Of the Remedies at Law.

If A agrees to sell, so to pay, etc., to give a deed when paid for. I propose to inquire of the remedies at law of either party.
sale is considered as perfected from the time, when it is agreed to take place, as the Vendor is the Owner of the Estate. The time when the actual equitable ownership commences depends much on the construction of each particular contract. While the payment of the money is a condition precedent to the creation of the equitable fee simple does not commence until such payment, but in the more common description of articles, where B agrees to sell to A, and agrees to pay on payment, A agrees to give A deeds of absolute freehold.

And the reason why, when an equitable fee is transferred, specific performance will not be enforced without payment, perhaps is, because he who seeks equity must do equity, therefore he must do all he contracted to do, before he can call upon the other party to perform.

But it might be argued with much plausibility, that an equitable fee simple, immediately upon the execution of every contract, that the equitable estate is analogous to a legal estate upon condition, either present and consequent, according to its phrasing.

But does not this counteract the doctrine that freehold cannot be created in future. This I believe for further consideration.
A distinction was taken at common law, where a man secured an imprisonment of a sum of money in the nature of a debt by mortgage of his estate for a previous debt. In the first place, after tenders, the mortgaged estate, no action would lie for the money. On the other hand, action would lie. In the performance of conditions a distinction is made between those creating and destroying the estate. The first may be performed as near as may be; the latter are construed strictly. Mortgage one of the first description.

To avoid the inconveniences of slower covenants, executors, for instance, all deeds to gear, tend to precedent dates of years. The courts of equity, by the power of redemption to be equitable, require, inherent in the land, binding all persons in the face of the estate, i.e., by act of more or less of or out of law. Since the above principle has been established, by the common law, a rule of equity, all things that are called by the law, property is capable of being mortgaged.

The estate in which a person has a life estate, for life for 25, 40, 60 years, 99 years, 999 years, or in any period, if sold in the same, may be mortgaged. Lords tenants may mortgage their mortgages. In things real, everything else besides these are lease with a sufficient time necessary or per annum, is the rule of property. Of course, retaining possession mortal, property is not evidence of fraud. In possession, of goods by mortgagee, settlement with money, each of which is the same, to be repeated does not remove the implication of fraud. If the mortgagee enters on the power to get possession, possession of goods has been, not, as by rent or court. O.P. in action is delivered by delivery of the original documents that prove the existence of the right. O.P. set up as secured by bill of lading.
Wealth of Nations

The prices of property are composed of three things, viz. profits of Rent, profits of Labour, profits of Stock.

Where things are sold for a price sufficient only to pay these three things, it is sold at its natural price.

The natural price of a thing is sold for into market price.

The market price of every commodity is regulated by the proportion of it brought to market.

The number of those who are willing to buy it, market price.

The market price may continue long above, but never long below its natural price.

It is computed by Mr. Cantillon, that every labourer must be able to produce sufficient for the subsistence of one person besides themselves, or double their food. And by this they raise their children.

The demand of those that live by labour is continually increasing with revenue, stocks.

It is not in the richest countries, but in the most thinly inhabited, that the wages of Labour are highest.

18th of May 1755.

The price of Labour in London 10 in Dublin 8 in Scotland.

Lord Hare computed the expense of a family of 6 persons consisting of father, mother, able-bodied 2 children able to work.

2 d. not able to be 80 s. a week. Temp. Curst.

Leisure in the poor was, as it were, the favour of government. But when it is the favour of generation. - 76000 frs. various periods of animals, multiplied by interest. 1st. 1000 frs.

The different regulations of Interest in England are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate of Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>5 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td>5 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>4 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>5 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>5 %</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Interest in France is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate of Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1724</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Holland, government favoured at 2 % against speculator at 3½ %.
High wages of labour, though a profit of stock men, go together, as in the peculiar situation of New Colonies.

High fruits lend more to the genius of work than those wages, the one more in generic estimation, the other in use and actual profit.

The following causes constitute to regulate the genius of labour in different employments:

I. The agreements or disproportionate terms of the employment.

II. The exchange or cheapness, or difficulty, or expense of learning them.

III. The constancy or inconsistency of employment in them.

IV. The smallness or great trust in the exercise of them.

V. The probability or improbability of success.

People of the same trade never meet together, even for movement or division, but the conversation only in some conspiracy against the public, at once makes the price of three grow.

The price of the precious metals, however, are regulated by the constant move in the world.

The value of the precious metal increased from the time of Augustus in the former year 1574. The value of silver once in the year 1473 or 1573, first before that time has risen; the first person who wrote the things in England was Queen Elizabeth. She received them from the Spanish Embassy.

By the Import of 1672, 25 per cent on alien duties were laid on all French goods; while the goods of other nations, necessarily cheaper, cost nearly 5 per cent. In 1675, twenty-five per cent were added to these. They have never been reduced in the subsidy of 1573. By the Act 30, rectifiers are counted there have been five general subsidies which make the same total on French goods. 75 per cent.

The French have treated the Frenchman. Only he is saved these mutual prejudices have put an end to all foreign commerce between the two countries. The smuggling is 1/4 of the whole quantity of goods.

The trade of Amsterdam is probably the best organized in the world. The city of Amsterdam guarantees it, by a revenue of clear of every thing, or 15 per cent 1/2 per cent.

The foreign trade of Amsterdam, 10 million, 502,200 guilders.

The same privilege was obtained by the French crown by the Royal mandate. The concordat gave them absolute power of excluding other.
Voltaire said that the works of Fatio Poric were the only professors books that were worth reading. Cassovdi, in the early part of his life was professor at Rix, but he left it in 1756 to the Church.  

Both observation respecting professors is true in all countries, where the establishment of the Church is superior to that of Colleges, as in France, England, as in Switzerland, Germany, and Scotland.  

The whole revenue of the Church of Scotland, consisting of 944 ministers, including the whole expense for 1755 was £68,514 and 6d.  

All taxes are levied on either rent, profit, labour or 

The direct tendency of a tax on houses or windows is to lower rent.  

In London, Holland, and some parts of Switzerland, the taxes on profit were estimated by the people themselves.
Bargain Sale requires consideration. Grantors often denote

Sac. 142. 1st Bargain Sale.

Sale needs more, except that creditors under 13 x 259 of.

In loco stand resale, since Bargain Sale consideration must
be specially averred. Wood 102.

In loco stand resale, in consideration of money consequently of
son, no move arises to the son, except they own, for their is
the principal thing under a prior or segment. Wood 104.

Consideration or lease clause in release will not save. 108
A Count; might once have been acquired, if not parted in the
prior Sale, care of will statute of frauds. 167.

There requires a consideration expressed: Release does not, except
as against those claiming under statute of Fraus. 269.

Consideration good without consideration. 181.
No Count; necessary in assignment of case. 1784. 2 Mass. 288.

A testamentary move may bind himself by express covenant with

Wheinters v. Van Swering, 21 Mass. 406, opinion. 1834
An express warranty, by two hundred pounds, the heir of one dead shall be tamed with the reserve, contract or will. 211 Mass. 406, 211 Mass. 406.

by

The English statute of donations, the towns, places, or hamlets, there

are required. We have perhaps adopted this statute, for our statute
town, the towns, planteers are required. So that the case commonwealth, as
Springfield does not extent to cover this object. 2 Pet. 23.

A land over which they be located, subject to the State
Commonwealth 13, since a corporation holding land for any other purpose than a
road would perhaps operate as a forfeiture 1 Mass. 188, or under a dedication of a corporation, grants qualified to it, recent in a quarter 201, 211.

Alienation statute figure as a cause of forfeiture. 2 Ray. Banket 25. King. The statute may
perhaps limit it. That's a hamlets is in 251. The move, a public for general, to 251. It
would have, that the commonwealth, might be seized, none distinctions, town

Dunn v. Ladding. 1st Root. 473. Notice of second not good where first
is defective.

Whose may a man take in Indian his own property?

A personal estate entailed be in any way barred.
A conveyance will be construed to be any form of deed necessary to convey the estate from the grantor to the grantee, as, 100, or a deed of lease, a release, a conveyance to stand seised, to use, to make a bargain sale, 100, to be held as a conveyance to stand seised, to the grantee, for life, remainder to the grantor, the same, in part, to be a bargain sale, to commence in future, as a release, by a grantee, out of possession, 135, 100, was considered a bargain sale. Authority for cited, 135. In 9 May, 400, a deed, bargain of bargain sale, was construed to be a settlement, because a settlement by donor out of possession was binding to grantee, while a deed, a purchase, it seems, not belonging to any other description of deeds, 400, 400, as a consideration of natural of section was presumed, the transaction being agreed to be between further scope.

The broad doctrine, however, is ascertained, 135, 400, that a deed, where neither the parties are in possession, is wholly void, non-operative. The law is undoubtedly correct. But the in the case statute, as the grantor was deceased at the time of conveyance, the any conveyance was wholly useless. So that the decision does not impair the beneficial principle.

The doctrine respecting the construction of conveyances is recognized, 135. With this illustration, by Common law, a use cannot be limited on a use, but in a use limited, over foreshadow, grantee to one deed of bargain sale (a conveyance under the Statutes of Use) was held to, for the deed might be considered a settlement.

In English construction, &c. 135, 400. Are not our Warranties deeds, conveyances, instead of bargain sale? or are they a kind of conveyance, confounded of all other acts?

The word "give" implies a Warranty in one deed, if it does, does it extend further than to the grantee? 135. Does the word "give" imply a Warranty in one deed?
Wills of Entry

- per
- prescrib. post.

does uncle named Robert. widow.
Admeasurement of floor. heir.

Sed doex temperature.
Deum frater uxor etatem
Cui in vita
Cui ante devotion
In case provided in case consimili
In terminum qui potest.
Causa causa matrimonii fraterni.

Wills of Assize

Mort d'Ancestor.

Style
Deserter
Resalary
Super addit.

Wills of Dissolution

Wills of Right.

Wills in the nature of or sort of Right.

Formedon
Right of Doberes
Escheat.
De rationabili jurate.
Lucius Lune

E. A. had Doves, which eat up B's jeep. Will turnman sue.


II. Irish was school committee man, B took the records, kept them. Con Irish sustain traces. 1. Hand 111

III. What civil remedy is there against to recover damages for freeman.

IV. A promises to B for use of C. can release action.

265 Lev. 11 1787. Yale 22. 3 Lev 139. 111 B LP 149. note VI v 11. 11 148

V. "B died, & his locums descended to his heirs. one of his daughters died three days after him, leaving B her husband's issue. Is B tenant by the curtesy? H
Judge Daffan told me he came to this county in 1800; that he brought Sir Heneage of Hever in his boat from London. He brought the

black man settled in R Laurence of Kent (a

married the daughter of John, a farmer, and
got married.) to settle there. He first owned the town of. Mr. who settled near it.

at the Salt's Ford, south of Bann, who was ordered to

appoint. He saw the Indians, after his acquitted

and they would try them both in punishing.

tyled for the house where he stayed; he sent. If they

not leave their trials until after he crossed the

Prince in Peru. The peruvians never

occurred of Judge Daffan this often visited.

rice democracy rendered him an alien from

the sympathies of the sober people of the North.
the uncle should procure (Mr. Daniel Lyman says) the Scotch Irish a Penn settem for his term. He then commenced his settlement with a very Deistical society of every name, and rough heathens. He used his advantage by various forms of hard dealing, perfecting bonds for failure of payment, but extending new contracts, it became so obvious, that they determined to lynch or assassinate him. Mr. MacEnright and Indians received notice to leave his farm, which lies 3 miles E of Revere, but he, to avoid being shot by shooting at random through it. John was taken the alarm - emigrated to Steubenville. Thus understood he was attended by horses - balls, as he departed. This happened 1808. The unpopularity arising, not as I have ever heard, from any positive acts of injustice or scandal, but from his attempts
incorrection keenness, upright, sedgy; a
repeatability mannerly respective to meet as his elect
not worn to consume, hence continued electricity,
He hence considered his excellent understanding,
keen sight; a formed, sound sense, as productive
daylight. He is far from being without good
precepts; honest in common life, a true contin
well consistent abstinence, direct, pronouncedly
relenting on the matter extensive, abstract, thorough

tution of democracy, that a person very well but
with advantage. A person erect, unmitigated
in his prejudice, a court happy, a bitter enemy, tho
never lost an opportunity to express his gratitude, with the
most unimposing personalities. He soon acquired
for good purposes. An early account occurs between
with Mr. Cootehov, while the Stephens reap
communicated with the son who was seated. This 9 — is said to have been an aspiring woman who married the master housekeeper, a commoner husband. Among the "most" I have kept in
him, is this (of doubtful authenticity): "my first wife was a woman of sense, but my second wife was a distant
poet." This 2 was of violent temper. I was appointed judge of the CB in 1816, an office which he
exercised with ability, impartiality, or sense. But with no gain of popularity, the public in office, it
was observed that he kept himself aloof from his eccentric company, a democratic
dignity. I believe he quarrelled with Sobieski only
while on the bench but he was somewhat disinclined
he showed himself in extraordinary restraint the occasion,
although seems not distinctly full to the CB. He was
sick for Sobieski in 1822? In declination on venturing
at the trial, after he had closed the opening
argument. I — instead of a reply to this—only
expressly limited my address to the mouth of the
laws, to the utter discomfiture of
plea.
for a long & boring argument. It is the first time
I have heard their subtle practice. A little
approximation of Judge T — Office he was not
impartial, a querulous dignitary, whom he
computed to help Sobieski, who succeeded him,
with whom he soon quarrelled, a whom he
tried to improve. On journals.
I resumed the practice of law, in 1824
was appointed member [President] of the
Board of Censors. Commissioner was a very acceptable
appointment to him. He became the most active
Eagle's abilities were great, as a statesman, scholar, standing with his party, in spite of personal un-

popularity, as in the winter of 1838-39. Amid

collecting interests of rural cotton, he was elected

denials to the U.S., the event is said to have been

brought about through the efforts of certain

young men, as Newton.- Here, as where

favor he had assiduously cultivated. His

biography is given in the Democratic Review, with

a portrait. His abolition tendencies are shown by the

selection of a Colored enquiree, by

his brother Lewis, with his consent, at the cost of $50.

No course in Congress has not been prominent, although

he has published a very able resolution, appealing
to deny the power to admit slavery in the District
of Columbia; but he has been an active man
democracy by the establishment of a national committee to publish the report of the Exploring Expedition. He continued to attend the Political Meeting of the Masters, but since the 15th of two years now, which brought him to near death, he has been only occasionally in the open sea. He still shows his secret opinion in white his leader, as Burns. Burns was a workman for a while in his father's shop, as I remember securely, that he was the only of young children, which made difficult, with my brother William, in serving him here after. Here he probably acquired some taste for the Arts. These lessons seem to have found a poem. At some later period, I believe between 1822 and 1825, he began the study of the natural sciences, in which he has made large progress, a valuable collection. I surmise the development of this taste with was connected with the acquaintance with the School of the Sciences, which both Cline attempted...
think he never sees any manifestation of pity, except in a spirit of hatred of the better sort. Nothing shows a more amiable character, while studying with Julian Green, in Tübingen, probably taking the same effect on Spenlow from the then head. Thehun. # In consequence with Dr Brontë of

Turnbull. Lastly, he published an edition of

Hume’s Essay on Miracles, a Humphrean treatise of

not distributing them in 1894.

He left his first wife before I knew him: for his
wife remains a daughter of Lord Lonsdale, the
abolished wife of Gardiner or Garratt, the
clergyman in charge of Over village. I was not
wont for a wine: holding the marriage of

8—vows for beyond the bounds an intelligent,
well-educated woman, an excellent spiri-
were seen after the eclipse, 1840.

Many anecdotes are circulated about his
all-seeing mark of his powers of perception, and his
ruminations spread a contempt of devotional belief.
In truth, more than the capacity of giving the right
point to the utterances of better seers, as of
failing the worst places, orPeers he visited,
all men I ever knew. His visits bore much
profane, speech, when translated to writing.

Once passing through Wheeling, he looked
significantly toward a poor old visionary
congregated thereabout, blind skeleton of a
skeleton, broken swaying man, as
observed: 'This looks very much like old Virginia.'

When B. B. Taylor, a worthy, worthy,
preacher, preacher of a politician, but a very

less a trusting man, wrote to him, asking for a
loan of $500 or $900 on the security of his land-
ning, he must have been much obscured
by his reply, that he had already loaned two
money to some people whom he esteemed no
'deserve them, Mr. Taylor.'

When asked by some friends to check his
'super-prophecy,' he very characteristically told
him, 'that he could like a 5 - 5 - 5
fool, to swear so much before fools.

While a senator, when approached by
some one for a charitably religious Centerco
tan, he wondered that the Lord, who owned
'the cattle of a thousand and hills,' could not have
'sold some of them to pay the Neighbors.'

He told Mr. Whittaker, that, if he thought he
The Lawrence family never had an important part in the affairs of this part of the country. The father was an English currier early to Pittsburgh. Joseph H. the eldest son was the original owner of the country and of Westmore, surveyor 1808. He came here from Berwick, as (whether his father had removed) as a surveyor. The whole family were Presbyterian, & this probably threw them in allegiance with Col. Shovner, the Register of the Land Office, another leading man. Where Shovner ran for Congress in 1814, against Judge Joel Couch, the only votes against him in Wayne, were the sever votes of the Lawrence family. At the same time held a commission in
Later lasting times, Slower unpopularity was such that he could hardly have set the lox, while the Leinster had become leading of the triumphant party.

In the War, he held a commission of lieutenant, he was captured at Meath and under circumstances which gave his enemies occasion to say he took refuge from danger in a lime-pit. A trial for robbery was tried by him in 1822, against the publisher of some newspaper, in which he was named. The sum of 830,000 was in the Supreme Court. This was a part of the manufacture of the bitter incidents between the Leinster and Leinster.

In this part breed-up of the Seminarian Board of Claims, the Leinster were engaged in its administration, as involved in its breaking up. A sum of money (87,000) entrusted to H. L. L. to deposit as a fund in the Bank of Ireland, any delusions or unaccounted for on some pro-

In the Note of March of Slave — Leinster. Since that terrible got acquired a note of exist. 1842 — as security, commenced suit, this happened immediately after his election in 1848, as was regarded as a great want of machinery to wholly unscrupulously. Since 1839, Stone brought the Bill to enforce some laws upon some people, held by the officers, coming from these old British territories, were legislature with much caution, in which I have failed.
That long continued contention had kept the town of Newberie long excepted to its center. In few years after its early settlement, a hearse been centered until both parties were given old, so there are now one, apparently, all his social influence, as much of his domestic peace. Each town has its "Little Pennsylvania," where the men are tilling in themselves, embitter life, or possess its treasures of respect, comfort, interest...

200 or more of the sons of Maine to receive of their former country filed when the Harpe gang was broken up, to seeking territory. One died some years since, a child hence was forced a Roll of the eldest US Bank Notes. This was about 1814-1816. One of the sons was a descendant of a line in 1804. Sixteen years transpired to his younger.
May 3 1772. Zecubzmee N.5 west.

1774. The Christian Indians, Delawares, join the land on the Susquehanna R. 30 miles from the Wyanbots.

1775. Capt. Fisher's canoe was 15 miles up the Wyanbots. I gathere that he was no. three chief of Delawares, or Wyanbots, but see the December 4 1784.

Their settlement is near Rice Creek, 30 miles from the mouth of Wyanbot.

Christian Heselee

In 1756, Stephen Port, inummer made a journey from the setti of Seneca to the Ohio to wear a Peace Message. Next year he made another. An act was published in London, 1758. But his original Wap is seated on Delaware Heat, as much in number as his own. 

The Delaware Council pie, a chief town, about 1776, as was Soochocken, or new loshocon. 1779. Alex. McDermid, an Indian trader, lived at the McKenzie River at Peffer Landing.

1779 or 1780. Capt. Prey, with the hostile pagens, certain of Delaware removed from the McKenzie River to Upper Sandusky.

The Delaware lived at their time at Sandusky. I don't know which, they lived orignaly comes from Unainuisa.

The capture of the McKenzie, 1754. King was the Wyandot chief of liever Sandusky.

In 1789 the McKenzie, when captured from Greenbush, liever Sandusky, went to Soochocken (cakhaw). From up the Wellmeadow, capturing the town by water a part by land. To Soochocken (cakhaw) by land to Upper Sandusky.

They were taken to "Old Upper Sandusky Town", on the east branch after rice.

Capt. Prey's town, at that time, 1781, was "10 miles distant", on the way to Detroit.

The McKenzie traveled to Detroit, at their time by land, or several trips of reconnoiter.

Letter of 1781-2. Our friend McDermid, entered into a contract with Mr. Robbou, a trader of Lieve Sandusky, for all the corn he could procure.

A Frenchman by name Lewis Lavallie of Lieve Sandusky, conducted McKenzie to Detroit, Spring 1781.

When the McKenzie needed Lieve foradah, they were defeated by two English traders. Animala a Robbou, who lived a mile apart, with the principal Wyandot town between. Robbou were two, John H.
a very high situation, from which he could see the ocean
piercic land, at the opposite ends of the village.

They left Lewis town in a fleet boat.

The crew and equipment went to the Meminico
town at Dufferin, where they claimed the land.

While Meminico was negotiating with the Indians,
they reached "the Bay Head." It became raining and
they came into "Hesper Cove, at Pile in Bay." The
vessels came out of the harbor. They returned to the
islands, landed the people on "Rocky Point." They
caught venison and fish. They made canoes
of elm, a part went by water a part by land, while
the rest were taken by the vessel.

The people stopped by a tremendous storm at the vector
Point.

Thomas, the last survivor of Lewis town, was drowned
while they lived at Pilgrim's Point. After scalping, he
was exposed to fits of convulsion, headache.

Mrs. Duncan & McLean had a stone of flint, which
"a few miles of here." (Pilgrim) 1785. The vessel
loaded their canoes by boat.

"Petiquette" was the name of Hemon River.

On their removal from Pilgrim's, they selected
a large creek between "Curragrana" & Petiquette.

1784, Heckschleider, a private man, Abraham
Steine, settled New Salem.

The Meminico settle at New Salem was
broken up, so the Meminico a chief of the Hurons,
removed to Canada 1790.

In 1804, in the spring, a part of the
fur traders, returned to Petiquette, with
which was again broken up. 1804. I do not know
Heckschleider, by what Meminico.
Mr. Bille's Epistle at London.
Reverend Mr. Anderson Dominius
D. M. O.
Joh. Augustinus Hill. 
Reliqua. Centuria Castri. Minerveae 
Industriae, adhibitis Dominicae Obser.
Patris projexit vestigia Patris aequitate 
in syner. Peùc, mitigationem a 
com. et one Sacundum. Obid. 
Obit. Non. Sept. 1827

Present, Indian Town at Richfonte 
Corny. Belonging to Delaware. were 
taken to Mr. Venner, afterwards removed 
to Pequa.

Jeremiah Indians were Delaware 
Winter were Indians of Ironia in 1812. 
Dinner. murder in Moundsville 1817.

John Dunlap named the Sweeping Resolve.

Journal of Mr. Sent. to the Indian Town 
on the Susquehanna, among the Washington people 
by Spencer.
The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is Spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch and a slave; a worm, a God!
Whence came I here, and how? so marvellously
Constructed and conceived, unknown?
This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy.
For from it useless it could not be.

From the Young Lady
THE DUE
BY THE EDITOR OF ZION

The Rev. Mr. M—itinerant preacher of
ed many incidents of
Among them was the
gave in his own words
able. About four miles in 
an extensive grove, well
1828.

Jackson State Convention.

It is refreshing to the mind and strengthening to sound principles, to refer back occasionally to the doings and opinions of parties, and the landmarks laid down by them, in the better days of the Republic. With this view we give below an extract from the Address put forth by the Ohio Jackson State Convention, which assembled at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1828. Columbiana county was represented in that Convention by Wm. Blackburn, Fisher A. Blockson, Robert Forbes, and Wm. Altman.

The Address, after saying much against Mr. Adams and in favor of Gen. Jackson, reaches the subject of a Protective Tariff, to which Gen. Jackson, it appears, had been clung with his whole heart. It then American people? His friends have deemed one for him.—"He left it to on its own claims, and the statement of this apology is as remarkable appropriate department." The fiction of this expression, as truth. He has indeed left the stand upon its own claims; and it so, has virtually abandoned a national policy. "The kind officious friends will sometimes "encumber with help;" and, but for the interests that dictated it, the press little cause to be grateful for the It will be observed by the readers the Jackson party of 1828, charged Adams and his friends, with being to the protective policy, though that was only intended for effect their movements still are. It is ever, that at that day, no case the Presidency could be brought upon principles hostile to a
OCTOBER SESSION, 1816.

CHAP. I.
An Act to enlarge the powers of Justices of the Peace.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That Justices of the Peace shall have power to issue writs of attachment, summons and subpoenas returnable to any court to be holden in either of the counties adjoining that in which they respectively dwell; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. II.
An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled an Act for regulating Ferries."

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the fare of East-Haddam ferry and Chapman’s ferry, shall be as follows, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; viz. For each man, horse, and load, eight cents; for each footman, three cents; for each led horse, five cents; for each ox or other neat kine, eight cents; for each sheep, swine or goat, one cent; and the fare for every two wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, sixteen cents; and for every four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, sixteen cents.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the act in alteration of an act entitled "an act, in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled an act, for regulating ferries," passed May session 1813, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

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CHAP. III. Fees.

An Act regulating Fees in certain cases and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the fees allowed to sheriffs, constables and other persons, for the service of writs and processes, and for other services, as hereinafter specified, shall be as follows, viz: For each mile travel five cents; to be computed from the place of the officer's abode, to the place of service, and from thence to the place of return; also for travel across any toll bridge or ferry actually passed, in making the service of a writ or execution, the sum by law payable at such bridge or ferry, for man and horse, or if actually paid on the service or return of such writ or execution, but not any sum for passing a turnpike gate.

For serving every summons by reading,

- By copy
  - $0 9
- For attachment by reading or copy
  - $0 12
- For taking bail and bail bond on each writ of attachment, if returnable before a Justice of Peace

If returnable to the city or county court, and the demand therein be five hundred dollars or under

- $0 34
If the demand be more than five hundred dollars

- $1 0

And in all cases except in writs and declarations on promissory note and book debt, according to the forms prescribed by statute, when necessarily served by copy, and the copy exclusive of the indorsement shall make a page of twenty-eight lines, ten words in a line, for each copy.

And for each indorsement of service that shall make fourteen lines, ten words in a line

- $0 12
And for every additional page or part of a page of such copy or indorsement at the same rate; and for a copy of the indorsement when necessary to be made, and it shall make half a page as aforesaid or more, at the same rate.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That in all cases in which any claim shall be made for any compensation to any person on the service of an attachment or execution, for time and expenses, in keeping, securing or removing property taken thereon, the person who served such attachment or execution shall make out his bill on the same for such compensation, specifying the items therein, viz: the labor done and by whom, the time spent, and how long the money paid (if any), and the amount of the execution, and in case of attachment, to whom. And for what: and in case of attachment, the court in which the bill of cost shall finally be taxed, at the court, where the execution shall be allowed, and where the subject so taxed, may on consideration, allow therefor such sum as may be just, reasonable, and the same shall be added to and taxed with the cost in the action.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That for levying and Office's fees

- $0 9
- $0 12
- $0 13
- $0 20
- $0 25

Commitment

- $0 34
- $1 0

On mean process

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That a sheriff, deputy

- $0 9

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That sheriffs, or constables shall be allowed the sum of sixty seven cents for attending the trial of an action before a Justice of Peace.

- $0 34
- $1 0

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That no sheriff, constable or other officer shall add or make any other items of fees, not specified in this act, for the service or return of any civil process whatever, nor for any other purpose in civil cases, but shall be wholly confined to the fees in this act specified.
CHAP. III. Fees.

§ 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever a sheriff, deputy-sheriff or constable, shall have received the money on any execution in his hands for collection, and the same shall have been demanded of him by any person authorized to receive the same, and such officer shall neglect or refuse to pay the same on such demand, he shall pay, and the person entitled to the money shall have a right to recover and receive of such officer, two per cent, a month, on the amount received, from the time of such demand, until the same be paid.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That every sheriff shall have a right to demand and receive of every deputy appointed, or to be appointed, for the hazard and risks of such appointment, a sum not exceeding forty dollars annually, and in the same proportion for any less term than one year; which sum shall be in full of all claims and demands on such deputy for, and on account of such appointment, except when the sheriff may be sued on account of the default of such deputy, in which case, the sheriff shall have a right to demand and receive on the bond of such deputy, the sum of seven dollars in addition to such sum or sums which may be recovered of the sheriff, or which he may have to pay on account of the default of such deputy. And no sheriff shall, directly or indirectly take or receive from any deputy, any sum whatever, as fee or reward for his appointment, or for continuing him in office. And no sheriff shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any other or greater compensation from any deputy by him appointed, than what is provided for in this act. And if any sheriff shall contrary to the provisions of this act, demand, take, or receive any sum, or other compensation, of any deputy or deputy-sheriff, on such fact being made to appear before any court, such sheriff shall forever therefor be incapable of holding the office of sheriff in this state.

§ 9. Be it further enacted, That if upon complaint made to the Governor and Council, it shall appear that any sheriff illegally detains after demand, any money by him collected on any execution; or that any sheriff, without any just or legal cause, neglects or refuses to satisfy any execution, issued against him within the life thereof, such sheriff shall be declared incapable of any longer holding the office of sheriff in this state, and shall be removed accordingly.

§ 10. Be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An Act for regulating fees in certain cases," and also "An Act to regulate the office of Sheriff," passed in May 1815, and also that part of the act entitled "An Act for regulating Salaries and Fees," so far as regards the sheriffs' and constables' fees, on civil process, and also "An Act in addition to an Act entitled an Act regulating Salaries and Fees," passed in May 1808, be and the same are hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. IV. Schools.

An Act in addition to "An Act appointing, regulating and encouraging Schools."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That whenever the expense of keeping a school in any district by an instructor approved according to law, shall exceed the amount of all the public money appropriated by law to defray the expense of such school, the committee in such district for the time being, with such other person or persons as the said district, at a legal meeting warned and held for that purpose, may appoint, and they are hereby constituted a board to examine, adjust and allow all bills of expense accruing for the support of schools in said district, and apportion such deficiency among the proprietors of said school, according to the number of days that any person or persons may have sent any scholar or scholars to said school.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any assistant or justice of the peace living within the town wherein such school shall have been kept as aforesaid, to grant a warrant directed to the collector of school taxes in such district, in the same manner as is by law provided for in the collection of town and society taxes.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.
CHAP. V. Listers.  CHAP. VI. Estates.

CHAP. V.

An Act in addition to, and alteration of an Act, entitled "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 civil authority and selectmen in the several towns in this state, shall meet on the first Monday in February in each year, for the purpose of granting such relief, as is provided in the 4th section of the Act to which this is an addition, and not less than five justices of the peace and two selectmen, or a majority of the civil authority and selectmen in each town, legally qualified to judge, shall constitute a board to grant relief, and may adjourn from time to time, during said month, and no such relief shall be granted but on application to said board at such meeting, and notice given to two listers according to said 4th section. And be it further enacted, That so much of said 4th section as authorizes two justices of the peace, and three selectmen to grant such relief be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest, THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. VI.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act providing for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, in certain cases therein specified.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That if any person, while acting as executor or administrator, in any court of probate, shall become judge of said court; or, if the judge of probate in any district shall be interested as heir at law in any estate, to be settled in such district, such judge shall be disqualified to act; and in all such cases, estates to be settled shall be proceeded with and settled by the judge, and in the mode prescribed by the act to which this is in addition, in the cases therein specified. And if any claim on an insolvent estate is to be reviewed in any probate district, and the judge therein shall be related to any person interested in such estate in so near a degree, as is specified in said act, such claim shall be heard and decided by the judge of probate in an adjoining district, who may by law act, and who resides nearest to the residence of the judge so disqualified, and two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be of the quorum in the county, and their judgment on such claim shall be final, and recorded in the records of the probate district, wherein such estate is settled; and the judge of probate in such district shall conform to such judgment in further proceeding upon such estate.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest, THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. VII.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act in further addition to an Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," passed in May 1810.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That an Act entitled "An Act in further addition to an Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," passed in May 1810, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest, THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. VIII.

An Act relative to Bank Notes and the circulation thereof in this State.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That no Bank incorporated by or under the authority of this state shall issue any bill small bills not to be issued.
CHAP. VIII. Bank Notes.  

CHAP. IX. Fisheries.

Penalty for passing them.

or note for a sum less than one dollar, and that from and after the first day of March A.D. 1817, each person passing any bill or note in this state, issued by any bank or other corporation whatever, for a less sum than one dollar, shall forfeit three dollars to, and for the use of the person prosecuting for the same, by bill, plaint or information.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all informing officers to prosecute to effect, all breaches of this act, and in such cases the penalties incurred, and recovered, shall be to and for the use of the treasury of the town where prosecution shall be had.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled “an Act authorizing the banks in this state to issue bills of a less denomination than one dollar, and for other purposes” be, and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. IX.

An Act in further addition to and alteration of an Act entitled “An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries.”

Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the penalty for a breach of the seventh paragraph of an act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries, and the penalty of the first paragraph of the act passed in October 1812 for regulating fisheries in Ousamuck River, shall be One Hundred Dollars, instead of Fourteen Dollars. And it shall be the duty of the state attorneys in the counties in which breaches of this act may occur, to prosecute the same, and all forfeitures incurred by breaches of said acts shall be presented before the county courts in said counties, and shall belong to the treasury of this state, any thing in said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. X.

Book Debts.

An Act in further addition to the Act entitled “An Act concerning Book debts.”

Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That when the defendant in any action of book debt, shall have pleaded any plea, under which it shall be lawful to give in evidence any book account in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff, the court may, on motion of the plaintiff, made in reasonable time, order that oyer shall be given to the plaintiff of the book of the defendant, either forthwith, or within such time as the court may prescribe.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. XI.

An Act in addition to and alteration of the act for forming and conducting the Military Force of this State.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That to each regiment consisting of two battalions there shall be one colonel; to each regiment of cavalry, one colonel and one major; to each regiment of infantry, one colonel and one major, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major; to each regiment of light artillery, one lieutenant-colonel, and two majors; where there shall be only one battalion it shall be commanded by a major. That so much of the act for forming and conducting the military force of this state, passed in October 1815, as is inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of this state within one week after the rising of the general assembly, to make a return to the adjutant general of all such general or field officers, as shall have been discharged, or appointed at such session.

Number and grade of officers commanding regiments and battalions.

Secretary to make return of officers discharged or appointed.
CHAP. XI. Militia.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That the courts martial for the trial of field officers of the artillery, cavalry and rifle corps, shall be appointed by the captain general of this state.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever any person whose name has been returned to the military board authorized to indite fines, shall claim in writing to belong to any regiment not included in the division to which such board belongs, the said board shall thereupon return the name of such person to the captain-general, or to such person or persons as the captain-general shall appoint, for the purpose of hearing such cause, and on due notice being given to the person returned as delinquent, and to the officer making the return, a hearing shall be had, and a decision made thereon shall be final; and if the decision shall be against such delinquent, the board making such decision shall impose the fine by law provided, and issue a warrant therefor, in the same manner as is provided for issuing warrants for fines in the act to which this is in addition, and the money when collected, shall be paid over, and appropriated, as other military fines.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That each company shall be provided with a suitable orderly-book for records; and the commanders of the companies of battalion infantry shall cause the names of all persons between the age of sixteen and forty-five years, and who reside within the limits of their respective companies, to be entered in the said book, except the names of such persons as belong either to the artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or flank companies, designating therein such persons as are liable to military duty. And the commanders of the companies of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and flank companies, shall cause the names of all persons enlisted into their respective companies, to be enrolled in their said orderly-books; and the commanding officer of each company shall cause to be recorded all delinquencies, and all votes and proceedings of such company, and shall cause copies of any part of said records to be given, reasonable compensation being made therefor. And it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the state to prescribe the forms of keeping such records; and of the brigade inspectors annually to inspect the said books.

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That each brigadier-general shall appoint a brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade-major, who shall be commissioned as brigade inspector, and shall have the rank of major, and who shall be considered in the line of promotion as captain, from the date of his commission; and that so much of the act for forming and promoting the militia force of this state as requires the brigade inspector to be taken from the line of captains, he and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 7. Be it further enacted, That the field officers of each regiment of cavalry and riflemen may divide to allot companies, and allot the regiment under their command to themselves, by companies, with the same powers as are given to the field officers of the regiments of artillery, by the act in addition to the act for forming and conducting the military force of this state, passed in May 1816.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That the subpoenas for summoning witnesses before a court martial may be signed by the officer ordering the court, the president of the court, or the judge advocate whose duty it is to act in said court.

§ 9. Be it further enacted, That the captain-general shall be, and he is hereby empowered to appoint such person or persons as he may think proper in different parts of the state, to hear and determine the causes referred to in the fourth section of this act.

§ 10. Be it further enacted, That the commanding Adjutant, paymaster and quartermaster of each regiment may appoint his adjutant, paymaster, and quartermaster from the line of those who were staff-officers at the time of the late organization of the militia, as well as from the line of subalterns, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.
CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. XII.

An Act in addition to an Act, for the inspection of Provisions and other articles of Commerce.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That all cedar and pine shingles inspection of that shall be offered for sale in this state, shall be inspected by the inspector who may be appointed under
CHAP. XII. Commerce.

the act aforesaid; and each bundle of shingles shall be branded across the butt of the same as follows: viz. No. 1, 2, or R. with the initials of the inspector's name. No. 1, shall be at least twelve inches long, half an inch in thickness at the butt, and four inches wide, straight rifted and brested. No. 2, shall be at least fourteen inches long, seven sixteenths of an inch in thickness at the butt, four inches wide, straight rifted and brested. No. 3, shall be at least seventeen inches long, three eighths of an inch in thickness at the butt, four inches wide and straight rifted. Refuse shall consist of all such shingles as will not pass inspection for either of the other classes, unless they shall be so bad as not to be worth half the price of No. 1, in the estimation of the inspector, in which case they shall be branded O; and said inspector, for inspection and brandings as aforesaid, shall be allowed six cents for every thousand.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That no shingles of any quality shall pass inspection, unless so packed as to contain by admeasurement one fourth part of a thousand in each round bundle, and either one thousand, one half a thousand, or one quarter of a thousand, in each square bundle.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall offer for sale any shingles in this state, or who shall export any shingles from this state, which are branded O, or are not branded at all, or branded in any manner not prescribed in this act, he or they shall forfeit the same, or the value thereof, one half to the person who shall prosecute or sue for the same, and the other half to the treasurer of the state.

Provided, That all the shingles that have been made and put into bundles previous to the passing of this act, shall be exempt from forfeiture, if offered for sale or exportation during the years 1816, or 1817.

Provided also. That shingles imported from the state of New-York, and which have been inspected in said state, shall not be liable to the requisitions aforesaid.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act, in addition to an act, for the inspection of provisions and other articles of commerce," passed in May last, be and the same is hereby repealed.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

CHAP. XIII. Literature and Religion.

An Act for the support of Literature and Religion.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the agents for this state, who are now or hereafter may be appointed to settle and obtain the balance due to this state from the United States, on account of advancements made by this state, for general defense, during the late war, be, and they are hereby authorized to receive the same in each stock of the United States, or other public securities.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid balance, when received, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the support of Religion and Literature in this State, in the manner hereafter provided.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That one third part of what shall be received, on account of said balance, be and the same hereby is appropriated, for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination of Christians, to be by them applied for the support of the Gospel in their respective societies, in proportion to the amount of their lists which shall then have been last perfected; and the Treasurer of this state for the time being, is hereby authorized to receive and transfer the same to said societies, in proportion to their lists as aforesaid.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That one seventh part of what shall be received on account of said balance, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the Episcopal denomination of Christians, in this state; and the Trustees for receiving donations for the support of a Bishop, are hereby authorized to receive and hold the same for the benefit of said fund.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That one eighth part of what shall be received on account of said balance, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the denomination of Christians called Baptists, to be by them applied for the support of the Gospel in their several societies; and Samuel Beckwith, Elisha Cushman, Nathaniel J. Adams, James Treat, David Stillman, Josias Byles, Rufus Babcock, Ephraim Bound, Asahel Chapman, and Samuel Williams, be and they are hereby constituted Trustees,
and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Baptist's Trustees, with full powers to fill all vacancies in their own body; and they are hereby authorized to receive said sum, and the same to transfer and apply for the use and benefit of said societies, in proportion to their respective lists, or in any other way or manner they may judge just and reasonable.

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That one twelfth part of what shall be received on account of said balance, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use and benefit of the denomination of Christians called Methodists, to be by them applied for the support of the gospel in their several societies in this state; and Ralph Harbut, Jonathan Nichols, Jun., Alpheus Jewett, William Lyon, Elijah Sherman, Aaron Hunt, and Samuel Frothingham, be and they are hereby constituted Trustees, and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Methodist's Trustees, with full power to fill all vacancies in their own body; and they are hereby authorized to receive said sum and the same to transfer and apply for the use and benefit of said societies, in proportion to their respective lists, or in any other way or manner they may judge just and reasonable.

§ 7. Be it further enacted, That one seventh part of what shall be received on account of said balance, be and the same is hereby appropriated to and for the use and benefit of Yale College, to be by the corporation of said College applied for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings for the accommodation of the students of said College, and other necessary and important objects connected with that Institution.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That the unappropriated balance, when received, shall be and remain in the treasury of this state.

General Assembly, October Session, 1816.

CHARLES DENISON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Governor.

Attest. THOMAS DAV, Secretary.