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### Governor's Message.

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

June Session, 1836.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives-Happy will it be for the country if those

government is, that it will assume to do too much; and the moment it turns aside inefficiency and its inutility become manifest and striking. The world has been governed too much; and the evils of all administrations are, not that they do too little, but they fail to do well many things that they attempt, and had better leave untouched.

The powers of the Congress of the United States are confined to certain specified objects; and these objects are too plainly described to be mistaken. The powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the several States; and the Senators and Representatives constituting the several State Legislatures are they alone who are invested with discretionary power under the State Constitutions. A higher or more ple, and is clothed with powers more extensive than those of Senator or Representatives in the Congress of the United

As your position, fellow citizens, is more important, so it should be the pride of New Hampshire, humble though she may be as to the extent of her limits and her wealth, that the business of her legislature has in general been conducted with a better regard to the welfare of her whole people, with a better knowledge of subects to be acted upon, with far less contention in respect to local or sectional interests, than has been the business of the legislature of the Union. A prominent fault of the legislation of Congress is, that either branch consists of an undue pro-porton of men of a single profession, many of whom are talkers and not doers-men who either delight in hearing themselves, or suppose they delight others in being heard, or else who speak that they may be heard or read elsewhere. Another prominent evil is, that the sentiment and the voice of the people at home are not heard, or if they are heard they are slighted and contemned. In some instances the fault has been that men have been sent too long to Congress; that when once elected, they have considered it a matter of course that they should be re-elected. In the office her great credit. I hope the time is not of member of Congress, as in most other far distant when this abuse will be repudielective offices not merely clerical, I con- ated by every State of the Union. other sider rotation or change to be of the highest advantage to the people. Their ininto improvements of roads, bridges, and
terests are more carefully guarded by the
new, than by the long-elected legislator,
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pretences to come into court year and ultimately pay in time and accurand if the former have not so thorough a knowledge of the details of business, he is as a State has never entered upon them. almost sure to make up for the deficiency It may be appropriate on this occasion to by a more vigilant attention to every du- call your attention to this subject. There ty, and by more faithfully reflecting back | can be no danger in making any work a in his acts the wishes and opinions of State work which shall ultimately pay for those who elected him. The Senate of the United States, elected as its members and benefits to the public interest. The are for a term of six years, and putting at grand Eric Canal of the State of New defiance as some of its members have done York will in a few years discharge its own the instructions of the body which elects debt, at the same time it has to an almost them, I consider to be a blemish in the Constitution. If the practice were to elect no man to that body beyond a single continuous term of six years, my belief is, that many of the evils to be dreaded from misrepresentations of the public voice, and disregard to the public interest, would be avoided. When men act withour reference to their own continuance in office, they leave off the demagogue and attempt no impositions upon the people; when men strive for a reelection beyond a reasonable term, to obtain their object they are often tempted to practice what they may wish to consider an innocent deception. The man who considers it a matter of course that he is to be a candidate for reelection so long as he shall fail to offend his prominent political friends in his state or diswill be more stongly tempted to act the demagogue in relation to the men on whom he throws his dependence, than to consult the great interests of his country, and through those general interests, the particular interests of his constituents. His popularity at home, the temporary popularity which may answer his present purpose, can be more easily gained by procuring for his state or local section some appropriation from the Treasury, or some other especial favor either from Congress or from the Executive, than by pursuing the purpose of general legislation, favoring the interests of his own constituents as it does those of the whole country. It is perhaps to the course members of the Senate or House of Representatives deem it expedient to pursue to assure a re-election, that much of the partial legislation

when it was procured. The proceedings of Congress, of late years, have been tiresome and vexatious

of Congress is to be attributed. This par-

tial legislation, it will be admitted, has

been injurous to the general prosperity

it has led to high taxation, and to extrav-

agance and waste in the expenditure of

too apparent that much of this partial leg-

islation has had for its object rather the

too much electioneering, interlarded in be made for the means of carrying it on ming the fears or raising the hopes of portions of the community, seems to have amount of the expenditure, until the exwhich have assumed for Congress powers that are not expressly conferred by the Constitution. The danger of the least patriotic portion of the people. If a stop pected from the Legislature of the Nation, whose province it is to watch over and diwill arrest the evils referred to but the strong voice of public sentiment, often ex-pressed, and reiterated until it shall be felt. The Legislatures of the several States, electing the Senators of the United States, are their immediate constituents, and to those Legislatures are the Senators directly responsible. That these Senators shall not long embarrass the public will as expressed through the co-ordinate branch and the Executive who are more frequently elected-that they shall not, from one term of Congress to another, throw impediments in the way of the governmentit is all important that the doctrine of instruction shall be entorced. I consider resistance to that doctrine by Senators to be rant who puts down the voice of the peo-ple by force. When instructed by the State Legislature, it is the duty of the Senator to obey or resign: when instructed by an undisputed majority of the people who elected him, it is likewise the duty of the Representative to obey or resign. More glaring is the turpitude of the Senator who disobeys in proportion as his term of office is longer. When the doctrine of instruction shall be universally conceded, as conceded it must sooner or later be, and when the constituency, whether of Senators in the several State Legislatures, or of Representatives in the people, shall frequently resort to instructions, keeping themselves within the pale of the Constitution as to the measure recommended, then may we anticipate that not only most of the evils which we have witnessed in the portion of them performing little or no duportion of them performed the last half dozen years of the legislation of Congress will be remedied, but that improvement will be made which shall ensure the safe and responsible action of the Congress of the United States.

> The stand taken by the State of New Hampshire, against that abuse of our Con-stitution which has crept into the legislation of Congress authorizing appropriations from the National Treasury of money for local internal improvements, has done litself, and at the same time afford facilities incredible amount raised the value of property by lessening the price and facilitating the means of transportation, thus bringing distant points of easy access to a market. If all works of improvement were like this there would be no possible danger in a State undertaking them as well in its central as in its more remote points. But such is not the assurance which these works as a general rule present. Scarcely one in ten of them will be expected to pay for itself; and to tax the great body of the people for their construction and support, as well those who are not, as those who are immediately benefitted by them, would be partial and unjust.

It is well for the State of New Hampshire that, as a State, she has never entered upon these works of internal improve- sitions. The benefits derived from our ment. Enterprising as her population is, she has been outdone, in proportion to her means, by no State in the Union. The municipal regulations of our towns have every where bridged our smaller streams and constructed roads in the settled and travelled parts. Over the larger streams our public highways and bridges, our inand through sections where town corporations were unable to make, and keep in and our destitute poor, are believed not to repair highways, turnpikes and bridges equal in amount the proportion which have been constructed by private enterprize. Future improvements of railroads and canals may be safely left to the same private enterprize which will always seek investments where investments can be useful. If the state shall enter upon none of them, if it shall subscribe for no stock in canals or railroads, not far behind in actual improvements shall we be those States whose legislatures have undertaken of themselves to carry on these improvements and burdened themselves with debts. I may be permitted to say that it will be unjust to the people to undertake as a State the work of internal the public money; and it has become but improvements. If the State shall create a debt for that purpose, and the interest of procuring of the money to be expended than the certain useful application of it that debt is to be defrayed by an indiscriminate direct tax upon the people, the tax must be unjust, because the benefits ed within the last six years; the duties on for which it is laid will be unequal. It cannot surely enter the heart of any pubers abolished. If the farmer of New Engvears, have been thresome and vexations lie man here to commence a work of inter-to such as have participated in them who lie man here to commence a work of inter-land has his hundred dollars in hand where

those proceedings; a strong desire to operate on the public mind, either by alar- ways and means shall not first be provided ed in his family, and in the lessened profits General Government; and it is worthy of the least expension. for discharging the interest upon the

been the impelling motive for this digression from duty. Day after day, and week after week, and even month after month, after week, and even month after month, have been consumed to the exclusion of all useful legislation, and to the embarrassments of the public interests, where the obvious intent has been to operate for evil upon the mercinary feelings of the least of the most intent provide a system of provide as it ought to be economized as it ough general government, being further removed from the people, are not only more dil-atory and inefficient, but they are more expensive, than our State, or more inferior municipal regulations. This proposition, if it be conceded, establishes the propriety from the path of its marked destination, its rect the operations of government in its of leaving to that central government as most vital and essential points. Nothing little to be performed as the most strict and literal construction of the Constitution will warrant. At the central point, from whence emanate the movements of the general administration, it is remarkable to witness the facility with which doctrines deemed essential to the pure adminis ration of a republican government are reversed. Increased offices, raised salaries, liberal ex-

penditures, generous allowances, are the order of the day; no man can be popular within the ten miles square, no man can be popular with men of all parties, as a member of either branch of Congress, who sets his face against these. And yet it is a mortifying reflection, that much in the proportion as offices are multiplied is the than that of a member in either branch of institute than the usurpation of power, scarcely more institute than the usurpation of the tyresponsibility divided, and the due execuraised do the personal services of the incumbent become more inefficient-much in proportion as the expenditure becomes

increased, does the matter to be accomplished linger in its execution. There are few instances of more economical administrations than that of our State government. The salaries of our officers, Executive, Legislative, and Judiwho seemingly live to expend, more than to earn their, salaries. The salaries of the higher officers in a single subordinate establishment near our principal seaport exceed in amount the whole compensation of our State civil list, with the exception of the two branches of the Legislature ty in time of peace, an act of Congress, of sion, and forced through one branch without the exhibition of a reason for the act by its advocates, raised it still higher from twenty to fifty per cent. By this last act the mere boy in the navy is paid as high in some instances as the Judges of your highest State court; and the promisions is tolerable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unberable should not be altered until the benefits of a change of

highest State court; and the pernicious to suggest the true remedy. temptation is presented of importunate personal application for raised pay to ev- not been such as to qualify me for recomery other salary officer, military or civil, mending definite changes in the adminis-

tions are ready and willing to perform year, and ultimately pay in time and accutheir duty in those stations. We have mulated expenses what would be considerfew elective state offices that cannot be taken up and laid down without sacrificefew that can be said much to interrupt the ordinary occupations of the incum- suffer in such a protracted issue more than bents. Where such occupations are entirely interrupted, the compensation in all cases should be sufficient for a decent livelihood, to the holder of office; and where the whole personal service of the officer is required, he ought to receive equal at least to what he may earn in any other private pursuit. Low as have been salaries under the State Government of New Hampshire, it is believed that in no part of the United States where higher salaries have existed, can an equal number of officers be presented whose pecuniary condition has been so uniformly improved as in that of the officers holding ommissions under this State. I have said the administration nearest

the people is the best. To this proposition I may add, the revenue derived from direct taxation on the people is more economically and more usefully appled than that raised by indirect taxation. difference between the State and National administrations may illustrate these po-State and local administrations far transcend those of the general government; yet the expense of the former, from the highest to the lowest, including the support of the Legislature and the Judiciary of our admirable system of common schools ternal police, our various municipal officers, this State pays, and will continue to pay under the present system of impost into the national treasury. It is true, the people feel the direct burden under the State and municipal regulations, because it is assessed in a manner that obliges them to count it when they pay it. They do not as directly realize what goes into the coffers of the nation, because it is included in from twenty to one hundred per cent, of the prices of many articles which they put on for wear or consume for sustenance.

Most unfortunate has it been for the country that an already high tariff of duties had been increased under the idea of protection to those very interests which a nigh tariff has more than any other cause contributed to injure. Prejudice and party have, however, been partially conquered within the last six years; the duties on

under the cheapest and most efficient gov- which, saving the natural aversion to povernment on earth. It is worthy of attention erty, leaves them scarcely less of enjoy- tracting or expanding the currency at will: that the benefits which have flowed from reductions of impost duties during the last under our poor laws virtuous poverty, six years have not produced a general which results from intemperance and othsix years have not produced a general conviction that further reductions will have a salutary effect. No manufacturing or producing interest has been injured by these reductions: on the contrary, these have derived their full proportion of ben- are needed in the laws regulating towns.

The desired that any considerable changes men, it must be intolerable.

An idea prevails among commercial men efit from the reduction, cheapening consumption to each interest concerned in them equal to that of those engaged in other pursuits. Yet we see the Committee of Manufactures in the Senate of the United States, a few weeks since, reporting against a reduction of the duty on foreign coal—an article indispensable to the poor as well as to the rich—when it is an admitted fact the producers of Amerdomestic demand, so that considerable quantities of foreign coal, from necessity, are brought in, paying a severe duty. If the money is not required for the purposes of government, the poor ought not to be taxed for the benefit of that capital which

monopolizes the production of coal. In the administration of justce between man and man, in the collection of debts, and in the redress of invaded rights of perside or usurp the place of law. By our excellent Bill of Rights the citizen is entitice fairly without any denial; promptly and without delay." Whatever, in the judicial administration of the laws, tends to encroach upon the rights of the citizens in any of these particulars, will be promptly remedied by wise and patriotic legislators. Systems of jurisprudence can be perfected only by experience. A passion for frequent changes but too often aggra-vates the evils it would remedy. What the year 1835, passed at the heel of the ses- is tolerable should not be altered until the

My own experience in courts of law has under the general government.

It should be a matter of pride to our delay," which has sometimes appeared to State that the pay to her officers has alme to be a serious evil; whether the praced enormous as a fine for a real offence; whether the practice of compelling the innocent on an intangible alleged offence to a guilty man whose offence is so apparent as to produce a conviction at the first blush -whether these evils, of which some of the citizens under the civil jurisdiction of this State have had cause to complain, can be reached by present legislation, you,gentlemen, will determine. If it shall be difficult to suggest a legislative remedy, public opinion will discountenance the injustice; and if the fault be beyond that side which originates the case—if it extend to those who administer justice for the people, sooner or later must an enlightened public sentiment administer the corrective.

The value of our civil institutions cannot be too highly appreciated. Our admirable millions of dollars by this Bank on the plea system of probate laws, by which the interests of the widow and the orphan are obliging the State banks, for their own seprotected-by which fraud and oppression curity and as a matter of necessity, at the same time to make a call for even a larger are detected and prevented-is administeramount? And who, as a striking contrast ed almost without expense to those for whose benefit they are intended, and with to this, will ever forget that the same Bank a trifling tax upon the people. Those in the space of about one year afterwards. laws, perfected some years since by the again extends its loans and its paper circuunited efforts of two gentlemen who had been conversant with the probate administration, and for which service the contracting its debt at the same time it is speculating by renewing paper issues after State will owe them a debt of gratitude, probably could not be much altered for the better. I allude to them rather that the times, the State Banks, either from choice Legislature and the people should place a or necessity, or both, have expanded and proper estimate upon their value, than to contracted as the great bank expanded or of American legislators? Can they do suggest any change.

The administration nearest to the people is that involving the regulations of our bank and banking capital may be increas-several towns. That administration is more ed to any point without injury to the comfelt than any other, because it comes more munity. directly home to our business and bosoms. Less expensive in proportion to what is done, our town and municipal regulations are more important than all others. These provide schools for the universal instruction of our children, so that the instance is rare in our community in which the adult male or female cannot read and write; and in some instances the persons attaining to the highest eminence in office if not in usefulness, have received their entire education at these town schools. These regulations embrace also the care and expense of the public highways and bridges, the recent mprovements in which furnish a strong inducement to citizens of other States with a more desirable soil and climate, but with out cheap public conveniences, to take up their abode with us. Cases occur of towns taxing themselves in a single year for the the State where ample provision shall not the may account for a portion of the lain down an axioms:

ment than is possessed by the affluent.er kindred vices, finds its punishment in being deprived of the means of ministering to a depraved appetite. It is not to be extreme caution cannot be too often suggested to wise and prudent legislators when whatever regulations have in the main proved to be salutary and useful.

There is no subject more deserving the and National, from its intimate connexion with the business and prosperity of the country, than the currency or circulating medium. Yet this is a matter of money to go where the medium. Yet this is a matter country of the medium. ican coal have been unable to supply the and National, from its intimate connexion medium. Yet this is a matter seemingly measure or standard of value; and whatever tends suddenly to raise or depress that value is no less injurious than would measures. The fluctuations in the curson and property, there is danger as well of changes by legislation as in practices being permitted to grow up which set a- jects of alarm to the community. The being permitted to grow up which set a- jects of alarm to the community. The evils of a depreciated paper currency during and subsequent to the war of cial are the subject of derision to some men the derision to some men t power alone to coin it as the standard of currency was given to the Congress of the United States. It was obviously the intention of the framers of the Constitution, by thus investing Congress with the exclusive power to coin money, to preclude the possibility of a depreciated paper currency. Yet the nation has been tated at different times not only to encounter a depreciated, and sometimes a worthless circulating paper medium, but to feel all the miseries attending gradual expansion and sudden contractions in trade and business. Looking back to the history of the trade and commerce of the country, some of the greatest revulsions may be traced to distinct and peculiar causes. The Bank of the United States, dating a renewed existence at the year 1816, has been the great moving machine in all matters of money. the United States, dating a renewed existence at the year 1816, has been the great moving machine in all matters of money.—As this bank has done, so have in its train all the state Banks. If that Bank had increased or contracted its discounts, so the small Banks from necessity have followed. When from July 1817, to February 1818, When from July 1817, to February 1818, the Bank of the United States expanded its discounts and its circulation from four millon to forty-two millions of dollars, and in less than half a year afterwards contracted those issues nineteen millions of dollars, a revulsion in trade and ruin to currency, it would be beyond the power of thousands were but a natural consequence, the directors of the banks to control the the year 1825, when the great bank acted again the same part, and when the trade trade should call for specie to be transand speculations which it tempted by its paper issues were again followed by wide spread ruin. During the last six were spread ruin. spread ruin. During the last six years come in to supply its place as more should the contractions and expansions in paper be needed. It is an admitted fact in trade, issues by the Bank, which have been re-that specie will always come into the peated whenever it was its interest to raise country as any other article of commerce or depress the price of property, are with- when a demand for it shall increase its out precedent in the history of trade in any value. Where there is more than one nation of the inhabitable globe. Can we forget the distress in which the commercial community was involved is the year 1834,

> contracted. and exclusive business of banks to accom- shall be inhibited, metallic currency will modate the exchanges between the differ- come in to supply their place. Hard moent points of trade, and to loan their capi- ney once introduced, the business of banktal, so many of them as are necessary for ing may assume a somewhat different shape, their purposes might be useful; but the not, it is believed, to the ultimate disadvanbusiness of manufacturing paper, more tage of real capital, whether invested in than equivalent to coining money by the banks or elsewhere; for by so much as a banks, is at best a tax upon the people among whom it circulates. The paper circulated by any rank beyond its capital man of capital ensure his profits as his in specie is usury over and above the legal confidence is more sure. The legislator interest on such capital. The expenses of the bank paid by the substitution of paper issues for money, as well as all addi- that circulating paper credit which is the tional profits from such issues, are taxes prolific source of panic and pressure; and assessed directly on borrowers, and those among whom the paper circulates. But I would particularly direct your at- though it be by other States that contin-

that it was about to close its business,

lation to the amount of from twenty to

thirty millions of dollars, and now again is

its charter has expired? At these several

tention to the present system of banking, ue the paper system, which takes its by which the use of specie either in the stand in favor of hard money, will do its vaults of the banks or among the people people a service that must give a new im-

gain in a lessened tax he has paid of the have cost in those States where internal is no specie to represent paper, there is no dutiable articles which have been consum- improvements have been carried on by the safety in that paper; that money is plenty or scarce as banks issue or cease to ispaid to the merchants from the repeal of notice, that the durability of the least expen | sue ; that sudden changes of issues or conpaid to the merchants from the repeat of those duties. The public debt paid, the tariff still stands too high. If that be furtariff still stands too high. If that be furtariff still stands too high. If the particular expenditure regulations further provide a system of potantial traction produce immense revolutions in property; and that banks issuing or contracting their paper, acting in concert either should wield such a power as that of conit is a power which ought to be regulated and wielded only by the law of the land.— Such a power, directed even by good men restrained only by motives of personal interest, where no specie foundation exists, may be oppressive-in the hands of bad

> Such changes as may be suggested by the of some of the States, that more banking experience and knowledge of practical capital is wanted; and the increase of nommen like yourselves may be adopted; but inal or real banking capital in a portion of the States has been carried to an alarming extent. I hope not to see the banking moving to make even slight changes in capital of this State much, if at all, inceased. If more money be wanted for use than the present banks can furnish, new banks can no better supply the want, than can vigilant attention of legislators, both State private individuals who possess capital; for fect of an increase of the banking capital more sported with by unsteady legislation, than any other. Money should be the used. Such increase, furnishing the means of overtrading and temptations to specular tion, the community will be preyed upon by that rapacity which seeks for thrift by

> be the sudden alteration of weights and illegitimate, where it is unable to obtain it by fair means. has evidently had the effect of lessening hibited to the States to coin money, and power alone to coin it as the standard of which was exclusively vested in the Con-

trading on paper credit merely, shall have blown up the bubble to bursting. If gold and silver could be substituted for paper, or even if one half of the ordinary circulacurrency, to make money plenty or scarce at pleasure: for when the vibrations of circulating medium, that of the lesser value will crowd out the other of greater value; and hence specie cannot circulate where paper of the same denomination circulates. It has been ascertained that in France, where a disastrous lesson of paper credit nearly prostrating that nation iring the revolution which first expelled the Bourbons, had forced her back to a specie currency, and where no paper note is allowed to circulate of a less denomination than five hundred francs, (about ninety-three dollars) that the restrictions upon paper credit have operated powerfully against overtrading; that the metallic currency in that country is seldom if ever drained; that failures in business are few, and that the medium of circulation preserves an almost exact uniformity. the country a beter service than to restore It is a received opinion with some, that the circulating medium of the Constitution -than by taking every practicable step to introduce specie? There can be no doubt, If it were considered, the proper if the lower denominations of bank notes

Among the topies which are agitating

munity who lends his efforts to do away

the State, isolated from others adopting

similar measures, and surrounded even

We must take things as they are—not as we would have them to be. That slavery has been introduced in a portion of this country, is the misfortune, not the fault, of the present generation. The whites found the colored race unaccustomed to take charge of their own conduct, and fit only for servitude. Whoever has witnessed, in any slaveholding community, the relations usually existing between master and slave, view this matter, in quite a different light from what is the general impression in a country where there are no two races of human beings standing in those relations. If the black is made inferior and subservient to the white man, it ought not to be considered as of necessity that the one is miserable and the other cruel—that the slave is beyond others of his race adject and degraded, and the master supercilious and overbearing. There are mutual relations existing between the master and his slave which often endear one to the other; and probably in all those States where manual labor is performed by slaves, there exists not less affection and kindness between the employers and employed than in those States where slavery is not tolerated. So far as my knowledge extends-and I am informed the feelings prevail through the whole south-it is considered disreputable; for the master to maltreat his slaves-as much or more so as it is in New England for the master to abuse his apprentice, or for an employer to impose hardships on those whom he has in charge. And it is a general sentiment among the colored people themselves, that the slave who has a kind master stands in a caste higher than the black or colored person who is free and obliged to provide for and take care of him or herself. Certain it is that the moral condition of the great body of the slaves is far better than that of the free people of color in the slave-holding States, and indeed better than that of Iree States. The sages who framed the constitution

of the United States, found slavery existing in a portion of the States; the country had grown up under slavelabor-slavery was among those fixed habits of the people which it was not the part, if it had been in the power of the government to eradicate. They wisely framed that in-strument with the intent that it should not be in the power of the people of one section of the country to interfere in the domestic relations of another section of the country. Could it be supposed that the free population of the South would for a moment have contended to argue the question with the inhabitants of the North where they should yield to the prospective, much less to the immediate emancipation of their slaves? The Constitution was the result of a voluntary mutual compromise. Will it be contended that the Southern States ever consented to give up to any other power on earth the control over their slaves? As well might it be alleged that the free white inhabitants of the South voluntarily consented to place themselves in the condition of their slaves as well may it be assumed that the man of wealth would voluntarily change conditions with the abject and the dependent. The obligation of the whole country is to protect the rights which the slaveholder has in the slave; the allegiance which the citizens owe to that country forbids his interference to disturb the relations existing beetwen the master and the slave .-

Many of those in the free States who inconsiderately lend their names and their influence for the promotion of a cause which wears the aspect of benevolence, aware that the publications which have enlisted their own feelings in this cause, sent among the slave population, operate as fire brands applied to a magazine of gunpowder; that if they do not excite the slave to murder the innocent family of his master, they produce that distrust between master and slave which, destroying confidence, creates a settled and permanent hostility. It is not to be wondered that the master should feel obliged to deny the slave the means of instruction, when he knows that teaching him to read and write will increase his ability and his inclination to do his master injury. It is the opinion of philanthropic states

men who are the owners of slaves, and who are really not less anxious to mitigate or to do away the evils of slavery than the most zealous and conscientious abolitionists of the North can be, that the mistaken zeal which has for the last two years been manifested on this subject-which has collected funds, established presses and concentrated efforts to further the cause of immediate abolition—has retarded the progress of emancipation probably half a century. In several of the middle States the Legislatures were moving for the purpose of gradual emancipation. The benevolent work has been arrested by the reaction which the impudent efforts of those living without the limits of the slave holding region have thrown upon it .-This fact, freely avowed by slaveholders who had taken or were anxious to take measures gradually and safely to manumit their slaves, should induce such persons as extend their inquiries no further than the abstract proposition that slavery is an evil, to reflect on the consequences of extending charity, more needed nearer home, to objects where lits application is ill-timed and serves to increase the evils it would

affect to remedy. The existence of slavery, admitted on all hands to be an evil, is not more the fault of the free whites in the slaveholding region than of the whites in the freeStates. The races of white and black are there and any sudden change of the relative condition of the two sorts of people must break up the very foundations of society. The inhabitants of the States where slavery does not exist have no greater moral right to interfere for the purpose of bringing about such a change, than have the inhabitants of the slave States to interfere in the relations subsisting between parents and their children, between masters and their apprentices, or with the tenure by which property is held in the free States. Nay, there is a much more potent and conclusive reason for non-interference in the former than in the latter case-because the relations on the one hand may be

in a dependent condition.

Such, in my estimation, is the obligation of the free States to the co-States where either custom or law had previously definslavery exists, that it is the duty of their Legislatures to interfere in the prevention of all attempts having in view the intenof all attempts having in view the intention to excite revolt among the present servile race, whenever such interference can be exercised without invading the rights of our own citizens. When flagrant acts, calculated to incite the colored slave race of any portion of the country to rise upon the free white race, shall betangible, it will be the duty of the Legislature to interpose a remedy as far as it may be authorised by the great principles of the constitutional charts under which we live, taking care that in our efforts to protect others we do not invade the natural and unalienable rights of our own citizens.

Thus far the view I have taken of the agitating subject of the emancipation of slaves in the United States has reference to the rights of the citizens of this Union in slave property, and the claim which they have to protection in those rights. The worst evil lies not here. That evil is the jealousy and distrus which result from the continued agitation of this subject. That man who has been emphatically styled "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," has warned us against "characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Westtern; whence designing men may endeaver to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views;" he has charged us to "indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts;" and as the unerring mark of States has reference to the rights of the citizens of the various parts;" and as the unerring mark of unprincipled men he has taught us "to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may en-deavors to weaken the bands" of our Union. There deavors to weaken the bands of the Child. There is no division of parties so dangerous, none that can exercise so deleterious an influence on the action of Government, as parties characterized by sectional divisions; yet there is no possible subject of local popular excitement that will not be laid hold of by men whose personal ambition reaches beyond the public welfare.

The whole North was agitated for years on this

The whole North was agreed for years on this very subject of slavery—on the abortive attempt to force Congress to regulate slavery on the question of admission of one of the youngest States of this Confederacy. It is worth while to look back upon the general excitement raised nearly twenty years ago by "artful and designing men" who succeeded for a time is a partituding a "graymanhinal discrimination." time in substituting a"geographical discrimination" of parties for a division which had been much less of parties for a division which had been much less deleterious. That excitement, for a time, answered the purposes of the few who had raised it—it defeated the voice of the great body of the people acting as a whole—it raised men to office with principles and professions which never could and never ought to receive the general sanction—it introduced these loose practices into the administration of the general government, which are but too often cited as precedents, and which virtue and intelligence alone. precedents, and which virtue and intelligence alone can eradicate. The Missouri excitement, as it had been called, was fruitful of evil to the country; the peen caned, was future to the to the consequence of some who had participated in raising it; but the consequences have long remained, and can scarcely yet be said to be obliterated. It is to be feared the attempt that is now making to blow into a flame an yet be said to be other atea. It is to be teach the attempt that is now making to blow into a flame an
excitement on the subject of negro emancipation,
however hundreds and perhaps thousands may engage in the work from benevolent motives, is the
work of "designing men" who wish to substitute a
Northern as opposed to a Southern party, in the
place of that more salutary division of parties opposed to, or in favor of the great principles on which our
institutions are based; and that the machinery which
is brought to bear both in the North and in the South
is moved by men whose patriotism we ought to distrust; by men who, on the one hand, are neither
prompted by the disinterested benevolence they profess, nor, on the other are moved to action by those
fears with which they would inspire others. Moved for such purposes, I trust the intelligent, the reflecting, and the virtuous, in the States where slavery does not exist, will discountenance those misplaced efforts which not only make the condition of
the unfortunate servile race worse, but which create

ubvert the integrity and the value of the Union itself.

A fact worthy the attention of the people residare not probably aware that the effect of their exertions has been precisely the remote af their intentions;—they are not one of the greatest moral evils, and who would all lengths in the work of emancipation, after the go all lengths in the work of emancipation, after they have resided for a term of months or years in the country where this servitude exits, who does not entirely change his views as to the utility or practi cability of immediate emancipation. Conventions of clergymen of a most respectable religion sect in the slave region unanimously pass votes con-demning the indiscreet zeal of abolitionists, while clergymen of the same denomination in the region there is no slavery, carry their abolition zeal the extent of excluding from Christian communio the owners of slaves. It would really seem that when we combat an evil, if we would do in efficaciously, our duty would lead us to labor where w could have the greatest possible effect. If we would eradicate slavery by our personal efforts, we should go where it exists; argument is worse than misap-

the unfortunate servile race worse, but which create a false issue between political parties calculated to

go where it exists; argument is worse than misapplied when spent on those who have of right nothing to do with the subject of the argument.

The evils of Slavery, since the revolution, which severed the States from Great Britain, have been greatly mitigated. By the consent of the Slaveholding States, the foreign traffic —the traffic in about the state of slaves between the middle and Southern States, as it has been carried on, is generally disapproved.— The humane every where, as well in the South as in North, would put a stop to it. But the misguided zeal of the immediate abolitionists has had the effect of preventing the legislatures of several slaveholding States from moving on the subject, as the same efforts have closed the schools of instruction which humane masters had opened to their

As the Constitution of the United States has prescribed certain and definite limits for the action of the general government, leaving the reserved rights to the States, so have the several States limited the action of their respective legislatures as well by expressed as by implied rules. The powers of the State Legislature, correctly defined, admit of no grants which go to create injurious monopolies under charters of incorporation. On principles of natural justice a legislature can have no power to grant away the rights of posterity even for a present equivalent: in other words a legislature has no legitimate right to make a perpetual grant of exclusive power to build a bridge or construct a road, with the privilege of taxing toll forever, excluding other individuals or the public, when the general good shall require it, from erecting or constructing oridges or roads in the same direction, with or without the right of tolls. As charters sometimes give privileges to asso-ciations of persons which one person alone has not the right to exercise without a charter, so ought it to be a rule that any subsequent legislature, for good cause, and with suitable compensation for injury, shall have power to modify, repeal, or declare void, every such charter. In all the corporate acts of the last year a special clause was inserted (if I do not mistake) by which the right to future legislatures was retained so to modify, repeal or declare void. If all acts hereafter passed-

that state of things which has placed them doing injustice to a person or company in a dependent condition. ed the respective relations or interest of

> the march of civilization has been the continued mitigation of punishment for offences-Our own excellent Bill of Rights enforces the maxim that "the true designs of all punishments is to reform, uot to ex-terminate mankind." The policy of the laws of this, as well as of other States of this Union, has much changed within the last thirty years: the whipping post, the pillory, and the stocks, for secondary and minor offences, have been entirely suspended; and it is believed the experience of our aged citizens will testify to the truth of the proposition, that criminal offences have lessened in proportion as criminal punishments have been made less severe; and that the true remedy for crime is the certainty, rather than the severity of punishment. Whether this policy can or cannot be further extended, the collected sense of the State, frequently agitating and discussing the question, will in due time decide.

In a similar connection may be tioned imprisonment for debt. Inability to pay is a man's misfortune, and not always his fault; and I can concieve of no subject in a civilized country more revolting than the incarceration of an honest man for the reason that he is unable discharge a resreason that he is unable discharge a responsibility necessity has obliged him to incur. It would hardly be imagined that imprisonment effected either the collection or the security of debt—it may sometimes enable the cruel and the merciless to extort from the generosity of the humane and the benevolent; but no honest man of him the true of the security of the humane and the benevolent; but no honest man of him to incur. The present condition of the national treasury, a temporary plethora indicating almost certain future poverty, furnishes a strong temptation to ask for distribution among the States. Desirable as is an overflowing State treasury, I cannot wish to see the time arrive when this State shall be furnished with funds from a superabundant national treasury. The present condition of the national treasury at the proof of the national treasury at the proof of the national treasury. self sooner discharges a just debt ftom the consideration that he must go to jail in default of payment. In those countries where the practice of incarceration for debt is repudiated, or never existed it is believed to be a historical truth, that confidence between man and man is greatest, and obligations of debt most sacred and

most sure of performance.
In this and some other States, attachment and distress of property before trial or judgment, as it is frequently practised, is scarcely less revolting to humanity than imprisonment for debt. The merciless creditor in this case generally obtains the advantage of the humane creditor; for while the one pounces upon his prey regardless of the suffering and anguish he may create, the other is deterred from the act and suffers the insufficient property to go for the payment of the least deserving debt. It is sometimes the case that persons of the first class will watch for property to pass on credit from those of the other class, into the hands of those who may owe them, and seize on it to secure themselves, at a great sacrifice of the property, to other creditors, and to the debtor. Persons who are really worth property, being in debt, are sacrificed entirely by having their goods and chattels seized upon and sold under the hammer for less than it is worth. Instances are known where the individual is ruined by having his property seized on a debt merely fictitous. If a system could be devized by which in cases of acknowledged inability to discharge obligations of debt, property could be held in safety for the equal benefit of all creditors, it is believed that the temptations of greedy creditors to oppress would be lessened and the practice of unjust attachment become less fre-

quent.

The constitution of the State makes it the duty of the legislators and magistrates "to cherish the in-"terest of literature and the science, and all semi-"naries and public schools; to encourage public and private institutions, rewards and imfor the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures and natural history, of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy 'honesty and punctuality, industry and economy,
'honesty and punctuality, sincerity and sobriety,
'and all social affections, and generous sentiments
'among the people.'' These precepts of the contitution may be considered rather as recommendatory and monitory, than as containing any positive grant of power to do what may effect the several rant of power to do what may effect the several bjects; for if "legislators" might be clothed with such power, "magistrates," from the nature of their duties as such, could have no such positive power.— The intention evidently is, that legislators and magthe intention evidenty is, that registators and mag-istrates, in the discharge of their respective duties, should have in view the furtherance of the several interests recommended. Legislators may indeed be supposed to have power over these subjects, so far as the exercise of it, imposing equal burdens on the people, will produce equal benefits. The legislature may lay a tax for the support of common schools, because the children and wards of every taxable inhabitant may participate in the benefits of com schools; but unlimited taxation for the benefi higher schools and seminaries, in which the few an not the many will participate, would be unequal an unjust. These higher seminariess being of publ utility as furthering the means of general education deserves the patronage and the countenance of the legislature so far as incidental aid can be consistent. ly given. So of "private and public institutions undoubtedly those laudable charities which go neliorate the condition of man, such as inst for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blin it may perhaps be just that the State government should give them countenance by contributions, no as principal, but in aid of the charity of others. I may even be considered the duty of the legislature either by direct appropriations from the State treas ury, or by mandatory requisitions on the severa State municipalities, to make adequate provision for the helpless indigent thrown within its borders; and the education of the poor blind or mutes would not improperly be provided for at the expense of the general treasury. The policy of the State in these matters has been rather to afford partial than entire apport—to make appropriations in aid of other larities, or where it was difficult for the person interested to encounter the entire expense. about fifteen years, aid has been given annually the treasury to the education of the deaf and dumb; and for the last two or three years a similar aid has been given for the education of the blind. These aids have been general to all applicants of a suitable age; and if the burden has not operated equally upon the towns, the expenditure has been applied to such a noble purpose, being that of supplying by artificia means the place of the higher intellectual faculties. that few will be disposed to interpose the objection of alleged inequality.

But there is left an object of public charity that

perhaps more than any other deserves consideration I am happy to see the public attention in this State called to it, and the good degree of zeal with which hundreds have embarked in a cause so interesting to humanity. If it be the duty of legislators to promote the cultivation of the human intellect by providing for the general education of our youth—if it be their duty to provide for the sustenance of such as cannot sustain themselves—how much higher the obthe relations on the one hand may be clare void. If all acts hereafter passed-trenched upon without endangering life, shall be subject to the same conditions, while on the other it will be impossible to

the public mind the subject of servitude of teach the blacks not only that they owe porators than of the public be benefited; the African race has been prominent.—

| teach the blacks not only that they owe porators than of the public be benefited; the first session much beyond the completion of your organization.

| teach the blacks not only that they for the history of legislation in this countenance will be forever lost to themselves and their treatment will be forever lost to themselves and Manufactures. deserving the treatment will be forever lost to themselves and their fellow men. An Asylum in this State, at which provision can be made as well for the permanently deranged as for the recovery of those of whom hopes may be entertained, would do credit to the cause of humanity. It may not be expected of the State that it shall be more than a liberal patron of such an institution; towns would pay for the support of their poor, and individuals who were able would by themselves or, their friends he provided for at such an inselves or their friends be provided for at such an institution. The State might make a grant conditional that another sum should be furnished by munificent individuals. Such an institution, with the aid of an outset by the State, it is believed, could be so managed as nearly to defray its own expenses.— It might be conducted under the State authorities It might be conducted under the State authorities, or it might be managed by trustees with such occasional and from the State treasury or from any other fund provided by the State as should be deemed indispensable. The expenses of the State Government are almost exclusively defrayed by a direct tax upon the people; and it is desirable that all additional permanent expenses that can be avoided should be dispensed with. But so loud is the call of human suffering upon the generosity, if not upon the justice of the State, that it may be hoped the representatives of the people, expressing their wish-es and feelings on this subject, will consider the time as having arrived when the foundation of such an stitution can be laid.

institution can be laid.

In regard to the "promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, and manufactures," enjoined in the constitution, generally speaking, it may be laid down as a rule that the several callings will be best protected by being left free from all tram-mels. Excessive legislation is frequently worse than no legislation; there is really more danger in giving no legislation; there is really more danger in giving a particular interest legislative protection at the expense of other interests than to leave all interests to take care of themselves. The better way to promote all is to let the government be felt in no place where government interference is not indispensable—to raise no revenue that is not wanted for objects useful and necessary—to furnish no new dispensable object for expenditure that shall call for burdensome taxation.

It can scarcely be desirable to the people of this State that their coffers shall be filled by any indirec-

with funds from a superabundant national treasury. The public coffers must be supplied in some manner by contributions drawn from the people. It more shall be received from the customs and from the avails of the public domains than shall be necessary for the expenditures of the general government, how much better for the people will it be to relieve them from taxation upon their rousumption, than to take the money from their pockets through the most expensive mode of collection, to be sent to the several State treasuries, not for the immediate benefit of those who contributed it, but to be scrambled for and expended in an unequal application to those points where the strongest influence will always bring it? Should the principle ever be established in violation of the Constitution as I must think it to be, of distributing the funds of the nation among the States, I hope never to see New Hampshire as a State commencing the work of making roads and other similar improvements: for. desirable as those works may be, when the State once begins them. there can be no end to the calls for appropriations; every man who cannot have an mprovement on or near his premises will have cause to complain that the State does him injustice. If the money so to be received shall be loaned to responsible companies and individuals who are willing to incur the risk of undertaking improvements we may have assurance that the works to be prosecuted are so much wanted that they will at least reimburse the original investment: the annual income from such loans might be a substitute for the usual annual tax laid to defray the expense of the State Government.

There is no pursuit that tends more directly to the independence and happiness of the people than agriculture. More productive as it is more necessary than any other, it is a matter of gratification and is a calling 'scarcely less reputable than that requiring the highest order and severest application of intellect. The most intelligent and most meritorious citi zens are of those who labor with their own hands in agricultural pursuits. Of such men it is safe to make not only legislators to frame our laws but magistrates to execute them. As agriculture has risen in estimation, so have our farmers increased in wealth and all the means of independence. In the westerly part of the State especially of late years, the rearing of sheep and the production of wool has come in aid of other objects yielding ready money and often an unexpected profit. new subject of enterprise succeeds another: althogh in a rougher soil and a severer climate, the time may arrive when wool to New England shall be as important a staple as the wheat of the Middle, or the cotton of the Southern States.

The public attention has recently been drawn to he culture of the mulberry, the raising of silk worms, and the production That this important item of consumption and of traffic may be produced in the United States as extensively as in any country of the world, will not be disputed. The late changes of the tariff bring the bulk of articles of which silk is composed or is a component part, into the country free of duty; and from this cause it is extensively taking the place of the finer cot-tons and woollens. The value of imported silks into the United States for home consumption during year 1835, acc ording to the custom house returns, was nearly sixteen millions of dollars. The introduction of the article free of duty, instead of discouraging, seems to have given an increased impetus to preparations for planting the mulberry and hereafter extending the production and manufacture of silk. It remains to be tested whether the soil of our State shall be well adapted to the mulberry cultivation. Nothing yet appears to discourage the undertaking; and as mulberry orchards may be planted without the investment of a large capital, it might be useful to afford legislative countenance to such towns of the State as already, or may hereafter possess farms employed in support of the poor, in the cultivation of the mulberry, as would fully test the fact of the adaptation of this climate to the production of silk. As silk is deprived of what has been called protection from the general government, it might not be invidious if the State should exempt such land as is actually employed in raising the mulbery from taxation until the orchard shall become productive; of if encouragement should be given for the planting of the mulberry on town farms. It may, however, be laid down as a general principle, that bounties and premiums on

Trades and Manufactures, deserving the encouragement of legislators and magisto be found in a high tariff.

In the rapid progress of arts and wealth, not less than in moral and intellectual improvements, the mothers and daughters of New-England have contributed their full share. Indeed to them are the most of us, as men and as social beings, indebted for whatever is commendable in conduct or in character. Many of our interior towns owe their prosperity principally to the hand of female industry. The change which within the last few years has taken portion of our females from their homes, where domestic manufactures had been carried on, to be collected in masses at the large establishments which have supplied the place of the spindle and the shuttle at the domestic fireside, to many philanthropists and patriots has been a subject of regret. The silk culture, generally adopted without materially interfering with other agricultural products, might usefully give full employment to many of that class of females beneath their own parental roof who seek for a livelihood-requiring the kind of labor that females and children would most naturally perform. As giving extensively that employment, the cul-ture of the mulberry further deserves the public patronage.

Connected with the subject of agriculture, and coming to its aid in the developement of the nature and qualities of minerals and soils within our borders, is a geological survey of the State, which may be accomplished by the State itself aided by the general government in the employment of men competent to the object. Some other States have already commenced geological examinations; and in some, important discoveries have been made. In the State of New-Jersey, in the vicinity of extensive districts of a supposed unproductive soil of little value, a species of marl under ground is found in abundance precisely calculated to make such soil greatly produtive. In other parts of the United States extensive coal beds have been discovered, which of themselves are more valuable than mines of silver and gold; in other parts abundance of iron ore; in others, copperas and copper; and others, where it was least expected, gold itself .-The riches contained within the bosom of our mother earth have yet been but partially developed: perhaps less has been done within our state by way of thorough examination than in almost any other. there not something in our granite formation, in the magnitude and grandeur of our mountains, indicating that undiscovered riches repose in the bosom of our soil? "A well regulated militia is the proper,

natural and sure defence of a State.". Correctly did a veteran patriot, one of my predecessors in office, whose education was supplied by the experience, first of seven years expended in the tented field. and afterwards in that of the several successive public stations he has held, estimate this monition of our Bill of Rights mate this monition of our Bill of Rights when he lately gave it as his opinion that the man who would break down our millitia must either want common sense or be an enemy to his country. Experience has taught us, that our sole reliance, in all cases of invasion by a foreign enemy, in any sudden eruption of the aborigines within our borders, or in risings of the colored servile, race, is in armed and disciplined body of freemen. The organization and discipline of the militia should never be abandoned. If provision is not made for it by until in due time returning reason after calm reflection, which never fails, comes in to cor-rect the evil. That organization, which best keeps up the spirit of the militia, should be always in view as the prominent subject of legislation; and in relation to that it will occur to you that frequent changes in any system that is not absolutely intolerable may not be salutary. It is the spirit of the soldier, rather than the machinery of the army, that best preserves the permanency and usefulness of the service. As the means of perserving this spirit I would suggest, that perseverance in the plan of distributing the arms furnished by a law of Congress for the use of the militia of this State, as a bounty to those companies that may associate for uniformity of dress and equipements, might have a saluary effect. The principle might be extended so as o include common infantry companies, for whom an imple uniform shall be prescribed, incuring for that perhaps a less expense than the purchase of a mus-ket or rifle. Appropriated to this use, and a retur guaranteed to! the State by responsible individuals, guaranteed to the State by responsible individuals, the arms belonging to the State will be made to perform a good service and will not wear out much sooner than they would rust out at the State arsenal under the best care of the Commissary General

In the exercise of the power of appointment the Constitution vests co-ordinato power of appointment the Constitution vests co-ordinato power in the Chief Magistrate and the Council. As the first is elected by the people of the whole State, while the later are chosen by five several districts being component parts of the State, so it was undoubtedly intended that the one should have the weight of the five col-lectively in all Executive acts. Thus the Governor can nominate a candidate for office and the Council can confirm or veto the nomination; or the Council can nominate and the Governor may confirm or veto. It is important, as well to the character the Chief Magistrate as to that of his Council, the responsibility of each shall be understood. That there may be no mistake in relation to this responsibility when conflicting candidates for office shall be presented, or where appointments shall be called question, I will suggest as a rule: That the Souncil may at any time nominate when they are ble to present a candidate unanimously—that the Governor shall in all cases nominate when the Council shall be divided in opinion, either three to two or four to one: So that in any case, if one or the other shall veto, the record will leave the question of responsibility indisputable. All my experience in public life has convinced me, that it is better for the public servant unintentionally to make a wrong decision, that to shun any responsi-bility involved in the discharge of his public duties.

Called, involuntarily on my part by the partiality of my fellow citizens to the office of Chief Magistrate from thigh position of the general government in which ny best efforts have been expended more ineffectu-lly for their intended benefit from the extraordinary position of the body in which I have been placed than I had anticipated when first entering on the office of senator of the United States; called suddenly from one place to the other, it will not be enpected in the first communication that I should noice the matter of especial legislation which may be required during the present year. That assessment of taxes may be equally made the Constitution re quires that there shall be a valutation of the estates within the State taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftner as the general court shall order." The practice has been to make the apportionment of taxes once in four years; and this, at the return of each election of President of the United States, has called for two sessions of the United States, has called for two sessions of may, however, be laid down as a general principle, that bounties and premiums on one article of production at the expense one article of production at the expense of the Legislature in the same year. Pursuing this practice, two sessions will be in course the present year. If you shall so decide, I know of no pressing emer-fully covered by insurance.

Legislature, at the expiration of every fourth year, is a matter to be taken into consideration as affectrates, will best receive it by being left ting the subsequent annual State tax. Experience free from that kind of protection which is will have proved to the American people, that the most useful and the safest legislation come not from those bodies which hold the longest sessions; or which spend much time in debating general questions to the almost utter neglect of minor questious. Systematic and simplified as has become the course of proceedings in the New-Hampshire Legislature, although the necessary business amay from year to year increase in quantity, it may be anticipated that all will be completed in about the usual time.

In conclusion, I may advert to the condi-

tion of our common country. Blessed by Divine Providence in those forms of Government which give force to public opinion; with a population more enterprising as it is more enlightened than any other on earth; no other nation has made such rapid strides in the increase of wealth, in the march of mind, in the elevation of intellect, in the means of both physical and moral improvement. Our system of Government, State and National rightly administered, are stronger and more efficient as they are less complex than the systems of any other civilized nation on earth. If at any time abuses have crept into the administration of these systems, a peaceful remedy lies with the people; and sooner or later will that people discover and cor-

At the head of the general Government during the last seven years has stood a man, who has accomplished more for his country than any other man living within its limits. Thwarted although he may have been by a sinister influence operating now on a majority of both Houses, and all the time on one branch of Congress-annoved by the importunities of indiscreet friends-sometimes misled by the advice of secret enemies in the shape of friendsoften vexed by the taunts and threats of open enemies in times critical and trying; the success of his administration is a matter of wonder as it is of joy to every patriotic bosom. That success is evinced, not more in the general internal prosperity, than in the stand we take among the Na tions. The United States of America, will now scarcely be called a secondary power. Under the discrect management of our foreign relations during the last seven years, the most powerful State on earth have rendered us long withheld compensation for lawless depredations upon the property of our merchants; and even the smaller nations, hitherto deemed semi-barbarian, continents, and islands in the more distant points of the earth, not only recognize American rights in written treaties, respect our flag as that of a nation whose friendship they are anxious to cultivate.— How beautifully was the value of this friendship lately illustrated in the case of the Sultan of Muscat, who, hitherto barbarian and foreign to us until negotiation with him was sought by that policy of our President which seeks to conciliate the reciprocal kindness of every kingdom and principality upon the inhabitable globe coming within reach of our intended and exending commerce; -who saved the crew of one of our public ships from extermination by pirates in the Indian seas, try, but furnished the means of restoring the ship cast upon the rocks and for the repairs requisite to a pursuit of its voyage? The standing of this Nation in the esti-

and not only restored them to their counmation of all foreign powers is a proud one : there is no sea in which the Amerganization and discipline of the militia should never be abandoned. If provision is not made for it by the nation on whom by the Constitution the duy devolves, it will belong to the State to supply the deficiency. In the first outbreaking of every excitement, prompting a multitude either to resist the due course of law, to take the place of the excitement of the law, as to outrage private rights, a "well regulated militia" will furnish the "sure defence," until in due time returning regions and stripes do not as effectually protect American persons and property as the flag of the most powerful nation on earth. The diplomatic policy of Andrew Jackson, different from that of some of the statesmen who have preceded him and from that of some of the public men who oppose him, has secured for the country oppose him, has secured for the country from several of the first and most billigerent powers on earth a restitution for injuries which for many years had been denied to his predecessors; and to him alone, in a recent attempt of a foreign power to evade its solemn obligations, is it due that the government of the United States has come out of the contest without resort to arms and with its honor untarnished .-Enough for glory is it to the man at the head of the government who is soon to retire to the shades of private life, that he has triumphed over all enemies, as well in the Cabinet as in the field. In the face of the world he has contended against every mercenary appeal to the people that could be made to bear upon him. A giant monopoly in aid of giant politicians came into the arena, offering wealth and prosperity on the one hand, and threatening and attempting prostration and ruin on the other; and this monopoly was sustained by majorities in both Houses of Congress. The President vetoed this monopoly in the midst of its strength and four years before the limit of its expiration, and threw himself upon the people, who at the instant sustained him and scattered his enemies. There have since rallied in all the Protean shapes which insincerity and duplicity know how to assume; and as often have they been dispersed as they have embodied themselves for a contest. Proud may the nation be of such a Chief; and proud should be that Chief of the nation whose virtue have sustained him in ever crisis .-

Casting our dependence upon that Divine Being who has placed us here for wise and beneficent purposes, if our best efforts shall be aimed to produce the greatest good for the greatest number of our kind, we may anticipate the better enjoyments that are attained in this state of uncertainty and change, and the fruition of happiness which awaits the honest in that world to which the successive generations of man are hastening.

ISAAC HILL. Council Chamber, June 3, 1836.

Fire and Loss of Life .- The Philadelphia Commercial Herald gives information of a fire which took place in the large Drug Warehouse of Messrs. N Lewis & Co. on the 21st inst. The roof of the building in falling buried two of the firemen who were in the second story; one of them, however, was rescued in about 15 minutes, but the other was killed. One

## EXETER NEWS LETTER

June 15, 1836.

Concord June 7. On Friday 3d, the message of his Excellency, was received, read, ordered to be printed, and referred to Messrs Richardson, Gilchrist and Corning, to report what disposition should be made of the various subjects embraced therein.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On Elections-Messrs. Farrington, Conant, Sawyer of S. Cochran, Leavitt, Dodge of W. Jenness of D. Wallace, Jenness of P. and Austin.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Waldron,

Williams, Peirce, Angier, Gilchrist, Liver-more, Comerford, Britton, Scammon, Cogs-

well, and Berry.

On Banks.—Messrs. King, Proctor,
Mc'Master, Nichols, Whitney, Horton, Richardson, Fox and Pike. On State Prison-Messrs Chadwick,

Nesmith, Boyd, Shattuck, Eastman of C. Tracy, Demeritt; Gates, Mathes, and Hill On Public Lands-Messrs. Merserve of

J. Batchelder of C. Odlin, Huntington, Norris, Pickering of N. Taylor of D. Cram, Barron and Peavey. On Agriculture and Manufactures—

Messrs. Ingalls, Currier of C. Page, Gibson, Beckwith, Wright, and James.

On Finance—Messrs, Perley, Lord, Mc'Gaffey, Robb, Sargent, Brown of N.

On Military Affairs-Messrs Peasley, Melvin, Creighton, Garvin, Garfield, McClary and Hadley of P.

On Roads, Bridges and Canals-Messrs, Eastman of G. Dennet, Meserve of B. Haseltine, Kidder, True and Mana-

On Towns and Parishes-Messrs. Clement of C. Monroe, Kenniston, Butler of W. Burleigh of S. Bean and Goodhue. On Education-Messrs. Stark, Sawyer of D. Bell, Pettengill, Carter of C. Osgood, and Dewey.

On Incorporations-Messrs, Treadwell, Taylor, of C. Dow of D. Craig, Bartlett of N. Kimball of N. L. and Wentworth, On Unfinished Business-Messrs. Stevens of N. Lock, Batchelder of W. Bartlett of K. Chase of H. Prescott and Smith

On Bills on their second Reading-Messrs. Edwards, Sullivan, Wilkins, Brown of S. Sleeper of B.

On Printers Accounts-Messrs Hoitt of L. Wason, Hill of B. Gillingham and

On Military Accounts-Messrs. Cragin, Thompson, Goss, Colby of W. and Pills-

On Alteration of Names-Messrs. Curtis, Cregg and Clark.
JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Engrossed Bills -- Messrs. Brisco and Stevens of L. On State Library-Messrs. Johnson,

Smith of U. and Whipple.
On State House and State House Yard SENATE

STANDING COMMITTEES. On the Judiciary-Messrs. Martin, Parsons, and Berry. On Incorporations—Messrs. Hunt, Lamprey, and Woodbury. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Berry

Fisk and Hunt. On Claims-Messrs. Chase, Jones, and

On Agriculture and Manufactures-Messrs Blair, Berry and Jones. On Banks-Messrs. Lamprey, Woodbury and Egerton. On Elections-Messrs. Woodbury,

On Schools and Seminaries of Learning -Messrs. Parsons, Martin and Egerton.
On Unfinished Business-Messrs. Jones, Fisk and Blair. On Printers' Accounts-Messrs Eger-

Lamprey, and, Chase.

ton, Hunt and Lamprey. JOINT, COMMITTEES. On Engrossed Bills--Messrs Parsons and Martin

On the Library—Mr. Egerton. On the State House—Mr. Fisk.

Votes for Counsellors District No 1. The whole number of votes is Estimated as scattering Daniel Conner has Ezekiel Morrill, has In Dist. No 2,-whole number Estimated as scattering Hezekiah D. Buswell has 1162 Samuel Tilton has and is elected. In Dist. No 3,—whole number Estimated as scattering Benjamin Evans has and is elected. In Dist. No. 4-whole number Estimated as scattering Enos Stevens has

Estimated as scattering John Page has 5130 and is elected. Aaron Carter, and Atkinson Webster, were appointed Door-keepers of the

5487

In Dist. No. 5- whole number

Jonathan Gove has

and is elected.

Mr Currier, on Saturday, offered a resolution that each member be surnished dur- either House. He had not, probably, been ing the session, with each of the newspa\_ named as a candidate twenty-four hours their publication—which was indefinitely Tuesday evening, when he was nominated, postponed. As the question was not de- there were five ballotings before the choice jection which defeated the proposition was ballotting, the votes were for Jonathan to the greatness or smallness of the number | Harvey 42; Franklin Pierce 34, John Page of papers proposed. There are but about 28; C. G. Atherton 26; Isaac Waldron

assignWednesday next, for the choice of a Mr. Pierce 2; Mr. Atherton 1; and Mr. Senator, to the United State Congress, for Page 92, Mr. Page started for Washingthe term of six years, from the third day ton this morning.

of March next, but the motion did not prevail. The House will elect a Senator to

So much of the Governor's Message as opposition. relates to the abolition of slavery is referred to Messrs Gilchrist, Eastman of Conway, Stark Greenough, McCutchion, Jones of D. Dodge, of N. Young, of W. Clark, of L. and Tuttle.-So much as relates to an Asylum for the Insane, to Messrs Peaslee, Bell, Bradford, Jenkins, Folsom, Pettengill, Frost, Breck, Lang, and Potter.-So much as relates to a Geological survey of the State to Messrs Sullivan, Kittredge, Tenney, Carter, Knapp, Hamblett, Duncan, Gunnison, Kilton and Hobart.

Committees have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the aw relating to the mortgage of persona property-of allowing costs to persons charged with offences and acquitted-of prescribing, by a general law, rules and regulations for the government of Banks-of providing that school money shall be expended in the school districts, where the persons paying it reside-of amending the laws in relation to the distribution of school money-of limiting the term of office of Registers of Probate-of providing for the taxation of toll bridges.

Bills have been introduced, and are now in progress incorporating banks at Claremont, Littleton, Meredith, Bridge, and Newport .- Fire Engine Companies, in Hinsdale, Oxford, and Hollis .- Manufacturing Companies, in Dover, Lebanon. Wendell, Keene, and Bristol .- The Hancock Library, and scientific Institution .-The Franklin Foundry at Portsmouth-Riflle Company in the 12th regiment .-The Unity Scientific and military Academy The Unity Social Library-The Franklin Aqueduct Company-The Eastern Rail Road Company-Merrimack River Transportation Company-Henniker Academy, and the Jackson Iron Manufacturing Company-Allowing the Portsmouth Bank to increase its capital stock-Directing the Secretary of State, to open and record the returns of votes for Governor, and Counsellors, prior to the June sessions of the Legislature-Making the stock-holders in day the following handbill was circulated Banks liable for the debts of the corpora- throughout the city. The Mayor has oftions-Authorizing the distribution of the fered a reward of \$500 for the author. States arms-Regulating licensed houses-Authorizing the organization of the Marlbury.
On Claims—Messrs. Hadley of W. borough Guards in the 12th regimen.—
Strong, Woods, Blaisdell, and Wiggin
Fowler \$58,75, on their accounts—provi-Fowler \$58,75, on their accounts—provi-ding for the compensation of Officers of the you! The Freemen of the North are now ding for the compensation of Officers of the

civil list. Petitions have been presented-for a law to regulate the pressing and selling of Twenty of your brethren have been found hay-to authorize Canterbury to elect a guilty for presuming to resist a reduction representative-to annex Sanbornton to -Messrs. Plumer of L. Dow and Grant. the County of Merrimack-to authorize field officers to organize bands of marshal music-to incorporate Shelburne Addition into a town by the name of Gorham-for the Eastern Rail Road (Portsmouth route)—for compensation to the militia to change the name of the town of Hawke to Danville-for a Bridge over Merrimack River near Moore's Ferry-for amendment the Requiem! Go! Go! Go! every Freeof the laws relating to the non-resident man, every Workingman, and hear the taxes- for the incorporation of the Ladies Guards-for a new town at Meredith Bridge-and from a number of towns, particularly in the County of C heshire, in favor of an Asylum for the Insane.

On motion of Mr Pettengill, contemplating the repeal of the laws for the distribution of the Literary Fund, the House by a strong vote expressed its disapprobation of the measure-14 only rising in its

Sundry resolutions of other Legislatures on amendments to the U.S. Constitution as to the mode of electing the President, and on the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands-are referred to Messrs Peirce, Williams, Treadwell, Waldron, Hoitt, of N. Rollins, Gage, Stewart, Holbrook, and Nelson.

Thursday, June 9. Among the petitions presented yesterday -are those of A. W. Bell and others for 6244 a ferry by Steam across the Piscataqua-Wm. Neal and others for a bank in Portsmouth-Wm. French and others, for a 6656 sawmill Company-sundry persons, for a 10 donation to Strafford Academy-inhabitants of Unity, to compel the Shakers and Quakers to perform military duty, or pay

an equivalent.—inhabitants of Portsmouth

for an Asylum for the Insane.

Yesterday forenoon, Hon. JOHN PAGE of Haverhill, was elected Senator to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hill's resignation. There were but few scattering votes against Mr. Page, in pers published in Concord, on the day of before his election. In the Convention of troops were in the utmost disorder, and bated it does not appear, whether the ob. of a candidate was effected. On the first a dozen Newspapers published in Concord 21; Wm. Badger 21; and J. M. Harper 5. On Monday, Mr Comerford moved to On the last balloting Mr. Waldron had 2:

ry, ABNER B. KELLY Treasurer, and Jofill the vacancy, tomorrow, (Wednesday.) SEPH HILL Commissary General, without

> The Legislature will probably rise the last of next week.

> There has been but little of debating & the principal business before the Legislature is on Acts of Incorporation. The disposition of the House on the subject of Banks, has not been tested; but I am inclined to think no more banks will be incorporated.

> > ROBINSON ACQUITTED.

The trial of Richard P. Robinson for the alleged murder of Ellen Jewett, came on in New-York, on Thursday the 2nd inst. The trial took up five days, and the case went to the Jury at half past twelve o'on Wednesday morning. The Jury retired to their chamber, and in about fifteen minutes returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty. - The New-York papers say that when this verdict was announced it was received with a loud and simultaneous burst of cheers from the spectators, who had crowded the court room from the commencement of the trial, and evinced great interest in the prisoner, and frequently manifested -in a manner which the court was often obliged to censure- their belief on Tuesday morning early, he did not know of his innocence. From the moment of his arrest, up to the awful moment when the jury was to pronounce upon his life or death, he never betrayed the slightest emotion. When the jury returned to the court with their verdict, the prisoner was directed to stand up and look upon the jurors. He did so with an undaunted front. but no sooner were the words ' not guilty' pronounced by the foreman, than he sank, overpowered by his feelings, upon the neck of his venerabie father, and wept like a

A number of Journeyman Tailors at New York, were tried recently for conspiracy and combination, and found guilty. They were to be sentenced on Monday of last week, but owing to the trial of Robinson, sentence was postponed. On Sun-

The RICH against the POOR! Judge Edwards, the tool of the Aristocracy, against the People! Mechanics and working men! a deadly blow has been struck at your LIBERTY! The prize for which on a level with the Slaves of the South!with no other privilege than laboring that drones may fatten on your life blood!of their wages! and Judge Edwards has charged an American Jury, and agreeably to that charge, they have established the precedent, that workingmen have no right to regulate the price of labor! or, in other words, the Rich are the only judges of the wants of the Poor Man! On Monday, June 6, 1836, at 10 o'clock, these Freemen are to receive their sentence, to gratify the hellish appetite of the Aristocracy! On Monday the liberty of Workingmen will be interred!—Judge Edwards is to chant hollow and the melancholy sound of the earth on the coffin of Equality! Let the Court Room, the City Hall — yea, the whole Park, be filled with MOURNERS! But remember, offer no violence to Judge Edwards! Bend meekly, and receive the chains wherewith you are to be bound!-Keep the peace! Above all things, keep the peace!

The New York papers, received by steamboat line last evening contain the following information. From J. Coffee Exchange Reading Room, Philadel-

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans. May 23.

Dear Sir-We have only time to state that the schr Flora arrived here yesterday, (Sunday 23d,) having on board Gen. Samuel Houston, Commander-in-chief of the Texian army.

He was forced to leave the army for the surpose of seeking proper medical advice, having been dangerously wounded in the

battle of the 21st of April. From the General's own lips, we have of course, full confirmation of the result of the battle-the total defeat of the Mexicans, and the capture of their President, and General Santa Anna; thus placing beyond a doubt the former accounts we have received.

Previous to his leaving the army, Mr Rush the Secretary of war, had been elected Brigadier General, and the whole forces are now left under the command of the latter. Volunteers are rushing from every quarter, and the ranks had already swelled

o number 1800 strong.

The Texians had reached, and were crossing the Brassos, flushed with victory. Santa Anna has been left at Velasco, un-

der a strong and secure guard.

Of the entire Mexican force of 7000 who entered Texas at the commencement of the campaign, but 2500 can now be numbered, who are all collected, and are under the command of Seisma and others. These were precipitately crossing the Colorado on raits and swimming. The Mexicans who escaped from the battle reported that it had been fought by 5000 Texians. 200 Texian cavalry under command of Col. Burleston, were in close pursuit of the enemy who were flying before him. A body of 250 Mexicans after burying two pieces of cannon, surrendered to two officers and

Throughout the Mexican camp all was he had finally offered to acknowledge the pulled his head off

RATPH METCALF was elected Secreta- | independence of Texas-establishing the himself to remain as a hostage, till the treaty should be guaranteed by the United States, and also approved by the Senate of Mexico. The Texians considered the country safe, and the war as ended. Santa Anna presented his cane, and also his saddle to Gen. Houston, who had brought them to New Orleans. It is probable that He thinks, however, that the Mexicans the Mexican Army will be totally destroy-

> We are also furnished by our correspondent with a slip from the office of the New Orleans Bee, dated May 23d, corroborating every particular of the above.

> We have also Norfolk dates, June 5th half past 2 P. M. and Charleston to the evening of the 23d inst. Nothing further relative to the Indian disturbances.

> The Indian War .- By the steamboat mail of yesterday we have Charleston papers to Saturday last. A person had arrived at Charlestown who left Columbus, on the Indian frontier, on the Tuesday preceding May 31.

The Charleston Patriot of Saturday afternoon says:

A passenger, arrived last evening by the railroad, states that a deputation of 18 Creeks had reached Columbus, last Monday evening, from Neamachoo, the head of the tribe, supposed to be the messengers of peace, and that they had been detained here to await the arrival of Gen. Scott and Col. Jessup, but as our informant left

the result of the conference.

Some of the negroes which the Creeks had captured and who had escaped, state that the hostile portion of the tribe had made several attempts to cross the Chattahoochie for the purpose of getting into Florida, but that they had been prevented from effecting their design, in consequence of the high state of the river from the recent rains. They represent the force of the Creeks to be 1200 warriors; this, however, is deemed an exaggeration by well informed persons in Columbus, who do not estimate their force at more than half this number. Provisions were very scarce in that region of country.

Congress.

Nothing of much interest has recently aken place in either branch of Congress. In Senate, the Bill in relation to Incenliary papers was decided on Thursday (June 2) by the casting vote of the President, there being a tie, Yeas 18, Nays 18. When the question was first taken Mr Van Buren was not in the chair (Mr Hubbard being placed there) but was in the Chamber conversing with Mr Clay, and there being a tie it was no vote. Mr Calhoun immediately cried out " where is the Vice President," who immediately appeared, took the chair, and gave his cast-

ng vote in favor of the Bill. The House, by a large majority, has passed the Senate bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, and limiting the duration of Congress to the second Monday in May, unless otherwise ordered by a joint resolution of both Houses.

A bill has passed the House (having previously passed the Senate) to extend the boundary of Missouri westward to the Missouri River, adding to the existing territorial limits of the State, perhaps a million or a million and a half of acres.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn without making any disposition of the sur-

More Trouble. The St Louis Missou-Republican, publishes a letter from Marion, giving an account of 'an excitement' there occasioned by the agitation of the Abolition question. A young man from the east had publicly expressed himself in favor of abolition, and circulated anti-slavery tracts. The consequence was, that a mob of from ninety to a hundred men took him, with the intention of putting a coat of tar over him; but after consultation, concluded, in consequence of his youth, to let him escape.-

On Sunday, Dr. Nelson preached at a place called the Camp Ground, seven miles from Palmyra, Immediately after the close of the sermon, a person by the name of Muldrow rose with a paper in one hand and a knife (open) in the other. He com-menced reading the paper, (containing a request that all persons in favor of the abolition of slavery should subscribe such amount as they thought proper for the ac-complishment of the object, so soon as the government would take the matter in hand) when a Dr Bosley rose and said that no one but a scoundral would, at that time. act as he was doing. Muldrow answered that he was not to be deterred. The Doctor then struck at him with his cane. and Muldrow plunged his knife into his side, mounted his horse, and rode off.-He was pursued, apprehended, and lodged in jail for trial, and fears were entertained that he would be Lynched by the mob .-A number of the young men at Marion College had sent word to Palmyra that they would express their opinions on the subject of slavery, and a company of forty men had left for the college on horseback, and a serious fracas was anticipated.

The Mormons .- A letter from Independence, Missouri dated May 3d states that the iMormons are moving from their present head quarters Kirtland county Ohio, to attempt to obtain possession once more of their old 'Land of promise' in Jackson county Missouri. From 1500 to 2000 of them armed with muskets and headed by Jo Smith their prophet are making their way 'Zionward' into upper Missouri. The Missourians are preparing to meet them and drive them back. Whatever may be the errors and follies of the Mormons, the conduct of the former in 1834 in destroying their property and driving them at the point of the bayonet out of the state, cannot be justified.

Absence of Mind. The last instance on record, occured on Thursday night at the Quackinbog Hotel, and was attended with lamentable consequences. C-B-Esq, one of the boarders, on retiring to panic and confusion. An armistice was rest, in a state of betweenity, put his boots offered by Santa Anna and refused, and to bed, and placing his neck in the jack

A correspondent of the Courier thinks ! Rio Grande as the perpetual boundry, and that " if Texas become independent, and be joined neither to the United States nor Mexico, the South will join it, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. It will require Canady, then to leap up even a decent balanse of power in the North; and the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence are determined to have a general battle before they "give it up."

Near one half of the persons admitted into the Pennylvania Hospital in 1835, were foreigners. The whole number was 1005, of which were 461 foreigners.

Two boxes of incendiary pamphlets, emanating from the abolitionists, were lately discovered and burnt at Palmyra, Missouri, and the persons to whom they were addressed were requested to leave the State.

A letter has been received at the Department of War, giving information that Black Hawk and another chief, equally potent, had sent the wampum (war) belt to the North Western Indians. Thus our Indian difficulties are increasing.

The Natchez, Courier publishes the following letter. The Journal of Commerce remarks that probably instead of-Gen. Ball, an American of New-York, it should read Gen. Wall, a Frenchman.

NATCHITOCHES, May 25 .- "I have just learned that Gen. Ball, an American of New-York, has surrendered his command to Gen. Houston, amounting to 1200 men, as prisoners of war, done by order of Santa Anna. Texas is now free, and nothing but our folly can prevent this country from becoming the Garden of North America.

Emigration .- There arrived at the quarantine station of Staten Island, New York, during the month of May fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-three passengers.

Dr. Beecher .- Dr. Wilson has withdrawn his appeal against Dr. Beecher, as the case of Mr. Barnes will fully test the power of the Assembly on this subject, Mr. Barnes' trial was the absorbing topic at the last accounts.

The Money Market-The Boston Atlas of Thursday says—'The relief in the money market is likely to prove permanent. Borrowers yesterday met with no difficulty in procuring accommodation at legal interest.

The story of the torture and death of Dr B. Harrison, son of Gen Harrison, turns out to be a fabrication, as proved by letters received from him by his family, announcing his being alive and in health in Texas.

A Whig State Convention assembled at Trenton, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., and nominated William H. Harrison and Francis Granger as candidates for President and Vice President.

A Branch of the U. S. Bank has been established in Boston, under the title of an Agency. S. Frothingham, Esq. is the agent and has already commenced discounting drafts on Southern and Western cities.

HE approaching Anniversary of American Independence, will be celebrated by the young men of Epping, by an Oration by DANIEL CLARKE Esq. of this town -Procession & Escort, by detachments from the 4th & 7th Regiments-Dinner at

The young men of Epping & its vicinity desirous of participating in the festivities of the day, are invited to attend a meeting at Gen. Brown's, next Saturday even-June 14. Particulars next week's paper.

Please to take notice, that a Quarterly Meeting of the Exeter Temperance Society will be held at Mr. Smith's Vestry, next Thursday evening, at half past seven o'-clock. It is hoped that a full and punctu-al attendance of the members will be had.

The Subscriber

AS not aware before, that he had such kind friends in Exeter as those must have been who have lately sent him several pamphlets &c. I should not have noticed it at all, had not one of them been directed to another person, to my care. I can assure them that if, upon enquiry the name of the person or persons is elicited, I shall immediately expose them.
WM. G. WHITE.

Newburyport June 14, 1836.

MARK H. WENTWORTH Wholesale & Retail DEALERIN English, French, India, and

American Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS:

Carpeting &c. &c.
EALERS are particularly invited to
examine the above goods, as they will be sold on the most liberal terms-at No. 6, Market St. Portsmouth N. H. April 19, 1836. 8m. is p. 51.

Dr. A. D. DEARBORN may be found at his office during the night.

FOR SALE. In Stratham. LOT of Land, containing about 2 1-2 acres of good quality, with about 60 Apple trees

principally grafts of choice fruits, with a well finished

ONE STORY HOUSE.

and a small barn on the same, Also a Wood Lot within 30 rods of said House containing 2 1-2 acres. For particulars apply to

Stratham May 30, 1836.

LEVI JEWELL.

5.6wp

Dr. Franklin used to say that he nev er would, if he could help it, pass a single night in a village "where the fences of the graveyard were broken the gravestones defaced, or the churchyard suffered to go to decay."

Marriages

In Brentwood, Mr L. J. Brock to Mrs Mary In Warren, Mr Jacob Patch, Jr. to Miss Lydia

## NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY F. DEARBORN. BLACK, Blue, Green, Dahlia, and

BROADCLOTH. Black, Lavender, Drab, & mixed,

CASSIMERES.

Splendid Light Vestings, Light Calicoes, Colored Cambrics,

SUMMER GOODS, &c. Exeter June 14, 1836.

#### NEWBURYPORT IRON FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers having lately established a Foundry in this place, are now prepared to execute orders for MACHINE-RY, Stoves, Hollow Ware, and all other descriptions of Iron, Brass, or Composition castings. They have also a MACHINE SHOP attached to the same. All work will be finished to order, and warranted, as good as can be found at any establishment in this section of the country. They have on hand a complete set of Patterns, for all kinds of Machinery for Factories or Mills, and will furnish Patterns, at much less expense than they can be made for.

Orders from the Country punctually at-

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Brass, or Composition.
SAMUEL HUSE & CO.

Newburyport June 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that on the 9th of June inst. I found and took up in the highway in Exeter, one small MARE, about nine years old, dark color, one fore foot white. The owner of said Mare, is to me unknown.

CHARLES PARKS. Exeter June 14, 1836. 7.

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the Turning business in its various branches, at Fiscassic Falls, one mile from the New Market Factories. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction having had sixteen years experience in the

N. B. To manufacturers who want Bobbins made correct, and as they should be, just call and offer a fair compensation and the work shall be done with neatness and despatch, at short notice, and well done or no pay.

JOHN MARSHALL.

2m7

Newmarket June 14, 1836.

NOTICE. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. ROCKINGHAM, SS.

THE Subscriber having been appoin. tedExecutor to the last will and testament of ASA JEWELL, late of Stratham, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said Asa Jewell to present them to Mr David Jewell, for settlement, who will adjust the same, and those indebted to call

and make immediate payment.
ASA JEWELL, Executor. Stratham June 14, 1836.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PUBLIC VILL be sold at Auction, on Wed-

nesday, 29th day of June, inst at 9 o'clock A. M. on the premises, Two Blocks of three story Brick Buildings situated in Exeter near the Bridge, known by the name of Folsom's Buildings,

One of the Blocks was built in 1816, and One Small Store, ONE OFFICE. AND A

DWELLING HOUSE. The other Block has a Granite Front and is thoroughly built, it was erected in

1830, and contains two STORES, AND ONE

DWELLING HOUSE; attached to these Buildings there is about 4000 ft, of Land,

and an excellent well of water. This is one of the best stands in the County for trade, or the whole property with a little expense, could be converted into a Public House which is very much wanted in that vicinity.

The premises can be examined any day previous to the sale. Conditions of sale; one quarter of the amount down, and a liberal credit will be

given for the remainder. J. ADAMS, Auctioneer. Exeter June, 7, 1836.

CLERK, to tend in a store, about A 15 or 16 years of age. Please to apply at this office. Exeter June 7, 1836.

OVEN, BOILER, & Ash Mouths, ALSO a large assortment of first rate Block Tin Tea Pots. Just received and for sale by JOSHUA GETCHELL.

Exeter June 7, 1836. 6, 1

have never hesitated, since we have sus Christ were urged upon him. had an opportunity to observe the performance of this machine and its construction, so far as the public have been permitted to examine it, to believe that its movements are directed by a person concealed, capable of playing the game of chess. This opinion has rested chiefly on the conviction, that to produce the results by the mere operation of machinery, is manifestly and demonstrably impracticable, and that to conseal a person within the body of the ma. shine has never been shown to be an impossibility. A writer in the Southern Literary Messenger supports the same opinion, and, in confirmation of it, states the following facts: "While the Chess Player was in the possession of Baron Kempelen, it more than once observed, first, that an Italian in the suite of the Baron. was never visible during the playing of a game at chess by the Turk; and secondly, that the Italian being taken ill, the exibition was suspended until his recovery. The Italian professed a total ignorance of the game of chess, although all others of the suite played well. Similar observations have been made since the Automaton has been purchased by Maelzel. There is a man, Schlumberger, who attends him wherever he goes, but who has no ostensible occupation other than that of assisting in the packing and unpacking of the automata. The man is about the medium size, and has a remarkable stoop in the shoulders. Whether he professes to play chess or not, we are not informed. It is quite certain, however, that he is never to be seen during the exhibition of the Chess Player, although frequently visible just before and after the exhibition. Moreover, some years ago. Maelzel visited Richmond with his automata. and exhibited them, we believe, in the house now occupied by M. Bossieux as a dancing academy. Schlumberger was suddenly taken ill. and during his illness there was no exhibition of the Chess Player. These facts are well known to many of our citizens. The reason assigned for the suspension of the Chess Player's performance was not the illness of Schlumberger. The inference from all this we leave without further comment, to the reader." Advertiser.

AGERMAN DUEL AND QUEER RESULT. house he was daily in the habit of visiting. Another gentleman, (a good looking person) was also enamored of this same lady, and his suit was favored, while the ugly gentleman was cast off. The latter challenged the former to mortal comwho was of course the most violent of the two, after many attempts to deprive his hated adversary of his life, at last moon." aimed a desperate blow at his head, which, though it missed its ogject, yet which, though it missed its odject, yet there's a moon." "Where is the moon? fell upon, and actually cut off, the good I see none." "Nor I nother. But there's looking man's nose. It had scarcely a moon somewhere." "So there's a sun reached the ground, when its own-er, feeling that his beauty was gone, in-the earth." "It aint so with the moon stantly threw away his sword, and with though. She's in this here hemisphere; both arms extended, eagerly bent for- or ought to he, any how, for the almanae own property and replace it; but the look out, not mine." "She don't look out at all, I tell you, nor can't. Dont you head hove immediately to the wind. tention, than, darting forwards with the see the sky is covered over with thick malice of the devil himself, he jumped clouds?" "Well that aint none of my upon the nose, and before its master's bread and butter. I and the Corporation face crushed it and ground it to atoms! never takes cognizance of no clouds, no Enraged at such a barbarous act, the handsome gentleman, immediately disarmed his adversary, and soon dismembered his face also; but instead of crushing it to the ground, he applied it to his own countenance, where in course of time it became firmly fixed. The ugly gentleman of course had no chance of success, as the lady would not marry a man with no nose; but the other lover, as soon as his borrowed nose was in good order, again made his appearance, and asked the hand of his fair dulcinea. Her reply was, 'My dear sir, your nose is out of joint!"

## DEFECT IN A MILL.

A faithful minister, who knew that a miller in a certain neighborhood, who was proud of his business and machinery, prosecuted his calling on the Lord's day, as many millers still do, felt it a duty to call upon him, and get into conversation with him about his mill. 'A fine mill,' said he; 'one of the completest I have ever seen.' This was nothing more than just; the miller had heard as much many times before, but his skill and judgment were gratified by this mong her dead "spoils" composed and calm now testimony, and his feelings concili- as a summer's morning." Nothing equals ated. 'But, oh!' continued the minister, after a little pause, 'there is one defect in it!' 'What is that?' carelessly asked the miller. 'A very serious defect too' 'Eh,' replied the miller, turning up his face. 'A defect that is likely to coun-terbalance all its advantages!' Well, Gazette, that she "ardently desies to unite what is it?' said the miller, standing herself to some gentleman whose habits straight up, and looking the minister in and disposition are accordant with her the face. The minister went on, -'A own." Applications are to be made to the defect which is likely to ruin the mill!, What is it?' rejoined the miller. 'And "What is it?' rejoined the miller. 'And bold lady;" and well he says so, if truly will, no doubt, one day destroy the own- the modest fair one portrays her excellen-'And can't you say it out?' cried cies. the impatient miller. 'It goes on the and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth Sabbath!' exclaimed the minister, in a full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ancles and hands delicately formed fortune about 20 000 firm, solemn, and monitory tone. The astonished man looked blank and thunderstruck; and remained listening, with meek submission to a remonstrance and Providence Journal of this morning chronlength, in which the danger of his state took place yesterday a few miles from by Mrs Smith, Inquire of Providence—in Massachusetts. Just out May 24, 1836.

Letter a disgraceful puglinistic match, which the danger of his state took place yesterday a few miles from by Mrs Smith, Inquire of May 24, 1836.

JOSEPH BOARDMAN.

Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first book read and the last laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture, nay even dress, makes an impression.

Remember that children are men in miniature and although they are childish and should be allowed to act as children still all our dealings with them should be manly not morose.

Be always kind and cheerful in their statements, nor vulgar in language nor gestures.

Before a year old entire submission should be secured; this may be often won by kindness, but must sometimes be exacted by the rod, though one chastisement I consider enough to secure the object. If not, the parent must tax himself for the failure, and not to the perversness of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverence will secure obedience.

Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching au opportunity to do so.

Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded-allowing of no evasion, nor modification unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

Never break a promise made to a child or if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault own it, and ask pardon if necessary. Never trifle with a child's feelings

while under discipline. Children ought never to be governed by fear of the rod or private chastisements or of dark rooms.

Correcting a child on suspicion or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie-to justify himself-or to disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case and are in the wrong .-

[Religious Magazine.

"Light Ho! light!" exclaimed an unfortunate gentleman, the other night, in Nasau street, from the midst of a pile of rubbish, against which he had broken his light. "Who are you, that wants a light?" A very homely looking German was in love with a beautiful lady, at whose said the gentleman from the rubbish, among which he lay groaning; "I'm a poor unfortunate, who has got cast away here among the breakers, for want of a light to steer by. Who the d-l are you, if I may be so bold?" "I'm the lamp-lighter in this here district; and if you call it cess, and then adjourned for a week. dark to night, you must be crazy." Not bat, and they met with sabres in their dark, do you say? why, you scoundrel, it's hands to fight a duel. The ugly one, as dark as Egypt, and there isn't a lamp burning." "A lamp! no, of course not .-We never lights lamps when there's a moon." "We! who do you call we?— "Why, I and the corporation, to be sure. We knows better than to waste ile when wards with the intention to pick up his dont show herself." "Why, that's her how. We has our standing rule, and that is, never to light a single lamp when there's a moon, shine or no shine. And so good [N. Y. Transcript. bye to ye."

> Clapping .- At a late public meeting at Nashville, one of the orators wound up his oration thus:—My dear brethren, it has been the usual fashion for an audience to been said by the clapping of hands, but I method of clapping, less tumultuous and again, clap your money into the box which islat the door to receive it; and may the Lord give it his blessing!" The address PRINTERS' PROVERES.—P had the desired effect, and the audience having done the needful, as by him desired the the evil day may be afar off, lest the clapped their hats upon their heads and good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill; got themselves away home much edified.

A mighty smart cat .- A few weeks ago, a cat owned by Mr L griggs, of Fayston in one night caught thirty-four mice! !Bv some means poor puss was fastened out of doors on a cold night, and was obliged to work or freeze; so she fell foul of the little victims, piled thirty four in a heap on the door step, and at dawn was found lying athis but Davy Crockett's story of climbing keep himself warm.

A TEMPTING OFFER. A lady, who styles herself a candidate for connubial editor of the Gazette, who says, "if he could, he would himself volunteer for that "My complexion is brunnette, eyes delicately formed-fortune about 20,000. dollars.

exhortation of a quarter of an hour's icles a disgraceful pugillistic match, which

THE AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER. We towards God and faith in our Lord Je- of the jurisdiction of one state, and out of danger from the other. The parties were Abram Vandezee and James Phelan-both foreigners—and the prize was 600 dollars. The fight took place at 7 o'clock in the morning, and few persons were present. The blackguards were from New York, where they were prevented fighting, and came to Providence to pollute the soil of

New England.
They fought sizty seven rounds, which consumed two hours and forty-three minutes. Phelan was backed by a fellow called Charley Denney, of New York, and Vanderzee by a man named Anderson, of Boston, and another called Woolly Carnes of New York. It was a brutal battle, as Be always kind and cheerful in their all such battles are. Vanderzee was licker presence—playful, but never light, com-ed, it was said—but it is of no consemunicative, but never extravagant in quence which was. If both had been, it would have been about right.

> The New York Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 143 days; having passed 536 acts .- a greater number, we believe, than was ever before passed, by any legislative body, in one session. A small number only of these acts are of a public nature. A large proportion of them are acts of incorporation. Among them are forty-two for the incorporation of rail road companies. Twelve new banks have been established, which, with an addition to the capitols of two existing banks, increase the bank capital of the State by the sum of \$5,670,000. All the new banks, except one, are situated in the interior. The Hon. Peter Gansevoort was elected President of the Senate

The steamboat Shark, which was chartered by the U. States to go from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in going into Ap-allachicola struck the bar and was so much injured as to cause her to be abandoned .-

Lyman's Bridge, over the Connectleut has been attached by the town of Leban-on, N. H. for taxes; and is to be sold at auction on the 18th June.

Another awful Warning. Fatal Accident. We learn that a Mr Shaw, residing upon the banks of the Conogument creek about three miles from this borough, carried home with him on Monday evening last, from a militia training, a loaded gun, and whilst in the act of adjusting a cap for the purpose of firing it off, it was accidentally discharged, lodging the contents in the head of his wife who was standing near at hand, producing instantaneous death. This is another warning to the thousands we have already had, for the greatest caution in handling of fire arms in the presence of other individuals. hope it may prove salutary. [Carlisle

New York Common Council. Both Boards met again on Monday night to renew the contest for officers. In Board o Assistants, Edward Curtis, Esq. was finally chosen President. The Board of Aldermen balloted five hours without suc-

Tornado on the Delaware. A corresondent of the New York Journal of Com. merce writes from Princeton, N. J. May 22. "About half past'2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we were overtaken by a tre-mendous tornado. It ripped up the awning to the steamboat, and carried away all the weather stauncheons in twinkling of an eye. The ruins were strewed about the deck, turning everything topsy-turvy that was moveable. The passengers occupying the seats aft, had barely time to escape to the cabin, but not without being as completely drenched as if water had been thrown upon them from buckets .-There were two race horses on board, which, in the consternation broke loose, but fortunately were secured without doing any damage.

"Have you any shear Muslin?" said a young Miss to a pert young counter-jumper. 'No Madam but we have some very fine small-tooth combs.' 'Well, then,'

Bad News-Especially to Poor Hustestify their approbation of that which has bands. We understand says the Boston Journal, that the late attempt to introduce beg to recomend for your adoption a new close sleeves into the head quarters of the world of fashion, was a complete failure, much more pleasing:-When you leave and, that mammoth sleeves which serve this building, clap your hands into your admirably well to hide defects in the figure breeches pockets, and drawing them out of a dashing belle, will continue in vogue

> PRINTERS' PROVERES .- Pay thou the printer in the day, that thou owest him, greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou weddest thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice of the

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read they neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and a hundred foot tree and sliding down to thy character be hawked about by poor children .- (Anon.

> CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber the 24th, Inst. a dark brown MARE from four to seven years old with a cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent star in her forehead and both hind feet remedy for Females afflicted with a sore white. Supposed to have strayed from the mouth while nursing. owner who is requested to prove property and pay charges and take her away.

JABEZ SMITH. Brentwood May 25,1836.

NOTICE.

AVING made provision for the supper of Poplin, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her, on my account.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Jr. Poplin May 31, 1836.

To Let.

To the Judge of Probate for the County

of Rockingham.

RESPECTFULLY represents HUMPHREY C. COGSWELL Administrator of the estate of Jesse Gordon late of Hampstead in said County, deceased; that the Personal Estate of said decased is not sufficient to pay the just demands against his estate by the sum of five thousand dole lars; that the said deceased died siezed and possessed of the following described real estate, subject to the incumbrance herein after mentioned, to wit:

after mentioned, to wit:

The homestead farm in said Hampstead, containing about fifty acres, with all the buildings, tan vats and tannery thereon, and bounded easterly on land lately owned by Joseph Welch, southerly by the Island Pond, westerly by land lately owned by David Poor, and by land of James Knight, and by land of Mary Dinsmoor, and by land lately owned by Joseph Welch, northerly by land lately owned by Joseph Welch.

Joseph Welch.

Also a certain parcel of land, mill and machinery in said mill, in said Hampstead, containing about half an acre, including the whole of the dam and floom and privilege of flowing so far as the present dam will flow with its present height, with all the machinery in said mill, with the privilege of passing to and from said premises in the usual way of passing—which said half acre is bounded easterly by land of Hezekiah Ayer, southerly, westerly and northerly by land; lately owned by Joseph Welch.

Also a certain piece of Meadow land in said Hampstead, being a part of the Parsonage Meadow, containing about three and a half acres, being the same the said deceased bought of Joseph Brown, by his deed dated Jan'y 12, 1826, and on record Lib. 247, Fol. 253. Joseph Welch. 247, Fol. 253.

Also a certain piece of Woodland situated in Ce dar swamp, so called, being the same land described in the deed of John Hogg to John Gordon, dated Dec. 23, 1799, and on record Lib. 159, Fol. 314, containing about eight acres.

malso a certain other piece of Woodland, in Cedar Swamp, in said Hampstead, containing about four acres, being the same land which said deceased, bought of Alice Chase, by her deed dated June 18, 1330, and on record, Lib. 262, Fol. 53.

Also a certain other piece of Woodland, in said Hampstead, containing about eight acres being the same land described in the deed of John Raymond to John Gordon, dated Feb'y 19, 1802, and on record Lib, 169, Fol. 12.

Also a certain piece of land situated partly in said Hampstead and partly in Derry, in said County, containing about four acres, being the same land described in the deed of Joseph P. Shannon to said deceased, dated May 6, 1331, and recorded Lib. 263, Fol. 242, excepting thereout about one quarter of an acre weich said deceased sold to Susan Green.

Also a piece of Woodland in said Derry containing about ten and a half acres, being the same land described in the deed of Thomas Mussey, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Mussey, deceased, to said deceased, dated August 23, 1309, and recorded Lib, 136, Fol. 370.

to said deceased, dated August 23, 1309, and re-corded Lib. 136, Fol. 370.

Also a certain other piece of land in said Derry

containing about seven acres, being the same land which the deceased bought of Henry Johnson, by leed dated Jan'y 19. 1818, recorded Lib. 217, Fol. Also a certain other piece of land in said Derry, containing about ten acres being the same land which said deceased bought of Alexander Kelsey, by deed dated April 14, 1819, and recorded Lib. 223, Fol.

All of which real estate is subject to the en cumbrance of a mortgage deed from the deceased, to James Thom, and Thornton Betton, Esquires, dated 22 April 1835, and recorded Lib. 277 Fol. 82 to secure the payment unto the President, Directors, and Company, of the Derry Bank, of a Note dated April 22, 1835, for \$6000 payable on demand dated April 22, 1835, for \$6000 payable on demand with interest, after sixty three days, signed by said Jesse Gordon as principal, and by said James Thom, and Thornton Betton as sureties; and to indemnify and Isave harmless the said Thom, and Betton, and their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, on demand, from all costs and damages of what name or nature soever, which may happen to them or either of them in consequence of their haying signed said note as sureties as a forces of

happen to them or either of them in consequence of their having signed said note as sureties as aforesaid —On said promissory note is endorsed \$1107,05 June 19,1835—and your petitioner hath not realized assets sufficient to redeem said real estate. Wherefore he prays that he may be licensed and authorized to sell at public auction, the real estate aforesaid (subject to the incumbrance aforesaid and the equity of redemption therein—as the same may be mortgaged for less than its value, and it is nebe mortgaged for less than its value, and it is ne-cessary that the same should be sold for the paynent of the just demands against the estate of said

H. C. COGSWELL Adm'r. The 18th day of May, A. D. 1836.

ROCKINGHAM, SS. Probate Office at Exete May 18th, 1836.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered that a hearing be had thereon at the Probate Court to be holden at Exer ter in said County, on the Wednesday next following the second Tuesday of June next; and that the Petitioner notify all persons concerned or interested therein, to appear at said Court, and show cause, it any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing said petition and this order to be published three weeks successfully in the Exeter News Letter printed at Exeter the last publication whereof to be prior to said

4. JOHN KELLY Reg'r. Probate. TO INVALIDS.

R. RICHARDSON of South Reading, Mass. (in compliance with the solicitations of his numerous friends,) has consented to offer the public his celebra-

Vegetable Bitters & Pills. which he has used in his extensive practice in Boston and its vicinity, for more

than thirty years.

The unexampled celebrity, which they have obtained, will preclude the necessity of all eulogy with regard to their merit, No 1, are recommended to invalids of either sex, affected with any of the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Sinking, Faintness, Sensation of weight, Fulness of Burning in the Stomach, Eructations, Irregular Appetite, Dizziness or Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Wandering Pains, Flatulency and Bilious Complaints. They operate by imparting strength and vigor to the whole system.

No. 2, is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children, and other

Plain and practical directions accompany the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without hindrance of business or amusement, with the common restraints of moderation and regularity in

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of N. RICHARD-SON & SON, on the outside printed BITTERS 50 cts. PILLS 37 1-2 cts

For Sale by N. GILMAN. March 22, 1836. DR. JOHNSON'S PILE ELECTUARY, for the cure of Piles, Costiveness, and Dyspepsy, for sale by
May 17, 1836.

The cure of Piles, Costiveness, and Dyspepsy, F. DEARBORN. Agricultural Ware House!



CHARLES H. HUDSON,

HARD WARE GOODS,

MARKET SQUARE, --- NEWBURYPORT.

AS just received as Agent of the "Boston Agricultural Ware House and Se ed Store," a large assortment of Farming and Garden Tools, & Seeds, comprisi ng

Howard's Patent Ploughs and Cultivators, Cast Steel Shovels, Spades, Hoes, and Forks; Cheese Presses, Churns and Corn Shell ers:

Scythes, Sneiths, Rifles, and Rakes; Pruning Knives and Shears; 50 kinds of GARDEN SEEDS;

Herds Grass, Red Top, and Clover Seed!

ALSO, Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Patent Balances, Oven Mouths, Boilers, Hollow Ware, Nails, Glass, Carpenter's Tools, and other Hard Ware Goods, constantly on hand.

Orders for any of the above articles promptly attended to.

Consignments of Tools from the Man ufacturers or Patentees, will receive al

ecessary attention. Newburyport, May 6th, 1636. 6w is 2

The Piscataqua Botanic INTHE MARY. PORTSMOUTH N. H.

PORTSMOUTH N. H,

DOCT. CHARLES HOLMAN, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has succeeded in obtaining the large and spacious Mansion House of the late EDWARD CUTTS, Esq. situated upon the main road leading from Portsmouth to Piscataqua Bridge, about one mile from the compact part of the former for a Botanic Infirmary. To those acquainted with this splendid Mansion, nothing need be said in favor of its many and commodious apartments, its healthy, and romantic situation, its extensive and beautiful grounds, its wide and enchanting prospects: but to grounds, its wide and enchanting prospects; but to those not having admired this pleasant establishment he would say, that, situated upon the Piscataqua, it commands a prospect of the many and admired natural beauties of that noble river, taking in. as it were, at one dioramic view, the town with its public buildings and its various streets, the harbor unlie buildings and its various streets, the harbor unsurpassed in the world, studded with shipping and islands; the Navy-Yard, with its public works; the lights directing the entrance of the Harbor; Forts Washington, Sullivan and Constitution, defending the same; and "the deep blue sea," with many islands resting upon its bosom; while towards the interior; the prospect is bounded only by the far distant Kearsarge and Mount Washington. The situation of this Infirmary, offers to the invalid, all the advantages of the town and country—the bustle, excitement and sea-breezes of the one, and the green citement and sea-breezes of the one, and the green fields, retirement and pure air of the other. But neries retrieved the external beauties and advan-tages of his Infirmary, he is not unmindful of what it should be internally, and he would observe, not in spirit of boasting, that a successful practice of more than a quarter of a century, as a Botanic Physician, should give him such experience and confidence in the Botanical system of practice, as to promise to the afflicted with disease or lar that comfort their circumstances will admit, and that prospect of speedy restoration to health and strength, which his well known vegetable medicines almost invariably insure.

N. B.—Doct, Holman would have the public

N. B.—Doct. Holman would have the public understand that unlike some Botanic Physicians—he does not prescribe the "Steam Box" in every case and stage of disease, but that Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Lameness, &c. are cured; at his Infirmary by Vegetable Medicines alone and not "hy Steam." The charges for a "single course of medicine," will be \$2,50; by the course, for a number of "courses" \$2,00; and for a "single course" without steam \$1,50; board and attendance according to the habits and disposition of the patient—Horse-keeping reasonable, and if at pasture, at the

ding to the habits and disposition of the patient—
Horse-keeping reasonable, and if at pasture, at the
low price of 75 cts, per week.

For all particulars or for professional services call
at Doct Holman's Druggist Store, corner of Daniel
and Penhallow streets, Portsmouth, N. H, where
may always be found a large and extensive assortment of VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Penaltic Bertager at Market Dickers of the patient—
Bernald Store of the patient—
Benjamin Simpson,
buildings and land occupied by Widow
Samuel Richardson,
Josiah Stowell and
David W. Dickey, for part of Lee farm 50

People in Portsmouth wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the Infirmary, by leaving their names at the Druggist Store as ahove, can be accom odated with conveyances to and from the same.
Portsmouth April 30, 1836.

4

TRUSSES.

HE Subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with Hernia, or Rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 305, Washington street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear. This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance.

Having for more than eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these Instruments, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great num-ber of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases of Rupture at the Hospital of the Charlestown Almshouse, of which his Father, Dea. Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 22 years; -and he is now confident he can give every in-dividual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for the acommodation of different individuals calling at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles.—A variety of Instruments for decrepid persons.—Ladies wishing for any of these Instruments, will be attended to by MRS FOSTER, at lany of their residences-or at the above place, where a room is provided for all who call.

The undersigned does all his work him. self, and every thing is done in a faithful manner. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public one year since, by Dr J. C. WARREN, of this city, and is permitted to refer to DRs. WALKER and THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

J. FREDERIC FOSTER.

Boston, May 3, 1835.

CORN.

NATHANIELI WEEKS. FFERS for Sale for Cash, 800 Bushels Prime yellow flat corn.

400 Bushels White do. 200 Bushels Round Northern. 50 Bushels Rye.

100 Bbls. Gennesee & Philadelphia Flour. 1 Cask New York Cheese, a fine arti-

3000 Clapboards. 50 M. Shingle. 10 Boxes Fresh Lemons. 10 Boxes Sweet Oranges. Dissolution of Copartnership.

HE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

T. & J. Sullivan, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved.

THOMAS SULLIVAN,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

T. Sullivan will continue business at the old stand, where he would respectfully solicit the public patronage, assuring them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to sustain the reputation the estabishment has heretofore had.

T. Sullivan has received the latest fashions from New York & Boston. 2 or 3 ladies can have constant employment by calling at the above establishment.

Coat makers would be preserred.
T. SULLIVAN. Exeter May 16, 1836.

CHARLES CONNER. Dealer in Dry Goods, FFERS for sale a large quantity of

New and desirable Staple and Fancy Articles,

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Rockingham ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Nonresident owners and proprietors of land and buildings in the town of Londonderry who have not paid their Town, County, State, School and Highway taxes in Town, County, State, School and Highway taxes in said Town for the year 1835, that so much of the undermentioned land as will pay the undermentioned axes with incidental charges, will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of August next at the Store of John N. Anderson Esq. in said town, at one o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by

100 50 49 6 8 11 31

part of Lee farm 50 15 750 370 359 42 60 84 227 Josiah Stowell and David W. Dickey, for Crowell lot 50 6 300 150 146 17 25 32 92 Heirs Smith and

Wallace, bounded
West by Plumer, 6 10 60 30 29 3 5 7 19 BILLY R. GAGE, Collector. Londonderry, May 16, 1836. 4p

English & Domestic Piece CODS.

Hard Ware & Cutlery.

W. I. GOODS. GROCERIES FLOUR, CORN, SALT,

Paints, Oil, Glass, Iron, Steef. and Nails. For Sale on the lowest terms by

N. GILMAN. May 24, 1836.

Grass Seed. NATH'L WEEKS has just received a prime

Clover & Herds Grass Seed which he will sell at a reduced price. Exeter, May 23, 1836. HATS, CAPS.

HE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he continues to manufacture

SATIN BEAVER

and offers them for sale, wholesale or retail VERY LOW for CASH or approved

He has just received from Boston a fine

BOY'S CAPS. Persons in want of any of the above mentioned articles will do well to call and examine. ALSO—A large assortment of PALM LEAF hats.

JAMES G. PAGE. Exeter, May 31, 183 LAST CALL.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of GETCHELL & FURBISH, either by note or account, are requested to make payment before the first day of July

JOSHUA GETCHELL. Exeter, May 31, 1836. .