

THE following anecdote is handed about here as a fact. This circumstance is a duty for me to transmit to you. The scene lies at Pera, and is thus related. "The house of a Greek, living on the suburbs of Constantinople, had been set on fire. By the assistance, however, of a few Janissaries, he had nearly saved all his goods; but by some fatal chance, one of his children lying in his cradle had been forgot. No possibility was left of re-entering the house, and the despairing father had given up the babe as irretrievably lost. At that very instant a large mass of fire, the property of the Greek, was coming out of the house holding the child in his mouth by the body. Vain were the attempts to stop or make him lose his hold; the sagacious creature ran through the crowd, and never stopped till reaching the house of his mother's intimate friend, he dropped at the door the precious burden. The gratitude of the father towards this excellent servant, cannot be expressed; he heard it then—the Greek killed the animal with his own hand, and had the carcass dressed, which was served up as a principal dish at an entertainment which he had prepared to glorify his child's lucky escape from the devouring flames. Saying "He has behaved too well to be left a prey to filthy worms—men alone should feed upon his remains, and ye, my guests cannot but profit by it; you will grow more benevolent, feeling, and virtuous."

THE QUEEN OF THE ROSE.
THERE is a singular and annual custom at a village in Picardy, called Salency, which has existed from the 5th century, called the Queen of the Rose.

The inhabitants, who strictly attend to the conduct and behaviour of the virgins of the town, present every year the names of three maidens, the most approved for industry, modesty, and propriety of behaviour, to the lord of the manor, who has it in his power to name which of the three he pleases to be the Queen of the Rose; and on the day appointed, the Queen is taken from the cottage, attended by the clergy, ladies, and the whole neighbourhood, with all the respect and attention they can show to real majesty; to the church of Salency, and there covered with a beautiful crown of roses; then she receives the benediction of the priest at the high altar.

After this she is conducted through all the town in procession; lastly attended back to her dwelling.

It is inconceivable what an effect this excellent and ancient institution has, not only on the morals of the young women, but on those of both sexes, and on every age.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the several persons that have been or may hereafter be chosen for the present year as selectmen, Assessors, Town Clerks, Town-Treasurers, Constables and Collectors, in the several towns, districts, and plantations of this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are required, before the Town-Clerk, or before the Justice of the Peace, to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the constitution of this Commonwealth, and the same certificate shall be made, if taken before a Justice of the Peace, as is already provided by law for the oaths of town, district or plantation officers; and the town Clerk is directed to record the same in the book in which

he is directed by law to record the several oaths to be taken by the said Officers respectively, to qualify them to perform the duties thereof; and no act of either of the Officers aforesaid, shall after one month from the passing of this Resolve, be esteemed valid in law, until they have taken and subscribed the oath aforesaid: any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Resolved, That in case any person chosen to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse, within one month from the passing this Resolve, and hereafter annually, within seven days from the time of his election, the town to which such person or persons belongs, at a legal meeting appointed for that purpose, shall proceed to make choice of some other person or persons, to serve in the office or offices to which the person or persons foregoing or refusing had been elected; and the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to take the oath as aforesaid, shall be liable to the same penalties as is by law provided in case of refusal to serve in the office to which he or they have been elected. And that the Secretary be, and he hereby is directed, to publish these resolves in the several news-papers, three weeks, at least, successively, and to transmit a copy of the same to the Clerk of each town, district, and plantation in this Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.
In Senate, March 10, 1787.

Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved,
JAMES BOWDOIN.
A True Copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and eighty-seven.

AN ACT for determining at what times and places, the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, shall be held, within and for the several Counties within this Commonwealth, and for repealing all 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 June next, all the laws heretofore enacted, and now in force, determining the times and places for holding the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for the several counties in this Commonwealth, so far as respects the times and places for holding the said Courts, be, and they hereby are repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the times and places for holding the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county in this Commonwealth, shall from and after the first day of June next, be as follows, viz.

Within and for the county of Suffolk, at Boston, on the first Tuesday in January, and the first Tuesday in July.
Within and for the county of Essex, at Ipswich, on the first Tuesday in April; at Salem, the second Tuesday in July; at Newbury-port, the last Tuesday in September.
Within and for the county of Middlesex, at Cambridge, on the second Tuesday in March; at Concord, on the second Tuesday in September.
Within and for the county of Hampshire, at Springfield, on the second Tues-

day of February; at Northampton, the last Tuesday in August.

Within and for the county of Plymouth, at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday of April, and the last Tuesday of October.
Within and for the county of Barnstable, at Barnstable, on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of November.

Within and for the county of Bristol, at Taunton, on the second Tuesday of March, and the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of York, at York, on the second Tuesday of April; and at Biddeford, on the second Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Dukes County, at Edgartown, on the first Tuesday of March; and at Tisbury, on the last Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Nantucket, et, at Sherburne, on the last Tuesday of March, and the first Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of Worcester, at Worcester, on the last Tuesday in March, and on the first Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of Cumberland, at Portland, on the last Tuesday in May, and on the last Tuesday in October.

Within and for the county of Lincoln, at Hallowell, on the second Tuesday in January; at Pownalborough, on the last Tuesday in June; and at Waldoborough, on the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of Berkshire, at Lenox, on the second Tuesday in September, and on the first Tuesday of February.

And be it further enacted, That all appeals, already made, recognizances taken, or that may before the aforesaid first day of June next, be made or taken, to any Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and all actions already commenced, or that may be commenced before the aforesaid first day of June, and all appeals claimed, or which may be claimed, and all actions pending at any Court of Common Pleas, which before the operation of this act, should have been holden at any other time or place, than those in this act affixed, for holding said Courts, shall be returnable to, entered, made, proceeded on, tried and determined, at the Courts next to be holden, in each county, after said first day of June, agreeably to the true intent of such writ, process recognizance or appeal.

In the House of Representatives, March 2, 1787.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 2, 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.

BOSTON, March 2, 1787.

THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Generals of the Militia, that he has at his office, blank Division, Brigade, Regimental, and Company Returns; which he requests they would send for as soon as possible, so that the returns may be made on or before the first of June according to the militia Law.—He has likewise the Militia Act, which they may receive with the blank Returns.

J. KEITH, Adjutant-General.
N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horse, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1787.

NORTHAMPTON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM BUTLER, A FEW RODS EAST OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

THE following instrument, which determined a territorial dispute that lately subsisted between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we have obtained a copy of, for the information of our readers. This friendly accommodation, conducted on both sides with so much temper and wisdom, does infinite honour to the Hon. Commissioners appointed to effect the same: And likewise affords an important lesson to States and Nations in general, when it is considered how much blood and treasure have been expended in territorial disputes, much less valuable and extensive.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the undersigned *John Lovell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, Agents or Commissioners appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of the one part, and the undersigned James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancton Smith and Egbert Benson, six of the Agents or Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York of the other part: Grand Grievings:* Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did heretofore present a petition to the United States in Congress assembled, whereby among other things, stating that all that territory which in the said petition is described as all that part of New-England in America, which is bounded and extended between a great river, called Merrimack, a certain other river, there called Charles river, being the bottom of the bay there, called Massachusetts-Bay; and also, all those lands lying within three English miles to the southward of the southernmost part of the said bay, and extending thence northward in latitude to northward of every part of the said river, Merrimack, and in breadth of latitude aforesaid, extending throughout all the main land in longitude, westwardly to the southern ocean, was the just and proper right of the said Commonwealth, and further stating, That the State of New-York, had set up a claim to some part of the land herebefore mentioned, the said Commonwealth did, therefore, by the said petition, solemnly request of the United States in Congress, that Commission might be appointed for enquiring into, and determining into the claim aforesaid, of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth, and that such other proceedings respecting the premises, might be had as are by the federal government of the United States, in such case made and provided, as by the said petition filed among the archives of the United States, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear: And whereas the State of New-York doth, in opposition to the said claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, claim as the just and proper right of the said State, as well in respect to property, as jurisdiction, all those lands and territories bounded on the north, by the parallel of latitude passing through the said point, place or boundary aforesaid of three miles to the northward of every part of the said river Merrimack, and bounded on the south by the parallel of latitude passing through the said point or place, three miles south of the southernmost part of the said bay, called Massachusetts-Bay, bounded on the west by the limits between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, and the line of cession from the State of New-York to the United States, and bounded on the east by the line agreed on and established between the late colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the late colony of New-York, in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, and from the northern termination of the said line, then bounded on the east, by the west bank of Connecticut-River: And whereas the State of New-York having been duly notified, did appear by their lawful Agents, to vindicate such their said right against the said claim of the said Commonwealth; and proceedings were thereupon had in Congress, pursuant to the articles of confederation, in order to the appointment of Commissioners, or Judges to constitute a Court for hearing and determining the said matters in question; And whereas the said John Lovell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, were afterwards, by a certain commission under the seal of the said Commonwealth, and bearing date the 26th day of April, in the sixth year of the independence of the United States, and

made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth, passed the 14th day of March, in the eighth year of the independence of the United States, and of a resolution of the said Legislature, passed the 18th day of the said month of March—commissioned to be Agents to manage, conduct and prosecute the claims of the said Commonwealth, to the lands described in the said petition: And whereas afterwards, and pending such proceedings in Congress, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did, by an act entitled "an act empowering the Agents appointed by their government to defend the territory on the west side of Hudson's river, against the claims of the State of New-York, to settle the controversy relative thereto, otherwise than by a federal Court, if they should judge expedient, tenact; That the major part of the said Agents or Commissioners should be fully authorized and empowered to agree with the Agents or Commissioners of the State of New-York, and settle the controversy respecting the territory aforesaid, by a federal Court, as appointed by virtue of the confederation, or otherwise in such way and manner as they should judge would comport with justice and the interest of the said Commonwealth;" and the Legislature of the State of New-York did, by an act entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to support Agents or Commissioners for vindicating the right and jurisdiction of this State against the claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pursuant to the articles of Confederation and perpetual union of the United States; among other things enact, That it should be lawful for the said James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Egbert Benson, John Haring, Melancton Smith and Robert Yates, and also John Lansing, jun. or any five or more of them, to settle the said controversy between the said State of New-York and the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, otherwise than by the said federal Court, in such manner as they should judge most conducive to the interest of the said State, as by the said commission to the said federal act, relation being thereunto had may appear."

New Yorkers know ye, That the under written Commissioners on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of New-York respectively, having by mutual consent, assembled at the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the thirtieth day of November last, in order to the due execution of their respective trusts, and having duly exchanged and considered their respective powers, and declared the same legal and sufficient after several conferences, and to the end that all interfering claims and controversies between the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the said State of New-York, as well in respect of jurisdiction as property, may be finally settled and extinguished and peace and harmony forever established between them on the most solid foundation—**HAVE AGREED**, and by their presents, do mutually for and in behalf of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the said State of New-York, by whom respectively they the said Commissioners have been so appointed and authorized as aforesaid, agree to the mutual cessions, grants, releases and other provisions following, that is to say:

First, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts do hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to the State of New-York forever, all the claim, right and title which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the lands and territories so claimed by the State of New-York as herein before stated, and particularly specified.

Secondly, The State of New-York doth hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to the use of the Commonwealth, their grantees, and the heirs and assigns of such grantees forever, the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians and all other the estate, right, title and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty and jurisdiction excepted) which the State of New-York hath in or to two hundred and thirty thousand and four hundred acres to be located by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to be situate to the northward of, and adjoining to the lands granted respectively to Daniel Cox and Robert Lestice Hooper, and their

respective associates, and between the rivers *Onega and Chazy*, and also of, in or to all the lands and territories within the following limits and bounds, that is to say: *Beginning* in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of forty-two degrees of north latitude, at a point distant eighty-two miles west from the northeast corner of the State of Pennsylvania on Delaware river, as the said boundary line hath been run and marked by the commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and New-York respectively, and from the said point or place of beginning, running on a due meridian north to the boundary line between the United States of America and the King of Great-Britain; thence westerly and southerly along the said boundary line to a meridian which will pass one mile due east from the northern termination of the Straight or waters between *Lake Ontario and Lake Erie*, thence south along the said meridian to the fourth lot of *Lake Ontario*, thence on the east side of the said Straight by a line always one mile distant from and parallel to the said Straight to *Lake Erie*, thence due west to the boundary line between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, thence along the said boundary line until it meets with the line of cession from the State of New-York to the United States, thence along the said line of cession to the northwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania, and thence east along the northern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania to the said place of beginning; And which said lands and territories so ceded, granted, released and confirmed, are parcel of the lands and territories described in the said petition.

Thirdly, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts doth hereby cede, grant, release and confirm to the State of New-York, and to the use of the State of New-York, their grantees, and the heirs and assigns of such grantees forever, the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians and all other the estate, right, title and property, which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath in or to the residue of the lands and territories so claimed by the State of New-York as herein before stated, and particularly specified.

Fourthly, That the lands so ceded, granted, released and confirmed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or such part thereof as shall from time to time be and remain the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; shall during the time that the same shall be and remain such property, be free and exempt from all taxes whatsoever, and that no general or State tax shall be charged on, or collected from the lands hereafter to be granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or on the occupants or proprietors of such lands until fifteen years after such confirmation, as herein after mentioned, of such grants shall have expired; but that the lands so to be granted, and the occupants thereof, shall, during the said period be subject to town or county charges or taxes only; *Provided*, That the exemption from general or State taxes, shall not be construed to extend to such duties, excises or imposts to which the other inhabitants of the State of New-York shall be subject and liable.

Fifthly, That no rents or services shall be reserved in any grants to be made of the said lands by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sixthly, That the inhabitants on the said lands and territories, being citizens of any of the United States, and holding by grants from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shall be entitled to equal rights with the other citizens of the State of New-York; and that the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall, from time to time and at all times hereafter, have and enjoy the same and equal rights, respecting the navigation on and in *Lake Ontario*, *Lake Erie*, and the various communicating from the one to the other of the said lakes, and respecting the roads and passages between the said lakes, as shall from time to time be had and enjoyed by the citizens of the State of New-York, and the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall not be subject to any other regulations, or greater tolls or duties to be made or imposed from time to time by the State of New-York, respecting the premises than the citizens of the State of New-York shall be subject to.

Seventhly, That no adverse possession of the said lands for any length of time, shall be adjudged