

ANECDOTE of a Savage DOG.
Translated from Mr. St. JOHN'S American Farmer's Letter.

IN the country of Ulster, neighbourhood of Wawating, lived a man with whom I was very intimate; his name was Le Ferry; he was the grandson of a Frenchman, who at the repeal of the edict of Nantes, was with many others obliged to fly his country. He possessed the last plantation of the valley near the blue mountains, (which cross a part of the state of New-York) and enormous chain which always will be, as it is at present, an asylum for deer. He had nothing to fear in time of war, from the incursions of the inhabitants of those savage countries; for he knew them all, and was very well beloved by them. A pretty fall of water had given him the idea of building a gristmill there, which was the best of the valley; the same current turned also a saw-mill, to which he carried, upon the winter's snow, the trees which he drew from the neighbouring mountains. This useful stream was then diverted in a manner common enough in this country, to water the fields in its vicinity; and it caused the hay to grow there more abundantly, and the best I ever saw. Half a mile from his door ran the river Elops, upon the borders of which, nature has fixed the richest soil that I know in America; so well known under the name of *Terre buffe* (low land): It is in that valley that Fertility itself has taken its abode; it is there, where every barn becomes a temple of Ceres.

Le Ferrie had eleven children; (a circumstance not extraordinary in this country) the oldest boys, like their father, were skillful hunters. Who could live so near forests without instinctively knowing how to go thither, and take the game which they contain? It is thus that those who live upon the banks of the sea become sailors. Every thing, with man is local, his virtues and his vices, his tastes, and even his prejudices; there is nothing but found morality and virtue which is in every country.

He lived with the produce of his land and his mill, happy and tranquil. One of his sons was minister of Wawating, which was inhabited by none but Dutchmen, descended from the first settlers of New-York, at present New-York.

Being one day at the house of this farmer, the youngest of his children disappeared about ten o'clock in the morning; he was four years old: The family, alarmed, sought for him in the river, and in the fields, but in vain! The frightened parents lent for the neighbours; we went into the woods, and searched them with the most scrupulous attention: A thousand times we called him, but received no other answer than those of savage echoes. We divided into many parties; night came on without our being able to flatter ourselves with any hope; The parents, in despair, refused to return to the house; their terror was without cessation increased by the knowledge they had of the activity and rage of the wild cats, against which men cannot always defend themselves. They painted to themselves an hungry wolf devouring the child of their bosoms, and spilling upon the ground the blood of their loved infant. What a dark and melancholy night! It seemed to me to last a month. As soon as the day appeared, each one of us began to seek again, but as unsuccessfully as the preceding day: We were all in the greatest distress and knew not what to do. Happily a savage, loaded with furs, coming from the village of *Anaguaga*, (upon the eastern branch of the river Susquehanna) went to the house of this planter, with the design of repelling himself there.

He was surprised to find nobody at home but an old black woman, who had been detained by her infirmities. Where is my brother? demanded the savage of her. Alas! said she, he has lost his little Derrick, and all the neighbourhood are employed in seeking for him in the woods; it was then three o'clock in the afternoon; "Sound the trumpet, endeavour to recall your master; I will find his little child." As soon as the father was returned, the savage asked him the shoes and stockings that little Derrick had last worn: He commanded his dog to smell of them; taking then the houle for a center, he described a semicircle of a quarter of a mile ordering his dog to smell the ground every where as he conducted him. They had not gone far, before this sagacious animal began to bay. That happy sound darted immediately into the hearts of the distressed parents some feeble rays of hope. The dog followed the track, and still bayed; we ran after him with all our might, but soon lost sight of him in the thickets of the woods. Half an hour afterward we saw him returning; the countenance of the dog was visibly changed; the air of joy was painted in it; I was sure that he had found the child. But, was he dead or alive? What a cruel alternative was this for those poor parents, as also for this rest of the company! The savage followed his dog who did not fail to conduct him to the foot of a great tree, where the child was lying in a state of weakness, approaching death. He took him tenderly in his arms, and made haste to carry him towards the company, who had not been able to proceed with the same swiftness. Happily the father and mother were in some manner prepared to receive their child; for more than a quarter of an hour they had begun to form some hopes; a weak light had penetrated into their hearts when they heard the faint accents of the savage dog. They ran to meet their brother from whom they received their dear Derrick with an ecstasy and agitation that I cannot describe to you. Ah! my friend this scene was pretty and striking to contemplate; spontaneous laughter, sweet tears, ejaculations of gratitude, eyes lifted towards heaven, monosyllables of parental joys &c. exhibited themselves under a thousand different forms, too sublime for my feeble pencil.

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

An ACT to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks respectively, in not calling and presiding at town-meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councillors, as is pointed out by the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS certain duties are by the Constitution of this Commonwealth required of the Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks respectively in calling and presiding at Town-Meetings, for the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councillors, and in receiving and returning the votes for such officers, into the Secretary's office, but no penalty is by law provided where the Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town-Clerks, shall and do neglect or refuse to perform the duties respectively required of them by the Constitution.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Sheriff of any county who shall neglect or refuse to make seasonable return agreeable to the Constitution, into the Secretary's office of this Common-

wealth, of all such votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councillors as he shall receive, or shall otherwise neglect his duty in the premises, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted, That each and every Selectman and Town-Clerk, who shall neglect and refuse to do and perform the several duties required of them by the Constitution, respecting the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Councillors, and returning the votes for the same, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to sue for and recover all such fines and forfeitures, as shall be incurred by a breach of this act, for the use of this Commonwealth.

In the House of Representatives, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.
In Senate, March 18, 1788.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.
Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK, Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Chester county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1779, as follows, viz.

Town & County tax.	Minister.	Schools.
Landlord owned by Eliza Field, 4	0	3
ditto, by Brewer, 1	0	0
ditto, by Hillhouse, 2	0	0
David Dan, 0	0	0
Nathan Wheeler, 0	0	0
Samuel Taylor, 0	0	0
David Newcomb, 0	0	0
Estiah Di Kinchen, 0	0	0

Unless paid cash are paid on or before Monday the 10th day of June next, to such of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the house of Col. Obadiah Taylor, in hold; in Chatham, at 12 o'clock on said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with increasing charges.

George Kenner, Collector.
Charlottesville, March 24, 1788.



THE Colt SUPERIOR to those near him, So very handsome, all most fear him. He's near a year from cast of foot, But two years old, or little more. This colt's Superior to Black Dread, (Whole thirtieth year's fixed on his head) Forms better colts than he can make, Though he far better mares partake.

T. FRENCH.
Conway, April 27, 1788.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, ONE half of the DWELLING HOUSE in which he now lives, and one half of a Barn, and about one acre and three-quarters of choice mowing Land, on which said buildings stand, with an Orchard that will make near fifteen barrels of cyder a year, and lies on the country road, near half a mile west of the meeting-house.

George Hunt.
Northampton, April 28, 1788.

THE Subscriber, Commissioners on the estate of Jonathan Ashley, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased, hereby give notice, that they will attend at the late dwelling-house of the deceased in Deerfield, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon, of the first Tuesday of the three following months, to receive claims against said estate, after which no claims will be received.

Jonathan Hall, John Barwick, John Williams.

RUN away from the Subscriber the 9th instant, an apprentice Boy, named Samuel Moget, about 15 years old, dark complexion; wore a red & black striped frock, and a blue waistcoat, and brown shoes, who will return and bid pay to the subscriber, shall have three pence reward and no charges paid.

Martin Severance, Junr.
Shelburne, April 21, 1788.

SHIPPING HORSES.

WANTED, a few likely HORSES, for Shipping, from four to seven years old, for which European or Well-bred GOODS will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, April 28, 1788.

MAY 1788. THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. NUMBER 90.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1788. 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-eight.

An Act for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, common Beggars and other idle, disorderly and lewd persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be erected, built, or otherwise provided by the several Justices of the Peace, in every County within this Commonwealth, at the charge of such county, a fit and convenient house or houses of correction (where such house is not already provided) with convenient accommodations (to be used and employed for the keeping, correcting and setting to work of rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, and other idle, disorderly and lewd persons.

And until such house or houses of correction is erected, built, or otherwise provided, the common prison in each county may be made use of for that purpose.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in each county, may nominate and appoint at their will and pleasure, a suitable person to be master of such house of correction. And also to make, ordain and establish such rules and orders as may be necessary and convenient to the execution of this Commonwealth, for the ruling, governing and punishing such persons as may be committed to such house and put in execution made, shall be in force and put in execution.

And any Justice of the Peace, as well as the Court of Sessions, may send and commit under the same house, to be kept and governed according to the rules thereof, all rogues, vagabonds and idle persons, young about in any town or place in the county, begging 3 or persons using any public card, juggling or unlawful games or plays, or feigning themselves to have knowledge in phytognomy, palmistry, or pretending that they can tell fortunes, or fortunes, or discover where lost or stolen goods may be found; common pimps, siders runaways, stubborn servants or children, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, wauzon and lascivious persons, in speech, conduct or behaviour; common rascals or brawlers, such as neglect their callings or employment, mispend what they may, and do not provide for themselves or the support of their families, upon conviction of any of the offences or disorders aforesaid, complaint being having been made in writing.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master of such house of correction to be appointed as aforesaid, shall have power and authority, and shall set all such rogues, vagabonds, beggars, and other lewd, idle and disorderly persons as aforesaid, that shall be duly sent or committed unto his custody to work and labour (if they be able) for such time as they shall continue and remain in the said house; and to punish them by putting shackles or fetters upon them; and also from time to time, in case they be stubborn, disorderly, idle or refractory, and do not perform their duty and in good condition, according as they shall be reasonably stirred, or to abridge them of their food, as the case shall require, until they be reduced to better order.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person shall be committed to the said house, the Selectmen of the town to which he or she belongs (within the government) shall at the towns expense, provide suitable materials and such as shall be convenient and necessary to keep the person so committed to work during his or her confinement there, and deliver the same to the master or keeper of the house for that purpose. And when any stubborn children or persons under the immediate care and government of parents or masters, shall be committed to the said house; the parent or master (if able) shall take care and provide such things as may be necessary to keep him or her to work and labour during his or her abode in the said house. And the persons committed shall be allowed two third parts only what they can get, the residue shall be to the use of the master or keeper of the house; unless such persons are sent to the heads of families, then the whole profit of their labour, or so much thereof as the Court of Sessions shall order, shall be for the re-

lief and support of such persons and their families. And if any person committed as aforesaid shall be unable to work, or be weak and sick, or the profits of whole work shall not be sufficient for supporting him or her, then to be comfortable for the same house, who shall be reimbursed the same by the parent, master, town, or the government, who are by law obliged to maintain and support such persons when unable to support themselves, as the case may require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master of the said house of correction shall for his care, labour and service in looking after the several persons that shall from time to time be committed to his care and custody, over and above their net earnings, have such reasonable allowance made him as the Justices in Session shall order and direct to be paid him by the parent or master of such as are under their immediate care and custody, otherwise by the town to which such persons belong, if within this government, or at the Charge of the government if they belong to no particular town within it. And the master or keeper of every such house shall keep an exact account of all profits and earnings that shall arise from the labour of all such persons committed, with his care and custody, as well as the particular time of their commitment and liberation, and present the same account (upon oath if required) unto the Justices of the Peace, for the same county, annually, and also whenever he shall be them by the Court directed, and in default thereof may be amerced by the said Justices in their Sessions, not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Provided nevertheless, That when any person committed as aforesaid, shall apply to the master of the said house, for a discharge therefrom, the said master shall signify the same to the overseers of the poor of the town in which such house of correction shall be, or to the overseers of the poor of such town as the person so committed shall belong to; and the major part of either of the overseers of the poor aforesaid, upon its being made to appear to them that the ends of such commitment have been answered, are hereby empowered by this act, to give to the master of such house of correction to discharge the said person from his or her said confinement, the charges arising therefrom being first paid in manner as is herein before provided, and the said master is hereby required to discharge him or her accordingly.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person being an African or negro, or other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of some one of the United States, to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he shall be a citizen, shall carry within this Commonwealth, for a longer time than two months, and upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any such person has been within the same more than two months, the said Justice shall order the said person to depart out of this Commonwealth, and in case that the said African or negro shall not depart as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that such person has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforesaid, shall commit the said person to any house of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labour agreeably to the rules and orders of the said house, until the Session of the Peace, next to be holden within and for the said county; and the master of the said house of correction is hereby required and directed to transmit an attested copy of the warrant of commitment, to the said Court, on the first day of their said Session; and if upon trial at the said Court, it shall be made to appear that the said person has thus continued within the Commonwealth contrary to the tenor of this act; he or she shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same process shall be had and punishment inflicted, and to suffer stripes.

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1788.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 26, 1788. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL ADAMS, President.
Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK, Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

An ACT to prevent the Slave Trade, and for granting relief to the families of such unhappy persons as may be kidnapped or decoyed away from this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS by the African trade, for slaves, the lives and liberties of many innocent persons have been from time to time, sacrificed; to the full of gain.

And whereas some persons residing in this Commonwealth, may be so regardless of the rights of human kind, as to be concerned in that unrighteous commerce:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no citizens of this Commonwealth, or other persons residing within the same, shall for himself, or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, supercargo, owner or hirer, in whole or in part, of any vessel, directly or indirectly, import or transport, or buy or sell, or receive on board his or their vessel, with intent to cause to be imported or transported, any of the inhabitants of any State or Kingdom, in that part of the world called Africa, as slaves, or as servants for term of years; and that every citizen, inhabitant or resident as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly, receive on board his or their vessel, with intent to import or transport, or cause to be imported or transported, any of the said inhabitants of Africa, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and be therefore lawfully convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, for every person by him or them so received; with intent to be imported or transported; and the sum of two hundred pounds for every vessel fitted out with intent to, and that actually shall be employed in the importation or transportation aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court within this Commonwealth, proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of this Commonwealth, and the other moiety to the person who shall prosecute for and recover the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all insurance which shall be made within this State, on any vessel fitted out with intention as aforesaid, and having on board slaves in order to be transported from Africa as aforesaid, or upon any slaves to shipped on board of any vessel for transportation, shall be void and of no effect; and this act may be given in evidence under the general issue in any suit of action commenced for the recovery of insurance so made.

And whereas divers peaceable inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or residents therein, have been privately carried off by force, or decoyed away under various pretences, by evil minded persons, and with a probable intention of being sold as slaves, without the same; and although sufficient provision is made for public justice, in such case, by the common law, and an act entitled "an act establishing the right to and the form of the writ de homine replegiando," yet no provision is made for bringing actions for damages by the friends or families of any inhabitants who may be so carried off, or decoyed away during his or her life time.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any inhabitant or resident of this Commonwealth shall be so carried off or decoyed away, it shall be lawful for any friends of such injured inhabitant or resident, to bring forward and prosecute to final judgment and execution, before any Court of law proper to try the same, any action for damages or recovery of such injured inhabitant or resident, in such manner and to the same effect, as if the same were fully justified by letter of attorney from such inhabitant or resident for that purpose. Provided nevertheless, such friend prosecuting as aforesaid, shall first give to the Judge of Probate for the

In the House of Representatives, March 25, 1788. This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.