

Annual elections and frequent meetings of the Legislature being designed to perpetuate the principle of a free Constitution in its purity and vigor, and to promote in the highest degree possible the general welfare of the State, it seems highly proper as auxiliary to these ends, that the attention of the Legislature should be often directed to inquiries into the competence of the laws for securing to the people their political and elective rights, to inquiries whether they obtain, as there may be a demand, what the Constitution assures them, right and justice freely, completely and promptly, without purchase, without denial, and without delay? Whether the code of criminal law be adapted to the state of society and morals, and punishments be uniformly commensurate with the nature and turpitude of crimes? Whether due encouragement is bestowed upon the interests of religion, learning, humanity and benevolence; upon agriculture and the fisheries; upon naval architecture and other mechanic and manufacturing arts; upon commerce and those productions of genius and taste which enrich and embellish a state? and in fine, whether the laws are impartially and faithfully administered?

Agriculture was not only the first employment of man, but we may observe an admirable and happy coincidence of his interest, his passions and his taste with his primitive destination. But agriculture is unassailable of an independent existence. Unsolicited by the demands of commerce and manufactures, would the rural economist extend his care and his toil beyond the supply of his own immediate consumption? Men do not act without motives.—The hope of profit sweetens and originates labor. But if the surplus products of the soil become a worthless incumbrance to the producer, languor, inaction and scarcity would be the result.

Whatever may be the intrinsic value, or the relative importance of the several great departments of political economy which are so intimately united as to be inseparable, an inquiry into the most promising means of multiplying and meliorating the products of husbandry, will not be deemed unworthy a Massachusetts Legislature. A plentiful abundance affords the most sure and stable foundation for the maintenance and augmentation of the population of the state, for the improvement of manufactures, and for the active circulation of the surplus products of art and labor.

Massachusetts has ever been respectable. And while she retains the spirit, and is governed by the principles of her political, religious and moral institutions; while her schools and higher seminaries of learning; while science and the useful arts shall be cherished; her love of justice and her habits of industry and economy shall be maintained, she must continue to command the respectful consideration of the world. The Commonwealth, to the mild and beneficent influence of whose constitution and laws we are immediately or remotely indebted, not only for our civil rights, but for the secure enjoyment of the rights of conscience, the pleasures of friendship, and of whatever is most dear to our affections in domestic life, claims our first fealty and homage.—And I may add that the people of the several states of national government, by preserving the solidity and the strength, and maintaining the erect attitude of the pillars upon which the vast and lofty superstructure is erected, by recurring to the resolves of the last session of the Legislature, it will be perceived, that, on the third of December last, a resolve passed, authorizing and requesting the Governor, with the advice of the Council, to appoint Agents to present the claims of this Commonwealth against the United States, for expenditures during the late war, to the Congress of the United States, or to any department of the Government, as might be found expedient. In conformity to the authority vested in the Executive by that resolve, Agents were appointed and commissioned, to repair to the seat of government of the United States for the purposes expressed in the resolve; and the Hon. James Lloyd and William H. Sumner and Joseph H. Pierce, Esquires were selected. The two former gentlemen, with as little delay as possible, proceeded to the City of Washington; the latter gentleman remained in Boston, and has been occasionally employed in selecting and furnishing documents to elucidate the principles upon which our claims are founded, and to arrange the component parts of the account under specific heads, as required by the department of War. The course pursued by the Commissioners, and the result of their mission you will learn more distinctly by referring to their correspondence with the acting Secretary of War, which the Secretary of the Commonwealth will lay before you.

A few items of our account as exhibited against the United States by the Commissioners, were considered by the Executive as coming within the purview of existing laws, and eleven thousand dollars have been remitted to me by the war department on account—which sum I immediately placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, where it waits the order of the Legislature.

Since the last sitting of the Legislature it has been ascertained that a considerable balance of arms is due to this state by virtue of the Act of Congress passed in April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia. While our Commissioners were at the seat of Government they suggested to the acting Secretary of War a proposition for transferring to the United States a number of muskets, the property of the Commonwealth, and now in its arsenals, equal to the balance due to the State from the appropriation of the above mentioned act of April 1808, to be re-conveyed to the State as its balance of arms due at the close of the last year. This proposition it is understood would have been acceded to by the Executive of the United States, and payment made for the arms at the last contract price of arms manufactured for the service of the United States, had the powers of the Commissioners been competent to that object. It rests with you gentlemen, to authorize at any future time, a commutation of any portion of the arms now in your arsenals, agreeably to the above mentioned suggestion, or otherwise as you may judge expedient.

The resolve of the 12th of December last authorizing and requesting the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint agents for erecting a military Arsenal at Cambridge, and a Laboratory at Boston, and the resolve of the 13th Dec. authorizing the appointment of three persons to consider the subject of the State Prison at large, have severally been attended to, and the agents duly appointed. The Arsenal and Laboratory have been contracted for, and are in a suitable state of progress.

A report from the Commissioners employed to inquire into the mode of governing the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, and other institutions of a similar nature, and to consider and report the subject of the State Prison, and to support any improvements, organization, or enlargement of that establishment, together with a communication from the Directors of that institution will be laid before you by the Secretary. The importance of that humane and benevolent institution has always been highly appreciated by the government of the Commonwealth; and from the increasing population of the State, and from a variety of other causes, which the several communications to be submitted to you will disclose, it is daily assuming a deeper interest. Such are my views of the importance and indeed necessity of further improvements in the interior arrangement and management of that institution in order to the attainment of the beneficial de-

signs which dictated its establishment, both as a place of mitigated punishment, and a penitentiary, that I feel it to be my duty specially to invite your attention to this weighty concern.

Since the last session I have received a letter from the Governor of the State of New-Hampshire, together with a resolve of the Legislature of that State, suggesting a modification of the laws of this State relative to the inspection of provisions. Within the same period I have received, from the Governor of North Carolina, a letter accompanying a proposition of the Legislature of that State for amending the constitution of the United States. These several communications will be laid before you with the other documents by the Secretary.

Accept, Gentlemen, my assurances of the highest respect, and of my readiness to concur with you in all your efforts to promote the honor and happiness of Massachusetts.

JOHN BROOKS.

#### For the COURANT. THE BRIEF REMARKER.

OF all human institutions, that of Law is of primary importance. The benefit of government consists not so much in its being a guard against external, as against internal violence. For it is not certain that a people living without government would be invaded from abroad; but it is quite certain that they would invade, pillage & murder one another at home. In every age, and in every country, man unfettered by law, has been a tiger to man. Not but that, in all times and in most countries, there have been some persons inclined of their own free wills to do aright; but their number and strength have never been sufficient to stem the torrent of violence, without aids from the arm of civil government. So far from it, where anarchy has prevailed, the more virtuous have ever been its marked victims.

If we trace back the streams of time as far towards the source as there are any lights furnished us from history, we shall find that no tyranny has been so horrible as that of anarchy. In the antediluvian ages, wherein no regular government of general extent was perhaps known, "the earth was filled with violence." Those giants, those men of renown, so termed by the sacred penman, were, there is reason to think, daring and mighty robbers, who, at the head of their companies of bandits, traversed the countries; committing pillage, murders and rapes, wherever they went.

In the patriarchal ages there were men of exalted piety, who ruled well their own children and domestics. But even then, well-regulated civil government, was scarcely known anywhere: else the most venerable patriarch would hardly have been so distressed with fear for the honour of his aged wife, and lest he himself should be murdered on her account, when they were journeying together to Egypt, which at that time was the most renowned for arts and sciences of any country in the world.

There were periods of the like anarchy and its horrible concomitants, in the history of the tribes of Israel: when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes;" when "the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through by-ways;"—for fear of the swarms of robbers and murderers that infested the country.

In the Heroic Ages of ancient Greece, there was very little of government or law; mere brutal strength, united with ferocious courage, being the only passport to eminence. The Theseuses and the Herculeses were renowned and deified for their valorous exploits against robbers. Not that they themselves were scrupulous of committing robbery and murder, every now and then; but they were renowned and deified, because they had been the means of extirpating a race of banditti more execrable than themselves.

The age of chivalry, in modern Europe, bore a considerable resemblance to the heroic ages of Greece. Chivalry, or knight-errantry, had its origin in the deplorable condition of anarchy in which the countries of Europe were placed. The knights-errant, or roving knights, were professedly the protectors of the weaker part of community, and particularly of the fair sex; whose champions they pretended to be, and whose debaucheries they seldom failed to be. The licentiousness of manners, during the anarchical age of chivalry, was, if we may credit the fragments of its history, both general and shockingly enormous.

Even so far forward as the ninth century there was no public maritime law in Europe; and in consequence of this lawless condition of the seas, piracy was not only tolerated, but held in honour. The petty sovereigns of the nations upon the Baltic provided each of their sons with a ship or ships, and enjoined it upon them to make their fortunes by piracy and plunder.

There is an instance comparatively recent, and yet bearing an affinity to those that have been adduced above. Scotland, it is well known, is at present, and long has been, one of the best-moralled countries in the world: yet only three centuries since, for want of stable government, it was a land of robbers and ruffians.

Camden, in his Britannia, speaking of the robberies committed by the Scotch Borderers, in the 16th century, says:—"They sallied out of their own borders in the night, in troops, through unfrequented by-ways, and many intricate windings.—All the day-time, they refresh themselves and their horses in lurking-places they had pitched upon before, till they arrive, in the dark, at those places they have a design upon. As soon as they have seized upon the booty, they, in like manner, return home in the night, through blind ways, and filching many a compass. The more skill any captain is to pass through those wild deserts, crooked turnings, and deep precipices, in the thickest mists and darkness, his reputation is the greater, and he is looked upon as a man of an excellent head.

And they are so very cunning, that they seldom have their booty taken from them, unless sometimes, when, by the help of blood-hounds, following them exactly upon their tracks, they may chance to fall in to the hands of their adversaries. When being taken, they have so much persuasive eloquence, and so many smooth and insinuating words at command, that if they do not move their judges, nay, even their adversaries (notwithstanding the severity of their natures) to have mercy, yet they incite them to admiration and compassion."

Two important things clearly follow from these historic sketches. The one is, that since we live in an age of regulated government and superior civilization, in

which life, character and property, are well secured by law, we cannot too highly prize these blessings: and the other, that it behoves all persons possessing any regard for religion or morals, or even for their own personal interests, to use their best endeavours to preserve social order, and to set their faces stedfastly against all wanton violations of good and wholesome laws.



#### AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

##### SHEEP.

Merino sheep seem to have extended much to the northern department of France, where the climate is said to be favorable to them; their price, so high previously to the invasion of Spain, has since accommodated itself to the ordinary price of sheep. In the above departments, the sheep are of the long and coarse-woolled breed, are housed every night, and fed upon straw, and cut artificial grasses, green or dry. The mode of shepherding in France where the whole country is an open field, forms a curious instance of primitive simplicity and ingenuity, and perhaps, of the superior docility of the continental dog: sheep are pastured in the lanes and ditches and upon the partition banks, the flock being always attended by a shepherd and three or four dogs; the duty to which these dogs have been especially trained is to prevent the sheep from straying out of their bounds, and trespassing upon the corn; to this end, two dogs are stationed, one at each extremity of the boundary upon which the sheep feed, parading continually at a double-quick march between the sheep and the corn, meeting each other half way, and never failing to seize the straying sheep.

Dedham Gaz.

A few years ago, the rage for fine-woolled sheep became almost a mania and they were purchased at enormous prices. Now, too, many are rushing to a contrary extreme and are sacrificing them far below their value. The truth is, they were a great acquisition to our country, and may yet prove profitable to their owners. The flood of woolen fabrics which a year or two past has deluged our country from abroad, has greatly subsided, and our own manufactures temporarily depressed by the foreign influx, are already rising, and will yet rise higher. Wool will again be in demand, and the owners of sheep will show their wisdom by keeping and multiplying them. While they will consult their own interest in doing this, they will advance national independence. For the raiment we wear, no more than for the food we eat, ought to be entirely dependent upon ourselves.—Whatever is necessary for our existence and comfort we should provide for ourselves. For us as a nation to send to Europe for articles we can manufacture at home, is a foolish and must prove as ruinous, as for a farmer to run to a merchant for things which he could have made at his own fire-side. And for us to purchase goods of foreign nations beyond what we can pay for in our produce, must be, as losing a game as for an individual to buy more at a store than the products of his farm will balance. Let the owners of flocks think of these things, when victuallers are selecting their finest lambs for the knife. Let a national spirit have some influence upon all their conduct; and they and their posterity, will be ultimately, if not immediately the gainers. Vermont Inqir.

#### EXTRACT FROM PUBLICATIONS OF THE BARKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. S. Smith made an experiment of one acre of peas, which produced an excellent crop. He states that he sowed three bushels and a half of peas on an acre, May 10, 1816. That in 1814 and 1815, the same land was planted with potatoes, and manured in the hill. That he ploughed the land about a week before sowing the peas, and manured it well. Then sowed and ploughed in his peas. The peas were previously wet, and covered with a suitable quantity of plaster.

Mr. Smith also made an experiment of 3 acres of oats, which produced a very abundant crop. He states that the land had been used the last three years for crops of winter rye; that he sowed his oats the 11th and 12th of May, 1816; that the oats before sown were wet, and covered suitably with plaster, and sowed at the rate of four bushels to the acre. In this experiment we notice a greater quantity of seed sown to the acre, than we have known. The usual quantity of seed oats to the acre has been 2 1/2 bushels. This variation is important, and merits examination. It may be decisive of a plentiful crop. We think 2 1/2 bushels of seed oats not enough to the acre. We hope our farmers will let us hear further on this matter.

#### From the PALLADIUM. TO FARMERS.

THE last phial filled with death to the vegetable kingdoms, some of you have supposed was about to be poured upon you; tribes of worms like Goths and Vandals, have overrun and laid waste your pastures, leaving nothing behind them but the gloom they have created.—you say also that these omnivorous insects will not be content to lay waste by a slow march, but will assume wings, and become the flying messengers of destruction to every thing that can afford sustenance to man or beast.

Permit me to say that the credulity of the world is such, that whatever astomishes, or that partakes of the marvellous is swallowed, whether the same be true or false.—Some of you are always ready with an excuse for raising the prices of your produce.—Butter must be high, because the worms eat the grass; grain must be high, because the same worms, after transformation, is to destroy all the growth of the present year.

REFLECTIONS.—Although the present year be backward, and the weather as yet cold yet I believe we shall be blessed with an abundance of the essential products of the earth.—The worms, though destructive in some places, will not mount as on wings to exhibit its ravages, but has already become motionless in many places, and is mingling with the common dust—your pastures are resuming their wonted verdure, and the year will probably be crowned with plenty.

From the circumstance that these insects pass unmolested the cultivated grasses, you are admonished to be diligent in improving your farms, by rooting out the unprofitable and substituting the more useful grasses in their stead.—By their refusal to march over land highly manured, you are reminded of the necessity of preparing a sufficiency of stimulation, which requires much of the sweat of your brow.—Do not impute too much to the great eclipse, the spots on the sun, or to the poor ephemeral worm, that has run its race—but to make every effort to cultivate the earth in a suitable manner, and trust in that Providence that has hitherto preserved us.

"A WORM OF THE OLD SCHOOL."

Constancy of mind gives a man reputation, and makes him happy in despite of all misfortunes.

BALTIMORE MAY 30.  
Extract of a letter, from St. Francisville, (La.) to the Editors, dated May 5, 1817.

"There was a very serious and distressing accident happened nearly opposite this place. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steamboat Constitution (formerly the Oliver Evans), passing down the river from Natchez to New-Orleans, burst her boiler, and every person in the cabin 11 in number, scalded to death—some lived two or three hours, some five or six, and two or three lived about 20 hours. The captain of the boat, the engineer, and one or two sailors that were in the after part of the boat, were the only persons that escaped uninjured. I annex a list of persons killed, which you may publish if you please.

William Yarnell, Virginia.  
E. Frazier, merchant, Gibson-Port, M. T.  
Thomas Brown, Scotland  
W. McFarland, Washington county, Ky.  
James D. Dilson, Maryland  
Alexander Philpot, Henrico county, Va.  
Wm. Steel, merchant, Warrenton, M. T.  
Peter Hubert, New-Orleans and Baltimore  
William Larkin, silversmith, Natchez  
Robert Robertson, 18 years old."

BATAVIA, (N. Y.) May 24.

Most extraordinary.—One of the most singular circumstances, recorded in the history of accidents, occurred in the town of Middlebury, in this county on the 16th instant, and exhibits, in the hero of misfortune, a mind excelling in the cool, deliberate, and determined virtues. The subject is as follows: Artemas Shattuck, on that day, in a piece of chopping that he was clearing, fell a tree across a stump, in which situation it remained nearly balanced, the top, however, buoyed up by the cut; while thus suspended, he undertook to cut the tree in two near the stump upon which it was lodged, and while standing upon it for that purpose, he cut so much more upon the upper than the under part of the tree that the weight of the butt caused it to split, & at the instant of the great vibration or separation of several parts his foot slipped into the cavity of the opening timber, and remained as firmly fixed as in a vice; he fell immediately backwards, in which fall he lost his axe, but soon recovered a position that enabled him to hold upon the tree by one hand, with the other he drew out his pocket knife and cut a limb with a hook attached to it with the intention of drawing the axe and cutting the tree to liberate his foot, but soon found his efforts fruitless. He next tried to break his leg, as that would have enabled him to turn his body in a position to sit upon the tree and wait the lingering hour of assistance; position prevented even the gratification of this harsh relief.—Finding his strength failing fast, and no prospect of timely relief (as no human assistance was within three quarters of a mile) he adopted the only alternative that remained of saving himself from the hard and horrible death of expiring while suspended in the air, with his head down and feet up. With his penknife he deliberately severed his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, and on his hands and knees bent his course for home. In this posture he crawled a full half mile before calls for assistance were heard and twice had to deviate several rods from a direct line to a rivulet to quench his raging thirst. We are happy to state that he is like to do well.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) May 23.  
FLOUR FALLING.

A letter received in town yesterday, by the Packet Walton Gray, from Baltimore, states that superfine Flour has fallen to 11 dollars per bbl. This does not look much like a bad promise in the ensuing crops. Indeed, the last Baltimore papers inform us that the prospect of the farmer brightens considerably, and that the injury sustained by the Hessian Fly in that state, is nothing like as great as heretofore believed.

GREENFIELD, (Mass.) May 31.

Woodchuck hunt.—Twenty young men in the town of Deerfield chose sides for the purpose of hunting these animals. On Wednesday last they assembled at the house of Mr. Augustus Lyman, and upon counting the whole number was found to be eight hundred and thirty six. A good example for the destruction of this troublesome animal.

#### PUBLIC ACTS.

MAY SESSION, 1817.

An Act to repeal part of an Act entitled "An Act laying a duty in certain cases."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That so much of said Act as lays a duty on all Writs returnable for trial before a single minister of Justice, of seventeen cents, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in further addition to the Act entitled "An Act for appointing, regulating and encouraging Schools."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, in General Court assembled, That the several school societies and school districts in this State be and they are hereby authorized, to appoint either of the constables of the town or towns in which such school society or district may be situated, to be collector of the taxes of such society or district, whether such constable belong to said district or society or not.

BE it further enacted, That where any collector, shall die or resign, it shall be the duty of the society or district, within three months thereafter, to appoint a collector in the place of the one who may have died or resigned.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act securing equal rights, powers and privileges to Christians of every denomination in this State.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, in General Court assembled, That whenever any person belonging to any society or denomination of Christians in this State, shall choose to separate himself from such society or denomination, and join himself to any other society of a different denomination, he shall on lodging a certificate thereof with the Town Clerk of that town in which he resides, belong to such society or denomination to which he has chosen to join himself, and shall thereafter be exempted from being taxed by the society from which he has separated himself, for any future

expenses which may be incurred by said last mentioned society.

BE it further enacted, That each and every society of Christians in this State of whatever denomination, shall have authority to lay taxes for maintaining and supporting their respective ministers, and for building and repairing their meeting houses, for the public worship of God, and shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights and privileges to every effect, intent and purpose whatever.

BE it further enacted, That an Act entitled "An Act securing equal rights and privileges to Christians of every denomination in this State" be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act, in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act, for the support of Literature and Religion."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, in General Court assembled, That it shall be the duty of the committees of the several societies of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination of Christians in this State, to make up the amount of the lists and rateable estate of said societies respectively, and transmit the same to the treasurer of this State, by the first day of October next.

BE it further enacted, That the rateable estate, on which by law, a tax may be laid by said societies respectively, together with the polls of the persons belonging to such societies, including military exemptions, as set in the general list, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall alone compose the amount of the lists to be returned as aforesaid.

BE it further enacted, That the said committees shall make their returns aforesaid, in such form, as to distinguish the amount of polls, from the amount of rateable estate, and shall make affidavit before proper authority, that said returns respectively, are just and true, and conformable to the true intent and meaning of this Act, according to their best knowledge and belief.

BE it further enacted, That each of said societies, the amount of whose list, shall not be so returned within the time aforesaid, shall be forever barred of all right and title to any share of the monies appropriated by the Act aforesaid, and not considered in the distribution thereof.

BE it further enacted, That no part of the monies appropriated to said Presbyterian or Congregational societies, shall be paid over by the treasurer, until the rising of the General Assembly in October next.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act relating to the Gaol, in the Town and County of New-London.

WHEREAS the County of New-London is destitute of a Gaol in the Town of New-London, and is now erecting one which will take some time for its completion.

BE it therefore enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That until there shall be a gaol in said Town, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of said county, in all cases wherein bonds may now by law be taken for the liberty of the gaol yard, to take bond with surety, of any person by him arrested, or delivered into his custody by any legal officer within said county, which delivery such officer is hereby empowered to make, conditioned that such person shall remain a faithful prisoner within the limits of the last gaol yard, within said town in said county, or such other limits as the court may appoint; which bond, in the event of a breach thereof, shall admit of the same remedy, as if the person in custody aforesaid had been duly committed, and bond had been taken for the liberty of the gaol yard.

BE it further enacted, That any persons in said county of New-London, liable to be imprisoned, may by lawful authority be sent to the common gaol in the town of Norwich, in said county; and the keeper of such gaol, shall receive and keep such prisoners accordingly.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act relating to claims disallowed by Executors or Administrators.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That whenever a judge of probate, within any probate district in this State, shall make an order, limiting the time within which the creditors of any estate, either testate or intestate, not represented insolvent, shall exhibit their claims to the executor or to the administrator on such estate; and any person claiming to be a creditor of such estate, shall, conformably to such order, and within the time limited as aforesaid, present his or her claim to such executor or administrator, and the same shall, by such executor or administrator be disallowed in that case, if such creditor, whose claim shall be disallowed as aforesaid, shall not within six months after he shall be notified, by such executor or administrator, that his claim is disallowed, commence a suit before a court competent to try the same, against the administrator or executor, who shall disallow such claim, for the recovery thereof, that the validity of such claim may be legally tried and ascertained in that case, such claim shall forever thereafter be barred; and no suit shall be sustained for the recovery thereof.

Provided, That in case such creditor die within the six months, and before action brought, as aforesaid, that a further period of six months shall be allowed, in favour of the executor or administrator of such deceased creditor.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That hereafter, whenever any delinquent shall be notified to appear before the board of officers constituted by the 26th section of said Act, he shall be at liberty to appear in person or by attorney at his election.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That in all cases in which a fine or costs, have been or may be awarded by a court-martial and the sentence of such court shall be approved, and the presi-

dent of such court shall die, be discharged, or promoted, without having issued a warrant for such fine or costs, it shall be the duty of the member of said court remaining next in rank to said President, to issue such warrant.

BE it further enacted, That a court-martial may order the punishment of a fine, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and cashiering, or either, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act, in addition to an Act for the direction of Listers in their office and duty.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the workmen exclusively and constantly employed in the factories in this State, for manufacturing Woollen, and cotton cloths from the raw materials, and in which woollen or cotton cloths are made and finished from the raw materials, be and they hereby are exempted from the poll tax and military duty for the term of four years, and that the buildings, machinery and land, not exceeding five acres belonging to each of such establishments, be also exempted from all assessment during the same term.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in further addition to an alteration of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Hartford Bank."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That the stockholders of said Bank be authorized at any annual meeting for the choice of officers for said Bank to appoint three directors in addition to those now allowed by law.

BE it further enacted, That the stockholders of said Bank at their next annual meeting may direct that the shares of stock of said Bank be divided, so that in future each share shall be one hundred dollars, and thereupon the President and Directors of said Bank shall cause certificates to be issued to the Stockholders accordingly in due form of law.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for instituting, defining, and regulating the office of controller of public accounts."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That it shall be the duty of the controller of public accounts, to prepare and return to the General Assembly in May annually, and oftener if thereto required, an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the public funds, during the current year ending on the tenth day of April annually, exhibiting under different heads, the judicial expenses,—salaries of the officers of government,—debentures and contingent expenses of the General Assembly,—expenses of new-gate prison,—charges of state-paupers, and all other contingent expenses of government, together with an account of all sums due the State,—the Bank stock,—stock in the funds of the United States,—cash in the treasury, and all other property; and that in future, all receipts into the treasury (except on school funds) be credited to account of State fund, and exhibited in one general account.

BE it further enacted, That the fourth section of the Act of which this is an alteration, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Phoenix Bank."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the notes or bills, issued by the branch of said bank, established at Litchfield, in pursuance of the tenth section of the act, to which this is an addition, may be made payable to the President of said branch, or to the bearer thereof, and may be issued and paid out at said bank, in Hartford, or at the branch bank in Litchfield; and the same shall be assignable and transferrable, according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act relating to claims disallowed by Executors or Administrators.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That whenever a judge of probate, within any probate district in this State, shall make an order, limiting the time within which the creditors of any estate, either testate or intestate, not represented insolvent, shall exhibit their claims to the executor or to the administrator on such estate; and any person claiming to be a creditor of such estate, shall, conformably to such order, and within the time limited as aforesaid, present his or her claim to such executor or administrator, and the same shall, by such executor or administrator be disallowed in that case, if such creditor, whose claim shall be disallowed as aforesaid, shall not within six months after he shall be notified, by such executor or administrator, that his claim is disallowed, commence a suit before a court competent to try the same, against the administrator or executor, who shall disallow such claim, for the recovery thereof, that the validity of such claim may be legally tried and ascertained in that case, such claim shall forever thereafter be barred; and no suit shall be sustained for the recovery thereof.

Provided, That in case such creditor die within the six months, and before action brought, as aforesaid, that a further period of six months shall be allowed, in favour of the executor or administrator of such deceased creditor.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That hereafter, whenever any delinquent shall be notified to appear before the board of officers constituted by the 26th section of said Act, he shall be at liberty to appear in person or by attorney at his election.

General Assembly, May Session, 1817.  
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Governor.  
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force of this State."

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That in all cases in which a fine or costs, have been or may be awarded by a court-martial and the sentence of such court shall be approved, and the presi-