Hampshire Gazette.

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POETRY.

The SCOLD and the PARROT.

THE husband thus reprov'd his wife;
Who deals in slander, lives in strife.
Art thou the herald of disgrace,
Denouncing war to all thy race?
Can nothing quell thy thunder's rage,
Which spares not friend, nor fez, nor age?
That vixen tongue of your's my dear,
Alarms our neighbors far and near:
Good gods! 'tis like a rolling river,
That murmuring flows, and flows for ever!
Ne'er tir'd, perpetual discords sowing!
Like fame, it gathers strength by going.

Heigeday! the flippant tongue replies,
How solemn is the fool! how wise!
Is nature's choicest gift debarr'd?
Nay, frown not; for I will be heard.
Women of late are finely ridden.
A Parrot's privilege is forbidden!
You praise his talk, his squalling song;
But wives are always in the wrong.

Now reputation flew in pieces.
Of mothers, daughters, aunts, and nieces;
She ran the parrot's language o'er,
Bawd, bailey, drunkard, flut and whore:
Or all the fcw the vents her fury,
Tries and condemns without a jury.

At once the torrent of her words,
Alarmed cat, monkey, dogs, and birds.
All join their forces to confound her.
Puss spits, the monkey chatters round her;
The yelping cur her heels assailing;
The magpye blabs out all her faults;
Poll in the spinet, from his cage,
With this rebuke our fervant's her rage.

A parrot is for talking prize'd,
But prattling women are ridiculed.
She who attacks another's honor,
Draws ev'ry living thing upon her.
Think, Madam, when you stretch your lungs
That all your neighbours too have tongues;
One slander must ten thousand get,
The world with int'rest pays the debt.

For the Mist-Williams's Letters.

"BUT if France, during the unrelenting tyranny of Robespierre, exhibited unexampled crimes, it was also the scene of extraordinary virtue; of the most affecting instances of magnanimity and kindness. Of this nature was the conduct of a young man, who being a prisoner with his brother, happened to be present over with his brother, happened to be present when the names of the victims were called when the names of the victims were called over, who were summoned to appear the next day before the sanguinary Tribunal. The young man found the name of his brother who at that moment was absent upon the mortal list. He pacled only a minute to reflect that the life of the father of a large family was of more value than his own; he answered the call, surrendered himself to the officer, and was executed in his brother's stead. A father made a sacrifice for his son; for the tribunal was so negligent of forms that it was not difficult to deceive its vigilance.

The increasing horrors which every day produced, had, at length, the effect of extinguishing in every breast, the love of life, that sentiment which induces things to fall to any price—To die, and get beyond the reach of tyrannies, appeared a privilege; and perhaps nothing equalled the fools of tyrants so much as the facility with which their victims went to execution. The page of history had held up to the admiration of succeeding ages, those philosophers who have met death with fortitude—But had they been led among the victims of Robespierre to execution, they would have seen persons of each sex, of all ages, and all conditions look upon death with contempt equal to their own. Socrates expiring favoured by his friends, or Seneca and Lucan, sinking gently into death, have, perhaps, less claim to admiration, than those blooming beauties, who, in all the first freshness of youth, in every spring of life submitted to the stroke of the executioner, with placid smiles on their countenances, and looked like angels in their flights to Heaven!

Among the victims of the tyrant, the women have been particularly distinguished for their admirable firmness in death. Perhaps this arose from the superior sensibility which belongs to the female mind, and which made it feel that it was less terrible to die, than to survive the object of its tenderness. When the General who commanded at Longway, on its surrender to the Prussians, was condemned to die, his wife, a beautiful young woman, of about 24 years of age, who heard the sentence pronounced, cried out in the tone of despair, "Vive le Roi." The inhuman tribunal, instead of attributing her conduct to distraction, condemned her to die. Her husband when he was placed in the cart, was filled with astonishment and anguish when he saw his beloved wife led towards it. The people shocked at the spectacle, followed her to the scaffold crying "She did not deserve death." "My friends," said the, "it is my own fault; I was resolved to perish with my husband."

The fury of those implacable monsters seemed directed with peculiar violence against that sex, whole sensibility man was destined by nature to support. The scaffold was every day bathed with the blood of women. Some who had been condemned to die, but had been respited on account of their pregnancy, were dragged to death immediately after their delivery in the hour of weakness which always should have respected. One unfortunate woman, the wife of a peasant, had been brought to Paris with nineteen other women of the same class, and condemned to die with her companions. She heard her sentence without emotion, but when they came to carry her to execution and take away the infant who was hanging to her breast, and receiving that nourishment of which death was soon to dry up the source, she rent the air with her cries, with the strong shrieks of instinctive affection, the piercing shrieks of maternal tenderness—But in vain! the infant was torn from the bosom which contained its food, and in agonies of the unfortunate mother fourteen respited in death.

Fourteen young girls of Verdon who had danced at a ball given by the Prussians, were led to the scaffold together, and looked like nymphs adorned for a festival. Sometimes whole generations were swept away at one moment, and the tribunal exhibited many instances of pity, which has broken the heart of humanity. Malesherbes, the council of Louis XVI. was condemned to die, at eighty years of age, with his daughter, and son in law, his grand daughter and grand son.

His daughter seemed to have lost sight of every earthly object, but her venerable parent; she embraced him a thousand times on the way; her affection seemed to have forbid him tears; and when the minister of death dragged her from him, forgetting that the next moment put an end to her own life, she exclaimed, "Wretch, are you going to murder my father?"

The proscribed families seemed to find the sweetest source of consolation in dying together, and to consider the momentary pallage which they were going to make, as so much the less painful, since they should undergo no separation but enter at the same instant into another state of existence. A young lady, the former Marchioness Bois Beranger, was imprisoned in Luxemburg, with her whole family. When her father, mother, and youngest sister received their acts of accusation, and the found herself alone exempted, she shed a flood of tears; her heart was overwhelmed with anguish; "you will die without me," the cried—"I am condemned to survive you; we shall not perish together!" While she abandoned herself to despair, her 12 of 13 years of age arrived; a ray of transport was instantly diffused over her countenance, the flew into the arms of her parents and embraced them, "we shall die together!" When the unfortunate family was transferred to the Conciergerie, fir never left her mother a moment, but watched over her with unwearied tenderness and while the other children lost her sufferings, by her filial endearments, the endeavoured to inspire her with courage by the example of her own heroic fortitude. It was the picture of a fort of Roman charity. The unfortunate mother was mute, and her whole soul seemed petrified with horror. Her admirable daughter died with the most noble resolution.

Mademoiselle Malesherbes, her youngest sister when condemned to die, said to her father with naiveté, "I will cling so fast to you my dear father, you, who are so good, that God will forbid me to part us in spite of my transgressions." In the prison of the Force, the men were allowed to tread on the air in a court yard, separated by a wall from the habitation of the women.

A common fewer was the only means of communication. At that spot an unhappy son presented himself every morning and every evening, to enquire after his mother, who was condemned to die but respitted because she was pregnant, and after her delivery was allowed. That pious child, in his early age, already the victim of misfortune, knelt down before the infectious fewer, and with his mouth placed upon the hole poured forth the feelings of his filial tenderness. His younger brother, a lovely child of three years of age, who was suffered to remain with his mother till her fall imprisonment, was often placed at the opposite end of the fewer and answered for his mother, when she was too ill to undertake the talk herself. A person of my acquaintance heard him say, "mama has not cried so much to-day, she has slept a little, and wishes you a good morning—it is a Lady who speaks to you, who takes very care of me." At length this unfortunate mother, when going to execution, transmitted to her son, by the fewer, her long and graceful tresses, as the only inheritance she had to give. She then bade her infant a last farewell and was led to the scaffold, where her husband had perished some months before."

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

On Saturday and Sunday last this town experienced the severest flood ever known here. In consequence of several days rain, and the quantity of water pouring down from the upper country, the river Savannah on Thursday begin to rise with unusual rapidity, and continued to rise until Sat. evening, when it had reached an alarming height, and ran with amazing impetuosity sweeping all before it.

The large bridge over Savannah river opposite Augusta, was then carried away, and the river breaking over its banks, flowed with violence into the town, and continued to rise till Sunday morning, carried the place at that time to exhibit an awful and distressing scene. The water then appeared to cover the face of the earth—a strong current ran through the principal streets, and large boats on Sunday and Monday were rowed in all directions through the town. Several families were obliged to leave their habitations, the water running through their houses; many chimnies were thrown down—nearly all the cellars in the place were filled, most of the buildings on the banks of the river on both sides were carried away by the irresistable force of the torrent, and the principal part of the flock on the river plantations was drowned. No estimate has yet been made of the injury done by this unexpected flood—happily, however, much less damage was done in this town than might have been expected from such an event, and much less than the plantations above and below this place experienced, where the lofs of buildings, horses, cattle, hogs, and corn has been considerable, and we think we should be far within bounds in stating the damage done by this amazing flood at 200,000 dollars.

BOSTON, February 17.

GREAT WITHSPAIN.

On Monday last arrived in this port, the ship Ruby, Capt. Cole, in 30 days from Spain, bringing with him an express, a Treaty of Commerce, &c. between the United States, and the Court of Spain; concluded at Madrid, between his Excellency Thomas Pinkney, on the one part, and the Duke d' Alcudia, on the other. It went in the mail on Monday, for Philadelphia, the contents the public are now in ignorance of, unknown to us:—The commercial report at Cadiz, was, that the free navigation of the Mississippi was granted to the United States.—It will speedily be laid before the Senate of the United States, and its contents, when ratified, will be published by authority.

The English Treaty is also there given to the public; the Captain of the Ship, which he spoke at sea, the 19th ult. that he had it on board.

It is supposed the Treaty with Algiers came under the same cover, with the Spanish treaty.

Among the blessings attending the tranquil situation of the United States, we must not let it escape unnoticed, that is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, presented the 16 h ult. we find an article mentioning that on the 22d July, 1795, the entire balance due to the Republic of France, on loans of money and other supplies obtained by the United States of the government of France, during the late war, was paid at the Treasury, to James Swan, Esq. agent duly authorised by the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, to receive the same. ☞ Previous to this, Mr. Swan had subscribed to the loan opened for the foreign debt, and for which certificates of domestic debt were issued in his favor, to the amount of 2,004,900 dollars—1,828 900 dollars of which, bear interest at 5, and 176,000 at 4 per cent, per annum. Thus the French losses are finally liquidated, and fully reimbursed.

From the FARMERS CHRONICLE.

"It be rich?"

HOW often this question is asked! Just as if riches make a worthy man: How often do we see young men just entering on the stage of life, possessed of honor, economy, ingenuity, honesty, and industry, slighted and scoffed at by the wealthy fool? And how often do we see young men entering the stage of life possessed of large interest, which their parents have left them seeking nothing but pleasure, caressed and praised by every body? When they have neither industry, ingenuity economy or any other than a false idea of honor—Mark these different characters and when they arrive at the age of fifty years see which has performed the most worthy action.—A young man possessed of industry and frugality, at least, rate the two possessions at $60. per annum income—While the wealthy man divested of those accomplishments may calculate upon having his interest waste at the rate of $120. per ann:

How often do we see the wealthy man spending his property and vending his spite, in order to redress a supposed insult? While a poor man patiently submits to real insults; because the insulter is wealthy.

A rich man is not the better man for his riches; but a rich man is better able to do good on account of his riches; and wealth will help a evil doer in his wickedness.—While the poor man's good or evil deeds are small.

Once acknowledge that riches cannot make men virtuous; and you make a poor man equal to a rich one with respect to real worth, and equally as honorable. Yet, after all, if we were to judge from the conduct of people in general, we should be led to think that riches were the most essential part. If a man, on account of his business, moves into a strange place, the neighbors (after asking his name) are continually questioning one another about his wealth—and if he is rich! he is sure to meet with smiles and encouragement—while the poor man is left to help himself. When a gentleman pays his addresses to a lady, and it begins to be whispered about, how soon it is asked, "*Is he rich?*"

"*When poverty enters the door, love flies out at the window*"—This I deny—*When sloth and intemperance enter the door, love and the common comforts of life flee through every outlet.* But where pure misfortune brings poverty, industry and economy will have love and cheerfulness for attendants.

Ben Reason.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

AN ACT, relating to the place of trial, standing mute, and challenges, in certain capital cases.

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That where any person hereafter shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned, or injured in one County in this Commonwealth, and die of the same stroke, poisoning, or injury in another County thereof, that then an Indictment thereof found by the Grand Jurors of the County where the death shall happen, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, there held, shall be as good and effectual in law, as if the stroke had been given, or poisoning or injury done in the same County where the party shall die, or where the said indictment shall be found.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That where any person hereafter, shall be feloniously stricken, poisoned, or injured on the high seas and within the limits of this Commonwealth, and die of the same stroke, poisoning, or injury in any County thereof, that then an indictment thereof, found by the Grand Jurors of the county where the death shall happen, before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, there held, shall be as good and effectual in law as if the stroke had been given, or poisoning or injury done in the same County where the party shall die.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person shall be indicted of any offence, except treason, against this Commonwealth, for which the punishment is or shall be declared to be death, and shall stand mute or refuse to plead; the Court shall proceed to the trial of the person so standing mute, in the same manner as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and render judgement accordingly. And no person who shall be indicted of any such offence shall be allowed to challenge peremptorily above the number of twenty persons of the Jury.

In the House of Representatives February 13, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate Feb. 13, 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

THO. DAWES *President pro tem.*

By the Governor approved, Feb. 15. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. my apprentice, named *Armstrong Curtis*, about fourteen years old, black hair, black eyes, had on a new hat, a light bombaisin great coat, and bombaisin pantaloons.—Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall have ten dollars reward and no charges paid.

JUSTUS CLARK.

Whately, Feb. 24, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed administrators on the estate of *Ferrum White* of Goshen, deceased, and having given bonds pursuant to law, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those to whom said estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their demands for settlement.

LOIS WHITE, CHENY TAFT, } Administrators.

Goshen, Feb. 25, 1796.

Ambrose Keith, and Co.

WISH to inform their customers and the public, that they have for sale, besides a good assortment of English, India and Hard Ware,

GOODS

A quantity of Muskets, of a good quality, as a fortment of Iron Hollow Ware, and Iron Shovels.

Also,

Nos. 21, 102, and 201. Nails, of their own manufacture, which they can recommend to be of the best quality; all of which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Not agreeing to defraude Cash.

Amherst, Feb. 28, 1796.

A person wishes to purchase three likely SHOATS, of the small breed of hogs.—Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29th, 1796.

For Sale,

A NEW House, partly finished, with Land convenient for a Barn, Out-Houses and Garden, about 75 rods S. W. of the Meeting-House in Ashfield, a lot of land lying in the meadow containing upwards of two acres—also, two lots of land, containing wood land, mowing and pasturing.—For further particulars, enquire of AARON COOK, jun. Living on the Premises.

Northampton, March 2. 1796.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just received a variety of different kinds of Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he sells at the retailing price in Boston.

He pays cash for SHIPPING FURS, BEES WAX and FLAX——He wants also, 200 a good fat HOGS.

Northampton, Feb. 15. 1796.

Zebina Montague,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, and the public at large, that he has just received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS,

which with all kinds W. I. Goods and Generally Iron Hollow Ware, Painter's Colours, Oil, &c. make his assortment well worth their attention. He proposes to sell cheaper than every, and will take produce as usual, and good Hogs Bacon particularly wanted, for which cash will be paid.

☞ HE solicits all indebted to him, whole accounts are of six months standing, and whose notes of hand are due, to make immediate payment—otherwise they will be lodged in the hands of *Simeon Strong*, Esq. to collect, by the 15th March next.

Amherst, Feb. 4. 1796.

WANTED immediately, a *Journeyman Shoemaker*, to whom the *first wages* will be given.—Also, an *Apprentice to the above business*, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Enquire of SMITH GOPELAND.

N. B. None but a good workman need apply.

Northampton, Feb. 17. 1796.

To be sold at public vendue,

by licence of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hampshire, on Monday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the house of *Walters*, inholder in Greenwich, a lot of LAND, in said Greenwich, containing about 60 acres, late the property of *Davies Rice*, late of Belchertown, deceased.—Also, on the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Maj. Amasa Smith, of said Belchertown, so much of the Real Estate of *Davies Rice*, deceased, lying in said Belchertown, as will be sufficient to satisfy the following demands, viz. the sum of One Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars.

DANIEL SMITH, jun. Admr.

Feb. 24, 1796.

(FEE BILL.—concluded)

In the Supreme Judicial Court.

Justice's Fees.

ENTERING an action or complaint, including the taking of a bill of costs, one dollar and twenty cents. Taking special bail, forty cents. Allowing a writ of error, granting certificate, habeas corpus or other writs, on motion, forty cents. Granting a writ of protection, thirty cents. Proving a deed, twenty cents. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the sale or partition of real estate, one dollar. Accepting a partition of real estate, forty cents. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of said Court, who shall sometimes in the month of December annually, certify to the Governor and Council the sums by him so taken and received and paid over to the said Justices, that the same may be deducted from the said Justices salary; and the Governor and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the same accordingly.

Fees of the Clerk in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Entering each action for trial, seventy cents. Entering each complaint, thirty five cents. Receiving and recording a verdict, forty cents. A writ of review, seventy cents. A writ of false facies, forty cents. An original writ of execution, including the taking of the costs and filing of the papers, sixty-five cents. An original writ of habere facias possessionem, including the taking of the costs and filing of the papers, eighty cents. An alias writ of execution, thirty-five cents. An alias writ of facias possessionem, fifty cents. A writ of habeas corpus, forty cents. Copies of all papers containing less than one page, ten cents each; of all papers containing more than a page, at the rate of twelve cents a page. Entering a rule of Court, fifteen cents. Confessing judgment or default, twenty cents. Every action withdrawn or nonsuit, twenty cents. Entering an appearance, ten cents. Acknowledging satisfaction of a judgment, on record, twelve cents. Continuing each cause and entering the same on record, forty cents. Proving a deed in Court, and certifying the same, twenty cents. Entering up a judgment and recording the same at large in cases where judgment is rendered on verdict, demurrer, or slope of facts, fifty cents, and in all other cases, thirty cents. For each writ of false facies for jurymen, to be paid out of the County Treasuries respectively, on the Justices certificate, six cents. Every writ and seal, other than before mentioned, forty cents. Every subpoena, for one or more witnesses, ten cents. Each recognizance, including principal and sureties, twenty cents. Recording judgment in every criminal cause, forty cents. A writ of protection, twenty cents. Entering a discharge of a recognizance by proclamation, fifteen cents. For opening and filing a deposition, ten cents.

Allowance to Parties and Witnesses.

To parties recovering costs for an attorney in all cases and services, the same fees as are allowed in the Supreme Judicial Court, two dollars fifty cents, and in all other cases in said Court, one dollar twenty five cents. And in all cases in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, where action in law or fact is issued, one dollar and fifty cents; and in all other cases in said Court one dollar. For the declaration in each writ, fifty cents. For parties recovering costs, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Sessions of the Peace, or before a Justice of the Peace thirty three cents for each day attendance and travel, ten miles to be accounted one mile; no allowance shall be made for travel to or from the Clerks office to take out a writ or summons, or carry the same to an Officer, and no Plaintiff shall be allowed for more than three days attendance when the Defendant is defaulted, unless the Defendant appear at the Court and make answer to the Plaintiff's suit, in which case if the Defendant is defaulted after the expiration of three days, no Attendance shall be taxed for the Plaintiff after the day when the default shall happen: *Provided nevertheless*, that when the party recovering costs in any Court, shall live more than forty miles from the place of holding such Court, and such party shall not actually travel to attend the same Court in such cause, there shall not be allowed for travel in taking the bill of costs, more than forty miles distance, unless such party shall employ some Agent or Attorney, who shall be full travel more than forty miles for the special purpose of attending such Court in such cause. In a criminal cause, where one or more Defendants are tried by the Jury at the same time in the Supreme Judicial Court, or where the cause is determined by an Issue in law, for the Attorney General, or person prosecuting for the Commonwealth, two dollars and fifty cents: And if there be no trial by the Jury, and the cause be not determined by an issue in law, one dollar twenty-five cents; and in all cases in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, six dollar and twenty-five cents.—Discharging an indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, one dollar and twenty five cents; and in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, fifty-five cents. Witnesses in civil or criminal cause whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions of the Peace, seventy-five cents for each days attendance, and four cents for each mile's travel going out and returning home: And before a Justice of the Peace, Referees or Arbitrators, thirty-three cents per day, and for their travel the same as at other Courts; certified such witnesses do personally attend said Courts respectively, and certify in writing their time and travel.

Sheriff's and Constable's Fees.

For the service of an original summons or seire facias, either by reading the same, or by copy, on one Defendant, thirty cents, if on more than one Defendant, then for each other Defendant so served, thirty cents. For the service of a capias or attachment on one Defendant with summons, thirty cents; if served on more than one Defendant, then thirty cents for each Defendant so served: And if the Officer by the written direction of the Plaintiff or Plaintiff's, his or their Agent or Attorney, shall make a special service of any such writ, either by attaching property or taking the body therefor, such special service on each Defendant on whom such writ shall be so served, the Sheriff shall be allowed fifty cents. And where the Officer is by law directed to leave a copy in order to complete the service, or shall give a copy of any precept upon demand thereof, the same charge at the rate of twelve cents a page. For a bail bond and writing the same including principal and sureties to be paid by the person admitted to bail, and taxed for him if he shall prevail, twenty cents.—Serving a writ of possession exclusive of fees for collecting on the costs, one dollar and ten cents; if no more than one piece of land, seventy-five cents for each piece of land after the first. The fees for collecting the costs on a writ of possession, the same as on executions in personal actions. Serving a Warrant thirty cents. Sheriff's and in criminal cases, to each person for every twelve hours attendance, including expenses, one dollar, and so in proportion for a greater or less time, and four cents for each mile's travel going out and returning home.—Summoning witnesses in criminal cases, ten cents for each witness, and travel as in civil causes, unless in special cases where the Court may increase the fee to what they may judge reasonable. For the Sheriff's or Constable's attending the Court, and keeping the prisoner in criminal cases, seventy-five cents for every twelve hours; and so in proportion for a greater or less time. Levying Executions in personal actions, for the first one hundred dollars, four cents; for every dollar above that, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, two cents for every dollar; and for all above two hundred dollars, one cent for every dollar; travel for the service of such Executions, and alias or mean processes or Warrants so by directed, four cents a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of service to the Court or place of return by the usual way, only one travel shall be allowed for one Writ, Execution or Warrant, and if the same be served on more than one person, then the travel shall be computed from the place of service which may be most nearest from the place of return, with all further necessary travel in serving such Execution, Writ or Warrant: But if the travel from the place of service to the place of return be more than fifty miles, then only one cent a mile shall be allowed for all travel exceeding that distance.—The travelling fees and fees of the Sheriff or Constable, or other Officer serving the same, otherwise than shall not be allowed. Serving an Execution upon a judgment of Court for partition of real estate, or assigning of Dower, one dollar a day, and four cents a mile out from the place of his abode. And no Sheriff shall demand or receive from any of his Deputies, more than at the rate of twenty five per cent. on the amount of fees for travel and service. Every trial on a Court of Record fifteen cents. Every default, eight cents. For returning the certificates of votes of the several towns for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Councellors and Senators to the Secretary's Office, eight cents a mile, computing from the place of his abode to the Secretary's Office, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and but one travel shall be allowed for the whole. To the Officer attending the Grand Jury, for each day's attendance, twenty-five cents. To the Officer attending the Petit Jury, for every cause, to be paid when the Jury fees, twenty-five cents.—For differing venires for jurymen, Treasurer's Warrants, and Proclamations of all kinds, eight cents each. To each appraiser of real estate, for extending Execution by or assigning Dower, one dollar a day, and travel at the rate of four cents a mile going out and returning home. For every Deputy Sheriff or Constable who shall attend the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or Common Pleas by their order, twenty five cents a day, to be paid out of the County Treasury. And for the encouragement of the Sheriff in each County to take and sale all possible care and diligence for the safe keeping of prisoners committed to his custody, he shall have such salary allowed him, as the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace within the same County shall order, not exceeding forty dollars a year for the County of Suffolk, and not exceeding twenty-five dollars a year for any of the other Counties within the Commonwealth, to be paid out of the Treasury of said County. To Constables for the service of warrants, twenty-five cents, and four cents by each mile's travel going out and returning home: And before a Justice of the Peace, Referees or Arbitrators, thirty-three cents per day, and for their travel the same as at other Courts; certified such witnesses do personally attend said Courts respectively, and certify in writing their time and travel.

For Marriages.

To the Town Clerk for publishing the bans of Matrimony, recording the same, giving a certificate of the publish ment, and recording the marriage upon receiving the Justice's or Minister's certificate thereof, fifty cents to be paid by the man published or receiving certificate of the publishment.—And the town clerk shall not in future be holden to return certificates of marriages to the Clerks of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, nor Clerks left mentioned to record the same. To every Minister or Justice of the Peace who shall lawfully solemnize a marriage and certify the same, one dollar and twenty five cents. To the Town Clerk for recording births and deaths, eight cents each. For a certificate of a birth or death, ten cents. For a subpœna for one or more witnesses, ten cents.

Fees in the Secretary's Office.

For a certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth for the benefit of particular persons, one dollar. For every order of notice from the General Court upon petition, forty cents. Every oath or order forty cents. For all copies for the benefit of particular persons, at the rate of twelve cents a page. The Secretary shall keep an account of all fees by him received by virtue of this Act, that the General Court may once a year know the amount thereof, and take the same into consideration at the time of making a grant to him for his services. And it is to be understood that a page as mentioned in this act shall contain two hundred and twenty five words.

Messenger of the General Court.

Serving every warrant which the General Court or either House may issue for imprisoning or taking into custody any person, forty cents: For travel therefor, each mile out and in, six cents. Keeping, and providing food for such person for ty cents a day. For the discharge or dismission of such person, forty cents.

County Register's Fees.

For entering and recording a Deed or other paper of the length of one page or under, twelve cents; and for certifying on the original the time when, and the book and page where the same may be recorded, five cents. If the instrument recorded exceed the length of a page, at the rate of twenty cents for every page to be paid at the time of leaving of the instrument. For all copies at the rate of fourteen cents a page. For entering in the margin a discharge of a Mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, twelve cents.

Allowance to Jurors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Grand Jurors attendant at the Supreme Judicial Court, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Jurors for trials attending either of said Courts or the Court of Common Pleas shall each be allowed ninety cents a day for their attendance, and four cents a mile for their travel and return home, by the shortest and most ferafory: And there shall be paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, and to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace respectively, by the Plaintiff or Appellant, the sum of six dollars for the trial of each civil action, for the use of the County; and the Field Clerks respectively shall forthwith pay over the same to the County Treasurer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Constable in any Town or District within this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to force upon any person or persons in the Town or District to which he may belong, any Writ, Summons or Execution in any personal action, where the damage sued for or recovered shall not exceed twenty dollars, and return thereof to make to the Court to which the same may be returnable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Clerks of the several Courts, and other officers keeping public Offices shall constantly have a bill of the fees by this act prescribed, so far as it relates to them respectively, printed or wrote out in legible characters, and hang in some convenient and conspicuous place in their respective offices. And the Register of Probate shall put and keep up in some conspicuous part of the room a bill of fees for Judge and Register, in every other place besides his Office as aforesaid, where a Probate Court may be holden, during the holding of the said Court in such place.

And be it further enacted, That every Officer or other person upon receiving any such fees as are stated in this Act, shall, if required by the person paying the same, make out a particular account of such fees in writing, specifying for what they accrued, upon pain of forfeiting to the party paying such fees, treble the sum by him or them so paid, to be recovered with costs by an action of debt in any Court proper to try the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall willfully and corruptly demand and receive any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this Act allowed and provided, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs, either by prefecutment in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in which case the forfeiture shall accrue and be appropriated, or by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas, in which case the forfeiture shall be for the use of any person who may sue for the same: But no such prefecutment or action shall be sustained, unless made or commenced within one year next after the time when the offence may be committed.

And be it further enacted, That all laws heretofore made for regulating and establishing fees for the services therein mentioned, shall from and after the first day of April next, be, and they hereby are repealed, except so far as respects any prosecution for an offence that is or may be committed against said Act before the said first day of April.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from and after the first day of April next, and until the end of the then next session of the General Court.

In the House of Representatives, February 13. 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Senate, Feb. 13. 1796.

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

THO. DAWES, *President pro. tem.*

By the Governor approved, Feb. 15. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 9th. 1796.

THE Committee of the Senate, to whom were referred the Petition of Samuel Warn, and others, with other papers relative to the New Emission Bills, to make a special report; having fully considered the subject, submit the following:

First.—The acts of Congress of the 18th of March, and of the state of the 9th of May, 1780, provided that the said bills should be issued on the funds of the respective states, be considered as specie, and one dollar thereof deemed equal to 40 of the old emission bills; and that the promise of each state to redeem the said New Emission Bills, in gold and silver, with interest, by the 31st of Dec. 1786, should be guaranteed by the United States, on this condition, to wit: that if the state, on whose funds they should be issued, should, by the events of the war, be rendered incapable to redeem them; then the United States should pay them.

Secondly.—It appears that all the New Emission Bills in this state, issued originally between April 18, 1780, and Sept. 18, 1781, and continued to circulate until Oct. 1781—during all which period they were in a depreciated state in fact, and by law. At first, 1 dollar and 7-8 of those bills were equal to one in specie; then 2-3 of them; then 1-2 and finally 2-5 of them to one in specie; and no notice appears to have been taken of the interest, in fixing this scale. And about half of those bills issued when 3 and 4 dollars thereof were equal to only one in specie. That the continental and full state scale of depreciation, being brought before the Legislature of this state, early in 1781, authorized the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to make a scale for all bills (including the new and old Emissions) current in this state after the 18 of April 1780, and directed that the said bills (should be payable and a tender at such rates as the said Judges should establish. Accordingly the scales of depreciation were established in the forms in which they have been since published; reducing the said New Emission Bills in the proportion aforesaid; and as the said Old Emission Bills very uniformly preserved their proportion of forty for one in the new, they were in this above period at 70 to 75, 90, 120 and 160, for one in specie. And these scales relative to said new and old Emission Bills seem to have been confirmed by the Legislature in Nov. 18, 1781.

Thirdly.—As these scales were formed from experience, and with view of things at the time—and as they were then made the rule for doing justice between individuals in settling accounts between this state and the United States, and substantially between this state and the citizens thereof—and as these scales also discover the legal value of paper bills in this state, when they ceased to circulate, as well as in the several stages of their circulation, it is now very necessary in the cause of justice to keep them in view, as also many acts of the Legislature passed in the war. And 18, these scales being the rule of computation among individuals, contracts in the full New Emission Bills were finally liquidated at 4 dollars thereof for one in specie, and the interest not computed. 2dly, In the settlement of accounts between the United States and this state, these scales were the rule whereby to liquidate all paper bills advanced by this state on account of the United States, where no specific terms were settled at the time of the transaction, or before—where such terms were settled, this state charged the said bills according to those terms, as was the case of the 4-10 of the said New Emission Bills—and where there was no such terms settled, this state charged the said New Emission Bills advanced for the United States, agreeable to the scale aforesaid; therefore, for instance, where the state, after June 19th, 1781, advanced £100, in said New Emission Bills, on account of the Union, there was charged there for only £25, in specie, and no interest on the bills but a legal interest on the £25, from the time of the advance made; in the same manner as on other advances. And this mode was adopted in compliance with the said scale, and a practice previously adopted by the commissioners of the United States. 3dly. Though the said New Emission Bills issued for a time, nominally, at par, or