

# Exeter News-Letter,

AND ROCKINGHAM COUNTY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN C. GERRISH. — TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID WITHIN THE YEAR.

VOL. VI.

EXETER, N. H., TUESDAY JUNE 15, 1836.

NO. 7.

## 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 precedents under the administration of the general government shall be disregarded which have assumed for Congress powers that are not expressly conferred by the Constitution. The danger of this national government is, that it will assume to do too much, and the moment it turns aside from the path of its marked destination, its 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 responsible trust can scarcely be named than that of a member in either branch of a state legislature. He acts for the people, and is clothed with powers more extensive than those of Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States.

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 subjects 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 proportion 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 of member of Congress, as in most other elective offices not merely clerical, I consider rotation or change to be of the highest advantage to the people. Their interests are more carefully guarded by the new, than by the long-elected legislator, and if the former have not so thorough a knowledge of the details of business, he is almost sure to make up for the deficiency by a more vigilant attention to every duty, and by more faithfully reflecting back in his acts the wishes and opinions of those who elected him. The Senate of the United States, elected as its members are for a term of six years, and putting at defiance as some of its members have done the instructions of the body which elects 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 without 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 as 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 district, will be more strongly 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 special 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 reelection, that much of the partial legislation of Congress is to be attributed. This partial legislation, it will be admitted, has been injurious to the general prosperity; it has led to high taxation, and to extravagance and waste in the expenditure of the public money; and it has become too apparent that much of this partial legislation has had for its object rather the procuring of the money to be expended than the certain useful application of it, when it was procured.

The proceedings of Congress, of late years, have been tiresome and vexatious to such as have participated in them who have been really anxious to do their duty. There have been too many ulterior views,

too much electioneering, interlarded in those proceedings; a strong desire to operate on the public mind, either by alarming the fears or raising the hopes of portions of the community, seems to have been the impelling motive for this digression from duty. Day after day, and week 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 mercenary feelings of the least patriotic portion of the people. If a stop may not be put to this course of proceeding, little of salutary business can be expected from the Legislature of the Nation, whose province it is to watch over and direct the operations of government in its most vital and essential points. Nothing will arrest the evils referred to but the strong voice of public sentiment, often expressed, 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 government—it is all important that the doctrine of instruction shall be enforced. I consider resistance to that doctrine by Senators to be a high usurpation of power, scarcely more justifiable than the usurpation of the tyrant who puts down the voice of the people 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 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 Constitution which has crept into the legislation of Congress authorizing appropriations from the National Treasury of money for local internal improvements, has done her great credit. I hope the time is not far distant when this abuse will be repudiated by every State of the Union. Other States, as such, have entered extensively into improvements of roads, bridges, and canals. We may instance as most prominent in these works the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. New Hampshire as a State has never entered upon them. It may be appropriate on this occasion to call your attention to this subject. There can be no danger in making any work a State work which shall ultimately pay for itself, and at the same time afford facilities and benefits to the public interest. The grand Erie Canal of the State of New York will in a few years discharge its own debt, at the same time it has to an almost 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 benefited 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 improvement. 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 and through sections where town corporations were unable to make, and keep in repair highways, turnpikes and bridges have been constructed by private enterprise. Future improvements of railroads and canals may be safely left to the same private enterprise 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 improvements. If the State shall create a debt for that purpose, and the interest of that debt is to be defrayed by an indiscriminate direct tax upon the people, the tax must be unjust, because the benefits for which it is laid will be unequal. It cannot surely enter the heart of any public man here to commence a work of internal improvement on the faith and credit of the State where ample provision shall not

be made for the means of carrying it on without a general tax, or where at least ways and means shall not first be provided for discharging the interest upon the amount of the expenditure, until the expenditure shall pay for itself.

The experience of more than half a century will teach us, that the administration of government which is brought nearest the observation and control of the people is most salutary and effective. The operations of the great central machine, the general government, being further removed from the people, are not only more dilatory and inefficient, but they are more expensive, than our State, or more inferior municipal regulations. This proposition, if it be conceded, establishes the propriety of leaving to that central government as 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 administration of a republican government are reversed. Increased offices, raised salaries, liberal expenditures, 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 responsibility divided, and the due execution of the public business neglected—much in the proportion that salaries are raised 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 Judicial are the subject of exposition to some men who 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. High as was the compensation of the officers of that establishment, and a large portion of them performing little or no duty in time of peace, an act of Congress, of the year 1835, passed at the heel of the session, 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 pernicious temptation is presented of importunate personal application for raised pay to every other salary officer, military or civil, under the general government.

It should be a matter of pride to our State that the pay to her officers has always been moderate; there can be no danger in keeping it moderate so long as men of adequate capacity to fill the public stations are ready and willing to perform their duty in those stations. We have few elective state offices that cannot be taken up and laid down without sacrifice—few that can be said much to interrupt the ordinary occupations of the incumbents. 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 commissions 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 applied than that raised by indirect taxation. The difference between the State and National administrations may illustrate these positions. The benefits derived from our 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, our public highways and bridges, our internal police, our various municipal officers, and our destitute poor, are believed not to equal in amount the proportion which 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 high 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 many articles have been reduced—on England has his hundred dollars in hand where ten years ago he was a hundred dollars in debt he may account for a portion of the

gain in a lessened tax he has paid of the dutiable articles which he has consumed in his family, and in the lessened profits paid to the merchants from the repeal of those duties. The public debt paid, the tariff still stands too high. If that be further reduced—if the national expenditure be economized as it ought to be—if the operation of the national government be confined to its legitimate action under the Constitution—we will yet present the case of the most intelligent and happy people under the cheapest and most efficient government on earth. It is worthy of attention that the benefits which have flowed from reductions of impost duties during the last six 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 benefit 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 American coal have been unable to supply the domestic 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 justice between man and man, in the collection of debts, and in the redress of invaded rights of person and property, there is danger as well of changes by legislation as in practices being permitted to grow up which set aside or usurp the place of law. By our excellent Bill of Rights the citizen is entitled to a certain remedy for injury by a recourse to law—"to obtain right and justice 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 aggravates the evils it would remedy. What is tolerable should not be altered until the benefits of a change shall be demonstrated to near a moral certainty; whatever is unbearable must be changed; but whether the knife shall cut off, or soothing emollients be applied to the diseased part, experience and much reflection must come in to suggest the true remedy.

My own experience in courts of law has not been such as to qualify me for recommending definite changes in the administration of justice. Whether the "law's delay," which has sometimes appeared to me to be a serious evil; whether the practice of instituting vexatious and ruinous suits—of compelling a party on frivolous pretences to come into court year after year, and ultimately pay in time and accumulated expenses what would be considered enormous as a fine for a real offence; whether the practice of compelling the innocent on an intangible alleged offence to suffer in such a protracted issue more than 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 system of probate laws, by which the interests of the widow and the orphan are protected—by which fraud and oppression are detected and prevented—is administered almost without expense to those for whose benefit they are intended, and with a trifling tax upon the people. Those laws, perfected some years since by the united efforts of two gentlemen who had been conversant with the probate administration, and for which service the State will owe them a debt of gratitude, probably could not be much altered for the better. I allude to them rather than the Legislature and the people should place a pre-estimate upon their value, than to suggest any change.

The administration nearest to the people is that involving the regulations of our several towns. That administration is more felt than any other, because it comes more 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 improvements 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 building of permanent granite bridges over considerable streams at an expense scarcely exceeding one in ten what similar works

have cost in those States where internal improvements have been carried on by the General Government; and it is worthy of notice, that the durability of the least expensive improvement is generally as much greater than the other as the cost is less. These regulations further provide a system of police, securing the humblest citizen protection, as well abroad as at his own fire-side, from unlawful intrusion. They also provide for the helpless and infirm poor, giving them that comfortable support, which, saving the natural aversion to poverty, leaves them scarcely less of enjoyment than is possessed by the affluent—under our poor laws virtuous poverty, which results from intemperance and other kindred vices, finds its punishment in being deprived of the means of ministering to a depraved appetite. It is not to be presumed that any considerable changes are needed in the laws regulating towns. Such changes as may be suggested by the experience and knowledge of practical men like yourselves may be adopted; but extreme caution cannot be too often suggested to wise and prudent legislators when moving to make even slight changes in whatever regulations have in the main proved to be salutary and useful.

There is no subject more deserving the vigilant attention of legislators, both State 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 seemingly more sported with by unsteady legislation, than any other. Money should be the measure or standard of value; and whatever tends suddenly to raise or depress that value is no less injurious than would be the sudden alteration of weights and measures. The fluctuations in the currency, and the consequent revisions in trade, are becoming more and more the objects of alarm to the community. The evils of a depreciated paper currency during and subsequent to the war of the Revolution, were severely felt. As a consequence of those evils, it was prohibited to the States to coin money, and power alone to coin it as the standard 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 revisions may be traced to distinct and peculiar causes. The Bank of the United States, during 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, the Bank of the United States expanded its discounts and its circulation from four million to forty-two millions of dollars, and in less than half a year afterwards contracted those issues nineteen millions of dollars, a revolution in trade and ruin to thousands were but a natural consequence. The same state of things occurred about the year 1825, when the great bank acted again the same part, and when the trade and speculations which it tempted by its paper issues were again followed by wide spread ruin. During the last six years the contractions and expansions in paper issues by the Bank, which have been repeated whenever it was its interest to raise or depress the price of property, are without precedent in the history of trade in any nation of the inhabitable globe. Can we forget the distress in which the commercial community was involved in the year 1834, by the sudden calling in of some fifteen millions of dollars by this Bank on the plea that it was about to close its business, obliging the State banks, for their own security and as a matter of necessity, at the same time to make a call for even a larger amount? And who, as a striking contrast to this, will ever forget that the same Bank in the space of about one year afterwards, again extends its loans and its paper circulation to the amount of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, and now again is contracting its debt at the same time it is speculating by renewing paper issues after its charter has expired? At these several times, the State Banks, either from choice or necessity, or both, have expanded and contracted as the great bank expanded or contracted.

It is a received opinion with some, that bank and banking capital may be increased to any point without injury to the community. If it were considered, the proper and exclusive business of banks to accommodate the exchanges between the different points of trade, and to loan their capital, so many of them as are necessary for their purposes might be useful; but the business of manufacturing paper, more than equivalent to coining money by the banks, is at best a tax upon the people among whom it circulates. The paper circulated by any bank beyond its capital in specie is usury over and above the legal interest on such capital. The expenses of the bank paid by the substitution of paper issues for money, as well as all additional profits from such issues, are taxes assessed directly on borrowers, and those among whom the paper circulates.

But I would particularly direct your attention to the present system of banking, by which the use of specie either in the vaults of the banks or among the people is almost entirely superseded. These may be laid down as axioms: that where there

is no specie to represent paper, there is no safety in that paper; that money is plenty or scarce as banks issue or cease to issue; that sudden changes of issues or contraction produce immense revolutions in property; and that banks issuing or contracting their paper, acting in concert either for speculation or political effect, may create panics, stop the wheels of business, and even threaten revolution with impunity. It is too much, that banks, conducted by private and irresponsible individuals, should wield such a power as that of contracting or expanding the currency at will: it 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 men, it must be intolerable.

An idea prevails among commercial men of some of the States, that more banking capital is wanted; and the increase of nominal or real banking capital in a portion of the States has been carried to an alarming extent. I hope not to see the banking capital of this State much, if at all, increased. If more money be wanted for use than the present banks can furnish, new banks can no better supply the want, than can private individuals who possess capital; for it is the nature of money to go where business will give it a profitable investment. Deliberate indeed will be the effect of an increase of the banking capital where such capital cannot be profitably used. Such increase, furnishing the means of overtrading and temptations to speculation, the community will be preyed upon by that rapacity which seeks for thrills by illegitimate, where it is unable to obtain it by fair means.

The great failing in the present circulating medium is the want of a substantial foundation at the bottom of trade and business. The extended paper currency has evidently had the effect of lessening the value of money, and the tendency must still be downward. The Banks do more than usurp the power to coin money which was exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States, because they create a currency which is intrinsically of no value, and which fluctuates with every vibration of trade, while Congress legitimately can create only such a currency as will carry a real, equal to its nominal value. If it be contended that a paper dollar representing a gold or silver dollar in the bank near which it circulates, answers all the purpose of the gold or silver, this may be true, provided that for every paper dollar in circulation there is a metallic dollar ready to redeem it, but when as is the fact, it is ascertained and known that there is not one specie dollar in bank for every ten paper dollars in circulation, whatever may be the banking capital in use, it must be evident that the great mass of circulating medium used in the way of business is founded on credit, and not on capital. This credit will answer the purpose of substantial capital until it shall suit the interest or the caprice of those who manage banks to make money scarce as it has been plenty, or until overtrading 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 circulation could be a metallic instead of a paper currency, it would be beyond the power of the directors of the banks to control the currency, to make money plenty or scarce at pleasure; for when the vibrations of trade should call for specie to be transported or exported, specie would be at hand to answer the call, and more would come in to supply its place as more should be needed. It is an admitted fact in trade, that specie will always come into the country as any other article of commerce when a demand for it shall increase its value. Where there is more than one 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 during 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. Profiting by such an example, what is the duty of American legislators? Can they do the country a better service than to restore the circulating medium of the Constitution—than by taking every practicable step to introduce specie? There can be no doubt, if the lower denominations of bank notes shall be inhibited, metallic currency will come in to supply their place. Hard money once introduced, the business of banking may assume a somewhat different shape, not, it is believed, to the ultimate disadvantage of real capital, whether invested in banks or elsewhere; for by so much as a solid circulating medium contributes to the stability of business and trade, so may the man of capital ensure his profits as his confidence is more sure. The legislator will deserve the thanks of the whole community who lends his efforts to do away that circulating paper credit which is the prolific source of panic and pressure; and the State, isolated from others adopting similar measures, and surrounded even though it be by other States that continue the paper system, which takes its stand in favor of hard money, will do its people a service that must give a new impetus to their prosperity.

Among the topics which are agitating





THE AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER. We have never hesitated, since we have 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 conceal a person within the body of the machine has never been shown to be an impossibility.

AGERMAN DUEL AND QUEER RESULT. A very homely looking German was in love with a beautiful lady, at whose 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 combat, and they met with sabres in their hands to fight a duel. The ugly one, who was of course the most violent of the two, after many attempts to deprive his hated adversary of his life, at last aimed a desperate blow at his head, which, though it missed its object, yet fell upon, and actually cut off, the good looking man's nose. It had scarcely reached the ground, when its owner, feeling that his beauty was gone, instantly threw away his sword, and with both arms extended, eagerly bent forwards with the intention to pick up his own property and replace it; but the ugly German no sooner observed the intention, than, darting forwards with the malice of the devil himself, he jumped upon the nose, and before its master's face crushed it and ground it to atoms! 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 good as his borrowed nose was in good order, again made his appearance, and asked the loss of his fair duleinea. 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 new testimony, and his feelings conciliated. '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 minister, turning up his face. 'A defect that is likely to counterbalance all its advantages! Well, what is it?' said the miller, standing straight up, and looking the minister in the face. The minister went on, 'A defect which is likely to ruin the mill! What is it?' rejoined the miller. 'And will, no doubt, one day destroy the owner.' 'And can't you say it out?' cried the impatient miller. 'It goes on the Sabbath!' exclaimed the minister, in a firm, solemn, and monitory tone. The astonished man looked blank and thunderstruck; and remained listening, with meek submission to a remonstrance and exhortation of a quarter of an hour's length, in which the danger of his state and practices, and the call to repentance

towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ were urged upon him. NURSERY MAXIMS. 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 presence—playful, but never light, communicative, but never extravagant in 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 perverseness of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverance will secure obedience. Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching an 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 Nassau street, from the midst of a pile of rubbish, against which he had broken his light. "Who are you, that wants a light?" responded a voice near him. "Who am I," 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 dark to night, you must be erraz." "Not dark, do you say? why, you scoundrel, it is 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." "Well, who do you call we?" "Why, I and the corporation, to be sure. We know better than to waste life when there's a moon." "Where is the moon?" "I see none." "Nor I neither. But there's a moon somewhere." "So there's a sun somewhere. But's on the other side of the earth." "It aint so with the moon though. She's in this here hemisphere; or ought to be, anyhow, for the almanac says so." "But of what use is she, if she dont show herself." "Why, that's her look out, not mine." "She don't look out at all, I tell you, nor can't. Dont you see the sky is covered over with thick clouds?" "Well that aint none of my bread and butter. I and the Corporation never takes cognizance of no clouds, no 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 bye to ye." [N. Y. Transcript. 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 testify their approbation of that which has been said by the clapping of hands, but I beg to recommend for your adoption a new method of clapping, less tumultuous and much more pleasing:—When you leave this building, clap your hands into your breeches pockets, and drawing them out again, clap your money into the box which is at the door to receive it; and may the Lord give it his blessing! The address had the desired effect, and the audience clapped their hats upon their heads and 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! I say, one 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 among her dead "spoils" composed and calm as a summer's morning." Nothing equals this but Davy Crockett's story of climbing a hundred foot tree and sliding down to keep himself warm. A TEMPTING OFFER. A lady, who styles herself a candidate for connubial bliss, advertises in the Oupelousa La Gazette, that she "ardently desires to unite herself to some gentleman whose habits and disposition are accordant with her own." Applications are to be made to the editor of the Gazette, who says, "if he could, he would himself volunteer for that bold lady;" and well he says so, if truly the modest fair one portrays her excellencies. "My complexion is brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ankles and hands delicately formed—fortune about 20,000 dollars. The Age of Brutality Returned. The Providence Journal of this morning chronicles a disgraceful pugilistic match, which took place yesterday a few miles from Providence—in Massachusetts. Just out

of the jurisdiction of one state, and out of danger from the other. The parties were Abram Vandeeze 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 sixty-seven rounds, which consumed two hours and forty-three minutes. Phelan was backed by a fellow called Charley Denney, of New York, and Vandeeze by a man named Anderson, of Boston, and another called Woolly Carnes of New York. It was a brutal battle, as all such battles are. Vandeeze was licked, it was said—but it is of no consequence 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 capitals 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 Gansvoort was elected President of the Senate pro tem. The steamboat Shark, which was chartered by the U. States to go from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, in going into Apalachicola struck the bar and was so much injured as to cause her to be abandoned.— Lyman's Bridge, over the Connecticut was then attached by the town of Lebanon, 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 Congomog 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. We hope it may prove salutary. [Carlisle Herald. New York Common Council. Both Boards met again on Monday night to renew the contest for officers. In Board of Assistants, Edward Curtis, Esq. was finally chosen President. The Board of Aldermen balloted five hours without success, and then adjourned for a week. Tornado on the Delaware. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes from Princeton, N. J. May 22. "About half past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we were overtaken by a tremendous tornado. It ripped up the awning to the steamboat, and carried away all the weather stanchions in twinkling of an eye. The ruins were strewn 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.—The lee guards of the boat were under water. The engine was stopped, and her head hove immediately to the wind.—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 Muslim?" said a young Miss to a pert young counter-jumper. "No Madam but we have some very fine small-tooth combs." "Well, then," said she, 'you had better make use of them.' Bad News—Especially to Poor House-bands. We understand says the Boston Journal, that the late attempt to introduce close sleeves into the head quarters of the world of fashion, was a complete failure, and that mammoth sleeves which serve admirably well to hide defects in the figure of a dashing belle, will continue in vogue for an indefinite time longer. PRINTERS' PROVERBS.—Pay thou the printer in the day, that thou owest him, the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill; 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 bridal loaf. 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 thy 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 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 star in her forehead and both hind feet white. Supposed to have strayed from the owner who is requested to prove property and pay charges and take her away. JABEZ SMITH. Brentwood May 25, 1836. p 5 NOTICE. HAVING made provision for the support of Abiah Brown, a town pauper of Poplin, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her, on my account. SAMUEL GIBSON, Jr. Poplin May 31, 1836. 5. To Let. HALF a house, on the plains, lately occupied by Mrs Smith. Inquire of JOSEPH BOARDMAN, May 24, 1836.

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 deceased is not sufficient to pay the just demands against his estate by the sum of five thousand dollars; that the said deceased died seized and possessed of the following described real estate, subject to the incumbrance herein 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 Dismoor, and by land lately owned by Joseph Welch; northerly by land lately owned by Joseph Welch. Also 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 floor 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.—with said half acre is bounded easterly by land of Ezekiah 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. Also a certain piece of Woodland situated in Cedar 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. Also a certain other piece of Woodland, in Cedar Swamp, in said Hampstead, containing about four acres, being the same land which the said deceased bought of Alice Chase, by her deed dated June 18, 1830, and on record, Lib. 262, Fol. 68. 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. 159, Fol. 101. 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, 1831, and recorded Lib. 263, Fol. 242, excepting thereout about one quarter of an acre which the 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, 1809, and recorded Lib. 186, Fol. 370. Also a certain other piece of land in said Derry, containing about ten acres being the same land which the said deceased bought of Alexander Kelsey, by deed dated April 14, 1819, and recorded Lib. 225, Fol. 330. All of which real estate is subject to the encumbrance 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 to the President, Directors, and Company, of the Derry Bank, of a Note dated April 22, 1835, for \$5000 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 leave 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 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 necessary that the same should be sold for the payment of the just demands against the estate of said deceased. H. C. COGSWELL Adm'r. The 18th day of May, A. D. 1836. ROCKINGHAM, ss. Probate Office at Exeter May 18th, 1836. UPON the foregoing Petition it is Ordered that a hearing be had thereon at the Probate Court to be holden at Exeter 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, if 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 successively in the Exeter News Letter printed at Exeter the last publication whereof to be prior to said Court. By order of the Judge. 4. JOHN KELLY Reg'r. Probate. TO INVALIDS. DR. RICHARDSON of South Reading, Mass. (in compliance with the solicitations of his numerous friends,) has consented to offer the public his celebrated 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, Fullness of Burning in the Stomach, Eructations, Irregular Appetite, Dizziness or Head-ache, 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 cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing. 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 diet. Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of N. RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside printed wrapper. BITTERS 50 cts. PILLS 37 1-2 cts For Sale by N. GILMAN. March 22, 1836. 47. DR. JOHNSON'S PILE ELECTUARY, for the cure of Piles, Costiveness, and Dyspepsia, for sale by F. DEARBORN. May 17, 1836. 3.

Agricultural Ware House! CHARLES H. HUDSON, DEALER IN HARD WARE GOODS, MARKET SQUIRE, -- NEWBURYPORT. HAS just received as Agent of the Boston Agricultural Ware House and Seed Store, a large assortment of Farming and Garden Tools, & Seeds, comprising Howard's Patent Ploughs and Cultivators, Cast Steel Shovels, Spades, Hoes, and Forks; Cheese Presses, Churns and Corn Shell ers; Scythes, Sneathes, 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 Manufacturers or Patentees, will receive all necessary attention. Newburyport, May 6th, 1836. 6w is 2 The Piscataqua Botanic INFIRMARY. 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 CURTIS, 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 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 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 fields, retirement and pure air of the other. But while speaking of the external beauties and advantages of this Infirmary, he is not unmindful of what it should be internally, and he would observe, not in a 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 lameness—such 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. He would further observe, that he understands that unlike some Botanic Physicians he does not prescribe the "Steam Bath" in every case and stage of disease, but that Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lameness, &c. are cured by his Infirmary by Vegetable Medicines alone and not "by 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 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 Franklin streets, Portsmouth, N. H. where may always be found a large and extensive assortment of VEGETABLE MEDICINES. People in Portsmouth wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the Infirmary, by leaving their names at the Druggist Store as above, can be accommodated with conveyances to and from the same. Portsmouth April 30, 1836. TRUSSES. THE 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 number 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 individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different individuals calling at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles.—A variety of Instruments for decrepited persons.—Ladies wishing for any of these Instruments, will be attended to by Mrs FOSTER, at any of their residences—or at the above place, where a room is provided for all who call. The undersigned does all his work himself, 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 DR. WALKER and THOMPSON, of Charlestown. J. FREDERIC FOSTER. Boston, May 3, 1835. 1 ly. CORN. NATHANIEL WEEKS. OFFERS for Sale for Cash, 800 Bushels Prime yellow flat corn. 400 Bushels White do. 200 Bushels Round Northern. 50 Bushels Rye. 100 Bbls. Geaneseo & Philadelphia Flour. 1 Cask New York Cheese, a fine article. 3000 Clapboards. 50 M. Shingle. 10 Boxes Fresh Lemons. 10 Boxes Sweet Oranges. English & Domestic Piece GOODS. Hard Ware & Cutlery, W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, CORN, SALT, Paints, Oil, Glass, Iron, Steel, and Nails. For Sale on the lowest terms by N. GILMAN. May 24, 1836. 4 Grass Seed. NATHL WEEKS has just received a prime lot of Clover & Herds Grass Seed which he will sell at a reduced price. Exeter, May 23, 1836. HATS, CAPS. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he continues to manufacture SATIN BRAVER HATS, and offers them for sale, wholesale or retail VERY LOW for CASH or approved credit. He has just received from Boston a fine lot of BOYS' 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, 1835 5 LAST CALL. ALL 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 next. JOSHUA GETCHELL. Exeter, May 31, 1836.