

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 2, 1823.

The Senate assembled at the Senate Chamber yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Hon. Daniel Rose was chosen President, and Mr. Charles B. Smith, Clerk.

HOUSE.—At 10 o'clock yesterday, the Representatives convened at the Court House in order to enter upon the business of the Session.

The House was called to order by Mr. Adams, of Portland, who was appointed Chairman.

The Members of the two Houses were qualified by the Governor and Council in the Representatives' Room, after which the House proceeded to ballot for the choice of Clerk. The whole number of votes was 127—for James L. Child, Esq. of Alna, 127, who was declared elected and after signifying his acceptance, was qualified.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the choice of Speaker; whole number of votes 124—for Hon. Benjamin Ames, 120, who signified his acceptance in a handsome and dignified Address.

From the Portland Gazette Extra.

THURSDAY, January 2, 1823.

The Governor transmitted to both Houses the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

In entering upon the duties of the several stations to which we have been respectively elected, we cannot be unmindful of our dependence upon that source of wisdom, to which all men, more especially those interested with the exercise of important political powers, should look for direction and support. To that Being we have abundant reason to be grateful, while the transactions of this occasion cannot fail of bringing distinctly to our consideration. Our State has been blessed with the enjoyment of more than common health; our populous towns have been preserved from that distressing sickness with which several of the cities of other States have been severely afflicted—the most industrious of the people, in their various employments, has been rewarded with success; the restrictions upon one of the important branches of our commerce have been removed; our fisheries have been unusually prosperous;—our farms have produced their common abundance; and our citizens exhibit generally, the appearance of contentment and prosperity.

Under such favorable circumstances, we assemble as the agents of our constituents, selected by their voluntary suffrages, to perform, for their benefit, certain duties in a manner pointed out by the constitution. Having performed these duties, our agency will expire, our powers cease, and public opinion will decide upon our public conduct. On that opinion depends, not merely, who shall administer government; but the form, and even the very existence of government itself. To perpetuate in this free country that form of government which our ancestors established with great toil and unexampled wisdom, must be the ardent wish of every enlightened philanthropist. To secure to the people the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty and their just rights, a knowledge of those rights, of their value and importance to themselves and to posterity, is indispensably necessary. Nor should this knowledge be confined to a few; the more universal its diffusion, the greater the security.

It may justly be considered the pride of our State that here no man, however poor, is necessarily destitute of that volume, which is the best and purest fountain of moral instruction for himself and family; no youth, however indigent, is provided with a school at the public expense, at which he may obtain such an education as will enable him to transact the usual business of life, and become acquainted with his rights and duties as a citizen. Education being therefore within the reach of every one, and provided at the public expense, that public have a claim upon each individual to share its advantages. Parents owe it to the community to afford the youth under their care every possible opportunity for moral and literary improvement, inasmuch as it will enable them to become more useful and industrious members of society, as well as give them, under Providence, superior advantages through this life, and a greater opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their prospects in another. Magistrates and officers of every grade may do much by precept, and their country claims of them must by example, towards establishing and confirming correct moral principles among the rising generation. And our

youth, some of whom are hereafter to be the depositories of the power which we now exercise, have every inducement to moral rectitude and persevering industry which can be afforded in a free government, established for the benefit of all, whose honors and emoluments can be claimed exclusively by none.

The operation of wholesome and salutary laws is not more effectual in preserving the public peace and affording individual security, than is the influence of correct habits formed in early life and strengthened by all the partialities resulting from early education. Such habits become a law of their lives, ensuring the observance of the rights of others and a performance of every duty arising from a connexion with civil society. Industrious habits, especially when accompanied by moral principle, rarely fail of securing private esteem, and are indispensable in those who prefer claims to the public patronage.

There should be no sinecures in the government; no man appointed to, or continued in office, unless he will devote to its duties his personal attention, & will not only assent in profession, but conform in practice, to the principle that the office is created for the benefit of the people, and not of himself. The business of the public, in every station, claims at least as strict attention as that of individuals. The emoluments of office are in law presumed to be a fair and adequate compensation for such attention, and in some situations are known to be liberal. The incumbent, therefore, who neglects the duties of his office to promote his interest or to gratify an indolent, inattentive habit is unworthy the public confidence and ought not to live upon the public bounty. A proper discharge of official duty requires industry, punctuality and civil demeanor in all official intercourse with the people. These are qualifications which every capable and faithful public agent, who consults the interest of the government, under which he is appointed, will consider indispensable.

Our State affords peculiar facilities to those whose attention is directed to either of the three great branches of industry, agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. Whatever opinions may have heretofore been entertained by a portion of our population, whose discontent might be attributable to various causes in no wise connected with either soil or climate, facts now prove most conclusively that those who sought a milder climate have not profited by the exchange; and that advantages superior to those realized by the yeomanry of this State are not to be expected. The interests of agriculture, being so intimately and inseparably connected with the interests of the State, with all its times, claim the favorable consideration of our Legislature. It is to the substantial farmers that we are to look to supply the exports for commerce, a great portion of the raw material for the manufacturer, and the means of subsistence for the whole community; and it is on the enlightened and patriotic yeomanry of our country that we are to depend for defence in war, and stability in peace. Whatever measures may be proposed by the Legislature to advance the interest of so useful and respectable a branch of industry in our State will have the most cordial concurrence of the Executive.

An institution has recently been established in Gardiner upon a plan original in its design, but promising much solid public utility. The encouragement of those arts by which the labour of man can be aided and rendered more productive, is worthy of the patronage of any government. It is more particularly so in a country abounding in large tracts of uncultivated soil, on which superfluous labour may be advantageously employed. As the benefits to be derived from this institution will be realized by the agriculturist and the mechanic it may properly be considered in connexion with these employments as promotive of the public interest and consequently entitled to the public patronage.

The success of manufacturing establishments must eventually be as interesting to this, as to either of the States in the Union. The products of these establishments have already excluded from importation a great proportion of foreign cotton and woollen goods of the coarser kind. The manufacture of the latter article in all its varieties and qualities would seem to be equally as important to this State as to either of its neighbours. Our climate requires as great a supply of woollen goods of every description; and our farms will yield the raw material in as great perfection, and with as little expense. By attention to this branch of industry the agricultural interest is promoted, and a substantial benefit results to the whole State by retaining within itself the capital with which articles of the first necessity have heretofore been purchased in Europe, and furnishing to its citizens like articles of equal and perhaps superior quality from their own farms and workshops at home. Whatever, therefore, may be done with propriety to encourage the establishment of such factories as will afford us those articles of necessity for which we have been dependent on a foreign supply, will be in accordance with the best interests of the community. It is however, on the general government that we

are mainly to depend for protection and encouragement to commerce and manufactures. The regulation of the former, being particularly confided to Congress by the national constitution, cannot be a subject of state legislation. Our extensive connexion in navigation will render every measure of the general government, that may affect the commercial relations of the country, interesting to our citizens. Maine has already become the third State in the Union in point of tonnage, and the official returns show its annual increase to be far greater than in either of the other States. Our industrious shipbuilders find constant employment, and our forests ensure us an abundant supply of materials for their use, as well as an important and staple article of exportation; and our hardy, enterprising fishermen, both bank and coast, contribute their full share to the sustenance, the exports and the wealth of the country. In all measures, therefore, which may relate to the interest of commerce and navigation, it is presumed this State will have its due influence.

The general laws of the State having, within the last two years, all passed under the particular inspection of an able and learned board of Jurisprudence, been revised and adapted to our state and condition, and re-enacted after full consideration by the preceding Legislatures, it will not probably be deemed necessary at the present time to make many material alterations. Great and frequent changes in the laws of a community serve rather to embarrass than relieve those on whom such laws are to operate. For all known defects the Legislature should indeed provide a speedy and an effectual remedy; but the application of such remedy should never be attempted, unless the defect be fully understood. The people have a right to expect that the laws will be certain, plain and intelligible, as well as equal and just in their operation. In such laws, faithfully and uprightly administered, all honest citizens most willingly acquiesce. As under our government, laws are the rules which individuals by their representatives, prescribe for the regulation of their own conduct towards each other and the community, such rules should be well defined, and as far as practicable, within the comprehension of every citizen. By frequent changes, statutes upon the same subject are multiplied, old statutes are partially repealed, doubts arise as to the extent or effect of repealing clauses, and the construction of additional acts requires judicial decisions by reason of some unintentional ambiguity, until this rule, intended as a general guide, can be understood by few only, except those whose professional duty it is to expound its obligation. Such was the situation of some of our statutes previous to the late revision.

It is observable that within a few years, propositions to amend the national constitution have become much more frequent than during the first twenty years of its existence. Scarcely a session passes but the Legislature is requested to give its assent to some amendment proposed by a sister State. It is however, a proof of the high estimation in which this entire instrument is held by the American people, that within the time above referred to, none of these various propositions have been sustained by the requisite majority. That it may be susceptible of improvements, will not be denied; for it is the work of man, which is never perfect. But when we are called upon to consider and pass upon proposed alterations, it will not be forgotten that the original was framed by the wisest and purest minds of which our country can boast; that it was ratified by State conventions composed of delegates of all interests and professions, and that the instrument from which we have derived so much benefit, and under which we have experienced so few evils, should be viewed with veneration, rather than with jealousy. Indeed there can be no ground of jealousy between the national and state governments. The charters under which they exist have defined their powers, the source from which they emanate is the same, the object of their institution is alike the benefit of the people, and should either attempt to overstep its bounds and encroach upon the other, the all powerful correcting hand of the people will be effectually applied for its restraint. A discreet administration will, however, at all times, approach with caution those extreme boundaries of its power, which border upon the constitutional limits of others. The great unanimity which prevails throughout the country, in relation to the measures of the General Government, affords the highest evidence of their correctness. To the people of this State, it is believed, they are entirely satisfactory.

Under the constitution and existing laws of the United States, the organization of the national government is dependent on the several state legislatures in the election of Senators; in providing for the choice of Representatives, and of Electors of President and Vice President. As the term for which one of the Senators of this State was elected, will expire with the 3d of March next, your attention will be necessarily directed to supplying the vacancy. The law prescribing the mode of electing Representatives in Congress having expired by its own limitation, that subject will claim the early attention of the Legislature. The right of prescribing the time, place and

manner of holding the elections having been entrusted to the Legislatures of the several States, no uniform mode has been established. That which is most consonant to the principles of our government, most likely to ensure the election of suitable candidates, and give to all classes of people their due influence, will be the best mode.

In the organization of the national government, the people are supposed to be immediately represented in the most numerous legislative branch, and the States in their corporate capacities in the other.—It is, therefore, desirable that the choice of Representatives be made in that manner that will give a fair representation of all the various interests of the people, and best enable the electors to understand the merits of the candidates and the elected the sentiments of their constituents. By dividing the State into districts, equal in number to the representatives to be elected, we secure to each section an influence proportionate to its population, and a representation of its particular and prominent interests, whether agricultural, commercial or manufacturing. A choice by general ticket increases the influence of a few, but in effect diminishes the power of the people. It enables the prevailing interest of a State, at the expense of every other, to secure to itself the whole representation, affords a greater opportunity for undue influence in the selection of candidates; is often burdensome in the filling of single vacancies, and usually inconvenient in its general operation. Having been accustomed in this State to elect by districts, the Legislature will undoubtedly have regard to the habits, and what may be presumed to be the wishes of our constituents. In laying off the districts, it will be impossible in all cases, to conform to county lines, as some of the counties contain a population greater, and others less, than the requisite number for a representative. But it will be practicable in most cases, as it is desirable in all, to connect together a population who have the same interests to be represented; who have a general centre of business, or who have become habituated to acting together for similar purposes. Districts thus formed, comprised of contiguous territory, the exterior limits of which being nearly of equal distance from a common centre, and as far as possible conforming to county lines or natural boundaries, will be in accordance with the views of the Executive, and undoubtedly most consonant to the just wishes of all interested.

The manner of appointing electors of President and Vice-President has been different in the several States, and in the same State at different periods. A uniform and permanent mode of electing these appointments throughout all the States, would have a tendency to ensure a fair expression of public opinion, and an equal influence in the final choice.—There have been various attempts so to amend the constitution as to produce this uniformity; but a strong and commendable disposition to preserve that instrument from any innovation has rendered every such attempt ineffectual. That mode of all others is preferable which brings home this election to the primary assemblies in the several towns, in such a manner as will enable every voter to express his opinion, and we may hope that there will be no disposition to vary from this mode, since experience has demonstrated it to be the most satisfactory. I trust no measure will ever be attempted in this State, that would either directly or indirectly take from the people the power of participating in, and controlling, so important an election by their voluntary suffrages. As to choice of electors is to be made the present year, our obligations to the national government will only require the present Legislature to fill the vacancy of Senator, and provide for the election of Representatives.

The constitution of this State having enjoined it upon the Legislature, under certain restrictions, to encourage, and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all Academies, Colleges, and Seminaries of learning, within the State, your attention will, probably, by some of these institutions, be called to that subject.—The Colleges at Brunswick and Waterville are believed to be increasing in reputation and usefulness, under the government, of able and learned Presidents.—The ardent attachment which has recently been evinced for each of these institutions by liberal patrons in neighboring States, is assisting and cheering the one in its infancy, and relieving the other in its calamity, will not surely diminish their claims upon our protection.—

Whatever assistance may, from time to time, be necessary to sustain establishments so important to the character and stability of a free government, will undoubtedly be afforded so far as it can be done consistently with the circumstances of the people.—Those who call upon the Legislature for grants, should, however, recollect that we are now defraying the extraordinary expenses necessarily incurred in the organization of a new government, and that still further appropriations will soon become necessary to ensure the due execution of the laws.—These are considerations which must be kept in view, and will have their weight in the discussion of every subject with

which the situation of the Treasury is connected.

Under the resolve of the second of February last, a committee has been appointed to collect information and investigate the subject of the punishment of convicts, and the establishment of a state prison. The instructions contained in said resolve are so explicit, and point so particularly to every important object of inquiry, that it has not been deemed necessary by the Executive to make any additions. But as the subject is probably of as great importance as any that will be present for consideration, the present session, I have deemed it proper to recommend it to your special attention. That some further provision has become necessary for the punishment of convicts is obvious. While connected with the parent State, punishment for the more flagrant offences was inflicted by confinement to hard labor in the State prison, and the county gaols were required only for those who were committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment for shorter periods and for minor offences. In erecting the prisons in the several counties, the same attention to strength and security, to arrangements for labor by yard and workshop, and to solitary confinement, by suitable cells, was not deemed so necessary as they would have been, had there been no general prison for the State.—Consequently we now find in most of the counties the prisons altogether insufficient, even for a proper distribution of the prisoners without any regard to hard labor or solitary confinement. Some change is, therefore unavoidable to give due effect to existing laws. Either the county prisons must be enlarged or a state prison erected. The question necessarily points to the inquiry which will be least expensive and most likely permanently to answer the great objects for which imprisonment becomes necessary. The expense incident to the prosecution and punishment of criminals forms a great item in the disbursements of the Treasury; and it is believed under a judicious system may be considerably reduced. There remain in the State prison of Massachusetts twelve convicts who were tried and sentenced in Maine before its separation, and for whose support this State would be now chargeable had its government been organized previous to their conviction. From the prison calendars there appear to be seventy-six persons charged criminally now confined within the several prisons in this State, of whom all but eleven were committed within the past year. More than fifty of this number, being sentenced to solitary confinement & hard labor, would probably have been ordered to a state prison, if one had been provided. These prisoners are now supported at the several counties without labor, at an average annual expense of one hundred and four dollars each exclusive of clothing. From evidence derived from many of the other States, there is reason to believe the charge for their subsistence in a State prison, well arranged and properly managed, would be much less. In the adjoining State, the whole expense including clothing, superintendents, guards, and every other charge, averaged to between fifty and sixty dollars only for each convict annually; and this the prisoner fully pays by his own labor. By a statement which has been obligingly furnished, showing the situation of the penitentiary in that State, and which will be laid before you, it appears that the annual receipts, arising from the sale of articles manufactured therein, exceed the whole annual expenditure. There is reason to hope that from a like establishment in this State, similar results might be realized. A better opportunity would likewise be afforded of varying the grades of punishment to as more fully meet the different degrees of guilt, and of adapting imprisonment in the several county gaols, by a proper classification, to the character and circumstances of the prisoners remaining therein.

The contaminating influence of corrupt society is such as to render it manifestly improper to confine the suspected, held for trial only, in the same apartment with the convicted and uncorrupted. He ought not by compulsion to become an inmate with the hardened felon, whose influence under such circumstances, would be demoralizing to the purest mind.—If he be an inmate in vice, the instructions of an abandoned companion would prepare for still greater crime. Yet this cannot be avoided in county gaols with few apartments, ill crowded, and without the necessary means of classification. Our constitution guarantees to the accused a "speedy, public and impartial trial;" but in consequence of the present state of our prisons, and the arrangement of the Courts in some of the counties, the accused, previous to trial, if unable to furnish bail, may, for more than eleven months be subjected to the highest punishment, not capital, now inflicted upon the most abandoned offender; and, moreover, after having suffered this punishment, more severe, perhaps, than the law denounces against the offence with which he is charged, may be proved and adjudged to be innocent. The possibility of such an occurrence calls for legislative attention. It is necessary for the security of society that the guilty be visited with that punishment, however severe, which will be effectual to deter, correct and reform; but it is a violation of natural right for punishment to precede trial. The accused must unavoidably submit to such restraint as will ensure his answering the accusation and abiding the issue; but this restraint should never, either in discipline or diet, unnecessarily partake of the nature of punishment, and its continuance ought to be limited, or its character changed by a speedy trial.

To provide for the punishment of offences, is the most unpleasant duty which the humane legislator is required to perform; but from which he cannot shrink, unless regardless of the obligations he owes to those for whom he legislates. If we have laws, there will be violations; if there be crimes, there must be punishments. The honest and vir-

just portion of society have a claim for protection against the depredations of the lawless. This was the great object for which government was instituted; for this it is supported: for this taxes are levied; and to this the constitution directs our first attention.

The maxim that mercy to the criminal is cruelty to the State, has been said by some never to have been more fully illustrated than in this country within a few of the past years. Although this assertion is unquestionably too strong, yet it is beyond a doubt that imprisonment in some of the state penitentiaries has become altogether ineffectual either for the purpose of prevention or reform. And what better effect could have been expected from the crowded state of the prisons: from an indiscriminate error among all classes of offenders, constituting a society suited to their dispositions: supplied by the government with better food and more comfortable clothing than they had ever provided for themselves, and living in every respect better, and performing less labour than a great proportion of the virtuous and industrious poor. And, that this has been the case in some of the states, we have abundant evidence from the highest authority. What salutary effect could be expected from such punishment, either in producing a reformation of character or deterring from the commission of crime. Sanguinary laws and punishments are altogether inconsistent with the principles of government, and expressly prohibited in our declaration of rights. Indeed there is little reason for believing that severe laws would have any tendency to diminish crime. In the country where criminal code numbers upwards of two hundred capital offences, violations and convictions are no less numerous, in proportion to population, than in others where capital punishment is rarely inflicted. The revival of corporal punishment for offences not capital, will not probably be again generally resorted to in this country. Rather should we hope that the necessity for capital punishment may be diminished, if not wholly obviated by some other, equally promotive of the public safety.

It is not more the duty of the Legislature to enact laws for the security of society, than to provide the necessary means of enforcing these laws. Their violation must be followed by certain punishment, graduated by the character of the offence without unnecessary severity to the offenders. Experience has shown that punishment to be the most effectual in arresting the moral decline and producing reformation, which separates the convict from all intercourse with others; deprives him of every object which attracts the attention, and leaves him uninterrupted, to the reflection of his conduct, and the accusations of his conscience. Thus secluded, with the sacred volume for his companion, if the criminal be not reformed, he will at least be convinced that the way of the transgressor is hard.

The situation of this State requires that such conviction be brought home to offenders. From our contiguity to foreign provinces: our extensive coast and numerous ports, we may expect that an inconsiderable number of those who have felt or escaped punishment in other countries, will be directing their steps hither. There is reason to believe that few people in the ordinary pursuits of life, make more exact calculations of consequence, than those who prey upon the honest industry of society, and who have justly been denominated the community of felons. The certainty of success, the danger of detection, the severity of punishment, and the probability of escape, are considerations by which old offenders are not infrequently influenced in selecting the place of their depredation. It must be desirable, therefore, that the reputation of our criminal code, and the character of our prisons and their discipline, should be such as not to invite emigrants from so dangerous a community.

The costs for the prosecution of criminals have become so great as to require some more effectual measures to secure the Treasury against unnecessary and improper charges. The Legislature will decide in what manner this can be accomplished so as to relieve the people from a portion of these expenses, already burdensome and annually increasing.

The law of the fourth of February last, establishing a Court of Common Pleas, having been carried into effect in the early part of the season, the public are enabled to judge of the utility of the system by its practical operation. With the manner in which the business of this Court has been transacted in the several counties, the members of the Legislature have had the best opportunity of becoming acquainted.

By receipts at the Treasury it is rendered certain that the expense of this will be considerably less than that of the preceding system. The amount accruing to the Treasury, the current year, for entry and other fees, taxed for the Court, after discharging the salaries of the Judges, will, probably, not vary materially from fifteen hundred dollars; but as the returns from some of the counties have not yet been completed, the precise sum cannot now be ascertained.

On assuming the command of the militia, my attention was directed to the (military) section of the militia law, requiring the commander in chief, under certain restrictions, to prescribe the uniform and equipments, which had been in no part executed. A general order was issued, prescribing an uniform dress for all officers of infantry, which has been carried into effect in the several divisions of the State. In consequence of the particularity of said section, in describing some parts of the uniform, it became difficult to adapt it by proper variations to the several grades. The difficulty was not probably foreseen when the section was drafted, and may be easily remedied should it be deemed important.

Under the resolve of the last Legislature, making an appropriation for the purchase of State colours and musical instruments, those articles have been procured on terms highly advantageous to the State. Each regiment of infantry has been supplied with two standards of colours from an engraved plate, which are judged to be equal, if not superior, in either appearance or durability to those which have heretofore been furnished at a much greater expense. The plate having been engraved and purchased for the State, the cost of these articles in future will be comparatively trifling. Each battalion of Cavalry and Artillery has likewise been furnished with colours,

and musical instruments have been purchased and distributed through the several divisions for such companies of every description, as were destitute. The accounts of the expenditures, under this appropriation, will be laid before you by the Acting Quarter Master General.

By a due attention to the subject much has been done for the militia of this State during the two years in which our government has been in operation. In return the militia have also done much to merit favorable consideration. The reviewing officers gave the most flattering accounts of the improvements which have been made, and are now making, both in appearance and discipline in every division; and from the returns, as well as from the general character of our population, there is reason to believe that the militia of this State is as well equipped and would be as hardy and effective, in actual service, as that of any portion of our country. The annual returns, which will be laid before you, show our force to be upwards of thirty seven thousand able bodied men, generally supplied with arms and equipments in good order for immediate use.

The "Rules and Regulations for the field exercise manoeuvres of Infantry," compiled by a board of officers, of which Major General Scott was President, being under the laws of the United States, the system of discipline for the militia in the several States, it is desirable that the same be generally promulgated and introduced. The Legislature will perceive the impracticability of carrying this system into effect, and conforming to the discipline therein prescribed, unless some means are taken to place it in the possession of the officers. It is also equally desirable that the officers of Cavalry and Artillery should be enabled to avail themselves of a more perfect knowledge of the best systems of discipline for their respective corps. The frequency of courts martial and the expense incident to military investigations render it desirable that the causes from which they originate should be obviated so far as may be within the power of legislation. A great proportion of the complaints arise from a misunderstanding of rights and duties, which depend more upon usage than positive law. These usages by different officers may be understood differently; and so long as there is no written authority to which they can appeal, & to which all opinions must yield, collisions will frequently occur. In most cases, it is believed, there would be less difficulty, certainly less expense, in preventing such collisions by legislation, than in settling them by courts martial.

I lay before you a copy of an agreement entered into between the Commissioners of this and the parent State, under the law relating to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, by which a full and final settlement and adjustment is concluded, and division made of all the personal property, to a portion of which this State is entitled, under and by virtue of the fourth article of the first section of said law, and also for all liabilities for which it is thereby made chargeable. Under this agreement, and in fulfilment thereof, I have received from the Treasury of Massachusetts the sum of fifteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty eight dollars and fifty cents. This sum, after deducting the expense of the agent appointed to receive it and give discharges therefor, and also the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, necessarily expended in securing the military stores, has been deposited in the Treasury of this State. The sum so deposited, and for which the Treasurer is chargeable, is fifteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents.

In addition to the sum above mentioned the Commissioners have assigned to the State all sums of money, dues, claims and demands belonging to the Commonwealth, from sundry officers of the several counties, included within this State, or from persons who have heretofore held said offices, with the right of using the name and authority of said Commonwealth and its proper officers, in collecting the same. It has been represented that in some of the counties these arrears are of such magnitude as to render an investigation necessary. The facts cannot be ascertained by any means immediately within the power of the Executive, and the subject is submitted for your consideration. The adjustment of the personal concerns of the two States, considering their variety and intricacy was a business which we could not expect to have effected without much delay. The maturity of the Commissioners, and the general approbation of their doing, seem to ensure a continuance of that cordiality and amicable feeling towards each other, which have been conspicuous in both States since our political connexion was dissolved. The prompt and accommodating manner in which this final agreement relative to the personal property has been carried into effect on the part of Massachusetts, affords additional proof of its friendly disposition.

The division of the ordnance, arms and military stores, and the progress which has been made by the Commissioners in dividing the public lands will be the subjects of a special communication.

I lay before you a statement of all the warrants drawn by me, with the advice of Council, for the payment of money at the Treasury for the past year, exhibiting particularly in whose favor each was drawn, and the law by which it was authorized. From this statement you will readily ascertain the whole expenditures of the government, and by a reference to the several items, will be enabled to decide if there can be any retrenchment. Six thousand eight hundred dollars of the principal of the public debt has been discharged within the last year; and the residue, which was bearing an interest at six per cent has under the resolve of February last been liquidated by a loan at five. The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the financial situation of the State. Although its appearance is as favorable as could be reasonably expected, considering the expenditures that were required in framing the constitution and organizing the government, yet the necessity of economy, and accountability in all who have connexion with the public monies will undoubtedly ensure a suitable degree of watchfulness on the part of the Legislature. Our constituents are willing to defray the expenses necessary for the proper support of government, but not a dollar for extravagance.

Whatever assistance may be in my power

to expedite the public business and render the session useful to the State will be readily afforded: & I trust we shall all co-operate to adopt such measures as will best contribute to that object, and promote the harmony and happiness of the whole community.

May this State long continue to enjoy the smiles of a kind and bountiful Providence, and long may the foundation of its Government be the will of a people professing reverence for religion, respect for virtue, an attachment to wholesome and equal laws, and a due regard to those institutions on which the happiness and moral improvement of society essentially depend.

ALBION K. FARRIS.

Council Chamber, January 2, 1823.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1823.

Our readers will not regret the omission of our usual variety, on reading the very interesting Message of the Governor, which was sent us, by last Mail, in an extra sheet from the Office of the Portland Gazette, the Editor of which will please accept our thanks for his attention.

SUMMARY.—Nothing of importance has been transacted in Congress since our last. Advices from London to the 7th Nov. have arrived; there was a flying rumour that the Congress of Verona had abruptly dissolved, and that its Emperors, Kings and Ministers were returning home. The news from the Continent is generally favorable to the Greeks. The Expedition, under Com. Porter, against the Pirates is rapidly progressing.—He has purchased eight small vessels and the steamboat Enterprise, and seamen are enlisted.—So active was Porter, that he bought the vessels in Baltimore almost before it was known he had arrived there.—Lt Kearney takes command under Porter. Gov. Brooks has declined being again considered a candidate for governor. A vessel in five days from the Havana, at Charleston, brings letters which announce, that the city of Havana was in a perfect state of Revolution; the Creoles against the Europeans, and vice versa. Accounts state that the Patriot Montillo had two battles with the Royalists under Morales, on the 22d and 24th Nov. in both which the former was victorious: in consequence of which the royal troops evacuated Maracaibo the 26th. Sir Hudson Lowe, late Governor of St. Helena, was horse-whipped at Paddington Green, on the 22d October, by a son of Count Las Casas, the confidential friend of Bonaparte. It is said McDuffie is in danger of losing his life in consequence of not having his arm amputated in time. A meeting of Printers & Book-Sellers has lately been held in Philadelphia for the purpose of sending Delegates to attend the Four Hundredth Grand Anniversary of the Invention of the Art of Printing, to be held at Harlem, in Holland, in 1823. The number of Pensioners of the army of the Revolution, 4th Sept. last, was 12,331.

Supplement to the Miseries of Human Life.

While you are suffering with a temperature 37 degrees below the freezing point, to read of the Baltimoreans only two weeks before regaling themselves with ripe cherries, of the second growth; and the citizens of a county in New-York eating strawberries! Men—To give a zest to the foregoing suppose yourself without fuel, and no money in your pocket.

To be able to hear provocations, is an evidence of great wisdom; and to forgive it, is proof of a noble and great mind.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day — Friday.
Director next week — I. R. CHADWICK.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.
BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

Sth—sch. St. Croix, Brooks, 48 hours from Boston—passed off Cape Ann, sch. Boston, Shackford.

MEMORANDA.
sch. Albert, Shackford, hence at New-York, 12 days.

Ar. at New-York, 27th ult. brig Columbia, Bradford, of Eastport, 14 days from St. Thomas. The brig Fountain, Howard, of St. John, from Trinidad for Boston, with a full cargo of molasses and sugar, was cast away Nov. 22d, on the south side of Porto Rico, vessel totally lost, and only

15 hds of sugar saved—captain and crew saved. Mr. D. Olmstead, of Eastport, who was a passenger in the F. has arrived in the Columbia. The brig Caroline, from Boston for Porto Rico, was cast away and totally lost, with her cargo, about 25th Nov. on Anegaa.

Portland, Jan. 1.—Sch. Rising States Francis Haskell, master, from Eastport, sailed in company with the Sch. Languin of Canada, Benjamin S. Haskell, Master, on the 15th ult. bound to New-York, and on the Morning of the 17th in a violent snow storm, was cast away on Burnt Coat Island, to the Southwest of Mount Desert, where the Captain and all on board perished, vessel totally lost—one of the dead bodies was found on Sunday 21st ult. also some of the materials of said Sch.

Capt. F. H. also suffered in the same gale, threw overboard about 10 tons of plaiter, lost an anchor, &c.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, Dec. 10.

"The British brig Fountain, Howard, from Trinidad, insured in Boston, has been wrecked near Porto Rico. The Spanish authorities have taken about \$1000 cash from Capt. H."

Stephen Jones & Co

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their old stand, the remnant of their fall goods at reduced prices for cash or approved credit, consisting of a general assortment suitable for this market, viz.

13 pun. Jam. rum 4th proof
6 " W. I. do. 3d proof
26 boxes souch. tea con. 32lb ea
15 barrels No. 1 beef
6 " mess. do.
5 " clear pork
200 bush. yellow corn
200 quintals cod fish
212 boxes 1st herring
60 do. 2d do.

2000 lbs. butter 1st quality
200 do. good cheese 1st quality
15 barrels pilot bread
15 bbls. russet apples } in cellar
420 bush. potatoes }
15 bbls. beans and peas
4 kegs hogs lard
60 bush. indian meal
15 boxes dipt candles

ON RETAIL.

Jamaica and W. I. rum, cognac brandy, Holland and American gin, Irish whisky, Malaga and S. M. wine, hyson and souchong teas, white and brown sugar, soap, candles, mould, sperm and dipt, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glass, red wood, log wood, fustick, copperas, allum, tow cloth, Wilson's axes, raisins, pimento, starch, pepper, mustard, cassia, pot No. 1. and wrapping paper, snuff, cigars, tobacco, a general assortment of boots and shoes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d cut nails, cordage of different sizes, floor brushes, brooms, &c.

Blue, brown and grey broad and pelisse cloths, blue, brown and black cassimeres, bombazetts calicoes, cambricks, ribbons, silk gloves, Russia diaper, silk hdkfs. fancy do. bombazeen, Scotch gingham, satinets of different qualities, brown shirtings & sheetings, gingham, checks, flannels, blue and green duffel, 1 bale blankets.

Crockery Ware.

Chamber and tea pots, cups and saucers, mugs, bowls, water and cream pitchers, blue and plain plates different sizes.

Iron Ware.

Fire dogs, tea and bake kettles, frying pans, &c.—also, one cut saw.

Lumber.

52 M pine and spruce boards on what
70,000 cedar shingles,

Pimaquan Ware.

Tubs, pails and buckets.

Shops.

Great coats, pea and monkey jackets, blue jackets, trowsers, red and checked shirts, guernsey frocks, red caps, blue do. drawers, &c. &c.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm are requested to call and settle the same. Jan. 4.

NOTICE

It is hereby given that all unsettled Accounts due the Subscriber (of more than one year standing) will be left with an Attorney for collection, if not settled before the first of Feb. next. Jan 11 B. RICHARDSON

SHERIFFS SALES.

Washington, ss.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Joseph Adams, Esq. in Cherry field, in said county, on Saturday the eleventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title, and interest, which Joseph Leighton has in and to the farm which he has heretofore occupied in said Cherryfield, by virtue of a possession and improvement situated on the west side of Narragansett river, bounded westerly by Ross Leighton and northerly by Joseph Leighton, jr. ROBERT FOSTER, Sheriff. Columbia, Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the twentieth day of January, 1823, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Elijah Sterns, Esq. in Lubec—

All the right in equity, which John B. Congdon has to redeem the following described mortgaged Real Estate, to wit, three lots of land containing one hundred acres each, and marked and numbered 4, 5 & 6, in the fifth division of the plan of the Town of Lubec, according to the survey of Solomon Cushing, Esq.

T. H. GARR, Dep'y Sheriff. Lubec, Dec. 14, 1822. (3w)

Pork & Butter.

15 bbls. clear and No. 1, (Boston Inspect.) PORK,
1000 lbs. Butter, (sup. quality)
(together with a general assortment as usual of)
FACTORY, & W. I. GOODS
& GROCERIES.

Also—A few dozen Thaxter's best cast steel AXES, for Sale by Jan. 11. S. ST. JENS.

BUCK & TINKHAM

HAVE FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. 1st quality CHEESE,
3000 " " BUTTER,
500 bushels OATS,
500 " CORN. [11

For Boston via Portland,

The regular packet sch. ST. CROIX, A. Brooks, master. Will sail next week, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board or to Jan 11 SAMUEL WHEELER.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lubec, Jan. 1, 1823.

BARNARD & WHITTIER, Charles G. Clark, care of Henry Emery; Joseph H. Dorr 2, Capt. Joshua Ellwell, Benj. Frink, Isaac G. Gay, John Hopkins, Robert Henderson, James Hilton 2, Daniel Johnston, Theodore Jones, Shepard Kollock, Larkin Lawrence, John Marshall, Angus McKinnzie, Campo-bello; Torrence O'Brien, Daniel Rich, Nicholas Rolins, Elisha Small, Frederick Spofford, Le Tate; Martin Elies, Wm. Swaine.

MOSES FULLER, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Portland, as a COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER. Will make liberal advances on consignments, and offers his services in Purchasing and Sales. JOHN D. GARDNER.

REFER TO Messrs. N. & L. DANA & Co. Portland. Elisha Whidden, Esq. Portsmouth. Messrs. JOSHUA BRADLEE & Co. Boston. JOHN H. LADD & Co. Alexandria. Portland, (Me.) Dec. 2. (6w)

B. KING,

HAS just received on Consignment, from New-York, per the Albert—82 bbls. Indian Meal suitable for the W. India market, 20 kegs Tobacco.

Also—A few bales of Buffalo Skins. Dec. 14.

Removal.

The EASTPORT DISPEN-

SARY is removed from the Exchange, to the building next to the mansion of Jesse Adams, Esq. where new MEDICINE CHESTS will be put up as usual and old ones replenished. Families, also, can be supplied with Medicine as heretofore. Dec 23

SHAWL LOST.

LOST a few days since, a red Cassimere Shawl. The Finder shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Sentinel Office.

The Christian Intelligencer, for December, is ready for delivery to Subscribers at Parsons's Book-Store.

Apples.

110 barrels Russet Apples, for sale by T. PILSBURY. Nov. 20.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

FOR sale by JOHN SHAW & Co. two good tub bottomed Sleighs and Harnesses. Dec. 23.

WANTED,

A young Girl to attend upon a small family. Enquire at this Office.

Cash,

And the highest price, given for GREEN HIDES by O. 25] H. M. BROOKS.

From the Lady's Literary Cabinet.

LINES

WRITTEN AFTER UNITING WITH A BELOVED CIRCLE IN FAMILY PRAYER.

WHENCE is this calm that steals across my breast,
The happy passage of eternal rest?
Whence the warm tears that wet my conscious cheek,
And deep emotions that I cannot speak,
While all is peaceful as the summer lake
Ere zephyrs blow, or curling billows break?

Say, was it Fancy?—or did Seraphs bend
Their snowy plumes to join the blest employ?
To songs of praise their harps of rapture lend,
And add new triumph to the Christian's joy?
Methought ethereal forms were hovering high,
To catch the notes, and waft them to the sky.

'Tis sweet to hear the grateful anthem rise
From hearts all glowing with Devotion's flame;
To catch the warm hosanna, as it flies,
And bears some tribute to the Saviour's name:
'Tis sweet, my soul, with rev'rend awe, to bend
Before thy God, thy Father, and thy Friend.

Lowly I bow before his gracious throne,
And cast my soul on his paternal care,
And ask—Will Heav'n my humble offering own,
And Mercy stoop to hear a sinner's prayer?
Yes; Mercy smiles—my God admits my claim,
And in his Book of Life enrolls my name.

Now may the flattering world in vain assail,
Or pleasure tempt, or vanity allure;
My heart is fix'd—Though earth and sky should fail,
Eternal Truth and Mercy are secure—
And, to his hidden temple God reveals
The mystic light the true believer feels.

CAROLINE MATILDA.

QUERIES.

Why is a clergyman's horse like the King?
Because he is guided by a minister.
What is that which makes every body sick but those who swallow it?
Flattery.

Why are there three objections to taking a glass of brandy and water?
Because there are three scruples to a dram.

Why is a ladies' saddle like a four-quart bottle?
Because it holds a gull-on.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Tell not what you know, judge not what you see, and you will live in quiet.
A great fortune with a wife is a bed full of brambles.

Leave your son a good reputation and an employment.

Receive your money before you give a receipt for it, and take a receipt before you pay it.

God doth cure, and the physician taketh money for it.

Leave a dog and a great talker in the middle of the street.

Battle of Lake Champlain.

Extract from a View of Society and Manners in America—[By Miss Wright, an English Lady who has travelled in this country since the late War.]

"The enemy soon advanced up the lake to the river Saranac, at the mouth of which stand the village of Plattsburgh, backed and flanked by the forests whose dark interminable line it sweetly breaks with its neat and cheerful dwellings, overlooking the silver bosom of a circular bay, which receives the waters of the river. Continual skirmishes now took place between the enemy and the flying parties of militia, 700 of which soon collected from the surrounding forests. The state of Vermont, which lines the opposite shores of the lake, then poured forth her mountaineers; scattered through a mountainous country, it might have been thought difficult to collect so scanty population, but the cry of invasion echoed from hill to hill from village to village; some caught their horses from the plough, others ran off on foot, leaving their herds in the pastures, and scarce exchanging a parting blessing with their wives and mothers, as they handed to them their muskets.

"From the grey sire, whose trembling hand could hardly buckle on his brand,
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow were yet scarce terror to the crow,
Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Muster'd his little band of men,
That met, as torrents from the height,
In highland dale their streams unite;

Still gathering as they pour along,
A voice more loud, a tide more strong."

"Their guns on their shoulders, a powder-flask at their sides, sometimes a ration in their pockets, crowd after crowd poured into Burlington, and all, as a friend who had witnessed the scene, described it to me, 'came at a run, whether on their own legs or their horses.'"

The beautiful little town of Burlington covers the breast of a hill on the opposite shore, and somewhat higher up the lake than Plattsburgh. Here every boat and canoe was in requisition; troop after troop hurried to the shore, and as the scattered crowd poured into Plattsburg, they collected in lines on the Saranac to resist the passage of the enemy, or struck into the woods, with orders to harass their rear.

The fleet was now equipped; and, when that of the enemy appeared in sight moored in a line across the entrance of the bay.—With such breathless alacrity had the Americans prepared to meet this encounter, that one of the vessels which then entered into action, had been built and equipped in the space of a fortnight; eighteen days previous to the engagement, the timber of which it was constructed, had been actually growing in the forest upon the shores of the lake.

The British Flotilla, under the command of Capt. Downie, mounted ninety-five guns, and upwards of a thousand men; the American, under Com. McDonough, eighty-six guns, and nearly eight hundred men. The first exchange of cannon between the fleets was the signal of the armies on land. A desperate contest ensued. The British with daring bravery twice attempted to force the bridges, and twice were they driven back; then filing up the river, a detachment attempted to ford; but here a volley of musketry suddenly assailed them from the woods, and forced them to retreat, with loss.

The issue of the day was felt by both parties to depend upon the naval engagement then raging in the sight of both armies.—Many an anxious glance was cast upon the waters by those stationed near the shore. For two hours the conflict remained doubtful; the vessels on either side were stripped of their sails and rigging; staggering and reeling hulks, they still gave and received the shocks which threatened to submerge them. The vessel of the American Commodore was twice on fire; her cannon dismounted, and her sides leaking; the enemy was in the same condition. The battle for a moment seemed a drawn one, when both attempted a manoeuvre which was to decide the day. With infinite difficulty the American ship veered about; the enemy attempted the same in vain; a fresh fire poured upon her, and she struck. A shout then awoke upon the shore, and ringing along the American lines, swelled for a moment above the roar of the battle. For a short space the British efforts relaxed; but then as if nerved rather than dismayed by misfortune, the experienced veterans stood their ground, and continued the fight until darkness constrained its suspension.

The little town of Burlington, during these busy hours, displayed a far different, but not less interesting scene; all occupation was interrupted; the anxious inhabitants lining the heights, and straining their eyes and ears to catch some signal that might speak the fate of a combat upon which so much depended. The distant

firing and smoke told when the fleets were engaged. The minutes and the hours dragged on heavily; hopes and fears alternately prevailing; when at length, the cannonading suddenly ceased; but still, with the help of the telescope, nothing could be distinguished across the vast waters, save the last wreath of smoke had died away, and that life, honor, and property were lost or saved.

Not a sound was heard; the citizens looking at each other without speaking, women and children wandered along the beach, with many of the men of Vermont, who had continued to drop in during the day, but found no means of crossing the lake.—Every boat was on the other shore, and all were still too busy there to ferry over tidings of the naval combat. The evening fell, and still no moving specks appeared upon the waters. A dark night, heavy with fogs, closed in, and some with saddened hearts slowly sought their homes; while others still lingered, hearkening to every breath, pacing to and fro distractedly, and wildly imagining all the possible causes which might occasion this suspense.—Were they defeated—some would have burned to bring the tidings. At eleven at night, a shout broke in the darkness from the waters. It was one of triumph. Was it from friends or enemies? Again it broke louder; it was recognized and re-echoed by the listeners on the beach, swelled up the hill, and "Victory! Victory!" rang through the village. I could not describe the scene as it was described to me; but you will suppose how the blood eddied from the heart; how young and old, ran about frantic; how they laughed, wept, sung, and wept again. In half an hour, the little town was in a blaze of light.

The brunt of the battle was now over; but it still remained doubtful whether the invaders would attempt to push forward in despite of the loss of their fleet, and of the opposing ranks of militia, now doubly inspired by patriotism and good fortune. At day break the next morning, were found only the sick, wounded, and the dead, with the military stores and munitions of war.—The siege had been raised, during the night; and the baggage and artillery having been sent back, the army already some miles on their way towards the frontier. The skirmishing that harassed their retreat, thinned their numbers less than the sudden desertion of five hundred men who threw down their muskets, and sprung into the woods. A few of these sons of Mars are now thriving farmers in the state of Vermont; others fared with more or less success, according to their industry and morals!

From Niles' Register.

NAVIGATION.

The great improvements in the arts of ship building and navigation, supported by an increased spirit of enterprise, prompted also by the increased necessity for exertion, have rendered the most distant voyages as things hardly worth mentioning—a cruise round the world is no more thought of by our eastern brethren than a steam boat excursion! No place is too distant for them to visit—no time too long for them to be employed—no danger sufficient to intimidate them, provided there is a reasonable prospect of profit held out.

A letter published sometime since from the captain of a Nan-

tucket ship to his owner stated, that after recruiting at the Sandwich Islands, he had proceeded to catch whales on the coast of Japan, where he obtained 1100 barrels of oil—he was about to run over to California, for winter quarters, from whence he would take a trip to the Sandwich Islands for supplies, and thence return to the neighborhood of Japan to complete his cargo. His ship was in fine order, and he had not lost a man since he left home!

It is well known that some of these hardy people had visited what is regarded by the English as newly discovered land, and now called New South Iceland, as early as 1800—but the great profit which they made by catching seals, sea-elephants, sea-bears, &c. caused them to keep their voyages a secret. In the year just stated, 9 vessels arrived with 151,000 fur-seal skins, giving it out that they had been obtained on the N. W. Coast. A British ship accidentally discovered this land in 1819, in lat. 60 deg. 30 min. south, and 10 deg. lon. W.—the fact was reported to the commander of the British frigate Andromache, at Valparaiso, who dispatched a vessel and made some survey of the coast. In the Aurora of June 26, 1821, there is a very interesting paper concerning this southern continent, as it is supposed to be. It is said first to have been seen by a Dutch navigator, named Dirk Gherritz, in 1599; by a Spanish commander of a vessel of war, named Torres, in 1606; and fallen in with by several others afterwards, by chance, or from being driven out of their course. Though Capt. Cook reached a higher southern latitude he did not meet it, because of the longitude that he was in; and his biographer says that he had decided two great problems, namely, that there was no antarctic land, and no passage into the arctic polar sea, both of which have been negatived.

This land is not inhabited by human beings, nor habitable—it is a barren hideous waste, covered with snow and nearly destitute of any green thing—no vegetable, but a little stunted grass, having ever been seen upon it.—All the animals that frequent it are aquatic, except a bird that resembles a pigeon.

From the Richmond Compiler.

A small Treatise for the Grammarian.—About fifty years ago all men of education in England and America spoke generally uncorrupted English. A foreigner, Sheridan, published a dictionary.—He was connected with the stage. In this dictionary Dukes were Jukes, tunes chunes, Tuesday Chuesday, tutors chutors, the dews of Heaven, the jews of Heaven, a duel was a jewel, and there was no turning without churning. The actors were instructed how to put the whole language in chunnult. It was quite the ton for ignorance and affectation thus to murder the King's English. In process of time a mangler, but not so absolutely a murderer, whose name is Walker, published another Dictionary prefaced with abundance of rules, some drawn from analogy, some from custom, from whim, and some from no one knows where. He pretended to correct Sheridan, in many instances. Attention will now be paid to the sound of D and T before U, UA, UO, FU, OU, IE, IS, &c.

Walker does not justify juty for duty, nor chutor for tutor, saying that sound should not be used unless the preceding syllable be accepted; as pet-chulent, natural, objurate, &c. He appears astamed, however, in many cases to use the rules he has himself proposed as invariable. Thus, natural, but not Saturday, obedient but not comejian, for hence would come trajedian.

Having a commo-jeous oppor-chunity I shall vent-chure to give you a compen-jeous account of my o-jeous and unfor-chumate sit-cha-ation, which is really most hid-jeous. I know not what are its ingre-je-ents, but love is certainly an impet-chuous passion. When your re-

jeant eyes and gran-jure of deportment caused a fix-chure in my nat-chuary chuchuating heart, I congrat-chulated myself with the hope of being event-chually the most for-chun-nate individ-jual, though perhaps not imme-jeately. And that if there was nothing insi-jeous in the constit-chuant parts of my na-chure, if your heart was not ob-je-rate, but of a pit-che-ous make, by being obe-je-ient and assid-jeous, stu-jeous, and se-jeulent to please, and du-cheous and court-cheous in my behav-iour, unless you were a pet-chulent crea-chure, I might gra-d-jually gain your heart. But your present coldness swells me up with all the flat-chu-ness of sorrow. Oh, most vir-chuous miss, let me entreat you; Oh, most fair fea-chured miss, let me beg of you, to be pit-cheous towards me, or I may take to being pet-chulent with spirit-chuous liquors, unless I can find cor-jeal in the rit-chual, or the spirit-chuality of the scrip-chures.

Such is exactly the pronunciation of Walker, who by some has been recommended as a standard. But such pronunciation is not, and never was, English.—A few literary fops in England and America have adopted Walker's plan; a few still follow it from affectation of superior accuracy; but neither the scholar, nor the great body of the people, will ever so far forget their mother tongue as to follow the precepts of Walker. The love of novelty has had much effect in spreading this vicious, this disgusting, this nauseous manner of utterance; but the fashion of it will soon pass away. Neither the learned nor the illiterate will submit to it. Not one of a thousand of the English or the Americans speak in this manner, and never ought to do so and never will.

The following humorous advertisement is copied from the Worcester Aegis. The poor fellow has undoubtedly suffered severely in the payment of "costs of suit," or he would not thus dare to attack the whole force of John Doe and Richard Roe.—N. Y. Adv.

Take Notice.—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting the Lawyers, Justices, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables of this County, on my account, as I will pay no more debts of their contracting, for I have supported them long enough.

LEMUEL MOFFIT.

Oxford, Nov. 9, 1822.

The idle levy a very heavy task upon the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time.—Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their daily bread, and like them sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honour solely to the circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of ennui, and he sallies forth to distribute it amongst all his acquaintance.

Let us desire a disposition to return good for evil; and to walk steadily in the path which our duty points out, not abashed, discouraged or irritated by the watchful observations of those who decry religion, and hate its professors.

A certain Inn-keeper who was much addicted to lying made it a constant practice to entertain every traveller that called at his inn with a dish of lies. A sailor one day happening to dine with him, was kept mute for a long time by several very lengthy narratives—among others told the following; he said, "the growth of his indian corn was so great that year, that beneath it was as dark as night and that he was obliged when he ploughed it, to carry a lantern in the middle of day to light him along the furrow." "By Judas, said the sailor, quite unconcerned, 'that's a trifle to what I have seen.'"

Messrs. Editors—

The following is an Epitaph which I copied precisely as it was in the grave yard in the town of Worcester. You may rest assured that spelling, capital letters, pointing, measure and all are the same as on the stone.

Under this Covering sleeps
the mouldering Bones
ah, tis the frail Remains
of Capt. William Jones
on April 6th 1777
Death him Removed
From toils of Earth
to joys of Heaven

Aged 51

There is another in the same yard which I only relate as wonderful. Israel Jennison & his wife lived together in peace & love 30 years & 8 days. Reader remember him.

A Good Joke.—A gentleman in Virginia, writes to his friend in Richmond for a still of certain dimensions, and thus expresses himself: "Sir I want a still maid that will work thirty-six gallants," (he meant gallons.)

Good humour and mental charms, are as much superior to mere personal beauty, as mind is superior to matter.