

# Kennebunk Gazette

## AND MAINE PALLADIUM.

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No. 48.

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AND MAINE PALLADIUM.

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SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY,  
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.  
IN SENATE—JANUARY 20, 1840.

[CONCLUDED.]

Now, sir, let me suppose that a citizen has  
a demand upon the Government for \$5,000,  
and applies to the Treasurer for payment.  
On what receiver-general will you, he will  
be asked, have the amount? On the receiver-  
general at New York? In what sum?  
One-half of the sum in drafts of \$100, and  
the other in drafts of \$50. The Treasurer  
cannot lawfully decline furnishing the re-  
quired drafts. He is bound by the law to  
consult the convenience of the public creditor.  
The drafts are given to him. What will he  
do with them? There is not a spot in the  
whole circumference of the United States, in  
which these drafts will not command a pre-  
mium or be at par. Every where to the  
south and west of New York they will com-  
mand a premium of from 1-4 to 1-2 per  
cent. Every where east and north, they  
will be at par. What, I again ask, will the  
holder do with them? Will he commit the  
indiscretion or folly of cashing these drafts,  
and expose himself to the hazard and incon-  
venience of losing or carrying the specie  
about him? No such thing. Being every  
where better than or equal to specie, he will  
retain the drafts and carry them with him to  
his home, and use them in his business.  
What I have supposed likely to be done by  
one, will be done by every creditor of the  
Government. These drafts, to a consider-  
able extent, will remain out, enter the general  
circulation, and compose a part of the com-  
mon currency of the country, commanding,  
at particular places, as notes of the Bank of  
the United States have done, and now do, a  
premium, but any where being certainly  
good for the amount on their face. All this  
is plain and inevitable. And the amount of  
this general currency of the country, will be  
somewhat governed by the amount of the  
annual disbursements of the Government.  
In the early administration of this Treasury  
bank, its paper will command general and  
implicit confidence. It will be as much bet-  
ter than the paper of the Bank of the United  
States or the Bank of England, as the re-  
sources of the United States are superior to  
those of any mere private corporation. Sub-  
scribers and receivers-general may fly with  
the public money committed to their charge  
—may speculate or speculate as they please,  
and, unlike the condition of banks, whose  
fraudulent officers squander the means of  
those institutions, the nation remains bound  
for the redemption of all paper issued under  
its authority. But the paper of the late  
Bank of the United States acquired a confi-  
dence every where, more or less, in and out  
of the United States. It was received in  
Canada, in Europe, and at Canton. The  
Government drafts upon receivers-general  
will have a much more sure and extensive  
circulation.—Who will doubt their pay-  
ment? Who will question the honor and  
good faith of the United States in their re-  
demption? The bankers of Europe—the  
Rothschilds and the Barings—will receive  
them without hesitation, and prefer them to  
the specie which they represent, whenever  
the rate of exchange is not decidedly against  
this country, because they can be more safely  
and conveniently kept than specie itself.  
And with respect to our State banks, these  
Treasury drafts will form the basis of their  
operations. They will be preferred to specie,  
because they will be more convenient and  
free from the hazards incident to the  
possession of specie. The bank will require  
no more specie than the wants of the com-  
munity for change make necessary.

This, sir, will these Government drafts, or  
bank notes, as they may be called, remain  
out in circulation. The issues of the first  
year, under appropriations of the public re-  
venue, will be followed by the issues of suc-  
ceeding years. More and more will it be  
perceived to be needless and indiscreet to  
cash them; and more and more will the spe-  
cie of the country accumulate in the custody  
of the receivers-general, until, after a few  
years, the greater part of the specie of the  
country will be found in the vaults of the de-  
positaries, represented by an equal amount of  
Government paper in circulation. I can  
conceive of no case or motive but one for  
withdrawing the specie from the vaults of  
the depositaries, and that is, when, from an  
unfavorable state of our foreign trade, the  
course of foreign exchange is much against  
us; and then this system will furnish great  
facilities to the export of the precious metals.  
In process of time, it will be seen, as was  
observed with respect to the Bank of Am-  
sterdam, that there is a much larger amount  
of specie in deposit with the receivers-gen-  
eral than is likely to be called for by the com-  
mon transactions of the business and com-  
merce of the country. And what has been  
done before will be done again.— Govern-  
ment, in a time of necessity, will be tempted  
to increase its paper issues upon the credit of  
this dormant specie capital. It will be tem-  
pted again and again to resort to this ex-  
pedient, since it is easier to make emissions  
of paper than to lay the burden of taxation  
on the People. The history of American  
paper money, during the Revolution, and  
French assignats and of Government banks  
throughout the world, tells the whole tale,  
and gives you the denouement.  
But we shall be informed, as has been in-  
sisted, that this bill cautiously guards against

the degeneracy of the system into a Govern-  
ment bank, by the provision contained in the  
23d section, enjoining the Secretary of the  
Treasury "to issue and publish regulations  
to enforce the speedy presentation of all  
Government drafts for payment at the places  
where payable; and to prescribe the time,  
according to the different distances of the  
depositories from the Seat of Government,  
within which all drafts upon them, respec-  
tively, shall be presented for payment; and,  
in default of such presentation, to direct any  
other mode and place of payment which he  
may deem proper."

Then it is to depend upon the Secretary of  
the Treasury whether we have a Government  
bank or not!—We are delivered over to the  
tender mercies of his legislation in the form  
of the regulations which he may choose to  
issue and publish! And the extraordinary  
power is vested in him, if any dare violate  
his regulations, of denouncing the severe  
penalty of receiving payment "in any other  
mode and place which he may deem proper."  
Now, sir, between a draft, on the receiver-  
general at St. Louis and at New York, there  
will be a difference at all times of at least  
two per cent.; and at some periods a much  
greater difference. Is it fitting—is it in ac-  
cordance with the genius of free institutions,  
with the spirit of a country of laws, to con-  
fide such a power to a mere Secretary of the  
Treasury? What a power is it not to re-  
ward political friends or punish political ene-  
mies!

But, sir, I look at the matter of this res-  
triction in a higher point of view. You pro-  
pose to maintain it.—Why should you? You  
have provided all the means, as you profess  
to believe, of perfect security for the custody  
of the public money in these public depositories.  
Why should you require the holder of a  
Government draft, often ignorant of the  
legislation of the Secretary of the Treasury,  
to present it for payment by a given day, un-  
der a severe penalty, depending upon his dis-  
cretion? Will not the inconvenience to the  
community, of a precise day and a short day,  
for the presentation of the draft, be vastly  
greater than that of the Public in retaining  
the money for an indefinite day, until it suits  
the holder's convenience to demand pay-  
ment? And will you not be tempted to  
keep possession of specie, for the incidental  
advantages which it affords? Ah! sir; are  
we to overlook the possible uses to which, in  
specie may be applied in the crisis of a po-  
litical election or the crisis of the existence of  
a party in power?

Congress will be called upon, imperatively  
called upon, by the People, to abolish all re-  
strictions which the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury may promulgate for the speedy presenta-  
tion for payment of Government drafts.  
The wants of the People, and the necessity  
of the country for a paper medium, possess-  
ing a uniform value, and capable of general  
circulation, will demand it at your hands,  
and you will be most ready to grant the re-  
quired boon. We should regard the system,  
according to its true and inherent character,  
and not be deceived by provisions, inevitably  
temporary in their nature, which the policy  
or the prudence of its authors may throw  
around it. The greatest want of this coun-  
try, at the present period, is in circulating  
at every extremity of the Union, a paper  
medium without depreciation.—Such a paper  
will be supplied in the form of these Gov-  
ernment drafts.

But if the restriction which I have been  
considering could be enforced and continued,  
it would alter the bank character of this mea-  
sure. Bank or no bank is a question not de-  
pending upon the duration of time which  
they perform out, but upon the office  
which they perform in the United States. The  
notes of the Bank of the United States of Pen-  
sylvania are not deprived of their character of  
composing a part of the circulating medium  
of the country, although they might be re-  
turned to the bank in some ten or twenty  
days after their issue.

I know that it has been argued, and will  
be argued again, that at all times since the  
commencement of the government, the prac-  
tice of the Treasury has been to issue drafts  
upon the public depositories; that these drafts  
have not heretofore circulated as money; and  
that, if they now do, it is an incident which  
attaches no blame to the Government.

But heretofore these drafts were issued upon  
banks and the holders of them passed them  
to their credit with the banks, or received  
payment in bank notes.—The habit of the  
country—and habit is a great thing—was to  
use bank notes. Moreover, there were bank  
notes of every kind in use—those which were  
local and those which were general in their  
credit and circulation. Now, having no  
Bank of the United States in existence, there  
are no bank notes which maintain the same  
value, and command the public confidence,  
throughout the Union. You create, there-  
fore, an inexorable necessity for the use of  
Government drafts as a medium of general  
circulation, and argue from a state of things  
when no such necessity existed.

The protestations of the friends of this bill  
in this chamber, the denunciations of its op-  
ponents, and the just horror which the People  
entertain of a Government bank, may prompt  
ly to lift the veil which masks its true fea-  
tures. A Government bank may not sudden-  
ly burst upon us, but there it is, embodied in  
this bill. And it is not the least objection to  
the measure that it depends upon the discre-  
tion of a Secretary of the Treasury to retard  
or accelerate the commencement of its op-  
erations at his pleasure. Let the re-election of  
the present Chief Magistrate be secured, and  
you will soon see the bank disclosing its gen-  
uine character. But, thanks be to God, there  
is a day of reckoning at hand. All the signs of  
a day of reckoning indicate its approach. And  
Lord 1841, I trust that the long account of  
the abuses and corruptions of this Adminis-  
tration, in which this measure will be a con-  
spicuous item, will be finally and forever ad-  
justed.

A Large Cargo of Cotton.—The ship Bol-  
ton, Capt. Teulon, cleared yesterday for Liver-  
pool, having on board 2133 bales or 1,276,  
408 pounds of cotton. This is the largest  
cargo ever shipped by one vessel from this  
port.—N. O. Bee of Feb. 6.

We learn that the Unitarian Church  
and congregation at Dover, have given a unani-  
mous call to Rev. John Parkman, (late of  
Greenfield, Mass.), to become their Pastor.

Mr. President, who is to have the absolute  
control of this Government bank? We have  
seen, within a few years past, a most extraor-  
dinary power asserted and exercised. We  
have seen, in a free, representative, republi-  
can Government, the power claimed by the  
Executive, and is now daily enforced, of  
dismissing all officers of the Government,  
without any other cause than a mere differ-  
ence of opinion. No matter what may be  
the merits of the officer; no matter how long  
and how faithfully he may have served the  
public; no matter what sacrifices he may  
have made; no matter how incompetent, from  
age and poverty, he may be to gain a subsis-  
tence for himself and his family, he is driven  
out of office and want for no other reason  
than that he differs in opinion with the Presi-  
dent on the sub-Treasury, or some other of the  
various experiments upon the property of the  
People. But this is not all. If you call upon  
the President to state the reasons which  
induced him, in any particular instance, to  
exercise this tremendous power of dismissal,  
wrapping himself up in all the dignity and  
arrogance of royal majesty, he refuses to as-  
sign any reason whatever, and tells you that  
it is his prerogative! That you have no  
right to interrogate him, in the exercise of  
which he has prompted him, in the exercise of  
any of his constitutional powers! Nay,  
more; if you apply to a subordinate—a mere  
minister of power—to inform you why he has  
dismissed any of his subordinates, he replies  
that he will not communicate the grounds of  
his action. I have understood that, in more  
cases than one, the person acting as Postmas-  
ter General has refused this session to inform  
members of Congress of the grounds on  
which he has dismissed deputy postmasters.  
We have witnessed the application of this  
power to a Treasurer of the United States re-  
cently, without the pretence of his failure to  
discharge his public duties, all of which he  
performed with scrupulous exactness, honor  
and probity.

And what, sir, is the consequence of a  
power so claimed and so exercised? The  
first is, that, in a country of Constitution and  
Laws, the basis and the genius of which are  
that there is to be no arbitrary and every  
responsibility on the part of every, even the  
highest functionary, here is a vast power, dan-  
gerously exercised with the most perfect im-  
punity, and without the possibility of arraig-  
ing a guilty Chief Magistrate. For how can he  
be impeached or brought to trial if he will  
not disclose, and you have no adequate means  
of ascertaining, the grounds on which he has  
acted?

The next consequence is, that as all the offi-  
cers of Government, who hold their offices  
by the tenure to which I allude, hold them at  
the President's mercy, and without the possi-  
bility of finding any redress if they are dis-  
missed without cause, they become his plant  
creatures, and feel that they are bound im-  
plicitly to obey his will.

Now, sir, put this Government bank into  
operation, and who are to be charged with the  
administration of its operations? The Secre-  
tary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the  
United States, the Register and the Comptroller  
of the Treasury, and the receivers-general,  
&c. Every one of them holding his office at  
the pleasure and mercy of the President. Every  
one of them, perhaps, depending for his  
bread upon the will of the President. Every  
one of them, perhaps, by sad experience, to  
know that his safest course is to mould his  
opinions and shape his conduct so as to please  
the President. Every one of them knowing  
perfectly that if dismissed, he is without the  
possibility of any remedy or redress whatever.  
In such a deplorable state of things, this  
Government bank will be the mere bank of  
the President of the United States. He will  
be its PRESIDENT, CASHIER, and TELLER.  
Yes, sir, this complete subjection of all the  
subordinate officers of the Government to the  
will of the President will make him sole Di-  
rector, President, Cashier and Teller of this  
Government bank. The so much dreaded in-  
fluence of the Purse and the Sword will at last  
be consummated. And the usurpation, by  
which the public deposits in 1837, were re-  
moved by the advancement of the one and  
the removal of another Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, will not only be finally legalized and  
sanctioned, but the enormity of the danger of  
that precedent will be transcended by a de-  
liberate act of the Congress of the United  
States!

Mr. President, for ten long years we have  
been warring against the excessive growth of  
Executive power; but, although we have  
been occasionally cheered, it has been con-  
stantly advancing and never receding. You  
may talk as you please about bank expansions.  
There has been no pernicious expansion in  
this country like that of Executive power;  
and, unlike the operations of banks, this pow-  
er never has any periods of contraction. You  
may denounce as you please the usurpation  
of Congress. There has been no usurpation  
of that of the Executive, which has been  
both of the powers of other co-ordinate de-  
partments of this Government, and upon the  
States. There scarcely remains any power in  
this Government but that of the President.  
He suggests, originates, controls, checks, ex-  
ercises, and executes every thing. The insatiable spirit of the Suiaris,  
for power and prerogative, was brought upon  
our American throne on the 4th of March  
1820. It came under all the usual false and  
hypocritical pretences and disguises of love  
of the People, desire of reform, and diffi-  
dence of power.—The Scotch dynasty still con-  
tinues. We have had Charles the First, and  
now have Charles the Second. But I again  
thank God that our deliverance is not distant;  
and that, on the 4th of March, 1841, a great  
and glorious revolution, without blood and  
without convulsion, will be achieved.

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### LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.  
MONDAY, MARCH 16.  
AFTERNOON.

An order came from the House providing  
that a committee be appointed to take into  
consideration the expediency of recommend-  
ing a reduction of the number of Representa-  
tives at the next apportionment—to fix on the  
number, and prescribe the manner of obtain-  
ing an expression of the people on the sub-  
ject. The Senate joined Messrs. Smith, Tot-  
man, Tebbels, Bolster and Barrell.  
Resolve in favor of Daniel J. Perley and  
als. came up on its final passage. On motion  
of Mr. Shaw, it was referred to the next Leg-  
islature.

Bill for a more speedy recovery on sheriff's  
Bonds was taken up, and on motion of Mr.  
Vose, was referred to the adjourned session.  
The committee to which was recommended  
the report and resolves relative to the bounty  
on Fishing Vessels, made a report, similar to  
their prior one, with the exception of one or  
two amendments. The report was accepted,  
and the resolves were amended, and passed  
to be engrossed.

Bill relating to demand and notice on prom-  
issory notes or drafts was, on motion of Mr.  
Hammons, referred to the adjourned session.  
A message was received from the House  
informing the Senate that that body had indefi-  
nitely postponed the resolve authorizing the  
Land Agent to settle certain claims—that it  
had also referred to the next Legislature the  
resolve in favor of Wm. Emerson;—and re-  
questing the concurrence of the Senate. The  
former resolve was laid on the table—and  
the Senate concurred in the disposition of the  
latter.

The conferees on the resolve for the relief  
of the settlers on the Arnoostook river reported  
that they were unable to agree with the con-  
ferees of the House, and therefore recommended  
that the Senate adhere to its vote, which  
report was accepted.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Bill for the further regulation of Mills and  
Mill-owners came from the House referred  
to the extra session. The Senate concurred.  
The conferees on the resolve in favor of  
Waterville College, reported that they were  
unable to agree with the conferees on the part  
of the House, and therefore recommended that  
the Senate adhere to its former vote. Report  
accepted.

Bill for the further regulation of Banks and  
Banking came from the House,—that body  
having rejected part of the amendments of  
the Senate, and having further amended the  
same. (The House rejected the amendment  
of the Senate striking out all the bill except-  
ing the 12th section.) The question was on  
receding and concurring with the House.

After some discussion the question of reced-  
ing and concurring was taken and decided  
as follows:—

YEAS—15.—NAYS—9

Mr. Eastman proposed to amend by strik-  
ing out the 7th and 8th sections of the bill  
which was adopted—as were several other  
amendments.

Mr. Perkins stated that he could plain-  
ly discern that the Bank aristocracy and Bank  
influence of Augusta had been brought to bear  
in order to defeat the salutary provisions of  
the bill.

Mr. Vose moved further to amend by add-  
ing another section providing that the char-  
ters of all the banks of this State be and they  
are hereby revoked.

Being called upon for reasons for the a-  
mendment, Mr. V. said that he thought the  
whole substance of the bill might be embod-  
ied in one single sentence and he had done  
it,—further he wished to get freed from this  
dreadful Bank aristocracy and Bank influence,  
which the Senator from York had discovered  
to have crept in here.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the a-  
mendment was rejected as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Eaton, I. Read, and Vose

—3.

NAYS—20.

The bill was then further amended in the  
9th sect. and passed, to be engrossed as fol-  
lows:—

YEAS—13.—NAYS—9.

The vote passing to be engrossed the bill  
regulating Banks and Banking was reconsidered.  
Mr. Eaton moved to amend by adding  
a section providing that any bank may surren-  
der its charter upon application to the Govern-  
or and Council, which amendment was  
rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS—5.—NAYS—12.

The bill, after one or two slight amend-  
ments, was again passed to be engrossed.

Bill to establish the salaries of certain offi-  
cers was taken up, amended and referred to  
the adjourned session.

YEAS—12.—NAYS—10.

Bill to repeal the 2d section of an act addi-  
tional concerning the assessment and collec-  
tion of taxes came from the House, that body  
insisting on its former vote, and appointing  
conferees. The Senate adhered.

A message came from the House inform-  
ing the Senate that that body non-concurred  
in referring the bill to repeal an act for the  
destruction of wolves and bears, and insisted  
on its vote passing the same to be enacted.  
The Senate adhered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Bill for the further regulation of Banks and  
Banking came from the House, that body  
having non-concurred with the Senate in the  
adoption of the amendments striking out the  
7th and 8th Sections, and also of other slight  
amendments. The Senate adhered to their  
vote adopting the amendment.

Resolve authorizing the Land Agent to set-  
tle certain claims for land to which the State  
had no title, was taken up, (the House hav-  
ing indefinitely postponed the same).—The  
Senate insisted on its former vote and ap-  
pointed conferees.

The chair announced as the committee to  
sit during the recess relative to the Revised  
Statutes, Messrs. Eastman, Barker, I. Read,  
Vose, Hammons, Bradley, and Merrill.  
Mr. Hammons was at his request excused,  
and Mr. Robinson was substituted.

On motion of Mr. W. M. Reed, ordered,  
That the committee on the Revised Statutes  
be directed to inquire into the expediency of  
altering the law relating to disturbances of  
public worship, so that Justices of the Peace  
may have jurisdiction of the same.

The committee on Military Accounts re-  
ported that the whole amount of expendi-  
tures in the Quartermaster's Department, as  
appears by said accounts, up to Dec. 20, 1839  
—is \$136,683 03  
Deduct repayments 24,739 13

Net disbursements in this  
Department 111,942 90  
Whole expenditures in pay  
Department 90,081 32

Total disbursements to that  
time \$202,024 22

The report was accepted.  
The committee on the Judiciary made a re-  
port referring sundry subjects to the extra ses-  
sion.

Mr. Eastman, from the committee on Slavery  
made a report, deeming legislation inex-  
pedient on the subject; which report was ac-  
cepted, and ordered to be printed in the sev-  
eral papers of the State in which the laws are  
printed.

AFTERNOON.

Bill to organize, govern and discipline the  
militia was referred to the committee to sit  
during the recess of the Legislature.

The conferees on the resolve in favor of  
the Heirs at Law of John G. Deane reported  
that they had agreed to recommend that both  
branches recede, and that the resolve be re-  
ferred to the next Legislature. Report ac-  
cepted.

Bill providing for the election of certain  
County officers came from the House refer-  
red to the next Legislature. The Senate  
non-concurred, and indefinitely postponed  
the bill.

Bill requiring the people to give in their votes  
on the question of reducing the number of  
Representatives came from the House, refer-  
red to the next Legislature. The Senate re-  
cused and concurred.

The Senate concurred in the reference of  
the resolutions on the Georgia question, to  
the extra session.

EVENING.

Resolves relative to the election of mem-  
bers of Congress from the State of New Jer-  
sey came from the House, that body having  
adopted the same. The yeas and nays being  
ordered on motion of Mr. Vose, the resolves  
passed to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—13.—NAYS 7.

A message was received from the House  
informing the Senate that that body had non-  
concurrent in insisting and appointing confere-  
es on the resolve authorizing the Land A-  
gent to settle certain claims,—and adhered to  
their vote indefinitely postponing the same.

An order came from the House relative to  
the powers of the committee appointed to sit  
during the recess. The Senate indefinitely  
postponed the same.

Votes of thanks were moved to the Presi-  
dent and the Clerk of the Senate, which were  
unanimously adopted, and to which those of  
members replied briefly and pertinent.

The usual messages were interchanged  
between the two Houses, and between the  
Senate and the Executive.

The Senate then adjourned to the 17th of  
September.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. Fessenden moved to take up resolves  
relating to the Public Domain.

Mr. Delesdernier withdrew his amend-  
ment and moved indefinitely postponement.

Mr. D. said these resolutions were before  
the Judiciary committee and they rejected  
them. He said our members of Congress  
understand better what course to take than  
we can instruct them. He said not ten  
members in the House have competent  
knowledge of this subject, and he believed  
they would be prepared to postpone indefi-  
nitely.

Mr. Fessenden said he reported the resolu-  
tions to the Judiciary committee by their  
order, and they struck out three of them,  
and then refused to let them be reported to  
the House by a tie. Mr. F. then gave notice  
to the committee that he should introduce  
them himself, and did so, omitting the three  
which had been objected to. The House  
public some time, and no fault has been dis-  
covered in them. Mr. F. said he had en-  
deavored to avoid all party questions, in pre-  
paring the resolutions. He gave a brief  
sketch of the mode in which these lands  
were acquired, and of the present state of the  
case. He asked why this Legislature should  
not express its opinion, as well as the Leg-  
islatures of the new States?—The old States  
are called upon to express their views and to  
defend their interests. He believed every  
member of the House understands the ques-  
tion and is prepared to act. He wished to  
have the State assume a correct position on  
the question, and that was all the motive he  
had in preparing and introducing the res-  
olves.

Resolve in favor of Waterville College,  
was read a third time. Mr. McMahon moved  
that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. McMahon, Carey, Andrews, Leavitt,  
Delesdernier and J. J. Perry advocated  
the motion, and Messrs. Fessenden, Chad-  
bourne, Holmes, E. H. Allen, Everett and  
Severance opposed it.

The resolve was indefinitely postponed by  
the following vote:

YEAS—YORK—Bennett, Burbank, Dam,  
N. Hanscom, L. Hanscom, McIntire, Jones,  
Joy, L. Littlefield, Thompson, Trafion,  
Webber, &c.—101.

NAYS—YORK—Deering, Foss, Gould-  
thwaite, Kimball, Lord,

has not managed the lands as well as possible. The resolutions mean more than meets the eye. Mr. D. spoke at some length. Mr. Severance said the way it was made out that the public lands have brought the government in debt, is by charging them with the expenses of all the Indian wars.

Mr. Fessenden defended the resolutions and advocated the propriety of the Legislature expressing its views. He made statements showing that the lands have brought to the nation more than fifty millions of dollars beyond the expenses incurred in managing and surveying them.

Resolve in favor of Waterville College came from the House indefinitely postponed. The Senate insisted on its vote passing the same to be engrossed and appointed Messrs. Eastman, Vose and Bradley as conferees.

The report denouncing legislation in expedient on the petition of Samuel M. Pond and als. was taken up and accepted.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Resolves relating to the public domain, were taken up, the question being on indefinite postponement.

Mr. Carey cited Mr. Benton's speeches in the U. S. Senate, showing that the public lands have been a source of expense to the nation. He made out that the balance against the public domain is about \$8,000,000. But if we reckon the cost of Indian wars, &c. the balance against the lands will be about \$70,000,000. In order to make out his case, Mr. C. included the original cost of the lands, namely, the purchase of Florida, Louisiana, the extinguishment of Indian titles, &c.

Mr. C. then attacked the American System, and contended that it is all for the benefit of aristocracy and the rich. The federal party are for distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, and collecting revenue to support the government by taxes on articles consumed by the poor.

Mr. Allen of Bangor, maintained the importance of the public lands to the nation and to the States. He asked if the expense of defending our country is to be put against the public lands—he said you may better put it against the eternal principles of civil liberty.

He contended that by the terms of the original cessions from the old States, and by the principles of justice and right, the lands belong to the whole country and to the whole people, and that they ought not to be ceded to the States in which they lie without a valuable consideration, and for himself he thought not for any consideration. Have not we paid our proportion for these public lands? Did not our fathers fight for them?—And shall they be given up because the Western States demand them of us? He would resist any attempt of the kind.

Mr. Severance denied altogether the correctness of the statistics of the gentleman from Houlton, and read from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury made in 1833, showing that the public lands, notwithstanding the large out-let in purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and other expenses, have yielded a balance over all expenses, of over twenty-four millions of dollars. He contended that hereafter—they will probably yield a revenue of from six to eight millions of dollars yearly, while the expenses of collecting it will not exceed one or two hundred thousand dollars.

The resolves were indefinitely postponed as follows:—

Yea—York—Messrs. Bennett, Burbank, Dam, Deering, N. Hanson, L. Hanson, McIntire, Jones, Joy, J. M. Littlefield, L. Littlefield, Lord, Thompson, Traflet, Webber—105.

Nays—York—Foss, Goldthwaite, Kimball, Miller, Tucker, Wentworth—63.

Mr. E. Otis called up the report and resolves on fishing bounties, and moved a reconsideration of the vote accepting the report. He said the report cast unmerited reflections by stating that the movement in Congress to repeal the fishing bounties indicates a settled hostility to a vital interest of Maine.

Mr. Fessenden asked if we are not to take the declarations of Mr. Benton himself? He says he is determined to procure the repeal of the fishing bounties. Shall we not believe him? Mr. F. believed the gentlemen cast a greater reflection upon Mr. Benton than the report.

Mr. Morse hoped gentlemen would point out something wrong in the report before it is reconsidered. He could see nothing objectionable in it. Has it come to this, that it is considered more important to spare the honor of a Senator, than to sustain the interests of Maine?

Mr. Fessenden said that the clause objected to contains two propositions—that the fishing interests are important to this State—and that the movement to repeal the act indicates a settled hostility to the act. Mr. F. asked if the fishing interests are not important—if there are not large numbers of our citizens engaged in that pursuit? He asked if the declarations of Mr. Benton do not sufficiently show his determined hostility to this act? He said Mr. B. had shown by his declarations, his acts, and his perseverance in this matter, the determination of a blood-hound. Mr. F. could see no reason to find fault with the report.

Mr. J. Otis stated the mode in which Mr. Benton has from first to last manifested his determination to effect the repeal of this act, if he can by any means accomplish his object. He said at the last session, when a vote was taken in the Senate on repealing this act, Mr. Williams of Maine was the only Senator of the administration party who voted against it. Mr. Williams used language much stronger against Mr. Benton's project than is found in this report. He asked if we are prepared to sit still and keep our mouths shut, when a great interest of our State is attacked? Shall we permit that interest to be sacrificed without a word from us? If we are prepared, the people of this State are not—and they will not let us know it.

Mr. Carey replied, and contended that the report condemns the U. S. Senate which has a majority of administration men. Why not say Mr. Benton, if he is the one who is meant, and not cast reflections on the whole Senate? There is more in the report than meets the eye.

Mr. Dilesler said he did not consider that gentleman's party the exclusive friends of the fisheries. How long is it since that party considered Great Britain the bulwark of our religion, and declared it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of our arms?

Mr. Fessenden wished to correct the gentleman from Baileyville. The party which held the sentiments to which gentleman alludes, was that to which the Hon. Reuel Williams, our Senator, Hon. Robert P. Dun-

lap, late Governor, Hon. Gorham Parks, Marshal of Maine, and others who might be enumerated, belonged.

Mr. J. Otis said he was surprised that there was any objection to the report. He could see no reason why the language of truth should be objected to. And he believed that the true reason of the objection to the report had now come out. It was not to the language of the report, but because it was drawn by the gentleman from Hallowell. He did draw it up; he did it at the request of the chairman on the part of the House, a friend of the administration, a plain hearted sailor who knows the interests of the State, and wishes to maintain them. Mr. O. said he had endeavored to draw up the report so as to make no attack in any quarter. That report was presented to the committee when they were all present, and unanimously adopted. It was approved because the subject might have been used against the administration, but was not. The committee were all entirely satisfied with the report and resolves. Even the gentleman from Houlton can find nothing in the report to object to; he only fears there may be something. Mr. O. contended there was not one word in the report attacking the administration or the House, or disrespectful to any person. The gentleman from Houlton says this is an attack upon the U. S. Senate. But where is this movement made? Not in the House—not by the Executive—but by the Senate. How would the gentleman express it without saying that the movement is made in the Senate? Mr. O. knew of no mode.

The Senate have ordered 1000 copies of the report printed, and they have been circulated in every town on the coast. If we now refuse to accept the report, shall we not show that we shrink from the truth because it may touch a favorite partisan? The report speaks the language of truth, but speaks it in a respectful manner. If we shrink from expressing this language, they will say the people of Maine are slaves to party and will submit to anything they propose—and if they can make more political capital in the west by pursuing their present policy, our interests will unhesitatingly be sacrificed. He hoped the House would be careful what they are doing. He would not say that the language of the report cannot be altered, but the report has gone out to the public, and he called upon the House not to shrink back from the position the committee has taken.

The vote accepting the report was reconsidered and the report recommitted by the following vote:

Yea—York—Bennett, Burbank, Dam, Deering, N. Hanson, L. Hanson, McIntire, Jones, J. M. Littlefield, L. Littlefield, Lord, Perkins, Thompson, Traflet, Webber—95.

Nays—York—Foss, Goldthwaite, Kimball, Miller, Tucker, Wentworth—70.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

The Committee on Military Accounts reported a roll of accounts, and a resolve for the payment of the same, which was read and passed to be engrossed. The resolve appropriates about \$23,000 for the payment of the cities, towns and plantations, for expenditures and supplies in the Aroostook expedition.

Bills passed to be enacted—providing for taking State Valuation—to prevent disturbances in schools; additional to establish the fees of certain officers—additional to incorporate Bangor and Piscataquis Canal and Railroad Co.—to establish the compensation of Surveyor General—to increase the salary of Register of Probate in Franklin County.

Resolves finally passed—relating to State Prison debts—relating to military expenditures on Northeastern frontier—for the erection of a gun-house in Limerick—making appropriations for military purposes—providing for the choice of Electors—for the preservation and repair of Canada Road.

After some unimportant business the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Bill additional to regulate Banks and Banking and to suspend the small bill law, came from the Senate amended in about forty places, and last struck out except one section suspending the small bill law. The amendments were all adopted, except the last. The question then came up on striking out all except the twelfth section, which suspends for a limited time the small bill law.

Mr. Carey moved that the House non-concur in striking out all except the 12th section. The question was taken and the House non-concurred by the following vote:

Yea—York—Messrs. Bennett, Burbank, Dam, Deering, L. Hanson, McIntire, Jones, J. M. Littlefield, L. Littlefield, Lord, Perkins, Thompson, Traflet, Webber—94.

Nays—York—Messrs. Foss, Goldthwaite, Kimball, Miller, Tucker, Wentworth—56.

Mr. Morse moved to amend the 12th section, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision "repealing the small bill law." The yeas and nays were ordered, and the amendment was negative.

Yea—York—Messrs. Foss, Goldthwaite, Kimball, Miller, Tucker, Wentworth—53.

Nays—York—Messrs. Bennett, Burbank, Dam, Deering, L. Hanson, McIntire, Jones, J. M. Littlefield, L. Littlefield, Lord, Perkins, Thompson, Traflet, Webber—100.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. E. Otis so that one Director shall be left out each year.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed. Resolves finally passed—relative to Massachusetts Claim—in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind—relative to a general Bankrupt law.

Mr. Lake, by leave, introduced a Resolve relating to French Spoliations prior to 1800, which was read and to-morrow assigned.

Committee on resolves organizing and disciplining the Militia, reports that the same ought not to pass—accepted.

On motion of Mr. E. H. Allen, ordered, that the Governor be requested to communicate to this House any correspondence between him and the President, relating to the N. E. Boundary, not before communicated, and also any information he may have touching the occupancy of any part of our soil by British troops.

AFTERNOON.

Conferees on the bill regulating divorces reported a disagreement, and the House adhered.

Mr. Holmes called up the bill additional to provide for the education of youth, (for the purpose of school libraries), the Senate having insisted on passing the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. Holmes moved that the House recede and concur.

The House refused, 34 to 77, and adhered to its former vote.

Mr. E. Otis called up resolve in favor of the heirs of John G. Deane, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed, and it prevailed, 58 to 37.

Conferees on the resolve for the relief of Aroostook settlers reported that the House recede and concur with the Senate—accepted.

House concurred in referring to the adjourned session bill additional regulating judicial process and proceedings—also bill relative to demand and notice on bills, drafts and notes of hand.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Report of the committee on the License Laws was read, and ordered to be published in all the newspapers that publish the laws, in concurrence.

Conferees on the resolve in favor of Waterville College reported a disagreement, and the House adhered.

Report on petitions and resolves as to surplus revenue, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed, and the House concurred.

Bill giving further remedy on Sheriff's bonds, was referred to the extra session in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting correspondence and other information relative to North Eastern Boundary, which were referred to the committee on the subject. (It was stated that the documents contained nothing more than what has already appeared in the newspapers.) The Governor also communicated a list of warrants drawn in favor of the Adjutant General and Land Agent in 1830.

Conferees on bill relative to lands forfeited to the State, reported that the Senate recede—accepted.

Order from the Senate directing the Treasurer to pay the amount due the cities, towns and plantations for military supplies of \$200 and over, in State scrip payable in June next.

AFTERNOON.

The order proposing an adjourned session on the last Wednesday of May was taken up, question on indefinite postponement. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. E. Otis had inquired of the Council as to the probability of the Legislature being called together in May, and they told him there was no prospect of that kind, and no reason to expect it.

The order was indefinitely postponed, 82 to 68.

Bill additional to regulate banks and banking came from the Senate, amended by striking out the 7th and 8th sections.

Mr. Carey moved to non-concur. The Senate have struck out the back bone of the bill, and left only the neck and heels. He said he took his stand in favor of bank reform, and if necessary, he was willing to be a martyr to the cause. Strike out those sections, and the banks of this State have no check upon them but the Suffolk system. He spoke of that system as subjecting this State to the control of Massachusetts.

The yeas and nays were ordered on non-concurring.

The House non-concurred—86 to 54.

The House non-concurred in their amendments of the Senate, and concurred in another, and passed the bill to be engrossed, 78 to 36.

Resolves relative to bounty on fishing vessels were taken up and passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Resolve authorizing Land Agent to settle with certain persons owing the State for lands to which the State has no title, was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Mr. Carey moved to amend the several cities, towns and plantations of the State, give in their votes, yeas or no, at the annual election in September, whether the number of Representatives shall be reduced to 125, was laid on the table.

Mr. Turner of Leeds, asked leave by letter to resign his seat in the House, and the Clerk was directed to notify the inhabitants of Leeds of the resignation of Joshua L. Turner, of his seat in the House.

Resolutions adverse to the claims of the State of Georgia to the delivery of the persons of Philbrick and Kelloran, for carrying away a slave, were read from the chair. Laid on the table.

Mr. Getchell asked leave to lay on the table a bill to repeal the small bill law. Mr. Carey objected.

Mr. Getchell then moved a suspension of the rules to give his bill a first reading. He had but small hope of obtaining the requisite vote (two thirds) to enable him to bring the bill before the House. Gentlemen were a-fraid to approach the naked question, and were determined to avoid the responsibility as long as they could—but, he apprehended a day was coming when all such party jugglery would receive its just deserts—and such mockery of principle be scouted from among us.

Mr. Delesster replied, that it had been made a matter of electioneering and he was not for gratifying the gentleman by any movement having that end in view, &c.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on motion of Mr. Getchell, which were as follows: Yeas 50, Nays 80.

Bill relating to the election of County Officers was again taken up. The former amendment of the gentleman from Baileyville for "dipping up a copper" was withdrawn, and then a new amendment was provided for the choice of Members of Congress by general ticket.

The amendment was adopted: yeas 80, nays 50.

The bill was then laid on the table.

EVENING.

Bill relating to the election of County Officers was indefinitely postponed in concurrence. Petitions relating to the same subject were taken up and referred to the next Legislature.

Order from the Senate appointing a committee to examine and report on the Revised Laws. The Speaker joined the committee by the appointment of the following Representatives—Messrs. Fessenden of Portland, Lord of South Berwick, Littlefield of Wells, Everett of Brunswick, Morse of Bath, Otis of St. George, Holmes of Wintthrop, Main of Belgrade, Allen of Bangor, Eaton of Plymouth, Wardwell of Penobscot, Lake of Bucksport, Kelsey of Calais, Fisher of Charlotte, Dana of Fryeburg, Andrews of Turner, Smith of Vinalhaven, Lermund of Hope, Daggett of Palmyra and Toothaker of Phillips.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell, moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker, prefacing it with a few appropriate remarks, to which the Speaker replied, thanking the members for their kindness and courtesy, and wishing them a safe return to the bosoms of their families.

The House then adjourned to the 17th Sept. next.

TITLES OF ACTS

Passed by the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor.

AN ACT repealing the seventh section of an act incorporating the Thomaston Theological Institution; respecting side booms in Androscoggin river; in addition to an act establishing the county of Aroostook; to annex part of the town of Vinalhaven to the annex of the town of Wales to the county of Kennebec; to set off Benes of Orono from Stillwater village corporation; altering the times of holding the District Court for the Western District in the county of Franklin; to remedy certain defects in existing laws; supplementary to an act incorporating the Thomaston Theological Institution; authorizing the parish of St. Paul's in Portland to sell their house of worship and other property; additional to "an act for the limitation of criminal prosecutions"; to change the name of the town of East Vinalhus; to provide in part for the expenditures of government; to extend the time to locate and construct the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroad; additional to an act accepting the surrender of the charter of People's Bank, Bangor; to regulate the taking of fish and for the preservation thereof in the several rivers and streams emptying into rivers in this State; additional to an act entitled "an act altering the times of holding the District Court for the Western District in the county of Franklin; to change the name of Oxford Bridge corporation; to authorize the first Universalist society in Freeport to appraise their meeting-house and land; to amend an act to alter the name of the Belfast Upper Bridge company; additional to the several acts to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of courts of probate; to incorporate the Piscataquis Agricultural society; authorizing the erection of a Mill across the Kennebec river at Kendall's Mills in Fairfield; to limit the tenure of military office; to incorporate the Eliot academy; to incorporate to prevent obstructions to ferries; to incorporate the town of Smithfield; in addition to "an act in relation to a State Library"; authorizing the proprietors of old meeting-house, so called, in Woolwich, to alter, repair and appraise the same; to prevent obstructions in Machias river; additional to an act to incorporate the Maine Episcopal Missionary society; to authorize the proprietors of the Congregational meeting-house in Norway to dispose of the same; to incorporate the Machias river company; in addition to "an act to incorporate the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance company"; to exempt the proprietors of Turner Centre Bridge from lighting said bridge except at certain seasons; respecting the fire department in the city of Portland; additional to "an act to annex Wales to the county of Kennebec"; accepting the surrender of the charter of City Bank, Portland; accepting the surrender of the charter of Exchange Bank; relating to the North Turner Bridge; relating to a House of Correction in the town of Hallowell; to establish the boundary between Bath and Phippsburg; additional to an act to incorporate the Trustees of Parsonsfield seminary; to divide the town of Lisbon and incorporate the town of Webster; establishing a Fire Department in the town of Eastport; to change the names of certain persons; to extend the limits of the charter of the Sack Water Falls company; approved March 24, 1836; to change the names of certain persons; additional to the several acts now in force exempting certain articles from attachment; repealing part of an act establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named; to incorporate the Franklin County Agricultural Society; additional to an act to organize, govern and discipline the militia; to dissolve the Brunswick Village corporation; to authorize the County Commissioners for the county of Waldo to lay out a road over tide waters of Goose River Creek in the town of Lunden; to limit the compensation of Sheriff of the county of Franklin; to provide for furnishing blank books to the cities, towns and plantations in this State; accepting the surrender of the charter of Bangor Commercial Bank; in addition to the several acts for the relief of Poor Debtors; authorizing the town of Waterville to set off land of Benjamin Mantor; 2d, and Jonathan Luce from New Vineyard; in addition to an act concerning the election of Representatives; altering the time of holding the District Court for the Eastern District for the county of Aroostook; to extend the time of holding the bridge over the St. Croix river near Sprague's falls; to increase the salary of Register of Probate in the county of Franklin; to divide the town of Orono, and incorporate the north part into a town by the name of Old Town; additional to an act to incorporate the Bangor and Piscataquis Canal and Rail Road Company; to prevent disturbances in schools; additional to an act establishing and regulating the fees of certain officers therein named; additional to incorporate the Magalloway and Schoodic Canal Company; to divide the ministerial fund in Turner; to establish the compensation of the Surveyor General; to ascertain the amount and description of estates and of certain description of persons within this State; to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of \$101,075 88 cents; further regulating judicial process and proceedings; to change the names of certain persons; to alter the names of Benjamin Mantor, 2d, and Jonathan Luce from New Vineyard; in addition to an act incorporating the Kennebec Dam Co., also an act additional thereto; additional to an act relating to the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians; altering the time of holding the District Court in the County of Piscataquis; authorizing School District No. 3, in Thomaston to sell their school house and land; additional to the several acts now in force to organize, govern and discipline the militia; to suspend for a limited time the operations of "an act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank bills of a small denomination and certain others" passed March 19, 1836; authorizing the School District in Wintthrop to purchase a School Library; additional for the repair of highways in certain unincorporated townships; to establish, regulate, and preserve the booms on the Aroostook, Fish and St. John Rivers.

TITLES OF RESOLVES.

Passed by the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor. A. D. 1840.

RESOLVES—in favor of Richmond Loring; for the relief of Alexander Thompson; for authenticating the Records of the County of Cumberland; in favor of Henry L. Noyes; authorizing the County Commissioners of Aroostook County to hire money, for, and on the faith of said County; authorizing a Loan in behalf of the State; in favor of Jonathan B. Sibley; in favor of Eleanor Gray; in favor of C. J. Whiting; directing the mode of authenticating securities issued by the State; in relation to military Pensions; in favor of William Thompson; in favor of Jesse Kimball; in favor of Robert Martin; in favor of Rufus Gilmore; in favor of Joseph Fish; in favor of Deacon Suckson and Joseph Solah Salmo; for the payment of Bounty to the Penobscot Indians upon agricultural productions; respecting the Geological Survey of the State; directing the manner of binding the pamphlet Laws and Resolves; in favor of William M. Jordan; in relation to the distribution of the annual School Fund; in favor of Charles Worth, agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians; for furnishing arms for the militia; in favor of Lewis Bailey of Gardiner; in favor of James Fish; in favor of John G. Chase; in favor of Bevil B. Chapman; in favor of John Thompson; in favor of Ephraim B. McCord; of Hoar; in favor of Sally Grover; in favor of the Insane Hospital; in favor of Jacob H. Clement; in favor of Levi O. Farham; in favor of Amos Wood; in favor of Levi Foss of Leeds; in favor of Bevil Chubbourn; in favor of Rendell Whidden; in favor of Stephen Rowell, Fisher Adams, Sarah Adams and Asahel W. McMahon; repealing in part, a resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State, approved March 12, 1839; authorizing a

Loan in behalf of the State; directing the Attorney General to perform certain duties; in favor of John A. Dill of Gardiner; in favor of Chubbourn and Rawson; for the payment of accounts against the State; for the preservation and repair of the Mars Hill road; in relation to the third volume of the private Acts and Resolves of this State; in favor of the proprietors of Township A. 2, 13th Range; in favor of Allen W. Norris; in favor of Samuel Blackie; in favor of Samuel Wood Libbey and E. B. Libbey; in favor of Ira Fish; directing the payment of accounts of cities, towns and persons, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, in consequence of drafts of militia into service; relating to the State Prison debt; providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; relating to the military expenditures of the State in the protection of the North Eastern Frontier; in favor of Elisha Hixon; in favor of the School on George's Island; in favor of Albert Hanson; in favor of Wilmet W. Walker; making appropriation for military purposes; for the erection of a Gun-House in Limerick; in favor of Samuel Hadden; in favor of John Morrill; in favor of Ebenezer Jones; for the preservation and repair of the Canada road; relative to a General Bankrupt Law; relating to the Massachusetts claim; in favor of Widow Elizabeth Maddocks; in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind; in favor of Barlow Dyer; in favor of Joseph Pomroy; in relation to the sale and conveyance of the public lands, and in favor of George W. Burdmore and others; authorizing an exchange of State securities; having a tax on the several Counties in this State; relating to the French spoliation, prior to September, A. D. 1800; relating to the repeal of an Act giving a Bounty to vessel's crew in the fisheries; authorizing the payment of interest on the temporary loan approved February 15, 1839; making appropriation of land for officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and their Widows; for the collection and safe keeping of the Laws and Reports; in favor of Benjamin Partridge, and Benjamin C. Meguire; providing for the repair of the Bangor and Houlton road; authorizing the Acting Quartermaster General to audit certain accounts; in favor of Columbus Dunn; in favor of Jeremiah Smith; in favor of John Smith; on the pay-roll of the Senate; additional, for the payment of accounts against the State; the pay-roll of the House of Representatives; authorizing the Treasurer to receive the claim of the State for expenditures in relation to the North Eastern Boundary; in favor of the Aroostook road; providing for the sale of copies of Blank Books for taking the town valuations; relating to the election of members of Congress from the State of New Jersey; relating to the North Eastern Boundary.

UNITED STATES LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. Norvell's resolution calling on the President for any information in his possession as to the movements of the British in the territory disputed between Great Britain and the State of Maine, was taken up. He held out the idea that Great Britain was amusing us with the promise of a speedy adjustment of the pending difficulty, while she was strenuously and unceasingly preparing herself to assert her right to the whole territory. Our own operations ought to be commenced, if this was the case. He said Great Britain was engaged in fortifying a boundary from Ontario to Huron, and, by that means, could obtain possession of all the upper Lakes—while we were without any means of defence. He alluded to the grasping ambition of England, and to the report that she was negotiating for the possession of California, and said that we must maintain the principle heretofore declared by this Government, that we should allow no recolonization of any part of this Continent. The resolution was adopted.

The President communicated to the Senate, his reasons for the removal of Gen. Call as Governor of Florida, with all the correspondence relative thereto with the Departments.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, submitted on the 4th inst., declaring that a ship at sea is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs, and certain other propositions in the nature of inferences from the above, were taken up, and Mr. C. spoke at length upon them. They were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the drawback on refined sugars and rum, and also to reduce the fish bounties and allowances, in proportion to the reduction of duties on sugar, molasses and salt. Mr. Benton spoke at length in support of the bill, and Mr. Davis replied. The bill was twice read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

Some little progress was made in the bills to regulate steam-vessels, to continue the Cumberland Road, and to secure the public money in the hands of government officers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Petitions were presented, and the Senate held a long executive session, supposed to be for the consideration of an Indian treaty.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Norvell offered a resolution for inquiry into the expediency of fortifying Detroit, and other points on the Northern Frontier.

The bill providing for the settlement of claims against the United States for property destroyed in Indian Wars since 1830, was ordered to be engrossed. This bill embraces a very large amount of claims. Most of the day was occupied in Executive session, on an Indian treaty.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

After the consideration of unimportant miscellaneous business, and a further debate upon the bill to provide for property lost in the Indian Wars, the Senate went into the Executive Session upon the subject before them for two days past. The session closed with the Executive business. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The motion to print some papers relative to the proceedings of the Committee of Elections on the New Jersey Election, was taken up, and Mr. Jenifer renewed his remarks thereon. This exciting subject can never be finished, as it seems. Members seem as much disposed to talk about it and quarrel about it as ever. No question had been taken when the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The Treasury note Bill was taken up and Mr. Jones made his expose of the state of the Treasury, and the necessity for the proposed supply. He did not admit that the revenue for the whole year, would fall short of the expenditures, should those expenditures be kept within the limits suggested by the estimates from the Treasury Department.

Mr. Curtis of New York, proposed several questions to Mr. Jones respecting the finances, which were responded to.

Mr. Cushing went into a full and very interesting and able view of the subject, with a view to show, first, how this necessity for

mediate aid to the Treasury; secondly, on the day of the great difficulty, what would be the cause of the charge on the Treasury; and thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and tenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and eleventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twelfthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fourteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventeenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and eighteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and nineteenthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twentiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and twenty-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirtiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and thirty-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fortiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and forty-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fiftiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and fifty-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixtiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and sixty-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventiethly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-firstly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-secondly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-thirdly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-fourthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-fifthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-sixthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-seventhly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-eighthly, on the charge on the Treasury; and seventy-ninthly, on the charge on the Treasury;

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM H. HARRISON,**  
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The closing proceedings of the Legislature of this State, together with the titles of the acts and resolves passed during the session and approved by the Governor, will be found in the preceding columns. The session continued eleven weeks. The business transacted during this time might easily have been accomplished, with no more than ordinary industry, in six weeks. The people will by and by begin to inquire what extraordinary advantages are derived for the extraordinary cost of the privilege of being ruled by a self-styled "democracy." The legislative proceedings which we publish to-day will afford another specimen of the carelessness of this "democracy" for the interests of the people. The hostility manifested by them to the Report and Resolves in relation to the repeal of the Fishing Bounties, and the Resolves in relation to the Public Lands, shows very clearly that the good of the party is regarded by them as of paramount importance to the welfare of the People.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.  
The resolution relative to the printing of the journal of the Committee on Elections, was taken up, and Mr. Jenifer addressed the House until the expiration of the morning hour. He commented with much severity upon the conduct of the majority of the committee, and of the majority of the House. After refusing to take up, on motion of Mr. Jones, the Treasury Note Bill, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and went into Committee of the Whole, on private bills. A bill for the relief of Thomas Filibrown was taken up, on which a long debate arose. A suit had been commenced against Filibrown, as a defaulter to the government. On trial in the Circuit Court, the jury gave a verdict of four or five hundred dollars in favor of the defendant. The case was carried up by the Government to the Supreme Court, where the verdict was confirmed. The bill before the House was for the amount certified by the Court, to have been found in favor of Filibrown by this verdict. The question was debated until it was found that there was no quorum, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.  
Mr. Jenifer continued his remarks on the printing resolution, until the expiration of the morning hour.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.  
The five New Jersey members who had not received the certificate of election, appeared, were sworn, and took their seats. Mr. Cushing asked leave to make a statement in relation to the affairs of China, and addressed an inquiry to the Committee of Foreign Relations, to which the latter, Mr. Pickens, replied, that he was induced to believe that the Executive would favor no design, on the part of Great Britain, to force the Chinese government to allow the import of opium.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH on the Sub-Treasury is concluded on our first page to-day. We would again bespeak for it a careful perusal. The intelligent reader will derive from it both pleasure and instruction, as it will afford a remarkably clear, candid and dispassionate examination of the several points involved in the discussion of the question of which it treats.

KENNEBUNK PIER.—The annual report of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, communicated to Congress on the 7th January last, has recently been printed. Under the head of "Harbor improvements upon the coast," we find the following paragraphs in relation to  
"Kennebunk, Maine.—The object of the improvement at this place is to confine the channel of the river at its mouth, and thereby obtain more water at the bar.  
From Captain Swift's report, it appears that, in the years 1820 and 1821, two piers were built under the direction of the Treasury Department. In 1823, the eastern pier was destroyed by a storm, but repaired in 1829, using the same kind of materials, cribs of timber with stone. The western pier has been rebuilt of stone; the eastern pier is now being rebuilt in the most substantial manner, of granite, having a base of 28 feet, and 9 feet wide at the high water mark of spring tides. From the base to high water mark is 17 feet, above which two feet courses of stone are laid, narrowing to a width of three feet. The pierhead is built in three feet water, and as the entire rise of spring tide is 15 feet, vessels can then enter drawing 17 feet of water.  
The pierhead is completed, and about 130 feet of the pier itself, and a quantity of stone is collected for the continuation of the work. About 350 feet of the pier yet remain to be completed. \$15,000 are required to continue the work next season. About 10,000 tons of shipping are owned at Kennebunk and the port, and the population of the town is about 6,000."

Appropriations to the amount of \$36,675 have already been made by Congress for Piers at the mouth of our Harbor, and expended, and now \$15,000 more are called for.  
Four Pier appropriations, for the last ten years, have been expended judiciously, and the work has been managed economically and as it should be—then this is all right.

The Stupendous Fraud.—Mr. Naylor, in a communication in the U. S. Gazette, respecting the investigation now going on in regard to the election in the Third Pennsylvania District, says—"The whole story said to have been related by John C. Gill, of the addition of the nine hundred fictitious names to the registries of the four wards of the Northern Liberties, and the three thousand fictitious names to the registries of the city of Philadelphia, is utterly false—I KNOW it to be false—having no shadow of foundation."  
"All the charges made in the article that I have extracted of 'startling and alarming disclosures,' are false; and I repeat what I have before said, there has not been a single illegal vote, or a single fraud proved."

The communication from which the above extract is taken has given rise to a correspondence between Mr. Charles Ingersoll, the son of and counsel for the Van Buren claimant of the contested seat, and Mr. Naylor.—Mr. Ingersoll, on the 20th inst. sent a note to Mr. Naylor demanding a retraction and apology for certain expressions contained in his communication. Mr. Naylor declined sending either. Mr. Ingersoll then sent a challenge by "his friend," Mr. Pleasanton, whose conduct while at his house Mr. Naylor considered improper and he was accordingly ordered to leave the house. Mr. N. returned the challenge and in a note to Mr. I. said—"whenever you find a person to carry your notes who knows how to behave like a gentleman in my house, they shall receive an answer."

At the last accounts from Philadelphia both parties had been arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

NEW POTATOES, grown in the open ground, were offered for sale in the Baltimore market on the 4th inst.

THE BALL IN MOTION!

PENNSYLVANIA.—An election for Aldermen, &c. was held in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, (comprising Naylor's contested District)—on Friday of last week. The Whig candidates were elected by an average majority of 500 votes. Will the administration party now continue to circulate the story, that Mr. Naylor owes his election to the U. S. House of Representatives to spurious votes?—In the city proper the municipal election was held on the same day, and the whigs elected all their candidates for Aldermen, except two. A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Evening Post (Van Buren) in communicating this result, says:—"Should matters continue in the present unsettled state, I shall not be much astonished if the opposition (whigs) succeed in the city and county next fall. Last fall our [V. B.] majority was 2500. So we go."

MAINE.—In Northport, Waldo county, hitherto a Van Buren stronghold, at the annual town meeting, last week, the whigs elected their candidates for Town Clerk and second selectman. Among the residents in this town are several who were in the army and navy during the last war, and who, knowing the services and worth of "old Tippecanoe," rejoice at his nomination for the Presidency and are determined to lend him a helping hand.

Lubec has elected whig town officers, this spring, by 40 majority—the first time for several years.

WAR UPON THE FISHERMEN!  
PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER!

From the Eastern Argus, &c.  
"The Federal papers pretend that Congress is about abolishing the Fishing Bounties. They PRETEND IT, however, not because they believe it, but for the sake of political effect."

COMMENT.  
From reports of the proceedings in the U. S. SENATE, on Monday 16th inst.  
"Mr. BENTON introduced a BILL ABOLISHING THE FISHING BOUNTIES AND THE DUTY ON SALT, AND REDUCING THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES."

FISHERMEN'S BOUNTY!

The Van Buren papers in this district have most basely and falsely imputed to the Whigs the attempt now making by Mr. Benton, Van Buren's chief manager in Congress, to deprive the honest Fishermen of their bounty, and to stigmatize them as a herd of knavish and perjured villains.

The following letter is extracted from an official document, just received from Washington and prepared by Senator Benton. This letter was addressed to Mr. Benton by Dr. JOHN M. MORIARTY, Surveyor of the Port of Gloucester.

"Dr. Moriarty is, as all our readers are aware, in connection with his bosom friend, Mr. Rantoul, the principal leader of the Van Buren party as at present constituted in Essex County.

Fishermen of both parties! We call upon you to read this letter; and then to forgive, if you can, the office holders who stigmatize you as a band of perjured villains. If you ever again support a party, the leaders of which thus slander you, in order to plunder you of the bounty which is lawfully your due, after taking from you your good name, the world will consider your vote as acknowledgment of your guilt.

GLoucester, Mass. Dec. 4, 1839.  
SIR:—Several years since, I had the honor of your acquaintance, through the politeness of the Hon. Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire. I shall not apologize, then, for the course I now take in addressing you.

I have sent you, with this, a copy of the Salem Advertiser which contains an expose relative to a bounty fraud, which in my opinion is only one of the many cases which grow out of the present system of bounty.—DO CANDIDLY BELIEVE THAT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IS ANNUALLY WRONGED OUT OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS BY THE PRESENT SYSTEM. Such being my belief, I do hope that Congress will ABOLISH IT ALTOGETHER; for, in the end, the fisherman will be as well, if not better off. Living in a fishing community, in a village almost entirely dependent on the fisheries, I have been led to look at the subject in every light, and cannot bring my mind to any other conclusion.

I have no doubt that, year after year, fishermen are allowed to swear that they have earned the bounty, when the contrary is the fact. Abolish, then, the present system, and you destroy the chance, WHICH MANY NOW IMPROVE TO PERJURE THEMSELVES.

If there are any facts connected with the present bounty system, necessary to abolish it, with which you may be unacquainted, I should be glad to communicate them at any time.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.  
JOHN M. MORIARTY, M. D.  
Hon. Thos. H. Benton, U. S. Senate.

Let the Fishermen remember, that this slander has been spread through every State in the Union, in a Congressional document, printed at the office of the Globe, and compiled, endorsed and affirmed by Thos. H. Benton, the confidential friend and mouth-piece of Mr. Van Buren.

We further learn that all parties on Cape Ann are justly exasperated at the treachery of Dr. Moriarty, so much so that Dr. deemed it prudent "to make himself scarce" for a few days at least. The friends of the administration had held a meeting at Gloucester, and passed the following among other resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting consider Dr. John M. Moriarty as a deadly enemy to the fishing interests of every town in the New England States; and by his letter to the Hon. Thos. H. Benton of Dec. 4, 1839, he has attempted to fix a stigma on that worthy class of citizens who are engaged in drawing treasures from the ocean.

Our fishermen get but 1-2 and 2 cents per lb. for their Halibut this season—and dull of sale at that. Last year it readily commanded from 6 to 9 cents in Boston market. Gloucester Telegraph.

THE REPEAL OF THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Van Buren papers, alarmed at the excitement which the attempt to carry into effect this favorite measure of one of their political leaders is creating among the Fishermen and others of all parties, are laboring to relieve their party from the odium attached to the proposition. They they will find an up-hill business. Mr. Benton, who has introduced a bill into the Senate for this object, is one of the most prominent men in the administration ranks,—the measure, we believe, is not contemplated in either branch by any others than administration members, at least we do not recollect to have seen any evidence whatever that it received the support of a single whig member. It is idle, in times like these, to suppose that Mr. Benton would have taken such a step without the concurrence of the administration.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—In Bath, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Alonzo Parsons, formerly of Portland, to Miss Susan Emmons.

In Belfast, Mr. William Swett of Knox, to Miss Mary Beckett of B.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Kennebunk-port, 21st inst. widow CHARITY LORD, aged 91 years.

In Hollis, 14th ult. Mr. Johnson Woodward, aged 39 years.

In Berwick, Mr. John Keay, aged 94 years.

In Kittery, Capt. Thomas Bennett, aged 57 years. For the last 15 years of his life, Capt. D. was so afflicted with the asthma as to be entirely incapable of labor.

In Kittery, 15th inst. Mr. Mark Adams, aged 39 years.

In Philadelphia, Hon. George Wolfe, collector of the customs. He fell down and died suddenly while walking up the steps of the custom house.

SHIP NEWS.

MEMORANDA.  
KENNEBUNK, MARCH 28, 1840.

Sld. from Liverpool, 19th ult. Shannon, New-Orleans.

Ar. at Marselles, 16th ult. Nimrod, Chadsbourne, New-Orleans.

Adv. at New-Orleans, 3d, ship Romulus, for Liverpool, wanting 200 bales. Towed to sea, barque Bohemia.

At St. Pierre, 1st, sch. Norway, Gillpatrick, for St. Thomas, next day.

Ar. at Charleston, 16th, sch. Elizabeth, Bell, New-Orleans.

The sails, rigging, anchors, &c. of sch. Andrew Adams of Bristol, and (before reported lost on Abaco) were saved; vessel and cargo total loss. She went on in thick weather, and broke in two in less than an hour after. Captain and crew taken off by a wrecker. The crew did not arrive in New-York, as reported, but ship on board brig Swiss Bay, (of Kennebunk) at Nassau N. P. for New-Orleans. Capt. Sprout has arrived in Boston.

Cork, Feb. 9.—The Havre, (of Portsmouth N. H.) Venard, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, ar off this port yesterday, with a signal of distress; upon a pilot boat approaching her, the crew abandoned the ship, reporting her to be on fire. 1 P. M. The Havre is reported to have sunk last night off Poor Beach.

12th.—The masts of the Havre were visible yesterday above water.

Ships Shaw, Chase, and Ann-Mary-Ann of Portsmouth, and the Israel of Boston, have been engaged to bring Rail-road iron from Cardiff, Wales, to Portsmouth, for the "Eastern Rail-road Company in New-Hampshire."

BOARDS! BOARDS!!

WANTED immediately, 8 to 10 thousand seasoned merchantable Pine Boards;

4 to 5 do. do. extra do.  
Also, 4 to 5 do. do. hemlock;  
Also, 3 thousand hard Pine, suitable for floors,—for which cash will be paid on delivery.

For further particulars apply to  
PALMER WALKER,  
Kennebunk, March 27, 1840.

SCHOOL MEETING.

To Phineas Stevens, Agent of School District No. 5.

WE the subscribers request you to notify the inhabitants of said District, to assemble at the School-house, as soon as may be, for the following purposes:—  
1st, To choose a Moderator; 2d, to choose a Clerk; 3d, to choose an Agent; 4th, to choose a Visiting Committee, and to transact any other business that may legally come before the said meeting.

JOSEPH CURTIS,  
LEVI F. HILLARD,  
GEORGE LORD,  
WILLIAM LORD, JR.,  
GEORGE WISE.

PURSUANT to the above petition, the inhabitants of School District No. 5, qualified to vote in town affairs, are hereby notified to meet at the school-house in said District, on Monday evening, April 6th, at 8 past six, to act on the above petition.

PHINEAS STEVENS, Agent.  
Kennebunk, March 27, 1840.

UNION ACADEMY,  
KENNEBUNK.

THE next term of this Literary Institution will commence on the first day of April, and continue eleven weeks. The different branches of a thorough Classical and English education will be taught.—Good board can be had on the most reasonable terms.  
S. COLBY, Sec'y. Trustees.  
Kennebunk, March 21, 1840.

THE HIGH SCHOOL  
in Wells Village.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of April, under the care of MARTHA M. GARLAND. Instruction will be given in all the various English branches usually taught in schools of a similar kind.

Tuition in English branches, \$3 00  
For all under 12 years, \$2 00  
Tuition in French, \$1 50  
Wells, March 11, 1840.

WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a Good Horse. B. SMART.  
Kennebunk, March 13, 1840.

WANTED

TO purchase, a good COW. CHARLES MURCH.  
Kennebunk, March 20, 1840.

AT AUCTION,  
A Tan-Yard with 200 vats,  
and Water Power in Kennebunk-port.

THE owners of a major part of a large TANNING ESTABLISHMENT, (recently and occupied by D. W. Lord & Co. till recently) having removed from this place, now offer the same at Public Auction, on the first day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Belonging to this establishment there are 4 acres of land divided by Middle river, with the control of the whole water above and below, and a right to flow the water three miles, and to build a dam two feet higher than the present one, which is 12 feet high. The yard is located just above the highest tide, which ebbs and flows to the dam, while the water in the pond is from 3 to 5 feet above the yard, from which the vats are supplied. There are also three buildings, and a never-failing spring of soft water. One of the buildings, which is of brick and wood, is 110 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, on the south west, or yard side; and one story on the back side, where the bark is landed and stored. There is a Felling mill near the middle of the lower part of this building, near which are 17 lime and water vats, all under cover; also, a rolling mill. The bark mill is one of great power—sufficient to grind 4 cords of bark per hour. The bark pen is near the yard, and will contain 75 cords when ground. There is a large Leather house, two stories high, 40 feet long and 24 feet wide. Also, a small steam house, with 4 vats for strong bark liquor, together with a patent right, for the yard, to extract the tanning qualities from bark and other substances by steam. Also, all the apparatus usually belonging to tan yards, together with a screw used for transporting hides, and a splitting machine, all of which will be sold with the premises.

We hazard nothing in saying, that this yard combines more advantages than any other in New England. It is situated near Kennebunk river, eighty-five miles from Boston, and between the villages of Kennebunk and Kennebunk-port, and within one and a half miles of the ocean. There are from three to seven vessels which ply constantly during the year, between the latter place and Boston, by which hides are received and leather returned. A small vessel drawing 8 feet water, can, if desired, come up to the yard, within a few feet of the vats. This, however, is unnecessary, as the scow is made to answer all purposes of transporting at a trifling expense, to and from the usual landing place at the village of Kennebunk-port, three fourths of a mile distant. The above described property will positively be sold at auction. The payments will be required in the following manner: One quarter cash, on delivery of the deed; the remaining three quarters, in one, two and three years, with good security and interest.

DANIEL W. LORD & Co.  
Kennebunk-port, March 6, 1840.

PROBATE COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Probate, which was to have been held at Saco, on the first Monday of March next, is hereby adjourned to be holden at Kennebunk, on the first Monday of April next, and all matters and things which were made returnable to, and were to have been heard and acted upon at the Court which was to have been holden on said first Monday of March, are hereby made returnable to, and will be heard and acted upon at the Court to be holden at Kennebunk, on said first Monday of April.

Wm. A. HAYES,  
Judge of said Court.  
Attest, Wm. CURTIS ALLEN, Register.  
February 22, 1840.

HOUSE, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the dwelling-house where he now lives—being a two-story brick building; front 42 by 22; T. part 26 by 26, with shed, barn, &c. attached—all finished in good style, with every convenience.

—ALSO—  
One Grey Mare, nine years old; one Carry-all, Gig, Vermont Sleigh, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low.—If not sold previous to Saturday, the second day of May, they will then be sold at Auction.

GEORGE W. BOURNE,  
Kennebunk, March 20, 1840.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm of the late Clement Lord, in Kennebunk-port, on the old road leading to Saco. Said Farm is one of the pleasantest situations in that town. The House of two stories, well finished, painted and papered. The Farm consists of about fifty acres, and is in every respect an eligible situation.

WILLIAM LORD, JEN.  
Kennebunk, Feb. 21, 1840.

Cheese & Grass Seeds.

THE subscribers have just received Herds Grass & Clover Seed, and Western Cheese. WILLIAM LORD & Co.  
March 21, 1840.

SHIP TIMBER.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about two hundred Futtocks, and forty Floor and Rising Timbers, suitable for a ship from four to seven hundred tons.

Also, a lot of long white oak Plank, 3 1/2 inches thick. Several sticks of large Southern white oak timber, suitable for keel, stern post, transom, &c. &c.

BOURNE & KINGSBURY.  
Kennebunk, March 13, 1840.

PEWS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, by the subscriber, two Pews Nos. 7 and 48, in the church of the first parish.—If not sold previous to Saturday, the fourth day of April, they will then be sold at Auction.

GEORGE W. BOURNE,  
Kennebunk, March 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Kennebunk, to support the poor of said town for one year, hereby gives notice, that he has made suitable provision for them, and hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting any of the Paupers of said town on his account or on account of the town, as he will pay no bill for their support.

ALEX. G. FURNALD.  
Kennebunk, May 1, 1839.

POETRY.

HARRISON SONG.

Written by J. A. Andrews, Esq., and sung at the opening of the Whig Republican Association of Cambridge.

TUNE—"AULD LANG SYNE."
Cox grateful Freeman slight his claims,
Who bravely did defend
Their lives and fortunes on the Thames,
The Farmer of North Bend?
The Farmer of North Bend, my boys,
The Farmer of North Bend,
We'll give a right good hearty vote
To the Farmer of North Bend.

TEMPERANCE.

What means that bloated, reddened face?
That staggering gait, devoid of grace?
That faded breath, those blood-shot eyes?
Dost thou inquire?—A voice replies,
'Tis rum—'tis rum—my child!

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
P. & A. WALKER,
is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has taken Mr. Jonas Merrill into partnership with him, and that they intend carrying on the Foundry business in all its various branches.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having contracted with the town of Kennebunk-port to support the poor of said town for one year from the 13th of April, 1839, hereby give notice that they have made suitable provision for their support, and are ready to fulfil their contract in every particular.

DR. DEAN'S Patent Vegetable Rheumatic Pills.

Principal office, 100 Chatham St., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

ON LOW SPIRITS.—Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in anything that demands vigor or courage.

TREATMENT.—The principal objects of treatment are to remove indigestion and strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation.

THE CAMOMILE PREPARATION of Dr. Wm. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction, for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it freely acknowledges its pre-eminence.

Dr. Wm. Evans does not pretend that his Camomile Tonic Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not.

Other and more conclusive demonstrations of the efficacy of Dr. Evans' Camomile Preparations and Aperient Medicines, are submitted by the following important and extraordinary cures effected by their highly medicinal qualities.

Case of Mrs. J. C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of her face, nose and jaw.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

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WOMAN'S BETTER EVIDENCE

I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease.

THE LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that they be sent to them.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effect.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and dangerous disease, and general debility. Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and dangerous disease, and general debility.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be the most properly prepared with a certain cure in every form of the ONLY OXALIC ACID DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely, IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Fever, of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

THE LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that they be sent to them.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effect.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and dangerous disease, and general debility. Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and dangerous disease, and general debility.

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THE most safe and effectual, economical Remedy for the diseases of the Human Constitution that has ever been discovered.

These Pills are composed entirely of materials extracted from Medical Plants, and warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, or any mineral substance.

Dr. Kingley has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver; and now offers his Universal Pills as best, the most convenient and cheapest that can be prepared for general use.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose.

These Pills are put up in neat boxes of two sizes, the large size contains 60 pills, the price is 50 cents; the small size contains 25 pills, price 25 cents.

FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Joseph Kimball, and Alice Kimball, his wife, of Kennebunkport, in the county of York, by their deed of mortgage bearing date October 8, 1838, conveyed to me a certain tract of land situated in Kennebunk-port, containing about one acre and one third, with the buildings thereon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the store of James Leavitt, in Waterborough, in the county of York, on Friday, the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of David Phillips, to redeem the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land situated in said Waterborough, at Carle's corner (so called), containing about 1 1/2 acres, more or less, with the tavern house, stable and other buildings thereon.

FARMS, TIMBER LOTS, STOCK, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, &c. &c. The Homestead Farm of the late Elisha Littlefield, whereon she now resides, containing about 160 acres of good land, consisting of tillage, pasture and wood land—well proportioned.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A FEW Reams Wrapping Paper for sale by DANIEL REMICH, Kennebunk, Feb. 20, 1840.

NOTICE.

MR. JESSE LARRABEE having left town for a short time, has left with the subscriber his Notes for collection. All persons against whom he is holding notes, are requested to call on me and pay the same without delay.

BLACK SAND.

BLACK SAND,—by the peck or smaller quantity,—for sale by DANIEL REMICH, Kennebunk, Feb. 25, 1840.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'VOL. XXX', 'The Ken...', 'AND M...', 'PUBLISHED BY...', 'Office on the Main-street...', 'The Ken...', 'AND M...', 'PUBLISHED BY...', 'Office on the Main-street...', 'The Ken...', 'AND M...', 'PUBLISHED BY...', 'Office on the Main-street...'.