"

We accord with your Excellency in the opinion, that the present condition of Europe, indicates an indefinite continuance of a war, which has become necessary to the existence of one of the belligerents, and, probably, to the future safety of the whole civilized world.

During this unexpected struggle, it is the first duty of the government to preserve an honest and impartial neutrality, so far as it can be maintained, without hazarding our national safety and independence. But as past events afford us too much reason to apprehend that such a position cannot be long supported against the unceasing efforts of the combatants, to force us into a participation of their dangers and distresses, we most cordially unite with your Excellency in the opinion, that sound policy and even ordinary discretion, demand of our government vigorous and active preparations for a state of open hostilities with one of the belligerent powers—such a course is the more obviously necessary, inasmuch, as we have been admonished by most afflictive experience, that, in this conflict of extermination, even peace is but a state of warfare in disguise; and that the rights of neutrality, (occasionally violated by both the contending parties;) are, at length avowedly subjected to the arbitrary will of a government, which acknowledges no other rule of action, than that every nation shall be subservient to the conquest of its enemies, and the unlimited extension of its power.

We most cheerfully concur in the sentiment of your Excellency, that “husbandry and commerce” are the two great pillars of the Commonwealth, “and that not a right of either ought to be invaded, or impaired, whilst she, in subordination to the General Government, has an arm to protect them.” The distresses we have endured from the suspension of the *one*, and the consequent depression of the *other*, admonish us, that, as we cannot long exist without the “aid” of these “natural allies,” even war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to a permanent abandonment of either.

The embarrassments which have resulted from the unprotected state of our commerce, during the present war in Europe, and which, at different periods, have driven us to the very verge of open hostilities with both the belligerents, cannot, we believe, have left a “solitary doubt,” in the mind of any sincere and intelligent friend of his country, that a system of maritime defence will be our only efficient security against the future insults and aggressions of contending nations.

The Senate are deeply impressed with the importance of rendering every possible facility to the promotion of military discipline. Our pacifick policy having provided no other system of national defence, the existing state of things, imperiously demands of us, at the present moment, more than

ordinary attention to the organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia, and your Excellency may rest assured of our zealous co-operation in any practicable measures which may be suggested for that purpose.

The alacrity with which the Legislature of Massachusetts have, at all times contributed to the advancement of "religion, literature, morality, and the social virtues," will, we trust, be deemed a sufficient pledge, to your Excellency, that during the present year, the Senate will not be unmindful of these primary duties, and that their attention will be unremittingly directed to these most important and essential interests of the Commonwealth.

As our collective and individual happiness rests, almost exclusively on the support of religious and literary institutions, the Senate will be prompted, at all times, by a sense of personal as well as official duty, to regard them as the objects of their first and most solemn consideration.

So far as "industry and economy," applied to the extension of useful manufactures, require the stimulus of Legislative patronage, we shall, at all times, be ready to concur, with the other branches of the government, in appropriate measures for their encouragement and reward.

Every enterprize which may tend to diminish our dependence upon foreign nations, is a laudable effort of patriotism, and in the present condition of the world has a peculiar claim to the fostering aid of that government, which regards the independence of the people, as the last boon they will be willing to surrender.

The Senate duly appreciate "the numerous blessings, political, civil, and religious," which, amid so many perils and disasters, have been yet continued to us by a kind and indulgent Providence. In a firm, but humble reliance on the future protection of Heaven, they beg leave to repeat their assurances, of a cordial support in every exertion to advance the best interests of their constituents, and to offer their fervent prayers, that your Excellency's administration may conduce to your individual honour and happiness, and to the dignity, order, and tranquillity of the Commonwealth.

ANSWER

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

THE House of Representatives receive with peculiar gratification your Excellency's communication to the two branches of the Legislature. We view in it, principles congenial with the nature of our free institutions ; and which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to promote the great interests of the State.

We are sensible, that the "*measures*" of our rulers, are "*the best criteria*" by which to estimate their conduct. For it is from them, that those results are to be obtained, which conduce either to the happiness or misery of man. But still, we conceive that there are other circumstances, which may inspire a generous and becoming confidence. Long experience in the publick affairs ; assudious attention to the general welfare ; a life devoted to offices of active patriotism ; and a practical knowledge extending to the various objects of political economy ; are considerations, which, in some degree, will anticipate the publick confidence, even before the course of administration is developed by its measures.

This Commonwealth forms an important member of the national confederacy. Her population and resources ; her wealth and enterprize ; already entitle her to an elevated station in the great political family. To assign her a rank which shall comport with these advantages ; and to impart to her an influence commensurate with her real character ; ought to be an important object with her citizens, and the first duty of her government.

For the attainment of these ends it is necessary to cultivate a spirit of harmony with the general government, and to cher-

ish the most friendly relations with our sister States. In subjects of national concern, and within the scope of the federal constitution, it is no less our duty than our interest, to accommodate our will to the general sentiment of the Union. But above all it is of the utmost importance to banish forever from our councils; and if possible from the minds of our citizens, those distracting and illiberal prejudices, which affect to divide the nation into particular sections; which attempt to disseminate the belief of an opposition of policy and interests in different portions of our country; and mislead the publick mind with ideas of a Northern or Southern, a Massachusetts or Virginia domination.

On such a course of conduct, both on the part of the government and people, depends, under God, the safety of this rising republick. For we cordially agree with your Excellency, that "*union is the vital principle of liberty.*" Without a reasonable confidence in our national rulers, and a proper respect for the other members of the body politick, our situation would be replete with evils. Internal disquiet would form the best apology, and afford the highest encouragement to foreign oppression. Dissension and discord would agitate the publick mind. All those harmonies which endear the social state, would be destroyed by feverish irritation. Disaffected individuals, whose object always is to rise to power in the whirlwind of political convulsions, would foment the state of publick commotion, till at length, amid the dangers of intestine war, and foreign domination, this assylum of man, this abode of freedom, would be plunged in irretrievable ruin. Her fame and her glory subverted; her dearest interests betrayed; in an hour of afflicting calamity, the sun of her prosperity would forever set amid clouds and tempests.

Under a solemn sense of these considerations, and looking forward to happier prospects, we can assure your Excellency that the House of Representatives are disposed to draw "the mantle of friendship" over any "past obnoxious measures," which may have attended the progress of legislation, in this Commonwealth. Or if they should be remembered, it will be not for the purpose of wantonly wounding the feelings of their supporters, but as beacons, to point out to the future politician, the rocks on which were almost wrecked, the union and happiness, the prosperity and harmony of the whole American family.

In adverting with your Excellency to the convulsed state of Europe, the mind involuntarily shudders at the afflicting spectacle. A war exterminating in its nature, extends its ravages, and what will be its final catastrophe is known only to that Being "who maketh darkness his pavillion." In the wide range of its desolation, inauspicious events have resulted to the best interests of this country. England and France without any pretext for complaint in relation to our conduct, on the professed principle of annoying each other, have wantonly introduced a system equally repugnant to the usages of nations, the immunities of neutrals, and the dictates of justice. In both nations we perceive the same spirit, modified to purposes which will comport with the actual situation of each. England, on the one hand, in the insatiable spirit of commercial monopoly, has interfered with some of the most beneficial branches of our commerce; in order to afford her own a more unlimited expansion. On the other, the ruler of France, with an ambition as inordinate, as his mind is vigorous and capacious; in his favourite scheme of bearing upon the commerce of England, has violated the sanctity of neutral rights, and the obligations of positive compact. The one with the mastery of the ocean, and the other with the dominion of the continent, have waged war upon our dearest interests; and produced incalculable private distress, and publick embarrassment. For either of them there is no apology; no excuse, which in the moment of returning reason and candour, justice would not blush to own. Instead of being benefactors to mankind; instead of promoting the prosperity of nations, and extending the circle of human happiness, the destructive consequences of their conduct, are felt in every quarter of the globe. This House ardently desires, that this state of things may be changed. And although expectation is almost destroyed; yet we cannot forbear to hope, that these nations will return to a sense of justice and of duty, that they will give to this country a free enjoyment of those blessings which are her right, and of which in a moment of lawless oppression she has been unjustly deprived. In any event we feel confident, that under the auspices of those whom the people have selected as the depositories of their power, cemented by union and harmony, and with the benignant interposition of that Providence who has heretofore been "the stability of our times; and the strength of our salvation;" the destinies of this republick will rise

superior to existing difficulties and be more firmly fixed in the affections of our citizens and the respect of mankind.

We consider with your Excellency, the militia "as the great depository of our liberty and independence," and as such it will always receive our deliberate attention. In this happy country, where the *sovereignty* resides in the people, who so worthy to defend it as its legitimate proprietors? who feel so ardently its sacred trust; or would endure greater privations to preserve it unimpaired? our militia system is interwoven with our social institutions; and the protection of the one, is indispensably requisite for the preservation of the other. At all times to give to it force and efficacy, to adopt those improvements which have rendered modern warfare so formidable; to fortify and establish it in the publick sentiment; and to impart to it every aid which the constitution permits, are duties which in co-operation with the other branches of the government we trust will be faithfully performed.

We sincerely concur in sentiment, with your Excellency in relation to the Federal Government. We have been favoured with a succession of wise and upright rulers; whose best vindication is to be found, in the increasing veneration of their countrymen.—The present national chief magistrate possesses those rare talents and comprehensive views which assimilate his policy to that of his predecessor. Under his guardianship we feel a lively confidence that the prosperity of the nation will progress with unabated vigour; that our union will be strengthened by his care; and that the resources of private enterprize, developed and directed by publick arrangement, will foster every institution which gives dignity to man; and adopt every improvement that extends the circle of our happiness.

The interests of religion, morality and literature, are of peculiar concern. On them depend the maintenance of our free constitutions, and those habits and sympathies which will preserve them unpolluted. It is a truth incontestable that virtue and knowledge are the main pillars in the temple of freedom. Those who oppose our forms of government, and cavil at their principles, affect to do it on the ground, "*that the people are their own worst enemies;*" without the knowledge to discern their rights; and without the virtue to pursue them; in opposition to the allurements of interest, and the dictates of passion. Of how much importance then is it, that a dissemination of correct knowledge and a religion, "pure and unde-

filed," should engage the attention of Republican legislators. That the light of the one and the benevolent purposes of the other may be extended, and that their streams may flow as free as their fountains are unpolluted, are objects of transcendent importance.

The protection of commerce and the application of our resources to a pursuit of such vital consequence to the State, are by the federal constitution exclusively confined to the general government. We feel the greatest assurance that *with them* they will receive all the encouragement of which they are susceptible. The national administration, relying entirely on commerce for support, will continue as they have done, to protect its rights, from the insolent assumptions of a belligerent world.

The interests of agriculture and domestick manufactures fall peculiarly within the department of state legislation. We consider them as inseparable from our existence ; and as the basis on which is elevated every social relation. To facilitate agriculture by every species of improvement ; by opening roads, extending settlements, and applying legislative aid to its encouragement, cannot fail to engage our anxious solicitude.

The introduction and improvement of domestick manufactures, we conceive also to be the introduction and improvement of the domestick virtues. For while they render us, in some degree, independent of other nations, they make us more immediately dependent on our internal resources, and upon our own habits of industry and economy. By supplying us with the necessaries and conveniences of life, they enlarge the circle of internal commerce ; and by contributing to the wants of different sections of our common country, they invigorate an affection, which is the strongest bond of our union. And on this occasion we cannot refrain from congratulation, on the extensive introduction of domestick improvements. The unjust conduct of foreign nations has compelled us to resort, in some degree, to those resources, which divine Providence has so bountifully allotted to this favoured country. And we consider it the sacred duty of this House, in co-operation with the other branches of government, to direct the publick impulse in such a manner, as to secure to us every advantage which the domestick arts can afford.

We trust with your Excellency, that when "we reflect on the numerous blessings, political, civil, and religious," which these United States enjoy, it will inspire us with the strongest

attachment to our beloved country. Removed from the vortex of European politicks, we are rapidly progressing in every species of improvement. Industry and enterprize mark the character of our citizens; and are ever certain of reaping their rich rewards. Forming an asylum from the convulsions of the old world, our population is augmenting by continual emigrations. Under these circumstances we are compelled, by every honourable motive, to resist the attempts of imprudent zealots," who would put in jeopardy our dearest interests.

To the course of your Excellency's administration, we look with pleasing anticipation. We consider the past conduct of publick characters, as the safest pledge of their future course. And with impressions of this nature we feel assured that under your guidance a spirit of harmony will pervade our councils; that the national government and sister states, will receive the respect which is their due; and that the great interests of the Commonwealth, under the fostering care of the government, will receive every assistance they may need; and every encouragement in our power to bestow.

Any other communications from your Excellency shall receive that respectful attention to which they will be justly entitled.

RESOLVES.

June 6, 1810.

I.

Resolve for an additional Notary Publick in the county of York. June 6, 1810.

Resolved, That there be one additional Notary Publick in the county of York, to reside at Arundell.

II.

Resolve for an additional Notary Publick in the county of York. June 6, 1810.

Resolved, That there be an additional Notary Publick appointed for the county of York, to reside at Saco.

III.

Resolve for an additional Notary Publick in the county of Berkshire. June 6, 1810.

Resolved, That there be an additional Notary Publick appointed in the county of Berkshire, to reside in Adams.

IV.

Resolve for two Notaries Publick in the county of Somerset. June 6, 1810.

Resolved, That there be two Notaries Publick for the county of Somerset, one to reside at Norridgwock, and one at Fairfield.

V.

Resolve establishing the pay of the Council and Legislature.
June 8, 1810.

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 a like sum for every ten miles travel from their respective places of abode to the place of the sitting of the General Court, and that there be paid to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, two dollars per day for each and every day's attendance, over and above their pay as members.

VI.

Resolve for staying execution against Joseph Stone. June 9,
1810.

On the petition of Joseph Stone of Harvard in the county of Worcester, praying that an execution against him in favour of the Commonwealth, which issued upon his recognizance as surety for one Peter Perham may be stayed to enable him to raise the money for the discharge thereof.

Resolved, That the said execution be stayed for the term of one year: *Provided*, that such security be given by said Joseph Stone, to the Sheriff of the county of Worcester, as he shall deem sufficient to ensure the payment of the amount of said execution with the interest thereon, at the expiration of said term of one year.

VII.

Resolve on the petition of Lemuel Capen, granting him thirty dollars, in compensation for expenses mentioned. June 11,
1810.

On the petition of Lemuel Capen, praying for compensation for his son Uriah Capen, a minor, in consideration of sickness occasioned by fatigue, and being obliged to sleep on the damp ground, when ordered out to guard the Commonwealth's gaol at Augusta in October last.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury, to Lemuel Capen, the sum of thirty dollars, in full compensation for expenses incurred, and loss of time by sickness, sustained by his son Uriah Capen, a minor, in consequence of being ordered out to guard the Commonwealth's goal in Augusta, in October last.

VIII.

Resolve on the petition of the Selectmen of Wareham. June 11, 1810.

On the petition of the Selectmen of the town of Wareham in the county of Plymouth, praying that the Assessors of the town of Wareham may be empowered to commit a tax, made March 2, A. D. 1809, on the inhabitants of the Narrows School District, so called, in said town, to one of the Collectors of the said town of Wareham for the time being.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the assessors of the town of Wareham be, and hereby are empowered to commit said list of assessment, to one of the collectors of taxes for said town the present year, with a warrant in due form of law to enforce the collection of the same.

IX.

Resolve on the petition of Susanah Main, authorising the Treasurer to issue a new note to her, in lieu of one lost. June 11, 1810.

On the petition of Susanah Main, 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-six dollars and sixty-two 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 Susanah Main first giving bonds to the satisfaction of the Treasurer and his successors in office, conditioned to save the Commonwealth harmless from all demands therefor, on account of the note said to be lost as aforesaid.

X.

Resolve on the petition of the Assessors of the town of Rochester. June 11, 1810.

On the petition of the Assessors of the town of Rochester, for the year, eighteen hundred and seven, setting forth that the inhabitants of the North School district in said town, some time in the year eighteen hundred and seven, voted to raise on the polls and estates of said inhabitants the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars, to pay for a School house which the said inhabitants had purchased, which sum was actually assessed on said inhabitants by the assessors of the said town for the year A. D. 1807, and the bills of assessment committed to a collector without having been signed but by one of the said assessors, which collector having collected a part of said sum, has no authority to enforce the collection of the residue, and praying that they the said assessors be authorized to complete the said assessments.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, the assessors of the town of Rochester, for the year eighteen hundred and seven, be and hereby are empowered to complete said assessment; and that their doings shall be as valid, as if they had been done at the time of making the assessment, and before the said bills had been committed to a collector for the purpose of collection.

XI.

Resolve granting \$159, 82, for the payment of certain persons for services in Augusta, in protecting the gaol. June 12, 1810.

On the petition of sundry persons, setting forth that they were duly ordered out on duty to protect the Commonwealth's gaol in Augusta, in October and November last, but were not regularly made up in the pay rolls of the companies to which they respectively belonged.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury to the persons named in the accompanying pay roll, (numbered sixteen,) the sum set against their several names, amounting in the whole to one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, in full for services rendered

while on duty in guarding the Commonwealth's gaol at Augusta.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, with advice and consent of the Council be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favour of the agent or agents who were appointed at the last session of the General Court, to receive the money and pay off the troops employed in guarding said gaol, for the sum of one hundred and fifty nine dollars and eighty-two cents, said agent or agents to be accountable for said sum, and render an account and settle the same with the Governor and Council as soon as may be.

(No. 16.)

Pay Roll of sundry persons detached, and ordered out on duty in October 1809, to guard the Commonwealth's gaol in Augusta, whose names have been omitted to be made up in the pay rolls for compensating the troops detached as aforesaid in February 1810, as appears by certificates of officers of the detachment, and of the commanding officer of the same.

<i>NAMES.</i>	<i>Days attendance.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Reuben Smith, <i>Ensign</i>	6	\$ 8 22
Jonathan Porter, <i>Drummer</i>	21	14 70
Ebenezer Fifield, jun. <i>Sergeant</i>	7	5 25
David Hawes	10	6 70
Joseph Hutchinson, jun.	10	6 70
John Shepherd, jun.	10	6 70
Joseph Richards	9	6 3
Job H. Hoit	9	6 3
Daniel Foster	7	4 69
John Sherburne,	8	5 36
John Sherburne, jun.	4	2 68
John Reed	3	2 1
Henry B. Blackman	3	2 1
Nathaniel Paine	7	4 69
Levi Page, 2d	22	14 74
Elon Lyon	5	3 25
Nehemiah Briant	8	5 36
David Dyer	8	5 36
Benjamin Dearborn	6	4 2
William Hankerson	10	6 70

RESOLVES, June 12, 1810.

Martin Bradford	-	-	-	8	\$ 5 36
John Merrill	-	-	-	16	10 72
Oliver Kelley	-	-	-	6	4 2
John Cony	-	-	-	1	67
Joseph Thing	-	-	-	19	12 73
John Reed	-	-	-	6	4 2
					<hr/>
					\$159 82

XI.

Resolve granting to Thomas Cunningham, 2d. fifty dollars.
June 12, 1810.

On the petition of Thomas Cunningham, 2d. of Belfast, in the county of Hancock, praying that he may be indemnified for the loss of a horse, which was killed by the discharge of a number of muskets, which discharge was made at said Cunningham in the month of October A. D. 1807, by a number of persons in disguise, and to him unknown, whilst passing through the plantation of Green for the purpose of executing the duties of his office as Deputy Sheriff.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that there be paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, unto the said Thomas Cunningham, 2d. the sum of fifty dollars, and the Governor with the advice of Council, is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of this Commonwealth in favour of said Cunningham for the aforesaid sum of fifty dollars.

XIII.

Resolve authorizing the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset to make allowance to the Judge of Probate. June 13, 1810.

On the petition of William Jones, Judge of Probate for the county of Somerset, stating that his fees of office will not defray the necessary expenses attending the discharge of the same, and praying an allowance for his services and expenses, and it appearing that the same are insufficient. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Court of Common Pleas for said county be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make the Judge of Probate for said county for the time being, such allowance for his services, in addition to the fees that are or

may be established by law as they may judge reasonable and just, to be paid out of the treasury of the said county. *Provided however*, That such allowance, together with such fees, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, from the time of his entering into the duties of his office.

XIV.

Resolve authorizing Benjamin L. Oliver to sell estate of Andrew Oliver. June 13, 1810.

Upon the petition of Benjamin Lynde Oliver of Salem, in the county of Essex, physician, guardian of Andrew Oliver, of Danvers, in said county, a person noncompos mentis.

Resolved, That the said Benjamin Lynde Oliver, guardian as aforesaid, be and he is hereby authorized to sell, release, and convey, for such consideration or considerations as he may deem meet, all the right, title, and interest of said Andrew Oliver, in and to the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof his father, Andrew Oliver, late of said Salem, Esq. deceased, intestate, was disseized in his lifetime, and afterwards died disseized as aforesaid, unto the tenant or tenants thereof respectively, or to any person or persons now, or who may hereafter be in possession thereof claiming title thereto, and to make, execute, and acknowledge any deed or deeds in this behalf necessary and proper.

Provided however, That the said Benjamin Lynde Oliver, shall before such sale or sales, give bond with sufficient surety or sureties to the Judge of Probate for the county of Essex aforesaid, to account for the proceeds of such sale or sales according to law.

And be it further resolved, That if any guardian or guardians shall hereafter be appointed over the said Andrew, the son, by reason of the determination of the guardianship of the said Benjamin Lynde Oliver, by death or otherwise, or if any guardian or guardians shall be appointed over any other of the heirs of the said Andrew the intestate, then and in every such case, such guardian or guardians, be, and hereby are authorized to sell, release, and convey, for such considerations as they may deem meet, all the right, title, and interest of their respective wards, in and to the lands, tenements and hereditaments, whereof the said Andrew the intestate died disseized as aforesaid, to the tenant or tenants thereof respectively, or other person or

persons in possession thereof as aforesaid, in manner as aforesaid : *Provided*, Such guardian or guardians, shall first give bonds with sufficient surety or sureties to the said Judge of Probate, to account in manner as aforesaid.

And be it further resolved, That nothing in this resolve shall be construed, to effect or impair a certain resolve passed on the petition of Sarah Oliver, of said Salem, widow, on the fourteenth day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eight.

XV.

Resolve remitting to James Goddard and James Goddard, jun. 200 dollars. June 13, 1810.

On the petition of James Goddard and James Goddard, jun. praying for relief against a recognizance, wherein the said James Goddard and James Goddard, jun. were severally bound in the sum of four hundred dollars, for the appearance of Caleb Fairbank, at the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Worcester.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that two hundred dollars of the said four hundred dollars be, and the same are hereby released, and remitted to each of the said petitioners, their heirs, executors, and administrators : *Provided*, they pay to the Sheriff of said county, before the next term of said Court in the aforesaid county, each two hundred dollars and cost.

XVI.

Resolve empowering Edward Wade to sell estate of Edward Oliver. June 13, 1810.

On the petition of Edward Wade, jun. of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, guardian to Edward Oliver, of said Malden, a spendthrift, praying for licence to sell and pass deeds to convey the whole of the said Edward Oliver's real estate, for the payment of his just debts, expenses of guardianship, &c.

Resolved, For the reasons set forth in said petition, that the said Edward Wade, jun. guardian as aforesaid, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell at publick vendue, and pass deeds to convey the whole of said Edward Oliver's

real estate, for the purposes in said petition stated. *Provided*, the said Edward Wade, jun. shall first give bond with sufficient sureties to the Judge of Probate, for said county of Middlesex, and his successor in said office, that he will observe the rules and directions of law for the sale of real estate by guardians, and that the proceeds of said sale after paying the said Edward Oliver's just debts, expenses of guardianship, and incidental charges, shall be put at interest on good security for the said Edward Oliver's benefit, and that the same shall be accounted for according to law.

XVII.

Resolve for granting several county taxes. June 13, 1810.

Whereas the Treasurers of the following counties have laid their accounts before the Legislature for examination, which accounts have been examined and allowed. And whereas the clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas 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.

Plymouth, four thousand dollars	- - - -	\$4,000
Bristol, three thousand dollars	- - - -	3,000
Dukes County, six hundred dollars	- - - -	600
Somerset, two thousand and one hundred dollars,	- - - -	2,100

And it is further resolved, Eleven hundred dollars of the sum hereby ordered to be raised in the county of Somerset for the year ensuing, shall be appropriated for the purpose of building a stone goal for the said county.

XVIII.

Resolve making an addition to the salary of Jacob Kuhn. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick treasury, to Jacob Kuhn, three hundred and fifty dollars

for the present year, commencing the thirtieth day of May last, to be in addition to the sum of four hundred dollars allowed him by a resolve of March 26, 1793, establishing the pay of the messenger of the General Court.

XIX.

Resolve granting Quarter Master General five hundred dollars to purchase Regimental Colours, &c. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury of this Commonwealth not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing State and Regimental colours, and such instruments of musick as are required to be furnished, by an act entitled "An Act for regulating and governing the militia of this Commonwealth," and the Governour with the advice of Council, is hereby authorized and directed, to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the same sum, in favour of Amasa Davis, Esq. Quarter Master General of this Commonwealth, and the said Quarter Master General is hereby made accountable for the same.

XX.

Resolve establishing the salaries of the Lieutenant Governour, Secretary, and Treasurer. June 14, 1810.

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

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

XXI.

Resolve on the petition of John Watson, Esq. Henry Prentiss, Esq. and Bartholomew Chever, Gent. June 14, 1810.

Upon the petition of John Watson, Esq. of Sturbridge, Henry Prentiss, Esq. and Bartholomew Chever, Gent. both of Princeton, and all in the county of Worcester, setting forth that they were bound to the Judge of Probate for the county of Worcester, for the due execution of the will, and payment of all the debts due from the estate of his Honor Moses Gill, deceased, and that judgment has been recovered against them upon said bond, in favour of this Commonwealth, for the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty eight dollars $\frac{40}{100}$ debt, and eighteen dollars and nine cents costs of suit, and also that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. has entered into an obligation to indemnify them against said claim, but that he hitherto refuses to do the same, that they are not able to pay and discharge the same debt from any personal estate of their own, nor to make sale of the real estate of which they are respectively possessed by reason that they derive their title to the same, under the will of said Moses Gill deceased, and the same is subject to the payment of his debts, and praying for some relief in the premises. Therefore,

Resolved, That the said John Watson, Henry Prentiss, and Bartholomew Cheever be, and hereby are authorized to make their joint and several promissory note to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the time being, and his successor in that office, for the sum which may be adjudged by the Supreme Judicial Court, to be recoverable in favour of the Commonwealth, on said judgment in the suit of *sire facias*, now pending thereon, said note to be payable in two years from the date thereof, with interest till paid, and also that the said John, Henry, and Bartholomew, cause to be made out, and duly executed, and registered, good and sufficient deeds of mortgage, of estates now held by them as aforesaid, within said county of Worcester, to the value of ten thousand dollars in the estimation of the Hon. Jonas Kendall, Esq. who is hereby authorized to make such estimate, and to superintend the making such mortgages on behalf of this Commonwealth, and upon such note and mortgages being delivered to the said Treasurer as aforesaid, and all costs and charges, which may have in any wise arisen upon the said judgment, being paid to the Attorney General of

this Commonwealth, that then the said Treasurer be, and hereby is authorized to discharge the said John Watson, Henry Prentiss, and Bartholomew Cheever from the judgment aforesaid: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein before contained, shall be construed as a release or discharge of the original judgment in favour of this Commonwealth, or in favour of any Treasurer of this Commonwealth against the estate of his Honour Moses Gill deceased, whereon the judgment of the said John Watson, Henry Prentiss, and Bartholomew Cheever was founded, but the said judgment shall be, and remain as good and valid in law, to all intents and purposes as the same now exists, until the final payment and discharge of the note aforesaid, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXII.

Resolve for paying several members who were omitted on the pay roll of the last Winter Session. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be granted and paid out of the publick treasury, to the several persons herein named, the sums set against them respectively, being their pay as members of the House of Representatives, and omitted to be entered on the pay roll, of the last winter session.

Thomas Parsons, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, seventeen days—thirty four dollars.	\$34 00
John Tucker, Gloucester aforesaid, twenty six days, fifty two dollars.	52 00
Samuel Niles, of Abington, in the county of Plymouth, five days—ten dollars.	10 00
David Townshend, of Waltham, in the county of Middlesex, thirty-six days—seventy two dollars.	72 00
	<hr/> \$168 00

And his Excellency the Governour with advice of Council, is requested to issue a warrant on the treasury for the payment thereof accordingly.

Be it further resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is directed to charge eighty-six dollars to said town of Gloucester, also that he charge ten dollars to said town of Abington, also that he charge seventy-two

dollars to said town of Waltham, to the end that the several sums aforesaid, may be included in the next state tax bill, as a part of the sums to be required of the said towns respectively to pay.

XXIII.

Resolve on the petition of Samuel Richardson and others, of Methuen. June 14, 1810.

On the petition of Samuel Richardson, Joseph Griffin, jun. Jonathan Griffin, Aaron Sawyer, and Oliver Whiteer, all of Methuen in the county of Essex, setting forth that a publick highway has been laid out and established through their land, and that they have been prevented by a transfer of the powers of the Court of Sessions to the Court of Common Pleas, from applying in season to the Court of Common Pleas for a Jury to estimate the damages they have sustained, by reason of the laying out of the said highway.

Resolved, For the reasons set forth in the said petition, that the said Samuel Richardson, Joseph Griffin, jun. Jonathan Griffin, Aaron Sawyer, and Oliver Whiteer be, and they are hereby severally authorized and empowered to apply to the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in the county of Essex aforesaid, next after the passing of this resolve, for a Jury to estimate the said damages, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to hear and finally determine the damages, which the said petitioners have sustained by reason of the laying out of the said publick highway through their land as aforesaid, by a Jury under oath to be summoned by the Sheriff or his Deputy for that purpose, in the same way and manner as they might have done, if the said petitioners had applied to the said court holden next after the acceptance of the report of the committee who laid out the said highway.

XXIV.

Rsolve for paying the committee on accounts. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick treasury to the committee appointed to examine and pass on accounts presented against the Commonwealth, for their attendance on that service during the present session, the sums

annexed to their names respectively, in addition to their pay as members of the legislature :

Hon. Nathan Willis, nine days, nine dollars.

Hon. Israel Bartlett, nine days, nine dollars.

Thomas Hale, nine days, nine dollars.

David Perry, nine days, nine dollars

Nathan Fisher, nine days, nine dollars,

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

XXV.

Resolve for paying the Clerks of the General Court. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be paid out of the publick treasury, to Nathaniel Coffin, clerk of the Senate, and to Charles P. Sumner, clerk of the house of Representatives, one hundred, and fifty dollars each, and also to Samuel F. M'Cleary, assistant clerk of the Senate, and to Thomas Wallcut, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, one hundred dollars each, in full for their services in said offices the present session of the General Court.

XXVI.

Resolve establishing the pay of the Clerks in the Secretary's and Treasurer's Offices. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth to the first Clerk in the Secretary's Office, three dollars and eighty-four cents per day, and to each of the other Clerks in said office three dollars per day, for each day they are respectively employed therein for one year, commencing the first day of the present month of June.

And be it further resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury aforesaid, to each of the two clerks in the Treasurer's office, the sum of three dollars and eighty-four cents for each day they are respectively employed therein, for one year commencing the first day of the present month of June.

XXVII.

Resolve granting Jacob Kuhn 750 dollars, to purchase fuel, &c. June 14, 1810.

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

XXVIII.

Resolve in favour of Sylvanus Lapham. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick treasury of this Commonwealth unto Sylvanus Lapham, assistant to the Messenger of the General Court, for extra service, twenty-five dollars over and above his usual pay, in full for said service the present session of the General Court.

XXIX.

Resolve on petition of the Trustees of Sandwich Academy, extending time for locating lands. June 14, 1810.

Upon the petition of the trustees of Sandwich Academy, praying for further time to locate the land granted to said Academy February, 1804.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that there be allowed to the said Trustees, for the purpose of locating said land, the further time of two years from the passing of this resolve.

XXX.

Resolve for paying the commissioners appointed to inspect the Penobscot Bank. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the publick treasury to the several persons hereafter mentioned, the sums

set against their names respectively, amounting in the whole to one hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents, in full discharge and satisfaction for their services and expenses in examining the doings of the Penobscot Bank, in pursuance of a resolve of the last General Court, viz.

To Nathan Reed, Esq.	-	-	-	-	\$31 75
To Phineas Ashmun, Esq.	-	-	-	-	31 75
To John Davis, Esq.	-	-	-	-	37 75

And that the Governour with the advice of Council be requested to draw his warrants on the Treasurer for the several sums aforesaid, in favour of the said persons respectively.

XXXI.

Resolve granting Roger Hunnewell 10 dollars in addition to his pension. June 14, 1810.

On the petition of Roger Hunnewell who has been a pensioner for more than sixty years, and has received the sum of forty dollars annually from this government, and prays for further allowance.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition that there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Roger Hunnewell, the sum of ten dollars annually in addition to his present pension, and that the Governor with advice of Council is hereby requested to issue his warrants on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

XXXII.

Resolve on the petition of James Bowdoin, and Thomas L. Winthrop, Esquires. June 14, 1810.

Upon the petition of James Bowdoin and Thomas L. Winthrop, Esquires, as they are executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Lady Temple, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, praying that said Thomas may be authorized to execute certain contracts for the transfer of real estates which were the property of the said Elizabeth Lady Temple.

Resolved, That the said Thomas L. Winthrop be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to perform and execute any

contracts (whether the same be under seal or otherwise) which were duly made and entered into by the said Elizabeth in her life time, for the conveyance of any real estate, or where any such contracts were made by said Elizabeth Lady Temple by attorney, or where the consideration was actually paid or secured to be paid to her by bond, note, or otherwise. And for this purpose to make and execute good and sufficient deeds of conveyance, which deeds when so made and executed, shall be good and valid to pass any such estate as fully and effectually, as the same might have been conveyed by the said Elizabeth Lady Temple in her life time, and the said Thomas L. Winthrop shall be holden to account before the Court of Probate for the use of the heirs or legatees for all monies he may receive in the completion of such contracts.

XXXIII.

Resolve on the petition of Augustus Johnson, authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court to grant a review. June 14, 1810.

On the petition of Augustus Johnson of Cambridge, in the county of Franklin, and state of Vermont, trader, praying that he may be allowed to review an action against him, in favour of Rufus Harvey, of Granville, in the county of Hampshire, in which judgment was rendered at the Court of Common Pleas holden at Northampton, within and for the said county of Hampshire, on the Monday next preceding the second Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred, against the said Augustus upon default, and stating that he had no knowledge of the said suit, until after the rendition of said judgment.

Resolved, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, are hereby authorized to grant a review of the cause aforesaid, upon the application of the said Augustus, in the same way and manner they might have done, if the said Augustus had applied therefor, within three years after the rendition of the judgment aforesaid : *Provided,* The said application shall be made to the said court at the next term thereof, holden within and for the said county of Hampshire.

XXXIV.

Resolve making an appropriation for the State Prison. June 14, 1810.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, in favour of the superintendant of the State's Prison for such sums, at such periods as may be deemed expedient by the Governor and Council, not exceeding six thousand dollars, to enable said superintendant to perform his contract and defray the expenses of said prison the present year, he to be accountable for the same.

XXXV.

Resolve granting a tax for the county of Norfolk. June 14, 1810.

Whereas it appears from the representation from the members of this House from the county of Norfolk, that the estimate for a county tax, together with the Treasurer's account, were exhibited at the last session of the last General Court, and that the same have been mislaid and are not to be found on the files of the house, and the clerk of said county of Norfolk has now exhibited an attested copy of said estimate made in December 1809, amounting to three thousand five hundred dollars. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the estimate made by the Court of Common Pleas for said county in December 1809, amounting to three thousand five hundred dollars, be granted as a county tax, for the county of Norfolk, for the current year, to be appropriated, assessed, collected, paid in and applied for the purposes for which it was granted, and according to law.

And it is further resolved, That the Treasurer of said county shall be obliged to exhibit at the next session of this Court, an attested copy of his account current for the expenditure of the tax for the last year.

XXXVI.

Resolve on the petition of William Bucknam. August 15, 1810.

On the petition of William Bucknam, administrator on the estate of Mary Bucknam, late of Columbia in the County of Washington.

Resolved, That the said William Bucknam be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to convey by deed, to William Gray, all the right, title, and interest of which the said Mary Bucknam died seized or possessed, in the lot of land numbered fifty, in the town of Harrington, in said county of Washington, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also, to Nathan Whitney, jun. all the right, title, and interest of which the said Mary Bucknam died seized or possessed, in a lot of land containing fifty acres, situated in Columbia aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the river, at the north east corner of land owned by Capt. Nathan Whitney, thence running west to the town line, thence north seventy-two rods, thence east to the river, and by the river to the first mentioned bounds.

Also, to George Tinney, all the right, title, and interest of which the said Mary Bucknam died seized or possessed, in a lot of marsh in said Columbia, bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the river, at the town line of Addison, thence running west to land owned by John M'Kinsey, thence by said land to marsh owned by Thomas Ruggles, Esq. thence south sixty-eight degrees east to a creek, thence by said creek to the first mentioned bounds, containing four acres and ninety-four rods.

Also, to Edward Cox, all the right, title, and interest of which the said Mary Bucknam died seized or possessed, in two lots, bounded as follows, viz. One lot beginning at the south west corner of land owned by Matthew Coffin, jun. in said Columbia, from thence running north eighty-six rods to a stake and stones, thence west ninety-two rods to the first mentioned bounds, containing forty-nine and an half acres; and also one other lot bounded as follows, viz. beginning by the river in said Columbia, on land owned by the Hon. Levi Lincoln, thence running east one hundred and two rods to a stake and stones, thence south seventy-six rods, thence west ninety rods to the river, and by the river to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty and an half acres.

[This Resolve did not receive his Excellency's signature until the 15th of August, because the petition was mislaid, but is now found.]

ROLL No. 63....June, 1810.

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 respectively submitted.

NATHAN WILLIS, *Per Order.*

PAUPER ACCOUNTS.

Town of Alford, for boarding, nursing, and doctoring Keziah Loverage to May 14th, 1810,	\$117
Adams, for boarding and clothing Freeman Blackley, and Darley's two children, Anna Warren and Susanna Camp to 24th May, 1810,	63 58
Abington, for boarding and clothing Thomas Seymour to 4th June, 1810,	29 20
Addison, for boarding, nursing, and doctoring Robert Martin to 20th July, 1808,	85
Buckland, for boarding, clothing, and nursing William Neagus to 24th May, 1810,	35
Brookfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring George Baslington to 1st May, 1810, and Thomas Boyd and Prince Brown to 27th May, 1810,	124 42
Becket, for boarding, nursing, and clothing Sally Leonard and Hiram Leonard to 21st May, 1810,	43
Boxborough, for boarding and clothing John McKoy to 24th May, 1810,	62
Bridgwater, for boarding and clothing William Blackley, Frederick Bignor and Michael Ryan to 7th June, 1810,	68 35
Bristol, for boarding and clothing William How and Lewis Joiaice to 1st June, 1810,	80 74
Brimfield, for boarding and doctoring John Christian, to 31st May, and Peter Brown to the time of his death, including his funeral charges,	39 50
Bradford Samuel, for supporting poor prisoners in gaol in Boston to 30th May, 1810,	301 70
Brookline, for boarding and clothing Jacob Harvey to 23d February, 1810,	67 20

RESOLVES, June 14, 1810.

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Boston, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st June, 1810,	\$7257 54
Charlemont, for boarding and clothing Hannah McNeil to 22d January, 1810,	54 18
Cheshire, for boarding and clothing Ephriam Richardson, Clarissa Newcomb and child, and supplies and doctoring William Davis and family to 23d May, 1810,	197 25
Carlisle, for boarding and clothing Robert Barber to 26th May, 1810,	22 68
Cape Elizabeth, for boarding, clothing, and nursing Abraham Bircks, and James Ramsbottom to 21st May, 1810,	70 29
Dartmouth, for boarding and clothing John Quinal and Emanuel Gust to 20th May, 1810,	130 2
Douglas, for boarding Betsey Trifle to 15th May, 1810,	19 7
Danvers, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jane Duckley, Mary Duchfield, Sukey Hornsby, Ruth Persons Edward Furlong, George Campbell, Nathaniel Berry, Nancy Kenny, Mary Fox and child, Jeremiah Belrose, and George Brown, to 11th June, 1810.	199 42
Doggett Samuel, for supporting Alexander Thompson, a poor debtor in prison, to 18th October, 1809,	14 57
Deblois George, keeper of the alms house in Boston, to 1st June, 1810,	499 70
Edgartown, for supporting Joseph Hassey, a poor debtor in gaol, and Christian Carston in full for boarding, nursing, and doctoring, to 3d May, 1810,	60 27
Easthampton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Hall to 30th May, 1810,	22 25
Easton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Anthony Morrill and Edward Johnson to 25th May, 1810,	40 53
Florida, for supporting the children of Amos Eldridge to 23d May, 1810,	119
Granby, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Ebenezer Darwin, to 28th May, 1810,	37 2
Gloucester, for boarding and clothing sundry paupers to 10th May, 1810,	781 50

Great Barrington, for boarding and clothing Isaac, Catharine, and Mary Hoose, John Whittie, Clarissa Lindsey, and Anne Rathbon to 26th May, 1810,	\$101 98
Granville, for boarding and clothing George Taylor to 1st May, 1810,	23 25
Greenwich, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Howard, John Baily and wife, Elizabeth Huntington, and William Rife, to 5th June, 1810,	99 44
Gill, for boarding and clothing Sarah Hambleton, Samuel Lyons and wife to 24th May, 1810,	53 45
Hambleton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Molly Moncrief to 5th April, 1810,	61 67
Hancock, for boarding Rebecca Osborne to 10th May, 1810,	15 90
Hodgkins, Joseph, keeper of the house of correction in Ipswich, for boarding and clothing Mary, a black woman, Adeliade, Huldah, Hicks, John Squires, and James Cahoon, to 6th June, 1810, including the allowance made by the Court of Common Pleas, to 21st March 1810,	373 60
Hingham, for boarding and clothing George Farmer and Jezera Crafts to 1st June 1810,	49 74
Hiram District, for boarding and clothing Daniel Hickey to 14th May, 1810,	24
Hutson John, underkeeper of the gaol in Salem, for boarding sundry poor debtors, confined in gaol to 4th June, 1810,	88 71
Lee, for boarding and doctoring Savory Church and child, and supplies to Jonathan Blackman and wife to 24th May, 1810,	28 98
Longmeadow, for boarding and doctoring Betsey Melrose to 30th May, 1810,	7
Lenox, for boarding and clothing Abraham Palmer to 25th May, 1810,	33 94
Lincolnvile, for boarding and clothing Timothy Cox and Alexander White to 3d June, 1810,	72 20
Leicester, for boarding and clothing Lydia Dunham to 1st June, 1810,	15 30
Lanesborough, for boarding and clothing Jerusha Welsh and William Tracey, to 1st June, 1810, and Dent Harrisson to the time of his death,	73 67

RESOLVES, June 14, 1810.

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Leyden, for boarding, doctoring, and clothing Jedidiah Fuller and wife, Ruth Abel, and Elizabeth Waggoner, to 27th May, 1810,	\$63 92
Middleborough, for boarding, clothing and doctoring John Fitzgerald, to 10th January, 1810, and William Pike to 10th April, 1810,	170 45
Montague, for supplies and doctoring Joshua Searle to 10th May, 1810,	58 47
Marblehead, for boarding and clothing sundry paupers, to 5th June, 1810,	357 50
North-Yarmouth, for boarding, clothing and doctoring William Campbell, to 31st May 1810,	34 25
Northfield, for boarding and doctoring Richard Kingsbury, to 25th May, 1810,	35 80
Newburyport, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers, to 1st June 1810,	1247 72
Newbury, for boarding, clothing and doctoring sundry paupers, to 1st June 1810,	937 58
New Salem, for boarding and clothing two children of Olive Bedicent, to 4th April, 1810,	49 50
Portland, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers, to 1st June, 1810,	1031 32
Parker Thomas, jun. for doctoring State paupers in the alms-house in Boston to 15th May, 1810,	400
Pittsfield, for boarding, nursing, and doctoring Peter Huen, Jonathan Spear, and William Clark, including clothing to 3d June, 1810, and Sarah March and child, to the time of their death, including funeral charges,	184 5
Readfield, for boarding clothing, and doctoring Colin Cameron and Edward Burges to 17th May, 1810,	69 27
Randolph, for supplies to John Cole to 21st May, 1810,	19 34
Rowe, for boarding and clothing Betsey Carpenter to 23d May, 1810,	27 50
Russell, for supplies to John Newton and wife to 23d May, 1810,	31 79
Swanzy, for boarding and clothing Thomas Conally to 11th May, 1810,	23 51
St. George, for boarding and clothing Robert Hawes, Eleanor Matthews, and William Benson to 2d June, 1810,	132 60

RESOLVES, June 14, 1810.

Salem, for boarding and clothing sundry paupers to 4th June, 1810,	\$1234 57
Sandisfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Richard Dixon, wife, and children, Eliza Dandoo and Mary Rogers to 21st May, 1810,	44 23
Tisbury for boarding and doctoring Henry M'Kin- sey, James Lynder, Richard Roberts, Henry Lun- day, and Peter Thomas to the time they left the Commonwealth,	137 44
Topsham, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring William Proctor to 28th May, 1810,	96 54
Troy, for boarding and doctoring William Braw to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	27
Vassalborough, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring James Leister and Abigal Fairbrother to 26th May 1810,	48 96
Washington, for boarding and clothing Phebe Clark to 25th May, 1810,	17 17
Windsor, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Hen- ry Smith to 9th May, 1810,	33 66
Warwick, for boarding and clothing Samuel Griffith to 29th May, 1810,	25 33
Willbraham, for nursing and doctoring Phillip Lewis to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	17
Wrentham, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Comfort Lauton and Elizabeth Taylor to 7th May, 1810,	116 3
Williamston, for boarding and clothing Robert Mor- rill, Stephen Blue, James M'Cartha, and Rachel Galusha to 23d May, 1810,	94 1
West Springfield, for boarding and doctoring Wil- liam Bell and James Aldridge to 21st May, 1810,	36 26
Worcester, for boarding, clothing and doctoring Pe- ter Willard, Henry Bratz, Sally Melvin, and Nathan Heard, a poor debtor confined in gaol, to 1st June, 1810,	92 46
Westford, for boarding and clothing Phillip Jackson and Christopher Shepard to 7th June, 1810,	36 75
Total Paupers,	<u>\$18,696 79</u>

*MILITARY ACCOUNTS.**Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry.*

Thayer Samuel M. for the expense of a Court Martial, held at Roxbury, 18th January, 1810, whereof George Ellis was President,	\$120 24
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Brigade Majors and Aids-de-Camp.

Barstow Samuel, to 1st June, 1810,	42
Elwell Robert, to 15th February, 1810,	122 31
How Este, to 28th May, 1810,	12 80
Tinkham Seth, to 22d February, 1810,	37 63
Talbot Peter, to 1st January, 1810,	80 20
Whiting Timothy, to 12th June, 1810,	58 20

Adjutants.

Boyd Willard, to 1st June, 1810,	63 35
Bass George, to 10th April, 1810,	25 57
Boynton Joseph, to 27th June, 1809,	16 34
Blossom Alden, to 1st May, 1810,	14 75
Clap Ebenezer, to 30th June, 1809,	17 99
Dana Isaac, to 4th June, 1810,	30 51
Frost Daniel, to 29th January, 1810,	6 86
Harrington Joseph, to 3d March, 1810,	68 38
Jewitt Caleb, to 26th May, 1810,	42 35
Libby Nathaniel, to 1st January, 1810,	27 83
Lambert John, to 3d December, 1809,	6 6
Ripley James W. to 30th September, 1809,	13 16
Sayles Richard, to 9th May, 1810,	14 44
Sears Joseph, to 14th May, 1810,	18 16
Stern William, to 1st May, 1810,	37 50
Taft Haslington, to 4th April, 1810,	11 35
Wilmud David, to 30th September, 1809,	8 74
Ware Jason, to 1st June, 1810,	17 75
Walker Peter, to 9th May, 1810,	26 63

Expense for Horses, to haul Artillery.

Burt Moses, jun. to 6th June, 1810,	5
Ford Noah, to 1st June, 1810,	7 50

Wiggen Joseph, to 20th May, 1810,	\$10
Plummer Addison, to 4th June, 1810,	8
Seaver Joseph, to 1st November, 1809,	8 75
Alden Peter O. to 29th May, 1810,	12
Total Military,	<hr/> \$992 35

SHERIFFS' AND CORONERS' ACCOUNTS.

Bridge Edmund, for returning votes for Governour, Lieutenant Governour, and Senators to 17th May, 1810,	14 50
Bowen Nathan, for expense of taking inquisition on the body of Margaret Murson, 14th April, 1810,	20 40
Cooper John, for returning votes for Governour, Lieutenant Governour, and Senators to 15th May, 1810,	57 28
Folsom John W. for taking inquisition on the body of a stranger, 3d June, 1810,	25 57
Leonard Simon, for returning votes for Governour, Lieutenant Governour, and Senators to May, 1810,	11 20
Lawrence Jeremiah, for returning votes for Govern- our, Lieutenant Governour, and Senators to 22d May, 1810,	8 80
Worth Jethro, for returning votes for Governour, Lieutenant Governour, and Senators to June, 1810,	8
Total Sheriff's and Coroner's Accounts,	<hr/> \$415 75

PRINTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Adams & Rhoades, for publishing the report of the Committee on Berkshire and Northampton Banks,	29
Cushing Thomas, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st June, 1810,	16 67
Denio John, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st June, 1810,	16 67
Edes Peter, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st June, 1810,	16 67
Foster Moses B. for printing for the Treasurer's office,	17 17
Lindsey Benjamin, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st June, 1810,	16 67

RESOLVES, June 14, 1810.

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Pool & Palfrey, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st June, 1810,	16 67
Russell & Cutler, for printing for the Commonwealth to 12th June, 1810,	664 30
Russell Benjamin, for printing for the Common- wealth in full to 13th June, 1810,	13
Thomas & Andrews, for printing the militia laws to May, 1810,	500
Young & Minns, for printing acts and resolves to 9th June, 1810,	1734
Total Printers,	<hr/> \$3,040 82

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

Dudley Indians, 26th May, 1810, due to their guard- ians in full to that time, \$111 56, which sum the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is directed to charge said Indians with, and deduct the same from the sums due them from the Commonwealth,	111 56
Durant William, for work and materials found for the State House to 6th June, 1810,	45 88
Harris Thomas, for oil furnished for the State House to 1st June, 1810,	60
Chase Warren, for assisting the messenger to the General Court to 15th June, 1810,	28
Lapham Sylvanus, for assisting the messenger to the General Court to 15th June, 1810,	36
Perry John, for assisting the messenger to the Gen- eral Court to 15th June, 1810,	32
Kuhn Jacob, for balance due him, over and above a grant of 19th January, 1809, of one thousand dol- lars; a grant of 2d February, 1810, of three hun- dred and fifty dollars, to 13th June, 1810,	26
Total Miscellaneous,	<hr/> \$313 70

Aggregate of Roll No. 63—June, 1810.

Expense of State Paupers,	18,696 79
Do. Militia,	992 35
Do. Sheriffs, &c.	145 75
Do. Printers,	3040 82
Do. Miscellaneous,	313 70
Total,	<hr/> \$23,189 41

RESOLVES, June 14, 1810.

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 twenty-three thousand, one hundred, and eighty-nine dollars and forty-one cents, the same being in full discharge of the accounts and demands to which they refer.

In Senate June 14th, 1810,

Read and accepted, and sent down for concurrence,

H. G. OTIS, *President*.

In the House of Representatives, June 14th, 1810,

Read and concurred,

PEREZ MORTON, *Speaker*,

June 14th 1810, Approved,

E. GERRY.

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