

Appendix.

Governor's Message.

To the Members of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you upon the highly favorable circumstances under which you have assembled. May not one mode of expressing a sense of gratitude on our part, for the great and numberless blessings of Providence, be happily found in a quickened diligence and increased faithfulness in the discharge of our public trusts?

For a particular statement of the condition of our finances, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, and the considerable falling off in the estimated revenue from the public lands, the interest on the public debt, with some ten thousand dollars of the principal, and every other legal claim upon the treasury during

2. The past year, has been promptly paid. To accomplish this, in part, it is true a somewhat onerous tax was assessed the last year. But the good sense and patriotism of the people will never revolt at the payment of a tax, which, they see to be necessary to maintain the faith and credit of the State, and to support an economical administration of the government.

The funded debt of the State is now about one million seven hundred thousand dollars. That portion of it which was contracted to defray the expense of defending our frontier from invasion, and protecting the public property, in 1839, it is expected will soon be restored to us by the General Government. The remainder, incurred for the payment of bounties on the production of wheat and corn, and to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government for a series of years without the assessment of any tax, will have to be provided for in some other way. That it should be provided for, though obvious enough, I cannot avoid earnestly pressing upon your attention. We see how public debt is repressing the mighty energies, and checking the progress of some of our sister States of the West. Improving by such a lesson, let us endeavour to be rid of ours as soon as practicable.

That "a national debt is a nar-

sional blessing," I hold to be a political heresy of the most dangerous character. If in some countries, a public debt, by its extensive ramifications and combination of interests is made to strengthen the hands of power, and to prevent revolutions which a grinding tyranny would otherwise produce, such arguments can have no application here. With us, government is not an usurpation. It is not a power adverse to that of the people, but is a voluntary institution of their own. It is in fact a part of the people themselves; having, with them identical interests and common objects.

The enjoyment of equal rights, a common participation in the choice of public officers, the sentiment of patriotism, a general diffusion of intelligence, and the prevalence of a sound morality, are far better guarantees for the stability of government than any, that merely mercenary interests can afford. Here a large permanent public debt has no redeeming influences. It is essentially adverse to our true policy and principles—being incompatible with the highest political advancement and prosperity of a state. Its continuance therefore, when unavoidable, is a misfortune when otherwise, unjustifiable. I cannot but hope, that the gradual reduction of our debt, with a view to its early extinguishment, will be a leading feature in the policy of all who may be entrusted with the

4. management of public affairs.

Among the means at hand for this object, may be named, the amount soon probably to be received from the General Government; which, saying nothing of the balance of the Massachusetts claims, as it is called, will be over half a million of dollars. This sum, it is hoped will be sacredly devoted to the great object of reducing the public debt. It is true, but a small portion of the debt falls due the present year, and more in 1844 - but, it is not improbable that many persons holding stock redeemable at a future day, would readily avail themselves of an opportunity to receive the amount before due. If not, the money to be received might be invested in stock of the United States, to be subsequently sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the public debt, as, from time to time, it should fall due.

In carrying out this policy, it will, of course, be necessary to continue the present tax of two hundred thousand dollars. The people, seeing it to be necessary, will bear it cheerfully. If it was folly to undertake to support government for a series of years without taxes the sooner that folly is atoned for and we adopt a wiser policy, the better. If it was impolitic to borrow near a quarter of a million of

dollars to pay away in Counties to those, 5.
who, with others, must at some time be
called upon to pay the very debt thus
incurred, the sooner that payment is
accomplished the better. Delay will ag-
gravate, rather than cure the evil.

Let a tax then be assess-
ed, which, in conjunction with the in-
come to be derived from the tax on Banks
and with the incidental receipts, shall
be sufficient to meet the ordinary
expenses of the Government and pay the
interest on the public debt— let the whole
amount to be received from the Gener-
al Government, go towards the reduc-
tion of that debt— let all the net re-
venue hereafter to accrue from the pub-
lic lands, be devoted to the same purpose
— let there be the most rigid economy
practised in every department of the gov-
ernment— let all unnecessary drains
upon the treasury be cut off— let there
be no indulgence in wild speculations,
nor engaging in fanciful schemes of
"improvement," and the happy fruits of
such a policy, I apprehend, would soon
be apparent to all.

My recommendations of last
year in regard to making the payment
of costs in criminal prosecutions a charge
upon the respective Counties in which
they accrue, and the retaining in the
treasury the amount of the tax on Banks

6. for the payment of the interest on the public debt or other purposes, I would most respectfully renew. The views then presented have gained strength in my own mind, by time and further reflection.

The report of the Land Agent, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit the particular condition of that department. The amount received by him during the past year, from all sources, is about \$36,000. This falls considerably short of what was anticipated; and so far as regards the amount due from previous sales of land and timber, the limited collections may be attributed to the depression of the lumbering business, and general scarcity of money. That the amount received from sales made during the year is small, is probably owing to the narrow limits prescribed to the Land Agent by the law upon this subject enacted at the last regular session, and to the terms of sale. I would respectfully call your attention to the suggestions of the Land Agent upon this subject. I am constrained to believe, that the change in the system from granting permits to cut timber upon the public lands, to that of selling the land itself in mile sections, and that for cash, was injudicious. Under the last system, but few sales have been effected, and but a trifling revenue from that source can be expected hereafter, if the present plan be persisted in.

7.

A sagacious individual would hardly expect to obtain the full value of property, by a forced sale at auction, requiring payment in cash. How can the public expect to succeed better in such a policy than individuals?

The timber upon the public lands is constantly exposed to danger from fire - and to preserve it from pillage, surrounded, as many of our timber townships are, by lands of Massachusetts upon which operations are constantly going on, if practicable, will at least be attended with considerable expense.

Would it not be better, therefore, that the restrictions imposed by the law of the last session be relaxed - that, permits be granted to an extent corresponding with the demands of business; and upon more liberal terms, taking care that the state be fully secured? The avails will probably be as valuable to us now, to aid in the reduction of the public debt, as they will be at any future period.

The suggestions of the Land Agent in regard to roads across our unsettled territory - the appointment of commissioners to adjust settlers' claims for land under the late treaty - to the expediency of appropriating a portion of the school fund, for the benefit of those who have just become subject

8. to our jurisdiction and laws - and touching various other matters pertaining to his department, are highly worthy of your consideration; to which I would respectfully commend them.

The report of the Adjutant General is herewith submitted. It is gratifying to perceive, that an awakened spirit has manifested itself in regard to this truly republican institution, in some parts of the State. I cherish the hope, that this spirit may spread until all shall more fully appreciate the importance of a citizen-soldier, and lend their efforts, not to ridicule and destroy it, but to maintain its honor and promote its efficiency and usefulness.

The law of the Revised Statutes which was suspended at the close of the last annual session, seems to meet with strong opposition from those who claim to be true friends of the militia. That it has serious defects, is obvious. And that much of the opposition to the law of 1834, arose from dissatisfaction with the whole militia system, I have no doubt. Where however, opinions among military men are so conflicting, I will do no more, at the present time, than commend the subject to your attention, with the hope, that you may so dispose of it as to secure the good of the militia, and command general satisfaction.

I also lay before you the re- 9.
ports of the Directors, Superintendent and
Steward of the Insane Hospital. Treating
of matters so deeply interesting to the cause
of humanity, and containing highly import-
ant suggestions and recommendations in
reference to the interests of this noble in-
stitution, these reports cannot fail to
receive your earnest consideration.

The committee appointed un-
der Resolve of March 18, 1842, "to investi-
gate the affairs and management of
the Insane Hospital," and for other pur-
poses, made a report to the Governor and
Council in June last. Three hundred cop-
ies were immediately caused to be printed
and distributed to the then members of
the Legislature, agreeably to an order of
the House of Representatives of May 27,
1842. A copy of the same is also here-
with transmitted.

By a communication from
the Secretary of the Treasury, under
date of November 3, I have been informed,
that under the Act of Congress appro-
priating the proceeds of the public
lands, approved September 4th, 1841, the
sum of seventeen thousand five hun-
dred and fifty four dollars and ninety
cents is due to the State of Maine,
which will be duly paid on the appli-
cation of the authorized agent of the
State.

In my address to the Legislature at the commencement of its last annual session, I endeavoured to demonstrate, not only the unconstitutionality of the Act under which this distribution is made, but its gross injustice and inexpediency. The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, it appears to me, cannot fairly be distinguished from other monies in the Treasury, so far, at least, as the power of Congress in relation to their appropriation and use is concerned—especially, as a large portion of the public lands now unsold, have been acquired by purchase and not by cession from the States. That the Act involves the power of taxation for the purpose of distribution, seems evident—a power nowhere conferred in the Constitution.

The amount thus distributed being needed to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, it is clear, that its abstraction from the Treasury creates a void which must necessarily be supplied. This can only be accomplished by taxation, direct or indirect. For the General Government, therefore, to proffer us a sum of money with one hand, while the other is employed in withdrawing a much larger amount; pertinaciously insisting, that it is thereby conferring a benefit, is

a palpable trifling with our common 11.
sense.

The views then entertained and expressed, have been confirmed by reflection; and I am gratified in being able to add, seem to have been fortified by resolutions subsequently adopted by the Legislature.

Regarding the Constitution of the United States as above all price - believing that its infraction would be poorly compensated by a paltry dividend of money, I shall appoint no agent to receive the amount said to be coming to this State, without express direction from the Legislature to that effect.

In the new apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the late census, the number assigned to this State being less than was contemplated in the Acts of March 17th, and May 30th 1822, further provision by the Legislature has become necessary.

The district, in preference to the general ticket system, has heretofore prevailed in this State, and will, I am persuaded, continue to give the most general satisfaction. The peculiar views and interests of the various parts of the State will, probably, under this mode, be more truly represented - and the respect also which is thereby shown for the wishes

12. of a minority, it is believed cannot be without its salutary influences.

The question you will perceive, I regard as one of expediency merely. For whatever may be the power of Congress directly exercised, relative to the formation of representative districts in the several States, I apprehend it has no power to direct and prescribe the action of the State Legislatures. If, therefore, your opinion should accord with that here expressed, and you should determine, from choice, to adopt the district system, I would suggest, in order to guard against a misconstruction of your views, the propriety of making this unconstitutional mandate of Congress, the subject of remonstrance and protest.

My views in regard to banks and the currency have been, heretofore, expressed in my annual messages. It is unnecessary to repeat them—and, as they have undergone no change, I have nothing to add. The report of the Bank Commissioners will probably be laid before you at an early day of the session.

A change in the time for the meeting of the Legislature, from winter to summer, I continue to believe would tend to reduce the expenses of the government and in various ways promote the interests of the State.

We are not without evidence, also, that 13.
public opinion is in favor of such a change.
I would therefore again recommend, that the
question of an amendment of the Consti-
tution for that purpose, be submitted to
the people.

I transmit herewith, a report,
with accompanying documents, of the
Commissioners appointed under Resolve
of May 26, 1842, to confer with the au-
thorities of the General Government upon
the subject of a proposed settlement of
the Northeastern boundary of this State,
and for other purposes.

The result and final ad-
justment of this question, even if it
should be regarded by the people of this
State as preferable to further procrast-
ination and another foreign arbitra-
tion, under present auspices, I am per-
suaded, is far different from what they
had anticipated. For myself, I can truly
say, that I have been deeply disappoint-
ed, to use no stronger terms. By this,
however, I would not be understood as
intending to cast censure upon the
Commissioners of this State. They were
selected by the Legislature as gentle-
men of elevated standing—command-
ing, in a high degree, the confidence
of the public, and, as eminently qual-
ified for such service. The correspondence
on their part was conducted with signal

14. ability, and the embarrassments of their position, and the circumstances by which they were ultimately induced to submit the question to the determination of the Senate of the United States, are fully appreciated. But however their course may be regarded, the result is, nevertheless a subject of deep disappointment. The course of the British Government, so far from having been, as was anticipated, conciliatory and liberal, was marked by an unyielding and grasping spirit. Its liberality, if any was conceded, was in unmeaning diplomatic compliments, while its exactions were in acres and substantial privileges. For, this State can never admit that the case presented was one of doubtful title, in which the adversary parties might reasonably be expected to compromise by "splitting the difference". The relinquishment of a claim, therefore, by the British Government, to a portion of what has been denominated the disputed territory, cannot be regarded by us, as in any sense, a concession. If a portion of this territory was necessarily for the convenience of the British Government, this State has a right to expect, on its being yielded, that a full and ample equivalent in other territory would have been freely tendered. Towards the fulfilment

of such an expectation, there has 15.
not been the slightest approxima-
tion.

The indirect overtures
on the part of the British Govern-
ment for an amicable adjustment
of the boundary question, it is well
known, were met on the part of this
State, in a spirit of magnanimous
forgetfulness of the past, and with
a generous regard to the supposed in-
terests and wishes of her sister States.
Earnestly entreated by the General
Government, and pressed as she
was by circumstances, she could
not hesitate to place herself in
a position admitting of an amica-
ble and honorable settlement of the
question, confidently trusting,
that the Government of the Union,
in some of its departments, at least
would secure her from sacrifice. For
this step, she has no cause of self-
reproach. It was taken under cir-
cumstances that would fully jus-
tify its repetition. How this gen-
erosity and confidence on her part
has been rewarded, is seen in the result!
But I forbear to dilate upon the
subject, especially as it would be
unavailing. If in this, Maine "has
not been treated as she has endeav-
oured to deserve," it is far from being

16. the first instance. All her injuries, however, cannot shake her sense of duty. As a member of the Union, she will continue to be, what she has ever been, faithful and true. And if she could be satisfied that the sacrifice was necessary for the good of the country, she could in that find ample consolation. To insolent and unfounded pretension, she can yield nothing; to the cause of patriotism and the Union, everything.

I have received from the Governor of the State of Connecticut, certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State relative to the tariff, the bankrupt law, the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and to West Point Academy, which are herewith laid before you.

The tariff as a source of revenue, but especially by the important benefits it is made to confer upon individuals and classes, has ever been a subject of deep and absorbing interest, often strongly agitating the whole country, and, once at least, by the extreme length to which it was pushed by private interests, threatening a rupture of our glorious Union. That the time is near when political aspirants

will cease to endeavour, by means of 17.
it, to acquire popular favor and obtain
power, we have no reason to expect. But
we may hope, that arguments ad-
dressing themselves to interests purely
selfish, will not always nor indeed,
generally, predominate over the im-
pulse of patriotism.

It is not against a
tariff, however, but its abuses only,
that I speak. This mode of raising
a revenue for the support of the gov-
ernment, seems now to be almost
universally regarded as the most
convenient and expedient, notwith-
standing the impossibility, under
any adjustment of a tariff of
attaining perfect equality in the
burdens imposed, for the duty being
paid by consumers, of taxed articles, the
amount of the tax must of course
be, to a considerable extent, irrespec-
tive of property. But, the general
favor with which this mode of tax-
ation is regarded, does not extend
to its abuses. If, in addition to the
inherent and unavoidable inequal-
ities of the system, it be made to
confer special favors upon one sec-
tion of the country, or upon par-
ticular classes of citizens, to the
detriment of other sections and other
classes, it becomes anti-republican

18. and oppressive—and violating the plainest principles of natural justice, it is not strange that it should become odious. The favors of government should be dispensed, not only with a liberal, but an impartial, hand.

I would not, however, be understood as opposing all discrimination in selecting articles for taxation. The legitimate purpose of a tariff should be revenue,—but in its adjustment, those articles may be favorably regarded that are classed with the necessaries of life, and enter largely into the daily consumption of the poor. A reasonable protection to the industrial classes of the country, also, under a judicious arrangement of the tariff, could hardly fail to be secured—but it would be incidental, merely, to the main design, and would not, therefore, conflict with the views already expressed.

The tariff adopted at the last session of Congress, however, is regarded as inconsistent with these principles and views. It proposes to raise a much larger sum than economical administration of the government requires, and is unequal and unjust in its operations. The public voice clearly calls for an essential modification.

tion of it.

19.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, but few, it is believed, will question that "it is unjust in its operations, and subversive of moral obligations— that it tends to encourage fraud, to destroy confidence between man and man, and to aggravate the embarrassments of the country." Its repeal, so far as I have become acquainted with public sentiment in this State, would be regarded with general, not to say universal, approbation.

Disclaiming all right to interfere with matters of local interest merely, in any of our sister States, cases may nevertheless occur in which their proceedings would involve consequences of such general concernment, as to justify, if not require, an expression of opinion, at least, by the governments and citizens of other States. Such I think, is the case presented in the contest now going on in Rhode Island. Our Republic is a confederation of States. Together, they fought the great battle of freedom— together, established their independence— and, upon common principles, instituted their respective

20. governments. These principles assert the natural freedom and equality of man, and the perfect right of self government. Can these principles be subverted and trampled under foot, and that too by military force, in one part of the Republic, and all other parts of it remain unaffected and indifferent? On the contrary, I hold that in the maintenance of these principles, there is an identity of interests—that, the vindication of them, is a common duty.

Under the exercise of their right to establish or change their form of government at pleasure, the people of Rhode Island substituted a written constitution for the Charter of a British King. Under the latter, the inestimable right of suffrage was limited to a small minority, who, under the forms of law, deprived the majority of many valuable rights and privileges incident to a free government. These rights and privileges, the constitution restored. But the constitution thus formed, has been set aside, and the government put in operation under it, resisted and overborne by military force. It is true, that all this has not been done, without a pretence of rights. The validity of the

Constitution is denied, because the 2d.
first movement of the people to-
wards its formation was Sponta-
neous, and did not originate in
an act of the Legislature. But it
is not easy to perceive how the
Legislature possess such exclusive
power. If they have it, whence is it de-
rived? The people have never conferred it
upon them - nor did even the Charter of
Charles 2^d contain any provision respect-
ing it. Can the servants of the people,
with limited powers, do, what the people
themselves, with unlimited powers, cannot
do? To my mind the proposition involves
a great absurdity.

But I refrain from attempt-
ing an elaborate view of the subject.
My desire simply has been to call your
attention to it, by presenting a few of its
most obvious features. Should the occasion
present, in your estimation, a favorable
opportunity to contribute something, by
way of resolutions or otherwise, to advance
the great cause of human rights, and
to sustain the principles which lie at the
foundation of our republican freedom, you
will judge whether it is not incumbent
on you to do so.

As this will be the last an-
nual communication I shall have the
honor to make to the Legislature of this State,
I avail myself of the occasion to express my

22 deep sense of obligation and of gratitude to my fellow citizens, for their distinguished favor and confidence, as evinced in repeated elections and otherwise:— and, for the generosity and kindness, with which they have ever regarded the errors, which I am but too sensible of having committed. Nor can I omit to allude to the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by those with whom I have been associated in the administration of the government. These recollections, together with a consciousness of having faithfully endeavoured, however great a numerous have been my failures, to discharge my official duties with a single aim to the good of the State, and the best interests of the people, will be to me, in retirement, a source of unalloyed satisfaction.

John Fairfield.

Council Chamber, }
Jan. 7. 1843. }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

The Inspectors of the State Prison having made their annual report, the same is herewith transmitted.

John Fairfield.

Council Chamber, }
January 11. 1843. }

To the Senate and

23.

House of Representatives;

The Bank Commissioners
having made a Report to the Governor and
Council, the same is herewith transmitted.

Council Chamber, } John Fairfield.
January 12, 1843. }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

I have just received from
the Governor of Illinois, resolutions adopt-
ed by the Legislature of that State in
favor of refunding to General Andrew
Jackson the fine imposed upon him
by Dominick A. Hall acting as Judge
of the District Court of the United States
for the District of Louisiana, for an
alleged contempt of his authority, with
cost and interest on the same from the
day of the payment thereof, which I
take pleasure in laying before you, with
a recommendation that similar resolu-
tions be adopted by the Legislature of this
State.

Such an act would be removing
an unjust imputation from the char-
acter of a faithful public officer, and
be relieving the nation from a charge of
injustice and ingratitude to one whose
eminent public services and heroic

24. achievements have shed so much lustre upon its history.

John Fairfield.

Council Chamber.
January 12. 1843. }

To the House of Representatives;

In compliance with an order of the House of Representatives, I herewith transmit a communication from Thomas W. Dorr, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, covering certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of that State, at its session in May 1842. I have had no correspondence with the present acting Governor of Rhode Island, nor any other with Governor Dorr not heretofore communicated.

Council Chamber } John Fairfield.
January 12. 1843. }

To the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

I have received copies of Resolves adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire relative to postage and the franking privilege - of the State of Maryland in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia -

of the State of Mississippi relative to 25.
the annexation of Texas to the United
States - of the States of New York and
Vermont in regard to the franking priv-
ilege - of Massachusetts upon the subject
of the North Eastern Boundary - the
Tariff - and choice of Electors of President
and Vice President - also Resolves of the
same State relating to the imprison-
ment of colored persons, all which are
herewith laid before you.

Council Chamber, } John Fairfield.
January 13. 1843. }

To the Senate and
House of Representatives:
Therewith lay before
you an additional report of the Commission-
ers upon the North Eastern Boundary.
Council Chamber, } John Fairfield.
January 20. 1843. }

To the Senate and
House of Representatives:
I have just received
from the Governor of Massachusetts, a copy
of Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of
that State relative to the circulation of bank
bills of a small denomination as money, which

26. is herewith submitted.

John Fairfield.

Council Chamber,

January 31. 1843 J

To the Senate and,

House of Representatives;

There have been forwarded from the Department of State at Washington, fifty five boxes, containing copies of the aggregated returns of the sixth census of the United States, to wit; 200 copies of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States - 200 copies of Statistical Information - and 400 copies of the Compendium or Abridgement of the Sixth Census. These documents are now deposited in the office of the Secretary of State subject to the order and disposal of the Legislature.

John Fairfield

Council Chamber,

January 26, 1843 J

To the Senate and,

House of Representatives;

Therewith lay before you a copy of Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, in favor of a restoration to Gen. Andrew Jackson of the fine imposed upon him by the late Judge Hall - Also a communication from

C. Campbell of St Louis, Missouri in 27
relation to the establishment of Marine Hos-
pitals on the Mississippi River and its
tributaries

John Fairfield,
Council Chamber }
January 30. 1863 }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

Herewith transmit a
communication from the Secretary of State
of the U. States, furnishing information re-
quested by a resolve of the Legislature of the
25th January last.

Council Chamber } John Fairfield
February 10. 1863 }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

Herewith transmit
a communication from the Secretary of State,
containing a Statement of the expenditures
of the contingent fund of the Governor and Council
for the years 1861 and 1862, agreeably to an order
of the Legislature of the 7th instant

Council Chamber, } John Fairfield
February 10. 1863 }

To the Senate,

and the House of Representatives:

I have received a communication from Henry Leayard Charges d'Affaires of the United States, and Lorenzo Cooper Consul of the United States at Paris, inviting contributions on the part of this State to the "American Athenaeum" lately established in that city, which is herewith transmitted.

I also lay before you a communication from Alexander Vakkare upon the subject of international exchanges of books and public documents accompanied by a Report made to the Municipal Corporation of Paris.

Council Chamber,

March 2^d. 1843 } John Fairfield.

To the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

Wherein tender my resignation of the office of Governor and announce my acceptance of that of United States Senator for the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel Williams, to which you have been pleased to elect me.

For this renewed expression of public confidence I am profoundly grateful. In accepting the trust, I

can promise only my most faithful 29
endeavours to discharge the duties
acceptably to my constituents.

Council Chamber,

March 7. 1863

John Fairfield

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

Major General Joseph Berry
of the fourth division of the Militia, having,
at his own request, been honorably discharged,
a vacancy has occurred in that office
to which your attention is respectfully
called,

Council Chamber,

March 13. 1863

Edward Kavanagh,

To the Senate, and

House of Representatives,

A communication

has been placed in my hands from
Genl A.B. Thompson, who has been act-
ing as agent of the State, at Wash-
ington, in the auditing of the accounts
for expenses incurred by Maine, for
military purposes, in the year 1859.

He states that, of the sum
accruing to Maine, by virtue of
the agreement assented to by her

30. Commissioners appointed under the Resolves of May 26. 1812, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be soon ready to be paid to any person authorized by the Legislature to receive the same; and that the remainder, arising from charges for expenses of the Civil Post, will be immediately submitted to the accounting officers of the General Government for examination and allowance.

Inferred from the agent's communication, without having before me a copy of the late act of Congress making the appropriation aforesaid, that some legislative action is necessary, on our part, I respectfully submit the subject to your consideration
Council Chamber }
March 20. 1813 } Edward Kavanagh.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

Major General Stephen Farnum of the Sixth division of the Militia of Maine having, at his own request, been discharged a vacancy has occurred in that office to which your attention is respectfully called

Council Chamber March 22. 1843. 31.
Edward Kavanagh.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

Herewith I transmit
a copy of a Preamble and Joint Resolutions
adopted by the Legislature of the State
of New Jersey in relation to the repu-
diation of State debts.

Council Chamber } Edward Kavanagh
March 23. 1843 }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives,

A bill entitled "an act
increasing the jurisdiction of Justices
of the Peace in civil actions and estates
likening courts of trial, in each city, town
and plantation, in this State" has been
presented to me this morning: but, the
mass of business pressing itself on my
attention, at this moment, when the
two Houses of the Legislature are about
to adjourn, prevents its receiving that
consideration to which it is entitled.

Its pending enactments appear
intended to effect a great change in the
system of Judicial proceedings that has

32.

heretofore, been in reign in this State; and
they are of so important a character that
I feel it due to official responsibility to
retain it for examination and advancement
under the provisions of the constitution.

Council Chamber,

24th March 1843. } Edward Kavanagh.