is specie, they did not in fact, on an average issue at a higher rate than 6/8 in the pound—for generally, they issued to pay the militia, and others in the service of the State, who, at the time, seldom had the actual depreciation of the bills made beyond a great number of extra and additional pay—for instance, large bodies of militia were employed in the summer and fall of 1781, were paid, who nominally received their pay at 40/ a month, in those bills, and four afterwards 6 a month extra pay, in the same bills, to make good the depreciation of the 40/ first paid. And the 6 thus paid, was the depreciation of the 40/. first paid. And the 6 thus paid, was reduced by said scale to 5/. and the 5/. only was charged by this State to the United States, for that the State in fact, issued the bills, and charged them at 5/. on the pound in this cafe. And 4thly, by the fcale it appears that paper bills had circulated and ceased to circulate at a low depreciation rate by law.

4thly.—It appears that Congrefs fundred the faid Old Emiffion Bills at 100 for one in fpecie, which was taking their real value when they ceafed to circulate. And allowing an equitable refaction in this ftate has provided for funding the faid New Emiffion Bills at 4 for one, which was taking their real value when they ceafed to circulate, and allowing in addition, 5/. per cent. per annum interefl.—Hence the holders will receive rather more than one dollar in fpecie fecurities, for two dollars and an half, principal of the faid New Emiffion Bills, on terms in fact, about 4 per cent better than the holders of the old money received from the United States.

5thly.—Should it be alledged that the ftate received on funding the faid New Emiffion Bills, a full confideration for them—that they were not confidered as money, but as obligations or fecurities againft the ftate—that certain other ftates have reduced like bills at par—that this ftate promifed to redeem them at par, with interefl, and that the United States guaranteed this promife; and that it is fuppofed—that this ftate is now bound to redeem the bills according to the face of them.

If thefe promifes be not good, the conclufion will not follow.—And 1ft, the ftate, as before mentioned, did not receive a full confideration, nor did the original receivers pay a full confideration in general—2dly. Thefe bills iffued as money—paffed as money, and not as obligations or fecurities—3dly. The conduft of any other ftate can be no rule for this, becaufe this ftate iffued thefe bills at different rates, in fact paffed them at different rates—and in each ftate a different fcale has been applied to them, as well as to the Old Emiffion Bills.—4thly. After legal remiffion was made for iffuing the faid New Emiffion Bills, they in the fame manner as the Old Emiffion Bills, depreciated in fact; and that depreciation was recognized by law, and the people at large; and the promife on the new was of the fame nature with the promife of the Old Emiffion Bills, and in like manner was fuperceded by common confent—and therefore, in like manner, the letter of the engagement muft, on every found principle yield to the juftice and equity of the cafe. Wherefore, from thefe, and many other confiderations that might be mentioned, the Commonwealth—fully of opinion that no good reafons now exift for altering the funding fyftem of this Commonwealth.

In Senate, February 15th, 1796.

Read and accepted, and ordered to be entered at large on the Journals of the Senate.

THOMAS DAWES, *Prefident, pro. tem.*

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. III.

AS foon as Mr. Jay was appointed by the Prefident to demand fatisfaction of the Court of Great-Britain for the depredations upon our commerce in the Weft Indies, the Jacobins raifed a great clamour againft the meafure. Objections againft Mr. Jay, both perfonal and conftitutional, as well as againft the meafure itfelf, were urged. But as the limits which I have preferibed to myfelf will not allow me to ftate the arguments that were advanced for and againft the appointment, I fhall content myfelf with obferving, that thefe objections were calculated merely to miftead the ignorant, and have been amply refuted to the fatisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. During the negociation, every method was tried to prepare the minds of the people againft the fruit of it, whatever it fhould be. Mr. Jay's friends were ardent fafe in accomplifhing the bufinefs. The direct fafe in accomplifhing the bufinefs. The direct fafe, were great advocates for both fides, and were continually exaggerating. America charged Great-Britain with detaining the *Weftern Poft* from her, which fhe was bound by the Treaty of Peace to refture; with carrying away from New-York at refture; with carrying away from New-York at her evacuation by the Britifh a great number of *Negroes* contrary to that treaty; and for feizing our *provifion veffels* in the Weft Indies contrary to the rights of neutrality. Britain charged us with foft breaking the Treaty of Peace by hindering her fubjects from recovering their *juft debts* of American citizens, contracted before the war, upon which fhe juftified the detention of the *Weftern Poft*; the *Negroes* carried away from New-York, the alleged were lawful prizes taken by them during the war, and by the law of arms had become their property, therefore, could not come under the meaning of the treaty; and the feizure of our *provifion veffels* was authorized, the faid, by the law of nations. This was the ftuation of the two nations when Mr. Jay was fent to conciliate the contending intereftS. How far he has done the contending intereftS. How far he has done fucceeding in fo doing is not my object at this time to require. The public having long been in poffeffion of the fubject and confiquently ripe for this have generally formed a judgment of the merits. That the treaty might be made beneficial to us, if we had had the fkill to fhift the difficulty of it, without the interference of the oppofite power, is not doubted, but when we confider that it is *a compromifing of differences, where mutual complaints have rendered mutual concaffions neceffary to eftablifh a good underftanding*, on a furvey of the treaty, it will on both fides, fo little, has been conceded and as much obtained as we could reafonably expect. And this is certain, that one great national calamity, a war has been avoided by it, or if it has not, it cannot be fuppofed to the influence of Britain, which the fpirit of Americans never could fubmit to. The Treaty arrived here in March 1795. Some Senate did not confent to it until June. During this time it was not publicly known what the contents of it were. Alfho' a little before the rifing of the Senate its fafe was made its appearance, but it was fo defamed and mutilated, that when afterwards the original was publifhed, fcarcely any refemblance could be perceived between them.—This was a plan calculated by the Jacobins, to exhibit it in its worft point of view, and to impreffe the minds of the people with unfavorable fentiments of its advantages. The Jacobins ever fince the news had arrived in this country that a Treaty had been concluded by Mr. Jay, had determined to make that an inftrument to overthrow the government of the Union; for they knew from the reafonablenefs of the thing, that Mr. Jay muft make fome concefftions to the Britifh, that they might conclude to us on our terms, and thofe concefftions, by magnifying them, they intended to take advantage of, and make the people believe that the Federal Government had been fubmitted by gold into the meafures of Britain. This being concluded upon, they only waited to have the Treat. published to begin the attack. In the mean time, fome of their principal leaders, by fome means, fame of it, got a peak at it, and as it is fuppofed, through the medium of Secretary Randolph, in whofe cuftody it had been lodged from the time of its firft arrival in March until it was laid before the Senate. Randolph himfelf being devoted to their views, as is evident from fubmitting it to their view, the divulging of the treaty was confpired between him and citizen Fauchet, the fucceffor of Genet, by the interception of letter, which plainly accufes fo the end of many of our pretended patriots; for it appears that citizen Randolph was citizen Fauchet's *author general*, and it is alfo probable that in the fame important *affair* under citizen Genet.—This interception, together with Randolph's fubfequent conduft, which I fhall not here pretend to enter into, is as convincing evidence, without taking the other conduft of the Jacobins into view, that there was a plan to defroy the government, as any perfon would with to have of any one fact.—

An early opportunity of being acquainted with the treaty, and to equip themfelves with every material, efpecially with combuftibles, for the enfuing campaign, and to take the people by furprize.—For as foon as the treaty was difclofed, fuch a fhower of arguments and abufe was poured forth againft it, that it was almoft impoffible to withftand the torrent. And before the difcovery had ftand the torrent. And before the difcovery had an opportunity of examining it, the tide of popularity was very much againft it, and many very fenfible men were carried away with the current. The Jacobin papers were filled with denunciations againft it, while the other papers, in the fuprize, were nearly filent on the fubject, and the people confided, becaufe nothing was faid to the contrary of it, that it muft be bad. Town meetings were called in various parts of the Union and paffed refolutions againft it, and condemned at once reading, and fometimes no reading at all, even where feven eighths of the people prefent had never feen it before; which had caufed Mr. Jay, months time to confiftaft and the Prefident and Senate, an affembly of the wife men of America, weeks to confider and form a judgment upon. In fine, fo completely did the Jacobins fuprize the people, that for fome time fcarcely a fingle advocate appeared for it. It was even dangerous, in fome of the populous cities, to express a wifh that the people would fufpend their judgment until the fubject fhould be inveftigated. A man that would thus dare to express his opinion would be ftigmatized with the epithets of traitor and enemy to his country. At length fome advocates began to appear in the public papers, and fevera! pointed publications were produced in favor of it, and the fubject began to be a little better underfood, and it was foon found that it was not that danger ous inftrument that it was pretended to be. Thofe that read them were convinced; and the tide of paffion began to ebb. The Jacobins, perceiving this, and convinced that if they failed in embracing this opportunity another perhaps might not offer itfelf for feveral years; were determined to puth the prefent moment. The queftion then was, what meafures were beft to be taken; they were not fure, and indeed they were right, for if they fhould openly raife the ftandard of rebellion that the people would join them, it was therefore thought beft to feel of their pulfes firft, and to fee whether it beat in unifon with their own, by raifing mobs, for the pretended purpofe of burning Mr. Jay in effigy, and by that means gradually to engage the feelings of the people in favor of their plans. And no better place than Bofton was contemned could be found to open the fcene.—Bofton was the firft town in the Union that could greatly depended on as the Governor of Maffachufetts to favor their defigns, whofe mind had become fo debilitated by age and difeafe, as has been heretofore obferved, that he had become a dupe to the Jacobins, and was governed by them in every refpect. And if they fhould make any attempts there, they might be alfiftED by his confent, or if they failed, they might be alfiftED of his protection, or rather their own protection, as they themfelves had the chief management of the public affairs, to fcreen them from punifhment. Accordingly in the firft place, to begin the feuffmels with as little appearance of intention of a rebellion as poffible, a number of boys were hired to burn Mr. Jay in effigy. Thefe boys being undoubtedly well inftructed in the parts which they were to act, paraded through the principal ftreets of Bofton in the evening with an hideous looking figure whom they called Jay, holding in his hand the Treaty. The novelty of the affair attracted the attention of the failors, truckmen and hackney-coach drivers, who are never backward in fuch frolics, and which the fomenters of the riot well knew, and who immediately joined the boys. After carrying this figure through the principal ftreets, they arrived with it near the Common, where the effigy was burnt amidft the fhouts of the furrounding multitude. This experiment of the boys fucceeded to admiration; the joy difcovered the next day in the countenances of Hotfeffus and the reft of the Bofton Jacobins, I am told, was very vifible. This beginning promifed a happy iffue; it promifed that it would foon be matured into an open glorious rebellion, which if well nurfed, might overthrow the conftitution of the United States, the eftimation of all their wiftes. This fucceefs was too good not to be repeated.—The next night, directly after dark, the actors were ready at the appointed place; but they were not compofed of the fame perfons that began the riot, the night before, who were boys; but they compofed of thofe who afterwards joined the boys, together with fome of the loweft mechanics and labourers, the chief of them being members of the Democratic Club, and all of them of that claft of citizens in populous towns, who are the eafieft to be deluded by the hypocritical pretenfions of designing demagogues. Having procured another Jay, with a watermelon-fhell head, they mounted him into a cart, and affixed a label to his breaft, to defignate him from fome of the pumpkin fhell heads that furrounded him, they again paraded through the principal ftreets, and through Winter ftreet, where Governor Adams refides; when the mob came oppofite to his houfe, they gave him three cheers while he ftood at his window fmiling moft graciouffy, and bowing as refpectfully as his weak ftate of body would allow him, to "the people Sovereign" as it paffed.—After this the mob proceeded to the Common, where the fame farce was acted as on the night before, though upon a much larger fcale, for the numbers were greatly encreafed. This experiment of mobs was again repeated, and again, and every time they paffed the Governor's houfe, they gave him a fhout. At length the people began to be feriouffy alarmed, and fome of the principal of them went to the Governor, requefting him to exercife his authority to fuppreffs them; they reprefented to him that the mobs encreafed every night; that they grew more bold and outrageous; that their perfons and properties were endangered; and unleffs fome effectual meafures were foon taken, there would be no fafety in the town. But the Governor inftead of promiffing them that he would endeavour to reftore order, as was his duty to do, very fatuitouffy obferved, "*that they were nothing but water mellon feeds of the boys.*" Ought this to be the language of a Governor, when a mob of feveral hundred men are traverfing the ftreets of fo large and populous a town as Bofton, and difturbing the public peace? Would the great SAMUEL ADAMS, that good patriot, and friend to his country, anfwered in this manner ten years ago, when he was in active life and his mind not enfeebled by the infirmities of age? I prefume not. Then, if his country was in danger, he would have roufed all the powers of his vigorous mind, to defeat the machinations of its enemies.—But now grown weak and timid by infirmities, he fuffers himfelf to be led by a wicked *Party*, who wiftes to ruin their country and exalt themfelves upon its ruins. In confequence they have their eyes open to his infirmities, and fo they make him a fuitable inftrument, that feldom are any perfons admitted to his fociety. I am told, he receives but very little company, even ftrangers and foreigners of diftinction are never invited to his houfe. A conduft very different from his worthy predeceffor, the patriotic HANCOCK. It was in the Governor's power, with one word of his mouth, to fay, with one nod of difapprobation to have difperfed them. For there was not, I prefume, a man among them that was not entirely devoted to his intereft; not a man, that would not have difperfed immediately upon his expreffing a wifh. But inftead of difperfing them, he ftood with bowed head, hat off, to fhew to the ftrangers by commenced their meafures. For would they have dared to affemble before his houfe if they had not have known that he was favorable to their caufe? Would they have given him three cheers if they had not have known that he would have been pleafed with the fafhion? But I wiftt not to fay any thing more on this fubject. I do not wiftt to dwell on the laft years of a declining old man. Efpecially one that is good at heart. For an old man is not to be effeemed for what he now is, but for what he has been. For it cannot be expected that the powers of his mind will always retain their in their meridian fhine. Let us rather forget his fecond childhoffd foibles, and remember only the bright features of his mid-life character.—Mr. Adams has been a friend to his country, and let us rather pity, than cenfure him for his unfortunate connections, contracted in his old age, and which, in more active life, when he was in paff fellow of a firm and unbroken mind, in a found body, he would have had difcernment fufficient to difcover their villainy. Of all the incidents attending human life, the idea, that we muft grow old, fonfe our ranon faculties and return to fecond childhood, is the moft humiliating, the greatefl Hero and Philofopher that ever trodden the earth moft fon fubmit to fuch a fate but of humanity. And there is not a more ftriking inftance than Governor Adams. O Adams, how is thy glory fallen! Once we faw thee at the head of that gallant band of patriots who gloriouffy contefted for American Independence, defying the haughty power of incenfed Britain, but now we fee thee governed and led about by the influence of a band of Jacobins who are not worthy of the name of Americans, and who perfuade you to believe that the mafl glaring acts of fedition againft the beft government on the globe, are for the intereft of their country.

The fhifter bifhop of this powerful combination will be left to the laft number. In the mean time, I think that it is neceffary that the citizens fhould know that the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Efquire, will be fuppofed for Governor in the other parts of this Commonwealth. A man that meets with the good wiftes of every citizen, and will dignify the ftation.

County of Hampfhire, March 12th.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Thoughts on imprifonment; and particularly for Debt.

PRISONS are fatal to health, liberty, and morals of men. To preferve health, man has need of pure air, frequent exercife, and wholefome food. In a prifon the air is infected: There is no fpace for exercife; and the food is often detefable. A man is in health, only, while he is with beings whom he loves, and by whom he is beloved. In a prifon he is with ftrangers, and with criminals; there can be no fociety between them: or if it does, he muft be obliged to ftruggle without ceafing againft the horrid principles of thofe wicked men, which is a torment to him: Or he adopts their principles, and becomes like them. A man by living conftantly with fools, becomes a fool himfelf: Every thing in life is contagious and corruption.

By imprifonment, you featch a man from his family, his friends, and every thing endearing; you deprive him of their fuccour and confolation; you plunge him into grief and mortification; you cut him off from all thofe conciliatory and connections, which render his exiftence of any importance. He is like a plant torn up by the roots, and fevered from its natural foil; and how will you expect it to exift?

The man who has for a long time languifhed in a prifon, who has experienced frequent convulfions of rage and defpair, is no longer the fame being on quitting this abode, that he was when he entered it. The return to his family from whom he has been long feparated; be no more many from them, or experiences in himfelf, the fame attachments, and the fame tendernefs. The fame feelings of the foul are blunted, alienated, enfeebled or deftroyed.

In putting a man into prifon, you fubject him to the power of the jailor, the perfon who keeps him there, and to all the minifters of oppreffion. Before all and each of thefe cruel men he is obliged to abafe himfelf; to difguife his fentiments; to conceal his paffions; in order that his miftry may not be increafed.—This ftate of humiliation and conftraint is horrible to him; and fubfifts it tranfforms makers imperious, unjuft, vexatious and wicked.

To oblige a freeman, to ufe fupplication, to obtain juftice, is to him a lafting injury; it is an injury to fociety. It is that men are preparing to crouch and obey the mandates of a tyrant. The time that is once beat from its natural form never acquires again.

The laws which ordain the habeas corpus are wife and natural: but they do not ordain it in all cafes. A prifoner for debt, who cannot obtain bail, muft remain a prifoner: Infamous cafe! A man is to be relieved from confinement and fuffering by any other condition, than the payment of his debts: That being the fatisfaction due by conftitution of fame laws to the unfeeling creditor.—

A man accufed of a capital offence, who will probably be acquitted on trial, cannot obtain the benefit of this law. Thefe are the effects of it—not be much more fimple to imitate the Indians, and to put out the prifoners of his own hands for a prifon, though you are obliged to put a centinel at his door: And for thofe that have not houfes of their own, or may not be relied on, eftablifh a public houfe, where they can purfue their occupation; work, or be made to work.

The increafe in the quantity of ufeful labor in a fociety, will be confidered by all wife legiftators, as an object of far more importance than the gratification of any local temper of paffion; that the fevereffy governed be the moft prudent, in venting fcards by debtors, *while the fraud of rich debtors, feature unhappy debtors*, are wholly left out of fight.

If any fuch regulations as are here fuggefted, are neceffary for any fociety, it is fomely for the one which has good morals, and wiftes to preferve them. If they are any way profitable, it is among the people where great concerns are rate. It is to be hoped then, that the United States of America in Congrefs affembled, will difengage themfelves from all foreign precedents and give a world other great examples of juftice, humanity and policy.

It may not be amiffs to recollect, that the republick of Rome was often convulfed by the infinuations of miferable debtors and flaves; to which ftate debtors were configned. It may be recollected alfo, that fuch frequently compofed the greater number of the armies of profligate leaders, who turned their arms againft the country, fe plundered and reveng'd.

It is a queftion, whether it would not be productive of more morality, of more indoftry, of more faithfulnefs, and of more fecurity to hard creditors, in a fociety, to feffer the afflicted public victims of debts; to feffer the depravity to be feparable from honeftous jaile.—Numbers who have been confined, and a large carrying fhop—the times firft were entirely deftroyed. The laft (which ftood but 6 feet from the building that firft took fire) although the roof and fides of it were by the conftant communication of fire from the other, kept in a blaze for near an hour, was loaded by the quantity of the combuftibles of thofe who entered the building, the feaffed and unremitted management of an engine and the regular and ample fupplies of water.

Mr. Bliffs's lafs is eftimated at *Four Thousand Dollars.*

HARTFORD, March 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth.

Prince to his friend in this City, dated Feb. 2

"*As your veffel was proceeding to this place fhe was met with by a Britifh Frigate, which boarded her and impreffed five feamen, all Americans, and taken off of 34 Turkies, two Sheats, and a number of Clocks.*"

The Convention of the People, affembled at Knoxville, in the South-Weftern Territory, unanimoufly agreed on the Form of a Conftitution of Government on the 6th of February. The new State is to be called TENNESSEE.

NORTHAMPTON, March 16.

The Senate of the United States have unanimoufly approved the Spanifh and Algerine Treaties.

Oliver Elfworth, Efq. one of the Senators from the State of Connecticut in Congrefs, is appointed Chief Juftice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Judge Cushing declined.

On the 1ft inft. a copy of the treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between Great Britain and the United States of America, was laid before the Houfe of Repreffentatives of the United States, by the Prefident.

At Petersham, among other toafts given on the Prefident's birth day, was the follow ing:

"*The Commonwealth of Maffachufetts—May we have a chief magiftrate, WHO WILL NEVER "JOIN A DISORGANIZING FACTION.*"

DIED]—at Sunderland, on the 12th inft. Mrs. *Abigail Montague*, the amiable confort of Mr. *John Montague*, in the fortieth year of her age—She lived refpected, and died much lamented.

At Farmington, the 5th inft. Mr. *Moses Wadfworth*, of Pittsfield, Merchant, aged 26.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

Sect. 1. BE it *enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreffentatives in General Court affembled, and by the authority of the fame*, That no inhabitant of any corporate town having a right to choofe a Repreffentative or Repreffentatives in the Legifluture of this Commonwealth, fhall be conveyed for that purpofe annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the laft Wednefday of the fame month, by the Selectmen of fuch town, or the major part of them: And it fhall be the duty of fuch Selectmen, to fummon and notify fuch meeting, in the manner there legally eftablifhed for calling other town meetings; and the Selectmen fo conveyed fhall preside in fuch meeting, and fhall regulate the fame, and fhall openly receive, fort and count the written votes which fhall there be given by the inhabitants prefent, qualified to vote for Repreffentatives; and fhall forthwith publicly declare who is or are the perfon or perfons elected—and fhall caufe the election to be recorded in the town records, together with the whole number of votes given in, and for whom they were given; and fhall caufe the perfon or perfons fo elected, to be notified thereof, by a Conftable of the town, or any other perfon fpecially authorized for that purpofe by he felectmen within three days next afterwards; and the Selectmen prefent, or the major part of them, fhall make and fign a certificate and return of fuch election, and fhall caufe the fame to be delivered into the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the laft Wednefday or the fame month; or fuch Selectmen fhall be confulted to the clerk in the afternoon—to fee whether they will make any further attempts, in regard to making purchafes of Lands, in the Genefe Country, or elfe where; and in general to act upon any matters whatever, in which the Town Court may be interefted.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any town entitled to choofe a Repreffentative as aforefaid, fhall neglect to notify a meeting, or to preffide or proceed therein as by this Act is required; and where any Town Clerk fhall refufe or neglect his duty therein to the prejudice of the rights of the electors, each and every Selectman and the Town Clerk fo offending therein, fhall refpectively forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, according to the aggravation of the offence, upon conviction thereof.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any corporate town or diftrict, and the affeffors of any unincorporated plantation in the feveral counties of this Commonwealth, who fhall neglect to call meetings of the inhabitants and others privileged there to vote for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counfellors and Senators, and to give due warning of the time and place of fuch meetings, according to the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, or who fhall refufe or neglect to preffide in any fuch meetings, or to receive the votes of the qualified electors prefent, or who fhall neglect to afcertain, declare and certify the number of votes, or who fhall willfully make any falfe declaration or return thereof, to the prejudice of the rights of the Electors, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, to be recovered from each Selectman or Affeffor who fhall offend in the premiffes, according to the aggravation of each offence.—And every Town Clerk, and the Clerk of Affeffors of any unincorporated plantation, prefent at any fuch meeting, who fhall neglect or refufe to make a fair record of the votes, or a fair copy of fuch record, or to attefl the fame, or who fhall refufe or neglect to make due and feafonable return thereof to the Sheriff of the County, or to the Secretary's Office as required by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, for each offence.

Sect. 3 *And be it further enacted*, that the feveral oath and affeffors, authorized and required by the laws of this Commonwealth to take the oaths which fhall be conveyed for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counfellors and Senators, Electors of the Prefident of the United States, Repreffentatives in Congrefs, or Repreffentatives in the Legifluture of this Commonwealth, fhall have all the powers which are legally vefted in the Moderators of town meetings for the regulation thereof. And in fuch meetings the Selectmen or Affeffors prefiding fhall have power, and it fhall be their duty to prevent and refufe the vote of any perfon not qualified to be an elector, whofe qualifications fhall be determined according to the Conftitution of this Commonwealth or the Conftitution of the United States as the cafe may be.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that any Elector who fhall give more than one vote in any one election, and any perfon who fhall be difforderly in any fuch meeting, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *twenty dollars* nor leffs than *ten dollars* according to the difference and aggravation of each offence.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that if any Sheriff, when required by law to make return to the Secretary's Office, of the vote of the Town in his Bailiwick, or Diftrict in their feveral precincts for any election as aforefaid, fhall neglect to make fuch return within the time prefcribed, he fhall forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, but leffs than *fifty dollars* for each offence.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred by any breach in this Act, may be recovered by indictment or by action of debt, in the name and to the ufe of the Commonwealth, to be found or brought in any Court proper to try the fame.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That an Act paffed in April, in the year of our LORD, one thousand, feven hundred and eighty one, entitled, "An Act empowering the Selectmen to call town meetings for the choice of Repreffentatives;" and an Act, paffed March eighteen, one thousand, feven hundred and eighty-eight, entitled, "An Act to prevent neglect in Sheriffs, Selectmen and Town Clerks refpectively, in not calling and prefiding at town meetings, receiving and returning the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counfellors, as is pointed out by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth," be, and the fame are hereby repealed: *Provided however*, that the faid Acts fhall continue and be in force for the recovery of any penalties or forfeitures already incurred by any perfon for the breach thereof.

In the Houfe of Repreffentatives Feb. 23. 1796

This Bill having had three feveral readings, paffed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 24. 1796

This Bill having had two feveral readings paffed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prest'dt.

By the Governor approved, March 1, 1796.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secr'y.

Take Notice.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, on Book, (however fmall their accounts) are called upon to fettle immediately; as my Books will be in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without difcrimination, after the 15th of April next.

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, March 14. 1796

Conway Genefe Company.

THE Members of the *Conway Genefe Company*, are hereby notified to meet at the houfe of Maj. *Samuel Belrwood*, in Conway, on Monday the 21ft day of March current, as one of the clerk in the afternoon—to fee whether they will make any further attempts, in regard to making purchafes of Lands, in the Genefe Country, or elfe where; and in general to act upon any matters whatever, in which the Town Company may be interefted.

JOHN BANISTER,
SAMUEL FIELD,
MOSES HAYDEN,
OLIVER ROOT. } Committee.

N. B. It is expected, there will be Lands offered upon fale, at the time abovementioned, upon advantageous terms to the purchafers.

Conway, March 9. 1796.

Lands for Sale.

THE fubfcriber has 150,000 acres of Genefe Lands for fale, upon different terms, for ready pay or fhort credit; one, two, three, four or five years, and upon twenty years credit. The purpofes to be at Conway the 21ft inft. and will be happy to accommodate any perfon who fhould be difpofed to purchafe.

OTHNIEL TAYLOR.

March 9. 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, fituate in Williamsburgh, two miles and an half from the meeting houfe, containing one hundred acres of land, 60 acres under improvement, well fenced and watered, a plenty of firewood, a delightful fituation in difcovering many towns in the eafterly part of the county—faid farm has an orchard containing about two hundred apple trees, greater part of which bear—alfo, a number of other fruit trees—alfo, a convenient dwelling houfe, almoft finifhed, a wood-houfe and tore houfe, a good barn, with convenient fheds—alfo, two living fprings, which accommodates the houfe and barn yard with water,—Said farm is excellent for mowing and pafturing, feven miles from Northampton—for further particulars, enquire of the fubfcriber, living on the premiffes.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, March 16. 1796

LOST, fuppofed between Southampton and Northampton, a black POCKET-BOOK, with fome Notes and Accounts, of confiderable confequence to the owner—Whoever has, or fhall find the faid Pocket-Book, and return the fame to the owner, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by

LEMUEL STRONG.

Weftampton, March 16. 1796.

Ran away from the fubfcriber,

on the 18th inft. my apprentice, named *Remembrance Curtis*, about fourteen years old, black fhort hair, black eyes, bad on a new hat, a light land kfin great coat, and lambkin pair trowfers—Whoever will take up faid boy, and return him to the fubfcriber, fhall have ten dollars reward and no charges paid.

JUSTUS CLARK.

Whately, Feb. 24. 1796

The fubfcribers being appointed administrators on the eftate of *Parnum White* of Goftham, deceafed, and having given bonds purfuant to law, defires all perfons indebted to faid eftate, to make immediate payment, and thofe to whom faid eftate is indebted, are defired to exhibit their demands for fettlement.

LOIS WHITE,
CHENY TAFT, } Adminiftrators.

Goftham, Feb. 25. 1796.

Ambrose Keith, and Co.

WISH to inform their cuftomers and the public, that they have for fale, before a good affortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS

A quantity of Muffets, of a good quality, an affortment of Iron Hollow Ware, and Iron Stoves.

Alfo,

3d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d. Nails, of their own manufacture, which they can recommend to be of the beft quality; all of which they are determined to fell on the moft reafonable terms, and moft kinds of produce received in payment.

Not owning to difpute Cafh.

Amherft, Feb. 28, 1796.

A perfon wiffhes to purchafe

three likely SHOATS, of the fmall breed of Hogs—Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 29th, 1796.

The Printer hereof, requefts

all perfons indebted to him for Papers & Advertifments, to make payment.

The French have laid an embargo on all the fhipping in the port of Odend.

Letter from Vienna of the 31ft ult. ftates, that the Imperial Miniffer, Baron Degelmann, is appointed to receive at Bafle the Daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and that feveral Ladies, appointed to wait on that Princefs, have already fet out from Vienna to meet her on the confines of Auftria, from whence fhe will be conducted to that metropolis by Count Gatzen. On the part of the French Republic, Citizen Bacher is appointed to receive the French Depofities, Camps, Lemarque, Dinoet, &c. who are to be exchanged for the Princefs.

MONTREAL, February 1.

On Thurfday the 28th ult. Mr. J. B. Grize, Notary Public of Chambly arrived at Mr. Cuffings in this Town, and ordered a bed room to be prepared for himfelf and fervant; on retiring to reft he procured a pan of burning Charcoal and placing it at the foot of his bed, he faftened the door, and retired to reft. The fervant, Jean Baptiffe Cariole Skins which he fpread on the floor. The faneful vapour of the Charcoal very foon produced its ufual effect and feffocated the two unfortunate men, who were difcovered by a maid fervant at eight o'clock the next morning perfectly cold and lifelefs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

How grateful to the feelings of every honeft republican muft it be, to behold the name of WASHINGTON rifing from unmerited confufe, to an higher pitch of glory than it ever at any time before, fhone with.—The grateful great and good man, fteadily purfued his duty in the midft of tumultuous oppofitions, exhibits to the world one of thofe characters of which we fometimes read in hiffory, but, unfortunately for mankind, they feldom appear in real life.—The Prefident of the United States is now acknowledged to have acted with pure political wifdom—He is blefled in having fared his country from the calamities of war: for where is there another man in America, that could have fo firmly reffted the popular clamour. The American eye is opened, and can now diftinguifh between its real and pretended patriots.

BOSTON, March 7.

From CADIZ.

"We hope the defirable event of a general peace in Europe, is now very near at hand, when we may expect a free our communications with America greatly increafed."

Of a Petition, among other toafts given on the Prefident's birth day, was the follow ing:

"*The Commonwealth of Maffachufetts—May we have a chief magiftrate, WHO WILL NEVER "JOIN A DISORGANIZING FACTION.*"

DIED]—at Sunderland, on the 12th inft. Mrs. *Abigail Montague*, the amiable confort of Mr. *John Montague*, in the fortieth year of her age—She lived refpected, and died much lamented.

At Farmington, the 5th inft. Mr. *Moses Wadfworth*, of Pittsfield, Merchant, aged 26.

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

An Act for regulating Elections.

Sect. 1. BE it *enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreffentatives in General Court affembled, and by the authority of the fame*, That no inhabitant of any corporate town having a right to choofe a Repreffentative or Repreffentatives in the Legifluture of this Commonwealth, fhall be conveyed for that purpofe annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the laft Wednefday of the fame month, by the Selectmen of fuch town, or the major part of them: And it fhall be the duty of fuch Selectmen, to fummon and notify fuch meeting, in the manner there legally eftablifhed for calling other town meetings; and the Selectmen prefent fhall preffide in fuch meeting, and fhall regulate the fame, and fhall openly receive, fort and count the written votes which fhall there be given by the inhabitants prefent, qualified to vote for Repreffentatives; and fhall forthwith publicly declare who is or are the perfon or perfons elected—and fhall caufe the election to be recorded in the town records, together with the whole number of votes given in, and for whom they were given; and fhall caufe the perfon or perfons fo elected, to be notified thereof, by a Conftable of the town, or any other perfon fpecially authorized for that purpofe by he felectmen within three days next afterwards; and the Selectmen prefent, or the major part of them, fhall make and fign a certificate and return of fuch election, and fhall caufe the fame to be delivered into the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the laft Wednefday or the fame month; or fuch Selectmen fhall be confulted to the clerk in the afternoon—to fee whether they will make any further attempts, in regard to making purchafes of Lands, in the Genefe Country, or elfe where; and in general to act upon any matters whatever, in which the Town Company may be interefted.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any town entitled to choofe a Repreffentative as aforefaid, fhall neglect to notify a meeting, or to preffide or proceed therein as by this Act is required; and where any Town Clerk fhall refufe or neglect his duty therein to the prejudice of the rights of the electors, each and every Selectman and the Town Clerk fo offending therein, fhall refpectively forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, according to the aggravation of the offence, upon conviction thereof.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Selectmen of any corporate town or diftrict, and the affeffors of any unincorporated plantations in the feveral counties of this Commonwealth, who fhall neglect to call meetings of the inhabitants and others privileged there to vote for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counfellors and Senators, and to give due warning of the time and place of fuch meetings, according to the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, or who fhall refufe or neglect to preffide in any fuch meetings, or to receive the votes of the qualified electors prefent, or who fhall neglect to afcertain, declare and certify the number of votes, or who fhall willfully make any falfe declaration or return thereof, to the prejudice of the rights of the Electors, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, to be recovered from each Selectman or Affeffor who fhall offend in the premiffes, according to the aggravation of each offence.—And every Town Clerk, and the Clerk of Affeffors of any unincorporated plantation, prefent at any fuch meeting, who fhall neglect or refufe to make a fair record of the votes, or a fair copy of fuch record, or to attefl the fame, or who fhall refufe or neglect to make due and feafonable return thereof to the Sheriff of the County, or to the Secretary's Office as required by the Conftitution of this Commonwealth, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *eighty dollars*, nor leffs than *forty dollars*, for each offence.

Sect. 3 *And be it further enacted*, that the feveral oath and affeffors, authorized and required by the laws of this Commonwealth to take the oaths which fhall be conveyed for the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counfellors and Senators, Electors of the Prefident of the United States, Repreffentatives in Congrefs, or Repreffentatives in the Legifluture of this Commonwealth, fhall have all the powers which are legally vefted in the Moderators of town meetings for the regulation thereof. And in fuch meetings the Selectmen or Affeffors prefiding fhall have power, and it fhall be their duty to prevent and refufe the vote of any perfon not qualified to be an elector, whofe qualifications fhall be determined according to the Conftitution of this Commonwealth or the Conftitution of the United States as the cafe may be.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that any Elector who fhall give more than one vote in any one election, and any perfon who fhall be difforderly in any fuch meeting, fhall forfeit a fum not exceeding *twenty dollars* nor leffs than *ten dollars* according to the difference and aggravation of each offence.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that if any Sheriff, when required by law to make return to the Secretary's Office, of the vote of the Town in his Bailiwick, or Diftrict in their feveral precincts for any election as aforefaid, fhall neglect to make fuch return within the time prefcribed, he fhall forfeit and pay a fum not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, but leffs than *fifty dollars* for each offence.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred by any breach in this Act, may be recov