

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

No. 59.....Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1821.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.]

BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

On paper discontinued till arrears are paid.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain.
Unaw'd by influence, and untir'd by gain.
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,
Fiedg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at the request of a Committee of the Citizens of Washington; on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1821.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Concluded from our last.)

[Here Mr. ADAMS read, from the original lying before him, the Declaration of Independence.]

It is not, let me repeat, fellow-citizens, it is not the long enumeration of intellorable wrongs concentrated in this declaration; it is not the melancholy catalogue of alternate oppression and intreaty, of reciprocated indignity and remonstrance, upon which, in the celebration of this anniversary, your memory delights to dwell. Nor is it yet that the justice of your cause was vindicated by the God of battles: that in a conflict of seven years, the history of the war by which you maintained that declaration, became the history of the civilized world; that the unanimous voice of enlightened Europe and the verdict of an after age have sanctioned your assumption of sovereign power, and that the name of your Washington is enrolled upon the records of time, first to the glorious line of heroic virtue. It is not that the monarch himself, who had been your oppressor, was compelled to recognize you as a sovereign and independent people, and that the nation, whose feelings of fraternity for you had slumbering in the lap of pride, was awakened in the arms of humiliation to your equal and no longer contested rights. The primary purpose of this declaration, the proclamation to the world of the causes of our revolution, is "with the years beyond the flood." It is of no more interest to us than the chastity of Lucretia, or the apple on the head of the child of Tell. Little less than forty years have revolved since the struggle for independence was closed; another generation has arisen; and in the assembly of nations our republic is already a matron of mature age. The cause of your independence is no longer upon trial. The final sentence upon it has long since been passed upon earth and ratified in heaven.

The interest, which in this paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued; the interest which is of every age and every clime; the interest, which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government.—It was the corner stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the unalienable sovereignty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no figment of the imagination; but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union. From the day of this declaration, the people of North America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and mercy from an inexorable master in another hemisphere. They were no longer children appealing in vain to the sympathies of a heartless mother; no longer subjects leaning upon the shattered columns of royal promises, and invoking the faith of parchment to secure their rights. They were a nation, asserting as of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was born in a day.

"How many ages hence
Shall this their city scene be acted o'er
In States unborn, and accents yet unknown?"
It will be acted o'er, fellow-citizens, but it can never be repeated. It stands, and must forever stand alone, a beacon on the summit of the mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn their eyes for a genial and saving light, till time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve, nor leave a wreck behind. It stands forever, a light of admonition to the rulers of men; a light of salvation and redemption to the oppressed. So long as this planet shall be inhabited by human beings, so long as man shall be of social nature, so long as government shall be necessary to the great moral purposes of society, and so long as it shall be abused to the purposes of oppression, so long shall this declaration hold out to the sovereign and to the subject the extent and the boundaries of their respective rights and duties: founded in the laws of nature and of nature's God. Five and forty years have passed away since this Declaration was issued by our fathers; and here are we, fellow-citizens, assembled in the full enjoyment of its fruits, to bless the Author of our being for the bounties of his providence, in casting our lot in this favored land; to remember with effusions of gratitude the sages who put forth, and the heroes who bled for the establishment of this Declaration; and, by the communion of soul in the perpetual and hearing of this instrument, to renew the genuine Holy Alliance of its principles, to recognize them as eternal truths, and to pledge ourselves and bind our posterity to a faithful and undeviating adherence to them.

Fellow-citizens, our fathers have been faithful to them before us. When the little band of their Delegates, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, for the support of this declaration, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,"

from every dwelling, street, and square of your populous cities, it was re-echoed with shouts of joy and gratulation! and if the silent language of the heart could have been heard, every bill upon the surface of this continent which had been trodden by the foot of civilized man, every valley in which the toil of your fathers had opened a paradise upon the wild, would have wrung, with one accordant voice, louder than the thunders, sweeter than the harmonies of the heavens, with the solemn and responsive words, "It is sworn."

The pledge has been redeemed. Through six years of devastating but heroic war, through nearly forty years of more heroic peace, the principles of this declaration have been supported by the toils, by the vigils, by the blood of your fathers and of yourselves. The conflict of war had begun with fearful odds of apparent human power on the side of the oppressor. He wielded at with the collective force of the mightiest nation in Europe. He with more than poetic truth asserted the dominion of the waves. The power, to whose unjust usurpation your fathers hurled the gauntlet of defiance, baffled and vanquished by them, has even since stripped of all the energies of this continent, been found adequate to give the law to its own quarter of the globe, and to mould the destinies of the European world. It was with a sling and a stone, that your fathers went forth to encounter the massive vigor of this Goliath. They slung the heaven-directed stone, and

"With heaviest sound, the giant monster fell."
And the shouts of victory your cause soon found friends and allies in the rivals of your enemies.—France recognized your independence as existing in fact, and made common cause with you for its support. Spain and the Netherlands, without adopting your principles, successively flung their weight into your scale. The Semiramis of the North, no convert to your doctrines, still conjured all the maritime neutrality of Europe in array against the usurpations of your antagonist upon two seas. While some of the fairest of your fields were ravaged, while your towns and villages were consumed with fire, while the harvests of your summers were blasted, while the purity of virgin innocence and the elasticity of matronly virtue were violated, while the living remnants of the field of battle were reserved for the gibbet by the fraternal sympathies of Britons throughout your land, the waters of the Atlantic ocean, and those that wash the shores of either India, were dyed with the mingled blood of combatants in the cause of North American independence.

In the progress of time that vial of wrath was exhausted. After seven years of exploits and achievements like these, performed under the orders of the British king; to use the language of the treaty of peace, "it having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince, George the 3d, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and so forth—And of the United States of America, to"—what?—"to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore"—what then? Why, "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

Fellow-citizens, I am not without apprehension that some parts of this extract, cited to the word and to the letter, from the treaty of peace of 1783, may have discomposed the serenity of your temper. Far be it from me, to dispose your hearts to a levity unbecoming the hallowed dignity of this day. But this treaty of peace is the desert appropriate to the sumptuous banquet of the Declaration. It is the epilogue to that unparalleled drama of which the Declaration is the prologue. Observe, my countrymen and friends, how the rules of unity, prescribed by the great masters of the fictive state were preserved in this tragedy of pity & terror in real life. Here was a beginning, a middle, and an end, of one mighty action. The beginning was the Declaration which we have read; the middle, was that sanguinary, calamitous, but glorious war, which calls for deeper colors, and a brighter pencil, than mine to portray: the end was the disposal by Divine Providence—that same Divine Providence upon whose protection your fathers had so solemnly and so effectually declared their firm reliance, of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince to acknowledge your Independence to the precise extent in which it had been declared. Here was no great charter of Ronny Mead, yielded and accepted as a grant of royal bounty. That which the Declaration had asserted, which seven years of mercy-borrowing war had contested, was here, in express and unequivocal terms, acknowledged. And how? By the mere deposit of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince.

The Declaration of Independence pronounced the irrevocable decree of political separation, between the United States and their People on the one part, and the British King, Government, and Nation, on the other. It proclaimed the first principles on which civil government is founded, and derived from them the justification before Earth and Heaven, of this act of sovereignty: but it left the people of this Union collective and individual without organized Government. In contemplating this state of things, one of the profoundest of British statesmen, in an ecstasy of astonishment, exclaimed, "Anarchy is found tolerable!" But

there was no Anarchy. From the day of the Declaration, the people of the North American Union and of its constituent States, were associated bodies of civilized men & christians, in a state of nature, but not of anarchy. They were bound by the laws of God, which they all, and by the laws of the gospel, which they nearly all, acknowledged as the rules of their conduct. They were bound by all those tender and endearing sympathies, the absence of which in the British government and tutition towards them was the primary cause of the distressing conflict into which they had been precipitated. They were bound by all the beneficent laws and institutions which their forefathers had brought with them from their mother country, not as servitudes, but as rights. They were bound by habits of hardy industry, by frugal and hospitable manners, by the general sentiments of social equality, by pure and virtuous morals, and lastly they were bound by the grappling-books of common suffering under the scourge of oppression. Where then, among such a people, were the materials for anarchy? Had there been among them no other law, they would have been a law unto themselves.

They had before them in their new position, besides the maintenance of the Independence which they had declared, three great objects to attain: the first, to cement and prepare for perpetuity, their common union, and that of their posterity; the second, to erect and organize civil and municipal governments in their respective States; and the third, to form connections of friendship and of commerce with foreign nations. For all these objects, the same Congress which issued the Declaration, and at the same time with it, had provided. They recommended to the several states to form civil governments for themselves. With guarded and cautious deliberation they matured a confederation for the whole Union; and they prepared treaties of commerce, to be offered to the principal maritime nations of the world.—All these objects were in a great degree accomplished, and the din of arms, and while every quarter of our country was ransacked by the fury of invasion. The states organized their governments, all in republican forms; all on the principles of the Declaration. The confederation was unanimously adopted by the thirteen states, and treaties of commerce were concluded with France and the Netherlands, in which for the first time, the same just and magnanimous principles, consigned in the Declaration of Independence, were, so far as they could be applicable to the intercourse between nation and nation, solemnly recognized.

When experience had proved that the Confederation was not adequate to the national purposes of the country, the people of the United States, without tumult, without violence, by their delegates, all chosen upon principles of equal right, formed a more perfect Union, by the establishment of the Federal Constitution. This has already passed the ordeal of one human generation. In all the changes of men and of parties through which it has passed, it has been administered on the same fundamental principles. Our manners, our habits, our feelings, are all republican; and if our principles had been, when first proclaimed, doubtful to the ear of reason or the sense of humanity, they would have been reconciled to our understandings, and endeared to our hearts by their practical operation. In the progress of forty years since the acknowledgement of our Independence, we have gone through many modifications of internal government, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, with other powerful nations. But never, never for a moment, have the great principles, consecrated by the Declaration of this day, been renounced or abandoned.

And now, friends and countrymen, if the wise and learned philosophers of the elder world; the first observers of nutation and aberration, the discoverers of maddening ether and invisible planets the inventors of Congreve rockets, and Shrapnel shells, should find their hearts disposed to enquire: What has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this: America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government. America, in the assembly of nations, since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uniformly spoken among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, of equal justice, and of equal rights. She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception, respected the Independence of other nations while asserting and maintaining her own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart. She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Acedana the European world, will be contests of inveterate power, and emerging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions, and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interests and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force.—

The frontlet upon her brow would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would so be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictatress of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.

Stand forth, ye champions of Britannia, ruler of the waves! Stand forth, ye chivalrous knights of chartered liberties and the rotten borough! Enter the lists, ye boasters of inventive genius! Ye mighty masters of the palette and the brush! Ye improvers upon the sculpture of the Elgin marbles! Ye spawners of fustian romance and lascivious lyrics! Come and enquire what has America done for the benefit of mankind! In the half-century which has elapsed since the Declaration of American Independence, what have you done for the benefit of mankind?

When Themistocles was sarcastically asked, by some great musical genius of his age, whether he knew how to play upon the lute, he answered, No! but he knew how to make a great city of a small one. We shall not contend with you for the prize of music, painting, or sculpture. We shall not disturb the extatic trances of your chemists, nor call from the heavens the ardent gaze of your astrologers. We will not ask you who was the last President of your Royal Academy. We will not enquire by whose mechanical combinations it was that your steam boats stem the currents of your rivers, and vanquish the opposition of the winds themselves upon your seas. We will not name the inventor of the cotton-gin, for we fear that you would ask us the meaning of the word, and pronounce it a provincial barbarism. We will not name to you him whose graver defies the imitation of forgery, and saves the labor of your executioner by taking from you your greatest geniuses of robbery the power of committing the crime. He is now among yourselves; and, since your philosophers have permitted him to prove to them the compressibility of water, you may perhaps claim him for your own. Would you soar to fame upon a rocket, or burst into glory from a shell! we shall leave you to enquire of your naval heroes their opinion of the Steam Battery and the Torpedo. It is not by the contrivances of agents of destruction that America wishes to commend her inventive genius to the admiration or the gratitude of after times: nor is it even in the detection of the secrets, or the composition of new modifications, of physical nature.

"Excudent alii spirantia mollius atra."
Nor even is her purpose the glory of Roman ambition: "Tu regere Imperio populos," her motto to her sons. Her glory is not dominion, but liberty. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield: but the motto upon her shield is—Freedom, Independence, Peace. This has been her Declaration: this has been, as far as her necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.

My Countrymen, Fellow-Citizens, and Friends, could that spirit which dictated the Declaration we have this day read: that spirit which "prefers before all temples the upright heart and pure," at this moment descend from his habitation in the skies, and, within this hall, in language audible to mortal ears, address each one of us here assembled, our beloved country, Britannia ruler of the waves, and every individual among the sceptered lords of human kind, his words would be—GO THOU, AND DO LIKEWISE.

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, ss.
Taken by Execution and will be sold
at Public Auction on THURSDAY the NINTH day of August next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon—

THE Right in Equity of Redemption in and of the following mortgaged REAL ESTATE, situated in Lubeck, bounded northerly on the main road leading from Mrs. Copp's to the Meeting House; easterly on land belonging to Charles Peavey and Jerry Fowler; southerly on land belonging to Pease & Barnard; and westerly on land belonging to Jabez Mowry.

W.M. CHALONER, D. Sheriff.
Lubeck, July 7, 1821

For Sale,

100 M merchantable BRICKS, in lots to suit purchasers, and can be delivered in Calais, St. Andrews, or Eastport. Apply to JOHN BUCK, Eastport, or to EBENEZER BUCK, Robinsonston. July 28

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
SETH MITCHEL,
late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, Gentleman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust; by giving bonds as the law direct. All persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are required to exhibit them, and all indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to
RUTH MITCHEL, Adm'r.
Eastport, May 1, 1821

FRESH Lemons—Oranges—Turkey Figs—box Raisins—Porter—Wines and Cider—Just received and for sale at JAMES KIMBALL'S Store, Market Wharf.
June 30

Lime for Sale.

ZENAS MORTON keeps constantly for sale a large quantity of Lubeck LIME.
Lubeck, June 30

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT to provide for the packing and inspection of Pickled and Smoked Fish.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Governor, with the advice of Council, is hereby authorized and directed to appoint and commission during his pleasure in each town and plantation in this State, where Pickled Fish or Smoked Alewives and Herrings are cured or pickled for the purpose of exportation, one or more suitable person or persons, Inspector or Inspectors of Pickled Fish and Smoked Alewives and Herrings, who shall be well skilled in the quality of the same, and before he enters on the duties of his office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof, and shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the town or plantation in which he is appointed, in the penal sum of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and the Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of plantations, in which such Inspectors shall be appointed, shall annually examine the bonds given as aforesaid, and if the bond of any such Inspector, shall by them be considered insufficient, they shall forthwith notify such Inspector of the same, and if any Inspector shall for thirty days after such notice, neglect to give bond as aforesaid to the satisfaction of such Selectmen or Assessors, it shall be their duty to give information thereof to the Governor, who shall remove such Inspector, and appoint some other person to such office. And any person injured by the neglect or misconduct of any such Inspector, shall be entitled to a copy of such bond, and shall have a right to bring an action thereon in the name of such Treasurer for his own use and benefit, and on producing the original bond, and obtaining judgment thereon, execution shall issue for such sum only as shall be found due in damages to the person for whose use any such action shall be brought, and the amount thereof being entered by the Clerk of the Court, on the original bond, the same may be delivered back (by leaving a copy) to the Treasurer from whom the same was received.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all barrels, half barrels and tierces, which shall be made or used for the purpose of packing or containing pickled fish, shall be made of sound well seasoned white oak, ash, red oak, spruce, pine or chestnut staves, with hoops, with heading either of the said kinds of wood, sound, well seasoned, and the joints bound from end to end with well planed, the barrels, half barrels and tierces, to be well hoops with at least three hoops on each bidge, and three hoops on each chime, all of which shall be good hoops of sufficient substance; the barrel staves to be twenty-eight inches in length, and the heads to be seventeen inches between the chimes; and to contain not less than twenty nine, nor more than thirty gallons; and barrels, half barrels and tierces, shall be branded on the side of the cask near the bung, with the name of the maker or owner of said cask, and shall be made in a workmanlike manner to hold pickle; the half barrels to contain not less than fifteen gallons, and the tierces to contain not less than forty five, nor more than forty six gallons: *Provided* however, That nothing contained in this act, shall extend to fish packed in kegs of less than ten gallons.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all boxes which shall be made for the purpose of packing smoked Alewives or Herrings and containing the same, shall be made of good sound boards, sawed and well seasoned, the sides, top and bottom, of not less than half inch boards, and the ends not less than three quarters of inch boards, securely nailed, with not less than eight six-penny nails, and sixteen four-penny nails to each box, and the top of each box to be planed, and shall be seventeen inches in length, eleven inches in breadth, and six in depth in the clear, inside. And all Alewives or Herrings intended to be smoked and packed, shall be sufficiently salted and smoked, to cure and preserve the same; and afterwards closely packed in the boxes, in clear and dry weather.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Inspector to see that Salmon, Mackerel, Shad and all other kinds of split pickled fish, or fish for barrelling, have been well struck with salt or pickle in the first instance, and preserved sweet, free from rust, taint or damage. And such fish as are in good order, and of a good quality, shall be packed in tierces, barrels or half barrels; the tierces shall contain three hundred pounds, the barrels shall contain two hundred pounds, and the half barrels one hundred pounds of fish each; and the same shall be packed with thirty-five pounds of good and clean coarse salt, suitable for the purpose, to each barrel; and said casks after being packed and headed up with the fish, sufficient salt to preserve the same, shall be filled up with a clear strong pickle, and shall be branded Salmon, Mackerel, Shad, (or as the case may be) those of the best quality caught in the right season to be most approved, and free from damage, shall be branded Cargo No. 1; those which remain after the best have been selected, being sweet and free from taint, rust or damage, shall be branded Cargo No. 2; and there shall be a third quality, which shall consist of the thinnest and poorest of those that are sweet and wholesome, which shall be branded Cargo No. 3; and the Inspector shall also brand in plain legible letters on the head of each and every cask, in which inspected merchantable fish, or whole fish are packed or repacked, the weight and initials of his christian name, with his surname at large, the name of the town for which he is appointed, and the word MAINE annexed: And each cask shall be filled with fish of one and the same kind; and if any person shall intermix, take out or shift any inspected fish, which are packed and branded as aforesaid, or put in other fish for sale or exportation contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he or they shall forfeit and pay fifteen dollars for each and every package so altered: *Provided* however, If any casualty shall render it necessary to repack a cask of inspected fish, it may in all cases be done by an Inspector of such fish. And if any person shall sell or export, or cause to be sold or exported within or from this State, any tainted or damaged fish, he shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every hundred weight that shall be thus sold or exported.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all Codfish, Haddock, Pollack, Hake, and Halibut, pickled and hereafter offered for sale, shall be packed in casks of the contents required by the second section of this act, each barrel to contain two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and each half barrel to contain one hundred and twelve and an half pounds, agreeably to the rules of packing in the

fourth section of this act, with sufficient salt to preserve the same. And it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to brand with plain and legible figures, the weight of two aforesaid fish kinds of fish in addition to the brands required by the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all small fish which are usually packed whole with dry salt, shall be put in good casks of the size and materials mentioned in the second section of this act; said fish shall be packed close in the cask and well salted, the casks shall be filled full with the fish and salt, putting no more salt with the fish than is necessary for their preservation; and the Inspector shall brand all casks containing such inspected whole fish with the name of the fish, and the quality as described in the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all smoked Alewives or Herrings shall be divided and sorted by the Inspector and denominated according to their quality, first sort and second sort; the first sort shall consist of all the largest and best cured fish, of not less than eight inches long; second sort of the smaller but well cured fish, of not less than seven inches long; and in all cases the following shall be taken out as refuse, all those which are belly broken, tainted, scorched or burnt, sick salted or not sufficiently smoked. And each box of Alewives or Herrings so inspected shall be branded on the top by the inspecting officer with the first letter of the christian name and the surname, at length of the Inspector who inspected the same and in like manner the name of the owner thereof, with the name of the town where it was inspected, with the addition of MAINE, and also with the quality of first sort or second sort.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That no pickled fish in casks and no smoked Alewives or Herrings in boxes shall be exported from this State by water, unless the master or owner of the vessel shall produce to the Collector or other officer authorized by the United States to clear out vessels, a certificate from the Inspector, that the same has been inspected, packed and branded according to the directions of this act; and the certificate shall express the number of barrels half barrels & tierces, & the number of boxes thus shipped, the kind & quality of the fish they contain, with the name of the master and owner, & the name of the vessel in which such fish are received for exportation.— And such master or owner of every vessel shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before the officer authorized as aforesaid.—

I, A. B. do swear or affirm (as the case may be) according to the best of my knowledge and belief that the certificate hereunto annexed, contains the whole quantity of pickled and barreled fish and smoked alewives and herrings on board the — master; and that no fish, smoked alewives or herrings are shipped on board said vessel, for the ship's company or on freight or cargo, but what are inspected and branded according to the laws of this State, so help me God: or, this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be.)

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That if any pickled or barreled fish, or any smoked fish shall be put on board of any boat, vessel or carriage of conveyance within this State, with intent to sell or export the same, unless said fish shall have been inspected, and the casks and boxes containing the same shall have been branded agreeably to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in the same County, upon complaint made to him to issue his warrant to the Sheriff or his deputy, or to any constable of the town where such boat, vessel or carriage of conveyance may be, requiring them respectively to seize and secure said fish and carry the same to the Inspector nearest the place where said boat, vessel or carriage may be; and said Inspector is hereby authorized and required to open and inspect, and to pack and brand the same, in the same manner as is prescribed in this Act. And it shall be lawful for said Inspector to detain the said fish until the expenses and charges of seizure, inspection, packing and all other charges arising from such seizure shall be paid. And it shall be the duty of every person, when required, to give necessary aid to the officer having such warrant on pain of forfeiting five dollars for his refusal, to be recovered by action of debt, or on the case before any Court proper to try the same, and by any

person who will prosecute therefor.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That no pickled or smoked fish, which shall be brought into this State from any State or government shall be sold or offered for sale before the same shall have been regularly inspected according to the provisions of this Act; and each and every person, who buy or sell, or offer for sale any pickled or smoked fish which shall be brought into this State from any other State or government, before the same is regularly inspected as aforesaid, shall severally forfeit and pay five dollars, for each and every hundred pounds weight so bought or sold; to be recovered by any person who shall prosecute for the same by action of debt or on the case, before any Court proper to try the same.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any master of a vessel or other person, shall put or receive on board any vessel or other carriage of conveyance to transport the same from this State any pickled or whole fish packed in casks, which are not inspected & branded in manner by this act prescribed, he or they on conviction shall forfeit and pay not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every hundred pounds of such uninspected fish.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That no smoked alewives or herrings, which shall not have been inspected and branded agreeably to the provisions of this Act, shall be exported from this State, under a penalty of two dollars for each box so exported; nor shall any alewives or herrings be taken from any box so inspected and branded and others of an inferior quality be put in their place, with intent to deceive or defraud any person in the sale of the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each box so changed.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That if the inspector shall brand any cask, the contents of which he has not inspected, packed, salted and coopered or any boxes of smoked alewives or herrings, which he has not inspected, packed and nailed, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or if he shall permit other persons to use his brands in violation or occasion thereof, he or they so offending shall forfeit & pay for every cask and box so branded the sum of twenty dollars.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That all persons within this State, who shall have fish for packing and pickling, either in bulk or in casks, to the amount of twenty barrels in one season, shall furnish the Inspector with a branding iron, containing the first letter of the owner's christian name, and his surname at large; and the inspector shall cause the names of such owners to be fairly branded on the head of every cask of their inspected fish; and if any such owner of fish shall refuse or neglect, to furnish such brand, he shall forfeit and pay for such neglect and refusal not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars; and all kinds of pickled fish which are packed in tierces, barrels, or half barrels for consumption within this State, and which are not subject to be inspected and branded as provided for exportation, shall however be packed with only one kind of fish in each cask as is provided by the fourth section of this Act; and for intermixing different kinds of fish in the same cask, or for short weight in any cask, the owners or venders shall be subjected to the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided by this Act, for the like offence in the inspected pickled fish.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising by force and virtue of this Act, except the penalties of five dollars mentioned in the ninth and tenth sections of this Act, shall be recovered by action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same; one moiety thereof for

the use of the town or plantation wherein the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to him or them who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, That the charges for certificates, inspecting and branding shall be paid by the exporter or purchaser, in addition to the purchase or cost of the fish, and bills for the legal fees of inspection and certificates shall, in the first instance, be paid by the original owner of said fish, or by the person employing the Inspector; and all such owners or employers are hereby empowered to demand and recover the amount of said bills from the subsequent purchaser or exporter.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Inspector and his deputies legally appointed and now in office, shall continue to hold and enjoy their respective offices until the tenth day of April next.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, That every Inspector of Fish appointed in this State, shall on being qualified for such office pay to the Treasurer of the town or plantation in which he shall reside five dollars; and it shall be the duty of such Treasurers to pay over all monies so received to the Treasurer of this State on or before the twentieth day of January annually.

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, That the Inspectors shall be paid for each certificate for exportation seventeen cents; and for inspecting and branding each and every cask of fish as directed by this Act, for each tierce ten cents; for each barrel seven cents; for each half barrel four cents, for each box of smoked herrings or alewives two cents; exclusive of the labor and expense of packing and coopering, and the fees for inspecting; and the expense for packing and coopering shall be paid by the seller.

March 22, 1921—Approved:

WILLIAM KING.

MISCELLANY.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Charleston City Gazette contains the particulars of a "highly interesting fact," viz. a person born blind, receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an oculist.— Doctor Grant was the successful operator, who in the presence of sympathizing friends and kindred, instantly gave the patient a new sense: "When the patient first received the dawn of light, there appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy and wonder. The surgeon stood before him with his instruments in his hands.— The patient observed him from head to foot, and then surveyed himself as carefully, and comparing the Doctor to himself, he observed both their hands were exactly alike, except the instruments, which he took for part of the Doctor's hands.— When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions as thronged upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, "my son, my son!" The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than "Oh me! are you my dear mother," and fainted! On his recovery, he heard the voice of his dear female friend, which had a surprising effect upon him. Having called her to him, he appeared to view her with admiration and delight; and then asked what had been done to him? Whither, said he, am I carried? Is all this about me, the thing which I have heard so often of? Is this seeing? Were you always thus happy, when you said you were glad to see each other? Where is Tom who used to lead me? But methinks I could now go anywhere without him. He attempted to walk alone, but seemed terrified. When they saw this difficulty, they told him, that until he became better acquainted with his new being he must let the servant lead him. The boy being presented to him, he was asked what sort of a creature he took Tom to be, before he had seen him. He answered, "he believed he was not as large as himself, but that he was the same sort of a creature."

"The rumor of this sudden change made all the neighbors throng to see him. As he saw the crowd gathering, he asked his physician how many there were in all to be seen?" His physician replied, that it would be very proper for him to return to his late condition, and suffer his eyes to be covered for a few days, until they should receive strength, for he might well remember that by degrees he had by little and little, come to the strength he had at present, in his ability of walking, moving, &c. and that it was the same thing with his eyes, which he said would lose the power of continuing to him that wonderful transport he was now in, except he would be contented to lay aside the use of them, until they became strong enough to bear the light without so much feeling as he underwent at present.— With much reluctance he was prevailed on to have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, until it was proper to let the organ receive its object without further precaution. After several days, it was thought proper to unbind his head, and the young lady to whom he was attached was instructed to perform this kind office in order to cause him to still more to him, by so interesting a circumstance; and that she might moderate his ecstasy by the persuasion of a voice, which had so much power over

The fear of disgrace at present upholds this truly successful practice; but honor and shame may easily exchange positions.

NASHVILLE, (TENN.) JULY 3.
Law Intelligence.—The State vs. Richard Hooper.—On indictment for Mayhem, tried at the late Circuit Court for Bedford county.

In this case it appeared on the trial, that the defendant had employed Joseph M. Brice as his storekeeper, and in the course of the defendant's absence from home, an intimacy took place between M. Brice and Hooper's wife—this continued for some time. Hooper dismissed M. Brice from his service, and afterwards his suspicions became so strong that he directed M. Brice not to visit his house. M. Brice still persisted, and finally Hooper feared a journey to a considerable distance—but returned and watched his house at night. On the second night about 10 o'clock, he discovered M. Brice enter his wife's bed chamber—he rushed into the house but M. Brice escaped; Hooper pursued him near half a mile, and caught him in the act of saddling his horse in a waste stable; he raised a club; M. Brice advanced to the door and struck Hooper, a scuffle ensued—Hooper struck with his club and knocked M. Brice down, then drew his knife and cut him. It appeared that Hooper had asked a physician some time before, whether such an operation was likely to produce death. A long correspondence between M. Brice and Hooper's wife, was produced in evidence, in which both acknowledged to entertain toward the other a most intimate passion. It appeared that Mrs. Hooper had bore several children to her husband, and her letters manifested talent and great vehemence of feeling. After an interesting trial, which excited universal attention, the jury, after being absent two hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

[An enlightened Jury in every State would return a similar verdict.]

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) June 26.
Adventure with a Bear.—On the 26th ult. a son of Mr. Adam Miller, of Troy township, about 17 years of age, had occasion to pass through a piece of wood, which extended a mile or four miles. Having proceeded about a mile, he discovered at a short distance a Bear and three Cubs. Being entirely destitute of weapons of defence, he tried to frighten them off by hawking, &c. but the old bear immediately made towards him, and he sprung for a sapling about ten inches in diameter, and free of limbs to the height of 40 feet. This he ascended and the bear followed; at the height of 10 or 12 feet, she was so near him he gave her a kick, and she slipped to the bottom. She immediately re-ascended, while he exerted himself to climb beyond her reach; but she again overtook him, and as he kicked at her, she tore his right foot badly, took off his shoe, and again fell to the ground. She then followed him up the third time, and fell without doing him any injury. He had now ascended the sapling about 20 feet; but the old bear was soon at his heels the fourth time, caught his left foot, and both fell together. On reaching the ground, the bear started from him about a rod when he recovered and ran. She followed about 30 or 40 rods and gave up the chase, and the young man reached home in safety.

The above particulars were communicated by Mr. Miller himself, who is a respectable citizen of Troy, in this county.

We find the following amusing notice in the National Advocate, copied from an Irish Paper.

TO THY HEWMAN AND CHARATABLE.
The Humble Petition of Mr. and Mrs. McQuigan, of Eithow-Lane, of this Town.

Who respectfully beg leave to show too they present company, that their datur, waz, on the 23d of March last, safely delivered off two children—their krumptly horned kow had too kalves—a black sheep too lambs—a great gote too kyds—a nine year old suckling sow unteen pigges, and all these, in the space of too hours. Therefore, big from your honours and honouresses, a small pittance to help to support this numerous offspring.

N. B. The New Sovereign has promised this family a patent, for their greave prowess in propagating the hewman species.

From the New-Jersey Times.
FRIVOLOUS INGENUITY.

Several late papers have contained descriptions of remarkably small knives, &c. manufactured by the artificers of Birmingham and Sheffield; but surely their "laborious nothings" were surpassed by Beverick, who made chains "to yoke a flea!" One of his chains of two hundred links, with its pullock and key, weighed less than the third part of a grain! besides which he made a lander, which opened and shut by springs; this equipage, with its horses harnessed to it, a coachman sitting on the box, with a dog between his legs, four inside and two outside passengers, besides a postillion riding one of the fore horses, was drawn with all the ease and safety imaginable by a well trained flea! The inventor and executor of this puerile machine, observes Mr. Edgeworth, bestowed on it probably, as much time as would have sufficed to produce Watt's steam engine, or Montgolfier's balloon. It did not, perhaps, cost the Marquis of Worcester more exertion to draw out his celebrated century of inventions; it did not perhaps, cost Newton more to write those queries which MacLennan said he could never read without his hair stand on end with admiration.

Or *Bailie Hydraulique*, the ingenious machine invented by Montgolfier for raising water above its level, by its own reaction, on which he devoted 20 years intense study and application.—*Journal.*

MONTREAL, July 25.—**Extraordinary Escape.** Last Wednesday night, a chief in the village of the Lake of the Two Mountains, when going to bed incautiously struck a lighted candle against the waistcoat of a garret where he, & his household, amounting to eighteen persons, had retired to rest. After some time, the fellow by which the candle smoldered, melting, it fell down, unfortunately into a basket where there was a bag containing about 5 lbs. gunpowder. The consequence was an immediate explosion, which blew off the roof, rent away the sides, and, in a word, reduced the house to splinters. By such an accident, one would expect that many were killed and wounded; but it was quite the reverse: for not a single person, though all were blown out of an upper story to the distance of 35 yards, was injured materially. The Chief (whose name is Jacob Commandant.) (Splitting a Walk-in-the-water would be much more

appropriate,) alighted on his feet in a canoe on the beach, through which his legs penetrated as far as the ankles and held him fast, as it were in the stocks. There he was found by some of the inhabitants, in inexpressible terror, imagining his situation to have proceeded from some malicious demon, whose exit and entrance had destroyed his house. A child who sleeping with its head near the basket, suffered no other hurt than having its hair singed; and, to crown all, a leather bag, containing 3 lbs. more of gunpowder and lying in the same basket, was found near the house unexploded. We have these particulars from one of the principal persons [Baron Munchausen, no doubt] in the village. *Herald.*

Elective Franchise.—Doctor Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars we think) should be required as a qualification for voting. The doctor was opposed to it. "To day," said he, "a man owns a Jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the Jackass dies. The man in the meantime has become more experienced; his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is therefore better qualified to make a selection of rulers—but the Jackass is dead and the man cannot vote!—Now, gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification, "pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage, in the man or in the Jackass?"

Let your first lesson with your children be obedience. The next may be what you please.

Epitaph from a Church-Yard in Wiltshire.
Beneath this stone lies our dear child, who's gone from we,
Forevermore unto eternity;
Where we do hope that we shall go to he;
But him can never go again to we.

It is a common opinion (says a London paper) that every generation of man is less in stature, as well as shorter lived than that which preceded it; and it seems quite settled that every thing grows less and less, except taxes and straw bonnets.

—O:O:O:O:O:O:O:O:O—
THE CORONATION.—The English newspapers, for the last month, have been literally filled with accounts of the preparations making for the approaching Coronation. It is a matter of high and solemn concern to the British Nation, and is conducted with the undisturbed gravity which become the occasion. A judicial tribunal has been organized, consisting of men illustrious for their rank and learning, who are to decide upon the claims of those ambitious spirits who aspire to the honor of performing menial services to the royal person on this interesting day. It is honor enough for the proudest Peer of England to be enrolled among the Servants of His Majesty on this august occasion; and it would seem that the honor is increased in proportion to the lowliness of the office. The Right Honorable LORD GWYDIR, Hereditary Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. &c. has claimed the right, of sleeping in the chamber next to that of His Majesty, on the night preceding the coronation, that he may be ready on the morning to carry the King his shirt, drawers and clothes, and assist the Lord Chamberlain, the most noble the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, in putting them on the royal body; and for this illustrious service, he is to receive forty yards of good crimson velvet to make him a robe, and he claims the right of taking away, for his own use, the bed and bedding and furniture of the chamber in which his Majesty slept, as well as the shirt and night gown that have been consecrated by the royal limbs. When decked with these sumptuous spoils, Lord Gwydir will doubtless be

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers.

As however both the King and His Lordship will sleep at the mansion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, it would seem to us rather an ungracious return for hospitality to carry away the bed and bedding.

If it be asked, what is the nature of this important event, which thus arrests the attention and agitates the mind of a great, and powerful, and enlightened people—which suspends the ordinary business of life, and employs the time and contemplation alike of Statesmen and Warriors, of Artisans and Men of Letters—and which requires even a prorogation of Parliament to give time and space for its imposing solemnities—we answer, that the person, designated by the constitution and laws as the head

of the government, and who has been for some time in the full possession of royal authority, will be clad in gorgeous apparel and go in solemn procession to Westminster Abbey, where a crown (or a velvet cap adorned with gold and jewels) will be placed upon his head by one of the dignitaries of the church; after which, he will proceed to Westminster Hall and partake of a sumptuous feast with his Nobles. If it be again asked, what then? we answer with all simplicity, we do not know. The King will have been crowned, and four millions of dollars will have been spent.

But to be serious: we have no disposition unnecessarily to bring into contempt the institutions and laws of other countries. If the people of Great Britain are satisfied with this child's play, be it so, we will not quarrel with them for their taste. But it is sometimes proper to contemplate the institutions of other nations, that we may become more deeply impressed with the value of our own. It is one of the blessings of a Republican government, and perhaps its chief blessing, that it tends to elevate the mind of its citizens—that it renders them manly, and fixes their attention rather upon the Nation at large, than upon the persons by whom the government is administered. In Europe, the affections of good subjects are embodied in the person of their Sovereign—often the weakest and most vicious man in his dominions: and yet (to use the language of Milton) "not more seriously considering Kings, than in the gaudy name of Majesty, they admire them and their doings, as if they breathed not the same breath with other mortal men."—What we admire we imitate; and it is therefore not strange, that in monarchies, where the people receive an impression from the personal character of the Prince, even great and good men should regard the foppery of a coronation as a matter of serious importance. But with us, thank Heaven, there is no individual sufficiently great by birth, or fortune, or office to intercept the affections which ought to be fixed upon the Republic; there is no individual of sufficient importance to narrow patriotism into loyalty.

Portsmouth Journal.
—O:O:O:O:O:O:O:O:O—
From the N. Y. National Advocate.
MAJOR ANDRE.
The Duke of York, in compliance with the suggestions of the British Consul in this city, has ordered him to cause the remains of the late Major Andre to be disinterred, and sent in a ship of war to England, to be buried in Westminster Abbey, near the monument long since erected to his memory. This act of justice, to the memory of a gallant and unfortunate victim, should not have been so long deferred by his government. Had he fallen in battle it would have been the duty and the pleasure of a civilized people to have paid due honor to his remains; but as his end was ignominious, and admitted by the law of nations and of war to have been just, any public military demonstrations of respect would be a reflection on the illustrious members of the court-martial who condemned him, and the great father of his country and of virtue, who ordered him to be executed. The great end of public justice having been answered, and the liberties of this country probably preserved by the example, private sympathy has free scope to lament the fate of this gallant and accomplished young man, who was sacrificed by the traitor Arnold, and fell a victim to a mistaken sense of duty, in his attempt to crush the rising independence of our country. His accomplishments, gallantry, and magnanimity, created him many friends and admirers; and as the grave has cancelled his crime, and absorbed all the national animosities, his remains are entitled to the respect of the liberal, the humane, and the magnanimous. Let them be peaceably transferred to his native country, and receive those honors which that country is in honor bound to pay to the unfortunate victim of its own policy.

The Crown is only intended for the service of the day. It is valued at £65,000. Its purpose being fulfilled, the diamonds in its composition, which are either hired or borrowed, will be distributed among the owners, and the manufacturers will be paid for their workmanship.

English paper.
A celebrated Indian chief has arrived at Albany from Detroit: he has double the usual number of joints in his limbs, and moves only in a large wooden bowl.

EASTPORT:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1821.

We believe the nomination of Judge PARRIS and Mr. WILLIAMSON meets the approbation of the Electors of this County, generally, without distinction of party. Respecting the election of Member of Congress, it seems to be conceded, that as Mr. WILLIAMSON has had much the highest number of votes at two trials a continued opposition to him can only eventuate in preventing a choice. In that case this District will be unrepresented in the next session of Congress. This section of the country should not be without a Representative at Washington; and as we have heard of no impeachment of Mr. WILLIAMSON's integrity or ability, it is hoped, that for once, minor considerations and feelings will give way to the general good.

At a Convention of Republicans of the County of Hancock, holden at Castine on the 11th day of July, agreeably to previous notice, at which were present twenty six Delegates from 23 towns in said County, Alexander Milliken, Esq. of Frankfort, was chosen President, and George Henman, Esq. of Sullivan, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Candidate for Governor, and upon counting and sorting the votes, it appeared, the Hon. Albion K. Parris, had 22 votes, and General Joshua Wingate, jr. had 4 votes.—Whereupon it was Unanimously Resolved, That

HONORABLE
Albion K. Parris

be supported for Governor at the ensuing Election.

It was also Unanimously Resolved, to recommend to the Republicans of the County to use all fair and honorable means to ensure the choice of Hon. WM. D. WILLIAMSON, at the approaching election of Representative to Congress.

The District Convention held at FAYE'S, in Bucksport, on the sixth day of August inst. of which Hon. MARTIN KINSLEY was Chairman, Voted to support

Wm. D. Williamson,

ESQUIRE,
as Representative to the next Congress for the Fourth Eastern Congressional District. Mr. WILLIAMS declined. The Convention consisted mostly of gentlemen from the county of Penobscot.

We are requested to state that
JOHN COOPER, Esq. declines being considered a Candidate at the ensuing Election for Representative to Congress.

Oxford Nomination.

THE Committee chosen by the Convention of Delegates from the several towns in the county of Oxford, holden at Paris on the 14th June last, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people of said county relative to a candidate for Governor, and for designating a suitable person to fill that office for the ensuing year, met at the Court House, in Paris, on Thursday, the 12th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. and

Unanimously Resolved to recommend the

Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS,
as a candidate who would discharge the duties of that important and very responsible office with ability and fidelity, and for the best interests of the whole State.

In making this selection, the Committee felt their responsibility to the citizens of the State, as well as to those they immediately represented, & endeavored to divest themselves of all local interest and personal feeling, and to select an able, discreet and conciliatory man, whose views would embrace the interest of the whole State.

Some of the considerations which led us to this selection are, that Judge Parris was among the early and firm advocates for the Independence of Maine, and contributed much towards the accomplishment of that object, and knows the views and wishes of the people in regard to the course to be pursued, and will steadily pursue the great interests of the State—suppressing sectional views, disregarding local interests, and reconciling as far as it is possible for man to do, conflicting claims and personal animosities. In him we have the securest pledge for a proper discharge of the duties of the gubernatorial office, in the ability, fidelity and general satisfaction with which he has discharged the duties of every other public station in which he has been placed. His acquaintance with the laws of the State, will enable him to keep a salutary check upon the Legislative department, free from professional prejudices, and his knowledge of the laws and policy of the federal government, derived from the discharge of the duties of his present office, as a Judge of the United States, and his former office as a Representative in Congress, will enable him to keep up our relations with that Government on the most desirable terms. While a member of the State Legislature, none who were conversant with the interesting events of that time, need be reminded of his important public services; patriotism and sound discretion in that situation, pointed him out for a still more important one, and the public voice called him to the national Legislature—in a time too, of our greatest national calamities, he was constantly found among the worthies of our country, an undimmed advocate of our country's rights. While his unremitting attention was given to public and national concerns, his vigilance for the interests of the citizens of his immediate District and State, his care to their individual and private calls was proverbial.

As a member of the Convention which formed our Constitution, he was useful and conspicuous. As our first Treasurer with what promptness and accuracy did he discharge the duties of that station? Who has ever witnessed him discharging the duties of his present office, but with pleasure? If he has passed through such a routine of important offices, and filled them to general, we may say to universal satisfaction, what better place can we have that he will fill the chair of State with equal satisfaction to the public? He has been tried, repeatedly tried, and never found wanting. Will not the administration of the Government go safer in such hands than in those who have not had the same experience in political concerns? But it is said he is a young man