

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# RESOLVES

OF THE

## GENERAL COURT

OF THE

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

PASSED AT THE SESSION BEGUN AND HOLDEN AT BOSTON, ON THE  
EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,  
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

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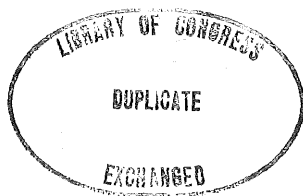
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### GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

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REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, JANUARY 8.

*At 12 o'clock, the Senators attended in the Representatives' Chamber, agreeably to assignment, when His Excellency the Governor 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,

AN official interview of the delegated friends of the people, assembled here in various capacities, to promote their general and individual happiness, cannot fail to inspire us with an ardent desire to attain those important objects, and with a firm determination, in the pursuit, to be guided by candour, justice, and unbiassed deliberation.

To divest our minds of party principles and feelings, ever productive of public and private calamity; to trace the streams of contention to their morbid fountain, and to liberate from them, our happy clime, are indispensable *duties*. And shall we



not, by a faithful discharge of *them*, render abortive the illusive attempts of *foreign* influence in *domestic* guise ; to excite to phrenzy our brave *republican* and *federal* brethren, who, in the revolutionary war, were united by sincere friendship, and who never have had reason for dissolving it—to urge them to sheath their swords in the generous bosoms of each other—and to render them, alternately, their own criminal executioners ; *lest*, when called on by their country, they again may act in unison, avenge her cause, and repel her haughty and unjust foes ?

What are the causes of our public dissensions ? Let us ascertain them, and apply a remedy. It may require a full view of the subject, but will render the most essential service to our country.

When, as colonists, our charter rights were infringed, and a political connection with Great Britain was no longer compatible with the public safety, we united in a common cause, and determined *to die or to be free*. We drew the sword, and threw away the scabbard. The conflict was with a SOVEREIGN, who had injured us, *too much to forgive us*. The God of Justice commanded our armies, and crowned them with victory.

Congress, placed by DIVINE PROVIDENCE on untrodden ground, attempted, at an early period, a national constitution. This was in the form of the confederation. It was a feeble chain ; too feeble to preserve the Union.

At the time when that project was formed, the patriotic officers of our army, unrivalled in merit, but ill-requited for their services, extended their views to hereditary honours. A proposition to this effect, was presented to the Commander in Chief. He had recently received the plan of the Confederation ; which to them was then unknown, and which precluded that measure. Justice demanded a generous reward for the officers, and Congress decreed it. This was unavoidably discharged by unfunded paper. It depreciated to an extreme, and did not remunerate the officers. They again soared to rewards of honour, established the order of the Cincinnati, and it was alarming to the States. To quiet these, alterations were proposed, but failed of adoption. The States viewed the system, as a bed, thick strewn with the seeds of *monarchy*. This was an *exotic*, not congenial with our climate, incompatible with the views of General Washington, and with those of a great majority of his officers. But the association commenced, and with it, *unfortunately*, but unintentionally on their part, a *spirit of party*. Such was the consequence of an *unfunded* paper medium, ever prolific of bad effects, and such the result of

unrewarded merit. But it will ever redound to the honour of the Cincinnati, that its measures have been confined to acts of *benevolence* and *charity*.

The Confederation, in its origin a doubtful experiment, soon evinced the necessity of amendments, or of another form of government. A Federal Convention was called, and preferred the latter. The existing constitution was referred to the States for ratification, and obtained it: but produced great excitements, and propositions from a majority of the States, for amendments. Many of these, when modified, were sanctioned by Congress, and united the people. That convention had officiated as a *national committee*, and had reported to the States the form of the constitution. This, like other legislative reports, was discussed, and like them when adopted, ought forever to have precluded *animadversions*. But in derogation of the rights and wisdom of the advocates of amendment, the happy mean of restoring union, they have been incessantly assailed with reproaches, to *perpetuate the flame of party*.

The revolution of France soon formed another epoch, and fertile of events unequalled in preceding annals, could not fail deeply to involve our national, state, and individual interests. In the destiny of France, was included that of Europe; and our citizens, according to their hopes and fears, were again arranged in political battalia, and were copiously supplied with inflammables to *nourish and increase the spirit of party*.

In the pursuit of this subject, it is an unpleasant, but a necessary task, to revert to the period which preceded the revolutionary war; and in which existed a small, but an active *anti-revolutionary* party. When hostilities commenced, a portion of it adhered to their king, and quitted the country; and the residue remained amongst us. Of the latter, a *part* conducted manfully, declared their opinions against revolutionary measures, whilst pending; and supported them when adopted. Such men merited applause. *Some*, less active, were still inoffensive in politics, and were treated with liberality and kindness. But *others*, and many of their descendants, have been and continue to be, the secret enemies of the government which protects them. Of the refugees, a *few* have been commissioned by their king, and admitted by our National Executive, in a public capacity. *Some* have returned, discharged their allegiance to our government, and been received with friendship. Whilst *others*, in the true style of *bold intruders*, have increased, if possible, their enmity towards us. Are not these disaffected refugees, residents, and their descendants, royalists

in principle and in practice, and are they not justly considered in this and in our sister States, as the most dangerous enemies of our peace, government, and union? Are not the United States and Great Britain, much indebted for their present disputes, to the machinations of the royalists, aided by British agents, and disappointed, irreconcilable expectants? And are not all these, *in fact*, the common enemy of both nations?—Why, in the negociation for peace, was the British commissioner *strenuously for*, and our own ministers *warmly opposed to*, the return of the refugees? Was it not *foreseen*, that some of them would be vehement partisans of the British government?—Why were the royalists alluded to, *violently* in favour of the constitution, without amendments?—Was it not better adapted to their views, as a step-stone to *monarchy*? Why did *they* expect, that our revolutionary officers would support *such* a system? Was it because the worth of these had been estimated by a foreign standard; and that, of their number a solitary native *Briton*, had urged in the federal convention, but urged in vain, a *monarchical* project. Why have they taken the *name* of Federalists? Was *it* to serve as a cloak for enemies in disguise, and for avoiding the censure which awaited their demerits? Why have *they* mixed with one part only of the revolutionary patriots? Were they impelled by an enthusiastic zeal to *scourge* the other part; to perpetuate between them, an implacable hatred;—and thus to promote their mutual destruction?—Why have *they* considered every charge against themselves, as a charge against Federalists? Did *they* wish to *identify* themselves with these, whose political views are different from their own, as *virtue* from *vice*; as *liberty* from *slavery*?—Why have they proclaimed themselves the *friends* of the constitution and of General Washington? Did *they* expect to be the *guardians* of that national charter of our liberties, and to be thus rewarded for their revolutionary exertions, to raise his fame to the *height* of Haman's? Why have *they* stigmatized as *apostates*, those dignified patriots, who, deeply regretting and wishing to terminate our political contention, have again united with their friends and brethren? Did *they* hope by a blaze of ostensible patriotism, to *conceal* their want of political sincerity? Is it not a subject of astonishment that the co-patriots of the revolution, have been so long divided by delusive measures, concerted, to render the eastern states, the sanguinary Flanders of faction? Connected with this subject, are publications from the British gazettes, announcing “that there are in the United States, *writers* in the pay of the English minis-

try, to support their government." And if *writers*, are there not ministerial *printers* here to aid in destroying *our own*, and in re-establishing over us a *British* government? But without that evidence can the fact be doubted? Has not the press, occupied by pensioned writers, been the great engine of European potentates, to disseminate contention? Have they not by that mean, often destroyed the internal harmony of nations, *in treaty* with themselves, and made them the *slaves* of their own interest? And has not our political bark, from the time she was launched into her element of Independence, been endangered by such quicksands? The *liberty* of the press is a great, an inestimable public blessing. It induces *learned, religious, and elegant* writers, to expose and correct the follies, vices, and crimes of individuals in society; and the treachery, corruption and despotism of officers in government. It demands, then, as the grand palladium of liberty, and of virtue, the firm support of the government and people. But the *licentiousness* of the press is a great evil, in a free country.—It enables *vicious* and *prostituted* writers and printers, to attack the reputation and disturb the happiness of private individuals of both sexes, exemplary, correct and unblemished in their morals; and to misrepresent, calumniate and vilify national rulers, patriotic, diligent and faithful in office. It is often destructive of the liberty of the press, is reprobated by the wise and good of all parties, and is the most powerful political battery, of a foreign government, against a free state. A small appropriation of such a government for *secret services*, would render *independent* specious writers and printers, in every State; who would daily supply columns of slander and falsehood, exhibiting the city or town of their residence, as a hot bed of sedition; entailing unmerited odium on its inhabitants; disaffecting the citizens of a state; sapping the foundation of the national government, union and independence; and tending to produce a state of anarchy, and to render as a remedy for this, *despotism* itself a political *paradise*. How indispensable to liberty and to the happiness of society, is the purity of the press; ever preserved in free governments, by the harmony and virtue of the community! How fatal to these is a polluted press, that flaming *Ætna of party spirit*! The difficulty of drawing the line between the liberty and licentiousness of the press, is such, as to have greatly promoted the latter, and to have evinced the increased necessity of discriminating between the *discordant friends*, and the *decided foes* of our country. And is it possible to mistake them? Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?—

Let not then the millions, who are or may be inhabitants of this immense republic, destined by the God of nature, to be the resort, and *impregnable* fortress of Liberty, become victims or vassals of despotism by means of pensioned writers and printers, aided by a faction of any foreign nation. And if amongst the obstacles of our re-union, patriotic, but disappointed expectants should appear, let them reflect, *that* a President, by the gift of an office, cannot satisfy its numerous votaries; and *that* public exertions, flowing from the *hope* of offices, and terminated by *its* defeat, characterize neither a statesman or patriot. Let such be treated with lenity, and they will rise superior to their causeless chagrin. If any are touched by the *pride of party*, let them consider, *that* to err is the lot of humanity; *that* to *correct errors*, is sublime, but that to be the *slave of them*, is in politics, to be the *foe of liberty*.

Having traced the *streams*, before we proceed to the *fountain* of contention, permit me, gentlemen, to turn your attention to our great national concerns; they demand your most serious consideration. There are points in them, which it is believed, are self-evident to the nation, and these among others—*That* the destructive wars of Europe, their extent and duration, and their effects on our political and commercial concerns, have been far beyond the controul of our federal government: *That* whilst each of the great belligerents has uniformly and strenuously endeavoured to draw the United States into his vortex, and to throw blame on their government for disdaining to be the dupe of his policy: Our administration, ever alive to the interests of the states and people, have been zealous to preserve peace with all the belligerents; to exercise patience, while it was a virtue, and even while it was not a crime; to discuss with candour and truth, every subject of dispute between our own nation and any other; and to effect, if possible, an amicable adjustment with all of them; and also *that* the *royalists* have denied, in almost every instance, the correctness, sound policy and wisdom of our government, and have laboured abundantly to stigmatize it with the want of probity, truth, and patriotism. I have received, on this subject, from the Secretary of State of the United States, a printed copy of the President's message to Congress, at the commencement of their present session, fraught with wisdom, justice and firmness, and also of the documents which accompanied the message; all of which I shall order to be laid before you. *An attentive perusal* of them, it is conceived, will not leave a doubt in your minds, "of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral rights;" or

of the effectual measures of the national administration, for ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government" relative "to the great amount of American property seized and condemned under their unjust edicts," and to "other demands of strict right on that nation;" or of the firm determination of our government, by suitable means, to meet those of France.—*Such a perusal* may also convince you, *That* the conduct of Great Britain towards this nation has increased in hostility: *That*, for a series of years, she has insulted our government by negotiations, intended *merely* to amuse it, and to enable her, with impunity, to pursue a *system of rapine*;—*That*, she pertinaciously continues her orders in council, and unlawful blockade, with a view to *enforce* submission to them; to *degrade* these States to the level of *colonies*; to interdict their commerce, authorized as it is by the public law; to capture and confiscate on lawful voyages, the ships and cargoes of their merchants; to transfer unjustly, their active property, the national sinews of war, to her subjects: and to enable these, whom she has shamefully commissioned, to live *by pillage and plunder*—And *that* she also persists in her system of seizing our brave seamen, and of consigning them to her ships of *war*, thus rendered *the floating pandemoniums of the ocean*. In addition to these injuries a proclamation, not officially announced, is publicly declared to have been issued by the Prince Regent of Great Britain, by and with the advice of his privy council, making it "lawful, in any ship or vessel," "not belonging to France or her subjects," "to export from Halifax" and certain other British ports, "to any port of the United States," "*from which British vessels are or shall be excluded*," certain "articles, being the growth, produce or manufactures of Great Britain," *prohibited* by our government; and also to import into her said ports," from these States, certain other articles, the exportation of which is *prohibited in British vessels*. If this extraordinary measure, (the authenticity of which has not been denied, and seems to be confirmed by the increase of smuggling, and by the general policy of that government to force her trade by such depraved means) is actually adopted, *does it not* encourage and invite the subjects of Great Britain, and our own citizens, to violate a solemn act, sanctioned as a *perfect* right, by our national government? *Does it not* place his royal highness on a *level* with lawless smugglers; in the grade of seducers of our citizens from their allegiance; and on the list of the violators of our laws; at a period too, when by the public law he is in duty bound to respect *that act*, as the law of a neutral power?

Having used as convertible terms Great Britain and her government, it may be requisite to discriminate between them ; and between her *politicians* in place, and her *statesmen* out of it.—That great and powerful nation whose inhabitants are celebrated for their religion, morality, love of liberty, literature, industry, and valour, is entitled to as much respect and reverence, as perhaps any nation on earth. Her most able statesmen have condemned her unjust and impolitic conduct towards us, which appears to have resulted from her form of government and from her *politicians*, who have administered it. A majority of her House of Commons is elected by a few individuals, controuled by the administration. The great Chatham reprobated this “as the rotten part of the constitution, which required amputation.” The consequence has been a system of executive *influence*, a refined term for *lawless* power, which has enthralled that nation, and ruined every other, which has yielded to her policy. And are we not now arrived to the *morbid fountain*, that has long nourished those streams of contention, which have infected our body politic ; which have produced symptoms in it of violent disease ; and which have rendered indispensable, effectual remedies to prevent its dissolution, and to restore it to health and vigour ? Is not this congenial with the former conduct of that government ? Did it not protect during the revolutionary war, within the lines of its army, printers who had deserted from these States, and employ them, to vilify in the most opprobrious terms, the members of Congress, and their principal officers, civil and military ? Did not one of those printers declare that he had been well rewarded *for that service* by his *Britannic Majesty* ? And did not *that King* protect in the same manner, men who made and circulated *counterfeit* bills of public credit, to destroy the currency of our own, although *a crime punishable by death*, when committed against *his realm* ?—*Calumny, smuggling, counterfeiting* ! What weapons for a *King* to wield in *war* or in *peace* !

Would it not require a *folio*, to record the violations of our rights, whilst colonists, by Great Britain ; and a proportionate volume, since she acknowledged our independence ? Have not numerous instances of this kind been proved to a *demonstration*, by our national government and ministers ? Let us then, to place in a clear light her late conduct towards us, apply a few plain principles of the law of nations.

The public law declares, “ *That* any one attacking a nation, or violating its perfect rights, does it an injury ; from which

time, this nation has a right to repel him, and reduce the aggressor to reason."

"*That*, If neutrals only continue their customary trade, they do not thereby declare themselves against a belligerent's interest, they only exercise a right, which they are under no obligations of sacrificing to him."

"*That*, Every nation is obliged to perform the duty of self preservation." "It is not less obliged to preserve all its members. The nation owes this to itself, since the loss of even *one* of its members weakens it, and is injurious to its own preservation. It owes this also to the members in particular, in consequence of the very act of association; for those who compose a nation are united for their defence and common advantage."

"*That*, Whoever alienates the subjects of another, violates one of the most sacred rights of a state. It is the crime distinguished by the name of *Plagiat*, or man stealing; and is accordingly punished with the utmost severity."

"That foreign recruiters are hanged immediately; as it is not to be presumed, that their sovereign ordered them to commit the crime, and if they did receive such an order, they ought not to obey it. If it appeared that they acted by order, such a proceeding in a foreign power is justly considered as a sufficient cause for declaring war against him."

Thus it appears by the public law, that our national government have, for many years past, had a right to repel that monarch, who has invariably violated its *perfect* rights—That foreign *recruiters*, who use no force, to enlist *volunteers*, are subject to be immediately hanged—That the press-gangs of Great Britain, having forcibly taken from vessels of the United States, their native citizens, have committed crimes of a deeper die, and have richly merited a similar punishment—And that *man stealing*, sanctioned as it has been by his *Britannic Majesty*, in so flagrant a degree, is, and for a long time has been, a just cause for declaring war against him.

Are not other views of the subject requisite? By the arbitrary interruption of our commerce, on the part of Great Britain, what heavy losses have been sustained by our *merchants*, *farmers*, and *manufacturers*? What a large proportion of their capitals, and of the surplus of their industry, has been sacrificed? What injuries have resulted to the whole community?—In regard to our *seamen*, are there any of our fellow citizens, to whom, in peace, or in war, we are more indebted, than to them? To their brave and adventurous spirit, during the revolutionary war, were we not principally indebted, for supplies of clothing,



ammunition and other necessities for our army ; captured in a great measure from the enemy ? For *ammunition* when our military operations were paralyzed by the want of it ? No men could be more patriotic, and no class of men sacrificed for their country, such a proportion of their lives, as did the officers and seamen, who have navigated under the American flag : ought not any foreign nation, who had dared to have seized such citizens, in violation of our most sacred rights, to have been served with a positive demand of them, and in case of a refusal, with a just and immediate reprisal of as many of her subjects ? What has been the consequence of forbearance on the part of the United States ; of submission to such outrages ? Has Great Britain diminished, has she not increased them ? Has she not stolen thousands of our meritorious seamen ; separated them from their wives, children and friends ; compelled them to combat friendly nations, to thus endanger our peace with them, and to aid in destroying our own citizens ? Has she not doomed them to exile, slavery and death ? Has Great Britain, since the independence of the United States, treated them with the respect due to an independent nation ? Will not their degraded state invite her to acts not more criminal ; *to seize our landsmen, when requisite for her mines, or for defending her conquests in distant climes ?* Will not the love of liberty, and every principle of patriotism, and of national attachment be annihilated by our continuing in such a torpid state ? Will it not entail on us the *title and treatment of slaves ?*

If Great Britain had been wise and just, a war with her would be contrary to the mutual interest of both nations. And under existing circumstances will it not be a wonderful event to be solved only by her political blindness, or obstinate injustice ? Will it not accelerate her own destruction ? This, which it is in her power to prevent, is not the object of the United States ; they would deeply regret it. But their existence, as an *independent* nation, depends on their maintaining their rights, or repelling a further invasion of them ; and on obtaining justice for past injuries. In support of the dignified and energetic conduct of our national government, will not the citizens of this State be *ardent* to pledge *their property, their lives, and their sacred honour ?* The present state of our country, the spirit of the nation, the union of her citizens, her ability (in her Zenith) to enforce her rights, the hazard on the part of *Great Britain* of refusing justice ; all conspire to confirm the policy of decision and vigour, in regard to the United and the individual States,—If, at this momentous crisis, the nation should

cease to *respect herself*; and shrink from the indispensable duty of *self preservation*, shall we not be urged soon by the advocates of vassalage, to supplicate his Britannic Majesty to admit us again into his royal favour as penitent subjects, to grant us his kind protection, to cheer us with his paternal smiles, and above all, to recommend us to the patronage of his faithful royalists, in these his dutiful provinces?

Are we not then called on to decide whether we will commit the liberty and independence of ourselves and posterity, to the *fidelity and protection of a national government*, at the head of which is a MADISON, supported by an executive department, a senate and a house of representatives, abounding with revolutionary and other meritorious patriots? or to a British administration, the disciples of a BUTE, who was the author of the plan to enslave these States; and to *American royalists*, who co-operated with that government, to bind us in chains, while colonists; who have been generously forgiven by Americans, and again admitted into favour; but who, like ingrates, are still pursuing our subjugation and ruin? Is it not morally and politically impossible, that a doubt can exist, in regard to the choice? Since then, there no longer exists a cause for party spirit, in regard to the patriotic *Cincinnati*, to the *Federal Constitution*, or to the *two great Belligerents*; since our disputes with one are adjusted in part, and the residue thereof is in a train of amicable negotiation; since our concerns with the other are reduced to a point, which presents to his choice, the alternative of *justice or war*, does not our country demand of us, *as her right*, to immolate contention on the altar of liberty, and to consecrate at her shrine a COALITION OF PARTIES?

For the honour of the nation, and of human nature, let us now terminate an unnatural, dangerous, and disgraceful *spirit of party*, and again convince our internal and external foes, "that we are all *Republicans*, that we are all *Federalists*."

It is a subject of congratulation, that, vulnerable as the United States, in their commerce are, by foreign injustice, they are rendered by the resources of their country, and particularly by their agriculture and manufactures, *independent* of every other nation. Those can furnish our citizens with the necessities, with the conveniences, and with many of the luxuries of life. Our territory also, extending far and wide, and abounding with a variety of fertile soils, and of pure climates, will excite energies, that will soon supply even imaginary wants. But do not our manufactories require a serious atten-

tion? The frequent destruction of them by fire, manifestly applied by incendiaries, and the crimes often practised by governments, as well as by individuals, for wealth and influence, and for destroying competition, render necessary on the part of this State, the protection of those infant, but inestimable establishments. The means best adapted to this purpose, will require your wise and deliberate consideration.

The spirit of the Militia is not abated, and cannot be encouraged beyond its merit, or importance. In some parts of the Commonwealth, there is a deficiency of muskets, which, for the want of means, cannot be procured by many individuals. An immediate remedy for this evil seems to be requisite, in the present posture of our public affairs.—The extent of the districts and the number of men in several of the divisions of the militia, having required an increase of these, I have proposed the measure to the Council; and you shall be duly informed of the result. The periodical report of the Adjutant General, presents of this subject a pleasing aspect—The aggregate of the infantry, is 64,902; cavalry, 2994; artillery, 3233; but the cause of the decrease of the militia may require investigation, and may flow from the militia law; which, in several particulars, requires amendment.

I have endeavoured to discharge the unpleasant, but important duties required by the laws of the last session, in regard to appointments, in a manner that shall best accord with the public tranquillity and interest. Unavoidable circumstances have prevented, in a few instances, the completion of this business.

I have received from the Honourable Gouverneur Morris and other gentlemen, being a committee of the State of New York, a letter on the subject of "opening a communication, by means of a canal navigation, between the great lakes and Hudson's river." The propositions of that government, in regard to this great and important enterprize, appear to be consistent with that liberality, justice, and sound policy, which always characterize a magnanimous state.

I have received from the Treasurer, his account to the first of the present month; by which it appears, that the Commonwealth has one million dollars in the stocks of the Union and Boston Banks, and that when the balances due to the Commonwealth shall be collected, there will be in the treasury a sufficient sum to discharge the debts due from the State, and a surplus of two hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

The board of visitors appointed by the act for establishing "the Massachusetts General Hospital," having had various duties assigned them, and this amongst others, "to examine the by-laws and regulations enacted by said corporation, and if they see fit to disallow and annul the same," were convened, to consider the first article of the first section of the by-laws in the words following : "Every person who shall give or subscribe one hundred dollars to the use of the institution, shall be considered a member of the corporation, and entitled to one vote, on all questions which may arise at any of its meetings. Persons subscribing or giving \$250 shall in like manner be entitled to two votes. Persons subscribing \$500 shall be entitled to three votes. Persons subscribing one thousand and upwards shall be entitled to four votes. N. B. It being understood that the privileges herein granted, are subject to the powers vested in the board of visitors, by the act of incorporation, to disallow and annul the by-laws, if they see fit." By this provision, on the supposition that the sum required to build the Hospital, in addition to the value of the Province House, should be \$100,000, (and it was conceived that a less sum would be inadequate,) if the average of the donations should be \$100, one thousand persons would be added to the corporation ; if \$250, eight hundred persons ; if \$500, six hundred persons ; and if \$1000, four hundred persons. In either of these cases, the existing corporation would be so out-numbered, as to become mere cyphers, in respect to their authority ; and there being no data to determine that such was the intention of passing the act, the board unanimously voted to annul that article of the by-laws, so as to give to the Legislature an opportunity of carrying into effect, their intentions, whatever they may be. The board did not think it honourable, to obtain the sum wanted by donations, and then to abrogate the article quoted.

Many institutions of this Commonwealth, which have promised great benefit to the public, would have met with much more success, had similar corporations been established. When one only of any kind is permitted, it too frequently happens, that a majority of the individuals composing it, indulge their private views and interest, to the exclusion of men of the most enlarged, liberal and informed minds ; and thus destroy the reputation and usefulness of the society itself. The multiplication of such institutions, has a tendency, not only to prevent this *evil*, which is an *opiate to genius*, but to produce a compe-

tion, and to promote in the highest degree the utility of such establishments.

The Annual Report of the Quarter Master General is made, and it appears, that in this Commonwealth are seventy-one companies of artillery, furnished with one hundred and forty-four brass field-pieces, with seventy-one tumbrils, and every equipment, to take the field at the shortest notice. But the length and calibers of the small arms differ so much as to require attention.

The Report of the Directors of the State Prison has by some accident been delayed ; but they have conducted the affairs of it with great ability and attention, and have adopted a system of œconomy, which has reduced in a remarkable degree the expenses of that beneficial institution—the report, when received, shall be duly communicated to you.

During your recess, I have received several anonymous threats of assassination, for having supported the national government ; and had they been confined to myself, I should have continued silent on the subject. But this, from appearances, is part of a system to paralyze exertions, in the cause of our country, and in different shapes has been extended to several gentlemen of great respectability in and out of office. Our late venerable President Adams, that great and good man, who in our conflict for liberty, was the pride of Massachusetts, and an oracle of Congress ; who, for revolutionary services has not been surpassed by any others ; and who has been publishing in a series of letters, the history of his political career, a work promising essential and permanent service to his country ; *merely* for this, has been also threatened “ with assassination in his bed.” And do the foes of this country expect, by *any* means, to check its friends in support of its cause ? Are these to be paralyzed by the dread of slander or falsehood ? That would manifest weakness in the extreme. *They fear to do wrong and nought but that.* Are *they* to be intimidated by apprehensions for their property, ease, or enjoyments ? Those would betray a sordid disposition, *the birth-right of Slaves.* Are *they* to be appalled by contemptible threats of death ? The real prospect of it in their country’s cause, can never daunt the patriotic souls of freemen. *They disdain threats*, and bid defiance to every attempt for arresting their duty to the public, and above all, their support of the national government, the main pillar of our union, liberty and independence.

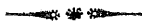
The length of this address, produced by the critical state of our public affairs, prevents a mention of other subjects, which

I shall communicate by message, and with it, the documents referred to on this occasion.

And now, gentlemen, permit me to express an unlimited confidence in your cool, firm, and wise deliberations ; a fervent prayer that they may be under the guidance of that Omnipotent Being, who can never err, and a fixed determination to co-operate in all your measures, for preserving our inestimable rights, and for promoting the great objects of national, state, and individual happiness.

E. GERRY.

## ANSWER OF THE SENATE.



MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

THE Senate have heard and considered your Excellency's communication to both branches of the Legislature with uncommon interest and peculiar satisfaction. The present official interview of the delegated agents of the people, will not, we presume, fail further to promote their general happiness, in the pursuit of which the Senate of Massachusetts will, we trust, always be guided by *candour, justice, and unbiassed deliberation.*

The able manner in which the polluted streams of *party spirit* are traced to their corrupt sources, and the judicious means by which our citizens are invited to extinguish it, by a conciliating union of sentiment and action, in support of the common cause of our country, at this alarming crisis, are honourable testimonies of your Excellency's abilities as a statesman, and feelings as a patriot.

They cannot fail to inspire our citizens with a just indignation against *foreign* influence in *domestic* guise, and with a firm determination to render abortive all its insidious attempts: it is cause, however, of great satisfaction, to find in tracing the virulent effusions of *party spirit* to their origin, that although all the disaffected to our republican institutions have marshalled themselves under the standard of *Federalism*, the more plausibly to effectuate their destruction, yet that the great body of our citizens under the denomination of *Federalists* are in no wise implicated in the censure; and we will not at present suffer ourselves to doubt, that when the sword shall be drawn, and the United States shall be compelled to vindicate her just rights and national independence, by the power of her arms, a very large proportion of the Federalists, animated with the love of country, will be found ardently supporting her cause against her foreign enemy, and forming one solid phalanx with their *Republican* brethren; while the wretched remnant, stript of the

garb they had surreptitiously assumed, will be left to seek their safety by flight under the protection of the enemy, whom they had so faithfully served, or to meet the just punishment of their crimes and treasons.

When that period shall arrive, the American people will indeed be considered "all Republicans, all Federalists."

We believe with your Excellency, that on a candid review of the conduct of our national government in its foreign relations, to every citizen, who is not obstinately blind to the interests of his own country, or corruptly devoted to those of a foreign nation, these truths must appear self-evident:—*that* the extent and duration of the present destructive war in Europe, the palpable injustice and violation of all public law, which has marked its progress, and the deleterious effects, which the piratical decrees of the belligerents have produced on our political and commercial concerns, have been beyond the controul of our Federal government;—*that* while the belligerents have left no means untried to associate the United States in their ruinous conflict, the American administration, always alive to the interests of the people and the blessings of peace, have been able to avoid becoming the dupes of their policy;—*that* when injured, they have negotiated for redress, and when their injuries have been attempted to be justified; our rights as a neutral nation, by able and candid discussion, have been unanswerably vindicated;—*that* on every occasion they have evinced the disposition both of our government and people to be at peace with all the world, and *that* by a candid and impartial conduct towards all, they have given no just cause of complaint to any;—*that* in proportion as their desire for peace has been manifested, the insults and depredations of the belligerents have increased and accumulated upon our citizens; the vessels and cargoes of our merchants have been piratically plundered, and transferred to the plunderer; the persons of our seamen have been stolen, and held in ignominious bondage; our territorial rights and national jurisdiction invaded, and our authority insulted;—*that* all these insufferable evils have been met by forbearance, as long as patience remained a virtue;—and *that* now when France has removed her offensive decrees, as it respects the United States, and Great Britain refuses to do the same, in violation of her promise to proceed *pari passu* with her enemy; open resistance to them has become the indispensable duty of the American government; and in so just a war, so unprovoked on our part, and attended with so many acts of injustice and violence on the part of our enemy, we may safely appeal to the God of armies for his aid and protection.



The encouragement given by the British Cabinet to the lawless violators of our municipal regulations, are degrading to the character of the sovereign of a great nation : but from the principles avowed by the friends of the British Prince Regent, (when in opposition to a corrupt court,) have we not reason to hope, that when clothed with unrestricted sovereign powers, one of his first acts may be, to remove all just causes of animosity between the two nations? Should this happily be the case, much injury to both may yet be avoided ; but if not, the last resort of nations must be appealed to. In this event, it is pleasing to reflect, that through the inexhaustible resources of our Country, her agriculture and increasing manufactures, she is already independent of any nation on earth ; whether in the necessities, conveniences, or even luxuries of life : in energy and martial spirit her citizens have never been wanting, and the day is not far distant, if her enmity be sought, when no portion of the North American territory will acknowledge a foreign Sovereign.

We concur with your Excellency in the belief that much of the virulence of that *party spirit* which has disturbed the internal harmony of our nation, and the social intercourse of our citizens, and kept alive a uniform spirit of opposition to our government, on all occasions, has originated in the prostitution of some of our public presses to the designs of pensioned writers and editors in foreign pay. The freedom of the press is essential to a free state, and may be denominated the palladium of civil and religious liberty ; and while it is confined to the advancement of science and literature, and the improvement of manners and morals ; to a free discussion of the conduct of all public men in their public measures, and a fair inquiry into the nature and principles of government or religion, it then is indeed an inestimable public blessing.—But when it becomes prostituted to the purposes of private scandal, or is made the medium through which to destroy the usefulness of great and eminent men, it then becomes *licentious* and dangerous to the very liberty under which it would sanction itself. The line to be drawn between the *liberty* and the licentiousness of the press, is a work of too much delicacy for legislation to anticipate, and will be more safely entrusted to the good sense and wisdom of our juries, who are composed of men, who, in every case that may be brought before them, will guard, with jealous eye, the inestimable privilege of a free press, and be willing to punish its licentiousness, as the worst enemy of its freedom. How far the truth may be given in evidence in justification of any supposed libel, and whether, from the nature of our republican in-

stitutions, a variation from, or change of the common law ought to be made, are not proper subjects of judicial consideration, but may demand legislative attention.

The Senate will pay the earliest attention to the Militia Law, and supply every defect in the munitions necessary to place the Militia in the most respectable situation.

We highly approve the decision of your Excellency and the board of visitors of the Massachusetts General Hospital, for annulling that section of the by-laws, drawn up by a committee for the regulation of the Hospital, as the existing corporation would have been so far outnumbered as to render them mere cyphers. By this judicious procedure, the Legislature will have another opportunity of directing that establishment on principles, wise and liberal, and worthy the dignity of the government which patronizes it.

Competitions in public institutions, whose establishments are founded on the improvement of useful arts and sciences, serve as a stimulus to genius; when one only of a kind is permitted, a majority of individuals composing it, are apt to indulge private views and interests, to the exclusion of men of the most enlarged, liberal, and informed minds; to be distinguished in *arts*, the avenue to science must not be obstructed by a selfish and monopolizing policy.

We are highly gratified with that part of your Excellency's communication, which respects the improvements made in the government of the State Prison.

We consider it our duty to express our utter indignation at the authors of the anonymous letters alluded to in your Excellency's communication. In times of political emergency the menaces of the incendiary and assassin, are intended to intimidate the patriot from the steady pursuit of his duty to his country; in justice however to the moral and religious character of the citizens of our state, we cannot but believe, that the wretches who penned them, stand isolated from the rest of society, and have no protection from the just punishment of their crimes but in the secrecy with which they are committed.

Any further communications, which your Excellency may see fit to lay before the Legislature shall receive the earliest and most prompt attention on the part of the Senate.

*In Senate, 17th January, 1812.*

Read and accepted, and thereupon ordered, that the same Committee who reported it (Hon. Messrs. King, Tuttle, and White) present the same to his Excellency the Governor.

SAMUEL DANA, *President.*

## ANSWER

OF THE

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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MAY PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

AT no period, since the great national æra of our country, has the voice of the people called more loudly on government to respect itself, than the present.—The House of Representatives have received the address of your Excellency to their body with uncommon warmth of approbation.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of taking a firm political stand, the House of Representatives did look to the Chief Magistrate of *Massachusetts* for a renovation of that inflexible perseverance, a display of those services, and an expression of those sentiments, which added so much lustre to a former period of your Excellency's life.

The public mind is solemnly engaged on the passing events, the public eye is looking steadfastly on the measures now in agitation, and the public voice is ready to approve or condemn. It was all important that the highest authority in the Commonwealth, regardless of personal considerations, should recur to original principles, fortify the rights of the people, display the public danger, and if necessary, act the part of a public accuser.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that party principles and feelings can ever be wholly eradicated from a free country, whose citizens enjoy an elective government. Hence a mutual toleration is a mutual duty; and shades in principles ought not to interrupt social intercourse.

The passions of the people, which, in a Republic never sleep, are subject to jealousy, which, if not carried to bitterness, serves as checks and balances. If fidelity to the Constitution

is the pole star of all, whatever differences of opinion may agitate different breasts, no detriment can happen to the Commonwealth, when all look to the ark of their safety, the great national Charter. But, when those whose mental treason, self detected by a whole life of practices, little short of overt acts, claim to rest on the Constitution, and when pursued and arrested, justify themselves under *benefit of clergy*, through the liberal spirit of the Magna Charta of the land, toleration to such, is treachery to the public ; the domestic firehearth becomes an asylum to the destroyer.

In ascending to first principles, your Excellency has most satisfactorily deduced the consequences which have resulted from the revolution. Posterity will never cease to sympathize with the war-worn soldier, who, in giving every thing to his Country obtained nothing for himself ; and while the Cincinnati, like the heroes of antiquity, who were contented with an emblem of honour, have claimed only a ribbon of distinction ; and while their motives are wholly devoted to acts of benevolence and charity, would it not be an act of justice, in every State and Commonwealth, to afford them additional means to soften the decline of life of the meritorious and distressed survivors of the revolution. This act of justice is the more pressing, as the period is near at hand when the last revolutionary soldier must bid adieu to his country.

It will, doubtless, be a cause of lasting regret to this country, that the Royalists of the revolution did not, all of them retire to the country of their preference.—But the mild spirit of those times felt a repugnance to banish even an enemy, while the prophetic eye of the people, foreseeing the glorious result of the revolution, and the future universal prosperity of the country, thought there would be a sufficient pledge of their fidelity, in permitting them to enjoy in the general happiness. How fatally were they deceived ! The fathers never forgave this country her separation from *Britain*. They died in peace with a foreign nation and scorned the soil that enveloped their relics ; and now a double portion of their spirit has revived in their sons ; who dare to act, what their fathers never dared to think. It is the misfortune of humanity that, virtue, too pure to be communicable, should die with its possessor, while the contagion of a corrupt propensity, possessing a principle of immortality, should infect successive generations. Hence it has happened that *Massachusetts*, who of all other States, during the revolution, had most to fear from internal enemies, since that time, even to the present moment, has had most to fear from the

same cause. If these open, undisguised enemies of the republic, ally themselves to the Federalists, and are merely tolerated by them, for the sake of counting each one of them an unit, it cannot be presumed that their anti-constitutional principles, bursting forth in practices little short of overt acts of treason, will be acknowledged or sanctioned by the Federalists, whose name they have borrowed for the destruction of the government. These "*bold intruders*," whose daily lives are devoted to weaken and embarrass the public mind, fixing on the present political crisis, and claiming to be citizens from the circumstance of their birth, dare attempt to controul the destinies of the country; and sentiments, which in former times wanted an imagination to conceive them, they now dare publish to the world, and for the truth of them they appeal to the people; nay more, they appeal to the name of WASHINGTON, thus heaping reproach on his grave in the name of the country, while the shade of *Hamilton*, on whom they called while he was living, sleeps in undisturbed repose! The address of your Excellency will doubtless arrest the bold career of noon-day inceptive treason, and turn the public eye on domestic partisans of a foreign power.

The press, like the sun in the firmament, should be unassailable. In times like the present, it may be a great evil; and when moral sentiment and patriotism decline, it will be the battering ram to destroy every vestige of liberty. In its wrath it is a terrible engine; but like the sun, if he sometimes consume, in his proper course he is the grand dispenser of light and heat.—The destruction of republics is part of the monarchical system. A real republic wears a daily beauty which renders monarchies odious. The first attempt of *France* to organize a republic enlisted against her most of the monarchies of *Europe*. No wonder, if we have pensioned writers, and pensioned printers in the midst of us. A great British statesman recently declared in the House of Commons, that one of their printers deserved a statue of gold for his services in this country. If printers, during a series of years, fill their weekly columns with libels on the administration of the government, and pretending to respect the government as distinct from the administration, persevere through successive administrations in opposing almost every act of the government, without approving one, the House of Representatives believe that such facts are a sure criterion of a pensioned, ministerial printer. But the House of Representatives are happy to observe that they believe the effect produced on the public mind, through the medium

of certain public prints, is neither great nor extensive, and that as a false cry of fire may arouse a whole city, so a single political incendiary may frequently disgrace a large community, and give a momentary impression of general revolt.

On our great national concerns there can be but one opinion. Our government have held forth the olive branch until its leaves are withered ; they have addressed themselves to justice until her scales are become inverted. They have forbore until forbearance has invited new aggressions. Placed by our commercial importance as an object of jealousy between the two great belligerents, our country has in many instances been sacrificed by both ; and the effects thereby produced on our commerce have been utterly beyond the controul of the federal government. The period is now come, when this country must cease to be an independent power, or reclaim her usurped rights. *Britain*, whose unhappy destinies have sunk her into a piratical State, and whose wrongs to this country have accumulated through a protracted negotiation until redress has become hopeless, still amuses the United States with the residence of a minister, who, before he can settle one point of an old controversy, is called upon to answer new causes of complaint. Thus murder, rapine, legalised plunder, wanton impressments of our seamen, and last of all, smuggling, have accumulated the catalogue of her crimes, until negotiation in diplomacy means delay, and the threshold of preliminaries the ultimate object of the British cabinet.

The nation, may it please your Excellency, are looking with an anxious eye to the federal administration, ready to support them, if they will support the cause of the Country. Let the federal government adopt their measures, let them proclaim to the people their ultimatum, let them call upon the freeholders and the yeomanry of the soil, and the lion-like voice of disloyalty will soften to the sound of the cricket in the wilderness. The strength of this country is Herculean, she slew the serpent in her infancy, and her union has gathered strength with her years. Her patience is at length exhausted ; her vengeance is collecting, her voice is now speaking to the capitol, "*Protect the People.*" Preceding the Revolution, a far less worthy principle than a question of Man-Stealing, in its consequences, severed these States from *Britain*. If government once contended seven years for a free principle, shall fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, at this day, call in vain on their country from their disgraceful bondage ? If to scourge a citizen, a Roman Senate once thought it a just cause of war, shall the groans

of thousands of our citizens which pervade our ears with every Atlantic wind that blows, be heard in silence? Surely a nation which has but just arrived to half the age of man, will not, while one drop of blood animates her frame, surrender all her rights, one by one, to a power, now become the Buccanier of the ocean.

Under these circumstances, the House of Representatives reciprocate your Excellency's sentiment, that the present is the moment, when shades of difference in politics ought to mingle in union, and one common glow of patriotism ought to warm every bosom, that all our enemies may be assured, there is no essential difference between a federal republican, and a republican federalist.

The internal resources, the local situation, the variety of fertile soils of the United States, render this country entirely independent of foreign nations. Our agriculture and manufactories, can easily supply all our wants; but the frequent destruction of our manufactories by fire, render it probable, that incendiary attempts are part of the system of those who suffer most, by the flourishing state of our domestic manufactures.

The Militia, the great bulwark of the land, will ever claim the particular attention of the House of Representatives. *Spain* and *Portugal*, evince how much a country may be indebted to her patriotic militia; while *Prussia*, relying solely on her immense standing army, lost her sovereignty in a day. Perhaps it may be an act of justice to make some provision for those, whose large families and narrow circumstances render their military duty a peculiar burden.

Your Excellency's communication on the project of a great canal by our sister State of *New York*, has been received with that liberality of feeling towards its success, which ought to characterize the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

The various institutions of the Commonwealth, both of practical use, and novel experiment, contemplated projects of general utility, particularly those embracing for their object an extension of the arts and sciences, those great first principles of manufactures and new inventions: all new attempts to extend social intercourse, and excite the humane mind to a laudable emulation, will ever receive the fostering care of the Legislature.

The House of Representatives hear with surprise and deep concern the wanton attack on your Excellency's domestic repose, an act of outrage unexpected in this country. It was a vain attempt to deter your Excellency from the path of your duty.

As well might the threatening dagger of *Porsenna*, have arrested the course of the Roman commander. With equal regret do they learn, that the great and venerable sage of Quincy, the late President Adams, has been threatened with assassination. It is the peculiar misfortune of this Commonwealth, that the enemies of the United States have, most of them, rendezvoused in this capital and its vicinity.—We assure your Excellency, that any outrage offered to your person, is an attack on our own body.

And now, may it please your Excellency, permit the House of Representatives to reciprocate your fervent prayer that the deliberations of the present Legislature may be under the guidance of an Omnipotent Being.





# RESOLVES.

*January, 1812.*

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## LXX.

*Resolve granting Jacob Kuhn \$500, to pay for fuel.*  
10th January, 1812.

*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 five hundred dollars, to enable him to pay for fuel, and such other articles as may be necessary for the use of the General Court, together with the Governor and Council's chamber, the Secretary's and Treasurer's offices; he to be accountable for the expenditure of the same.

## LXXI.

*Resolve respecting the fire at Richmond, expressive of the sorrow of the government and people of Massachusetts.*  
13th January, 1812.

The Members of the Legislature of this Commonwealth deeply affected by the sudden and awful calamity, which has deprived the state of Virginia of its Chief Magistrate, and the city of Richmond of many distinguished inhabitants, by a conflagration, in its effects, unexampled in the history of their country, cannot forbear the expression of the unaffected sorrow and sympathy which they, in common with their constituents, feel on this melancholy occasion. In testimony whereof, it is resolved, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for the space of twenty days.

*Resolved,* That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolve to the Executive of the state of Virginia, to be communicated, as may be thought proper, to the Legislature of that state, and the afflicted inhabitants of Richmond.

## LXXII.

*Resolve directing the Secretary to examine the state of the papers and records in his office, and report.* 12th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of this Commonwealth be, and hereby is directed, to examine the state and condition of the public records and state papers, muniments, maps, and documents of every description, now remaining in his office, and that he do report the state and condition thereof, at the first session of the next General Court; and he is hereby further directed to form a correct, proper, and detailed inventory of all such records, state papers, muniments, maps, and documents, and also to report whether any measures are necessary and expedient to preserve the same.

## LXXIII.

*By the Legislature.* 14th January, 1812.

*Ordered,* That the President and Fellows of Harvard College be, and they hereby are requested to cause to be laid before the Legislature of this Commonwealth, as soon as conveniently may be, a true copy of the charter of the College, together with all the laws, by-laws, rules, and regulations which have at any time been made or passed, and are now in force, for the well ordering and governing the said College, its officers, members, or students; and that the said President and Fellows be, and they hereby are also requested to cause a true statement of all the funds, whether real or personal, of that corporation, to be laid before the Legislature, and the manner by which the same were acquired, whether by grants of the government, donation and bequest of individuals, or otherwise; and how the same are secured, and to what uses the same are limited by the said grants or bequests, and how the same have been applied; and also a statement of the funds which are under the management of the Corporation of Harvard College, the rents, issues or profits of which do or may accrue to any description of persons whatsoever, and how the same are applied; and also a statement of the salaries perquisites, and compensation of the President, Professors, Tutors, and other officers of said College, and from what funds the same are severally paid; and that the Secretary be directed to serve the President and Fellows of that Corporation with a copy of this order; and also that an account of the ex-

penses which may be incurred by said corporation, in compliance with this request, be laid before the Committee on Accounts for their allowance, and that the same be paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth.

*His Excellency the Governor's Message to both Houses.*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Secretary is directed to lay before you the documents which relate to my communications on the 10th instant, and which are classed according to their respective numbers.

- No. 1 Contains the printed copy of the President's message to Congress, and
- 2 The documents which accompanied it.
- 3 An attested copy of the proceedings of the Board of Visitors of the General Hospital.
- 4, 5, 6, 7 Contain the periodical report of the Adjutant General.
- 8, 9, 10, 11 The letters from New-York, the law on which they are founded, and the map of the route of the Canal for opening a navigation between the great Lakes and Hudson's river.
- 12, 13 The Treasurer's annual account, and
- 14, 15 The Quarter Master General's report, both to the first of the present month.

Amongst the subjects which were referred to in this message, are

- 16, 17 A circular letter from the national Secretary of State, dated the 27th of December last, and "An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration."
- 18 The report of the Hon. John Welles and other gentlemen, commissioners, who were appointed at the last session "to examine, liquidate, adjust, and settle the accounts of Thomas Harris, Esq. late treasurer of the Commonwealth, and to perform other duties; and who were directed to make their report at the present session of the General Court.
- 19 A letter of resignation of the Hon. David Tilden, and of James Prince and Amasa Stetson, Esquires, as Directors on the behalf of the state, at the Boston Bank.

- No. 20, 21 A letter of the 18th of November last, from Mr. Samuel Swett, of Boston, an executor of the will of Madam Esther Sprague, with an attested extract of her will, committing to her executor, in special trust, \$4000, for the use of an hospital, if established within three years after her decease.
- 22 The proceedings of the state of New Jersey of the 24th of October, 1810, disapproving of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.
- 23, 24 Those of Tennessee of the 21st November, 1811, disapproving in like manner of the same proposed amendments.
- 25 The proceedings of New Jersey of the 13th of February, 1811, for ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution, proposed by Congress, for preventing titles of nobility and honour, and also emoluments to the citizens of the United States from foreign potentates and powers.
- 26 Those of Pennsylvania of the 27th of February, 1811.
- 27 Of Maryland of the 25th of December, 1810.
- 28 Of Vermont of October, 1811.
- 29, 30 Of Kentucky of the 29th of January, 1811. Of Tennessee, in numbers 23 and 24, of the 21st of November, 1811.
- 31 And of Ohio of the 31st January, 1811, all for the same purpose of ratification.
- 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 Several Letters received from a respectable citizen of this Commonwealth, and a revolutionary officer, Col. Joseph Ward, on his claim for the redemption of bills of credit, formerly known by the name of bills of the new emission. This application, which manifests a deep sense of injury, should have been made, in the first instance, to the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the grand inquest of the state, to redress private as well as public grievances; and having the utmost reliance on their wisdom, justice, disinterested and correct conduct, the subject, I conceive, requires no comments.

The act of the last session, "providing for the appointment of clerks of the Judicial Courts in the several counties, and for other purposes," authorized the appointment of one clerk in each county of this Commonwealth, but it having been found that in the county of Suffolk two clerks have been requisite,

the incumbents have been continued in office until the sense of the Legislature can be ascertained on this point.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 14th January, 1812.*

LXXIV.

*Resolve on the petition of Ephraim Willard, directing the Treasurer to issue a new note. 16th January, 1812.*

On the petition of Ephraim Willard, stating that on the twenty-ninth day of May last he lost a state note, No. 475, dated August 30, 1810, for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars, and eighty-eight cents, the property of the town of Charlton, and praying that the same may be renewed.

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is directed to issue a new note for the same sum, and of the same number and date, and bearing the same rate of interest, to the said town of Charlton; the said petitioner first giving bond to the satisfaction of said treasurer, conditioned to indemnify the Commonwealth from all demands which may hereafter arise on account of the note lost as aforesaid.

LXXV.

*Resolve appointing a Committee to collect and cause to be printed the charters and general laws of the late Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay. 16th January, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Nathan Dane, William Prescott, and Joseph Story, Esquires, be a committee, at the expense of the Commonwealth, to collect the charters and the public and general laws of the late Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay, and that the said committee be, and they are hereby authorized, when the same laws and charters shall be collected as aforesaid, to cause five hundred copies thereof to be printed, at the expense of, and for the use of this Commonwealth, in a volume of the royal octavo size, with suitable title pages, running titles, and analytical indices: and the said committee are hereby further authorized to add, in an appendix, any other documents or laws which they may deem proper to explain the jurisprudence of this Commonwealth; and that the said committee be required to proceed, as soon as conveniently may be, in the execution of the purposes of this resolve.

*And be it further resolved*, That the said committee, after they shall have collected and examined the same laws, report to the Legislature such laws as are not repealed, and which, in their opinions, require to be repealed.

## LXXVI.

*Resolve directing the manner in which the Laws and Resolves shall be printed in future.* 16th January, 1812.

*Resolved*, That the Laws of the Commonwealth which shall hereafter be passed, at the several sessions of the General Court, shall be printed in volumes of the royal octavo size ; each volume to contain not less than seven hundred pages, and to have suitable title pages and analytical indices, and that the laws passed from the beginning of the May session of one year to the beginning of the May session of the next succeeding year, shall be divided into chapters, and shall be printed together in the same volume ; and until a volume of the laws shall from time to time be formed as aforesaid, temporary title pages and indices shall be added to the laws which shall be printed from session to session of the General Court.

*And be it further resolved*, That the Resolves which shall be hereafter passed by the General Court, shall be printed in volumes of the same size, in the same manner, and with suitable title pages, running titles and indices.

*And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the special duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to superintend the publication and printing of the laws and resolves of the General Court, as the same shall be passed at the respective sessions thereof, and to examine and compare the printed copies of such laws and resolves with the originals, and to print, and annex to the printed copies his certificate of such examination, and of the errors, if any, in such printed copies, to the end, that the laws and resolves of the Commonwealth may be duly and accurately promulgated.

*And be it further resolved*, That this resolve shall be prefixed to the printed copies of the laws which may be passed at the present session of the General Court, and shall also be prefixed to the next volume of the laws of the Commonwealth, which shall be printed in pursuance of this resolve.

*And be it further resolved*, That the laws which shall be passed at the present session of the Legislature, shall constitute a part of the fifth volume of the laws, and shall be paged, indexed, and divided into chapters accordingly.

*The following Message was received from the Governor, on the subject of the State Prison.*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE report of the Directors of the State Prison, which was unavoidably delayed by the time required to carry into effect their new system, remarkable for its order, precision and rules of economy, will, I conceive, evince the fidelity, abilities and exertions of those officers and of the Warden, and be pleasing to the Legislature.

The arrangements of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth new divisions, are completed and numbered 39, 40, 41; others are in contemplation. In addition to the appointments of Major Generals requisite for those divisions, a vacancy exists by the acceptance of the resignation of Elias H. Derby, Esq. the late Major General of the second division.

In the county of Somerset, Ithamar Spaulding, Esq. of Norridgewock, has been appointed and commissioned Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions. A gentleman, who had mistaken him for another person, had given misinformation to the Executive on this subject;—this circumstance was immediately communicated to Mr. Spaulding, with a request that he would return the commission;—but he has neglected to do it, and being considered by the Executive, as an improper person to fill that office, has rendered necessary this information.

There are also two officers, Lieut. Petty Vaughan, and Ensign William Emmons, of Hallowell, being in the 13th division of the militia; the return of whose elections was forwarded without a protest, which had been promptly made against them, and which contained facts, that in my mind, annulled the elections. They were apprized of this, and although requested, have refused to return their commissions. The letter which the Adjutant General addressed to them by my direction, their answer, and other documents relating to the subject, are numbered 42, 43, 44, 45. On these matters, I shall await the decision of the Legislature.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 18th January, 1812.*



## LXXVII.

*Resolve granting to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, \$800 each, in addition to their salaries. 21st January, 1812.*

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury, to Perez Morton Esq. Attorney General, and to Daniel Davis Esq. Solicitor General, the sum of eight hundred dollars each, in addition to their salary established by law which shall be in full for their services, and salary, to the first day of March, 1812.

## LXXVIII.

*Resolve correcting a mistake in resolve of 26th June last, on the petition of Eldad Parsons and Joseph Bridgman jun. 21st January, 1812.*

Whereas at the last session of the General Court, viz. on the 26th day of June last, a resolve was passed on the petition of Eldad Parsons and Joseph Bridgman jun. of Belchertown, praying compensation for certain services therein mentioned, but in said resolve the name of Elijah Bridgman jun. is inserted by mistake instead of Joseph Bridgman jun. one of said petitioners. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That the said resolve, passed on the 26th day of June last, shall be considered and have the same effect as if the name of Joseph Bridgman jun. had been therein inserted instead of the name of Elijah Bridgman jun.

## LXXIX.

*Resolve establishing the pay of the Council and Legislature. 21st January, 1812.*

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

*And be it further resolved,* That there be paid to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, two dollars per day, for each and every day's attendance, over and above their pay as members,

## LXXX.

*Resolve for paying Hon. Joseph Story, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. 21st January, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid from the public treasury, to the Hon. Joseph Story Esq. the sum of twenty dollars, being in full for his services as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in addition to his pay as a member of this House, during the present session; and that his Excellency be authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer accordingly.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT being officially announced that the Indians complain, "they cannot receive the usual supplies of goods, by reason of the non-importation act, and that they are not to be purchased within the United States." I submit to your consideration, whether it is not incumbent on this State, to use the means in its power, for enabling the national government to rise superior to such an humiliating circumstance.

In the year 1775, when our war with Great Britain commenced, and when immediately preceding it, an non-importation act had been strictly carried into effect, the State of Massachusetts, apportioned on their towns respectively to be manufactured by them, the articles of clothing, wanted for their proportion of the army, which besieged Boston, fixed the prices and qualities of those articles, and they were duly supplied within a short period. Thus, before we had arrived at the threshold of independence, and when we were in an exhausted state, by the antecedent, voluntary and patriotic sacrifice of our commerce, between thirteen and fourteen thousand cloth coats were manufactured, made and delivered into our magazine, within a few months from the date of the resolve which first communicated the requisition.

Thirty-six years have since elapsed, during twenty-nine of which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity, and have encreased in numbers, manufactures, wealth and resources, beyond the most sanguine expectations.

All branches of this government have declared their opinion, and I conceive on the most solid principles, that as a nation we are independent of every other, for the necessaries, conveniences and for many of the luxuries of life. Let us not then at this

critical period, admit any obstruction which we have power to remove, to discourage or retard the national exertions for asserting and maintaining our rights, and above all, let us convince Great Britain, that we can, and will be independent of her, for every article of commerce, whilst she continues to be the ostensible friend, but implacable foe of our prosperity, government, union and independence.

By calling on the inhabitants of this State, and offering them reasonable prices, there exists no doubt, in my mind, of our ability to supply every article of clothing, which may be wanted for our proportion of troops, that may be required to carry on a defensive or most vigorous offensive war, and at the same time every article wanted for the Indians.

But if this should appear in any degree a doubtful point, cannot the wealthy and manufacturing States of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and those north of the latter, effect that object?

The question requires not a moment to give a prompt and affirmative answer; the Legislature then, having a thorough knowledge of the resources of this Commonwealth, of her ability and her disposition to draw them forth on such an important occasion, leave nothing necessary to be added on this subject.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 21st January, 1812.*

# LXXXI.

*Resolve directing the Treasurer respecting his charging the towns for Representatives' pay, the last session, above twenty days. 23d January, 1812.*

*Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed in charging to each town the pay of their Representatives, for the last session, over and above the first twenty days, as provided for by a resolve passed the last session, reference should be had to their attendance individually from each town, and not collectively.*

## LXXXII.

*Resolve appropriating \$1200, to meet the current expenses of the Commissioners appointed to determine the claims of certain claimants to lands, in the county of Lincoln. 24th January, 1812.*

On the petition of the Attorney General, praying that an appropriation may be made to meet the expenses of the Commissioners appointed under the resolve of the Legislature, passed June 20th, A. D. 1811, and their Clerk, and of the Attorney General, and other incidental expenses accruing on that commission.

*Resolved*, That there be, and hereby is appropriated and set apart, the sum of twelve hundred dollars, for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the commissioners, appointed under the resolve of the Legislature, passed June 20th, A. D. 1811, and their Clerk and those of the Attorney General, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated; and his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to draw his warrant or warrants on the Treasurer for the payment of any such sums, within the appropriation aforesaid, as he in his discretion shall think adequate and sufficient to meet the expenses aforesaid.

## LXXXIII.

*Resolve granting William Donnison Esq. \$700, for his services, &c. as Adjutant General, to 1st January, 1812. 24th January, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this Commonwealth, to William Donnison Esq. the sum of seven hundred dollars, in full compensation for his services as Adjutant General, and for office rent, and Clerk hire in his said office, to the first day of January current.

## LXXXIV.

*Resolve on the representation of John C. Williams, authorizing him to pay monies for the support of Esther Gardiner. 28th January, 1812.*

On the memorial of John C. Williams, of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, administrator on the estate of Benedict Sheldon, a natural son of Esther Sheldon, alias Esther Gardner, of late years a resident at Deerfield, in the county of Franklin, praying that the said administrator may be authorized to pay over to the support of said Esther, a sum of money (a residuum of the estate of said Benedict, after payment of his just debts and funeral charges), which would otherwise escheat to the treasury of this Commonwealth.

*Resolved,* That, for reasons set forth in said memorial, the said John C. Williams be, and he hereby is authorized and required, from time to time, to pay over to the overseers of the poor of said town of Deerfield, yearly, such sums of money out of said surplus that may remain in his hands, of the estate of said Benedict, as may be necessary in the opinion of said overseers, to aid in the support of the said Esther, in her sickness and old age. *Provided however,* That should she de cease before the whole sum may be prudentially expended, the said administrator shall be holden to pay the residue or balance remaining in his hands into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

## LXXXV.

*Resolve for paying the roll of the committee on the State valuation. 28th January, 1812.*

Pay Roll of the Committee on the State valuation, for their travel and attendance, on that business from Wednesday the 6th day of November, 1811, to 7th January, 1812.

	No. of miles travel.	Amount of travel.	Days at- tendance.	Amount of attendance.	Total travel & attend.
John Woodman,	120	\$24	66	\$198	\$222
Nathan Willis,	50	10	54	162	172
William King,	165	33	14	42	75
James Means,	130	26	54	162	188
Francis Carr,	300	60	61	183	243
John L. Tuttle,	20	4	59	177	181
Samuel Day,	30	6	56	168	174

	<i>No. of miles travel.</i>	<i>Amount of travel.</i>	<i>Days at- tendance.</i>	<i>Amount of travel &amp; attendance.</i>	<i>Total attend.</i>
Walter Folger jun.	135	27	66	198	225
Silas Holman,	35	7	62	186	193
Joshua Green,	90	18	44	132	150
Thomas Stephens,	25	5	60	180	185
James Robinson,			56	168	168
Benjamin Weld,			48	144	144
Charles Davis,			55	165	165
Samuel Dunn,			57	171	171
Joseph E. Sprague,					
Nathaniel Wade,	35	7	64	192	199
Stephen Howard,	45	9	64	192	201
Joshua Chandler,	30	6	59	177	183
Nathan Chandler,	15	3	63	189	192
Jacob Reeves,	20	4	63	189	193
John Kettell,			57	171	171
Daniel Varnum,	30	6	63	189	195
Daniel Mitchel,	30	6	62	186	192
Abner Brownell,	70	14	58	174	188
Elkanah French,	45	9	58	174	183
John Dillingham,	90	18	66	198	216
Samuel Wheldon,	100	20	66	198	218
William Brewer,			21	63	63
Thomas Hale,	70	14	66	198	212
Nathan Fisher,	35	7	54	162	169
Hutchins Hapgood,	70	14	52	156	170
Jonas Sibley,	45	9	54	162	171
Jonathan Brewster,	120	24	54	162	186
Jonathan Smith,	100	20	64	192	212
Samuel Porter,	100	20	59	177	197
Hezekiah Newcomb,	115	23	56	168	191
Benjamin Wheeler,	145	29	66	198	227
Samuel H. Wheeler,	140	28	45	135	163
William Hobbs,	90	18	66	198	216
Joseph E. Foxcroft,					
Enoch Preble,	130	26	66	198	224
Mark L. Hill,	175	35	58	174	209
Farnham Hall,					
Eleazer W. Ripley,					
George Crosby,	185	37	60	180	217
John Hovey,	200	40	66	198	238
Elias Stowell,	180	36	66	198	234
John M. Millan,					

	<i>No. of miles travel.</i>	<i>Amount of travel.</i>	<i>Days at- tendance.</i>	<i>Amount of attendance.</i>	<i>Total travel &amp; attend.</i>
William Vinal,	250	50	43	129	179
Oliver Shead,			4	12	12
			Total,		\$8477

The Committee of both Houses who have had under consideration, the compensation to be allowed and paid to the members of the valuation Committee, submit the following :

JOHN HOWE, *per order.*

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to the several persons, members of the Committee of valuation, named in the foregoing roll, the several sums therein annexed to their respective names, in full compensation for their travel and attendance as members of said Committee ; and his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to draw his warrant on the treasury for the payment of said sums accordingly.

#### LXXXVI.

*Resolve on the petition of Robert Green, directing his discharge from Worcester gaol. 28th January, 1812.*

On the petition of Robert Green, of Petersham, in the county of Worcester, praying to be discharged from a judgment in favour of the Commonwealth, and a warrant of distress which issued thereon, by which the said Robert is now imprisoned in the common gaol in the town of Worcester.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in the said petition, That the said Robert Green be, and he hereby is discharged and fully released from the said judgment and warrant of distress, and that the Sheriff of the county of Worcester be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to discharge the said Robert Green from his imprisonment on the said warrant of distress. *Provided however*, That the Commonwealth shall not be subjected to any cost or expense which may have accrued for the support of said Robert during his confinement thereon.

## LXXXVII.

*Resolve on the petition of Joseph Blake, authorizing the Judge of Probate, for the County of Suffolk, to appoint Commissioners to examine his claim against the estate of George Domet.*  
3d February, 1812.

On the petition of Joseph Blake, praying that the Judge of Probate, for the county of Suffolk, may be authorized and empowered to appoint commissioners to receive and examine his claim against the estate of George Domet, late of Boston, in said county, deceased, which has been rendered insolvent; and setting forth that since the distribution of said estate among the creditors of said deceased, certain assets have come into the hands and possession of his executors, which they are ready to distribute as the said Judge of Probate may decree.

*Resolved*, for the reasons set forth in said petition, That the said Judge of Probate, for the county of Suffolk, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint commissioners to receive and examine the said claim, and any other claim against the estate of said Domet which may be presented to them for allowance; and that the said Judge of Probate be further authorized and empowered to order and decree, that such sum of money or other estate as may be remaining in the hands of said executors, shall be distributed in rateable proportion among the creditors of said deceased who have already proved their claims, or whose claims may be hereafter allowed; and that the said executors be, and they hereby are empowered and directed to distribute the same accordingly. *Provided however*, That in case the claim of said Blake shall be wholly rejected by the said commissioners, he shall be chargeable with all the expense which may accrue in the appointment of said commissioners, and in their proceedings under the said commission.

## LXXXVIII.

*Resolve on the petition of John Wait, making valid certain affidavits.* 3d February, 1812.

On the petition of John Wait, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, merchant, administrator of the estate of Simeon Holt, late of Medford, in the county of Middlesex, blacksmith, deceased, intestate, praying that the affidavits hereinafter men-



tioned, to wit, the affidavit by him the said administrator, made in the Probate Court in and for said county of Middlesex, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1810, of his proceedings relating to the sale of the whole of the real estate of said deceased, except a pew in Medford meeting-house, and to the sale of the said intestate's widow's dower, which said John Wait states that he had purchased of said widow, previous to said sale thereof, and now recorded with a copy of each of the notifications of the time and place of said sales, in the registry of Probate in and for said county of Middlesex; and the affidavit of Richard Skimmer, of said Boston, by him made in said Probate Court, on said fourteenth day of said December, relating to his posting, at the request of said administrator, said notifications, as the law requires, and now recorded in said registry, may be valid, and have the same force and effect in law, as if the same had been made within seven months after the day of said sales, as the law requires.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that said affidavits, made and recorded as above mentioned, shall be valid, and have the same force and effect in law, as if the same had been made in said Probate Court, and recorded in said registry within seven months after the day of said sales, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

### LXXXIX.

*Resolve on the petition of Thomas Allen and others.* 3d February, 1812.

Whereas Henry Howard, late of Hinsdale, in the county of Berkshire, deceased, Solomon Williams Colt, and Obadiah Smith, both of said Hinsdale, in March 1805, purchased of Mark Hopkins, Nathaniel Hedges, and John Russell, a certain tract of land lying near Merriman's mills, in said Hinsdale, and bounded as follows, viz. beginning at a large rock, near the middle of the river, below the dam of the oil mill, erected by said deceased, which rock, in part, supports the foot bridge across the river by said oil mill; thence running easterly parallel with the north end of the woolen factory standing on the premises, to a line running six feet from the front of said factory, and parallel therewith; thence south on the last mentioned line, to a line running easterly and westerly, one rod from the south end of the old part of said factory, and parallel therewith; thence westerly on the last mentioned line to the centre

of the river; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning, together with the said factory, standing on the premises, and all other, the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging, which said premises were improved by said Henry, Obadiah, and Solomon, as tenants in common, till the decease of said Henry, and the purchase money paid in equal shares by them; and the heirs and representatives of said Henry, since his decease, have improved one undivided third part only of said premises, as tenants in common with said Solomon and Obadiah; and whereas, since the decease of said Henry, it has been discovered that the said Hopkins, Hedges, and Russell, in making the conveyance of the premises aforesaid, instead of conveying the same to the said Henry, Solomon and Obadiah, conveyed the same to the said Henry, solely, which conveyance is supposed to have been through the mistake and inattention of said deceased. And whereas, Thomas Allen of Hinsdale aforesaid, administrator on the estate of said Henry, deceased, in behalf of himself and his wife Phœbe, who was lately the widow of said Henry, and the said Solomon W. Colt, and Obadiah Smith, and Samuel W. Colt, the guardian of the minor children, and only heirs at law of said Henry, deceased, have petitioned the Legislature that said Allen may be authorized to convey to the said Solomon and Obadiah each, one undivided third part of the premises aforesaid. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the said Thomas Allen be, and he hereby is authorized, by deed or deeds, duly acknowledged and recorded, to convey to the said Solomon W. Colt and Obadiah Smith each, one undivided third part of the premises aforesaid, in fee, and that said deed so made as aforesaid, shall be as good and valid to all intents and purposes, as though the same had been made by the said Henry in his life time.

### XC.

*Resolve on the petition of Thomas Belighter, discharging him from fine and costs.* 3d February, 1812.

On the petition of Thomas Belighter, stating that at the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Castine, in the county of Hancock, and for the counties of Hancock and Washington, in June 1811, he was fined by said court twenty dollars, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution against him, taxed at two hundred dollars and seventy-four cents, and to suffer two months imprisonment; that he has been confined in gaol more

than four months, is very poor, and wholly unable to pay any part of the fine or costs aforesaid, and that there will be no court holden in said county, authorized by law to discharge him from his imprisonment till June next, and praying to be discharged from the payment of said fine and costs. Therefore,

*Resolved*, For reasons set forth in said petition, That the said Thomas Belighter be, and he hereby is released and discharged from the payment of said fine and costs, and the Sheriff of the county of Washington is hereby authorized to discharge the said Thomas from his said imprisonment.

## XCI.

*Resolve on the petition of Peter Coburn jun. making valid his doings under an order of the Supreme Judicial Court.*

3d February, 1812.

On the petition of Peter Coburn jun. of Dracut, in the county of Middlesex, guardian of all the children of Thomas M'Dole, late of said Dracut, deceased, stating, that at the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Concord, within and for the county of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of April, A. D. 1798, he was authorized by said court to make sale of all the real estate of said deceased; and by the order of said court was directed to appropriate two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, of the proceeds, to the payment of the debts of said deceased, and the remainder to be disposed of according to law, for the use of said minors; and that, pursuant to said order, he made sale of said real estate, and accounted for the proceeds thereof accordingly; and that doubts have arisen whether the order of said court was authorized by law, and praying that his doings under said order may be legalized. Therefore,

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the doings of said Peter, under said order, so far as the same have conformed thereto, be, and they hereby are confirmed, and shall be considered as valid in law, as though said court were by law authorized to grant said order.

## XCII.

*Resolve on the petition of Nathan Dudley, making valid an affidavit.* 3d February, 1812.

On the petition of Nathan Dudley, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, innholder, and Hannah his wife, alleging that said Hannah, formerly, before her intermarriage with the said Nathan Dudley, to wit, on the fourteenth day of October, A.D. 1801, was Hannah Lane, of Bedford, in said county, widow; that the said Hannah, from the said fourteenth day of October until the time of her said intermarriage, was administratrix on the estate of her then late husband, Luke Lane, then late of said Bedford, yeoman, deceased, intestate; and that said Nathan Dudley and Hannah his said wife are now administrators on the estate of said deceased, in right of the said Hannah, and praying that the affidavit made by said Hannah, at the request of said Nathan Dudley, in the Probate Court in and for said county of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1812, of said Hannah's proceedings in her said capacity of administratrix, while she was the widow of said intestate, relating to the sale of so much of said deceased's real estate, as raised the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars, and now at the request of the said Nathan Dudley and the said Hannah, recorded with a copy of each of the notifications of the time and place of said sale, in the registry of Probate, in and for said county of Middlesex, may be valid, and have the same force and effect in law as if the same had been made by the said Hannah while she was the widow of said intestate, and within seven months after the day of said sale, as the law requires.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that said affidavit, made and recorded as above mentioned, shall be valid, and have the same force and effect in law as if the same had been made by said Hannah, while she was the widow of said deceased, in said Probate Court, and recorded in said registry within seven months after the day of said sale, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Message of his Excellency the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature.*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have received from Tench Coxe Esq. of Philadelphia, an unofficial letter of the 29th January last, that with the docu-

ments accompanying it, numbered from 1 to 4, contain information respecting our resources for woollen manufactures, and our means for increasing them very extensively, which requires publicity and demands a serious attention.

Mr. Coxe is purveyor of the United States, is the celebrated author of a pamphlet in answer to "Observations on the Commerce of the American States, by John Lord Sheffield, published in 1788, and has established his statements herein referred to by the testimony of Mr. Arthur Young, John L. Sheffield, Sir John Sinclair, and other English writers, on political economy," of the first reputation.

It will appear by the letter referred to, that Mr. Coxe estimates "the quantity of sheep's wool sheered within the United States, in the year 1811, to be thirteen millions of pounds, that one twenty-seventh part of that quantity," being "less than half a million pounds of wool, will make all the clothing and hospital furniture, annually requisite for one hundred thousand men," and "that the Indian supply" is "within the compass of our ability."

Mr. Coxe states, that his commercial "opportunities, and his official duties, have long convinced him that our country has sustained great inconveniences from the want of some regular system to draw her resources *into view*," and this is so manifest, as to invite the attention of the Legislature to prompt and effectual measures for ascertaining, by regular and annual returns, the raw materials and manufactures of every kind, in each town and district of this Commonwealth; and for corresponding with our sister states, and with the national government, on this subject, and on the best means for improving the immense advantages conferred on us by Divine Providence. Mr. Coxe differs in some degree from the Secretary of the Treasury, and states that, the calculation of the latter "produced a result of twelve millions of pounds of wool, but it was predicated on facts between July and December, 1810, and his own was of a date one year later, and was considered as a close concurrence."

The pamphlet No. 4, "quotes Mr. Arthur Young's *report, stating that Lincolnshire* (in England) which contains" not more than "one fifteenth part of the land in Pennsylvania, or in New-York, or one tenth of South Carolina, or one twelfth of North Carolina, has two millions four hundred thousand sheep, of two *heavy fleeced* breeds, producing twenty-one millions, six hundred and ten thousand pounds of wool, which sells at a sixth of a dollar, and is worth three millions six hun-

dred thousand dollars a year. In the whole of the counties of England it is computed that nearly twenty-nine millions of sheep are maintained. These produce (at five pounds coarse and fine, on an average, per head) one hundred and forty-five millions of pounds weight of wool. The whole value is nearly thirty millions of dollars to England alone for her unmanufactured wool, though her quantity of land is not more than half the joint contents of New-York and Pennsylvania, and is far less than half the lands of Virginia, or of New England, or of Ohio, or of Georgia, or of Mississippi Territory. Though so vast a quantity of wool was produced in England in 1809, yet Scotland and Ireland each produced much wool, and six millions of pounds of fine wool were imported into Britain from Spain. The British manufactures of wool were computed at one hundred and thirteen millions six hundred thousand dollars," of which one third was exported. These documents containing very useful propositions and information, or such parts of them as may be beneficial to the public, may be printed and dispersed throughout the Commonwealth at a small expense, and will produce powerful exertions to increase our number of sheep, our manufactures of wool and of other articles, and to burst those cords which have long confined us, as slaves, to the manufacturers of Great Britain.

Our sister state of North Carolina, having confirmed the proposition of Congress for amending the constitution of the United States, to prevent our citizens from accepting and retaining titles of nobility or honour, pensions, &c. from any foreign power, has transmitted her ratification of the amendment, numbered 5.

The Solicitor General has confirmed the information which I formerly communicated to the Legislature, in regard to the demand of the Commonwealth against Barnabas Bidwell Esq. by a letter of the 22d of January last, No. 6. By this it will appear, that the close attention paid by that officer to this subject, will prevent any public loss by the absconding of Mr. Bidwell.

Copies of the letter which, at the request of the Legislature, I addressed to the Governor of Virginia, and of his answer, are numbered 7 and 8, on the melancholy subject of Richmond.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 4th February, 1812.*

## XCIII.

*Resolve granting \$75, to Major General George Ulmer, for the loss of a horse. 5th February, 1812.*

On the petition of George Ulmer Esq. Major General of the tenth division of the militia of this Commonwealth, praying for compensation, for the loss of his horse, while on duty in reviewing, inspecting and instructing the troops under his command.

*Resolved*, For reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid to the said George Ulmer Esq. the sum of seventy-five dollars, in full compensation for the said loss.

## XCIV.

*Resolve appropriating \$6000, for the State Prison. 5th February, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be, and he is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, in favour of the Warden of the State Prison, for such sums and at such periods, as may be deemed expedient by the Governor and Council, not exceeding six thousand dollars, to enable said Warden to fulfil his contracts and defray the necessary expenses of said prison, he to be accountable for the same.

## XCV.

*Resolve authorizing John L. Sullivan to execute a deed to Hezekiah Stratton. 6th February, 1812.*

On the petition of John L. Sullivan, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Esq. administrator of the goods and estate of William Bant Sullivan, lately of Boston aforesaid, deceased.

*Resolved*, That the said John L. Sullivan, for reasons set forth in said petition, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, to make and execute to Hezekiah Stratton, of Northfield, in the county of Franklin, yeoman, a deed conveying all the right and title, which the said William Bant Sullivan had in a piece or parcel of land, situated in said Northfield, and formerly the property of one Devonshire and one Reeve,

of Bristol in England, deceased, but now in the possession of the said Hezekiah Stratton, and bounded as follows, to wit: north by land of Levi Merriman, east by Meadow Hill (so called), south by land of the said Merriman, and west by Connecticut river, containing twenty-two acres, more or less, upon payment being made, by said Stratton, of all money due on the contract in said petition mentioned, to be accounted for by said Sullivan, according to law.—And such deed so made, by the said John L. Sullivan, in the capacity of administrator as aforesaid, shall pass the same estate and have the same effect in law, as if the same had been made by the said William Bant Sullivan, before his death, in pursuance of the contract by him made as aforesaid.

## XCVI.

*Resolve discharging the town of Waterborough from a fine.*  
6th February, 1812.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Waterborough, in the county of York, by their agent.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition: That the inhabitants of the town of Waterborough be discharged from paying a fine of one hundred dollars, awarded by the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Alfred, in said county, on the last Tuesday of October 1811, on account of bad roads, on condition that the said sum of one hundred dollars be faithfully expended, on the road leading from Alfred line, through Waterborough, to Phillipsburg line, by the first day of August next, under the direction of the Selectmen of said town, in addition to the sum that is usually raised by said town for the repairs of highways the ensuing year, the said inhabitants producing satisfactory evidence of such expenditure to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Alfred, within said county, and paying costs of said prosecution.

## XCVII.

*Resolve on the petition of William Cooley, authorizing the guardians of the heirs of Zadock Cooley, to convey certain land.*  
6th February, 1812.

On the petition of William Cooley jun. of Granville, in the county of Hampshire.



*Resolved*, That Michael Cooley and Elihu Cooley, both of said Granville, guardians to all the heirs of Zadock Cooley, late of Granville aforesaid, deceased, be, and they hereby are authorized to convey by deed to William Cooley jun. aforesaid, so much of that farm of said Zadock, deceased, which said Zadock bought of Joseph Moors, late of said Granville, and from the east side thereof, as would make his, the said William Cooley jun.'s, north and south line strait with the other part of his, said William's, farm, containing twenty-eight acres of land, be the same more or less, agreeably to a memorandum in writing made by the said Zadock Cooley, deceased, on the 20th day of February 1808, and referred to in the aforesaid petition.

## XCVIII.

*Resolve empowering Nathan White and Sally Ward, to reconvey certain estate to Asa Ward. 7th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Nathan White and Sally Ward, in their capacity as administrators of the estate of Asa Ward jun. late of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, deceased, and the said Nathan White, as guardian of Sally Ward, Eunice Ward, and William Ward, children of the said Asa Ward jun. deceased, setting forth that the said Asa Ward jun. in his life time, purchased of his father Asa Ward, a certain farm in the said town of Worcester, which at the time of the purchase, he mortgaged to his father, to secure the payment of twelve hundred dollars, and for the support of his said father and his wife, during their natural lives; and further setting forth, that in consequence of the sudden death of the said Asa Ward jun. the execution of the said contract will be attended with great difficulty and inconvenience to the parties interested therein. Therefore,

*Resolved*, for the reasons aforesaid, That the said Nathan White and Sally Ward, in their said capacities, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to reconvey by deed to the said Asa Ward, the said estate purchased of him by the said Asa Ward jun. in his life time, the said mortgage to be cancelled, and the said estate to be held by the said Asa Ward, and his heirs, as if no conveyance thereof had ever been made.

## XCIX.

*Resolve granting \$100, and a pension, to Samuel Davis.*  
8th February, 1812.

On the petition of Samuel Davis, of Newburyport, praying for compensation for wounds he received while on military duty on the twenty-fifth day of September 1809, in said Newburyport.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to the said Samuel Davis, in consequence of his having in a great degree lost the use of his right arm, and otherways greatly injured while performing military duty on the said twenty-fifth day of September 1809, the sum of one hundred dollars, as compensation for his expenses and sufferings during his confinement by said wounds ; likewise an annuity or pension of thirty dollars per year, during his natural life, or till the further order of the Legislature, to commence from and after the twenty-fifth day of September 1810.

## C.

*Resolve on the petition of Isaac S. Gardner, making valid an affidavit.* 8th February, 1812.

On the petition of Isaac S. Gardner, of Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith Learned, late of Brighton, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate ; praying that the affidavit by him made in the Probate Court, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1811, of his proceedings relating to the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased, as raised the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-six cents, and now recorded, with a copy of each of the notifications of the time and place of said sale, in the registry of probate in and for said county of Middlesex ; may be declared admissible evidence of said sale and of his proceedings relating thereto, although not made within seven months after the day of said sale, as the law requires.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that said affidavit, including a copy of each of said notifications and recorded as above mentioned, or an attested copy thereof, shall be admissible evidence of said sale, and of said adminis-

trator's proceedings relative thereto, and that it shall be valid, and have the same force and effect in law, as if it had been made within seven months after the day of said sale, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CI.

*Resolve granting \$89..50, to Daniel W. Lincoln Esq. for services as agent of the State in case against the Pegypscot proprietors. 11th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Daniel Waldo Lincoln, of Boston, Esq. praying allowance for his services as agent of the Commonwealth in a prosecution, in the case of information against the Pegypscot proprietors and for remuneration of necessary expenditures therein.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to Daniel Waldo Lincoln Esq. the sum of eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, in full compensation for his services, including the remuneration of the expenditures aforesaid, and that his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the above amount.

## CII.

*Resolve granting Robert C. Vose \$200, for his services as clerk to the Committee on the State valuation. 12th February, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to Robert C. Vose, the sum of two hundred dollars, in full for his services as clerk of said Committee, including money paid by him for copies of the Census of the District of Maine, and to his assistants,

## CIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Grenville Temple, authorizing him to sell estate of the children of Elizabeth Temple. 12th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Grenville Temple, guardian of the children of Elizabeth Temple, praying that he may be empowered

to sell the reversion of certain estate belonging to said children.

*Resolved*, That the said Grenville Temple be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to sell by public auction, or private sale, and convey all or any part of the real estate which Elizabeth, the wife of said Grenville, took as devisee of her late father George Watson Esq. of Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth, and whereof her children are now entitled to the reversion, situate in Haverhill, or elsewhere, in this Commonwealth, and thereof to make and execute good and sufficient deed or deeds to whomsoever he may sell the same.

## CIV.

*Resolve on the petition of Sarah Francis, an Indian woman.*  
12th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in the said petition, That John Hancock, of Tisbury, in the county of Duke's County, be, and he is hereby authorized, after due notice, to sell at public auction, and to convey the several tracts of land (mentioned in said petition, namely, one tract of land bounded on the west and south by the land of John Davis Esq. on the east by the lands of George Peters, on the north by the land of Timothy Luce, containing about fifteen acres; and also one other tract of land, it being her right on the common land, so called, containing about ten acres) of the said Sarah, an Indian woman, the said Hancock giving bonds to the Judge of Probate, for the said county, conformably to a law, entitled, "An act directing the settlement of the estates of persons deceased, and for the conveyance of real estate in certain cases."

## CV.

*Resolve on the petition of Barrett Potter and others, granting further time for the settlement of two half townships.*  
12th February, 1812.

On the petition of Barrett Potter and others, proprietors of two half townships of land, granted to Westfield and Deerfield academies, by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying further time to complete the settling duties.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be and hereby is allowed a further time of two years from the first

day of June last, to Barrett Potter and others, aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, owners of the two half townships granted to the trustees of Westfield and Deerfield academies, to complete the settlement of ten families on each of said half townships : and if the said Barrett Potter and others, their heirs and assigns, shall settle on said half township, within the time above named, the said number of families, including those already settled thereon, that then the estate and right of said Potter and others, their heirs and assigns, shall be valid, full and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the condition of settlement expressed in the original deed given of the said two half townships, by the agents for the sale of Eastern lands, appointed by the General Court to sell and convey the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, had been fully and seasonably complied with. *Provided nevertheless*, That the said Barrett Potter and others, their heirs and assigns, shall, on or before the first day of December next, give bonds to this Commonwealth, in the sum of six hundred dollars, for each of said grants, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of said agents, conditioned that the number of families required in said original deeds to be settled in said grants, shall, within the said term of two years be settled thereon, or for the payment of thirty dollars for each family which shall then be deficient of the whole number.

## CVI.

*Resolve granting Richard Meagher 500 acres of land.*  
12th February, 1812.

On the petition of Richard Meagher.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be, and hereby is granted to said Richard Meagher, and his heirs and assigns forever, five hundred acres of land of any of the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, excepting the ten townships lately purchased of the Penobscot Indians, to be laid out under the direction of the agents for the sale of eastern lands, and in such place as they shall direct, who are hereby authorized and directed to give a good and sufficient deed of the same to the said Richard Meagher.

## CVII.

*Resolve on the petition of John Haskins, guardian of Effaba Morey. 12th February, 1812.*

On the petition of John Haskins, guardian of Effaba Morey, a negro woman, and non compos, that he may be empowered to apply the estate of her late husband, in the hands of Gideon Hix, to the support and maintenance of the said Effaba.

*Resolved* That, for reasons set forth in said petition, the said John Haskins be authorized to call upon Gideon Hix, administrator of the estate of Robert Morey, late husband of the said Effaba, for as much of the estate of the said Robert, now in his hands, as shall be adjudged by Hodijah Baylies Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Bristol, necessary to the comfortable support and maintenance of the said Effaba, during her life, provided there is sufficient in the hands of said administrator, and he is hereby required and directed to pay the same accordingly.

## CVIII.

*Resolve granting Ebenezer Brown \$12, quarter yearly. 13th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Ebenezer Brown, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, praying for relief on account of disability to labour, occasioned by a wound received while in the service of his country.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Ebenezer Brown, quarter yearly, twelve dollars the quarter, and that these payments be made to the said Ebenezer, quarterly, from year to year, during his natural life.

## CIX.

*Resolve on the petition of William Winthrop. 13th February, 1812.*

On the petition of William Winthrop, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. stating that in August, A. D. 1808, the Selectmen of said town of Cambridge laid out a town way over lands belonging to him and others, between a point in the

old road opposite the house formerly owned by Judge Trowbridge, and the bend or angle in the old road near the mansion house of the Hon. Francis Dana, which road so laid out by said Selectmen, was afterwards, on the sixth of September then next, accepted by said town; that no damages were estimated by said Selectmen in laying out said road, and that none have ever been awarded to or received by him, and that by reason of certain facts stated in his said petition, he was induced not to apply to the Court of Sessions for a Jury to assess his damages, within the time prescribed by law; by reason whereof he has lost his law, and praying to be restored to the same. Therefore,

*Resolved*, for reasons stated in said petition, That the said William be, and he hereby is authorized to make application to the Court of Sessions next to be holden within and for said county of Middlesex, for a Jury, to assess the damages done him by the laying the way aforesaid; and the said Court of Sessions are hereby authorized to sustain said application, and to grant such proceedings thereon, so far as may be necessary to assess the damages done the said William, by the laying said way, as by law they might have done, provided said application had been made within the time prescribed by law.

# CX.

*Resolve on the petition of Andrew Cragie.* 13th February, 1812.

On the petition of Andrew Cragie, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, stating that in May, 1808, the town of Cambridge accepted a road, laid out by the Selectmen of said town, part of which was over the land of said Andrew, and soon after made said road; that he was greatly injured by laying out said road over his land, and that no compensation was made him by said town; that he was advised by council, learned in the law, that the proceedings of said Selectmen and town, in laying out said road, were not valid in law, and to seek his remedy by an action of trespass, rather than apply to the Court of Sessions for a Jury, as provided by law, and that during the pendency of the said action of trespass, the time in which by law application might have been made to the Court of Sessions for a Jury to assess his damages, had expired; that his said action of trespass was finally decided against him, by reason whereof he has lost his law, and praying for relief. Thereupon,

*Resolved*, for the reason aforesaid, That the said Andrew Cragie be, and he hereby is authorized to make application to the Court of Sessions next to be holden within and for the county of Middlesex, for a Jury to assess the damages done him by laying a town road over his land, said road beginning at a point near the store of Messrs. Orne & Co. and ending at a place near Mrs. Kneeland's house, in said Cambridge. And said Court of Sessions are hereby authorized to sustain said application, and grant the same so far only as to authorize a Jury to assess the damages done said Cragie, by the taking his land for said road; and the Jury so appointed, shall have all the powers as to assessing the damages aforesaid, as they would by law have had, provided the said application had been made, and they had been appointed according to the law in such cases made and provided.

## CXI.

*Resolve on the petition of Hervey Hersey, authorizing him to file his affidavit.* 13th February, 1812.

On the petition of Hervey Hersey, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, administrator on the estate of Edward Mitchell, late of said Newton, deceased, stating that after selling the real estate of said Edward, by order of law, he neglected to make and file in the probate office, his affidavit of having given notice of the time and place of the sale of said real estate within seven months after the sale, as required by law; and praying that he may now be authorized to file the said affidavit in the Probate office in said county of Middlesex. Therefore,

*Resolved*, The said Hervey be, and he hereby is authorized to make his affidavit of the notice given previous to the time of said sale and file the same, together with one of the original advertisements of the time, place, and estate to be sold, or a copy of such advertisement, in the Probate office for said county of Middlesex, within sixty days from the date of this resolve; and the same, when so made and filed as aforesaid, shall have the same force and effect in law, and may be used in the same manner, as though the same had been done within seven months after the sale, as by law is provided.



The honourable Samuel Day, a Committee from the Senate, waited on the Governor, and requested that his Excellency would cause to be laid before the Senate, such proceedings, as may have been had and done, in consequence of a resolve (passed February 2d, 1810), authorizing the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint commissioners, to ascertain the boundary line between this Commonwealth and the State of Rhode Island.

The Governor by the Secretary communicated the following answer :

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Pursuant to your request, I have directed an inquiry to be made, in regard to such proceedings as may have been had, in consequence of a resolve of the 2d of February 1810, "for authorising the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between this Commonwealth, and the State of Rhode Island," and have received the Secretary's report, which he will lay before the Senate on that subject.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 14th February, 1812.*

*Records of Council, page 424. March 6th, 1810.* Edward H. Robbins, Nicholas Tillinghast, and Nahum Mitchell, Esquires, appointed commissioners to ascertain, and make the boundary line between this Commonwealth and the State of Rhode Island,

*By Resolve of 2d February, 1810.*

*Page 444. May 18th, 1810.* Warrant issued on the Treasurer for five hundred dollars, in favour of the Hon. Edward H. Robbins, Nicholas Tillinghast and Nahum Mitchell, Esquires, commissioners to ascertain and mark the line between this State and Rhode Island, to enable them to defray the immediate expenses of running and establishing said line.

*By Resolve of 2d February, 1810.*

I hereby certify that no returns have been received of the doings of said commissioners.

A true copy from the Council Register.

*Attest,*

BENJAMIN HOMANS, *Secretary.*

## CXII.

*Resolve on the petition of Thomas Shaw, directing the bringing up and making valid the records of Plainfield. 14th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Thomas Shaw, clerk of the town of Plainfield, in the county of Hampshire, stating that neither he nor his predecessors in that office, have made any record of the oaths administered to the several town officers in said town, although the same were duly administered, as by law required. And whereas doubts have arisen, whether the said town clerks, have a right by law to complete the records of said town. It is therefore,

*Resolved,* That the said town clerks be, and they hereby are authorized to complete the records, and the same when so completed, shall have the same force and effect in law, as though the same had been made and completed within the years, in which the said town clerks were respectively chosen.

## CXIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Royal Chase, administrator of the estate of Elisha Chase 2d. 14th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Royal Chase, administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Elisha Chase, the 2d of that name, late of Swansey, in the county of Bristol, deceased, praying to be empowered to make sale of the real estate of the testator, according to the provisions, and directions, given to the executor in said will, said executor having died since the probate thereof, without executing that part of said will.

*Resolved,* That, for reasons set forth in said petition, the said Royal Chase be, and he hereby is empowered to make sale of the real estate whereof the said Elisha Chase 2d died seized, and to do and perform all and singular the duties, and execute all the powers given to the executor named in said will; in as ample manner as said executor might have done, provided he had lived to execute the same; and to render an account thereof to the Judge of Probate, of wills, &c. in and for said county, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CXIV.

*Resolve on petition of George Chiscott and Barnabas Young.*  
14th February, 1812.

On the petition of George Chiscott and Barnabas Young, settlers on Nicholas or Iron-bound Island.

*Resolved*, That, for reasons set forth in said petition, the agents for the sale of eastern lands, cause to be surveyed and laid out to each settler on Nicholas or Iron-bound Island, one hundred acres of land, so as best to include their improvements and be least injurious to the adjoining lands; and to sell the same to said settlers for such consideration as the said agents shall think just and reasonable, having regard to the time of settlement.

## CXV.

*Resolve granting Nathan Barnes \$31..33.* 15th February, 1812.

On the petition of Nathan Barnes, of Heath, in the county of Franklin.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of thirty-one dollars thirty-three cents to the said Nathan Barnes, in full compensation for his trouble and expenses in apprehending Solomon Bruce and William Hathway, and causing said Bruce to be convicted of forgery.

## CXVI.

*Resolve granting half a township of land to the Trustees of Farmington academy.* 17th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That instead of ten thousand and twenty acres of land, granted to the trustees of Farmington Academy by a resolve passed February 8th, 1811; there be granted to said trustees one half of a township of land of six miles square, and it appearing that said trustees have complied with the conditions in said resolve mentioned, that the Commonwealth's agents upon the subject of eastern lands, lay the same out, subject to the usual reservations.

## CXVII.

*Resolve directing the agents for the sale of eastern lands, to convey to the trustees of Monmouth Academy, land in township No. 5. 17th February, 1812.*

On the petition of John Chandler Esq. in behalf of the trustees of Monmouth Academy.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the agents for the sale of eastern lands be, and they are hereby directed to give to the trustees of Monmouth Academy for the use of said academy, a deed of all the surplus land that remains unconveyed in township number five, in the second range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, estimated to be about eight hundred acres.

## CXVIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Estes Howe, authorizing the payment of \$25, from the funds of the Hasanamisco Indians.*  
17th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in the petition, That Benjamin Heyward Esq. trustee of the fund belonging to the Hassanamisco tribe of Indians, be directed, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Estes Howe, the sum of twenty-five dollars, out of the funds formerly belonging to Abigail Printer, deceased.

## CXIX.

*Resolve authorizing Samuel Lyman, to execute a deed to Gaius Lyman.* 17th February, 1812.

On the petition of Samuel Lyman, of Chester, in the county of Hampshire, administrator on the estate of Stephen Lyman, late of said Chester, deceased, stating that the said Stephen in his life time, as administrator on the estate of Stephen Lyman, jun. was duly authorized to sell and convey certain real estate of which the said Stephen jun. died seized; and also the reversion of the widow's dower therein, that in pursuance of said licence, the said Stephen proceeded to make sale of said estate at public vendue, according to law, to one Gaius Lyman, of said Chester; that said Stephen afterwards rendered his final account of administration to the Judge of Probate of said county,

including the proceeds of said sales, which said account was received and approved by said Judge, and the balance in the hands of said Stephen, decreed to be paid to the creditors of said Stephen jun, and the said Stephen in pursuance of said decree paid over to said creditors the whole balance of said account, and suddenly died, without having made and executed to said Gaius Lyman, any deed of the premises, sold as aforesaid ; and praying that the said Samuel may be authorized and empowered to make and execute a deed thereof. Therefore,

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the said Samuel Lyman be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make and execute such deed or deeds of the premises to the said Gaius Lyman, as the said Stephen Lyman might and ought to have done in his life time ; and that the said deed or deeds, to be made by the said Samuel by virtue hereof, shall have the same force and effect, both at law and in equity, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made and executed by the said Stephen Lyman, administrator as aforesaid.

### CXX.

*Resolve allowing the town of Gloucester a further time to locate an half township of land.* 18th February, 1812.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, praying an extension of time for surveying and locating the half township of land granted for certain purposes by a resolve passed the 22d January 1808, have attended that service, and beg leave to report the following resolve, which is respectfully submitted.

MARK L. HILL, *per order*,

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, praying an extension of the time for surveying, locating and returning a plan of the half township of land, granted for certain purposes, by a resolve passed the 22d of January 1808.

*Resolved*, That, for reasons set forth in said petition, one year further be allowed to said inhabitants for surveying, locating, and returning a plan of the half township of land, pursuant to the original resolve.

## CXXI.

*Resolve on the petition of Joseph Lord, directing the Treasurer to issue a new note.* 20th February, 1812.

On the petition of Joseph Lord, praying for a new State 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 fifty-eight dollars and sixty-six 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 Joseph first giving bond to the satisfaction of the Treasurer, conditioned to save the Commonwealth harmless from all demand for or on account of the note stated to be lost as aforesaid.

## CXXII.

*Resolve confirming the records and assessments of the town of Lovell.* 21st February, 1812.

On the petition of Samuel E. Andrews and others, a committee in behalf of the town of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, praying that the records and assessments of said town may be confirmed and rendered valid in law.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the records and assessments of said town of Lovell shall be confirmed and made valid in law, notwithstanding the omission of the Town Clerk to record the impression of the seal, and the return of the Constable's proceedings on the Selectmen's warrant for town meetings, and the official oaths of some of the town officers; also of the omission of the Assessors in taxing some of the lots in said town. *Provided however*, That nothing in this resolution shall be construed to effect any suit at law now pending in the said town of Lovell.

## CXXIII.

*Resolve granting \$50, to the gentleman who shall preach the next Election Sermon.* 20th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, fifty dollars to the gentleman who shall preach the election sermon in May next, and that his

Excellency the Governor, shall be authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for said sum.

## CXXIV.

*Resolve granting \$180, to John Blake Esq. to pay expenses of the Penobscot Chiefs in Boston. 21st February, 1812.*

The Committee of both Houses, to whom was referred the petition and representation of the chiefs of the Penobscot Indians, setting forth, that they having had occasion to visit this place, and remain here a considerable time, at an expense which they are poorly able to defray, and they request that their agent now in town, may be furnished with money out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, sufficient to pay for board while in town, and to purchase each a suit of clothes, and also to bear their expenses home, report the following resolve, which is respectfully submitted by the Chairman of said Committee.

JOHN WOODMAN, *per order*.

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor, with advice of the Council, be, and he hereby is requested to draw his warrant on the treasury of this Commonwealth in favour of John Blake Esq. agent for the Penobscot tribe of Indians, for such sum of money as said agent may request, not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars, to enable him to defray the expenses of the chiefs of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, for board and other expenses, now on a visit to this town; and for defraying their expenses home, the said agent to be accountable for the expenditure of said sum.

## CXXV.

*Resolve on the petition of the town of Pittston for aid in building a bridge. 22d February, 1812.*

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Pittston, in the county of Kennebeck, praying for aid in building and maintaining a bridge across Wonnontogus stream in said town.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be and hereby is granted (subject to the usual reservation and conditions of settlement, and upon the condition hereinafter mentioned) to said inhabitants of Pittston; for the purpose aforesaid; one third part of a township of land, of the contents of

six miles square, out of any of the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, excepting the ten townships lately purchased of the Penobscot Indians, to be laid out under the direction of the agents for the sale of eastern lands, who, upon receiving a certificate from the treasurer of this Commonwealth, that a bond has been given to him as hereinafter mentioned, are hereby authorized and directed to make and execute a good and sufficient deed of the same to the inhabitants of said town of Pittston, in trust, to and for the use of said town, and for the purpose of erecting and maintaining said bridge, to their assigns forever. *Provided*, That the said inhabitants shall first give bonds to the treasurer of said Commonwealth in the penalty of six thousand dollars, well and truly to perform the condition hereafter specified in this resolve, agreeably the true intent and meaning thereof; that is to say, that said inhabitants shall build said bridge over said Worromontogus stream, within two years from the first day of January last past; and that they also hereafter keep said bridge in good repair.

## CXXVI.

*Resolve expressive of the ability and disposition of Massachusetts to furnish blankets and clothing for 50,000 men, &c.*

22d February, 1812.

The Committee who have had under consideration the communication of his Excellency upon the subject of supplying this Commonwealth's proportion of blankets and clothing for the necessary supply of the Indians, and such number of troops, as upon any exigency it may be found necessary for defensive or offensive war, have attended to the duty assigned them, and as the result of their most careful and critical inquiry they feel themselves fully authorized to say, they find both the ability and inclination in the good people of this Commonwealth to furnish at very short notice, any number of blankets and any quantity of clothing, all of the manufacture of this Commonwealth, that may be necessary to enable the general government to fulfil any engagements made, or such as may be for the interest of the United States to make. The Committee with pleasure notice your Excellency's correct description of the energies of the American people, at the commencement of their struggle for independence, and the means by them employed to render that struggle successful by applying to their own internal resources, and we confidently believe, that while American pa-



triotism has not abated, the resources of our country have increased, and our ability to live free, happy, and independent of all other nations has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. Proposals have already been made to the Committee by individuals adequate to the fulfilment of their engagements, to furnish at least 50,000 blankets, and a like number of suits of clothes within a short period from the date of their contract. Your Committee, therefore, report the following, which is submitted by

JOHN HEARD, *Chairman of the Committee.*

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to the general government, in such mode as he may judge most convenient and expeditious, the perfect ability and disposition of the government of this Commonwealth to make the most prompt provision for the immediate supply of such blankets and clothing as the general government may wish to contract with the citizens of this Commonwealth for sufficient to meet any contingency which may occur, and to request information of any other articles, which are or may be wanted for supplying the Indians, as there can be no doubt of the ability of this Commonwealth, to supplying by contract any such articles, mostly if not altogether from our own manufactories.

### CXXVII.

*Resolve appointing a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Quarter Master General's department.*

24th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That Henry A. S. Dearborn, Daniel W. Lincoln, and Bryant P. Tilden, Esquires, be a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Quarter Master's department, the purchase and distribution of public supplies, and the expenditure in that department, and also whether any alteration therein are necessary, with leave to report the first session of the next General Court, by bill or otherwise.

## CXXVIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Joseph Carr and others for aid in opening a road from Purshaw stream to Piscataquis river.*

25th February, 1812.

Upon the petition of Joseph Carr and others, praying aid and assistance of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the opening of a road from Purshaw stream, near Penobscot river, to Piscataquis river, in or near the dividing line of township No. 2, and 3, in the seventh range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, through the Commonwealth's lands, purchased of the Indians, agreeably to a plan of a road made by Park Holland.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the agents for the sale of eastern lands be, and they hereby are authorized, to survey or cause to be surveyed, seven thousand acres of lands belonging to said Commonwealth, purchased of the Indians, in lots, on each side of the road surveyed by Park Holland, each lot to be eighty rods wide on the road, and two hundred rods back; and in order to provide for the effectual opening of said road, the agents aforesaid are authorized and directed to advertise in the several newspapers printed in Boston, that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons disposed to do the same, the contractors agreeing to fell the trees four rods wide and make the necessary causeways and bridges, and clear and make the road of suitable width and convenience for travelling with wheel carriages, through the lands that belong to the Commonwealth, for which the agents aforesaid are authorized to convey to the contractors in payment for said road a proportionable number of said lots as they may deem necessary to effect the purpose. *Provided*, That the said contractors shall be obliged to produce satisfactory evidence to said agents that they have completed said road agreeably to their contract.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have received the report of a Committee appointed in Berkshire, pursuant to a resolve passed by the General Court, the twenty-eighth February, 1811, and a letter from his Excellency Governor Mitchell, communicating the ratification, by the State of Georgia, of the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, for preventing any

citizen of the said States from accepting or retaining any title of nobility or honour, or an emolument of any kind, from any foreign power. And the Secretary will lay before you both those documents.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 28th February, 1812.*

### CXXIX.

*Resolve requesting the Representatives from this State in Congress to promote the making a Canal from the great lakes to Hudson's river. 30th January, 1812.*

The Committee of both Houses to whom was referred so much of his Excellency's message as relates to a letter from Gouverneur Morris and others, commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York, "for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation and aid of the United States, or of any State or territory, in opening a communication by means of a canal navigation, between the great lakes and Hudson's river," beg leave to report—

That upon an examination of the documents accompanying said letter, they are impressed with the opinion expressed in said letter, that the contemplated project of opening an internal navigation between said lakes and Hudson's river, would encourage agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, facilitate a free and general intercourse between different parts of the United States, and tend to the aggrandizement and prosperity of the country, and to consolidate and strengthen the Union. They therefore recommend the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the Senators of this Commonwealth be instructed, and that the Representatives thereof, in Congress, be requested to use their influence for promoting by all reasonable encouragement in such mode, as Congress in their wisdom may devise, the opening of a communication, by means of a canal navigation, between the great lakes and Hudson's river; regard being had to the special benefit which will accrue to the State of New York, from the accomplishment of that project.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The Committee appointed by order of the General Court, passed the twenty-sixth day of June last, convened at the State House in Boston, on the first Wednesday of November last, and after choosing a clerk, to keep a journal of their proceedings, and to assist them in the duties assigned them, proceeded to the examination of the returns of the assessors of the several towns, districts and plantations in this Commonwealth; made in pursuance of an act, passed the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act to ascertain the ratable estate in this Commonwealth."

The Committee have the satisfaction of informing the Legislature that the assessors of the several towns, districts and plantations, have generally made the returns, required of them by the said act, with great punctuality and correctness, and after examining the several returns, and correcting such errors and mistakes as appeared on the face of them, the Committee proceeded to estimate the several items of taxable property, according to their true value, from the best information in their power to obtain. In estimating the value of lands, dwelling houses and other buildings, great attention was paid to their local situation, and great allowances made on account of local circumstances, as will appear by the journal of their proceedings which is herewith communicated and made a part of this report.

In estimating the value of shipping, cattle, horses and other articles of property, the value of which is nearly the same in every part of the Commonwealth, the Committee have adapted one uniform rule, and affixed the same price which will also appear by the journal of their proceedings.

The Committee have also estimated the value of such wild lands as have been returned in pursuance of the seventh sections of the act for ascertaining the ratable estate within this Commonwealth, where the term of ten years have elapsed since the date of the deeds, situate without the limits of any incorporated towns or district, and without the limits of any plantation, and apportioned the tax upon them at two per cent. upon the income of their actual value, and added the same to the aggregate of the taxable property in the several counties

within which they are situated, agreeably to the obvious intention of the Legislature, as expressed in the act aforesaid and the resolve appointing the Committee.

When the Committee have been under the necessity of exercising the discretionary powers, with which they were invested, in charging any towns, districts or plantations, according to their own judgment, or increasing any specific article of property, they have endeavoured to obtain the best evidence the nature of the case admitted, and they are persuaded that they have done them no injustice. It will be perceived that very considerable changes have taken place within the last ten years, which were reasonable to have been expected, when we consider the great increase of population and property in the different parts of the state, which have produced considerable alterations in the apportionment of the tax to be assessed upon them. The journal of the Committee, which is herewith submitted, is the best history of their proceedings that can be offered, and they are happy to inform the Legislature, that as the only objects of the Committee were to ascertain the due proportion of the taxes to be assessed, which the different counties ought in justice to pay; they have been more unanimous in their decisions than could reasonably have been expected, upon questions involving so many different and conflicting pecuniary interests, and they submit the following apportionment of the sum of one thousand dollars, on the several towns, districts and taxable plantations in this Commonwealth, as the ratio by which they are to be assessed, confidently believing it will meet the general approbation of the Honourable Legislature.

*Accepted by both Houses, and*

*approved by the Governor, 30th January, 1812.*

## REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF VALUATION.

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

<i>Polls.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Aggregates.</i>	<i>On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 milles ea.</i>	<i>Valuation of 1801.</i>	
				<i>Polls.</i>	<i>On \$1000.</i>
9,993	Boston	\$1,287,417 60	\$137 02	4,640	\$125 22
101	Chelsea	9,714 58	1 08	119	1 58
<hr/>					
10,094		1,297,132 18	138 10	4,759	126 80

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

3,041	Salem	\$327,561 22	\$35 86	1,866	\$41 40
825	Danvers	46,630 32	5 89	603	6 14
825	Ipswich	37,136 06	5 02	759	6 00
1,392	Newbury	78,151 88	9 89	829	8 27
1,980	Newburyport	127,008 24	15 50	1,328	23 13
1,500	Marblehead	82,974 44	10 54	1,179	10 89
1,147	Lynn	32,415 85	5 25	737	4 16
128	Lynnfield	5,715 87	77	100	82
684	Andover	38,544 23	4 87	627	5 93
1,088	Beverly	49,374 52	6 65	835	9 13
407	Rowley	20,704 68	2 69	393	3 20
511	Salisbury	21,349 56	2 96	447	3 19
630	Haverhill	32,941 16	4 25	526	4 28
1,276	Gloucester	47,023 72	6 85	1,114	7 83
199	Topsfield	11,734 84	1 47	211	1 65
474	Amesbury	19,461 30	2 72	417	2 67
377	Bradford	17,183 79	2 32	330	2 58
293	Methuen	14,020 36	1 86	265	2 18
224	Boxford	13,704 26	1 69	233	2 11
107	Wenham	6,514 67	81	101	1 08
259	Manchester	10,298 84	1 45	225	1 57
197	Hamilton	10,227 92	1 33	195	1 60
159	Middleton	7,841 96	1 03	142	1 21
<hr/>					
17,723		1,058,519 69	131 67	13,462	151 02

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 milles ea.	Valuation of 1801.	
				Polls.	On \$1000.
584	Cambridge	\$30,477 35	\$3 93	573	\$5 82
393	Watertown	24,465 07	3 02	294	3 6
1,264	Charlestown	76,870 39	9 52	720	7 78
299	Woburn	13,172 63	1 79	309	2 31
383	Concord	23,931 55	2 95	385	3 62
436	Newton	22,582 44	2 92	375	3 18
596	Reading	19,772 13	2 99	496	3 52
419	Marlborough	21,816 04	2 83	416	3 47
316	Billerica	14,843 47	1 98	299	2 38
395	Frammingham	18,509 11	2 47	346	2 84
271	Lexington	13,813 64	1 80	259	2 31
339	Chelmsford	12,659 78	1 83	322	2 35
229	Sherburne	10,698 88	1 43	200	1 68
258	Sudbury	13,970 02	1 79	303	2 22
391	Malden	15,858 34	2 22	256	2 24
269	Weston	16,090 43	2 00	235	2 35
367	Medford	26,311 19	3 12	226	2 62
325	Hopkinton	15,017 86	2 02	291	2 37
279	Westford	12,755 22	1 72	283	2 16
280	Waltham	18,139 71	2 21	222	2 60
182	Stow	8,853 30	1 17	216	1 56
99	Boxborough	4,095 80	57	87	66
429	Groton	20,065 04	2 69	402	2 93
164	Shirley	6,273 53	90	184	1 6
288	Pepperell	9,453 86	1 44	288	1 78
290	Townsend	8,799 84	1 38	272	1 56
314	Dracut	11,734 99	1 70	316	2 11
145	Bedford	8,354 18	1 5	137	1 43
257	Holliston	13,020 37	1 70	224	2 11
214	Acton	7,564 52	1 12	239	1 50
163	Carlisle	6,613 23	92	154	1 16
113	Dunstable	5,564 02	74	120	89
210	East Sudbury	10,044 38	1 34	198	1 67
141	Lincoln	9,524 87	1 15	166	1 45
193	Tyngsborough	6,908 28	1 2	158	1 15
192	Tewksbury	7,564 18	1 7	224	1 43
180	Wilmington	6,686 04	97	173	1 17
254	Ashby	9,233 22	1 35	236	1 57
207	Littleton	9,458 90	1 27	207	1 45
181	Natick	8,620 93	1 14	154	1 19
117	Stoneham	4,266 74	62	104	71
130	Burlington	5,853 72	79	143	1 4
278	West Cambridge	10,514 75	1 51	} Parts of Cambridge.	
171	Brighton	12,030 05	1 43		
13,002		633,489 77	83 58	11,212	92 44

## COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each		Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.	Polls.	On \$1000.
297	Hadley	\$15,806 53	\$2 03	261	\$2 05	
678	Northampton	30,286 17	4 11	600	4 24	
825	Springfield	28,119 25	4 21	432	3 28	
830	West Springfield	30,971 93	4 48	622	4 50	
498	Westfield	19,773 50	2 79	408	2 89	
299	Worthington	11,700 17	1 66	262	1 88	
190	Westhampton	8,636 47	1 16	163	1 25	
375	Southwick	8,964 02	1 56	209	1 36	
232	Cummington	8,134 17	1 20	211	1 34	
251	Williamsburgh	10,132 15	1 42	230	1 45	
290	Chesterfield	8,876 47	1 40	283	1 73	
281	Longmeadow	10,447 69	1 51	221	1 47	
106	Holland	3,697 84	55	106	67	
156	Montgomery	2,925 54	58	128	62	
250	Palmer	6,957 70	1 14	227	1 28	
327	Blanford	13,090 70	1 84	329	2 15	
298	Greenwich	8,535 21	1 37	282	1 06	
421	Wilbraham	13,323 96	2 05	344	2 02	
158	Easthampton	4,398 01	71	130	80	
600	Belcherton	15,782 95	2 63	423	2 22	
183	Norwich	6,067 92	92	196	1 04	
153	South Brimfield	5,419 50	80	150	86	
375	Brimfield	12,639 04	1 90	333	2 14	
213	Granby	6,843 57	1 05	194	1 12	
389	Granville	12,232 94	1 89	437	3 13	
218	Plainfield	8,343 19	1 20	167	97	
269	Southampton	8,654 47	1 32	251	1 54	
100	Russell	3,086 42	48	75	42	
358	Chester	9,077 10	1 54	352	1 61	
183	Middlefield	7,545 67	1 05	224	1 15	
212	South Hadley	7,288 68	1 08	192	1 24	
375	Monson	12,625 17	1 90	323	1 99	
239	Ware	6,746 37	1 09	221	1 16	
156	Goshen	5,584 99	82	141	99	
169	Tolland	5,805 48	86	Part of Granville.		
165	Ludlow	4,724 14	76	151	72	
261	Pelham,	6,795 88	1 14	227	1 32	
217	Hatfield	12,955 05	1 61	198	1 94	
419	Amherst	14,494 15	2 16	289	2 11	
12,016		417,490 16	61 97	9,992	63 71	

## COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

969	Plymouth	\$33,345 80	\$4 97	742	\$5 44
709	Scituate	32,862 48	4 40	574	4 90
552	Duxbury	18,151 74	2 75	393	2 49
313	Marshfield	16,212 33	2 11	315	2 72
1,239	Bridgewater	48,902 80	6 92	1,121	8 51



Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each	Valuation of 1801.	
				Polls.	On \$1000.
1,069	Middleborough	\$37,533 75	\$5 55	943	\$6 38
847	Rochester	18,415 69	3 37	596	3 38
231	Plympton	6,496 39	1 05	197	1 18
451	Pembroke	18,562 05	2 59	445	3 25
279	Kingston	12,653 52	1 71	262	2 09
395	Abington	15,071 58	2 16	372	2 74
270	Hanover	12,046 93	1 63	236	1 84
172	Halifax	5,680 29	86	173	1 08
200	Wareham	5,826 97	93	186	1 07
205	Carver	6,279 72	98	207	1 18
605	Hingham	25,668 20	3 54	471 } Part of Suffolk.	3 98
32	Hull	2,163 63	26		
8,538		315,864 27	45 78	7,269	52 59

## COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

982	Taunton	\$29,598 44	\$2 66	852	\$5 51
1,096	Rehoboth	30,481 56	4 96	873	5 32
375	Swanzy	12,008 49	1 84	311	1 83
631	Dartmouth	20,636 79	3 14	491	3 53
361	Norton	14,267 97	2 02	314	2 38
609	Attleborough	23,236 46	3 31	467	3 49
393	Dighton	11,882 56	1 87	342	2 21
387	Freetown	11,705 02	1 84	518	3 42
266	Raynham	8,897 95	1 34	258	1 69
378	Easton	11,717 57	1 82	309	2 04
247	Mansfield	6,974 01	1 13	240	1 34
215	Berkley	8,316 96	1 19	246	1 54
1,292	New Bedford	93,996 95	11 13	924	8 05
604	Westport	20,438 75	3 07	482	3 68
208	Somerset	7,874 03	1 13	177	1 43
242	Troy	9,002 73	1 30	Part of Freetown.	
8,286		321,036 24	45 75	6,804	47 48

## COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

802	Barnstable,	\$19,070 96	\$3 34	668	\$3 42
573	Sandwich	18,955 29	2 87	482	3 42
488	Yarmouth	12,105 85	2 06	499	2 12
178	Eastham	3,071 66	64	166	63
399	Harwich	7,993 30	1 53	602	2 85
324	Wellfleet	4,182 17	1 03	242	97
599	Falmouth	15,800 33	2 64	424	2 49
272	Truro	4,617 04	97	259	1 01
349	Chatham	6,503 31	1 26	295	1 36
220	Provincetown.	5,112 84	92	196	86
359	Dennis	5,988 19	1 26	340	1 44
303	Orleans	4,498 46	1 02	242	1 06
276	Brewster	6,921 74	1 18	Part of Harwich.	
\$,142		114,821 14	20 72	4,365	21 63

## DUKE'S COUNTY.

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each	Valuation of 1801.	
				Polls.	On \$1000.
289	Edgartown	\$6,312 96	\$1 15	273	\$1 44
254	Tisbury	8,645 21	1 30	236	1 39
176	Chilmark	10,016 04	1 26	162	1 39
719		24,974 21	3 71	671	4 22

## COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

2,043 Nantucket	\$126,268 48	\$15 57	1,440	\$9 45
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## COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

600 Worcester	\$63,666 40	\$6 99	608	\$6 40
405 Lancaster	16,978 55	2 32	350	2 63
422 Mendon	17,483 36	2 43	341	2 77
825 Brookfield	32,200 73	4 58	767	5 67
314 Oxford	10,783 61	1 61	269	1 82
600 Charlton	25,112 08	3 48	462	3 76
610 Sutton	25,218 66	3 51	518	4 36
294 Leicester	13,797 88	1 84	269	2 12
348 Spencer	15,476 96	2 10	350	2 58
287 Rutland	17,089 07	2 12	306	2 47
200 Oakham	8,070 66	1 13	200	1 25
282 Hubbardston	11,936 39	1 65	276	1 86
215 New Braintree	9,575 53	1 30	215	1 63
204 Southborough	9,525 22	1 27	199	1 45
265 Westborough	12,740 52	1 69	260	2 04
197 Northborough	8,519 78	1 17	156	1 33
330 Shrewsbury	13,140 22	1 86	266	1 99
291 Lunenburg	12,297 24	1 70	291	2 09
378 Fitchburgh	11,532 85	1 80	296	1 76
303 Uxbridge	17,148 39	2 17	303	2 39
150 Northbridge	5,130 95	77	133	85
375 Harvard	13,503 01	1 98	363	2 38
267 Bolton	10,536 80	1 49	243	1 69
142 Berlin	6,245 42	85	133	99
470 Sturbridge	20,440 30	2 80	431	3 12
384 Hardwick	14,439 91	2 08	387	2 68
257 Western	10,717 91	1 49	232	1 81
399 Leominster	13,536 05	2 03	337	2 07
260 Holden	12,310 92	1 64	256	2 08
250 Douglas	7,532 67	1 19	242	1 39
254 Grafton	12,363 44	1 63	217	1 88
375 Petersham	17,251 28	2 32	347	2 82
321 Royalston	10,621 67	1 63	298	1 84
384 Westminster	15,830 56	2 21	334	2 30

## RESOLVES, 30th January, 1812.

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, in-	Valuation of 1801.	
			cluding Polls, at 2 mills each	Polls.	On \$1000.
254	Athol	\$10,360 65	\$1 45	246	\$1 58
284	Templeton	10,444 95	1 52	257	1 75
254	Princeton	15,438 30	1 91	242	2 27
259	Ashburnham	9,950 36	1 42	229	1 45
301	Winchendon	10,851 42	1 59	270	1 88
224	Upton	7,608 27	1 14	207	1 35
298	Dudley	12,276 90	1 72	231	1 75
159	Paxton	7,162 53	97	143	1 10
452	Barre	24,088 88	3 09	428	3 67
133	Ward	6,549 28	87	132	1 09
208	Milford	11,245 42	1 44	200	1 64
422	Sterling	16,771 77	2 36	388	2 93
181	Boylston	9,204 02	1 20	263	1 91
197	Gardner	7,017 60	1 03	161	99
203	Gerry	8,423 35	1 18	199	1 32
156	Dana	3,253 05	61	141	57
174	West Boylston	7,911 01	1 07	New Town.	
15,827		701,312 75	95 40	14,392	107 52

## COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

476	Sheffield	\$17,821 77	\$2 56	423	\$2 78
74	Mount Washington	2008 40	32	64	32
404	Great Barrington	13,119 54	2 00	384	2 25
434	New Marlborough	11,377 63	1 90	399	2 18
401	Williamstown	17,342 94	2 38	405	2 59
310	Lanesborough	13,543 62	1 85	314	2 28
84	New Ashford	2,677 43	41	90	49
751	Pittsfield	25,956 91	3 86	523	3 58
300	Lenox	11,015 26	1 60	253	1 78
346	Stockbridge	13,615 61	1 93	306	2 20
166	Egremont	5,486 96	83	171	99
405	Tyringham	8,960 50	1 62	370	1 90
375	Sandisfield	12,382 13	1 88	365	2 16
46	Southfield	1,479 42	23	46	23
217	Becket	8,263 86	1 18	206	1 30
234	Windsor	7,126 64	1 12	219	1 53
247	Hancock	7,831 99	1 21	228	1 39
242	Richmond	10,847 00	1 47	242	1 82
187	Washington	5,844 90	90	203	1 00
258	West Stockbridge	7,186 40	1 17	218	1 32
118	Alford	4,421 28	64	122	74
453	Adams	13,791 23	2 16	312	2 07
375	Lee	9,961 98	1 65	155	1 57
375	Cheshire	13,583 92	1 98	296	2 05
183	Dalton	6,631 85	97	193	1 19
165	Savoy	3,728 01	67	116	44
52	Clarksburg	1,667 04	26	54	25

<i>Polls.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Aggregates.</i>	<i>On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each</i>	<i>Valuation of 1801.</i>	
				<i>Polls.</i>	<i>On \$1000.</i>
238	Otis	5,182 10	\$0 95	{	Loudon and
167	Hinsdale	6,182 94	90		221 \$1 02
85	Florida	1,396 24	30		Bethlehem.
					New Town.
204	Peru	6,469 10	1 00	{	New Town.
24	Gore of land N. of Florida	279 72	7		319 1 71
					Patridgefield.
8,385		277,184 26	41 97		7,317 45 13

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1,050	Roxbury	\$62,357 70	\$7 93	663	\$8 08
642	Dorchester	39,014 19	4 81	458	4 81
375	Milton	17,784 69	2 37	273	2 50
270	Braintree	14,427 34	2 00	253	2 26
422	Weymouth	20,466 47	2 83	413	3 18
642	Dedham	28,795 85	3 95	459	4 08
188	Brookline	17,593 70	1 99	114	2 00
204	Medfield	8,994 52	1 27	196	1 57
123	Dover	7,138 86	90	128	1 16
237	Stoughton	6,535 36	1 04	232	1 28
200	Sharon	8,932 53	1 16	242	1 48
333	Medway	13,937 36	1 97	276	2 24
278	Walpole	12,128 89	1 59	237	1 69
600	Wrentham	22,835 94	3 12	494	3 39
375	Franklin	16,453 01	2 22	296	2 51
193	Bellingham	8,205 57	1 11	171	1 35
291	Needham	11,839 11	1 66	261	1 81
216	Cohasset	9,902 22	1 33	175	1 50
193	Foxborough	7,976 41	99	187	1 20
267	Quincy	17,668 55	2 14	181	2 20
279	Randolph	10,927 91	1 50	215	1 74
375	Canton	9,121 67	1 54	243	1 57
7,753		373,037 85	49 42	6,167	53 60

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

268	Greenfield	\$12,963 85	\$1 72	259	\$2 10
403	Deerfield	19,360 60	2 56	374	2 84
474	New Salem	14,470 22	2 26	436	2 50
280	Northfield	12,010 77	1 65	252	1 85
224	Wendell	5,658 89	96	165	88
135	Sunderland	4,961 69	72	128	82
241	Montague	6,938 32	1 11	240	1 24
216	Shutesbury	4,744 28	87	195	88
242	Orange	8,544 35	1 26	168	1 20

## RESOLVES, 30th January, 1812.

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, in- cluding Polls, at 2 mills each	Valuation of 1801.	
				Polls.	On \$1000.
291	Warwick	\$10,757 00	\$1 56	276	\$1 92
182	Leverett	4,062 63	74	152	78
217	Charlemont	6,188 25	1 00	181	91
220	Leyden.	7,047 75	1 09	203	1 18
194	Heath	4,866 42	83	147	75
403	Ashfield	10,931 84	1 80	274	1 83
175	Bernardstown	7,082 28	99	167	1 16
241	Hawley	5,794 09	1 01	215	1 08
194	Rowe	4,116 96	76	155	74
223	Shelburne	7,892 93	1 17	239	1 42
228	Buckland	6,303 92	1 03	225	1 03
235	Whately	8,703 81	1 26	166	1 14
412	Conway	16,780 77	2 35	456	3 17
158	Gill	4,996 22	77	144	86
448	Colerain	15,061 71	2 26	348	2 27
6,304		210,239 55	31 73	5,565	35 05

## COUNTY OF YORK.

687	York	\$26,623 36	\$3 79	607	\$4 58
410	Kittery	14,977 42	2 18	711	4 79
372	Elliot	13,607 04	1 98	Part of Kittery.	
1,056	Wells	35,429 76	5 33	866	5 70
473	Arundel	17,647 91	2 54	418	2 76
378	Biddeford	13,408 59	1 97	311	2 16
937	Berwick	33,529 62	4 92	840	5 89
436	Lebanon	10,727 78	1 84	349	1 83
366	Sandford	6,913 44	1 35	274	1 35
237	Alfred	6,559 43	1 17	203	1 12
286	Lyman	6,798 70	1 19	243	1 26
289	Phillipsburg	6754 14	1 19	232	1 11
308	Waterborough	6,292 90	1 14	222	1 15
511	Shapleigh	12,990 53	2 20	363	1 86
180	Newfield	3,412 98	67	118	48
385	Parsonfield	10,819 79	1 75	270	1 42
401	Lumington	8,573 48	1 57	264	1 34
212	Cornish	5,774 77	93	146	72
243	Limerick	7,212 10	1 14	188	1 02
491	Buxton	16,467 96	2 47	403	2 62
635	Saco	24,180 27	3 46	434	3 50
9,293		288,522 07	44 82	7,462	46 66

## COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

1,406	Portland	\$91,295 24	\$11 13	1,001	\$11 19
1,050	Falmouth	29,532 52	4 81	756	4 95
831	North Yarmouth	29,481 82	4 34	601	4 15
499	Scarborough	22,018 74	3 1	516	3 75
601	Gorham	17,694 06	2 82	507	2 87
350	Cape Elizabeth	8,412 98	1 48	296	1 60

## RESOLVES, 30th January, 1812.

347

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each		Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.	Polls.	On \$1000.
472	Brunswick	\$15,698 47	\$2 33		428	\$2 44
476	Freeport	15,759 94	2 39		515	3 10
359	New Gloucester	15,217 35	2 11		316	1 71
256	Harpwell	8,982 52	1 34		275	1 60
365	Windham	10,722 83	1 71		259	1 67
335	Standish	9,599 65	1 55		263	1 28
276	Gray	9,500 87	1 43		220	1 18
363	Durham	11,803 07	1 81		290	1 55
186	Poland	4,286 35	77		432	2 49
480	Minot	10,463 23	1 92		Part of Poland.	
289	Otisfield	5,060 63	84		130	66
193	Bridgetown	5,795 39	93		158	88
182	Raymond	3,603 51	70		106	48
133	Baldwin	3,158 24	56		63	35
168	Pownal	4,001 98	70		Part of Freeport.	
165	Pejepscot	3,273 98	63		110	45
92	Harrison	2,317 77	39		Part of Bridgetown	
50	{ Thompson Pond and } { Shaker Settlement. }	813 88	17		40	14
9,577		338,495 07	49 92		7,294	48 49

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

499	Georgetown	\$12,006 87	\$2 09	384	\$2 26
275	New Castle	9,140 76	1 38	206	1 42
257	Woolwich	9,286 91	1 36	224	1 51
486	Wiscasset	21,609 30	2 94	384	3 18
330	Bowdoinham	7,647 83	1 36	167	94
292	Topsham	8,688 13	1 37	202	1 47
372	Boothbay	7,401 38	1 42	260	1 37
646	Bristol	16,932 71	2 83	431	2 74
518	Waldoborough	13,905 76	2 30	327	2 04
281	Edgecomb	7,335 15	1 23	178	1 14
347	Warren	10,398 64	1 64	223	1 49
495	Thomastown	12,924 09	2 16	311	1 91
634	Bath	20,099 37	3 10	330	2 01
292	Union	6,326 86	1 16	200	1 02
358	Bowdoin	6,451 84	1 30	216	1 02
285	Nobleborough	6,469 45	1 16	163	88
135	Cushing	3,284 87	57	227	1 21
377	Canaden	8,676 27	1 54	229	1 28
256	Dresden	5,998 70	1 06	167	98
188	Alna	7,281 90	1 04	{ New Milford.	
238	Lewiston	4,969 05	93	173	1 13
419	Litchfield	6,783 81	1 45	193	1 02
356	Lisbon	6,602 72	1 31	221	90
249	St. George	3,669 64	83	239	1 03
183	Hope	3,331 53	67	{ Part of Cushing.	
178	Palermo	2,977 19	63	{ New Town.	
255	Montville	3,557 94	79	94	47
				{ Great Pond settl.	
				100	54
				{ Davis Town Pl.	
				35	14

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each	Valuation of 1801.	
				Polls.	On \$1000.
266	Jefferson	\$5,256 42	\$1 01	{ Part of Ballstown	
109	Friendship	2,301 22	43	308   \$1 61	
217	Whitfield	4,443 50	84	New Town.	
79	Putnam	1,662 79	31	Part of Ballstown.	
96	Wales	1,786 62	35	New Town.	
72	Appleton Ridge Plant.	1,563 65	29	68	29
38	Montville Plantation	1,053 86	17		
25	Patricktown Plantation	926 85	13		
10	Collamore Ridge Plant.	721 23	08		
10,093		253,464 81	43 23	6,260	37 00

## COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

443	Augusta	\$10,551 51	\$1 85	276	\$1 52
209	Belgrade	3,447 19	73	136	46
103	Chester ville	2,510 21	44	26	15
231	Clinton	4,757 78	89	130	59
173	Fayette	4,302 84	74	130	59
402	Farmington	9,741 96	1 69	230	1 12
218	Fairfax	4,240 57	82	{ Freetown Planta.	
237	Gardiner	8,259 96	1 23	66	30
257	Greene	7,236 04	1 17	Part of Pittston.	
202	Harlem	4,702 73	83	133	74
484	Hallowell	14,278 35	2 27	132	53
276	Leeds	5,365 17	1 04	295	1 62
288	Monmouth	6,410 16	1 16	132	57
240	Mount Vernon	5,565 68	98	183	73
130	Malta	1,698 96	41	194	83
197	New Sharon	4,554 43	81	New Town.	
213	Pittston	6,457 34	1 01	98	43
131	Rome	781 01	33	259	1 53
326	Readfield	8,918 12	1 46	Part of Mt. Vernon.	
370	Sidney	8,995 13	1 56	216	1 28
114	Temple	1,551 22	37	229	1 07
176	Unity	2,978 82	62	New Town.	
94	Vienna	2,331 52	40	{ 25 Mile Pond Pl.	
450	Vassalborough	13,392 17	2 12	95	40
321	Winthrop	10,570 31	1 60	60	26
127	West Pond Plantation	1,248 82	37	298	1 53
191	Wayne	2,584 89	71	255	1 54
153	Wilton	3,045 05	58	45	19
166	Winslow	4,946 09	78	93	43
293	Waterville	6,716 16	1 20	{ Tyngstown Plan.	
46	25 Mile Pond Plantation	400 00	13	66	30
83	Beaverhill Plantation	500 00	21	353	1 40
54	Bridgeton Plantation	500 00	15	Part of Winslow.	
7,398		174,538 19	30 66	4,130	29 11

## COUNTY OF HANCOCK

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls. at 2 mills each		Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.	Polls.	On \$1000.
319	Belfast	\$7,493 76	\$1 32	178	\$0 76	
303	Penobscot	7,186 32	1 26	177	89	
324	Orrington	7,349 51	1 32	171	92	
294	Sedgwick	7,994 55	1 31	196	90	
134	Islesborough	3,114 26	55	95	50	
164	Blue Hill	5,668 52	84	117	81	
106	Trenton	3,380 82	52	115	70	
175	Sullivan	3,838 03	70	164	89	
121	Goldsborough	5,245 86	72	95	46	
228	Vinalhaven	4,190 82	84	167	77	
360	Frankfort	8,324 37	1 47	206	89	
360	Buckstown	7,661 02	1 42	138	85	
283	Prospect	5,587 34	1 07	169	91	
288	Hampden	7,573 59	1 26	196	87	
265	Castine	11,334 56	1 56	204	1 38	
165	Northport	4,270 84	72	124	54	
153	Eden	3,351 04	61	94	50	
111	Orland	3,291 30	52	73	39	
163	Ellsworth	4,055 42	69	47	21	
213	Lincolnvile	5,552 98	93	145	47	
78	Surry	2,365 50	37	{ Plantation No. 6, 50 32		
80	Dixmont	2,551 20	39	New Town.		
65	Eddington	1,547 18	27	33	12	
61	New Charleston	1,363 38	24	New Town.		
63	Garland	1,373 32	25	New Town.		
55	Exeter	1,400 12	24	New Town.		
64	Plantations No. 8 and 9	2,045 50	31			
360	Deer Isle	7,792 65	1 43	201	84	
244	Bangor	5,660 96	1 01	100	42	
247	Mount Desert	4,207 22	88	145	67	
25	Carmel	948 50	14	New Town.		
38	Corinth	1,032 60	17	New Town.		
70	Orono	1,373 70	26	New Town.		
163	Green's Plantation	1,294 72	44			
95	Knox Plantation	865 32	27			
43	Lincoln Plantation	672 20	15			
70	Jackson Plantation	877 20	22			
44	Washington Plantation	744 13	16			
61	Swan Plantation	813 60	20			
46	Lea Gore	492 65	14			
51	Township No. 2, 1st R.	1,438 60	23			
33	Township No. 2, 2d R.	929 02	15			
25	Township No. 1, 3d R.	543 45	10			
32	Township No. 2, 3d R.	825 94	14			
32	Township No. 3, 3d R.	690 50	13			
29	Township No. 3, 6th R.	448 23	10			
42	Township No. 4, 7th R.	506 32	13			



Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each		Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.		
36	Township No. 4, East of Penobscot River.	363 32	\$0 10			
71	Moriaville Plantation	728 34	21			
<hr/>						
	6,852					
	Township No. 8, between Penobscot River and Lottery Townships; also, a Gore lying north of and adjoining No. 8	478 80	044			
	Township No. 5, 9th Range, granted to the town of Boston.	134 40	012			
	Townships No. 4 and 5, 5th Range, granted to Bowdoin College	662 40	060			
	Township No. 4, 2d Range	406 56	037			
	Part of Township No. 3, on the east side of Penobscot River, granted to J. Southgate	15 00	001			
	Part of Township No. 3, on the east side of Penobscot River, granted to Benjamin Eppes and Company	150 86	014			
	Part of Township No. 3, east of Penobscot River, granted to A. Forbes	12 00	001			
	Twenty-five Townships of Land east of Penobscot River, granted to William Bingham	4,500 00	409			
	Township No. 10, adjoining Steuben, granted to William Bingham	252 00	023			
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>	
168,973 13			29 06	3,400	\$16 98	

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

426	Machias	\$11,354 74	\$1 88	241	\$1 23
142	Columbia	4002 78	65	76	35
88	Addison	1,695 40	33	65	36
111	Harrington	2,953 81	49	76	28
143	Jonesborough	2,390 24	50	93	40
45	Cherryfield	1,089 12	19		10
75	Robbinstown	1,555 52	29	New Town.	
285	Eastport	5,054 04	1 03	135	59
144	Lubec	2,655 51	53	Part of Eastport.	
124	Calais	2,156 45	45	New Town.	
125	Steuben	2,588 20	48	52	29
70	Plantation, No. 1	666 34	20		
95	Plantation, No. 2	864 35	27		
24	Plantation, No. 9	377 54	08		
64	Plantation, No. 11	663 82	19		
23	Plantation, No. 12	340 26	08		
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	1,984				
	Township No. 10, on Passamaquoddy Bay, granted to Aaron Hobart	369 95	034		
	Township No. 14, on Cobbescook Bay, granted to Oliver Wendell and others	367 20	033		
	Township No. 13, on Passamaquoddy Bay, granted to Charles Turner and others	460 80	042		

	Aggregates.	On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each	Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.
Township No 15, on Cobbescook Bay granted to Leonard Jarvis & others	287 10	026		
Township No. 13, West of Machias, granted to John Peck	304 64	028		
A Township of Land on the eastern boundary line of the State, adjoining land granted to New Salem Academy—grant made to Williams' College	261 12	024		
Half of Township on the eastern boundary line of the State, adjoining land granted to Groton Academy—originally granted to Westford Academy	132 48	012		
Half a Township on the eastern boundary line of the State, adjoining Land granted to Williams' College—original grant made to Framingham Academy	132 48	012		
Twenty-five townships of Land east of Penobscot River, granted to William Bingham	4,000 00	364		
Townships No. 11 and 12, adjoining Harrison and Steuben, granted to William Bingham	890 04	081		
	47,611 93	8 302	738	3 59

## COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Polls.	Towns.				
190	Norridgewalk	\$4,763 80	\$0 81	156	\$0 65
294	Canaan	7,232 23	1 16	157	76
296	Fairfield	6,712 64	1 20	197	85
65	Avon	1,164 55	21	New Town.	
143	Anson	2,822 45	54	158	59
87	Athens	1,678 70	30	{ Kinsmantown P.	
109	Cornville	2,514 59	45	26	14
77	Embden	1,597 72	28	60	27
62	Freeman	1,109 83	20	New Town.	
76	Harmony	1,398 73	24	{ Vaughantown P.	
123	Industry	1,921 10	42	25	12
159	Madison	3,512 90	58	80	33
116	Mercer	2,063 65	42	{ Bernardstown P.	
110	New Vineyard	2,268 97	43	40	20
86	New Portland	1,827 20	31	New Town.	
42	Palmyra	1,213 78	19	74	28
189	Starks	3,741 39	70	{ 7 Mile Brook P.	
108	Strong	2,050 26	38	80	33
66	Solon	1,750 18	29	New Town.	
29	Plantation No. 4, 6th R.	400 00	09	117	48
14	Plantation No. 6, 7th R.	300 00	06	40	23
8	Plantation No. 7, 7th R.	300 00	05	New Town.	
31	Sebasticook Plantation	500 00	11		

Polls.	Towns.	Aggregates.	On \$1000, in cluding Polls, at 2 mills each		Valuation of 1801.	
			Polls.	On \$1000.		
35	{ Plantation No. 1, 1st R. east side of Kennebec river }	\$500 11				
15	{ Plantation No. 1, 2d R. east side of Kennebec river }	200 05				
14	{ Plantation No. 1, 1st R. west side of Kennebec river }	200 04				
12	{ Plantation No. 2, 1st R. west side of Kennebec river }	200 04				
15	{ Plantation No. 3, 1st R. west side of Kennebec river }	200 05				
40	{ Plantation Curvo }	750 15				
2,611						
One Million acres of Land, called the Kennebec Tract, granted to William Bingham }			13,000 00	1 09		
Township No. 5, 4th Range, north of the Waldo Patent, granted to John Warren }			640 00	06		
Part of Township No. 5, 2d Range, north of the Waldo Patent, grant- ed to William Shepherd. }			20 00	002		
Township No. 4, 3d Range, north of the Waldo Patent, granted to David Greene }			544 00	05		
Part of Township No. 5, 2d Range, north of the Waldo Patent, grant- ed to John Barrett and others }			282 88	02		
69,181 55			11 08	1,210	5 23	

## COUNTY OF OXFORD.

312 Paris	\$7,421 17	\$1 29	181	\$0 97
287 Hebron	6,996 99	1 20	191	1 08
279 Turner	8,104 79	1 30	202	1 14
283 Buckfield	7,321 40	1 23	209	97
257 Norway	5,720 33	1 04	127	58
245 Fryeburg	7,330 11	1 16	161	96
196 Waterford	5,173 27	87	135	65
375 Livermore	7,549 57	1 43	177	73
157 Hartford	3,789 28	66	69	35
162 Sumner	3,590 28	65	76	43
202 Bethel	4,072 04	78	130	67
103 Brownfield	1,827 69	38	64	30
255 Jay	6,790 66	1 12	100	55
82 Hiram	1,561 21	31	25	11
156 Rumford	3,482 36	63	56	30
63 East Andover	1,278 29	24	30	16
102 Lovell,	1,904 94	38	50	30
64 Porter	1,244 67	24	25	13
40 Albany	859 75	16	25	13
94 Dixfield	1,429 43	32	40	17
90 Denmark	1,907 67	36		

<i>Polls.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Aggregates.</i>	<i>On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each</i>	<i>Valuation of 1801.</i>
				<i>Polls. On \$1000.</i>
47	Newry	\$1,042 72	\$0 19	
42	Gilead	784 67	16	
46	Plantation No. 3,	485 90	13	
56	Plantation No. 4,	583 40	17	
15	Holmanstown Plantation	523 86	08	
72	Webb's Pond Plantation	1,126 96	26	
30	Lunt's Grant and	673 80	12	
	Thompson Town Pl. }			
10	Howard's Gore Plantation	286 20	04	
<hr/>				
4,130				
A tract of Land adjoining Lovell and New Hampshire line, granted to John Bradley and Jonathan Eastman		10 40	001	
Township No. 4, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, granted to Benjamin Ames		549 45	050	
Township No. 3, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, granted to Jacob Abbot		530 25	048	
Part of Township No. 6, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, granted to Seth Wetmore		432 30	039	
Part of Township No. 7, between Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, granted to John Derby		567 67	052	
Part of Township No. 8, between Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, granted to Sarah Waldo		530 88	048	
A tract of Land adjoining Gilead, granted to Fryeburg Academy		327 84	030	
A tract of Land adjoining Lovell, granted to Fryeburg Academy		77 10	007	
Township, Letter D, between Kennebec River and New Hampshire Line, granted to Jona. Gardner		384 40	035	
Township, Letter E, between Kennebec River and New Hampshire line, granted to Jona. Cummins		386 40	035	
Township No. 1, 1st Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to Moses Abbot		424 84	038	
Township, Letter A, No. 1, adjoining New Hampshire line, granted to Phebe Ketcham		546 59	050	
Township, Letter A, No. 2, adjoining New Hampshire line, granted to John I. Holmes		544 54	049	
Township No. 2, 1st Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to Thomas Service		374 40	034	
Township No. 3, 2d Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to William Gilbert and others		471 04	043	

	<i>Aggregates.</i>	<i>On \$1000, including Polls, at 2 mills each</i>	<i>Valuation of 1801.</i>	
			<i>Polls.</i>	<i>On \$1000.</i>
Township No. 3, 1st Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to Thomas Service.	506 88	\$0 046		
Township No. 4, 3d Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to Dunlap & Grant	236 64	022		
Part of Township No. 6, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, granted to Jacob Abbot	88 00	008		
Township No. 3, 3d Range, between New Hampshire line and Bingham's Million Acres, granted to A. Cutter	257 24	023		
Surplus of Townships, Letter C, adjoining New Hampshire, granted to John Peck	244 12	022		
	102,354 42	17 56	2,073	10 68

## AGGREGATES OF COMMONWEALTH.

<i>Polls.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Aggregates.</i>	<i>On the \$1000</i>
10,094	Suffolk	\$1,297,132 18	\$138 10
17,723	Essex	1,058,519 69	131 67
13,002	Middlesex	633,489 77	83 58
12,016	Hampshire	417,490 16	61 97
8,538	Plymouth	315,864 27	45 78
8,286	Bristol	321,036 24	45 75
5,142	Barnstable	114,821 14	20 72
719	Duke's County	24,974 21	3 71
2,043	Nantucket	126,268 48	15 57
15,827	Worcester	701,312 75	95 40
8,385	Berkshire	277,184 26	41 97
7,753	Norfolk	373,037 85	49 42
6,304	Franklin	210,239 55	31 73
9,293	York	288,522 07	44 82
9,577	Cumberland	338,495 07	49 92
10,093	Lincoln	253,464 81	43 23
7,398	Kennebec	174,538 19	30 66
6,852	Hancock	168,973 13	29 06
1,984	Washington	47,611 93	8 302
2,611	Somerset	69,181 55	11 08
4,130	Oxford	102,354 42	17 56
167,770		7,310,660 71	1,000 00

## CXXX.

*Resolve on the petition of Isaac Wilkins and others, for services in exploring and making a road from Penobscot to Chaudire river, granting pay. 18th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Isaac Wilkins and Seth Kempton, two of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, together with John Davis, for the purpose of exploring and making a road from the tide waters of the river Penobscot, in a direction to the nearest settlement on the river Chaudire, praying that some person or persons, may be appointed to settle and adjust their accounts.

The Committee of both Houses, to whom was referred the above petition, having examined their accounts, ask leave to report the following resolve.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to John Davis, of the plantation of Jackson, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents; to Isaac Wilkins, of Brownville, five hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty-one cents; to Seth Kempton, of Hampden, three hundred and thirteen dollars and one cent; and to Isaac Wilkins aforesaid, the further sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, balance due the Commissioners, by their account of expenses, the several sums before named being in full for their services in exploring the said road, and surveying the same.

*Message from His Excellency the Governor.*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, are files of newspapers printed in this metropolis, from the first of June last to the present time; and the libellous publications in them have been officially reported at my request, by the joint efforts of the Attorney and Solicitor General. Their report No. 1. will show, that within the period mentioned, ninety-nine libels have been printed in the Scourge, fifty-one in the Columbian Centinel, thirty-four in the Repertory and General Advertiser, thirty-three in the Boston Gazette, eighteen in the New-England Palladium, and one in the Weekly Messenger, making *two hundred and thirty-six* libels, in what are styled

the *Federal* newspapers ; also, eight in the Independent Chronicle, nine in the Boston Patriot, and none in the Yankee, making *seventeen* libels in those denominated the *Republican* newspapers.

In this Commonwealth, there being no statute in regard to libels, they are subject to restraint and punishment by what is called the common law of England, as sanctioned by our Constitution. This provides, "That all the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the province, colony, or state of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the Legislature ; such parts only *excepted*, as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution." And the laws "in full force" include the common law.

"The first ground and chief corner stone of the laws of England (according to the celebrated Blackstone) is general immemorial custom or common law, from time to time declared in the decisions of the courts of justice ; which decisions are preserved among their public records, explained in their reports, and digested for general use, in the authoritative writings of the venerable sages of the law. And those decisions are evidence of what is common law."

Every provision by our statutes, opposed to any rule of the common law, repeals it ; and such other rules thereof "as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in the constitution," but not specifically revoked by such statutes, add to what is sometimes called "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

If the Supreme Judicial Court are, as cases may occur, by their decisions to declare, what maxims or rules of the common law "are repugnant to the rights "and liberties contained in the constitution," it may be well to consider the result, as it will affect the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens of this Commonwealth ; and other important points.

The constitution declares, "That it is the duty of the people, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of *making* laws, as well as for an impartial *interpretation* and a faithful *execution* of them, that every man may at all times find his security in them." But the powers of making, interpreting, and executing the laws, when vested in any man or body of men, forms a complete tyranny, and the two first powers thus exercised will approach it. Our constitution therefore has wisely provided, "That in the gov-

ernment of this Commonwealth the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men."

That the Legislature has a right, by a declaratory act, to ascertain such exceptions of the common law as are repugnant to the constitution, will it is presumed not be denied, neither will it probably be contended, that, in similar cases this has been the practice, or that it is a mode the most prompt and best adapted to render the law clear and certain. If there exists then in the Judicial Department, a concurrent, for there cannot be an exclusive authority, in regard to this point, will not the important constitutional provision, for keeping the three great departments distinct, be thus far defeated?

The learned Judge referred to, states, that "statutes are declaratory, where the old custom of the kingdom is almost fallen into disuse, or become *disputable*, in which case, the parliament has thought proper, in perpetuum rei testimonium, and for avoiding all doubts and difficulties, to declare what the common law is, and ever has been." Thus in England, the source of the common law, the Legislature when an old custom is almost in disuse, or is disputable, declares what is law. But does it appear that their judiciary are permitted to do this? If then the judiciary of this Commonwealth is left to declare, by its decisions, what "*disputable*" parts of the common law are excepted by the constitution, will it not, under the form of a judicial, exercise a legislative authority?—But will not other serious consequences flow from such an exercise of power, by the judiciary? Municipal law is defined, "to be a rule of *civil conduct*, prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong." And how is a citizen to govern his "*civil conduct*" by the common law, if he has a thorough knowledge of it, when it may be altered by the Judge, at the moment he is to pronounce a sentence, which may affect the life, liberty or property of such a citizen? If the common law, according to the practice in England, would justify a citizen, but according to a decision of our Judicial Court, by which that law shall be materially altered on his trial, should condemn him, would not that citizen be thus in effect, sentenced by an *ex post facto* or retrospective law? For how could he know what the law is, until after his sentence? And if it can be conceived, that



the Judges should be thus left to modify the law, must not the slow process of their decisions, perpetuate the uncertainty of the law, and render it impossible for good citizens to ascertain the duties to be performed by them, in society?

The common law, in regard to libels, as it exists in this Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, is stated in the fourth volume of Tyng's Reports, page 168, in the case of the Commonwealth against William Clap. And the Hon. Judge Parker, has been explicit on the subject, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the last term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Suffolk. The manuscript of the charge was, by order of the Judge, to have been delivered to me by the printer, but was accidentally lost, or destroyed by him. The Attorney General conceives that the charge is correctly printed in the Boston Patriot, numbered 2, amongst the documents to be delivered by the Secretary.

The honourable Judge Parker in his charge states, that "a more important variance, (than had been by him mentioned) "from the strict common law principles, relating to libels, has lately been adopted here, as resulting *from the nature of our government*, and the express provision of our constitution; this is, that in trials of indictment for libels, upon persons holding offices, which depend upon an election by the people, or permitting themselves to be candidates for such offices, the accused is permitted to give the truth in evidence." The Judges have not confined themselves, in their variance from the common law, "to the express provisions of our constitution, as it is conceived they ought to have done," but have taken an indefinite rule for their conduct, namely, "the nature of our government." They have also implied, if not expressed, that in the support of libels upon Judges, and executive officers not elected by the people, the truth is not to be given in evidence; but their reasons for these positions are not stated. "If a bad man is at any time held up for the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative," it may be desirable, as Judge Parker states, "to let the people know, through the medium of the press, that they cannot elect such a man, without disgracing or ruining themselves." And is it not equally true, that if there are in office bad Judges, they ought to be placed precisely on the same ground; that their mal-practices being publicly exposed, may meet prompt investigation, and produce their removal and punishment? Can it be contended, that as great a proportion of Judges, as of other public functionaries, in all countries and ages, have been bad men, although by their pro-

fessional address they may have been more successful in escaping punishment? and if the conduct of a Judge is to be exempt from the press, may not the judicial department, by the power which they are now exercising, and by the doctrines which are, and may be promulgated by them, establish an unconstitutional and dangerous influence in the state?

The three great departments of government ought to be filled by men of abilities and integrity, and to be mutually disposed to the support of each other, and of the national government; but no powers ought to be given to good Judges, unless indispensibly necessary, which may be abused by such as are bad. And if the judicial department of the state should at any time consist of bad men, who are desirous to oppose and overthrow the national and state governments, or either of them,—to favour or frown on individuals according to their political opinions,—to punish severely one citizen, and lightly another, for the same offence,—to protect the guilty and punish the innocent, or to commit, under the garb of justice, any other atrocities,—ought not such *mal-practices* to be exposed by the press, in order to procure the removal of every such offender from office, as well as the misconduct of individuals, who are in or may be candidates for offices, to prevent their elections by the people? Chief Justice Parsons, in the case mentioned, affirms, “It would be unreasonable to conclude, that the publication of truths, which it is the interest of the people to know, should be an offence against law.” And is it not for the interest of the people to know, and through the medium of the press constantly to receive information of the mal-practices, if any there be, of every Judge, and to unite their public efforts, for presenting facts to the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth, for impeaching, and to the Senate for removing such heinous offenders?

By the letter of the Attorney General, No. 3, it appears, “That four bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk against the printer of the Scourge for libels, who plead guilty to them all, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county gaol—That four indictments were found against the vender of the same libels, who, having plead not guilty, was tried on one of them, found guilty, and fined fifty dollars, and recognised to keep the peace for twelve months—That two bills were found against the editors and publishers of the Independent Chronicle for libels, to which they plead not guilty, but were afterwards found guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment—That presentments were also made to

the Grand Jury against the editors and publishers of the Columbian Centinel, of the New-England Palladium, of the Repertory and General Advertiser, and of the Boston Gazette—that other presentments were made of the editor of the Scourge; all for supposed libellous matter in their respective newspapers—and that to all these presentments the Grand Jury returned no bills.

It will also appear by the report of the Attorney General, and Solicitor General, that “of the two hundred and fifty-three libellous publications mentioned in it, fifteen of them bear date subsequent to the dismissal of the Grand Jury,” and that of the two hundred and thirty-eight remaining libels, bills of indictment were found against ten only.

Such are the principles and effects of the common law, in regard to libels: and whether it is best adapted to the punishment or to the encouragement of them, the Legislature can best determine. Those are the means by which the depraved and profligate part of the community, are making great efforts to reduce to a level with themselves, such as have governed their conduct by correct principles.

When it is considered that the common law of England, often inconsistent and contradictory, has its origin as early as the tenth century, that the customs on which it was then founded, had existed time immemorial; that of that distant age and region, most of the maxims and rules are inapplicable to the present times and country; that the citizens at large of this Commonwealth never were and never can be duly informed of that law, recorded as it is in the numerous volumes of immense law libraries; are not statutes indispensable to prevent an increase of the uncertainty of the law, until it shall by our own code be rendered no longer necessary, and to guard against the evils which do and may result from the circumstances referred to? In stating them, I have had no intention to implicate any officer, and hope for the indulgence of the Legislature, if on any points they should entertain different opinions.

The Supreme Executive, on a petition from the printer of the Scourge, representing the danger his life was in by his confinement, have pardoned him; and on a petition of one of the editors of the Independent Chronicle, supported by several others from a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown, and a letter from the Hon. Chief Justice Parsons, pardoned that editor. These documents are numbered from 4 to 7.

I regret, gentlemen, that circumstances, beyond my control, prevented this communication at an early period of your ses-

sion; the subject is too important, in my mind, to pass unnoticed; and, although it may not be the cause of immediate effects, may yet excite attention and produce them at a future period.

E. GERRY.

*Council Chamber, 27th February, 1812.*

### Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

*To His Excellency Elbridge Gerry.*

SIR,

In obedience to your request of the 8th instant, we have carefully examined all the Newspapers, printed in the town of Boston since the first of June, which were submitted to us, and which we found deposited in the Secretary's office, and the result of that examination is herein submitted. We found in examining the *Centinel*, that it contained matters, in our opinion, libellous in the following instances.

#### CENTINEL.

Libels at Common Law, where the truth cannot be given in evidence, in justification of the party accused.

June 1,	1811,	No. 1
June 19,	--	7
July 17,	--	17
Aug. 3,	--	24
Aug. 31,	--	32
Sept. 11,	--	33
Sept. 14,	--	34
Oct. 9,	--	36
Oct. 12,	--	37
Oct. 23,	--	38
Nov. 27,	--	46
Jan. 11,	1812,	49
Feb. 8,	--	51

Libels in which, by the Common Law of Massachusetts, as declared by the Supreme Judicial Court, the truth may be given in evidence, in justification of the party accused.

June 12,	1811,	No. 2
June 15,	--	3 and 4
June 19,	--	5 and 6
June 22,	--	8 and 9
June 26,	--	10 and 11
June 29,	--	12
July 3,	--	13
July 10,	--	14
July 13,	--	15 and 16
July 17,	--	18
July 24,	--	19 and 20
July 27,	--	21
July 31,	--	22
Aug. 3,	--	23
Aug. 7,	--	25
Aug. 10,	--	26
Aug. 14,	--	27
Aug. 17,	--	28 and 29
Aug. 21,	--	30
Aug. 28,	--	31
Sept. 25,	--	35
Oct. 26,	--	39
Oct. 30,	--	40

Nov. 2,	1811.	41
Nov. 6,	--	42
Nov. 9,	--	43
Nov. 16,	--	44
Nov. 23,	--	45
Dec. 18,	--	47
Jan. 4,	1812,	48
Feb. 5,	--	50

## CHRONICLE.

## Libels at old Common Law, &amp;c.

June 6,	1811,	No. 1
June 17,	--	2
Aug. 5,	--	3
Aug. 22,	--	4
Aug. 26,	--	5
Oct. 28,	--	6
Nov. 21,	--	7
Nov. 25,	--	8

## Libels at Common Law of Massachusetts.

None.

We had no Chronicles beyond the  
5th of December.

## REPERTORY.

## Libels at old Common Law, &amp;c.

June 14,	1811,	No. 4
June 18,	-- 5, 6, 8, and	10
June 28,	--	13
Sept. 3,	--	14
Sept. 6,	--	17
Sept. 13,	--	18
Sept. 20,	--	19
Jan. 3,	1812,	26
Jan. 7,	--	27
Jan. 10,	--	28
Feb. 7,	--	34

## Libels at Common Law of Massachusetts.

June 11,	1811,	No. 1
June 14,	--	2 and 3
June 18,	--	7 and 9
June 21,	--	11 and 12
Sept. 3,	--	15
Sept. 6,	--	16
Oct. 29,	--	20
Nov. 5,	--	21
Nov. 8,	--	22
Nov. 12,	--	23
Nov. 15,	--	24
Nov. 22,	--	25
Jan. 14,	1812,	29
Jan. 17,	--	30
Jan. 21,	--	31
Jan. 24,	--	32
Feb. 4,	--	33

We had no Repertories of July,  
August, or December,

## BOSTON PATRIOT.

## Libels at old Common Law, &amp;c.

June 19,	1811,	No. 1
July 24,	--	2
July 31,	--	3
Aug 17,	--	6
Oct. 12,	--	7
Nov. 2,	--	8
Dec. 21,	--	9

## Libels at Common Law of Massachusetts.

Aug. 3,	1811,	No. 4
Aug. 14,	--	5

## THE YANKEE.

None.

None.

## BOSTON GAZETTE.

Libels under the old Common Law.

June 24,	1811,	No. 11
June 27,	--	13
July 18,	--	20 and 21
Sept. 12,	--	28
Sept. 16,	--	29

We had no Gazettes for August.

Libels under the Common Law of Massachusetts.

June 10,	1811,	No. 1
June 13,	--	No. 2, 3, 4,
		5, 6, 7, and 8
June 17,	--	No. 9
June 20,	--	10
June 27,	--	12
July 1,	--	14
July 4,	--	15
July 8,	--	16
July 15,	--	17, 18, and 19
July 18,	--	20, 21
July 22,	--	23
July 29,	--	24 and 25
Sept. 5,	--	26
Sept. 12,	--	27
Oct. 7,	--	30
Nov. 7,	--	31
Nov. 11,	--	32
Jan. 30,	1812,	33

## NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

Libels under old Common Law.

June 14,	1811,	No. 6
June 18,	--	7, 8, and 9
June 28,	--	13

From July to December inclusive there were no Palladiums in the Secretary's office, but we borrowed a set of those papers including those months, which were returned to the owner, and are not accompanying this report.

Libels under Common Law of Massachusetts.

June 11,	1811,	No. 1, 2, & 3
June 14,	--	4 and 5
June 21,	--	10
June 25,	--	11 and 12
July 30,	--	14
Aug. 13,	--	15
Aug. 27,	--	16
Jan. 24,	1812,	17
Jan. 28,	--	18

## WEEKLY MESSENGER.

| Feb. 7, 1812, No. 1

## THE SCOURGE.

Libels under old Common Law.

Aug. 10,	1811,	No. 1, 6,
		8, and 9
Sept. 4,	--	No. 11
Sept. 25,	--	No. 13, 14, 15,
		17, and 18

Libels under Common Law of Massachusetts.

Aug. 10,	1811,	No. 2, 3, 4,
		5, and 7
Sept. 4,	--	No. 10
Sept. 25,	--	No. 12

## RESOLVES, 27th February, 1812.

Oct. 3,	1811, No. 19, 21, 23, 25	Oct. 3,	1811, No. 20, 22, 24
Oct. 9,	-- No. 26, 27, 28, 29	Oct. 19,	-- No. 31, 33
Oct. 19,	-- No. 30, 32		
Oct. 29,	-- No. 34, 35, 36, 37	Nov. 2,	-- No. 39, 40, 41
Nov. 2,	-- No. 38	Nov. 9,	-- No. 51, 53, 57, and 63
Nov. 9,	-- No. 42, 43, 44, 45 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66 and 67		
Nov. 16,	-- No. 69, 70, 72, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, and 86	Nov. 16,	-- No. 68, 71, 73, 75, 78, 79, and 84
Nov. 27,	-- No. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, and 96	Nov. 27,	-- No. 93, 95
Dec. 11,	-- No. 97, 98	Dec. 28,	-- No. 99

In the foregoing statement, we have taken no notice of any scandal, or calumnious publications against any foreign government or distinguished foreigners, although according to the strict rules of the law of libels, such publications might be considered libellous, while the United States are in a state of amity with such foreign nations.—We have also forbore to notice any aspersions from the editors of the different papers, upon their brethren of the type.

Where we have marked any part of a publication as libellous, the whole of the paragraph or publication is to be considered a part of this report, although the grosser sentences of them only are marked.

It may be worthy your Excellency's notice, that the Grand Jury of the county of Suffolk were dismissed about the first of January ult.; and that of the *two hundred and fifty-three* libellous publications stated in this report, *only fifteen* of them bear date subsequent to that period.

All which is respectfully submitted by your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants,

PEREZ MORTON, *Attorney General.*

DANIEL DAVIS, *Solicitor General.*

*Boston, February 20th, 1812.*

## CXXXI.

*Resolve on the petition of Nathan Benson, directing the agents on eastern lands, to sell him a lot of land. 25th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Nathan Benson, stating that he lives on a lot of land, numbered ten, in the sixth range of lots in the town of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, the property of the Commonwealth, praying a privilege that he may have said lot confirmed to him, upon paying what may be deemed just and reasonable.

*Resolved*, That the agents for the sale of eastern lands be, and they are hereby authorized to sell and convey to the said Nathan Benson, his heirs and assigns, all the right, title, and interest of said Commonwealth in and unto said lot number ten, in the sixth range, in the town of Sumner, upon such terms and conditions as the said agents shall think just and reasonable under existing circumstances.

## CXXXII.

*Resolve on the petition of John Walker, making valid an affidavit. 25th February, 1812.*

On the petition of John Walker, of Burlington, in the county of Middlesex, administrator on the estate of Joseph Hill, late of Billerica, in said county, deceased, stating that he neglected to make his affidavit of his proceedings, relating to the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and file a copy of his advertisement of the time and place of sale in the Probate office of said county within seven months after the sale, as by law is provided; but that he has since done the same, and praying that the same may be considered as valid. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the affidavit of said administrator, made and recorded in the Probate office of said county, on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1812, and also a copy of said notifications filed in said office, shall be considered as valid in law, and have the same effect and force, and be used in all cases whatever, as if the same had been made and recorded in said Probate office, within seven months after the day of said sale.



## CXXXIII.

*Resolve authorizing John Fox to sell estate of Thomas Bayley, deceased. 25th February, 1812.*

Upon the petition of John Fox, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, merchant, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Bayley, lately of said Boston, gentleman, praying for authority to convey all the real estate of said deceased, lying in said Boston, according to the manifest intention of said testator.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be, and it is hereby granted, and said executor (John Fox) is hereby authorized and empowered to make sale of all or any parts of the real estate of said Thomas Bayley, deceased, lying in said Boston, whenever said executor shall find it expedient so to do, either at public or private sale, as to him shall appear best; first, however, receiving the written approbation of the Judge of Probate of said county, to be recorded in the Probate office, and giving bond to said Judge to his satisfaction, conditioned to appropriate the proceeds of sale of said estate according to law, and the directions in said will expressed; and said executor is hereby authorized to make, execute, and deliver to any purchaser or purchasers, such conveyance, by deed, as said testator could have done, if living.

## CXXXIV.

*Resolve on the petition of Elkanah Hewins, granting \$45. 25th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Elkanah Hewins, a private soldier in a company of militia, in the town of Sharon, praying for compensation for a wound which he received, while on military duty, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid to said Elkanah Hewins, out of any monies in the treasury of this Commonwealth, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty-five dollars, as a compensation for the time lost and money expended in consequence of said wound, and his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of council, is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for said sum.

## CXXXV.

*Resolve on the petition of William Thompson, of Charlestown.*  
25th February, 1812.

On the petition of William Thompson, of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, stating that the Selectmen of Cambridge, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, laid out a town way, beginning near the house of his Excellency Elbridge Gerry, and passing over the lands of said William to another highway, near Mrs. Kneeland's, which road was accepted by said town, but no damages were awarded him for his lands so taken, and no compensation has been received by him for the same, and that he has lost his law, by not applying to the Court of Sessions, within one year after the establishment of said way, and praying to be restored to the same.

*Resolved*, for reasons stated in said petition, That the said William Thompson be, and he hereby is authorized to make applications to the Court of Sessions next to be holden within and for the county of Middlesex, for a Jury to assess the damages done him by laying out the town road aforesaid; and the said Court of Sessions are hereby authorized to sustain said application and grant such proceeding thereon as may be necessary to assess the damages done him by laying out said road over his land as aforesaid, in the same manner they might by law have done, if said application had been made within the time prescribed by law. *Provided however*, if the Jury who assess the damages done said William, by the laying said road, shall not award to the said William more than two hundred dollars, the costs of said application, and all other costs incurred on that occasion, shall be paid by said William; and the said Court of Sessions are hereby directed and authorized to tax the same accordingly.

## CXXXVI.

*Resolve directing the Committee on the Pay Roll to make up the pay of the members from Rehoboth.* 26th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Pay Roll be directed to allow and make up the pay of the Representatives from the town of Rehoboth, according to their request.

## CXXXVII.

*Resolve appropriating \$500 for John Jenkins.* 26th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That five hundred dollars be placed in the hands of the Committee, in the case of John Jenkins, for aiding him in bringing his improved invention in the art of writing before the public, and his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to draw a warrant on the treasury of this Commonwealth for that sum, in favour of said Committee, to enable them to commence the publication of said work, should they judge it expedient to commence the same, before the next session of the Legislature, and apply to his Excellency for the same, for which the said committee are to be accountable.

## CXXXVIII.

*Resolve granting county taxes.* 26th February, 1812.

Whereas the Treasurers of the following counties have laid their accounts before the Legislature, 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 several counties contained in the following schedule be, and the same are hereby granted as a tax for each county respectively, to be apportioned, assessed, paid, collected, and applied for the purposes aforesaid, according to law.

Suffolk, twenty-five thousand dollars.	-	-	\$25,000
Essex, eighteen thousand dollars.	-	-	18,000
Middlesex, nine thousand dollars.	-	-	9,000
Norfolk, four thousand dollars.	-	-	4,000
Plymouth.			
Bristol, three thousand dollars.	-	-	3,000
Barnstable, two thousand five hundred dollars.	-	-	2,500
Dukes' County.			
Nantucket.			
Worcester, four thousand dollars.	-	-	4,000
Hampshire, fifteen hundred dollars.	-	-	1,500

Franklin.

Berkshire, three thousand dollars. - - - - \$3,000

York, four thousand dollars. - - - - 4,000

Cumberland.

Lincoln, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. 4,650

Kennebec, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty  
dollars. - - - - - 7,750

Oxford, two thousand dollars. - - - - 2,000

Somerset, one thousand three hundred dollars. - 1,300

Hancock, five thousand dollars. - - - - 5,000

Washington.

### CXXXIX.

*Resolve for paying the posting on valuation returns.*

26th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury, to Benjamin Homans Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, the sum of one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eight cents, to enable him to defray the expenses of postage of letters, packages, and returns, relative to the valuation from several towns in this Commonwealth, made to his office through the post office in the town of Boston; and his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of council, is hereby requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for said sum.

### CXL.

*Resolve granting \$80 to Justus Williams for conveying convicts from Northampton to the State Prison.* 26th February, 1812.

On the petition of Justus Williams, of Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, praying compensation for his services and expenses in transporting certain persons from the gaol in Northampton to the State's Prison in Charlestown, pursuant to the sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to the said Justus Williams, the sum of eighty dollars, in full compensation for his services, and for carriages and assistants by him furnished, and cash paid for expenses in transporting William Smith, Dwight Brackenridge and Alexander Stewart, from

the gaol in Northampton to the State's Prison in Charlestown, and that his Excellency the Governor be authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer therefor.

## CXLI.

*Resolve directing the Committee on the Pay Roll to make up the pay of the Representatives from Waldoboro', for 1810.*

27th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Pay Roll be directed to allow and make up the pay of the Representatives from the town of Waldoboro', for the year eighteen hundred and ten, and that the amount of the attendance of said Representatives be charged to the said town of Waldoboro', in the next state tax.

## CXLII.

*Resolve on petition of inhabitants of Plymouth, allowing one year more for locating a township.* 27th February, 1812.

On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, praying further time to locate a township of land granted to them by a resolve dated February 24th, 1808.

*Resolved*, That, for reasons set forth in said petition, a further time of one year from this date be, and hereby is allowed to said inhabitants to locate said Township; and the agents for the sale of eastern lands are hereby directed to govern themselves accordingly, any thing in said resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CXLIII.

*Resolve directing the Attorney or Solicitor General to institute an Inquest of Office for recovery of rocks, ledges, islands, &c. on Penobscot River, lately belonging to the Indians; to settle with present possessors and giving further powers to superintendant of Indian affairs; and also granting \$100 to Attorney or Solicitor General.* 27th February, 1812.

Upon the petition and representation of certain Indians calling themselves the governor and chiefs of the Penobscot tribe, setting forth their right and claim to the fisheries

upon certain rocks and small islands near to and below Old Town falls (so called) in Penobscot River ; and whereas it appears to this Legislature, that sundry rocks, ledges, and small islands, situated in said Penobscot river, between the said Old Town falls and Nicholas' rock (so called) have been sold and conveyed by Salem Towne Esq. under a mistaken construction of a resolve of the Legislature made and passed on the second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight ; and it also appearing that the further interposition of the Legislature is necessary to quiet the Indians of the said Penobscot tribe, and to protect their interest, and preserve the timber in and upon the islands in said Penobscot river, above Old Town, and upon the lands belonging to the Commonwealth situated on each side of said Penobscot river. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the said Salem Towne Esq. was not authorized by the said resolve of the second of March, A. D. 1798, to make sale of any of the rocks, ledges, small islands or fishing privileges in said Penobscot river, situated between the said Old Town falls and Nicholas' rock, and that it was not the intention of the Legislature, that said rocks, ledges, small islands, or fishing privileges, should be sold or conveyed by virtue of the resolve aforesaid.

*Resolved*, That the Attorney or Solicitor General be, and they, or either of them, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to institute and prosecute an inquest of office, or any other legal process, in the name of the Commonwealth, to recover possession of any or all of the rocks, ledges, fishing privileges and islands (except Marsh's Island) situated between said Old Town falls and Nicholas' rock, in the river aforesaid, against any person or persons in possession of the same.

*Resolved*, That the said Attorney or Solicitor General, or either of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, either by themselves or their agents, by them or either of them, for that purpose duly and legally appointed, to adjust, compromise and settle all disputes between the Commonwealth, and all or any of the persons in possession of the rocks, ledges, islands and fishing privileges aforesaid, upon such terms and conditions as they shall consider just and reasonable.

And whereas the powers and instructions heretofore given to the superintendant of Indian affairs for the said Penobscot tribe, appear to be insufficient to enable him to prevent the numerous and wanton trespasses which are annually committed upon the lands of the Commonwealth, situated upon each side of

said Penobscot river, and upon the islands in said river situated above said Old Town, which are claimed by said Penobscot Indians. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in addition to the authority and power vested in said superintendant by the resolves of the Legislature now in force, the said superintendant for the time being be, and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, that when and so often as he shall find any trees, mast, or timber of any description whatever, lying, being, and remaining upon any of the Commonwealth's lands situated upon each side of said Penobscot river, or upon any of the islands in said river, situated above Old Town, which have been unlawfully cut, felled, hewn or otherwise prepared for use upon the lands or islands last mentioned, to seize the same in the name and for the use of the Commonwealth; and the said trees, masts and timber so seized, to sell and dispose of at public or private sale as the said superintendant shall judge most for the interest of the Commonwealth, he to render a just and true account of the proceeds of such sales annually to the General Court; and the said superintendant is hereby further authorized and directed to remove any of the masts or timber which he may seize and take into his possession by virtue hereof to any place or places upon said Penobscot river, to make sale thereof whenever he shall think the interest of the Commonwealth, or the price of said masts and timber may be enhanced thereby.

*Resolved*, That there be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the said Attorney or Solicitor General, the sum of one hundred dollars, to enable them to carry into execution the provisions of this resolve, they to be accountable for the same.

#### CXLIV.

*Resolve on the petition of Benjamin Ames Esq. granting \$61..22.*  
27th February, 1812.

On the petition of Benjamin Ames Esq. praying compensation for services rendered by order of the Attorney General in relation to the suit against the Pejepscot proprietors.

*Resolved*, That, for reasons set forth in said petition, there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Benjamin Ames, the sum of sixty-one dollars twenty-two cents, in full for said services and expenses.

## CXLV.

*Resolve for allowance to the Committee on Accounts.*

28th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the public 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, in addition to their pay as members of the Legislature.

Hon. Nathan Willis, forty days, forty dollars.

Hon. Silas Holman, forty-four days, forty-four dollars.

Nathan Fisher, forty-two days, forty-two dollars.

Jonas Sibley, forty days, forty dollars.

James Robinson, forty-four days, forty-four dollars.

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

## CXLVI.

*Resolve on the petition of Amos Sargent, guardian to Stephen Bucknam.* 28th February, 1812.

On the petition of Amos Sargent, of Malden, guardian of Stephen Bucknam, of said Malden, a spendthrift, and Elizabeth Bucknam, wife of said Stephen, stating that the said Stephen has not personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, that he has the use of real estate the fee of which is in his said wife, but there is no provision by law by which the same can be sold by said Stephen or his guardian for the payment of the debts of said Stephen, and praying relief in the premises. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the said guardian of said Stephen be, and he hereby is authorized to join with the said Elizabeth in the conveyance of any part of the real estate of said Elizabeth to the amount of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the debts of said Stephen; and such conveyance so made by said Amos, the guardian of said Stephen, together with the said Elizabeth, shall operate as a conveyance of all the interest which said Stephen has in said land, in as full and ample a manner as though made by said Stephen, if he was not under guardianship as aforesaid; he the said guardian to account with the Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, for all the money received by him for the land to be sold as aforesaid.



## CXLVII.

*Resolve on the petition of the Selectmen of Ellsworth—their doings confirmed.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That all the doings of the Selectmen and Assessors of the town of Ellsworth for the present year shall hereafter be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as they would have been, if all the said Selectmen and Assessors had been legally chosen.

## CXLVIII.

*Resolve granting the Secretary \$220, to pay assistant clerks.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to Benjamin Homans Esq. Secretary, the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, to enable him to pay such assistant clerks as he may have employed to expedite the public business in his office, he to be accountable for the expenditure thereof.

## CXLIX.

*Resolve in favour of Mr. John Perry, Assistant to the Messenger of the General Court.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to John Perry, an assistant to the Messenger of the General Court, one dollar per day during the present session of the Legislature, over and above the usual allowance to him.

## CL.

*Resolve for paying the Page to the House of Representatives.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury, to the messenger, to be by him paid over to Stephen Hall Tower, one dollar per day, for each day he the said Tower shall have attended as page, the present session of the General Court.

## CLI.

*Resolve on the petition of Joseph Killgore, directing the continuance of actions commenced by the Pegypscot proprietors.*

28th February, 1812.

Whereas inquests of office have been commenced in the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln and Kennebeck against the Pegypscot proprietors, to put the Commonwealth in possession of their land, on both sides of the Androscoggin river above the uppermost of the pitches of the falls at Brunswick, and it being ascertained that suits are now pending between the said proprietors and the occupants of said land. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That all actions which are now pending in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth commenced by the Pegypscot proprietors, or persons claiming under them, for any lands lying within the towns of Durham, Pegypscot, Minot, Green, Lewistown, Lisbon, Bowdoin, Litchfield, and the plantation of Wales, or which may hereafter be commenced in relation to the same lands, shall be continued without cost to either party, until the actions are finally determined between the Commonwealth and the said proprietors.

## CLII.

*Resolve in favour of Warren Chase, assistant to the Messenger of the General Court.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to Warren Chase, Assistant to the Messenger of the General Court, one dollar per day, during the present session of the Legislature, over and above the usual allowance to him.

## CLIII.

*Resolve in favour of Silvanus Lapham, Assistant to the Messenger of the General Court.* 28th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this Commonwealth unto Silvanus Lapham, Assistant Messenger to the General Court, one dollar per day, during the present session of the Legislature, over and above the usual allowance to him.

## CLIV.

*Resolve on the petition of Cuby Vassall, granting an annual pension.* 28th February, 1812.

Whereas it appears that a resolve passed the Legislature on the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-one, by which there was ordered to be allowed and paid out of the public treasury the sum of twelve pounds annually to Anthony Vassall, late husband of the petitioner, and that the same was so allowed in consideration that the petitioner had been the domestic slave of John Vassall Esq. an absentee, whose estate had been confiscated and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the public treasury, for the support and subsistence of said Anthony and Cuby and their family, and in lieu of a small tenement and plat of land, part of the estate of said John Vassall Esq. in Cambridge, occupied by them. And whereas it appears that said Anthony died in October last, but that the reasons for granting the said annuity still remain in full force. Therefore,

*Be it resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this Commonwealth to the said Cuby Vassall, the sum of forty dollars, which would have been due and payable under, and by virtue of the resolve aforesaid, to her late husband, Anthony Vassall, on the sixth day of February of the present year, and that there be allowed and paid as aforesaid to her the further sum of forty dollars annually, on the sixth day of February, until the further order of this Court.

## CLV.

*Resolve granting the Agents for the sale of Eastern Lands \$2662..15, in full of the balance of their account.*  
28th February, 1812.

The Committee of both Houses that were appointed to examine the accounts of the agents for the sale of eastern lands, in the District of Maine, have examined an account of their proceedings from the twenty-third of February, eighteen hundred and nine, to the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and twelve, wherein they acknowledge to have received in securities and money the sum of sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents ;

and they have paid the Treasurer in money and securities, together with payments made for suveys and other charges, per their account, the sum of seventy-one thousand five hundred and five dollars and fifty-one cents; all of which appear to be right cast and well vouched, and there appears to be a balance due to said agents of two thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars fifteen cents, which is submitted by order of the Committee.

WILLIAM KING, *Chairman.*

*Therefore resolved,* That the agents be, and they are hereby discharged from the sum of sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents; and the Governor is hereby requested to draw his warrant on the treasury in favour of John Read and William Smith, Esquires, agents for the sale of eastern lands, for the sum of twenty-six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifteen cents, in full for their services, as agents aforesaid, up to the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and twelve, and in full discharge of the balance of said account.

#### CLVI.

*Resolve for paying the Chaplains and Clerks of the General Court.* 28th February, 1812.

The Committee of both Houses, to whom was committed the order respecting the pay of the clerks of the two Houses and their assistants, and to the Chaplains of both Houses, have attended that service, and report the following resolve.

Which is submitted,

J. PHILLIPS, *per order.*

*Resolved,* That there be paid out of the public treasury, to Marcus Morton, clerk of the Senate, and to Charles P. Sumner, clerk of the House of Representatives, three hundred and fifty dollars each, and also to Robert C. Vose, assistant clerk of the Senate, and to Thomas Walcut, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, two hundred and fifty dollars each, and to Thacher Tucker, for services rendered the clerk of the Senate, eighty dollars, in full for the same, and also to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Baldwin, chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. Elijah R. Sabin, chaplain of the House of Representatives, sixty dollars each, in full for their services in said offices the present year.

## CLVII.

*Resolve empowering John Walker and Joseph Lock to sell estate of Joseph Hill, a minor. 28th February, 1812.*

On the petition of John Walker and Joseph Lock.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That,* for reasons set forth in the said petition, the said John Walker and Joseph Lock be hereby fully authorized and empowered to sell that part of the real estate of Joseph Hill, a minor, which descended to him from his mother, Dorcas Hill, as the same is described in said petition, and for the purposes therein mentioned, and that the proceeds thereof shall be assets in the hands of said administrators for the payment of the debts due from the estate of his intestate, and a sale and conveyance in pursuance of this resolve shall give a good and valid title to the person to whom the same may be made; and the guardian of the said minor shall not be obliged to account with him, or with the Judge of Probate, for the proceeds of said estate sold under this resolve, provided the same be duly applied to the payment of the debts of the said Joseph Hill, deceased, the father of said minor.

## CLVIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Samuel Wing, authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court, at their term in Berkshire, to hear his representations. 28th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Samuel Wing, stating that judgment had been rendered against him by the Supreme Judicial Court, in the county of Berkshire, in two actions of scire facias, in behalf of the Commonwealth, previous to the passing of the act, entitled "An act granting relief to defendants in actions of scire facias, in certain cases." And that executions on said judgment have been staid from term to term in said court, to this time, and praying relief in the premises. Therefore,

*Resolved,* for reasons set forth in said petition, That the Supreme Judicial Court, at any term thereof which may be holden within and for the county of Berkshire, be, and they hereby are authorized to hear any such representations, proofs, and allegations as may be made in behalf of the said Samuel Wing, in the same way and manner as they might and could

have done by virtue of said act, in case judgment had not been rendered in said actions; and upon such hearing the said court may remit the whole or any part of said judgments, or either of them, according to the circumstances thereof, and the situation of said Samuel, upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem reasonable and just.

## CLIX.

*Resolve directing Benjamin Heyward Esq. to pay 2½ shares from the fund in his hands, belonging to the Hasanamisco Indians, to Elizabeth Whipple. 28th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Elizabeth Whipple.

*Resolved*, That Benjamin Heyward Esq. trustee of the Hasanamisco tribe of Indians, be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the said Elizabeth Whipple the two shares and half share, lately belonging to Abigail Printer, out of the fund of money of said Indians in his hands, both principal and interest due thereon.

## CLX.

*Resolve authorizing Charles Hammond to make an alteration in the road from the easterly line of township No. 4. 29th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Charles Hammond, of Bangor, in the county of Hancock, praying that the powers vested in him by virtue of a commission from the Governor and Council, agreeable to a resolve passed the third day of March, 1810, may be so far extended as to allow him to make some alteration in the county road from the easterly line of township number four, in the first range of townships, North of the Waldo Patent, to the line of the town of Hampden, and that the proceeds of a half township of land, granted by said resolve, may be expended for the purpose above stated.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That Charles Hammond, aforesaid, who was appointed a commissioner by the Governor and Council, to carry into effect the object of a resolve, passed the third day of March 1810, be, and he hereby is authorized to make such alteration in the present county road, from the said easterly line of township No. 4, first range, to the westerly line of the town of Hampden, and make the

whole of said road passable for wheel carriages; and he is further authorized to expend the proceeds of said half township, if found necessary, to complete the same.

*And be it further resolved*, That Jedediah Herrick, of Hampden, and Enoch Mudge, of Orrington, both of said county of Hancock, are hereby authorized to agree with the said Hammond in such alteration as they may think will be publicly beneficial. *Provided nevertheless*, it shall not be so construed that the said Herrick and Mudge are to interfere in any other part of said Hammond's commission; and the said Hammond be guided by his commission excepting so far as the alteration in the road is authorized by this resolve.

## CLXI.

*Resolve providing for additions to the Pay Roll of the House.*  
29th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That there be paid out of the public treasury of this Commonwealth, to each member of the House of Representatives who have attended this day, one day's pay, in addition to the amount as made up in the Pay Roll, and two day's pay for those members who live ten miles from Boston, provided they are necessarily detained over the Sabbath; and the committee on the Pay Roll are directed to make them up accordingly.

## CLXII.

*Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$65000.*  
29th February, 1812.

Whereas, the Treasurer of this Commonwealth has represented that the state of the treasury may make it necessary for him to borrow sixty-five thousand dollars.

*Be it therefore resolved*, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to borrow of the Boston and Union Banks, any sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars, that may at any time within the present year be necessary for the payment of the ordinary demands on the treasury, and he repay any sum he may so borrow, as soon as money sufficient for that purpose, and not otherwise appropriated, shall be received into the treasury.

## CLXIII.

*Resolve on the petition of Joseph Russell and others, directing the Agents on Eastern Lands to have a road surveyed from Kennebeck to Chaudire river. 29th February, 1812.*

Upon the petition of Joseph Russell and others, praying that an alteration may be made in locating the road from Kennebeck river to the river Chaudire.

*Resolved*, for reason set forth in said petition, That the agents for the sale of eastern lands be, and hereby are authorized to survey, or cause to be surveyed, the lands belonging to the Commonwealth, between the west line of the ten townships surveyed by John Neal, and Thomas M'Keenie, Esquires, according to their plan thereof, dated 30th December, 1811, and the boundary line of this Commonwealth; provided the same shall not exceed ten townships of six miles square, and that in surveying the same the persons employed be instructed to explore and examine a route lately viewed and marked by said Neal and M'Keenie, and to make any necessary alterations therein and to lay down the same on their plan, and if upon return of said plan, and upon examination of facts it shall appear to the satisfaction of said agents, that such new route from the north line of Bingham's million acres, so called, to the northern boundary line of this Commonwealth, is more eligible than the road run out by Charles Turner jun. John Merrick, and James Stackpole jun. Esquires, the said agents are hereby authorized and directed to provide for opening the said road, thus to be explored, instead of that already run out by said Turner, Merrick, and Stackpole; and for this purpose to advertise in the several newspapers printed in Boston, that they are ready to receive proposals to effect the opening of such road, from any person or persons disposed to do the same; the contractors agreeing to open the same road four rods wide, to fell the trees and clear out the stumps, and to make all necessary bridges and causeways, in a workmanlike manner, and to make said road good and convenient for carriages to pass and repass; and said agents, upon receiving evidence to their satisfaction of the completion of said road agreeably to the terms of said contracts, are hereby authorized to convey to said contractors, in payment for said road, a proportion of said townships, not exceeding one quarter part of each. And all further proceedings under a resolve on the petition of Nathaniel Dummer and others, passed February 27th, 1811, shall be suspended, until the survey herein pro-



vided and directed shall be completed : and if the determination of said agents shall be in favour of the new road herein provided, all proceedings under said resolve shall be still further suspended, until the further order of the General Court.

## CLXIV.

*Resolve allowing \$94..70 to the Solicitor General, for expenses and services in an inquest of office, vs. Jacob Sheaffe, to be deducted from money in his hands. 29th February, 1812.*

Upon the representation and petition of the Solicitor General, praying to be reimbursed and allowed the expenses of an inquest of office, prosecuted by order of the Legislature against Jacob Sheaffe.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the said Solicitor General be, and he is hereby allowed the sum of ninety-four dollars and seventy cents, for his advances, expenses, and services, in an inquest of office prosecuted by order of the Legislature, against the said Jacob Sheaffe, to recover possession of an estate in the town of York, and county of York, a report of which case accompanies the said petition, said sum to be deducted out of the sum of four hundred and forty-two dollars, now in his hands, which he received upon the recognizance of John Smallage.

## CLXV.

*Resolve on the petition of Benjamin Wyman, authorizing him to sell land of minors. 29th February, 1812.*

On the petition of Benjamin Wyman, of Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, guardian of Polly Parker, Sukey Parker, Maria Parker, Caroline Parker, and Clarissa Parker, minor children of Nathan Parker, late of said Woburn, yeoman, deceased, intestate, shewing that said minors, as heirs to the estate of the said Nathan their father, are seized of a certain piece of land, situate in said Woburn, bounded easterly by the great road leading from thence to Andover ; northerly by land of Benjamin F. Baldwin ; westerly by land of Randolph Wyman ; and southerly by land of Cyrus Baldwin ; that the Middlesex Canal passes through and cuts the same into two parts, and that said land is otherwise injured by means of the gravel placed thereon, by the proprietors of said canal ; that said proprietors are desirous to purchase that part

of the said land over which their canal is made, and are also willing to pay the damages done to other parts thereof, by means of the gravel as aforesaid, also to enter into an obligation to support a certain bridge, by them erected over said canal, in the life time of said Nathan, for his accommodation, in passing from one part of said land to the other, and praying this court to authorize him, in his said capacity, to act in the premises.

*Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said petition, That the said guardian be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey to said proprietors, for such consideration as to him shall seem fit, and consistent with the interest of said minors, so much of the above described piece of land as said proprietors may wish to purchase, for the accommodation of their said canal through the same, not exceeding in any place five rods in width; and to make and deliver to said proprietors a good and sufficient deed thereof, conveying the same to them and their successors forever, and to take of said proprietors some obligation or assurance to said minors, which in the opinion of the said guardian shall be sufficient to secure to them, their heirs and assigns, the support and maintenance of the said bridge, built over said canal as aforesaid, forever; also to agree upon and receive payment of and for all damages done to said land, by means of the gravel placed thereon by said proprietors, and upon receipt thereof, in his said capacity, to execute and deliver to said proprietors a good and sufficient release and discharge of and from the same, which conveyance and release, duly executed by said guardian as aforesaid, shall be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if said minors, being of full age, had made and executed the same in their own names: *Provided* the said guardian, before the execution of said conveyance and release, or either of them, shall give bond to the Judge of Probate for said county of Middlesex, and his successor in said office, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to account with said minors for all monies he shall receive by virtue of this resolve, agreeably to law.

*And be it further resolved*, for the reasons set forth in said petition, That said guardian be authorized, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in his said capacity, to grant by deed, by him duly executed and delivered, to Cyrus Baldwin, of Chelmsford, in said county, gentleman, son of Loammi Baldwin, late of said Woburn, Esquire, deceased, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the said land of said minors, for him the said Cyrus, his heirs and assigns, to pass and repass

with teams and carriages, from the great road aforesaid to the land of the said Cyrus, on the southwesterly side of said minors' land, in conformity to an agreement made by said Parker in his life time, with the said Loammi, whereby the said Parker, in consideration of the consent of the said Loammi to have the said bridge erected where the same now stands, promised the said Loammi to give him, his heirs and assigns, the right of way aforesaid, which deed of said right of way, duly executed and delivered by the said guardian as aforesaid, shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said minors, being of full age, had made and delivered the same in their own names.

## CLXVI.

*Resolve directing the Solicitor General to pay the balance of John Smallage's recognizance, and discharging him from the sum he has received thereupon. 29th February, 1812.*

Upon the representation of the Solicitor General, stating that he has received the amount of John Smallage's recognizance, and requesting the direction of the Legislature, whether he shall pay the balance in his hands into the treasury of the Commonwealth, or into the treasury of the county of Middlesex.

*Resolved,* That the said Solicitor General be, and he is hereby directed to pay the balance now in his hands, received upon the recognizance of the said John Smallage, into the treasury of the Commonwealth; the said balance being the sum of four hundred and forty-two dollars; and that upon his payment of said sum into the said treasury of the Commonwealth, the said Solicitor General be discharged from all demands of the Commonwealth, for and on account of the sum received upon the aforesaid recognizance.

## CLXVII.

*Resolve granting Thomas Wallcut \$60, for services in the recess. 29th February, 1812.*

*Resolved,* That sixty dollars be granted and paid out of the public treasury, to Thomas Wallcut, in full for writing done by him for the House of Representatives in the recess of the Legislature, according to his account herewith exhibited.

## CLXVIII.

*Resolve granting \$425 to David Everett Esq. reporter of decisions on contested elections of Representatives.*

29th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, four hundred and twenty-five dollars, to David Everett Esq. in full for his services and expenses in collating and superintending the printing for the use of the House of Representatives, agreeable to the order of said House, one thousand copies of questions, documents, and decisions on contested elections, and for his services as reporter of decisions on contested elections up to the present time; and the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury in favour of said Everett for that sum.

## CLXIX.

*Resolve granting the Attorney General \$200, to meet expenses in suits against the Pejepscot proprietors.*

29th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury to the Attorney General, the sum of two hundred dollars, to enable him to meet the expenses arising in the prosecution of the Commonwealth's suit against the Pejepscot proprietors, now pending in the counties of Cumberland, Kennebeck, and Lincoln, he to be accountable therefor; and his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, is hereby requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum aforesaid.

## CLXX.

*Resolve granting compensation to Jacob Kuhn, \$200.*

29th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That there be allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this Commonwealth to Jacob Kuhn, Messenger of the General Court, the sum of two hundred dollars, which, with the sum already allowed him, shall be in full for his services the present year, ending the 30th of May next, including his attendance on the committee of valuation in the recess of the General Court.

## CLXXI.

*Resolve on the petition of Elizabeth Peirpont, granting her \$367.*  
29th February, 1812.

On the petition of Elizabeth Peirpont, widow of Nathaniel Peirpont, for herself and her children, praying for payment for fifteen thousand weight of bread, delivered by her late husband for the use of the American army in the year 1775.—It appears to your Committee, by evidence produced before them, that the bread mentioned in the petition was actually taken from the said Peirpont, and converted to the use of the American army. Your Committee also find, that the flour from which the bread was made, was the property of the British government, and was taken as such, by the officers of the American army; but we are of opinion that the said Peirpont was justly intitled to pay for baking said bread, and we find that the price given at that time for baking bread of that kind was five shillings sterling, (or 6s8, lawful money) per hundred, therefore the baking 15000 weight, amounts to fifty pound L. M. or \$166.66 cents, which sum was due to said Peirpont in April, 1775, and being so due, your Committee consider him intitled to interest from that time to the present, which interest added to the principal makes the sum of 535 dollars, from which sum deduct 150 dollars, which the said Elizabeth Peirpont received, March 1810, and interest on the same to this date, will leave a sum due to said Elizabeth and her children of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to Elizabeth Peirpont, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars in full compensation for baking said bread, including interest.

## CLXXII.

*Resolve on the petition of John Turner Sargent, for leave to sell real estate.* 29th February, 1812.

On the petition of John Turner Sargent, stating that the power heretofore given by resolve to the executor of the late Henry Jackson, cannot be executed because of the decease of one of said executors, and praying that the like power may be given to him.

*Resolved*, That John Turner Sargent, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to convey by good and sufficient deed to Benjamin Joy, of said Boston, Esquire, a certain lot of land situated in said Boston, bounded and described as follows : viz. beginning at the divisional line on Charles Street, between the land herein described and other land adjoining, belonging to said Joy, and from said Charles Street, running westwardly on said divisional line, eighty feet, to a back passage way ; thence by said passage way running northwardly twenty-four feet ; and thence running eastwardly eighty feet to Charles Street ; and thence by Charles Street twenty-four feet southerly to the place of beginning. And the deed of said Sargent made in conformity hereto shall be good and valid to vest in said Joy the fee in said land, to the same effect as though a deed had been made of the premises to said Joy, by said Jackson in his life time.

## CLXXIII.

*Resolve on the account and estimate of the Quarter Master General.* 29th February, 1812.

*Resolved*, That Amasa Davis Esq. Quarter Master General, be, and he hereby is discharged from the sum of nineteen thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighty-four cents, which he expended, including his salary, office rent, and clerk hire, amounting to one thousand dollars for one year, ending the seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, out of the sum he has received the last year by warrant on the Treasurer.

*Resolved*, That the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents be paid to the said Amasa Davis Esq. from the treasury of this Commonwealth, as the balance of his account.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-five cents, be paid to the said Quarter Master General from the treasury of this Commonwealth, to meet the expenses of his department the ensuing year, for the application of which he is to be accountable ; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his warrant on the treasury for the amount, at such period and in such sums, as his Excellency with the advice of Council may deem expedient for public service.

## CLXXIV.

*Resolve confirming the doings of the first parish in Lynn.*  
29th February, 1812.

On the petition of the Committee of the first parish in Lynn.

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

## CLXXV.

*Resolve directing the Solicitor General to consent to a continuance of the actions against the sureties of the late Treasurer Skinner.* 29th February, 1812.

On the representation of the Solicitor General requesting further directions, respecting the actions in favour of the Commonwealth against the sureties of the late Treasurer Skinner.

*Resolved*, That the said Solicitor General be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to consent to the continuance of the several actions against said sureties for judgment from term to term, until March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which will be held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, on the second Tuesday of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. *Provided*, The said sureties pay, or cause to be paid, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, previous to the continuance of said actions from the next March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, the sum of ten thousand dollars, which sum when so paid shall be in part discharge of the sum for which judgment is finally to be rendered against the said sureties. *And provided also*, That said sureties shall pay to the said Solicitor General the bills of costs on said suits. *Provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect or invalidate the attachments already made upon the property of said sureties in the actions aforesaid.

## CLXXVI.

*Resolve for paying John Wells Esq. member from Williamsburgh, omitted in the Pay Roll. 29th February, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That there be paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth to John Wells, of Williamsburgh, for his attendance forty-four days as Representative, eighty-eight dollars, and twenty-two dollars for his travel to the General Court.

## CLXXVII.

*Resolve appointing a Committee to settle and fix the boundary line between Saco and Scarborough. 29th February, 1812.*

*Resolved*, That Daniel Stowell, of Paris, surveyor, James Morrill, of Falmouth, and Joseph Prime, of Berwick, Esquires, be a Committee to repair to the town of Saco, to settle and fix the boundary lines between the towns of Saco and Scarborough, at their expense, and after a full hearing of the parties, that they begin at the place which they may determine to have been the mouth of Little river in the year 1743, and from thence to run the dividing line between the said town of Saco and Scarborough to the head of said towns, and to erect durable monuments on said lines, which line, when run as aforesaid, to be forever after considered as the true dividing line between the towns aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the said Committee to send a copy of their award or doings to the town clerks of the said towns of Saco and Scarborough.

## CLXXVIII.

*Resolve authorizing the Overseers of the poor of Boston to bind out John Campbell, a blind boy. 29th February, 1812.*

On the memorial of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Boston, respecting John Campbell, a blind boy, supported at the expense of the State.

*Resolved*, That the overseers of the poor of the town of Boston be, and they hereby are authorized to bind out until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, John Campbell, a blind boy, and State pauper, now in their almshouse, to some suitable mechanic, and, if necessary, to give a premium to the person who takes him, or otherwise place him in some good family, on such terms and conditions as they may judge will be most for the interest of the Commonwealth.



## CLXXIX.

*Resolve directing the Secretary to insert in the tax the towns lately incorporated, with the proportion of the tax.*

29th February, 1812.

*Resolved,* That in printing the State tax act, the Secretary be directed to insert the names of all the new towns incorporated, and established during the present session, with their several proportions of the said tax, together with the proportion of the pay of their Representatives the two last sessions, as chargeable to said towns respectively,

ROLL No. 66.....February, 1812.

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

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

NATHAN WILLIS, *per order.*

### PAUPER ACCOUNTS.

Town of Adams, for clothing and doctoring sundry paupers, to 9th January, 1812,	\$145 36
Attleborough, for supplies for Elizabeth and Peggy Taylor to 1st January, 1812,	35 73
Abington, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Thomas Seymore to 9th February, 1812,	69 35
Andover, for boarding and clothing Patrick Callahan and Sukey Hornsby to 11th February, 1812,	138 94
Becket, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Sally Leonard and Hiram Leonard to 7th January, 1812,	66
Barre, for boarding and doctoring John C. Danderick to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	37
Barnardston, for boarding and clothing Oliver Stephens to 15th January, 1812,	66 49
Boxborough, for boarding and clothing John M'Coy to 24th May, 1811,	61 15
Bedford, for boarding and clothing James Cades to 27th January, 1812,	44 33
Brimfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Christian to 8th January, 1812,	72 24
Bath, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Samuel Osborn to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	42 50
Berwick, for boarding Lemuel Wadsworth to 29th January, 1812,	10 40
Beverly, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st February, 1812,	671 42
Bridgewater, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Frederick Bignor to 6th February, 1812, and Wil-	

liam Blakely to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	\$79 5
Boothbay, for boarding and clothing Stephen Green's child to 12th January, 1812,	85 90
Bradford Samuel, Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, for supporting sundry poor prisoners, confined in gaol for debt, to 23d January, 1812,	494 37
Boston Board of Health, for boarding and doctoring sundry paupers on Rainsford's Island to 12th January, 1812, including repairs for the State's boat, and allowance to Thomas Spear for wood, andh is services as keeper of the hospital,	514 97
Brunswick, for supplies and doctoring John Friend to 31st January, 1812,	25
Brookfield, for boarding and clothing Thomas Quannomer to the time he left the town,	17 32
Boston, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st December, 1811, including the allowance to the keeper of the almshouse,	6626 7
Charleton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Edward Maden to 1st January, 1812,	41 47
Cheshire, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jane Dott to the time of her death, including funeral charges,	20 8
Carlisle, for boarding and clothing Robert Barber to 11th January, 1812,	48 22
Colerain, for boarding and clothing Sally Lamonier to 16th January, 1812,	38 68
Concord, for supporting George Black, Case, a black man, Zachariah Godfrey, James Proctor, and Joseph Higgins, prisoners confined in gaol for debt, to 22d January, 1812.	96 80
Cape Elizabeth, for boarding James Ramsbottom to 29th December, 1811,	48
Cambridge, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers, and poor prisoners confined in gaol for debt, to 27th January, 1812,	261 3
Cushing, for boarding James Walker to 12th February, 1812,	41 60
Castine, for boarding and doctoring Nancy James and her children, until they left the Commonwealth, and John Johnson to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	76 50

Chelmsford, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Catharine M'Clenery, and John Paine and family, to 4th February, 1812,	\$108 30
Charlestown, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 11th February, 1812,	263 10
Dighton, for boarding, and doctoring Elijah Catch to the time he left the Commonwealth,	9 20
Dunstable, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Margaret Lane to 3d February, 1812,	67 93
Deerfield, for supplies and doctoring George Roberts to 22d January, 1812,	33 81
Dorchester, for boarding and clothing Alexander Theophilus, John Harrison and Thomas Wyman to 30th January, 1812,	149 70
Danvers, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 11th February, 1812,	700 55
Dracut, for boarding and clothing Richard Baker to 11th February, 1812,	55 59
Doggett Samuel, keeper of gaol in Dedham, for boarding and clothing James Hatchel, a lunatic, and Robert Clue, a prisoner, confined in gaol, to 12th January, 1812,	122 8
East Hampton, to boarding John Hall to 10th February, 1812,	26
Egremont, for boarding and clothing Mary Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin Dailey, and Benjamin Eastport, to 14th January, 1812,	315 20
Elliot, for supplies for Jacob Brewer and family to 30th December, 1811,	35
Edgarton, for boarding and clothing, Anthony Chadwick to 4th January, 1812, and Emanuel Silvary, a prisoner, confined in gaol, to 20th August, 1811,	64 51
Fayette, for boarding and clothing William G. Martin to 1st January, 1812,	69 20
Falmouth, county of Barnstable, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Edward Edwards to 19th January, 1812,	38 92
Falmouth, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Felician Sang to 31st December, 1811,	84
Framingham, for boarding and clothing Hugh M'Pherson to 18th January, 1812,	55
Great Barrington, for boarding, clothing, and nursing Isaac, Catharine, and Mary Hoose, John Whittey, Clarissa Lindsey, Anna Rathbone, and Lucy Por-	

ter, to 4th January, 1812, and for transporting Jerusha Chappel out of the Commonwealth,	£287 47
Greenfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Abigail Lamonier and her child, to 20th July, 1811, and Eunice Convers to 31st January, 1811,	114
Groton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John C. Wright, Elisha Hayt, and Eunice Bentrodt, to 10th January, 1812, and William Lessear and his wife, to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	345 92
Greenwich, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Howard, John Bailey, William Rice, Jonathan Bailey's family, James Bailey, and Elizabeth Harrington to 14th January, 1812,	218 65
Granby, for boarding and clothing Ebenezer Darling to 27th January, 1812,	59 95
Gorham, for boarding and clothing Robert Gillfilling to 31st January, 1812,	82 83
Granville, for boarding and clothing Archibald Stewart to 1st January, 1812,	74 91
Gloucester, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 10th November, 1811,	583 50
Gill, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Sarah Hamilton, Samuel Lyon and wife, and Abigail Lamonier's child to 25th January, 1812,	139 46
Haverhill, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Henry Spoilett to 23d July, 1811, and William Tapley to 1st January, 1812,	118 95
Hancock, for boarding and clothing Rebecca Osborn to 30th January, 1812,	46 1
Hopkinton, for supporting John Leighton to 20th September, including funeral charges,	18
Hatfield, for boarding and doctoring Asael Anderson to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	17
Hodgkins Joseph, keeper of the house of correction in Ipswich, county of Essex, for boarding and clothing Mary Adelaide, Huldah Hicks, John Squires, Josiah Bennington, Thomas Willis, David Vance, and John Dewittraw, to 31st January, 1812,	249 80
Hadley, for supplies for Friday Allen and wife, to 6th January, 1812,	88 27
Hallowell, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st January, 1812,	492

Hudson John, keeper of the gaol in Salem, county of Essex, for boarding sundry poor prisoners confined in gaol, to 21st January, 1812,	\$499 68
Ipswich, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John O'Brian, Thomas Tool, Daniel Galliger, and Cæsar, a black man, including funeral charges,	266
Kingston, for boarding and doctoring Betsey West, an insane pauper, to the 26th July, 1811,	20 15
Kittery, for boarding and clothing Sarah Perkins, and Deborah Perkins and child, to 1st January, 1812,	127 40
Limington, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Orion to 1st January, 1812,	67 60
Lee, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jonathan Blackman and wife, to 6th January, 1812, Lucy Fuller, Daniel and Betty Sarstee, and Azubah Cain, to 9th January, 1812,	130 18
Lenox, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Abraham Palmer, William Hawley, and Niel M'Arthur, to 14th January, 1810, and funeral charges for John Michael,	97 27
Litchfield, for supplies to Hannah Taylor, and Daniel Howard and wife, to 1st January, 1812,	154 30
Lanesborough, for supporting Benjamin Browner to the time he left the town,	16 88
Lincolnvile, for boarding and clothing Alexander White and Timothy Cox, to 17th January, 1812,	109 70
Lexington, for boarding and clothing Margaret Hub- bard to 14th November, 1811,	14
Lunenburg, for boarding and clothing Felix Stool to 25th January, 1812,	60 44
Leyden, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jedediah Fuller and wife, Ruth Abel, and Elizabeth Waggoner, to 14th January, 1812,	109 65
Lynn, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 8th February, 1812,	557 13
Littleton, for boarding and clothing John Putman to 11th February, 1812,	45
Lincoln, for boarding and clothing Thomas Pocock to 1st February, 1812,	88
Minot, for boarding Philip Weeks to 14th January, 1812,	26
Methuen, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Thomas Pace to the time of his death, and William Davis to the time he left the town,	92 20

Montague, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Joshua Searls to 13th January, 1812,	\$145 17
Manchester, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Thomas Douglas to 2d February, 1812,	72 40
Marshfield, for boarding and clothing Lemuel Little and Phillis Mitchell, to 15th May, 1811,	175 80
Milton, for boarding and doctoring Rebecca Welsh and child to 16th February, 1812, and John Gray to the time of his death, including funeral charges	109 15
Marblehead, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 6th February, 1812,	498 79
Machias, for doctoring James Low to February, 1811,	25
Norwich, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Daniel Williams to 26th January, 1812,	46 49
Northfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Richard Kingsbury to 11th January, 1812,	73 84
North Yarmouth, for boarding and clothing William Elwell to 1st January, 1812,	67 20
New Bedford, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 18th January, 1812,	199 33
Northampton, for boarding and doctoring sundry paupers and poor prisoners confined in gaol to 1st February, 1812,	436 60
Newbury, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st January, 1812,	925 42
Newburyport, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st January, 1812,	1713 38
Oxford, for boarding and clothing Catharine Jordan to 1st January, 1812,	64 70
Otisfield, for boarding and doctoring William Hurd to the time he left the Commonwealth,	40
Overseers of Marshpee Indians, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Thomas Cæsar, Francis Martin, Thomas Numkies, and Jabez Freebody, to 31st December, 1811, and Quash Bulkin to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	342 7
Penobscot, for boarding and clothing Thomas Slack to 17th December, 1811,	42
Phillipsburgh, for supplies for Lemuel Woods to the 10th November, at which time he was removed to Berwick,	46 82
Portland, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 1st January, 1812,	1516 95

Pittsfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Polly Thurston, Peter Huron, and Epaphras Childs, and supplies for Thomas Skeen, to 12th January, 1812, and Benjamin Gifford to the time he left the Commonwealth,	\$120 72
Plymouth, for boarding and clothing Thomas Torrence, James Reed, and John M'Reeves, to 9th February, 1812,	129 45
Peru, for supplies for James Robbins and family to 2d January, 1812,	123 90
Palmer, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring William Musden and wife to 5th January, 1812,	120 50
Quincy, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring William Clesschant and Thomas Basley to 23d January, 1812,	99 67
Readfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Edward Burges and Collin Commoran to 27th December, 1811,	115
Rowley, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Elle Collins and Benning Dow to 1st January, 1812,	116 71
Randolph, for boarding and doctoring Patrick Lyon, to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	8 12
Rowe, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Betsey Carpenter to 24th January, 1812,	36 20
Reading, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Samuel Bancroft to 25th January, 1812, and Thomas Grant, to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	198 35
Roxbury, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 3d January, 1812,	379 27
Rehoboth, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Elizabeth Snow and Lofer Mason, to 1st January, 1812,	117 20
Rochester, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring George White to 5th February, 1812,	95 57
Rutland, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Cawling, William Henderson, and Roswell Farrar, to 20th January, 1812, and Robert Campbell to the time he left the town,	154 72
Swansey, for boarding and clothing Thomas Conolly to 20th December, 1811,	43 86
Sandwich, for boarding and clothing Richard Crouch to 5th January, 1812,	34 10



Spencer, for boarding and clothing John Lander to 5th January, 1812,	\$67 50
Stockbridge, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Sally Peet and Mary Doud, to 3d December, 1812,	128 25
Sturbridge, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jonas Bantous to 6th January, 1812, and Jonathan Spear to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	62 6
Sandisfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Jerusha Price, Elizabeth Dando, Richard Duckson, and William Sanford, to 9th January, 1812,	82 37
Saco, for doctoring John Dunham to the 4th August, 1811,	29
Shirley, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Simon Cox, James Mills, and Roderick M'Kinzie and wife, to 29th January, 1812,	142 32
Sutton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Isabella Santee and four children, to 20th January, 1812,	81 70
Stow, for boarding and doctoring William Barree to the 23d March, when he left the town,	17
Sherburne, for boarding and doctoring Benjamin Houghton to 29th January, 1812,	54 67
Shelburne, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Mary Battis to 14th January, 1812,	60 27
Springfield, for boarding and doctoring Peter Beauchamp to 4th May, 1812, the time he left the town,	6 3
St. George, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Robert Hause to 2d February, 1812, and Eleanor Matthews to the time of her death, including funeral charges,	62 50
Somerset, for boarding and clothing William Elliot to 1st January, 1812,	48 48
Southwick, for boarding George Reed to 1st January, 1812,	70
Standish, for boarding and clothing Alice Noble to 6th January, 1812,	65
Shrewsbury, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Leander and Sally Taylor, to 25th January, 1812, and Stephen Jones to the time he left the town,	40 12
Sudbury, for boarding and clothing John Weighton to 12th February, 1812,	81 98
South Hadley, for supplies for Peter Pendergrass to 6th January, 1812,	69 28

Salem, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 5th January, 1812,	\$1381
Taunton, for supplies to Edmund Shores, Manuel Disnos, Hannah Goff, and house rent for Jonathan Shores, to 12th January, 1812,	219 53
Topsham, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Duggen to 7th January, and William Proctor to 28th January, 1812,	145
Tyringham, for boarding and clothing Ralph Way to 1st January, 1812,	58
Uxbridge, for boarding and clothing David Mitchell to 17th January, 1812,	45 33
Vassalborough, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Abigail Fairbrother, Lydia Gordon, and Caleb Gordon, to the 1st January, 1812, James Leister, and Sally Gordon to the time of their death, including funeral charges,	151 12
Wayne, for boarding Sally Allard to the time of her death, including funeral charges,	8 97
Windsor, for boarding and clothing Henry Smith and wife, to 1st January, 1812,	74
West Stockbridge, for boarding and clothing Lucy Lane, Milesa Edgecomb and child, James C. Biggs, and Ransons Biggs, to 1st January, 1812,	92
Westfield, for supplies furnished John Newton and wife, to 31st December, 1811,	67 48
Worcester, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers, including poor prisoners confined in gaol, to 1st January, 1812,	205 96
Warren, for supporting William Moorman to 4th January, 1812,	52
Winthrop, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Olive Howard and William Gascat, to 4th January, 1812,	123 34
Westhampton, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Lemuel Culver, and Phebe Culver's child, to 20th January, 1812,	89 6
Westford, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Christopher Sheppard to 28th January, 1812, and and Philip Jackson to the time of his death, including funeral charges,	115 9s
West Springfield, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Hannah Felt and Hannah Shevy, to 13th January, 1812, and James Aldrich to the time he left the town,	98 44

Williamstown, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Robert Morrill, Rachael Galusha, Charles M'Arthy, and John Hendergrass, to 8th January, 1812,	£148	3
Woburn, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring John Lyttham's two children to 10th February, 1812, and John Ruder to the time he left the town,	66	62
Watertown, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring Patrick Brazil to 15th November, 1811, and Ann Fox to the time she left the town,	50	50
York, for boarding, clothing, and doctoring sundry paupers to 8th February, 1812, and Sarah Vandy to the time of her death, including funeral charges,	615	13
Total Paupers,	£31,002	80

### MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

#### *Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, &c.*

Howard Samuel, for the expense of a Court Martial, held in Augusta, in October, 1811, whereof Jeremiah Tuck was President,	146	6
Howard Samuel, for the expense of a Court Martial, held in Augusta, 18th June, and by adjournment, 6th August, 1811, whereof Lt. Col. Herbert Moore was President,	304	49
Hildreth William, for his travel and attendance as a member of a Court of Inquiry, to have been held at Worthington, 27th March, 1811,	36	74
Goodwin John M. for the expense of a Court Martial, held at Plymouth, in December, 1811, whereof Lt. Col. Benjamin Lincoln was President,	108	10
Goodwin John M. for the expense of a Court Martial, held at Plymouth, 29th October, 1811, whereof Lt. Col. Benjamin Lincoln was President,	144	24
Donnison William, Adjutant General, for the expense of a Board of Officers, held at Topsham, in May, 1811, whereof B. Gen. David Payson was President,	166	11
Bates Elkanah, for the expense of a Court of Inquiry, held at Taunton, 19th March, 1811, whereof Lt. Col. Shepherd Leach was President,	83	15
Clapp Jeremiah, for officers' fees, summoning witnesses, witnesses' travel and attendance at a Court		

Martial, held at Charlestown, 1810 and 1811, whereof Lt. Col. Jonathan Bancroft was President, omitted in the Pay Roll,	\$52 56
Pitkins Benjamin, for his travel and attendance as a member of a Court of Inquiry, to have been holden at Worthington, in May, 1811,	7 13
Sawtell Richard, for the expense of a Court of Inquiry, held in Vassalborough, 3d July, 1810, whereof Lt. Col. Elnathan Sherwin was President,	51 50
Weston John, for taking depositions respecting a contested election in Stoneham, by order of the Commander in Chief,	6 70
Sawtell Richard, for the expense of a Court of Inquiry, held in Norridgewock, 8th October, 1811, whereof Maj. John Loring was President,	37 13

*Brigade Majors and Aids-de-Camp.*

Ayers James, to 3d January, 1812,	8 85
Brown Henry C. to 18th July, 1811,	82 13
Bastow Sumner, to 1st December, 1811,	47 20
Blish Joseph, to 28th December, 1811,	27 75
Bucklin Joseph, to 11th September, 1811,	3 50
Bates Elkanah, to 1st January, 1812,	50 7
Clap Jeremiah, to 20th February, 1812, including allowance for inspecting town magazines, omitted in his former account for want of certificates,	138
Curtis Jared, to 25th January, 1812,	40 17
Dutch Eben. to 9th November, 1811,	123 55
Dwight Henry W. to 6th January, 1812,	43 22
Elwell Robert, to 10th January, 1812,	69 58
Fisher, Jacob, to 5th January, 1812,	75 45
Greenleaf Samuel, to 5th February, 1812,	111 53
Gamwell Samuel, to 3d January, 1812,	29 78
Goodwin John M. to 1st January, 1812,	24 10
Hammatt William, to 1st August, 1811,	26 12
Height William, to 1st November, 1811,	51 56
Hoit Epaphras, to 1st January, 1812,	54 31
Hayward Nathan, to 24th January, 1812,	55
How Estes, to 12th January, 1812,	27 10
Howard Samuel, to 15th November, 1811,	166 23
Knap Samuel L. to 1st January, 1812,	14 50
Prince Slugh, to 1st February, 1812,	49 85
Russell Edward, to 12th January, 1812,	54 89

Russ John, to 26th January, 1812,	\$113 85
Sawtell Richard, to 28th December, 1811,	98 51
Thayer Minot, to 13th February, 1812,	39 75
Thayer Samuel W. to 1st January, 1812,	86 80
Tilden B. P. to 1st January, 1812,	31 38
Tinkham Seth, to 16th June, 1811,	42 13
Talbot Peter jun. to 1st January, 1812,	152 12
Whiting Timothy, to 2d October, 1811,	53
Woods Sampson, to 4th January 1812,	58 25

*Brigade Quarter Masters.*

Boutell Timothy, to 1st February, 1812,	70 30
Campbell Archibald, to 1st January, 1812,	20 70
Crane Elijah, to 1st January, 1812,	25 50
Craft Eben. to 1st January, 1812,	22 50
Chandler Joseph, to 1st January, 1812,	29 30
Crosby John, to 4th January, 1812,	60 53
Everett Gilbert, to 1st January, 1812,	18 75
Garrett Andrew, to 28th December, 1811,	15
Hildreth Jonathan, to 1st January, 1812,	41 60
Hobart Thomas, to 1st October, 1811,	32 50
Knap Samuel D. to 12th January, 1812,	17 2
Morgan Archippus, to 1st December, 1811,	54 80
Norton Wintrop B. to 1st October, 1811,	23 10
Partridge Samuel, to 1st January, 1812,	65 60
Pollard Oliver, to 1st October, 1811,	61 5
Rossetter Samuel, to 1st January, 1812,	15 50
Roberson Jesse, to 1st November, 1811,	31 20
Talmage Josiah, to 1st October, 1811,	33 90
Walker Timothy, to 27th January, 1812,	25 30
Whitney Thomas L. to 1st October, 1811,	28 15
Winchester John, to 16th December, 1811,	20 20

*Expense for Horses, to haul Artillery,*

Alden Peter O. to 1st February, 1812,	12 50
Buttrick Horatio G. to 6th January, 1812,	5
Bartoll Samuel, to 18th January, 1812,	10
Bartlett Samuel, to 3d January, 1812,	6 25
Chittendon Samuel, to 1st January, 1812,	10
Clemence Calvin, to 1st January, 1812,	5
Cunningham Thomas, to 10th January, 1812,	10
Crosman Elisha, to 5th January, 1812,	12

Davis William jun. to 14th January, 1812,	86
Day David, to 9th January, 1812,	8 33
Esiman Philip, to 8th January, 1812,	10
Gale Bezaleel, to 20th December, 1811,	10
Harris Elisha, to 1st October, 1811,	4 75
Holmes Bartlett, to 1st January, 1812,	6
Hoyt Joseph, to 1st December, 1812,	29 50
Harris William, to 15th February, 1812,	30
Jenkins Weston, to 3d June, 1812,	7 50
Jacobs Edward F. to 1st January, 1812,	5
Johnson David, to 8th February, 1812,	8
Kellog Charles, to 1st October, 1811,	12 25
Lyman Josiah D. to 1st February, 1812,	7 50
Lincoln Caleb, to 7th February, 1812,	6 25
Nye Samuel, to 1st February, 1812,	30
Newhall Aaron, to 12th February, 1812,	5
Penniman Samuel, to January, 1812,	5
Park Richard, to 1st January, 1812,	5
Phelps S. W. to 2d January, 1812,	10
Prenter Caleb, to 18th January, 1812,	10
Patterson David, to 15th January, 1812,	10
Pomroy Henry, to 29th January, 1812,	15
Page William H. to 23d May, 1811,	8 33
Parker Nathan, to 1st February, 1812,	20
Peabody Jacob, to 1st January, 1812,	12 50
Plummer Addison, to 14th January, 1812,	18
Rice Joel, to 11th January, 1812,	10
Roulston Andrew, to 23d January, 1812,	10
Selden Calvin, to 27th September, 1811,	6 50
Stebbins Zenos, to 28th November, 1811,	7 50
Stebbins Quartus, to 24th January, 1812,	7 50
Sanderson Henry, to 16th January, 1812,	8 75
Wheeler Samuel, to 1st October, 1811,	5
Webster Elijah, C. to 1st January, 1812,	10
Warren Moses, to 31st January, 1812,	7
Walker Abbot, to 1st January, 1812,	15

*Adjutants.*

Adams Charles, to 6th November, 1811,	7 92
Arms Pliny, to 20th December, 1811,	20 90
Adams Moses, to 1st January, 1812,	56 87
Allen Elisha, to 16th November, 1811,	14 65
Allen Shubal C. to 3d February, 1812,	26 82

Bird Jonathan, to 10th January, 1812,	\$27 56
Brewer Daniel C. to 20th September, 1812,	31 47
Bates Isaac C. to 1st November, 1811,	31 79
Beak John, to 1st December, 1811,	38 70
Blusson Alden, to 4th January, 1812,	10 90
Bradley Enoch, to 8th October, 1811,	9 61
Bucklin Joseph, to 20th August, 1811,	7 33
Bray Oliver, to 10th February, 1812,	4 97
Buttrick Tilley, to 15th December, 1811,	43 25
Bancroft Ebenezer, to 3d February, 1812,	25 50
Barry William, to 15th February, 1812,	122 43
Bryant Joseph, to 9th January, 1812,	2 66
Cutts William, to 1st January, 1812,	17 21
Callender Benjamin, to 16th January, 1812,	18 5
Carter Willis, to 8th January, 1812,	22 83
Champney John, to 1st January, 1812,	72 1
Crowell Michael, to 3d January, 1812,	20 95
Chase Thomas L. to 7th February, 1812,	25 85
Clark Joseph, to 5th November, 1811,	74 89
Curtis James, to 1st January, 1812,	18 83
Draper William, to 6th January, 1812,	30 82
Dickinson Frederick, to 5th February, 1812,	31 9
Dana Isaac, to 2d January, 1812,	50 51
Delano Gideon, to 13th February, 1812,	11 24
Fisk Ezra, to 1st January, 1812,	99 25
Fairbanks Stephen, to 19th November, 1811,	63 50
Gray John, to 1st November, 1811,	17 42
Gates Isaac, to 15th January, 1812,	10 28
Getchell William, to 1st January, 1812,	74 72
Gilbert James, to 10th February, 1812,	11 48
Gage Nathaniel, to 15th February, 1812,	15 70
Haggens Benjamin, 6th January, 1812,	24 50
Harrington Joseph, to 28th January, 1812,	75 1
Hilton Joshua, to 4th January, 1812,	143 77
Hodson Isaac, to 1st January, 1812,	42 76
Hayden Charles, to 1st November, 1811,	23 55
Jewett Caleb, to 27th November, 1811,	56 30
Jewett Jesse, to 10th January, 1812,	53 56
Jaques Samuel to 13th February, 1812,	88 7
Kingman Simeon, to 2d January, 1812,	10 88
Knight James M' to 23d January, 1812,	19 48
Marston Jonathan, to 12th November, 1811,	92 37
Munroe Reuben, to 10th January, 1812,	32 88
Lane Daniel, to 1st January, 1812,	11 90

## RESOLVES, 28th February, 1812.

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Lewis Lyman, to 4th January, 1812,	\$34 90
Lunt Peter, to 15th January, 1812,	14 36
Lane Daniel D. M. to 1st January, 1812,	36 12
Libby Nathaniel, to 1st November, 1811,	43 13
Lewis Philo, to 30th November, 1811,	48 67
Larrabee William, to 27th January, 1811,	14 75
Lee William jun. to 1st November, 1811,	5 87
Nye Joseph, to 11th January, 1812,	3 95
Northam Eli, to 25th September, 1811,	20 37
Needham Harvey, to 1st January, 1812,	28 38
Nye John, to 11th January, 1812,	22 75
Orr Hector, to 16th October, 1811,	39 23
Pilsbury Stephen, to 1st December, 1811,	9 78
Peck George, to 1st September, 1811,	33 94
Porter Horace, to 21st November, 1811,	26 40
Page Jesse, to 4th December, 1811,	24 5
Pollard Oliver, to 1st January, 1810,	4 94
Parker Henry, to 4th February, 1812,	37 51
Preston Warren, to 1st December, 1811,	56 2
Richardson Wyman, to February, 1812,	46 7
Smith Henry, to 4th January, 1812,	18 89
Stebbins Quartus, to 13th February, 1812,	3
Sayles Richard, to 10th February, 1812,	24 36
Sawyer William, to 30th January, 1812,	20 69
Toby Elisha, to 1st January, 1812,	72 26
Thomas John B. to 12th January, 1812,	21 87
Tucker Joseph, to 4th January, 1812,	22 63
White Jonathan, to 6th January, 1812,	25 33
Ward William, to 1st January, 1812,	21 15
Williams Jonathan, to 18th November, 1811,	33 98
Warriner Solomon, to 1st July, 1811,	24 76
Weston Samuel, to 22d January, 1812,	83
Waterman George, to 16th January, 1812,	15 36
Wild Jonathan jun. to 8th February, 1812,	73 97
Walton Joseph, to 15th February, 1812,	44 75
Willington Charles, to 13th February, 1812,	99 31
Weston Jonathan D. to 2d December, 1811,	51 88

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Total Military, \$3053 37



*SHERIFFS' AND CORONERS' ACCOUNTS.*

Bartlett Bailey, for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, to 1st January, 1812,	\$3 20
Bettis Jeremiah, Coroner, for taking inquisitions on the body of a stranger, 13th June, 1810,	20 90
Foot Enoch, for taking inquisition on the body of a stranger, August, 1811,	18 50
Fanning Oramel, for taking inquisition on the body of a stranger, January, 1812,	21 36
Folsom John W. for taking inquisition on the body of Josiah Burt, and five other persons, names unknown, at sundry times, previous to 4th February, 1812,	124 63
Hildreth William, Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, for distributing precepts and returning votes for member of Congress, also for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, to 14th February, 1812,	47 80
Leonard Horatio, Sheriff of the County of Bristol, for expenses in apprehending Herman Norton, who escaped from the gaol in said county, and for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, to January, 1812,	63 20
Mattoon Ebenezer, for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, to 4th January, 1812,	7 20
Mayhew Simon, for taking inquisition on the body of a stranger, July, 1811,	22 99
Lawrence Jeremiah, for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, to 11th February, 1812,	10 40
Sawtell Richard, for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, to November, 1811,	17 60
Wilt Thomas, for taking inquisition on the body of a stranger, October, 1811,	18 68
Worth Jethro, for returning votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators of this Commonwealth, and for Representative to Congress, to 2d November, 1811,	28
Total Sheriffs' and Coroners',	<hr/> \$404 46

*PRINTERS' ACCOUNTS.*

Allen William B. for publishing acts and resolves to 1st July, 1811,	\$16 67
Allen Phinehas, for publishing acts and resolves to 17th January, 1812,	16 67
Allen Ephraim, for publishing acts and resolves to 1st August, 1811,	16 67
Adams, Rhoades, & Co. for printing for the Secre- tary's and Adjutant General's office, and for the General Court, to 14th February, 1812,	2783 69
Butler William, for printing acts and resolves to 20th January, 1812,	16 67
Cheever Nathaniel, for printing done by order of the General Court, including acts and resolves, to 1st January, 1812,	23 33
Dickman Thomas, for printing acts and resolves to 27th January, 1812,	16 67
Edes Peter, for printing done by order of the General Court to January, 1812,	10
Phelps Ansell, for printing acts and resolves to Feb- ruary, 1812,	16 67
Munroe & French, for printing for the General Court to February, 1812,	1008
True & Rowe, for printing for the General Court to 22d February, 1812,	319 60
Shirley Arthur, for printing done for the General Court, including acts and resolves,	26
Total Printers,	<hr/> \$4,270 64

*MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.*

Boyle John, for supplies of stationary for the Adjutant General's office to 1st January, 1812,	252 88
Boston Glass Manufactory, for glass to the State- house to January, 1812,	63 73
Burditt James W. for stationary for the use of the General Court to 14th February, 1812,	335 86
Chase Warren, for assisting the messenger of the General Court 46 days, to 27th February, 1812,	92 00

Durant William, for labour done on the State-house to 31st January, 1812,	\$48 41
Fisher Jacob, for taking depositions by order of the House of Representatives, in the case of Thomas Kuler Esq. February, 1810,	11 20
Fillebrown Thomas, for taking affidavits, by order of the Governor, in a contested election, in the case of Petty Vaughan and William Emmons, military officers, May, 1811,	12 26
Fisk Oliver, Lincoln Levi, jun. and Wheeler Theophilus, commissioners to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the county of Worcester, 27th August, 1811,	44 10
Fairbanks Joseph, for service done in guarding the gaol at Augusta,	16
Holt Benjamin, for preparing valuation books, January, 1812,	70 20
Larkin Ebenezer, for stationary for the Secretary's and Treasurer's office to 14th February, 1812,	380 57
Loring Benjamin, for four record books for the use of the Supreme Judicial Court, from May to February, 1812,	16
Lapham Sylvanus, for assisting the messenger to the General Court, 48 days, to 27th February, 1812,	96
Morton Marcus, clerk of the Senate, for assorting and arranging the Senate files, and making an index to three volumes of the Senate Journals, to 31st January, 1812,	101 11
Perry John, for assisting the messenger of the General Court to 27th February, 48 days,	96
Prescott, for summoning witnesses, by order of the House of Representatives in the case of the Boston contested election,	9 30
Stimpson Charles, for preparing valuation books, January, 1812,	120 80
Sumner Thomas W. Brewer William, and Miller Joseph, committee for repairing State-house, balance of their account, 13th February, 1812,	4805 07
Scott James, for book-binding and stationary for the Secretary's and Adjutant General's office to 20th January, 1812,	101 87
Sumner Charles P. for making an index to the Journal of the House of Representatives, from 1793 to 1811, inclusive,	96 84

# RESOLVES, 28th February, 1812.

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Thayers and Fogg, for crape for the use of the Court, as per order, January, 1812,	\$137 50
Welles John, Weld Benjamin, and Appleton John, committee for settling Treasurer Harris's accounts, June, 1811,	70
Total Miscellaneous,	<hr/> \$6,977 70

## *Aggregate of Roll No. 66—February, 1812.*

Expenses of State Paupers,	\$31,002 80
Do. Military,	6,516 92
Do. Sheriffs and Coroners,	404 46
Do. Printers,	4,270 64
Do. Miscellaneous,	6,977 70
Total,	<hr/> \$49,172 52

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the public Treasury, to the several corporations and persons mentioned in this Roll, the sums set against such corporations and persons' names respectively, amounting in the whole to the sum of forty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars, and fifty-two cents, the same being in full discharge of the accounts and demands to which they refer.

*In Senate, 27th February, 1812.*

Read and passed, sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL DANA, *President*.

*In the House of Representatives, 28th February, 1812.*

Read and concurred,

ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, *Speaker*.

*Council Chamber, 28th February, 1812.*

Approved,

E. GERRY.

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

\*\*\*\*\*

*Secretary's office, 1st June, 1812.*

I hereby certify, that, agreeably to the direction of the Legislature, given by their resolve of the 16th of January last, I have carefully examined and collated the printed copies of the Resolves of the General Court, passed between the first day of June, 1810, and the first day of June, 1812, with the originals in this office, and find them correct.

*Attest,*

**BENJAMIN HOMANS,**

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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