POETRY.

From the Pennſylvania HERALD, *printed at York.*

ODE, written on the 4th of *July*, 1796.

'TIS true I'm proud to greet the day,
And praiſe it in my warmeſt lay,
That ſpread our bleſſings round;
While virtues raiſe the inſpiring ſong,
And harmony refin'd prolong,
Its animating ſound.

I hear, I liſten to the ſtrains,
And view with rapturous eye the plains,
Where pure Codorus rolls;
While *Waſhington* thy praiſes hung,
In gratitude on every tongue,
Amidſt their chearful bowls.

While lo, to yonder ſylvan ſcene,
Baptized of you the federal green,
The ſwains concordant ſteer:
When all the grove with concert rung,
Such ſtrains as Poliſh'd Grecians ſung,
And *Waſhington* might hear.

Whoſe wiſdom ſtill with virtue fraught,
Refulgent glow'd in every thought,
Encor'd by every ſwain:
Echo aſſents the praiſe is due,
And lo, to pay her tribute too,
Reheara'd it o'er again.

The Democrat diſgrac'd ſhall pine,
While round thy temples laurels ſhine;
By Ida's princes given,
His merits muſe then ceaſe to ſing,
For who ſhall count them as they ſpring;
Or name the ſtars of heaven.

EPISTLE TO AN HEIRESS.

MARIA! I'm reſolved to tell my pain,
In ſpite of diffidence it muſt be told,
Torment, you know, will make the dumb complain,
(For inſtance,) Balaam's cudgelled beaſt of old.
Then oh! attend thou faireſt of the fair.
Let one ſweet ſmile a ray of hope impart,
In pity deign to hear my humble prayer,
And baniſh ſorrow from my aching heart.
'Tis not the pouting lip of roſy dye.
Nor breaſt where all the loves delighted rove,
Nor the blue anguiſh of thy ſpeaking eye,
That in my boſom rous'd the flame of love.
Thy lip, and breaſt, and eye, I much admire,
But charms leſs tranſient, rob my ſoul of reſt:
Thy gold, thy guineas ſet me all on fire,
I long to rummage your papa's old cheſt.
But different eyes are ſtruck with different charms,
Here's Damon pierc'd by Cupid's poiſonous dart,
Would gladly take you to his longing arms,
And aſk no portion with you but—*a heart.*
Then pray, Maria, let him have his whim;
And likewiſe pity my poor tortured breaſt,
To me your money give, yourſelf to him.
And make at once, a couple of us bleſt.

EPIGRAM.

True African Wit.

OLD CATO, on his death bed lying,
Worn out with work and almoſt dying,
With patience heard his friends propoſe
What bearers for him they had choſe—
There's *Cuff* and *Cæſar*, *Pomp* and *Plato*;
"Dey will do bery well," quoth CATO,
And *Bantam Phillips*—now for t'other
We muſt take *Scipio*, *Bantam's* brother.
"I no like *Scip*," old CATO cries,
"Scip raſcal, tell about me lies,
And get me whip'd," ki, 'tis all one,
Scip ſhall be bearer, *Scip* or none.
"Mind me," quoth CATO, "if dat cur,
Dat *Scip*, come bearer, I wont ſtir!"

A YOUNG gentleman, the outſide of whoſe head was, by far the beſt part of it, deſired a young lady where he boarded to dreſs his hair—She complied, and after ſpending as ſhe thought ſufficient time upon it deſired to know whether it ſuited him—He went to the glaſs and obſerved that it wanted a little alteration—She immediately made the propoſed amendment, and then wiſhed to know if it would do any better. He replied that it would, but that ſtill there was one lock, which was not quite as it ſhould be. She with much good nature arranged the offending lock in its proper place—"Very well," exclaimed he, looking in the glaſs, with great ſatisfaction at his own appearance, "It does very well now." "This head," added he, putting his hand upon it, "this head I would not give for any lady in North America." "If you had been at the ſiege of * *Samaria*," ſaid ſhe, "you would have ſtood a chance to have gotten *eighty pieces of ſilver for it.*"

* 2. Kings iv. 25. *And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold they beſieged it until an aſs's head was ſold for fourſcore pieces of ſilver.*

From a LONDON PAPER.

DERBY ASSIZES

WHAT moſt particularly engaged the attention of the publick was a charge againſt a woman of the name of Ann Hoon, aged twenty five, for the murder of her infant child, about fourteen months old; the circumſtances of this murder were as follow: On Friday laſt this poor creature, who is the wife of a labouring man, was about to heat her oven, and being ſhort of wood, had broken down a rail or two from the fencing round the plantation of a gentleman in the neighbourhood; ſome of her neighbors threatened her with a proſecution, and told her ſhe would be tranſported for it.

This ſo much alarmed her mind, and the idea of being ſeparated from her child, whom ſhe had always appeared remarkably fond of, ſo wrought on her imagination, that ſhe formed the horrible deſign of putting her to death, in order that, by ſurrendering herſelf into the hands of juſtice, ſhe might be executed for the murder, and ſo be for ever reunited in Heaven to that babe whom ſhe had loved more than life. As ſoon, therefore, as her huſband was gone out to his labour, ſhe proceeded to put this diabolical deſign into execution; ſhe filled a large tub with water, and taking the child in her arms, was about to plunge it into the water, when the babe ſmiling in its mother's face, diſarmed her for a moment; and ſhe found herſelf unable to commit the horrid act.—She then lulled the babe to ſleep at the breaſt, and wrapping a cloth round it, plunged it into the tub and held it under water till life became extinct then took it out of the tub, and laid it on the bed and taking her hat and cloak, locked her ſtreet door, and left the key at a neighbor's for her huſband when he ſhould return from his labor: She then proceeded to walk eight miles to a magiſtrate and requeſting admiſſion, to him, told him the whole ſtory, concluding with an earneſt deſire immediately to be executed. She was tried this morning, and many ſtrong inſtances of inſanity for ſome years paſt appearing the Jury found her—*Not guilty.*

POLITICKS WITH NAPLES.

[*Extracted from the French Journal l' Amides Loix.*]

"THE kingdom of Naples is the moſt conſiderable and powerful ſtate in Italy, and comprising Sicily, has nearly ſix millions of inhabitants, thirty four millions of livres of revenue, thirty thouſand ſoldiers, a marine force of twelve ſail of the line of frigates, and a very active commerce. The circumference of the kingdom is about 1400 Italian miles—ſo that it has more than 400 leagues of coaſt, which is protected by twenty fortified places, and 300 redoubts diſpoſed at equal diſtances upon the ſhore where a deſcent might be attempted; thus the country can with eaſe be defended.

"The city of Naples, 350 leagues diſtant from Paris, contains nearly four hundred thouſand ſouls; the port is ſmall, but the road is very good. It can hold four of three deckers, and twenty frigates, rattans. Trade, the military ſervices and publick worſhip are almoſt all in the hands of foreigners; the maſs of the people, ſurnamed the Lazzaroni, eſtimated at 50,000, all devoted to thoſe who pay them; more than once have they ſhook the Throne. The Commercial productions of Naples conſiſt in eſſences, ſoaps, artificial flowers, confectionary, dried raiſins, ſugar, vermicelli, ſilks and Spaniſh ſnuff.

Sicily is juſtly called the granary of Italy: It is 60 miles long, and forty broad; contains a million of inhabitants, and ſeveral commodious ports. It produces corn in great abundance and excellent wines; its principal traffick conſiſts in ſilk, honey, wax, ſugar and wool; there are gold, ſilver and iron mines, precious ſtones of all kinds, and very fine coral is caught on the coaſt.

"Naples & Sicily would be the moſt delightful places of abode in the world, if they were not continually threatened by earthquakes and the fatal eruptions of Veſuvius and Ætna.

"The king of Naples is ſo influenced by his wife, ſiſter to Maria Antoinette, and Joſeph the 2d, that he knows no other intereſts than thoſe of Auſtria. He would never accede to the Family Compact; and he preſers incurring the diſpleaſure of the king of Spain his father, by preſerving his Prime Miniſter, Acton, the ſworn enemy of France and Spain, and ſo attached to the Imperial and Britiſh Courts, that he has induced the king to grant them free admiſſion into all his ports, and to furniſh them daily with all poſſible aſſiſtance in troops, money, and proviſions. He is one of our moſt bitter enemies.

"In this ſtate of things what ought France to do?

"She ought to unite with the king of Spain, now become her friend and ally, to force the King of Naples to throw off the Auſtrian yoke: to engage the queen to confine herſelf to the care & education of her children; to diſmiſs the Miniſter Acton to replace him by a Spaniſh miniſter; and finally, to make a common cauſe with the French Republick, Spain and Sardinia. Theſe four powers actuated by the ſame ſpirit and will, would acquire that conſequence, credit and preeminence that are due to them."

THOMAS PAINE,

Lately preſented a Pamphlet to the National Convention, on the Decline and Fall of the Engliſh Syſtem of Finance. The remarks which follow are from it.

Let Financiers diverſify ſyſtems of credit as they will, it is nevertheleſs true, that every ſyſtem of credit, is a ſyſtem of paper money. Two experiments have already been made upon paper money; the one in America, the other in France. In both thoſe caſes the whole capital was emitted, and the whole capital, which in America was called continental money, and in France aſſignats, appeared in circulation; the conſequence of which was, that the quantity became ſo enormous, and ſo diſproportioned to the quantity of population, and to the quantity of objects upon which it could be employed, that the market, if I may ſo expreſs it, was glutted with it, and the value of it ſell.—Between five and ſix years determined the fate of thoſe experiments. The ſame fate would have happened to gold and ſilver. Could gold and ſilver have been iſſued in the ſame abondant manner as paper had been, and confined within the country as paper money always is, by having no circulation out of it, or to ſpeak on a larger ſcale, the ſame thing would happen to the world, could the world be glutted with gold and ſilver, as America and France has been with paper.

The Engliſh ſyſtem differs from that of America and France in this one particular, that its capital is kept out of ſight, that is, it does not appear in circulation. Were the whole capital of the national debt, which at the time I write this, is almoſt four hundred million pounds ſterling, to be emitted in aſſignats, or bills, it would ſink in value as thoſe of America and France have done: and [illegible] in greater degree, becauſe the quantity of them would be more diſproportioned to the quantity of population in England, than was the caſe in either of the other two countries. A nominal pound ſterling in thoſe bills would not be worth one penny.

But though the Engliſh ſyſtem, by thus keeping the capital out of ſight, is preſerved from haſty deſtruction, as in the caſe of America and France, it nevertheleſs approaches the ſame fate, and will arrive at it with the ſame certainty, though by a ſlower progreſs. The difference is altogether in the degree of ſpeed by which the two ſyſtems approach their fate, which, to ſpeak in round numbers, is as twenty is to one; that is, the Engliſh ſyſtem, that of funding the capital inſtead of iſſuing it, contains within itſelf a capacity of enduring twenty times longer than the ſyſtems adopted by America and France; and at the end of that time it will arrive at the ſame common grave, the Potter's field, of paper money.

The datum, I take for this propoſition of twenty to one, is the difference between a capital and the intereſt at five per cent. Twenty times the intereſt is equal to the capital. The accumulation of paper money in England is in proportion to the accumulation of the intereſt upon every new loan, and therefore the progreſs to diſſolution is twenty times ſlower than if the capital were to be emitted and put into circulation immediately. Every twenty years in the Engliſh ſyſtem is equal to one year in the French and American ſyſtems.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks & Canals* on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampſhire, at South Hadley—holden July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendant is requeſted and authorized to appoint a Pilot or Pilots, and ſuch other aid as ſhall be neceſſary to convey loaded boats up and down the Willemanſet Falls, and to give public notice of the perſons by him ſo appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all loſs and damage that ſhall be ſuſtained on ſaid Falls—Provided that Boats not too deeply laden for ſuch navigation ſhall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or either of them, and that the Boatmen or hands belonging to the boat ſhall aid and aſſiſt in managing the boat according to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in paſſing down the ſaid Falls have paid toll at the Canal—and provided alſo, that the boat or goods receiving damage in coming up the ſaid Falls are owned above the Canal, and were to have paſſed thro' it.

The foregoing is extracted from the Records of the Proprietors.

Atteſt.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, by virtue of power veſted in him by the Proprietors abovementioned, hath appointed Enſ. *Joſeph Griſwold, John French, & Capt. Enoch Chapin*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willemanſet Falls,—the two former for boats paſſing up, the latter for boats paſſing down ſaid Falls—and that he hath appointed Mr. *Joel Lyman* as a Pilot for conducting Boats to and from the Guard Lock.

R. PRESCOTT, Superintendant.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thouſand, two hundred acres of excellent Land, ſituated on Hudſon river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flouriſhing ſettlement. With confidence the ſubſcriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himſelf) to thoſe who may be inclined to purchaſe, and become actual ſettlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its ſoil, but on account of its advantageous ſituation in reſpect to water, it having three rivers paſſing through it, the Hudſon and two other bold ſtreams, affording convenient mill ſeats, and dividing the whole tract into four parts nearly equal.—Payments made eaſy to the purchaſers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20. 1796.

Nathaniel Fowle,

INFORMS the public, that he has juſt received a general aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

Among which are a variety of rich Silks, viz. Men's Sattins and Florintines, Luteſtrings of various colours, India Perſians—A beautiful aſſortment of Ribbons for Saſhes, &c.—Good Broad Cloths, various colours—A variety of Veſt Patterns, Twill'd and Clouded Nankeen, Plain, do. by the bundle or ſingle piece, India Cottons, all widths, Muſlins and Muſlinetts, Dimities, Ladies Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Gentleman's, do.—a variety of Fans, plated and gilt Coat and Veſt Buttons, Imperial, do. all colours, Ingrain'd Silk, all colours, Officers Epaulets, &c. &c.

The above, with a number of other articles, will be ſold as low as can be purchaſed.

Northampton, July 20, 1796.

Office of Inſpection.

THE Collector of the revenue will attend to the iſſuing of Licences to Retailers of foreign diſtilled Spirits and Wines, and to receive the Entries of Carriages during the whole week of the Seſſion of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, in the beginning of next September, at the houſe of Mr. *Aſahel Pomeroy* in Northampton. At all other times in the ſame month he will attend the ſame buſineſs at his Office in Weſtfield.

ABEL WHITNEY, *Collector of the revenue.*

Weſtfield, July 1796.

Drugs & Medicines.

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber at his Druggiſt Shop a few rods north of the Meeting-Houſe in Conway, a genuine aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

among which are many patent Medicines of an excellent quality. Theſe who incline to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having all commands in his line of buſineſs duly attended to, and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble ſervant. RICHARD WELLS.

July 12, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS juſt received a new ſupply of Weſt-India and Hard Ware

GOODS;

together with thoſe he had on hand will make a complete aſſortment.

Charlemont, July 20, 1796.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, on which the ſubſcriber lives, in the north part of Cheſterfield. WILLIAM BATES.

July, 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their cuſtomers and others, they have juſt received an aſſortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware—Likewiſe, a number of tons of beſt Ruſſia Iron and Hoop L. Bliſtered Steel, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Brads, all ſizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glaſs, Braſs Kettles and Skillets—a large aſſortment of London Pewter—a quantity of Bed Cords, Cod Lines and Cordage of different kinds, Sand Robs and Grindſtones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be ſold uncommonly low, for caſh or approved credit.

ALL perſons whoſe accounts have been due more than ſix months, are called upon for the laſt time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6. 1796.

The co-partnerſhip of *Nehemiah May* and Co.

being this day, by mutual agreement diſſolved, they requeſt all perſons indebted to them, to make payment.

NEHEMIAH MAY,
JOHN TILLINGHARST.

Goſhen, June 16, 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, on the nineteenth inſt. five ſheep with halfpenny under ſide each ear and crop in the ſame; three do. with halfpenny under ſide each ear; one do. with crop and ſlit in the right ear, halfpenny under ſide of the ſame. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamſburgh, May 26 1796.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be one year old paſt.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Wanted by the 15th of September,

60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Caſh, Engliſh or W. I. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling-houſe of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield*. Any perſon wiſhing to contract for the [illegible], or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the ſubſcribers,

ISAAC MALTBY,
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

The ſubſcribers being appointed

Commiſſioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Eſq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine all the claims of the ſeveral creditors, to the eſtate of JOEL WRIGHT, late of Northampton, in ſaid County, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and two months being allowed to the creditors, from the 5th of July inſtant, to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the houſe of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, Innholder in ſaid Northampton, on the firſt Mondays in September, December and February next—from three to ſix o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEVI LYMAN,

Northampton, July 16th, 1796.

Aſahel Pomeroy,

HEREBY notifies, that he has taken up a bright bay HORSE, with a white ſtar in his forehead, 5 or 6 years old, ſhod forward.

Northampton, July 19. 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS juſt imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has alſo received from Boſton a large aſſortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glaſs, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS juſt received, in addition to his advertiſement of the 15th ult. a large ſupply of

BOOKS,

which makes his aſſortment compleat and extenſive——Public and Private Libraries may be ſupplied with Books, on the ſame terms as they can be at Boſton or New-York.

Northampton, July 6. 1796.

LOST between Norwich & Aſhfield

laſt March, an old Leather POCKET-BOOK, with two notes of hand thirty pounds each, ſigned by *Joſeph Shepard*, and one of three pounds ſigned by *Leonard Aldrich*, and ſundry receipts.—Whoever will return ſaid Pocket-Book, ſhall have two dollars reward and neceſſary charges paid, by

JAMES ALDRICH.

Aſhfield, July 19. 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, lying in *Hawley*, containing ninety acres.——Enquire of

MOSES ROGERS.

Hawley, July 21, 1796.

ALL perſons whoſe Accounts and Notes have been one year ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame by the firſt of Auguſt next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to ſettle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blackſmith, to which good wages will be given.—Alſo, an Apprentice to ſaid buſineſs. NATHAN STARKS.

Williamſburgh, July 6. 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1796. [—No. 519.—]

LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

An ACT for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike Gate on ſuch Road, as ſhall be made at the place, and according to the proviſions of this Act.

WHEREAS the Highways leading through the towns of Palmer and Weſtern, is circuitous, rocky, and mountainous, and there is much travelling over the ſame, and the expence of ſtraitening, making, and repairing an Highway through thoſe towns ſo as that the ſame may be ſafe and convenient for travellers with horſes and carriages, would be much greater than ought to be required of the ſaid towns under their preſent circumſtances:

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That Levi Peaſe, Ephraim Mower, Nathaniel Gotham, Moſes Bliſs, Thomas Dwight, Jonathan Dwight, Dwight Foſter, John Haſtings, David Sexton, Samuel Fowler, Daniel Goulding, Ebenezer Hunt, Samuel Henſhaw, John Hooker, Eraſtus Lyman, Joſeph Lyman, Levi Lincoln, Pliny Merrick, Ebenezer Mattoon, jun. Charles Phelps, Nathaniel Paine, Warham Parks, Benjamin Preſcott, William Shepard, Levi Shepard, Simeon Strong, Phinehas Upham, Samuel Ward, John Williams, Samuel Flagg, Salem Towne, and all ſuch perſons as ſhall be aſſociated with them and their ſucceſſors, ſhall be a Corporation by the name of "The Firſt Maſſachuſetts Turnpike Corporation," and ſhall by that name ſue and be ſued, and ſhall have a common ſeal and enjoy all the privileges and powers, which are by law incident to Corporations, for the purpoſe of laying out and making a Turnpike Road from Weſtern bridge near the Upper Mills, ſo called in Weſtern, in the County of Worceſter, to the County Road, near the houſe lately called Scott's Tavern, in Palmer, in the County of Hampſhire, and for keeping the ſame in repair, in ſuch place or places as the ſaid Corporation ſhall chooſe for the ſame; which Road ſhall not be leſs than 30 feet in width in any place. And that when ſaid Turnpike Road ſhall be ſufficiently made, and ſhall be ſo allowed and approved by the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, at any time thereof, in any County of this Commonwealth, then the ſaid Corporation ſhall be authorized to erect a Turnpike Gate on the ſame, in ſuch manner as ſhall be neceſſary and convenient and ſhall be entitled to receive from each traveller and paſſenger the following rate of toll; to wit, for every coach, phaeton, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, drawn by two horſes, twenty five cents; and if drawn by more than two, an additional ſum of four cents for each horſe; for every cart, waggon, or ſled, drawn by two oxen or horſes, ten cents, and if by more than two, an additional ſum at three cents, for every ſuch ox or horſe; for every curricle, nine cents; for every ſleigh drawn by two horſes, nine cents; and if drawn by more than two, an additional ſum of three cents for each horſe; for every chaiſe, chair, or other carriage, drawn by one horſe, nine cents; for every man and horſe, five cents; for all oxen, horſes, and neat cattle, led or driven, beſides thoſe in teams and carriages, three cents each; for all ſheep and ſwine, three cents by the dozen, and in the ſame proportion for a greater or leſs number.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Corporation may purchaſe and hold any land over which they may make ſaid Road; and the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in ſuch County, are hereby authorized on application from ſaid Corporation, to lay out ſuch Road or any part thereof, within their reſpective juriſdictions, as, with the conſent of ſaid Corporation, they may deem proper; and the ſaid Corporation ſhall be holden to pay all damages which ſhall ariſe to any perſon by taking his land for ſuch Road, where it cannot be obtained by voluntary agreement, to be eſtimated by a Committee appointed by the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in the County in which ſuch damage ſhall ariſe; ſaving to their party the right of trial by Jury, according to the law which makes proviſion for the recovery of damages happening by laying out public Highways.

And be it further enacted, That if ſaid Corporation, their toll gatherers and others in their employ, ſhall unreaſonably delay or hinder any traveller or paſſenger at ſaid gate, or ſhall demand or receive more toll than is by this act eſtabliſhed, the Corporation ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding ten dollars, nor leſs than one dollar, to be recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace in either of the counties aforeſaid,—where the offence ſhall be committed, by any perſon injured, delayed or defrauded, in a ſpecial action on the caſe; the writ in which ſhall be ſerved on the ſaid Corporation, by leaving a copy of the ſame with the Treaſurer or with ſome individual member of the ſaid Corporation, living within the county wherein the offence ſhall be committed, or reading the contents thereof to ſaid Treaſurer or individual member, at leaſt ſeven days before the day of trial; and the Treaſurer of ſaid Corporation or individual member, ſhall be allowed to defend the ſame ſuit in behalf of the Corporation; and the Corporation ſhall be liable to pay damages which ſhall happen to any perſon from whom toll is by this act demandable, for any damages which ſhall ariſe from defect of bridges or want of repairs within the ſame way; and ſhall be alſo liable to a fine or preſentment of the grand Jury, for not keeping the ſame way or the bridges thereon in good repair.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall cut, break down, or deſtroy the ſaid Turnpike gate, or ſhall forceably paſs, or attempt by force to paſs the ſame without having firſt paid the legal toll at ſuch gate, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding forty dollars, nor leſs than two dollars to be recovered by the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation, to their uſe in an action of treſpaſs before any court proper to try the ſame.

And if any perſon ſhall with his carriage, team, cattle, or horſe, turn out of the ſaid road to paſs the ſaid Turnpike gate on ground adjacent thereto, with intent to avoid the payment of the toll due by virtue of this act, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay three times ſo much as the legal toll would have been, to be recovered by the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation to the uſe thereof in an action of debt on the caſe; Provided that nothing in this act ſhall extend to intitle the ſaid Corporation to demand toll of any perſon, who ſhall be paſſing with his horſe or carriage, to or from public worſhip, or with his horſe, team, or cattle or on foot, to or from his common labour on his farm; or to or from any mill, or on the common and ordinary buſineſs of family concerns within the ſame town. And provided alſo, that the ſaid Corporation ſhall not demand any toll for ſaid Turnpike road when the ſame ſhall be made on the public Highway now exiſting, nor erect any gates thereon, until the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace ſhall diſcontinue the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the ſhares in the ſaid Turnpike road ſhall be taken, deemed, and conſidered to be perſonal eſtate to all intents and purpoſes.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be a meeting of the ſaid Corporation held at the houſe of Simeon Dwight, innholder in Weſtern, in the county of Worceſter, on the ſecond Monday of September next, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Clerk, and ſuch other officers as may then and there be agreed upon by the ſaid Corporation, for regulating the concerns thereof; and that the ſaid Corporation may then and there agree upon ſuch method of calling meetings in future, as they may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the books of the ſaid Corporation ſhall at all times be ſubject to be inſpected and examined by a committee to be appointed by the General Court.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Corporation, at the place or places where the toll ſhall be collected, ſhall erect and keep conſtantly expoſed to view, a ſign or board with the rates of toll of all the tollable articles fairly and legibly written thereon, in large or capital letters.

And be it further enacted, That the General Court may diſſolve the ſaid corporation, whenever it ſhall appear to their ſatisfaction, that the income, ariſing from the ſaid toll, ſhall have fully compenſated the ſaid Corporation, for all monies they may have expended, in purchaſing, making, repairing, and taking care of the ſaid Road, together with an intereſt thereon at the rate of twelve per centum by the year; and thereupon the property of the ſaid Road, ſhall be veſted in this Commonwealth, and be at their diſpoſal. *Provided,* That if the ſaid Corporation ſhall neglect to complete the ſaid Turnpike road for the ſpace of five years, from the paſſing this Act, the ſame ſhall become void and of none effect.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Corporation, ſhall within ſix months after ſaid Road is completed, lodge in the Secretary's office, an account of the expenſe thereof—and that the ſaid Corporation ſhall annually exhibit to the Governor and Council, a true account of the income, or dividend ariſing from the ſaid toll, with their neceſſary annual diſburſement on ſaid Road,—and their books ſhall at all times be ſubject to the inſpection of the Governor and Council when called for.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 11, 1796.

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

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate, June 11, 1796.

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

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

By the Governor approved, June 11. } SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

EXTRACTS

FROM A JOURNEY INTO THE WESTERN TERRITORY, IN 1794.

"FROM *Albany*, I proceeded to *Schenectady*, fifteen miles by ſtage: *Schenectady* is a handſomely ſituated little town on the banks of the *Mohawk* river. At this place I took an open boat, navigated by three men; in which I paſſed to Lake *Ontario*, without any other interruption than two ſhort portages, one at the little falls of half a mile, round which they are now cutting a canal; the other of one mile, at Fort *Stanwix*, about one hundred miles weſt of *Schenectady*; at which place we leave the *Mohawk* river, and deſcend the current to *Oſwego*, one hundred miles more to the weſt, where the Britiſh hold a poſt at the centre of Lake *Ontario*, commanded by a captain. The high price which hatters' fur at preſent commands in the United States, is the only inducement I conceive for ſmuggling paſt that poſt, for except a few articles imported from the *Eaſt Indies*, I found the retail ſhops at *Kingſton* and *Niagara*, ſelling as low, and many articles, particularly woolens, lower than in the city of *Philadelphia*.

"From *Oſwego*, veſſels ſail to *Niagara*, *Kingſton*, and any other ports on the lake; but ſettlers more frequently continue along the ſouth ſhore of the lake to *Niagara*, about one hundred and twenty miles in open boats; finding a veſſel here ready to ſail for *Kingſton*, I embarked in her for that place, about twelve hours ſail.

"From *Kingſton* I proceeded to *Niagara*, in a ſchooner of upwards of one hundred tons burthen acroſs this little ſea of freſh water; a ſea it may juſtly be called, for we were a great part of the time for three days out of ſight of the land; though paſſages have been made in twenty hours; we enter the *Niagara* river between the fort and the town called *Newark*, with a beautiful proſpect of both.

"The fort ſtands in a commanding ſituation on a point formed by the junction of the river and lake, upon the Eaſt ſide of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, and well garriſoned.

"The mouth of this river affords a ſafe and copious harbour, ſufficiently large for half the Britiſh navy.

"The town of *Newark* is ſituated in lat. 43 north, on the Weſt banks of the river, extending along the lake about a mile, enjoying in the ſummer the freſh breezes from this little ſea, in almoſt every direction, plentifully ſupplied with fiſh at all ſeaſons of the year. In the winter here are caught by ſeins, quantities of white fiſh, which ſeem to be peculiar to that river, they are generally from two to ſix pounds weight, and are conſidered the beſt fiſh in the lakes; beſides theſe ſturgeon, baſs, and many other excellent fiſh, are in great plenty; ſalmon are taken in all the creeks round the lake; theſe varieties of fiſh are not only eſteemed a luxury, but a great aſſiſtance to new beginners in ſupporting their families, many laying in half a dozen barrels or more for their winter's uſe.

"The lower landing or *Queenſton*, is about ſeven miles up the river from *Newark*, where the veſſels diſcharge their cargoes, and take in furs collected from three to one thouſand five hundred miles back, there have I ſeen four veſſels of ſixty and one hundred tons burthen unloading at the ſame time, and ſometimes not leſs than ſixty waggons loaded in a day, which loads they carry ten miles to the upper landing-place of *Chipawa* creek, three miles paſt the great falls.—From *Chipawa* the merchandize is tranſported in batteaux to Fort *Erie*, a diſtance of eighteen miles and are ſhipped there on board of veſſels for *Detroit* and *Michilimackinac*.—*Detroit*, I was told was a pleaſant country, though a low and marſhy ſoil, more noted for its fur trade, than its agriculture.

"*Niagara* is at preſent the temporary ſeat of government, conſiſting of a governor, a legiſlative council, and houſe of aſſembly choſen by the people; here annually in the month of May, they meet for the purpoſe of legiſlation. Members of the aſſembly are choſen for four years, and have already ſat three ſeſſions.

"The ſtreights of *Niagara*, from its peculiar ſituation, being the channel through which all the produce of the vaſt country above muſt paſs, is looked forward to as a place of the firſt conſequence, and where a farmer will at all times find a market for his produce, the tranſport being eaſy from thence to the Atlantic. Here have I ſeen with amazement that famed cataract, which exceeds every deſcription I have ever heard of it, but it would be idle in me to pretend to give you an idea of it—It ſtrikes the eye with more grandeur and ſublimity than the pen can convey.—Amongſt many other natural curioſities, a ſpring about two miles above theſe falls, attract the attention of the curious; emitting a gas, or inflamable air, which, when confined in a pipe, and the flame applied to it, will boil the water of a tea kettle in ten minutes:—Whether this may hereafter be applied by machinery, to uſeful purpoſes, time will determine. It was lately diſcovered by clearing away and burning the bruſh under the bank of the river, to erect a mill, and was obſerved after the bruſh was conſumed to burn for three days together to the great aſtoniſhment of the inhabitants.

"About three hundred miles weſt of this is fort *Detroit* ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreights, between lake *Erie* and *Huron*, around which, a French ſettlement was eſtabliſhed before the reduction of the province, but attending more to the Indian trade than agriculture, made but little progreſs as farmers. The Engliſh ſettlements lately begun on the oppoſite ſhore are already in a higher ſtate of cultivation, however the French have fine orchards, from which *Niagara* is ſupplied with cyder and apples.

"To the northward of *Detroit* about three hundred and fifty miles, lies *Michilimackinac*; on an iſland between Lake *Huron* and *Michigan*, is about five miles round, and an entire bed of gravel incapable of cultivation, but moſt remarkable for being the general depot and grand rendezvous of all the Indian traders, who meet in the month of June from every quarter, deliver their furs and receive their outfits for the enſuing year. Spaniſh ſettlements many miles down the *Miſſiſippi* are ſupplied with Britiſh goods through this channel, to much greater advantage than from *New Orleans*, where the rapids of the *Miſſiſippi* oppoſe almoſt unſurmountable difficulties to aſcending it.

"This fort, the forts of *Detroit*, *Niagara*, and *Oſwego*, fell within the United States, when the lines of ſeparation were drawn, at the treaty of peace, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three; fort *Miami*, which was built by the Britiſh lately, is alſo within thoſe lines."

HANOVER. (*Germany*) April 22.

We learn that 11 000 *Hanoverian* infantry, ſix regiments of cavalry, and all the artillery, are to put themſelves immediately in march towards *Weſtphalia*, to form the cordon of the armed neutrality. Theſe troops will be joined to 40,000 *Pruſſians*, 8000 *Heſſians*, and 4000 *Brunſwickers*: The Duke of *Brunſwick* will have the Command in Chief of this corps. From 20. to 25 000 *Pruſſians* are expected to paſs through this country towards the end of the month. The chancery of *M. le Baron de Hardenberg*, is expected here to-morrow, and the Miniſter himſelf on the day after.

APRIL 26.

Yeſterday evening *M Dohm*, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter, arrived here, and Baron *Hardenberg* is expected every moment. We are aſſured that the firſt *Pruſſian* troops will arrive here on the 5th of next month. It is alſo ſaid, that *M. Hardenberg*, after making a ſhort ſtay here, will proceed to ſeveral other towns, to concert meaſures reſpecting the line of neutrality. As the troops deſtined to form that line are to be paid by the circles of *Weſtphalia* and *Lower Saxony*, an aſſembly of thoſe circles will be held towards the middle of next month to deliberate upon that ſubject.

PARIS, May 20.

The Emperor who is ignorant of the paſſage of the *Po*, the rout of his troops at *Lodi*, and the invaſion of the *Milaneſe*, has judged proper to break the armiſtice which the Directory, which the deſire for peace, had granted him at the cloſe of the laſt campaign. It was on the 2d Prairial, (21 May) that this intimation was made known to the French generals, by the generals of the enemy, and hoſtilities would commence on the 12th,(May 31)

The armies of the *Rhine* and *Moſelle*, and of the *Sambre* and *Meuſe*, are in a ſtate to open a brilliant campaign; and are deſirous to equal the glory of the brave armies of *Italy*, whoſe ſucceſſes are deſerving the higheſt eulogy.

A courier from the army of *Italy* has brought to the Executive Directory the official news that the tri coloured flag floats at *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Como*, and through all the towns of *Lombardy*. It is eaſy to explain the motives which have determined the Arch Duke of *Milan* to take an immediate route to *Vienna*.

LONDON, May 21.

His Majeſty's Stage Coach has undergone ſeveral material alterations in conſequence of the damage done to it on the firſt day of the Seſſion.—The ſides and back, inſtead of being glazed, as formerly, are Completely panelled; and lined with ſheet copper muſket proof, for the better protection of his Majeſty's ſacred perſon. It is painted a very rich yellow, with ſprings of flowers, and is very highly varniſhed. The lining is crimſon, behind which is a wadding of fine wool, coated with buffalo ſkin. By this new conſtruction the public are deprived of their former gratification of having a full view of their Sovereign; but on the whole it muſt be allowed to be a very judicious and we are ſorry to ſay neceſſary improvement.

A Courier arrived at Lord GRENVILLE's office yeſterday, from *Turin*, with diſpatches, the contents of which have not tranſpired.

The lateſt accounts from the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* brought by the laſt Hamburgh mails, and dated *Mentz*, on the 7th inſtant. Theſe ſtate that the courier arrived from *Vienna*, with diſpatches, from the *Archduke Charles*, which were ſuppoſed to contain inſtructions for propoſing a *prolongation of the Armiſtice* for two months on account of the recent events in *Italy*.

This, however, is only ſtated as a ſuppoſition, which the next mail will either confirm or confute. In the ſame accounts, peace is ſaid to have been concluded between *France* and *Sardinia*; but this report muſt be premature, though ſuch an event muſt ſpeedily take place.

JOURDON, alarmed at the entrance of a Pruſſian army into *Weſtphalia*, is ſaid to have detached ten men from each company in his army, for the defenſe of the low countries.

Letters from *Milan* of the 25th ult. ſay, that the French have greatly exaggerated the loſs of the Allies in the late action, & diminiſhed their own. The former is eſtimated at 6000 in the whole, & that of the latter at 4000. One thouſand 500 wounded Frenchmen have been ſent to *Nice* by ſea. A veſſel, having 177 of them on board, has been taken by the Engliſh, & carried into *Leghorn*. The French army has received conſiderable reinforcements, both of men and artillery; the amount is variouſly ſtated, from 50,000 to 80 000 men.

By a letter from *Vienna* of the 13th ult. it appears, that an order has been ſent to Gen. WURMSER, to detach 4000 men from the army of the *Upper Rhine*, to reinforce Gen. BEAULIEU in *Italy*, who is ſaid to have taken a poſition that renders him perfectly ſecure. Six battalions of *Hungarians* have alſo received orders to join him without delay.

A letter from *Genoa* of the 22d ult. mentions, that 120 pieces of heavy cannon have been ſent to the French army from *Loano*, & that all the horſes, mules, &c. in the Genoeſe territory have been put in requiſition. The Engliſh fleet was going to cruiſe off *Toulon*, where the French, it is ſaid, have ſixteen ſail of the line, & ſeveral frigates ready for ſea. *Richery's* ſquadron was expected there from *Cadiz*.