

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1787.

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

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. An ACT, in addition to the several laws now in force for regulating and governing the Militia of this Commonwealth. WHEREAS by the laws now in force for regulating and governing the Militia, provision is made that every officer holding a commission in said Militia, who shall upon a trial before a Court martial be found guilty of any un military conduct, either in neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, shall be liable to be sentenced by such Court martial, to be reprimanded by the president thereof or removed from his office: And whereas in times of public insurrection, or rebellion, some commissioned officers may be so lost to a sense of honour, or so inimical to law and government, as to neglect or refuse to make such detachments, from the corps under their respective command, as may be ordered by the Commander in Chief, notwithstanding the aforesaid provision. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any officer holding a commission in the Militia, who shall neglect or refuse to execute any orders he may receive from his superior officer, to make a detachment from the corps under his command, it shall be the duty of the officer who issued such order, immediately arrest such delinquent officer, bring him to trial therefor, before a General Court Martial, and forthwith give information thereof to the Commander in Chief; and the officer who issued the orders which shall not have been executed as aforesaid, shall immediately after the arresting the delinquent officer, proceed by himself or some other officer under the command to make and complete the detachment ordered as aforesaid. And when any regiment or company shall not be organized, the superior officer shall make the detachment from such regiment or company, either by himself or some other officer whom he shall appoint. And whereas in and by the laws aforesaid, it is provided, that whenever the Governor or Commander in Chief shall order a detachment from the Militia, and any person who shall be detached pursuant to such orders, being duly notified thereof and ordered to march to the place of rendezvous, shall neglect or refuse to obey such orders, or shall not within twenty-four hours after he shall have been notified as aforesaid, pay a fine of ten pounds, to the Captain or commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or procure an able bodied man in his stead, such person shall be considered as a delinquent in such detachment and dealt with accordingly. And whereas it may so happen by the discharge of such detachments, or the absconding of such delinquents, that he may evade his duty, and escape the punishment by law provided for desertion. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be a delinquent as aforesaid, and shall endeavour to avoid punishment as aforesaid, or if the detachment shall be discharged before such delinquents shall have been punished, he shall pay a fine of twelve pounds, to be sued for and recovered by the Clerk of the company to which such person belongs, provided the same be sued for within twelve months, after the discharge of such detachment; the said fine to be disposed of for the purpose of hiring men as provided by the laws aforesaid. And be it further enacted by the authority

aforesaid, That any person who shall desert from any detachment from the Militia, and shall not return to his duty, and by absconding till the discharge of such detachment, shall escape the punishment due in case of desertion, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds to be sued for and recovered in the manner, and applied for the purpose aforesaid. And whereas it is provided in the aforesaid Militia law, that whenever the Militia or any part thereof, of any town within this Commonwealth, shall be ordered to march for the immediate defence of this or any of the United States of America; the Selectmen of such town shall cause carriages to attend them with necessary provisions and camp utensils, and shall continue to forward to the Commissary, or Deputy-Commissary, sufficient supplies for the men marched from their respective towns, until notice shall be given to them by the Commissary, or Deputy-Commissary to desist; but no penalty is annexed for a neglect of said duty in the Selectmen. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the Selectmen of any town in this Commonwealth from which the Militia, or any part thereof shall be ordered to march for the purpose mentioned in the said Militia law, shall be notified by any officer of the Militia within the said town, or in case there be no such officers by any officer authorized for that purpose, of the number of men to be marched therefrom, and shall refuse or neglect at the expense of such town to cause carriages to attend them with sufficient supplies of provisions or camp utensils directed as aforesaid, the town to which such Selectmen belong, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, to be sued for and recovered by any person who shall prosecute the same; one moiety of the sum recovered to go to the use of the prosecutor, and the other to the use of this Commonwealth. And be it further enacted, That the officer to whom such camp utensils shall be delivered by the Selectmen, shall give his receipt therefor, and shall take a receipt for the same of the men to whom they may be delivered, to be used with a promise to the Selectmen, named in such receipt, that the utensils shall be returned to the Selectmen by whom they were furnished, if they are not lost or broken by unavoidable accident; and such officer shall be entitled to receive the receipt which shall be given by him as aforesaid, for his producing and delivered to such Selectmen, the receipt or receipts containing a promise as aforesaid; and if it shall appear that any utensils furnished as aforesaid, have been lost or broken by unavoidable accident, the value thereof shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to the Selectmen who furnished the same or their successors in office, for the use of the town; and the Selectmen of each town are hereby directed to provide and keep in good order, one tin camp kettle for every twenty men, which shall be in the train band of their respective towns. And whereas by the said Militia law it is provided, that every non-commissioned officer and private, belonging to the cavalry, shall keep himself provided with a carbine, with a spring and sling and twelve rounds of cartridges, and ball for his carbine; but it is found unnecessary that the said non-commissioned officers and privates, should be provided with the same. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the cavalry within this Commonwealth, be, and hereby are excused from provided them,

selfs with a carbine and cartridges for the same, any thing in the said Militia law to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provision in the twentieth enacting paragraph in the Militia act passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, giving an appeal from a judgment given by a Justice of the Peace to the Court of Common Pleas in certain cases; and also the twentieth enacting paragraph in the same act, be and hereby are repealed, so far as may relate to any suit where such appeal shall not be made before the first day of June next, and the judgment of a Justice of the Peace in cases therein described shall be final and conclusive. 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 WOODIN. A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary. Just imported from LONDON, and to be sold by Ebenezer Hunt, jun. At his Apothecary Store opposite the Meeting-house, Northampton, A First Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz. BATEMAN'S Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turbillion's Balsam of Life, Frances's Female Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Essence of Pepper Mint, James's Fever Powder, Hopper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Alle, Oil of Vitriol, Bergamot, Copera, Verdignis, Borax, Bismuth, Vermilion, Salt Petre, Quack and half pint Bottles, Bottle Corks, Vials of all sorts, Ladies Smelling Bottles, Crown and Country Lancets, Syringes, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Grain Scales and Wts. Cronsted Needles, Bell metal Mortars and Pestles. He has likewise for Sale, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Tamarinds, Ginger, Indigo, Rhuin, and the best old Lisbon Wine. N. B. Family Medicines put up at the cheapest notice, with directions. April 9th, 1787. BOSTON, March 2, 1787. THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Commissary of the Militia, that he has his office, blank Drafts, Bonds, Regimental and Company Returns which he requests they would send for as soon as possible, so that returns may be made on or before the first of June according to the Militia Law. He has likewise the blank Returns, which they may receive with the blank Returns. I. KEITH, Adjutant-General. N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horse, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return. STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, on the night of the 29th of March last, a black and white HORSE, six years old, lately ridden at a large fair, man like the side, and out off even with his neck, his hind legs crooked, face white, spots on the saddle, carries his head high, his good life, has some white hairs under his eyes, past all winter, has all round, the crooked before. Whoever will take up said horse and return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid. DANIEL PRATT. South-Hatley, April 3, 1787. WHEREAS the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL HINDSALL, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented indorsees, and for now being allowed to the creditors to file affidavits, from the first day of April current, to bring in and support their claims; hereby of Mr. Caleb Alvord, indorser in Greenfield, on the 25th Mondays in June, August, and October next, from one o'clock till six in the afternoon, on each of said days; after which no accounts will be allowed. DAVID SNEAD, CALEB ALVORD. April 6, 1787. WHEREAS the wife of the Subscriber, hath elapsed from my bed and board. This is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract, after the date hereof. All persons are also forbidden purchasing any thing of the said Trade, that may belong to me. BENJAMIN BRANT. Chelmsfield, April 9, 1787.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL. The following may be depended on as a genuine extract from a letter, written by a British traveller of distinction in this country to his friend in Europe—After giving a general description of the freedom and fertility of this our happy land, he relates the following and as he pleased to call it, curious incident. A Few days since I was sitting in the piazza of a public-house, in company with a number of plain gentlemen belonging to the vicinity—they soon began (as is common in New-England, for it is their darling theme) to complain of hard times. One says, "I lost his all by the depreciation of the old continental currency, and yet is now obliged to contribute at least half his earnings to the support of his family-men." A second, that "he had been a Colonel in the American service, where with the loss of seven years time, he had spent a handsome interest in the defence of his country, and was now receiving his reward by continual visits from that detested crew the tax-gatherers." The third a tanner and shoe-maker, was equally warm in his complaints—for his penicils went into the army, and spent his wages, besides the remainder was good for nothing—his stock was ruined, &c. The fourth, a third speculating farmer, very gravely observes, that no man in this state, excepting public officers, can have an opportunity of making an interest; for I am confident," says he "that our legislature is determined to cramp and lessen every branch of business, which might be a source of wealth to the country, by laying on them the most exorbitant taxes,—they have lately, in conformity to this wise system of politics, laid a tax on jack-offes and scales; although three fourths of both houses, confessed they had never seen, and very rarely heard of such creatures. Indeed," says he, "it is my opinion; that if two of three of us, were to turn our whole attention, to the raising of poultry, that they would be taxed the next session." "I now told the company that it was my birth-day, and gave them an invitation to drink a glass of Madeira with me, which they readily accepted—accordingly we all walked into a parlour; and had scarce emptied the first decanter, when I found an agreeable change in their behaviour—the times were very sensibly altered for the better. "After informing them that I had made the tour of Europe, and visited both the Indies, I told them I never saw a country where a person of enterprise could, with a small beginning, sooner amass an interest, than in New-England—and that, had they industry and prudence, they might live like princes—observing at the same time, that it was the fate of a fertile land to be possessed by the most indolent inhabitants. "The gentleman undone by paper currency," replies "you are certain right, for it is nothing but laziness that has ruined so many of us. Ten years past I was not worth ten dollars,—but determining to turn matters to the best advantage, I bought a cheap farm, which cleared itself in five years;—I have since made considerable additions, so that I am now worth two thousand pounds, besides my losses in paper money." "After the Colonel and shoe-maker had each informed me, by what means they had amassed very considerable fortunes,—the gentleman who was so warm in his complaints against the impolitic modes of taxation, says, "my neighbours who I truly have been very fortunate, yet I could scarce live, although my father had given me a pretty good farm, until about six years since—I then bought a jack at £. 75, and he has had between two and three hundred mares every year since, at two dollars the season, or at four if I ventured.—But this was not a quarter of my profits; for I bought most of the mares at four months old for £. 5; a per head, and having kept them at a small expense, one year only, I sold them from forty to fifty dollars the head; so that my jack has cleared me £. 150 hard money, every year since I owned him—and this would have been something clever in a few years more, if our assembly could have been easy without taxing him." "My company having retired, I found on enquiry, that the farmer had not in the least exaggerated the profits arising from his jack-off and

mules; yet very few people in this country, are adventurous enough to undertake this most lucrative branch of husbandry.—Their fathers did not and they are afraid, indeed they consider nothing of the immense profits other countries have reaped from it, of which they cannot be ignorant, since the high embargos which are every where laid on them, to prevent their exportation are well known, nor are they awaked by seeing a few of their crafty citizens amassing the largest fortunes by the culture of them, some of whom from a narrowness of spirit, use every insinuation to persuade their ignorant countrymen that the market is not sufficient; as though New-England could raise more mules than are wanted in the West-India islands; I might have said in all South-America. "The truth is, that husbandry is so unpopular a profession in this country, that few men of enterprise go in to it; consequently you may judge of their agricultural improvements. "I think this country has the most natural advantages of any I ever saw; for it is my real opinion, that barely the culture of those mules, if vigorously attended to, in a very few years would bring its inhabitants more than a sufficient of cash to discharge their foreign debt, of which they so loudly complain—yet this with the raising of hemp and many other lucrative branches of husbandry are almost entirely neglected." LONDON, January 11. Extract of a letter from Moscow, Nov. 30. "I mentioned in a letter, which I wrote to you in August last, that two Russian ships, belonging to Mr. Panoff, a merchant of this city, were arrived at Komchatka, after an absence of eight years; and that they had discovered a race of small people, who were only an arshin and an half (24 inches) in height. You seem to doubt the truth of this report; but I have since seen an acquaintance of Mr. Panoff, who says, that this diminutive race was found in the interior parts of an island of Onoolatka; and that although Capt. Cook, and Panoff's ships, had before touched at that island, these had never appeared on the coast, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men consented to come away in Panoff's ships; and are, as I am told, on their way higher, to be presented to our court. "Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Dec. 15. "It is certainly reported here, that the Maltese fleet left in with that of Algiers on the 4th of this month at noon, about ten leagues from Messina, when a furious and bloody fight ensued between the two fleets, which lasted till night parted them. It is said that the Algerine Admiral, who was a very bold, resolute fellow, was blown up in the height of the action, and not a man saved.—The Maltese lost two ships, one frigate, and the other burnt; besides three xebecs, and a galley funk. The Algerines lost two xebecs, two barks, a polacre, and a row galley burnt and funk besides their Admiral. The Maltese showed great courage, and fought bravely; the barbarians also behaved with the most hardened and undaunted resolution, fighting all the time in a very desperate manner. We have not learnt which gained the victory; some say the Maltese others make great doubt of it, and fear the reverse is the case, as the remainder of the Maltese fleet is returned to Malta in a very shattered condition, and without capturing any of the pirates.—This makes us believe that they have not met with that good success we so ardently wished. "It is computed the Algerines lost in this engagement, upward of 1800 men; the Maltese must also have suffered prodigiously, as they carry away a vast number of hands on board their men of war. "The pollicript says, the Algerines are become so daring, as to assault the flag of every nation that falls in their way, except the British, to which they show great respect and friendship. The American ships take advantage of this, and fall under English colours, which has saved many of them from falling into the hands of those revengeful free-booters. "A gentleman just arrived from Paris informs us, that a great number of American Students in medicine, surgery, chemistry, and the fine arts are at present busily engaged at the royal foundations in that metropolis. Among others is Mr. Trumbull, son to Governor Trumbull of Con-

necticut, who was imprisoned here during the American war as a traitor, whilst he was studying painting under Mr. West, who now resides with Mr. Jefferson the Ambassador, and has finished two capital pictures of the death of Warren and Montgomery. They are esteemed chiefly famous by all the connoisseurs in this sublime art. Jan. 16. Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, has had several conferences with the Secretaries of State since the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Temple, his Majesty's Envoy at York; and it is the report, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial Treaty between Great-Britain and America is very near being completed. "Yesterday arrived the mails from France and Holland. From a private letter received by the former, we extract the following article of intelligence; the Emperor of Morocco sent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal translation: "In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdallah! Most illustrious Congress of America! "We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of Peace. To this we willingly have assented, and even ratified the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our imperial seal. Wherefore, we have, from that very moment, given strict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and admit all ships under American colours, and, in a friendly manner, to show every favour due the most friendly powers; being fully determined to do much, when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part. "Given the 30th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegire, 1200, that is the 24th of July, 1786. "The following are the Heads of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the Americans and the Emperor of Morocco, July 24, 1786. "If the Americans are at war with any other nation, their vessels are to be allowed to take refuge in any of the Moorish ports, to his Imperial Majesty—all Moorish subjects, found on board the enemy's ships, to be made prisoners; and their effects considered as prizes; the same article holds with regard to the Americans.—The ships belonging to the two contending powers, when they meet at sea to salute and parse, yet not to come on board of each other.—In case of war, it is lawful to board each other, but only two to do this, and if they commit an excess, the sufferers are to be recompensed by them; if any frigates or cruizers belonging to his Moorish Majesty take an American vessel, and bring it into one of his ports, his Majesty will immediately release the ship and crew, and restore the effects. When any of his Majesty's ships enter an American port, she is to be hospitably received, and furnished with what she may stand in need of. If an American ship wants repairs and comes into any of his Majesty's harbours for that purpose, it shall be allowed her to land, and put on board again her goods, without paying any duty. If an American vessel is wrecked on the coast belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, she is not to be molested in any manner, but provided with necessities. American vessels in the harbours or on the coasts belonging to his Imperial Majesty are to be secure from other nations and receive every assistance from Moorish subjects. "This article extends, vice versa, to Moorish ships in the harbours or coasts of America.—In case of war, if the vessels of the two contending powers happen together in any of his Majesty's harbours, they are to depart one by one, at a short interval between the time of each departure; this article extends to Moorish ships in America.—The prisoners of an American ship arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial Majesty, cannot be given up to any power whatever.—American vessels, sailing towards belonging to his Imperial Majesty, to have the salute returned by the same number of guns.—American merchants settling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majesty, to enjoy the same privileges and advantages as other nations, and can trade from one port to another, &c. They are to enjoy the same liberty to trade as other nations, to remove their effects from one