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made by commissioners appointed to settle their mutual demands.] [p. 74.]

[On the Committee report of 6 April, the decree is affirmed. 12 April.
The case was heard *ex parte*, no appearance having been entered for the respondents.] [pp. 136, 174, 201.]

[471.] [Reference to the Committee of the petition of 15 Feb. Augustin Dupouy, merchant of Jamaica, for a day for hearing Jamaica.
his appeal from two Chancery orders of 23 Feb., 1760, and 18 May, 1761, in favour of Dominic Laraldi and Margaret Blancau in a case relating to the ship *Santa Rosa* and her cargo.] [pp. 74, 265.]

[Reference to the Committee of the petition of Margaret (1763.)
Blancau *alias* Renaire, widow and universal heiress of John Blancau, merchant of Bordeaux, deceased, and of Dominic Laraldi, of 15 June.
Cape Francois in America, merchant, that they may waive their appeal from the decree of 18 May, 1761, for paying 1,629*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* to Augustine Dupouy out of money deposited in court by William Foster, deceased, and that it be dismissed without costs.] [III. p. 36.]

[On Committee reports of 27 and 28 July, both appeals (1764.)
are dismissed. Names occurring in the report are John 3 Aug.
Draper, commander of H.M.S. *Adventure*, Robert Foster, Francis Anthony Picarere, and Charles White.]

[III. pp. 574-8, 589-90, 598, 599.]

[472.] [Reference to the Committee of the appeal of 15 Feb. Benjamin Rolfe, Daniel Carter, Timothy Simons, John Evans, New Hamp-
John Chandler, Abraham Colby, and Abraham Kimball, shire.
from two verdicts of the Inferior and Superior Courts of New Hampshire in Sept. and Nov., 1760, in favour of the proprietors of Bow relating to certain lands.] [p. 74.]

[On the Committee report of 17 Dec., the judgments are 29 Dec.
reversed, and the appellants ordered to be restored to all they have lost by means of them. The appeal set forth the settlement of Pennycook or Rumford (*cf.* pp. 239-40), adding the directions given by the committee for bringing

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forward the settlement,] That the Land should be divided into One hundred and three Lotts or Shares and that One hundred Persons or Families, able to make their Settlements should be admitted, and each Settler to pay for his Lott five pounds, for the Use of the Province, and be obliged to build a good House for the Family within Three Years, and break up and fence in a certain Quantity of Land, and the Houses and Lotts to be on each Side of the River, and that a Meeting House should be erected ; and several Lotts were to be assigned for the Use of a Minister, and for a school, and the Charge of the Committee was to be borne by the Settlers.

. . . That in 1726 the Town of Pennycook was laid out and divided into Lotts amongst the Proprietors who begun and carried on a Settlement there with great Difficulty and Cost, it being above Twenty miles up into the Indian Country, beyond any English Settlement then made, and being a perfect Wilderness, having not the least sign that Human Foot had ever trod the Ground there. And notwithstanding the Difficulties they were under in establishing a New Town in so remote a Desart they pursued their Undertaking with such Industy and Pains clearing the Lands, building Houses, Sowing Corn &c. that within a few Years a Town was erected and the Place capable of receiving their Familys who were then removed up there. That on the 6th of August 1728, in consideration that five hundred Acres of Land, which had (prior to the aforesaid Pennycook Grant) been granted to Governor Endicott, fell within the Pennycook Boundary the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay came to a Resolution, which was concurred in by the Governor and Council, That the Pennycook Settlers should be allowed and impowered, by a Surveyor and Chainmen upon Oath, to extend the South Bounds of their Township, One hundred and Thirty Rods the Breadth of their Town ; and the same was accordingly granted and confirmed to them as an Equivalent for the said five hundred Acres of Land ; and in a few Years they had so far

erected and settled a Town [—made a township in 1733 by the name of Rumford].

That on the 6th of August 1728 David Melvin and William Ayer Petitioned the General Court or Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay for themselves and others who had served as Volunteers against the Indians in the then late War under Captain John Lovewell praying a Tract of the Province Land might be granted to them for a Township in Consideration of the Services they had done and the great difficulties they had under gone in the War, which Petition being read in the House of the Representatives, it was Resolved, That Six Miles square of Lands, lying on each side of Merrimack River, of the same Breadth from Merrimack River as the Township of Pennycook, and to begin where Pennycook New Grant determines, and from whence to extend the Lines of the East and West Bounds on right Angles, until the Six Miles Square should be completed, be and is hereby granted to the Forty Seven Soldiers, and the legal Representatives of such of them as were deceased, who marched out with Captain Lovewell (himself included) when he engaged the Enemy at Pigwackett. That on the 9th of July 1729 the said David Melvin and others Petitioned the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, setting forth, That they had caused the said Tract of Land to be surveyed and Platted, and praying a Confirmation thereof, and that the Grantees might be empowered to Assemble, chuse a Clerk, pass Votes, and be empowered to admit the Persons in Captain Lovewells first March to be associated with them; and the Survey or Plan of the said Tract which is annexed to the Petition and mentions it to begin at the South East Corner of the said other Town of Pennycook, and from thence to run out according to the Grant, it was ordered That the Lands described in the Plan should be confirmed to the Petitioners and their Associates, and their Heirs and Assigns for ever, provided it exceeded not Six Miles Square, nor interfered with any former Grant; And the Assembly on the 23rd of September following, ordered a preference to be given to those

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Soldiers who were actually with the Captains in the Engagement when he killed several of the Indians; and the said Resolutions of the Assembly were concurred in by the Governor and Council. That the Sun Cook Proprietors carried on their said Settlement, which adjoined at Pennycook otherwise Rumford, in like manner as the Pennycook or Rumford Settlers had done and in 1737, had a Minister settled there, and by their Industry, Labour and Charges it became a good Parish filled with Inhabitants.

[The determination of the New Hampshire boundary and the aggression of the proprietors of Bow, who claimed 1,000 acres as part of their grant of 81 square miles from John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, in 1727, are described as on *pp.* 240-1.] [*pp.* 433, 441-5, 453.]

15 Feb.
Virginia.

[473.] [Reference to the Committee of the appeal of the Rev. John Camin from a judgment of the General Court of Virginia, 10 Oct., 1759, in favour of the Rector, Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, whereby he was deprived of the office of Professor of Divinity there. Similar reference is made of the like appeal of the Rev. Richard Graham, Professor of Natural Philosophy.] [*pp.* 75-6.]

(1763.)
16 Mar.

[On the Committee report of 12 March, the appeals are sustained. Camin was appointed 5 May, 1749, and Graham 30 March, 1747. Being removed without reasonable cause, they obtained writs of mandamus for their restoration unless good cause were shown at the next General Court at Williamsburgh. A return was made to these writs on 10 April, 1759, and, on arguing the case on 10 Oct., Francis Fauquier, the Lieutenant Governor, and the rest of the judges of the General Court ordered the writs to be quashed.]

[*pp.* 521-3, 534-5.]

11 Mar.
Plantations.

[474.] [On a Board of Trade representation of 10 March,] Setting forth, that a doubt hath occurred to them, whether as the Law now stands there is in any of his Majestys Colonies in America (unless by Laws which might have been passed