

*Spawding*

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### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

An ACT, establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the fees of the several officers and other persons hereafter mentioned, shall be as follows, to-wit:

#### Justices Fees.

For every blank writ of attachment and summons thereon, or original summons, one shilling. The declaration in a writ triable before a Justice, one shilling and eight pence. Subpoena for one or more witnesses, four pence. Entry of an action or filing a complaint, in civil causes, one shilling. Filing papers, one penny each paper. Writ of execution, one shilling and four pence. Examining, allowing and taking a bill of costs, three pence. Entering up judgment in civil or criminal causes, and recording the same, one shilling and four pence. Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, six pence, if one page or upwards, at the rate of eight pence per page. A recognizance or bond of a peal, including principal and surety, one shilling. Taking affidavits out of Court, in order for the trial of any cause, one shilling, and for the Justices travel every ten miles, two shillings and six pence, the same for returning, and so in proportion; the travel to be certified by the Justice to the Court, before whom the cause is to be tried, and for writing depositions, captions and interrogatories, at the rate of eight pence a page. Taking affidavits in perpetuum rei memoriam, to each Justice, one shilling, and writing the same and travel as aforementioned. Administering an oath, to persons appointed to appraise estates, or to appraise and divide real estates, together with certificates of the same, one shilling. Administering an oath to one or more witnesses, at the same time, before referees or arbitrators, one shilling, for travel for that purpose, the same as in taking affidavits. Taking the acknowledgement of a deed, with one or more seals, provided it be at one and the same time, and certifying the same, eight pence. Receiving a complaint, and issuing a warrant in criminal cases, two shillings. Granting a warrant, swearing appraisers relating to lawsuits, and entering the same, one shilling and six pence. Administering oaths in all other cases, with certificates, except oaths to town, district or parish officers, one shilling. Trial of an issue, two shillings.

#### Coroners Fees.

For serving a writ, summons or execution, and for travel in returning the same, or for returning an inquisition, the same allowance as is by this act allowed to Sheriffs. Bail bond, one shilling. Every trial where the Sheriff is concerned, one shilling. Attending the Jury, one shilling. Granting a warrant and taking inquisition on a dead body, four shillings, if more than one at the same time, and who came to their death by the same means, one shilling for every other after the first. Travel and expence for taking an inquisition, four shillings per day. The foreman of the Jury at the rate of three shillings and six pence per day, for time and expences, and to every other Juror at the rate of three shillings per day, exclusive of travel, for which, if above four miles, he shall have two pence per mile out and home. The Constable for his attendance and expences, in summoning a Jury, four shillings a day; and all the aforesaid charges of the inquisition shall be paid out of the county treasury, except such as are taken upon bodies of strangers, not belonging to this Commonwealth, and in such case, the expence shall be paid out of the treasury of this Commonwealth; such account of expences, being first examined and allowed by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the county in which such inquisition shall be taken.

#### Judge of Probate's Fees.

For granting administration, three shillings. Appointing or allowing guardian to minors, two shillings; and if for more than one minor to the same guardian, three pence each, for all above the first. A decree respecting the probate of a will or codicil, three shillings. Examining and allowing an inventory, and swear-

ing the executor or executors, admittor or administrators, one shilling. Swearing the appraisers, nine pence. Examining and allowing accounts, two shillings. A decree for settling intestate estates, two shillings. A citation, nine pence. Summons for witnesses, four pence. A quietus, one shilling. A warrant to appraise or divide estates, one shilling and six pence. Issuing commission to receive and examine creditors claims, when estates are represented insolvent, one shilling. An order of distribution, one shilling. Granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, one shilling.

#### Register of Probate Fees.

For writing bond, and letter of administration, two shillings. Writing bond and letter of administration, one shilling. Recording a will, three shillings, for one minor, and if for more than one minor to the same guardian, then two pence each, for every additional one after the first. Drawing a decree respecting the probate of a will or codicil, two shillings. Writing a warrant to appraise the estates of persons deceased, one shilling. A warrant to divide an intestate estate among the heirs, one shilling. Writing a warrant to set off a Widow's dower only, or a warrant to examine the claims on an insolvent estate, one shilling. For entering on an inventory the oath of the executor or admittor, eight pence. Entering on the account of an executor or administrator or guardian, an allowance thereof, eight pence. Drawing up a decree on the settlement or partition of estates, one shilling. Drawing an order of distribution, one shilling. A quietus, one shilling. A citation, nine pence. A summons for a witness or witnesses, four pence. Proportioning an insolvent estate among the creditors, at the rate of three shillings for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being severally distinguished. Recording a will, inventory, account or other matters, for every page, eight pence. Copy of a will, inventory, or other paper, for each page, eight pence. Bond of appeal, one shilling.

And be it further enacted, That whenever any fees shall be paid into the probate office, a particular account of such fees, and for what they accrued, shall before payment (if demanded) be by the Judge or Register filed down in writing and given to the party paying the same, and any fees received without being thus ascertained in writing (when demanded as aforesaid) shall be deemed illegal fees; and the person or persons receiving the same, shall forfeit and suffer treble the sum by him received, and be liable to an action of debt to be brought by him who shall so pay the same, in any Court proper to try the same.

#### In the Court of Common Pleas. Justices Fees.

For the entry of every action, two shillings and eight pence. And for every assize where an issue in law or fact is joined, four shillings, in addition to the fee for entry. Taxing a bill of costs, six pence. Granting an appeal and taking a recognizance of the principal and surety or sureties, one shilling. Proving a deed, one shilling. Surrender of the principal in Court by his surety or sureties, eight pence. Granting a writ of protection, one shilling. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the sale of real estates, three shillings.

#### Clerk of the Common Pleas.

Every action entered, one shilling. Entering and recording a verdict or report of referees, six pence. Every action withdrawn, or nonsuit, four pence. Confessing judgment, or default, or joinder, or demurrer, six pence. Entering up judgment and recording the same at large, one shilling. Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment on record, four pence. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and sureties, eight pence. Examining and casting each bill of costs, six pence. Filing each paper, one penny. Continuing each cause to the next term, six pence. Entering the surrender of a principal in Court and making a record thereof, eight pence. Entering a rule of Court upon the parties submitting a cause to referees, six pence. Every blank writ and summons, six pence. A blank original summons, six pence. An original, or alias execution in personal matters, and filing the same when returned, one shilling. Every writ of possession in real actions, two shillings. A writ of protection, or habeas corpus ad testificandum, one shilling. Each venire facias for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county treasury, two pence.

#### In the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

To each Justice for every day's constant attendance in Court, four shillings; and no Justice shall be allowed pay for more than two days attendance at any one term; travel for such Justices as are ten miles and upwards distant from the Court-House, or place where the Court sits, four shillings for every twenty miles, computing out and home, the travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treasury, except such Justices as are sworn Attornies at law, or Clerks of the several Courts of Sessions, who shall not be allowed to travel for attendance:—The Clerk to keep an account of their attendance as aforesaid, and all fees and forfeitures allied by the same Court, which are appropriated by law, to be paid into the County Treasury, for the use of the County.

#### Clerks of the Sessions Fees.

Entering an indictment, complaint, presentment or information, one shilling. Recording the judgment of the Court thereon, eight pence. Discharging a recognizance, six pence. Each warrant for criminals, one shilling. Each summons or subpoena for witnesses or witnesses, four pence. Each recognizance for inholders or retailers, including principal and sureties, and for transmitting the name of the licensed person to the Selectmen, and recording the licence, eight pence. A warrant for County tax, one shilling. Warrant to lay out or alter a road, one shilling. Examining and calling the Grand Jurors account, yearly, and order thereon, one shilling and six pence. Examining any other account, four pence each. Recording the reports of high-ways and other matters, by order of Sessions, eight pence a page. Copies of all records or original papers, eight pence a page. Filing each paper, one penny. Entering an appeal and recognizing the principal and sureties, eight pence.

#### In the Supreme Judicial Court. Justices Fees.

Entering an action or complaint, five shillings and four pence. Taking special bail, two shillings. Allowing a writ of error, or granting certiorari, habeas corpus, or other writ on motion, two shillings. Granting a writ of protection, one shilling and six pence. Proving a deed, one shilling. Entering a petition and making order thereon, for the sale or partition of real estates, six shillings. Taxing a bill of costs, one shilling. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of the said Court, who shall some time in the month of December, annually, certify to the Governour and Council, the sums by him taken and received, and paid over to the said Justices, that the same may be deducted from the last quarter of the said Justices yearly salary; and the Governour and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the same accordingly.

#### Clerks Fees in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Entering each action for trial, three shillings. Entering each complaint, one shilling and six pence. Receiving and recording a verdict, one shilling. A writ of review, three shillings. A writ of error facias, two shillings. A writ of execution, one shilling and six pence. A writ of facias habere possessionem, two shillings and six pence. A writ of habeas corpus, two shillings. Copies of all records, each page, eight pence, less than a page, six pence. Entering a rule of Court, nine pence. Confessing judgment or default, one shilling. Every action withdrawn or nonsuit, one shilling. Entering an appearance, six pence. Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment and record, eight pence. Examining each bill of costs, eight pence. Continuing each cause and entering the same next term, one shilling. Filing each paper in each cause, one penny. Proving a deed in Court and certifying the same, one shilling. Entering up judgment and recording the same at large, two shillings. Each venire to be paid out of the County Treasury respectively, on the Justices certificate, three pence. Every writ and seal other than before mentioned, two shillings. Every subpoena for one or more witnesses, six pence. Each recognizance, including principal and sureties, one shilling. A writ of protection, one shilling. Entering a discharge of a recognizance, by proclamation, nine pence.

#### Attornies Fees, and allowance to Parties and Witnesses.

To parties recovering cost for an Attorney, or Counselor's fee, when Counsel is employ-

ed, where an issue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Court, twelve shillings. And for all other causes in said Court and all causes in the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, where an issue in law or fact is joined, six shillings. And for all other causes in said Court, six shillings.

For parties recovering costs, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Sessions of the Peace, or before a Justice, one shilling and six pence. For each day's attendance and travel; ten miles to be accounted as one day; no allowance to be made for travel to or from the Clerk's office, in order to make out a writ or summons, or carry the same to an officer: And no plaintiff shall be allowed more than two days attendance, when the defendant is defaulted, unless the defendant appears in Court and makes answer to the plaintiff's suit, in which case the defendant is afterwards defaulted, no attendance shall be taxed for the plaintiff, after the day when such default happens.

In criminal causes, where one or more defendants are tried by the Jury, at the same time, in the Supreme Court, or where the cause is determined by an issue in law, twelve shillings; and if no trial by Jury, and the cause is not determined by an issue in law, six shillings; and in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the same allowance for Counsel, as in the Common Pleas.

Drawing an Indictment in the Sessions, three shillings.

Drawing an Indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, six shillings.

Witnesses in civil or criminal causes, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, three shillings a day, and two pence for each mile's travel going out and returning home; and before a Justice of the Peace, two shillings per day; and the travel, the same as at other Courts; provided the said witnesses be first sworn, and the rights of the said Courts given in, in writing, to the Clerk of said Court, his time and travel.

#### Sheriffs and Constables Fees.

For the service of an original summons or facias, on one defendant for trial, either by reading the same, or by copy, one shilling and four pence, if served on more than one defendant, then for each other defendant so served, one shilling and four pence.

For service of a capias or attachment on one defendant, with or without summons, one shilling and four pence; if served in like manner on more than one defendant, then for each other so served, one shilling and four pence; and where the officer is by law directed to leave a copy, in order to complete the service, he may charge at the rate of eight pence a page. For a bail bond and writing the same, including principal and sureties (to be paid by the person admitted to bail) one shilling.

Serving a writ of possession, exclusive of the poundage, on the coat of Court, five shillings, if on more than one piece of land, three shillings each.

The fees for collecting the cost on a writ of possession, the same poundage as in personal actions.

Serving a warrant, one shilling and four pence. Sheriff's aid in criminal cases to each person, four shillings, including expences, for every twelve hours; and so in proportion for a less time, and two pence for each mile's travel going out and returning home.

Summoning witnesses in criminal cases, for pence, for each witness, and travel as in civil causes, unless in special cases, when the Court may increase the fee to what they shall judge reasonable.

Levying executions in personal actions, viz. for the first, twenty pounds or under, eight pence a pound; above that, not exceeding forty pounds, four pence a pound, above that, not exceeding one hundred pounds, two pence a pound, for all above one hundred pounds, one penny a pound.

Provided nevertheless, that the Sheriff or other officer who may serve any execution, issued by the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, or by any County or Town Treasurer, against any Constable or Collector of public, county or town taxes, shall not be intitled to demand or receive more than half the poundage, and half the travel, which is allowed in other cases.

Travel for the service of each execution or mean process, or warrant to him directed, two pence a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of service to the Court where the writ or execution shall be returned, by the way that is most commonly used; but one travel to be allowed to one writ or execution, and if

the same be served on more persons than one, the travel to be computed from that place of service, that is most remote from the place of return, with all further necessary travel in serving such writ or execution; the travelling fee and fees of service, to be endorsed by the Sheriff or his Deputy, on each mean process, or execution, otherwise not to be allowed.

Serving an execution upon judgment of Court, for partition of real estate, or for assigning dower, *five shillings a day, and two pence a mile out, from the place of his abode.*  
Every trial, *six pence.* Every default, *three pence.*

Returning the certificate of votes, of the several Towns, for a Governor, &c. to the Secretary's office, *four pence per mile, computing from his abode, to the Secretary's office; to be paid out of the County Treasury, and but one travel to be allowed for the whole.*

To the officer attending the Grand Jury, each day, *two shillings and six pence.* To the officer attending the Jury for trial, *one shilling, for every cause, to be paid with the Jury's fees.*

For dispersing venires for Jurymen, from the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Treasurer's warrants, and proclamations of all kinds, *three pence each.*  
To each appraiser of real estates, for extending executions, or assigning dower, *four shillings a day, and for a longer or shorter time.*  
Every Constable who shall attend the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace or Common Pleas, by their order, *three shillings a day, to be paid out of the County Treasury:* And for encouragement into the Sheriff to take and use all possible care and diligence, for the safe keeping of the prisoners, that shall be committed to his custody, he shall have such salary allowed him for the same, as the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, within the same County, shall think fit to order, not exceeding *ten pounds a year* for the County of Suffolk; and not exceeding *five pounds each*, for the other Counties within the Government, at the discretion of the Court of Sessions, to be paid out of the Treasury of such County.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Constable in any Town in this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, to serve upon any person or persons in the Town to which he belongs, any original writ, summons or writ of execution, in any personal action, where the damage sued for or recovered, does not exceed *twenty pounds*, and return thereof to make to any Court proper to try the same.

**Criers Fees.**

Calling a Jury, *four pence*, to be paid with the Jury fees.  
A default or non-suit, a judgment assigned or complaint, a verdict or demurrer, *eight pence each.*

Discharging a recognizance by proclamation, *four pence;* said fees to be paid to the Clerks of the respective Courts for the use of the Crier.

**Goalers Fees.**

For turning the Key on each prisoner committed, *two shillings, viz. one shilling in, and one shilling out.*

Dieting each person, such sum weekly as the Court of Sessions shall judge reasonable.

**Grand Jurors Fees.**

Foreman, *four shillings*, per day.  
Each other Juror, *three shillings and six pence* per day, and *two pence per mile* for each mile he shall travel going out and returning home, and but one travel at each term.

**Jurors for Trial, their Fees.**

To the Foremen in every cause, at the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, *three shillings and six pence.*

To every other Juror, *three shillings*, their allowance for travel to be the same as the Grand Jurors', and to be paid out of the County Treasury.

**For Marriages, &c.**

To the Town-Clerk for publishing the banns of matrimony, and making a record thereof, *one shilling*, and recording the marriage when the certificate is returned by the Minister, or Justice, officiating, *six pence*, and to the Clerk of the Sessions, to be paid by the respective Town-Clerks, *two pence.*  
Every certificate of a publication, *six pence.*  
Recording births and deaths, *two pence.*

For each marriage, to the Minister or Justice officiating, and for certifying the same to the Town-Clerk, *six shillings.*  
To the Town-Clerk for a certificate of the births or deaths of every person, *four pence.*

**Fees in the Secretary's office.**

For each register exclusive of Naval Officer's fees, *three shillings.*  
For a certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of particular persons, *three shillings.*  
Every order of notice from the General Court, upon petition, *two shillings.*  
Every other order of the General Court, for the benefit of particular persons, *one shilling.*  
For a Commission or letter of marque, and reprisal, and for other papers accompanying the same, *eighteen shillings.*  
For all copies for the benefit of particular persons, at the rate of *nine pence a page*, and a page in this act, is meant twenty-eight lines of eight words to a line, or two hundred and twenty-four words.

The Secretary shall keep an account of all fees by him taken as Secretary, by virtue of this act, that the General Court may once a year know the amount thereof, and take the same into consideration at the time of making a grant to him for his services.

**To the Captain of Cattle William.**

For a pass by the Cattle for each vessel, *one shilling and six pence*, except for wood sloops and other coaling vessels, for which passes have not been usually taken out.

**Messenger of the General Court.**

Serving every warrant which the General Court or either House may grant, for arresting, imprisoning, or taking into custody any person, *two shillings.*

For Travel each mile out, and the same returning, *three pence.*

For keeping and providing food for such person, *two shillings a day.*

For his discharge or dismissal, *two shillings.*

**County Registers Fees.**

For entering and recording a deed of partition or other paper, of the length of one page or under, *nine pence;* and for certifying on the original, the time when, the book and page where, the same is recorded, *three pence;* if the instrument recorded exceed a page, *eight pence a page*, for as many pages as it contains, the fees to be paid at the offering the instrument.

For all copies, at the rate of *eight pence a page.*

For entering in the margin, the discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, *eight pence.*

And be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the several Courts, and other persons keeping public offices, shall constantly have a list of the fees by this act prescribed, so far as it relates to them, respectively, printed, or wrote out in legible characters, and hung in some convenient place in their respective offices, and any person that shall demand any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every offence, the sum of *ten pounds*, with costs if void to him or them; they will prosecute and sue therefor, by action of debt, within one year after the offence committed, in the Court of Common Pleas.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall willfully and corruptly demand and receive, any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, and shall be convicted thereof, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, may, over and above the fine of *ten pounds*, be adjudged incapable of sustaining any office within the Commonwealth, for a term of time not exceeding seven years, from the time of such conviction: Provided the information or indictment be filed within one year next after the offence was committed.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand five hundred and eighty seven, all acts and laws heretofore made for regulating and establishing the fees herein mentioned, shall cease to operate, and become null and void.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 27, 1787.  
This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

**ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.**

In SENATE, Feb. 28, 1787.  
This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governor, Approved,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.—Attest

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A FARM in Draught,** about 2 miles east of the Meeting House, containing about 70 or 80 acres of Land, consisting of very good mowing, plowing, pasturing & wood land, has a young Orchard, a House and Barn, and is pleasantly situated, it was lately owned and improved by Israel Wood.

Also a FARM, lying in Wilton, containing about 110 acres, consisting of good mowing, plowing, pasture and wood land, has a young Orchard, a good Dwelling-House, Corn-House and Barn, between 50 and 60 feet long, completely finished, is about 2 miles and a quarter from the Meeting-House, and is a convenient Farm as any in the town.

Also another FARM, of 170 acres, about 1 mile from the Meeting-House in Wilton, on the great road from Amherst to Peterborough, Keen, & Walpole, has a good Barn, and beautiful accommodations, is in a good place for a Tavern or Trader.

Also another FARM, in Wilton, of about 100 acres, has a good Grist and Saw-Mill, and two Dwelling-Houses, with very good accommodations, about 1 mile and an half from the Meeting-House.

Also another FARM, in Wilton, of about 70 acres, has a Dwelling-House and Barn, with some improvements, and is about 1 mile and an half from the Meeting-House.

Also another FARM, of about 60 acres, in the centre of the town, has a Dwelling-House, Barn, Shop 30 feet long, Shed and Store, 65 feet long, has been there 11 years improved as a Tavern or Store.

And also about 100 acres of Land, in Princeton. They will be sold cheap, and Stock, Produce, Public Security, or English or Well-Land Goods, at each price taken in payment, and good pay-day for a part will be given on good security. For further particulars, Inquire of JACOB ABBOT, of Wilton, March 30, 1787.

**NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island), March 29.**

The history of a fracas which happened, not long since, between his Excellency John Collins, Esq. Governor of this State, and Jacob Richardson, Esq. Post-Master for this district.

J. A. Richardson, Esq. the Post-Master, relying on the honour of government, had, without hesitation, delivered such letters as came to his office, directed to his Excellency John Collins, Esq. Governor of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. and charged the postage of them to the State, until the State issued the late paper calling on the Post-Master to receive paper money for postage. He then transmitted his account, with a copy of that resolution, to the General Assembly, and no provision being made for the payment of that account, he refused to deliver any letters directed to the Governor, until the postage was first paid.—The intended trade is paid, paid for the letters, which afterwards came to directed, out of specie paid to him by the merchants, for the support of the Light-House, until this source failed.—About that time, two letters were brought to the Post-Office, addressed to the Governor.—He sent his son for them, but without finding money for the postage of them, and the Post-Master refused to deliver them.—The Governor then applied for them to the Post-Master's son, who handed the letters to him: but told him, that his father's order was, that the letters should not be delivered, until the postage was paid.—The Governor desired him to call his father to see him, and the Post-Master appeared. The Governor told him that he had received the two letters, and that he would fee the postage paid.—After what had passed, the Post-Master did not choose to deliver the letters, and took the letters out of his hand. The Post-Master is not a Partisan.—The Governor, irritated beyond measure by his impolite manner of retaking the letters, called him fondled and radical, and threatened that if he would come out of the office he would break every bone in his skin.—The Post-Master replied that he would come out, but he prudently kept behind his counter, and his Excellency moved off slowly.

The letters were afterwards paid for, and delivered; and it was generally expected that this unhappy altercation would have ended here; but fate and the Governor would not determine otherwise. He presented to the General Assembly, at the last session, by a note, on the back of those letters, that they had been detained and he had been insulted by the Post-Master. The Assembly took the matter up, and requested his Excellency to relate the circumstances of the insult: he replied that the letters could not be recalled, in the manner before mentioned. They thereupon issued an indictment, partaking of a copious and a citation, commanding the Post-Master to be cited and to be brought forth with before them, to answer for the insult he had offered to the Governor.—He attended, and after some backward management, signed a paper, in which he asked pardon of the Governor and the Assembly, and so finished this business.

That the Post-Master had a right to refuse the letters, which they were paid for, no body can deny.—The mode of taking them from the Governor can alone be questionable: whether it was an insult cognizable by the Legislature, is a question of considerable magnitude—and this question turns upon others, viz: Whether the Governor, when he went to the office, and while he was in and about it, acted in a gubernatorial or in a private capacity? and whether the Post-Master, in taking them from the Governor, holding it quasi as Governor, under such circumstances as are before related, is cognizable by a Legislature or not?—I say that the first is a question of considerable magnitude; because, if it should be concluded that for an insult offered to his Excellency John Collins, Esq. in his private capacity, a citizen may be taken from his business, from his home, and taken before an assembly, and made amenable to the Legislature, it will be in the power of the Governor to direct any man he pleases. He will have only to stipulate that he has advanced him, a capias will issue, and the culprit be dragged before the General Assembly, to answer for his conduct. It is a code of etiquette, precisely regulating the behaviour of the citizen towards the chief magistrate, and accurately defining the punishment for a breach thereof, ought to be established; and if this code should embrace all that are now an authority, it would not be amiss, for all men are equal in their honour.

If upon the second question, it should be determined that the Governor, when he went to the office, and while he was in and about it, did not act in the gubernatorial line, the third and last, which appears to me to be a question of the nicest distinction, will not require a solution.—And I imagine he will be allowed at once, to go to the office for letters, any more than in his going there for that purpose.—Indeed there was nothing gubernatorial in his conduct in this affair, unless his rude language and scurrilous menaces to the poor Post-Master should be considered as such.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that the Governor should go to a shop where he had been refused credit, and should take into his hand a bat or a handkerchief, and tell the shopkeeper he would fee him paid, and the shopkeeper should snatch those articles out of his hand, could the Governor, in this case, with propriety, say that he was insulted in the gubernatorial capacity? Would any one say so?—And would this be as cognizable by the Legislature?—Certainly not; and the cases are similar. If it should be said that the letters were directed to the Governor as such—this makes no difference, because he had no more right to take them away, than he had to the postage, or any others, out of a shop without paying for them.

There is not, it is true, such a distance preferred between Governor and the governed, nor perhaps to much politeness practised, in this State, as in some others, and the Government is more amenable to be punctually regarded here, and greater allowances ought to be made. I would not by this, or any of the observations I have made, be thought to insinuate that honour should not be paid where honour is due, nor to vindicate the rudeness of Mr. Richardson.—Place his taking the letters from the Governor in one scale, and the Governor's words and menaces in the other, and methinks they would make a balance.

Is it not affirmed that the Chief Magistrate should not be furnished with specie to pay the postage of letters, directed to him as such? and that for the want thereof, every time a letter comes to the post-office, under that direction, a quarrel may ensue between the Governor and Post-Master?

If the Governor had paid his account, and furnished money for the postage of letters, this disgrace would not have happened.

I am really sorry that this affair was not compromised, and finished upon by the General Assembly, because I humbly conceive they had nothing to do with it, and because it is possible that the acknowledgment of the Post-Master may be considered as, and erected into a precedent which may be attended with the most serious consequences.

**E X E T E R, March 24.**

We hear from Lee, that at their late town-meeting, their votes for a President were as follows, viz:  
For President Sullivan, 100  
For Judge Livermore, 1  
For General Shays, 1  
We learn that where meetings have been held in the towns on Connecticut river, in this State, the votes have been principally in favour of President Sullivan.

**BOSTON, April 5.**

At the annual Meeting of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, at Taunton on Monday the 12th of March, instant (and by adjournments) the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS was chosen Moderator, and the following were elected Town Officers for the ensuing year:  
Town Clerk: William Cooper, Esq.  
Selectmen: John Scollay, Esq. Harbottle Dorr, Esq. Ezekiel Fitch, Esq. John Brown, Esq. Capt. Edward Tylog, Mr. John Andrews, Thomas Wallis, Esq. Deacon William Boardman, Mr. Ebenezer Boardman, Esq. Isaac Smith, Esq. Jonathan Mason, Esq. Mr. Samuel Whitwell, John White, Esq. Edward Proctor, Esq. Jonathan Powell, Esq. John Sweetter, Esq. Mr. Jonathan Loring Aultury, Mr. Samuel Parkman, Mr. Edward Leeds, Thomas Brown, Esq. Henry Hill, Esq.

Fireward: William Cooper, Esq. Edward Proctor, Esq. Mr. John Powell, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Thomas McVilly, Esq. Mr. John Vinthrop, James Hallow, Esq. Capt. John Bird, James Spence, Esq. Ebenezer Hancock, Esq. Mr. Joseph Clark, Mr. Jacob Moxley, Samuel Brock, Esq. Mr. Henry Bates, John May, Esq. Paul D. Sargent, Esq.  
Town-Treasurer: Mr. Peter Boyer.  
Collectors of Taxes: Messrs. James Blandford, Thomas Butler, Benjamin Buntford, Charles Williams, Esq. Messrs. Mr. William Lowrey, Charles Harris, Esq. Capt. William Hester, Mr. Moses May, Samuel Briggs, Esq.

Surveyor of Highways: Mr. William McNeil.  
Justice of Peace: Messrs. Benjamin White, Edmund Rucker, James Kidway, Andrew Townsend, Esq. Scales: Messrs. Mr. William Billing, Thomas Bradley, Samuel Leach.  
Treasurers of Poor: Messrs. Adam Coffin, and Abraham Adams.  
Highwaymen: Messrs. George Hamlin, John Shattuck, William Shattuck.  
Haywards: Messrs. George H. Hill, Samuel Curtis, John Skinner.  
Surveyors of Weats: John White, Esq. John Sweetter, Esq.  
Apothecaries: Messrs. Thomas Green, John Skinner, Esq.

Confessors: Messrs. William Cooper, 2d, Samuel Smith, Samuel Whaley, Pool Spear, Shubal Hewes, Benjamin Homans, John Eastfield, Francis Booth, John Boston, James Perkins.  
Clerks of the Marine: Esch Gibbs, Esq. Messrs. William Thomas, Benjamin Bellows, Charles Washburn, William Dehous, James Lovell, jun. Samuel Cabot, Esq. Messrs. Andrew Hall, Samuel Williams, John James Winlow.

Clerk of the Court: Mr. Matthew Nason.  
Surveyors of the Poor: Messrs. Joseph Henry, Henry Thaxter, John Champney, Benjamin Page, Joseph Ayres, Benjamin White, Abraham Hayward, Solomon Collins, Joshua Bennett, Samuel Dyer, James Rogers, Edmund Rucker.  
Collectors of Taxes and Highways: Mr. Matthew Nason, Capt. John Pico, Benjamin Marston, John Orent, Caleb Hayden, Joseph Bane, Edward Burr, Capt. Joseph Loring, Mr. John Ely, Capt. Samuel Goodson, Mr. Henry Parlett.

Surveyors of Highways: The Selectmen.  
N. B. Messrs. Moses Grant, and William Cummings, as Selectmen, the Hon. William Phillips, Esq. and Capt. Henry Prentiss, as Overseers of the Highways, and the Hon. Caleb Davis, Esq. as a Fireward, having declined to serve in their respective offices, to which they were again unanimously elected, received the thanks of the town for their faithful services for years past.

The Meeting stands adjourned to this day, at two o'clock, A. M.

**M. T. PRINTERS,**  
By inserting the following intelligence of the remarkable behaviour of one of the Committee of the county of Devon, you will oblige one of your constant readers.

THIS person has had for a long time a peculiar facility to forecast disorders and make mistakes among the people. He formerly began to give his diabolical scheme in notice by abusing himself from public worship, insulting the Priest (as you see) and man, and one who bore the best of characters, refusing to pay his taxes to the Minister, saying his conscience would not admit of it. I really suppose it would not, neither would it permit him to attend divine service any where, but in his den. It is this confidence, that led him to deliver from his den.

After the commencement of the war with Great-Britain, his behaviour was such as might be supposed with: But when the minds of the people began to be disturbed about something, seven-eighths of the people don't know what, that was a time for him to get himself into some public notice, which for a long time he had been destitute. This happened at a town-meeting, where there was a proposal made (whether this article was inserted in the warrant, I do not remember) to choose a Committee of Safety (or rather a Committee of Tattle, as it has proved to be since) and after the people had chiefly left the meeting-house, except those of his own tribe, there were three persons chosen to meet Committees from the other towns in the county. The town let them alone until the formation of the Convention at Taunton, where they drew a petition to the General Court, setting forth some grievances which they pretended to be real ones, and sent the petition immediately to Boston, without saying it before the towns for approbation, as was expected by the inhabitants. The General Court did not take that notice of it, which they supposed they would have done (or rather as this person and some others of his own principles, imagined. He lies immediately to the counties of Worcester, Hampshire, &c. firing up the minds of the people, setting up papers at public houses, mills, &c. which had a tendency to disaffair the minds of the good people of this Commonwealth. After his return home, he took him a wife, a supposed widow (himself likewise being a widower) formerly of the town of Boston, and after marriage proving to be somewhat weakly, and he being turned out of office as a Committee-man, began to exercise his cruel barbarity at home, and with the advice of his lady, as he calls her, turned one of his own children out of the house (an amiable young Lady, and one of an unspotted character). He has also sent others away, and says the rest must soon go, and gives not the least reason for so doing, except that his wife or his children must quit the house, and his wife shall not. Pretty man indeed, to trust with public business! May God reward every Man according to his works, AMEN.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
For CASH or PUBLIC SECURITIES of this Commonwealth,

**A Good FARM, well** Wooded and Watered, containing about 220 Acres, with Two DWELLING-HOUSES, on the same, in Andover, South-Parish. For further Particulars, INQUIRE of JOHN DYSON, of Beverly, or of MR. SAMUEL THAWING, of Duxbury.

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B E R V.

cause of our late troubles... attention of the people to the genuine principles of republicanism.

There cannot be two wills in the same public body. To imagine, that the people may, reasonably and rightfully, after they have constituted one body to act on their behalf, to make all laws and orders whatsoever, institute another body to contravene the judgments and decisions of the first; is to suppose that there may be two wills in the same body, contrary to each other.

The people should look upon the laws as their best inheritance. No general rules will, in all cases, please every man. But nothing can so well secure the life, person and property of any man, as the most sacred reverence of the public for laws, which know no party, and are subject to no passions.

National honour should be sacred. Esteem of themselves, as rational beings, will make any people exceedingly tenacious of national honour. If they are not tenacious of national honour, they will not find it the voluntary tribute of other nations.

But we seem disposed to sacrifice national honour to save our peace. But it has operated thus; the savings were saved, and the pounds went to destruction. For just as it is in the business of individuals, the best pay masters conduct business in the least expensive manner; because their credit is not questioned. So nations by strict justice always make great savings in the public expenses.

Another principal of republicanism is; that great care should be taken in the education of children. Alas! for the state of our grammar schools. They testify our neglect to our faces. How shall we expect, that the people should know, or obey the laws; if they are not taught to read, and accustomed to subordination?

In fine, every method should be used to inspire the people with love for their country, and a predilection for its institutions and its laws. According to the sentiments of an ancient poet "how reverend and dear, to every virtuous man, is his own native country."

Here the writer intended to have ended this piece; but some late remarks of Honestus, on the writings of Mentor, call his attention, he hopes, for the last time.

Mentor can graciously return Honestus his smile of contempt, and is not pleased to have Honestus call him judicious, nor is he mortified, to have it said that he principally aimed at the usefulness. He aimed at precision and truth, and wishes Honestus had always done the same. Honestus still hangs between the horns of the dilemma, whether he feels it or not. Either the numberless impositions he speaks of, take place in open Court, and the judges are most to blame, and not the lawyers solely, as he affirms; Or they take place in the secret doings of lawyers and their clients; and in cannot be known to be numerous; or if they are, can no more be regulated than the prices of goods.

The people may, at their option, settle their controversies by referees, or go to Court. If they chuse to go to court, then they, in their serious moments, do not believe in Honestus any more than Suffolk or Mentor.

Mentor is not ashamed of a backeyed argument. For arguments, like silver, are valued by their weight, whether new or old. Nor can he think the laws a curse; nor even lawyers. He never knew them to be so esteemed, in the country in which he lives, by any, except infurgents and their abettors. He knows many of them to be worthy men; and though he has had business done by them; and they have done business for others against him; he never found them to be worse than men are in general.

The whole body of English laws, was never admitted into our Courts; but only such as have been found to be good by former experience; and are agreeable to the present constitution. It were to be wished that this writer would pay attention to the constitution. Honestus has some where found a quotation, which says, that the Court of Areopagus, at Athens, aimed at truth, and endeavoured to prevent the impetuosity of lawyers. Did they always accomplish their purpose? Every man, who, by means of history, is acquainted with Grecian Courts, and orators, knows, that their Courts had their defects, like all other human institutions. In that blessed Court of Areopagus, Secretaries received sentence of death. And their orators, as such as any on earth, made use of every method of artifice, pathos, address, &c. in order to gain their point. They also had enormous Fees. Pliny says, that Iocreates was paid 20 talents, more than 2,500 pounds, for one oration.

Our Courts, "with all their imperfections on their heads," may, if history may be credited; bear, any day, an advantageous comparison, with the wisest institutions of Greece.

That writer, who solely aims to censure lawyers, bestows the epithet of, "contemptible," on the judicial institutions of his country. I

with he had told in what counties the contemptible Courts exist. Dark hints prove nothing. I might say Honestus is a British spy, and assert it to be fact, but I should dispute such a thing, unless I meant to produce the proofs of it. In the county where I live, the Justices of the Common Pleas are men, who, have done eminent services to their country; have the esteem of all good citizens here; and even of the United States. As to lawyers cutting cards for the decision of a cause, it has the very complexion of an infurgent story, either having no foundation in fact; or in facts accidental, and infurgent; yet represented as general. Honestus says this oftentimes happens. I can not believe it. Had he said, sometimes, it might be true. Yet, among all the wild fables of infurgents, I never heard of it till now. But I have heard of gentlemen cutting cards at table, as if to decide which of them should die first. Does that prove that the event, was owing to their influence? Such shameful things are sometimes done. So Parsons are sometimes drunk; Merchants sometimes cheat; Tradesmen oftentimes lie; Girls sometimes play the harlot. Down then with the Parsons; destroy the Merchants; abolish Tradesmen; let all the Girls be burnt. Thus might we reason as plausibly as Honestus. Lawyers may cut cards for the decision of a cause; and yet the Court be as respectable as Areopagus itself. For if the parties agree by themselves of council, shall the judges say nay, and bring the matter again into litigation?

Such pirates as these, Who do we find; an equal distribution of justice were necessary; a nation whose liberties were held sacredly tenacious, &c. are abundant in Honestus. Though I hate verbal criticisms in general; yet I must, after the example of Mr. Cowley and Mr. Pope, put the following query? Pray, Mr. Honestus, if you should read your grammar, would it do you any harm? Is it not a shame to the public, that a writer, who does not understand the plain rules of his spelling-book and accidence; should prate of Athenian Courts, and Grecian orators; treat Courts with contempt, which the wife, and learned revere; and talk of abolishing a profession, which is the principal support of the science of the law; and meet with any countenance or encouragement?

In fine, Honestus, if other writers do their duty, I shall say no more to you. For in spite of your genius or mine, this controversy may grow tedious to the public. I am in pursuit of themes more important. But if no other persons shall note the errors you may publish in future, Mentor will do it, for the people's sake, whom he loves. But there is one grand remedy for all our evils; which is this, That when we have chosen the best men for our Representatives; and given the best instructions; and they have sworn to do their best for the public good; we should then acquiesce in their decisions. This is the best possible security against public grievances of all kinds, against party-writers, knavish lawyers, or learned Judges, infurgents, and what not! This is the firm opinion of

M E N T O R.

N E W - Y O R K, March 28.

We are informed, that on account of the present deranged condition of the revenue of the United States, and the numerous demands on the Federal Treasury, Congress a few days since, made a considerable reduction in the salaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

P O R T L A N D, March 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living in a remote part of the county of York, dated March 20, 1787.

"I am informed that the people in these counties are called upon in the Cumberland Gazette, to give their votes for Mr. B. Query, Is it policy to vote for any man that is not possessed of the entire confidence of the people? Would not a H —, or C —, be likely to lead those that would be unwilling to be drove by any one? We want one that has the hearts of the people. — I should rejoice to hear that peace and good government were established. That we may not experience the want of them, is the earnest desire of your friend, &c."

B O S T O N, April 5.

On Monday last, agreeably to notification issued by the Selectmen, founded on the Constitution of this Commonwealth, the qualified inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil-Hall, to give in their votes for Governour and Lieutenant-Governour for the State, and for six Senators for the county of Suffolk. After the votes were sorted and counted, the Town-Clerk declared the numbers for the several Candidates to be as contained in the following list, viz.

Table listing candidates for Governour, Lieutenant-Governour, and Senators with their respective vote counts.

A few votes for Senators were given in for several other gentlemen.

The number of voters, on this occasion, as appears by the votes given in for Governour, was 1499—the number last year on a like occasion, was 778.

The votes given in for Governour and Lieutenant-Governour in the town of Charlestown, were as follow, viz.

G O V E R N O U R.

The Honourable John Hancock, Esq; 117 His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq; 24

L I E U T E N A N T - G O V E R N O U R.

Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq; 55 Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; 49 Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; 13 His Honour Thomas Cushing, Esq; 9

In addition to the above, from various quarters, we have obtained a list of the votes given for Governour, in the following towns, viz.

Table listing votes for Mr. Bowdoin and Mr. Hancock across various towns like Roxbury, Newbury, Chelsea, etc.

Salem, 13 majority in favour of Mr. Bowdoin.

The votes given in for Lieutenant-Governour in the towns in Middlesex, and the four other parts of this county, from which we have obtained information, are for various candidates—of whom Gen. Lincoln, has been favoured with the highest number.

As several towns within this Commonwealth, have left their votes for a Governour, Lieutenant-Governour and Senators, in years past, by their not being returned to the Secretary's office, within the time required by the Constitution; it may not be improper to remind those whom it may concern, that the Town-Clerks are to transmit copies of those lists to the Sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the said Wednesday in May. And the Sheriffs or the Selectmen, are to cause a return to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day.

On Monday last, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of Massachusetts, commanded by Major Bell, paraded in State-Street, and marched in the usual common, where they went through their usual manoeuvres, and evolutions. The company was in uniform, and made a very fine appearance.

Yesterday was introduced to the pastoral charge of the Congregational Society usually worshipping God in Long-Lane, the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP. After a large and respectable Council of Churches assembled on the occasion, had taken the steps usually previous to such solemnity, they proceeded to the meeting-house. An Anthem excellently performed began the service. The Rev. Mr. Eckley then made the first prayer; the Rev. Mr. M. Clintock, of Greenland, in New-Hampshire, delivered a sermon well adapted to the occasion; the Rev. Dr. Lathrop made the installation prayer; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Brookline, gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Elliot, prayed after it, and the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, gave the right hand of fellowship, and another anthem concluded the service. Everything was conducted with the decency, seriousness and propriety, which become an occasion, so solemn.

We have it from good authority, that his Excellency Governour Bowdoin has received from Governour Collins, of Rhode-Island, an answer to his letter, forwarded to the latter some time since; to request that the fugitives from this state, who were deeply concerned in the late wicked attempt to overthrow our excellent constitution, and involve us in a civil war, might be delivered up, agreeably to the articles of the CONFEDERATION.—Governour Collins informs Governour Bowdoin, that "in consequence of the misconduct of the Post-Master Governour B's letter had been but that moment opened in the upper house and that he had sent it to the lower house to receive its instructions who has not given him any instructions, and so he cannot do any Thing about the Rebels and they cannot be meddled with."—What exalted and transporting ideas of national liberty, strong attachment to the Articles of CONFEDERATION, and regard to good order in general, must the patriotic Governour's letter hold up to the friends of liberty throughout the world! and, above all, how keen a sense of his worth and abilities, and of the virtue and knowledge of the lower house, must all enlightened people entertain! and how much ought we to respect and venerate such governments, after being favoured with the foregoing specimen of their literary and political talents!

It seems that the misconduct of the post-matter was his obedience to the resolves of Congress, in not being willing to receive the paper of that date for the postage of a letter; which would have been contrary to his oath and duty, as related in the preceding page.

DIED]—On Friday last, Mr. Joseph Mallace, of this town, aged 27.

MARRIED] On Tuesday the 27th ult. at Portsmouth, by the Rev. Joseph Backminter, Mr. Nicholas Cytharus Roufflet, of this town, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Moffatt, of Portsmouth.

DIED.] Last Tuesday evening, Mrs. Sally May, wife of Mr. Enock May, aged 35 years. Her funeral will be to-morrow at 5 o'clock—when her friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

Nathan Frazier,

BEGS leave, very respectfully, to acquaint his customers and the public at large, That he has taken his Son, NATHAN FRAZIER, junr into partnership, and that the business, in future, will be carried on under the FIRM of

Nathan Frazier, & Son.

They have now for sale, A general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for all seasons—particularly a handsome assortment of Black Lappings and Sattinets, just imported in the Resolution, Capt. Hammond; all which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash. N. B. They give ready money for POT-ASH.

(For the Benefit of the Injurers.)

On SATURDAY next, At TWELVE o'Clock, Will be sold by Public Vendue, At Mr. RICHARDSON'S Rope-Walk, Milk-Street, One TON and an HALF of Damaged H E M P.

For Madeira,

THE Schooner NANCY, SAMUEL BARNES, Master, (opposite No. 11, Long-Wharf) will sail in all this Month.—For freight, or passage, apply to No. 4, Butler's-Row, where the terms may be known. Any Gentlemen being desirous of becoming Adventurers, for returns in Wine, have a good opportunity of intrusting their property with a Gentleman well acquainted with the Trade, and formerly a resident in the Island. Those Gentlemen who have already subscribed, are requested to take on board their Property in readiness to be taken on said fair vessel.

To be SOLD, CHEAP, A VERY well made genteel CHAISE, but little used. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET, TWENTY Acres of excellent LAND, in the town of Littleton, on the great road, excellently accommodated with DWELLING and OUT-HOUSES, and a good STORE, for a Gentleman Trader. Particulars may be known by inquiring at the Store of the late ENOCH BROWN, Esq; Dock-Square. Boston, April 4, 1787.

To be sold, or leased, A Large MANSION HOUSE, and SHOP, with one acre and half of land, a mile west of the Meeting-House in Marlborough, on the post road leading from Boston to Springfield, well situated for a Trader or Tradesman, and has been improved for several years in carrying on the Clothier and Weaving Business. The conditions may be known by inquiring of Col. Thomas Nixon, of Framingham, or Dr. Amos Cutting, of Marlborough.

N. B. The Premises may be entered on immediately. Marlborough, March 29, 1787.

THE Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said Society will be holden on Wednesday the 11th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of the late Mr. Moffatt, in Court-Street, a few doors East of Concert-Hall.—The Censors will meet on the 25th of the same month, for examination of all such Candidates for the Practice of Physick and Surgery, as shall apply, on or before the meeting of the Society, to N. W. APPELTON, Recording Secy. Bolton, March 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is a State and Plantation Tax, committed to the Subscriber, to collect, on the Proprietor's lots No. 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17, in the Plantation of Wates, in the County of Lincoln, as follows, viz. £. s. d. g. Lot No. 10, 2 9 6 1 11, 2 5 1 2 12, 2 18 1 16, 2 9 6 1 17, 2 9 6 1

So much of the above-mentioned Land, will be sold, as will pay said Taxes, with intervening charges, at Public Vendue, at the House of Benjamin Dearborn, in Wates, on Monday the fourth day of June next, at one o'clock P. M. if not prevented by payment of said Taxes and charges before the said time.

JONATHAN THOMPSON, Collector. Wates, March 28, 1787.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Please to publish the following.

SEVERAL months ago a news-paper advertisement acquainted the Public, that the Schooner DOVE was LAYING at Hancock's wharf. That DOVE should lay was no new thing; but that a Schooner, though of the feminine gender, was ovarious, was till then unknown to me. Since that time, various advertisements, in different papers, have mentioned Ships, Brigs, and other vessels, as laying at different wharves in Boston. The verb active to lay is too commonly confounded with the verb neuter to lie, and hence the laying instead of lying; which indeed is but of very little consequence in such publications; but it were to be wished that those that come from the legislative body of the State might be free from errors. It was not long after the first mentioned advertisement appeared that, having occasion to speak with a member of the house of representatives, I went, just after an adjournment, into their Chamber; and while I waited for the gentleman, who was then engaged in the Lobby, I amused myself with looking over some laws, stitiched in blue paper, that lay on the clerk's desk. There I was sorry to find the same kind of blunder, and it I remember right, in more than one place, in the perpetual laws that will make a part of the expected new code. The same mistake is repeated at the last session of the General Court, in the title of an act for setting off part of William Whitney's farm to the town of Wrentham.

There we have laid instead of lies or both. However trivial these remarks might appear, if they respected only private matters, yet nobody can be found to find such oversights in the public, standing laws of the Commonwealth.

March 16, 1787. P. S. Since writing the above I find, in an act just published, in which among other things, the method is pointed out for displaying Registers of deeds, it is declared that no appeal shall lay from the judgment of the Court of Sessions!

[Omitted in our last for want of room.] N E W Y O R K , March 21. Extract of a letter from Halifax, via St. John's, dated Feb. 3, 1787.

"The acclamations of joy in this land, rage (in consequence of the distracted state of your country) beyond all description;—and they firmly believe that the English Court have taken an effectual step to diuinute you, by the wise appointment of that sagacious politician and General, Lord Dorchester, to the government of the British territory in America. The unsettled, unhinged situation of the States (for which you are deservedly ridiculed) and want of encouragement, only keep me and many others in this hateful and illiberal country; for my attachment to your cause (if properly conducted) you can never question; but your present imbecile measures, I heartily reprobate; and depend that Guy (as is his duty) will not be wanting in exertions to avail himself of the imbecility and distraction existing in your land. Pray where are the men, the SOLDIERS and PATRIOTS, who gained so much honour throughout the world—by their gallantry and wisdom—in the days of the war, "the time to try men's souls;" as your Amor Patrie writer Common Sense said; where, I repeat, are they gone—that you seem so much to need skillful navigators—or are you too republican to call in their aid, fearing as they have been soldiers, that they will misfile you—in other words, be too severe in their discipline.

"Some government of stability and energy, I sincerely wish you,—and as it ought to proceed from yourselves (without any foreign interference whatsoever) better a MONARCHY than an ideal republic—for I cannot but coincide with the two lines, which grace the title page of your judicious theoretical constitutions, viz. "For forms of government let fools contest, 'Tis that their best administ'rs are best." "We're my power and talents adequate to my serious wishes—I would endeavour to prescribe a mode for your honour and happiness; but when I reflect on the multitude of wise men and good patriots among you, I blush for my presumption in adventuring my sentiments thus much, nor should I have touched on so abstract a subject, but from a conviction that I was imparting honest sentiments to a proven friend.—One reason assigned for your diffusion, extravagance and insurrections in this Empire of "royal loyalty" (terms alluded by the Philline refugees) is, that those who were your avowed and most implacable enemies, during the bloody and arduous war you was engaged in,—are admitted among you again,—many of them in office,—and having extensive connections of opulence among the English—are neither wanting in intrigue nor wealth, to effect almost any purpose in the United States,—which appellation, now, by your own misconduct (and I believe originating in the above causes) has become contemptible in most of Europe; and which your old mother country is sedulous in diffusing. Your situation, though critical, is not irremediable,—and if timely application and spirit is shown—you may soon laugh, in your turn." Your laziness, your effeminacy, &c. contribute also to precipitate you to contempt and poverty—which, by this time all among you ought to be sensible of,—and tend to route you from your torpor and supineness."

Smith's Coal, & Grind-Stones, Of the best Quality, To be sold cheap, on Bull's Wharf.

Charles Shimmis

Most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of this Town, and his Friends, in particular

THAT he intends, on Monday the second of April next, to open a SCHOOL, in the Room, lately occupied by Mr. GRIFFITH, near Concert-Hall, in which will be taught, Reading, English Grammar, Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Navigation, Geography, Astronomy, and every branch of the Mathematics. And, as he has engaged the assistance of an experienced Master, he hopes that those who favor him with Pupils, will by their improvement, receive the utmost satisfaction.

N. B. Young Ladies, belonging to the School, desirous of instruction in Geography, will receive Lessons gratis. Boston, March 27th, 1787.

For Orient



THE Ship LEDA, will sail by the 15th of April next, having most of her Cargo now on board, being placed as a Packet to run between France and Boston, she has the most agreeable Accommodation for Passengers, and is contrived for safe sailing. Any Person having Freight to or from France, or wanting Passage, may apply to SAMUEL DUNN, at his Store N<sup>o</sup>. 2, on DOANE'S Wharf.

For SALE,



A Dwelling-House and Barn in Concord, a mile from the Meeting-House, on the road to Carlisle, with four acres of choice land adjoining, consisting of English-Mowing, a young Orchard, and a large Onion Garden, acknowledged to be the best in town: Also meadow, wood and pasture land it wanted. For price and terms of sale, Inquire of JOSEPH HUNT, in said Town.

To be LET,



(And entered on immediately.) A good Farm of 70 Acres in Natick, properly proportioned with Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing and Orcharding, all under good fence, with 3 acres of Rye on the ground; with a handsome new House, well finished, very pleasantly situated, fit for a Gentleman or Trader, with a large Barn, &c. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WELLES, Esq.

To be SOLD,

By a Gentleman who is moving from the Town,

A Number of valuable Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Table China. Also a number of valuable Books. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. March 23, 1787.

FOR SALE, BY

SAMUEL WALLIS,

HIS DWELLING-HOUSE, in Long-Lane, accommodated with a large STABLE, oak frame; convenient Yard and Garden, containing about thirty Fruit Trees, the most of them are bearers of excellent Fruit. Also for SALE, At his Store, at the Head of the Town-Dock,

A few Chaldrons of COAL, a few Barrels of CYDER, and a few Barrels of Choice BEER.

March 20, 1787.

ALL Persons who have any demands on the late Company of HINKLEY and KNEELAND, are desired to bring in the same, immediately, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Company, or the Company of PARKMAN and HINKLEY, are requested to pay their dues without delay, in order for a speedy settlement of said Company's accounts. JOHN KNEELAND, jun. (surviving Partner.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of Capt. JOHN HINKLEY, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the subscriber; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. ABIGAIL HINKLEY, Administratrix. Boston, March 20, 1787.

ALL Persons that have any demands on, or are indebted to, the estate of Capt. RICHARD SANGER, late of Sherburne, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts, for settlement to the Widow DEBORA SANGER, administratrix on said estate.

ALL Persons that have any demands upon, or are indebted to, the estate of the late Rev. Dr. CHARLES CHAUNCEY, of Boston, deceased, are desired to apply to Mr. Joseph Wetmoreland, attorney to the executor, for a settlement of the same. Those also who have any books belonging to said estate are requested to return them. Boston, March 21st, 1787.

A Bargain for an Apothecary!

FOR SALE,

A Complete set of FURNITURE, for the APOTHECARY'S business, With a General ASSORTMENT of Drugs and Medicines,

At the SHOP of Redford Webster, and Company, in Union-Street, BOSTON, AND TO BE LET,

THE said SHOP, and HOUSE, being one of the best lands for business in Boston; and for a number of years well accustomed in the Druggist line; may take possession any day after the first of April ensuing. The conditions of sale cannot fail of approbation.

Also for SALE, A STORE, two stories high, with a CELLAR under the whole, 26 feet square. A BARN and WEAR, and 11 acres of LAND, at Weymouth-Point, on Sheepscut-River. And two Brick STORES, in State-Street, Boston.

For terms, apply to JOHN PAGE, Boston, Union-Street, March 28th, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the non-resident proprietors of unimproved land lying in the town of Warren, belonging to the heirs of Brigadier-General Waldo, is taxed for the year 1786, in State tax No. 5, £. 14 11. and in first town tax, £. 3 16s. 4d.—second ditto, £. 1 5s. 10d. And unless said taxes are paid on or before Tuesday the 9th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Capt. John McIntyre, innholder in Warren, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to pay the same, with intervening charges.

DANIEL DUNBAR, Constable. Warren, March 13, 1787.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To JAMES PRESCOT, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the subscribers, being five of the proprietors of the township of New-Sussex to exhibit, in the county of York, judging a meeting of the proprietors of said township to be necessary, do hereby apply to your Honour for a warrant for calling a meeting of said proprietors, to meet at the house of Benjamin Whitney, in Dunstable, in the State of New-Hampshire, on the 1st Tuesday of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator of the meeting. 2. To raise such sum of moneys as shall be thought needful, and chuse a Collector or Collectors to collect the same, or any other officers. 3. To hear and accept the report of any committee or committees that may be chosen by the proprietors. 4. To inquire into the mills erected, built, and proceed with the undertakers, as shall be thought proper, and dispose of the privilege and lands to others if thought needful. 5. To see if the proprietors will be bound to raise, and cause the repairer of their lands in said New-Sussex, and such a committee or committees to be chosen for that purpose. 6. To see if the proprietors will build a meeting-house in said New-Sussex, and to contract with any person or persons for building the same, or to make or mend roads if thought needful. 7. For the proprietors to dispose of any of their unimproved lands, if thought proper. 8. To chuse a committee or committees for the sale of delinquent proprietors lands, and to give a deed or deeds of the same. OLIVER BARRENE, Feb. 27, 1787. JOHN WOOD, BENJAMIN WHITNEY, OLIVER WRIGHT, HENRY WOODS, SIDON GILSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Middlesex ss. March 14, 1787.

To HENRY WOODS, Esq. one of the Proprietors of New-Sussex, (to collect) lying in the County of York, in said Commonwealth.

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to warn and give notice to the proprietors of said township (by advertising the same in the public news-papers agreeable to law) to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Whitney, in Dunstable, in the State of New-Hampshire, on the 1st Tuesday of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 1. To chuse a Moderator for said meeting, and to do and transact all the business mentioned in the foregoing request. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above-said. JAMES PRESCOT, Just. Peace thro' the State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Middlesex ss. March 14, 1787.

A GREABLE is hereby given to me given as aforesaid, I do hereby warn all the proprietors of New-Sussex aforesaid, to assemble and meet at the time and place and for the purposes aforesaid. HENRY WOODS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. York ss. At a Court of Common Pleas held at York, within and for the county of York, on the Tenth day of May, by adjournment from the second Tuesday of April preceding Anno Domini, 1786.

ON the petition of the Honorable Rhythorth Jordan, of Dunstable, in the county of York, Esq. showing that he is seized and possessed of a tract, in common with others, to him unknown, in and of a certain piece of land without the bounds of any township, but within the said county of York, containing three miles square, lying and being above Saco falls, in the county aforesaid, being upon a straight line by the said River, three English miles north-westerly, and runs up the main lands to far the full breadth three English miles, so as to make three miles square, and is bounded on Saco river, and the lands late of one William Phillips north-westerly, and by lands lately his westerly, and by land late of Richard Russell's westerly; whereof it belongs to the said petitioner to have and enjoy one eighth part; and praying that his said eighth part of the tract of land aforesaid, with the appurtenances, may be set off and divided from the rest, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Ordered, That the said petitioner notify the other owners of the said tract of land, by causing the substance of the said petition, with this order thereon, to be inserted in Adams and Nourse's Boston news-paper, three weeks successively, to the end, they may appear at the said Court to be held at York, on the second Tuesday of April, A. D. 1787, and then cause, if any they have, the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Attest. J. H. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Cheap At the

Jackson & Son,

In State-Street, A Small invoice of priced Calicoes; a few pieces of Tullians, Jeans and Corduroys.

Best St. Ubes Salt, Malaga Raisins, Brandy, calves head Sweet-Oil, a few boxes of Castile-Soap, &c. &c.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Suffolk, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of WILLIAM WATWALLACE, late of Boston, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed by said Judge, for the creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that they will fit for said purpose, at the sign of the Black & White Horse-Tavern, kept by Mr. Ebenezer Hinley, the last Wednesday in March, and the five following months, from seven till nine o'clock of the evening of said days.

ALL those Persons who are yet indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM CHEEVER, late of Boston, deceased, as they have been heretofore publicly notified—are now called upon again for payment, and may be fully assured, (as the Estate must be settled) that a list of all the out-standing Debts due said Estate, without Exception, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, on Saturday the 31st of this instant, March.

N. B. If calls is scarce, and to prevent Difficulty, any reasonable Security, for a moderate Term of Time, will be taken, and the Debt transferred to W. D. CHEEVER, Administrator.

John Adams,

Acquaints his FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, That he has received by the very last Ship from LONDON, Captain FOIGER, at his SHOP, No. 51, Marlborough-Street,

A very LARGE and FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS,

Peas and Beans.

HE has ten sorts of Peas, one of which, being earlier than any kind heretofore brought to market, in large quantities, and many other sorts from the Low-Bush to the Royal-Oak, with almost every kind of small Seeds, usually sown in a Kitchen Garden.

He has seven kinds of Cabbage, and seven of Lettice, with Rape, Canary, and Maw-Seed for Birds, Red and White Clover, Herds-Grass and Burnet-Seed.

Great allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again, and every favour will be duly acknowledged. (6 w.)

FOR BRISTOL, and back to BOSTON.

THE BRIG JUNO, Lemuel Weeks Master, laying at Talbot's Wharf, will sail by the 10th of April. For Freight or Passage apply at Store No. 47 on the Long-Wharf, or to the Master on board.

Bohea-Tea.

FRESH Bohea-Tea, per Chest, just imported: also, Salt, Teneriff Wine, and best high-proof Old Cogniac Brandy, to be sold cheap. Inquire at the Office of M. M. H. State-Street.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of William Gordon, that their lands are taxed to use collect, viz.

Table with 3 columns: Tax type, Amount, and Date. Rows include Milliner rate, State rate, Town rate, County rate, and State rate for various years.

On non-payment, if such of their lands will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will pay said taxes and all intervening charges, on Monday the first day of April, A. D. 1787, at the House of William Scott, jun. Esq. in Palmer.

THOMAS QUINLAN, Isaac MARRIT, JAMES HAMILTON, Collectors for Palmer.

THE Selectmen would inform the town, that they have appointed Mr. Aaron May, as a federal measurer of Wood, that comes into town over the neck, and Mr. Moses Bradley, sealer and measurer of what wood may come in over the bridge. They would likewise recommend to the inhabitants who keep barbers, that they would lay injunctions upon their servants, not to sell such enormous loads of dung as are usually sold to the country people: To prevent if possible the very great injury that is daily done to the pavements in the town, more especially at this season of the year. Boston, March 24, 1787.