(Continued from the 2d Page.)

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all regimental musters, the companies commanded by the two eldest Captains, shall act as light infantry companies, except where light infantry companies have already been raised by voluntary enlistment, and one or more shall be attached to such regiment.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any non commissioned officer or private of cavalry, artillery, light infantry or other corps raised at large, shall neglect for the term of three months, to keep himself provided with an uniform of the company to which he belongs, as is directed by this act, he shall be discharged from such corps, by the Brigadier commanding the brigade, and enrolled in the standing company in which he resides. And no company of cavalry, artillery, light infantry or other corps which it may be lawful to raise at large, shall be raised within this Commonwealth, when any of the standing companies will be reduced thereby to a less number than sixty-four effective Privates; and no officer of any such corps shall enlist any man belonging to a standing company for the purpose of forming or recruiting such corps raised at large, when by means thereof, such standing company would be reduced to a less number than sixty four effective Privates:——And if any such corps, raised at large, shall at any time be destitute of commissioned officers, and shall neglect to fill up such vacancies, for one whole year after being ordered to elect them, or if any such corps shall be reduced under twenty Privates, and remain in that situation for one whole year without doing duty as the law directs; then in either case as aforesaid, such corps raised at large, shall be deemed disbanded; and the men which belonged to such delinquent corps, shall be enrolled in the standing company in which the individuals thereof shall respectively reside: And no such corps raised at large, shall at any time bear a greater number of men on their rolls, than the law allows necessary to constitute them; and the commanding officer of every such corps shall annually in the month of April, make out a list of all the men's names belonging to his corps, and deliver the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, in whose district such corps is or may be raised;——and all such corps, raised at large, not annexed to any particular regiment, shall be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade in which they shall respectively be raised; and shall make their elections and returns in the same manner as other corps of the Militia.

And whereas the military company in *Boston*, commonly called the "*Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*," being by ancient charter, custom & usage exempted from the general regulations of the militia: Therefore,

XVI. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said company, called the "*Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*," shall retain its accustomed privileges, not being incompatible with the constitution; but shall be subject to all other duties required by this act, in like manner as other companies of militia.

XVII. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every commissioned officer of infantry whose duty shall require him to serve on foot, shall be armed with a sword and an espouton; and every officer whose duty requires him to be mounted, shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, and the uniform, in every instance required by this act, shall be a dark blue clothcoat, of such fashion and with such facings, and under cloathes, as the Major-Generals or Brigadiers shall direct within their several commands.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry, shall constantly keep himself provided with a good musket, with an iron or steel rod, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a priming wire and brush, and a knapsack; a cartridge box and pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder: And shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, whenever called out, except that when called out to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack and without cartridges loaded with ball: *Provided always*, That whenever a man appears armed with a musket, all his equipments shall be suited to his musket; and whenever a man appears armed with a rifle, all his equipments shall be suited to his rifle: And that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores, sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: And every citizen enrolled, and providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for payment of taxes.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer or private of the infantry, who shall neglect to keep himself armed and equipped, as aforesaid; or who shall on a muster day, or at any other time of examination, be destitute of, or appear unprovided with the arms and equipments herein directed (except as before excepted) shall pay a fine not exceeding *twenty shillings*, in proportion to the articles of which he shall be deficient, at the discretion of the Justice of the peace before whom trial shall be had. And all parents, masters or guardians shall furnish those of the said militia, who shall be under their care and command, with the arms and equipments above mentioned, under the like penalties for any neglect. And whenever the select men of any town shall judge any inhabitant thereof, belonging to the militia, unable to arm and equip himself in manner as aforesaid, they shall, at the expence of the town, provide for & furnish such inhabitant with the aforesaid arms and equipments, which shall remain the property of the town, at the expence of which they shall be provided; and if any soldier shall embezzle or destroy the arms and equipments with which he shall be furnished, he shall, upon conviction before some Justice of the Peace, be judged to replace the article or articles, which shall be by him so embezzled or destroyed, and to pay the cost arising from the process against him: And if he shall not perform the same within fourteen days after such adjudication, it shall be in the power of the selectmen of the town to which he shall belong, to bind him out to service or labor, for such term of time as shall, in the discretion of the said Justice, be sufficient to procure a sum of money equal to the value of the article or articles so embezzled or destroyed, and pay cost arising as aforesaid.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person liable to do military duty, who being duly warned, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed, armed and equipped as by this act is directed, for any muster, training, view of arms, or other military duty, shall pay as a fine for such default, the sum of *ten shillings*: And every person who shall appear at any muster with arms in an unfit condition, shall pay a fine of *three shillings* for each and every such default: *Provided nevertheless*, It shall be lawful for the commanding officer of a company, at any time within eight days after any muster, training, view of arms, or other duty to excuse any person for non-appearance, on the delinquent's producing to him satisfactory evidence of his inability to appear as aforesaid; and the commanding officer of the company shall certify the same to the Clerk within the time abovementioned, and the clerk shall not thereafter commence any prosecution against such delinquent for his fine for non-appearance, as aforesaid.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever the Commanding Officer of a company shall think proper to call his company together, or shall be ordered by his superior Officer to do it, he shall issue his orders therefor, to one or more of the non-commissioned Officers, if there be any, if not to one or more of the privates belonging to his company, directing him or them, to notify and warn the said company to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed; and every such person or persons, who shall receive such orders, shall give notice of the time and place appointed for assembling said company, to each and every person he or they shall be so ordered to warn, either by verbal information, or by leaving a written or printed notification thereof, at the usual place of abode of the person thus to be notified and warned; and no notice shall be deemed legal for musters for the purpose of common, and ordinary trainings, unless it shall be given four days at least, previous to the time appointed therefor; but in case of invasion, insurrection or other emergency, any time specified in the orders shall be considered as legal; and every non-commissioned Officer, or other person, who shall neglect to give the said notice and warning, when ordered thereto by the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, shall for such offence forfeit and pay as a fine, a sum not exceeding *forty shillings*, nor less than *twelve shillings*, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom trial shall be had; and the stillsmen of any person under oath, who shall have received orders agreeable to law, for notifying and warning any company, or part thereof, to appear at a time and place appointed, for any muster, view of arms or other military duty, shall be sufficient to prove due notice was given to the party against whom complaint may be made, unless such testimony shall be invalidated by other sufficient evidence: And whenever a company shall be destitute of commissioned Officers, and the Commanding Officer of the regiment or battalion, to which such company belongs, shall think proper to call out such company, he shall direct his orders to one or more of the non-commissioned Officers of said company, who shall have full power and authority to warn, assemble, lead, order, exercise and govern said company, conformable to the orders which he or they shall thus receive from their superior Officer for that purpose: *Provided always*, When in regiment or battalion, it shall be lawful for the commanding officer present, to order a commissioned officer to command such company, while acting in conjunction with other corps.

XXII. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the militia, who shall be disorderly or disobedient, or guilty of unmilitary conduct on a muster or training day, or at any other time when on duty, shall be confined during the time of said muster, or training, at the discretion of his officers, and shall pay a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*, nor less than *twelve shillings*, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace; to whom complaint shall be made.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That whenever any non-commissioned officer, or private in the militia, shall forfeit any sum of money, set and affixed to any default, or offence, by this act, of the sum of *four pounds*, or under, the same shall be recovered in the manner following; that is to say: The Clerk of the company to which the offender belongs, shall, after the expiration of eight days, and within sixty days after the offence shall have been committed, make complaint thereof, and of all matters of substance, and material circumstances attending the same, to some Justice of the peace, in the county where such offender shall live, who shall make record thereof and shall issue a summons to the party complained of, to be served seven days at least, before the time appointed for the trial, in the form following, *mutatis mutandis*. *(To be concluded in our next.)*

SALEM, *(Mass.)* July 9.

Last Monday week a large white oak tree, more than three feet in diameter, containing upwards of two cords of wood, and standing within a few rods of Mr. SIMEON KENNY, in *Middleton*, was struck by lightning, and tore to pieces in a most extraordinary manner. It took off every limb but two, and split the trunk asunder in parts; in three large clifts 9 or 10 rods from the tree, over apple-trees 20 feet high, and strewed the ground all around with the pieces. Those who have seen the effects of lightning in various instances, say that this is the most surprizing of any of them.

Last Saturday afternoon, such a tempest of rain and hail descended upon the town of *Ipswich*, as was never before experienced there. The rain was a flood; and the hailstones were generally, we are informed, as large as common hen's eggs: Some of them measured, from their extreme ragged parts, seven inches in circumference. They cut down the fields of grain, flax, &c. strip't the fruit-trees bare, and broke several thousand panes of glass; so that the fields, orchards and houses exhibit a dismal scene of devastation. It is said that this extraordinary hail-storm did not extend more than three miles either way, and was chiefly felt in *Ipswich*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 8th of June last, an apprentice boy, named MOSES GETZ—said boy has short hair, light complexion, about 19 years of age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy, on my account. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one *Connecticut Copper* reward.

J. LOVELL.

Norwich, July 22, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land, in Williamsburgh, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a town tax, for the year 1787, as follows: 20 acres owned or lately owned by the Widow Lucy Hubbard, 1/9—20 acres owned or lately owned by Lieut. Elihu White, 9d——John Norton, sixty acres, 2/5d—Col. Comfort Sage, fifty acres 3/6.

Said land has been advertised but not sold.——Unless said taxes are paid by the 26th day of August next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said William-burgh, at 5 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Con.

Williamsburgh, July 8, 1793.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

ONCE more informs his Customers, and the public in general, that he has on hand, a large and beautiful assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which he will sell on the *most reasonable terms for READY PAY.*—Likewise a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

among which are, 8d, 10d, and 20d. Nails,—Also, a large quantity of Nail Rods—7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass, and other articles too numerous to mention.

He wishes to remind those whose Accounts are of more than six months standing, to call and make a settlement, by payment or by giving their Notes, he thinks it necessary that he should receive *Interest* on the Principal.——Those who neglect this reasonable request, must expect the day of favor will soon be past, when the Law will take its course.

Worthington, July 21, 1793.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Northampton.

EBEN. Wells, *Deerfield*; Aaron Billings *Conway*; Mary Giddings, *Amherst*; Hon. Eleazer Porter, *Hadley*; Messrs. Stebbins and Snow, *South-Hadley*; Messrs. Daniel and P. Spooner, *Heath*; Israel Williams, Esq. *Hatfield*; L. Green do. John Grant, *Goshen*; Elisanan Wheeler, *Amherst*; J. Todd, jun. Esq. *Southampton*; Elisha Dickinson, *Loudon*; Caleb Tuttle, *Northampton*; William Pratt, jun. do. Daniel Mason, *Deerfield*; Elijah Dwight, *Belchertown*; Capt. J. Buddington, *Leyden*.

JOHN BRECK, D.P.

Northampton, July 1, 1793.

Peleg Sanford, & Co.

HAVE an extensive assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

on hand, which they offer for sale by the CRATE, on as low terms as can be bought from NEW-YORK, or BOSTON.

Hartford, July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non resident proprietors or owners of lands in the town of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the subscribers tax bills, for 1791 and 1792, viz:

	£	s	d
Selah Barnard, Esq. State and County for 1791,	5	3	0
do. town and minister tax,	9	0	8
do. highway, do. 1100 acres valued at £. 450.	10	10	0
do. town and minister tax, for '92	4	6	0
do. county do.	1	1	2
B. Tanner, state and county tax for 1791.	0	5	3
do. town and minister tax,	0	10	1
do. highway, do.	1	1	0
do. county tax, for '92	0	1	2
M. Abbey, state and county tax for 1791.	0	7	8
do. town and minister tax,	1	0	0
do. highway, do.	1	2	2
County tax, for 1792	0	1	2
town and minister do.	0	6	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 26th day of August next, so much of their land will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Benj. Lathrop, innholder in Worthington, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to pay said taxes, with all necessary charges.

Z. HANCHET, Col. for 1791.
Z. HANCHET, Jun. Col. 1792.

Worthington, July 10, 1793.

The subscriber hereby informs all those who were subscribers to his Petition for lands in the Province of upper Canada,—That in consequence of the said lands being granted only to those who became settlers, he is induced from that consideration to remit to each one their respective sums of money he has received of them, deducting only therefrom what shall be thought a reasonable compensation for his time and expence in preferring said Petition: He would therefore thank all his Associates to call on him, and flatters himself he shall be able to settle with them, so as to give general satisfaction.

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, July 17, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1793. [NUMB. 362.

New Militia Law.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

(Concluded from our last.)

——*ss.*

TO the Sheriff of the said County, (L. S.) or his Deputy, or either of the Constables of the town of within the same county. GREETING.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to summon C. D. of in the county of to appear before me E. F. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, at in the day of at of the clock, in the and there to shew cause, if any they have, why a warrant of distress shall not issue against him. [Here insert the complaint.] *Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ and of your doings therein, and of what you shall find in the premises, and of your doings therein.*

Given under your hand and seal, the day of in the year of our Lord

E. F. Justice of the Peace.

And when the said party shall by himself, or his Attorney appear accordingly to pay plead the general issue, and give a special matter in evidence; and if the said party shall make default, or if judgment shall be given against him, and he shall neglect for four days thereafter, to satisfy the same with legal costs, then the Justice of the Peace, before whom trial shall be had, shall issue his warrant of distress under his hand and seal, in the form following:

——*ss.*

(L. S.) TO the Sheriff of the said county, or his Deputy, or any or either of the Constables, of the town of within the said county. GREETING.

Whereas C. D. of upon the day of being a private Soldier, in the Train-Band, (as the case may be) of the company of foot, commanded by in the regiment of Militia, in the said county of commanded by was duly notified to appear upon the day of in the town of in the county aforesaid, with his arms and accoutrements, as the laws of this Commonwealth direct; and the said C. D. in violation of said laws, did unnecessarily neglect to appear, (or did not appear armed and equipped, as the case may be) whereby he hath forfeited and ought to pay the sum of shillings, to the use directed by Law; and the said C. D. having been duly summoned, to appear before me E. F. one of the Justices of the Peace, for the County aforesaid, to show cause, if any he had, why a warrant of distress should not be issued, for the said sum, did not appear (or appearing, did not shew sufficient cause, why the said warrant should not be issued, as the case may be); In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are therefore commanded forthwith, of the goods or chattels, of the said D. C. within your precinct, to levy by distress and sale thereof, the aforesaid sum of shillings, with all charges of sale, being in the same, the sum of and to pay the same to the Clerk of the aforesaid company; and also of the goods or chattels of the said C. D. to levy for this writ, together with your own fees; and for want of such goods or chattels, of the said D. C. to be found within your precinct, you are commanded to take the body of the said C. D. and him commit to the common Gaol in in the county aforesaid, and the Keeper thereof, is hereby commanded to receive the said C. D. into the said Gaol, and him safely keep, until he shall pay the sum aforesaid, together with legal fees and charges, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by order of Law; and you are to make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto me, or some other Justice of the Peace, within twenty days next coming, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; hereof fail not. Given under your hand and seal, the day of in the year of our Lord

E. F. Justice of Peace.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, shall call his company together three days in each year for company discipline; & once on the first Tuesday of *May*, annually, for the express purpose of examining and taking an exact account of every man's arms and equipments; at which time every article, required by this Act, shall be brought to the place of examination; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk, or in his absence, of some other person to be appointed on the occasion, for the time only, by the Commanding Officer, for that purpose, to make out an exact roll of the company, & set against every man's name, the arms and equipments which shall belong to him: And every Commanding Officer of a company, shall constantly keep by him a roll, with the arms and equipments of every man annexed to his name, as aforesaid, from which all detachments shall be regularly detailed, and the annual return of the company made: And the said roll shall be annually revised, corrected, and completed, on the first Tuesday in *May* as aforesaid. And every person liable to do duty in the Militia, who shall be absent at the examination of review of arms, in the month of *May*, as aforesaid, and shall not send his arms and equipments to be examined, at the time and place appointed, he shall be fined for every article required in this Act, not to brought or sent to be examined, as is herein before directed, besides the sum of *ten shillings*, for non-appearance, as aforesaid.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, shall make a return of the state of his company, comprehending every man belonging to said company, with all the arms and equipments, belonging to them, to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, in the month of *May*, annually: Every Commanding Officer of a regiment shall make a return of the state of his regiment, to the Brigadier, in the month of *June*, annually: And every Commanding Officer of a brigade, shall make out duplicate returns of his brigade, one of which he shall transmit to the Major-General of the division to which he belongs, and the other to the Adjutant-General, of the Commonwealth, in the month of *July*, annually.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Adjutant-General shall be commissioned with the rank of Brigadier-General, and it shall be his duty to distribute all orders from the Commander in Chief of the Militia, to the several corps; to attend all public reviews when the Commander in Chief shall review the Militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of Military Discipline, established by this act; to superintend the annual inspection of the Militia; to furnish blank forms of the different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to keep such registers and records as are proper to be kept in his office; to receive from the several Officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the Militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their corps, their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: All which the several Officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, or as the Commander in Chief shall direct; so that the said Adjutant-General may be duly furnished therewith. From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and a general return of the whole Militia of the Commonwealth, and lay the same before the Governor or Commander in Chief, and to forward a duplicate thereof to the President of the United States.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Brigade-Inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meeting of the Militia, composing the several brigades, to which they belong, during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms and equipments; to superintend their exercise and manoeuvres, and introduce the system of discipline, established by this Act; to obey all orders they may from time to time receive from the Commander in Chief, or others, their superior Officers; to make returns to the Adjutant General, at least, once in a year, and at such other times as shall be required, of the Militia of the brigades, to which they severally belong, reporting therein the actual situation of the corps, their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, and every other thing which they may be required to report; or which in their judgment may relate to their government, and the general advancement of good order and Military Discipline.

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in the resolutions of the twenty-ninth day of *March*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules and regulations of discipline to be observed by the Militia of this Commonwealth, except such deviations from said rules, as may be necessary by the requisitions of this Act, or some other unavoidable circumstances; and every Officer receiving a commission in the Militia, shall immediately provide himself with a book containing those rules.

XXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every regiment of Militia or this Commonwealth, shall be assembled in regiment, once in two years, for review, inspection, and discipline, on such days as the Commanding Officers of the several divisions or brigades, shall order; (the Commanding Officers of regiments to point out the place.) And the Militia of every town shall be assembled together once in two years, (the year it is not mustered in regiment) at such time & place as the Commanding Officer shall order, and shall be instructed and disciplined, under the direction of a Field-Officer. *Provided nevertheless*, in new settlements, where the dispersed situation of a regiment, may oblige men to march twenty miles or more, to the place of parade, it shall be at the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, to muster the Militia in such settlements, either by regiment, by towns, or other convenient bodies. And every non-commissioned Officer and Private, shall come to the place of parade with necessary refreshment for said day, at his own expence.

The cavalry, and artillery, and other troops raised at large, shall also be reviewed and inspected, once in every year, either with the regiments and battalions, or by themselves, as the Major Generals, or the Brigadiers shall order, and at such times and places, as they shall direct. And each Commanding Officer of a corps, when on duty, shall have full power and authority, to ascertain and fix certain necessary limits and bounds, to their respective parades, (no road in which people usually travel, to be included) within which no spectator shall have right to enter without liberty from said Commanding Officer; and in case any person shall so intrude within the lines of the parade, after being once forbidden, he shall be subject to be confined under guard, during the time of exercise, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. And whenever different corps shall be assembled together, the senior Officer present, shall command without any regard to corps whatever. And all Officers when on duty, shall take rank according to the dates of their Commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, and former pretensions of same commission do not decide, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them, before the Commanding Officer present; and when on Court-Martial, before the President thereof.

XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, who shall neglect or refuse to call out his company, as often as the law requires, for discipline, and on the first Tuesday of May, for a view of arms as directed by this Act, or at any other time, when thereto required, by his superior Officer; or who shall at any time excuse his men, for unnecessary absence, or deficiency, shall be tried by a Court Martial, and if thereof convicted, he shall be reprimanded in orders, or removed from office, at the discretion of said Court.

XXXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any regimental muster, the several companies shall form in regiment, according to the rank of the officer Commanding them; and the same rule shall apply whenever different corps are assembled together; excepting so far as by custom, usage and necessity, cavalry, artillery, and light troops, may be detached from the battalions.

XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever in case of threatened or actual invasion, insurrection, or other public danger or emergency, the Militia, or any part thereof, shall be ordered out or detached, if any person who shall be ordered out or detached, in obedience to such order being duly notified thereof, and ordered to march from the place of rendezvous, shall neglect, or refuse to obey such orders, or shall omit within twenty four hours, after he shall have been notified as aforesaid, pay a fine, of *ten pounds*, to the Commanding Officer of the company to which he belongs, or procure an able bodied man, in his stead, such person shall be considered as a soldier, in such detachment, and be dealt with accordingly. *Provided always*, that whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls, which shall be kept for that purpose, and any person who by absconding, after being detached, as aforesaid; or by deserting from such detachment, shall attempt to evade the punishment by law provided for desertion, 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, any time within twelve months after the discharge of such detachment; said fine to be disposed of for the purpose of paying such men as shall be hired or drafted into service. And 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 of the corps under his command, it shall be the duty of the Officer who issued such orders, immediately to arrest such delinquent officer, bring him to trial therefor, before a Court Martial, and forthwith give information thereof to the Commander in Chief; and the officer who issued the order which shall not have been executed, as aforesaid, shall immediately after arresting the delinquent officer, proceed by himself or some other officer, under his command, to make and complete the detachment, ordered as aforesaid. And when any regiment or company shall not be organized, the officer issuing the orders for such detachment, shall by himself, or some other officer under him proceed to make and complete the detachment from any part of the Militia of such unorganized corps.

(For the remainder see the last Page.)

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER'S *Essays.*

BUT the principal defect in our plan of education in America, is, the want of good teachers in the academies and common schools. By good teachers I mean, men of unblemished reputation, and possessed of abilities, competent to their stations. That a man should be master of what he undertakes to teach, is a point that will not be disputed; and yet it is certain, that abilities are often dispensed with, either through inattention, or fear of expence.

To those who employ ignorant men to instruct their children, permit me to suggest one important idea: that it is better for youth to have no education, than to have a bad one; for it is more difficult to eradicate habits, than to impress new ideas. The tender shrub is easily bent to any figure, but the tree, which has acquired its full growth, resists all impressions.

Yet abilities are not the sole requisites. The instructors of youth ought, of all men, to be the most prudent, accomplished, agreeable, and respectable. What avail a man's parts, if, while he is the "wisest and brightest," he is the "meanest of mankind?" The pernicious effects of bad example on the minds of youth will probably be acknowledged; but with a view to im-