Political Miscellany.

SPEECH Hon. Josiah Quincy,

As suon as the sersion opened, the old vat war was littated down, the burden of the whole department in may, transferred in the shundlers of easy of sixte. Thus great and oppressing the content of the sersion, it was senged, no single, living wight could bear, it required three persons to supput its list, now, east safely upon this individities of the department of state in the other. The secretary of state has not, merely, into a still life possession of the department and the department and the department of the department and the department and the department of the secretary of state has not, merely, into a still life possession of the department. He is serively employed in arrangentials, and putting it into a state of pre-

The secretary of state has not, merely, into a still life possession of the lepart-war. He is serively employed in arrangetinis, and putting it into a state of presents, and putting it into a state of presents. This work of drudgery, in can hardly tod, that any man would mulvioke, for of an unknown successor, unters he had some prospect of interest in it. The secretary of state is no sonner in no of the department of unit, than the great army, an efficient preuniary boundaries brilliant campaign, against Canada, is ated. Of all which he is the known assiming communicated, to the committee ry affairs, the whole project, not only in but in it details. Above all, that no concerning the ultimate purpose, may

but It it the the secretary of ters upon the duties of secretary of ters upon the duties of secretary at war, to adjutant general Cusling this questions are necessary for an army of thirty-five dimen. Now, as this question was put or to see the secretary and was intended to be communicated to the secretary one would have supposed, that it would one enough, in all conscience, to have given direct answer. Besides, it is not ulought proper for those who are in the rathes of departments, when one question used, to enter into the disaussion of an However, notwithstanding these obvious ones, one balf of the whole reply of Gen, is taken up in ravesingating, not the which was asked, but the question on the humes. Adjutant, in the simplicity of tells the Secretary. The have not report that a grade to this part of the loss country we have never had a grade.

I my opinion." The whole of this part of the name thus:—
I a his country we have never had a grade sent the commander in chief and that of machine the commander in chief and that of machine the command of the right wing, and to ext in rank that of the left; which, from the dinumber of general inficers, often left a onto a brigadier, a brigade to a colonel, regiment to a subordinate field officer; thrope this inflicitly is obtained by the operation of the left is onto a brigadier, a brigade to a colonel, regiment to a subordinate field officer; thrope this inflicitly is obtained by the operation of the subject. I have no hesitation in g, that eight major generals, and sixteen of mamy of thirty-free thorsand men, is west estimate tritich the uniform practice ance, Russia and Englasd, will warrant, and his is much below the proportion of officilies of the resolution!

grades actually employed in the folution."

In a regained my opinion, whether it have a higher grade than that of I have not deemed it proper to tack that the confined myself to the numpenerals and brigadiers, deemed command the divisions and brimary of thirty-five thousand mensurer, be improper to remark, itended to have an higher grade aport-general, their unniber should be deven; we as to give one for the light of the reach wing, and one for futur thousand men. I sought the surface when the mind, and fir each wing, and one for futur thousand men. I have to impress upon the mind, takes to impress upon the mind.

g in swy now mire trouble the wkes to impress upon the mind, of state " had not required his ubject of a grade higher than enerth. He even goes so far us s " not deemed if proper to touch

fie has "not deemed it proper to touch,"

I think he has touched the subject, I it pretty thoroughly too. Fur he has only that it is "difficult" to do withhat it is more economical to have a her than a major-general. And this, army of only thinty five thousand men, this hill passes, the sermy will consist thousand. The result is, then, inevimust have, in such case, a grade high-najor-general t in other winds, a five-ceral Such, it cannot be denied, is the d the cathinet. As little can it be de-the secretary of state, the acting se-

So it has been dismetly arowed by the analyconfidance of that colored; and as have no question, is known by erely into this house.

Decker, what an astonishing, and alarmeted things is this? Three men, who efficient has been also determined of this nation, for are, have so managed its concerns, as to it, from an unexampled lieight of proposition, for any the second of the second of the proposition of the second of the

had all this will seem wild and fan-cry many, perlang wall, who hear y mind, it is medicer the one nor the ory is full of events, less probable, I by armors for inferment chiat, which

to its transfer to its destined successor. I cannot forget, that it has been distinctly avowed by a member on this floor, a gentleman from Virginia too, (Vr. Clas) and has very tikely to know the views of the cabnet, that "one object of this army mus to put disso opposition."

Sir, the greatness of this project, and its consequences, overwhelm my mind. I know very well, to what obliquy I expose myself by this developement. I know that it is, always, as unpardomine sin, to pull the veil from the party deities of the day; and that it is of a nature not to be forgiven, either by their, or their worshippers. I have not willingly, nor without hing refliction, taken upon myself this responsibility. But it has been forced upon me by an imperious sense of duty. If the people of the Northero and Eastern states are destined to be hencers of wond and drawers of water to men, who know nothing about their interests, and care mithing about them, I am clear if the great transgression. If, in common in the their country near, my children are destined to be slates, and to yoke in with negroes, claimed to the car of a Southern muster, they, at least, shall have this sweet conservations of their condition—they shall he able to say—"Our FATHES WAS OUTTLESS OF THESE CHATAS." COMMUNICATION,

Mr. Madison's Massachusetts Friends in

Mr. Mattern's Mussichistics and the Madisonian party in our legistaline, has moved a resolution for the building of a seventy-fining gith solution party in our legistaline, has moved a resolution for the building of a seventy-fining gith solution in the bounding of a seventy-fining gith still play this state for the ensuing year, in addition to the annual tax of 150,000 usually assessed. We shall say nothing of the secret motives of the mover. We are bound to respect them. It would be indecomins and uncharitable to singgest, that he could have intended to show, that the Madismitians, the inveterate opposers of a navy for townty years past, had suitfenly been converted to the spinnons of the federalists have always said, that our natural defence sympion the occausion, that there was a small game of enoming proposed to be played aff by this proposition—that the hourable mover could have reasoned thus, "if the lederalists oppose this monium, we shall make the welkin ring with their wan of patriotism; but if they fall into the same which we lay for them, we shall render them doins to the people for quadruping the taxes in one year, for sin they exceed the same which we lay for them, we shall render them odious to the people for quadruping the taxes in one year, for sin this proposed—me shall lay it all to Gov. strong, who must approve the act, if it passes, and to the house of representatives, a majority of whom are lederalists—we shall therefore call it a feileral measure—we shall enlarge upon its cruelly, at being hid when the people are so much oppressed by the war."

Far from us be such uncharitable opinions—We regard the invasure merely as it respects the sholuy which it easts on the lederal administration. It is the open shall be contentable to hip ging of the time, the measure merely as it temposes the sholuy which it easts on the lederal administration. It is the desired povernment, who have the committed on their chief. It will not be defined that the right of judging of the time, the measure as is contemp

whelly by their wort of means—wellingfult would be a pretty and very concernent piece of patrintiam for us to lend them or give them a ship—form regues as they are)—triant it—Gitzen Patrints!! But who told you that congress was poor! That the national treasury was bankrupt! That all its friend must put their hands in their purses in order to save the

Surely Mr. Madison tells vou or such thing in his last account of a treasury amply competent in the procent exigencies.

But the government you will say want longs, Let them he voluntary loans three, not forced loans Mr. Gallstin expresses no dimbts of his heigh and to support the whole war by roduntary loans — will you question his versely or his information? Into a loan by this legislature is a forced form. This state has no money to lend. Whatever it lends it must tar the people to pug, and this is a forced form. This resolution is then an oldique and not very indirect sureasing on the ability of the national government to carry on the will have a loan. I am distressed for the reputation of the nation. I am distressed for its effect on our ally Prance, and on our enemy Great. British. What will these nations think of our means, if at the very outset of the war may rovernment confesses its inability to build five 74's withink a recurrence of freed loans, that is taxes. But I have another view of the question. The first cost if the ship is inthing compared to the animal expense of maintaining her. The first is a capital—the second requires a capital in taxes or something else, the tractine of which must he ten times the first cost of the ship itself.

Are the United States able to maintain this ship in addition to the four outself which will maintain this ship, built and paid to by the sweat of the Massachusetts farmers, is to make one of the four voted by congress? If so, then the navy is not to be increased by this measure. Let us understand it.

But is this to be a g/A to the United States? For what I Because Massachusetts has suffered four times as much by the iver and by the cit. But got the will offer to pay mare than on quotal or last or pay mare than on the because the same of the four voted by congress? If so, then the nave where

THERE are, itseems, among as same northy persons whose housest just at the prospect of the approaching downfall of Napoleon, is in a measure represent by the apprehenum, that the fruit of the Russan success may be a more timecommodisting the position on the part of the Bratish Cubinet towards this country. Such an effect, should it really happen, would be a cause of just report; but it would be fully enumerisalized by the corresponding disjustion, which it will produce in this government to think sections of Peace.

It is indeed from a reverse in the furtures of Napoleon only that any reasonable expectation of Peace can be drived. The policy of the administration from the time of Lefferson's accession to this burn, has been uniformly subservient to the views of this tyrant.—What measures has he fictuated to his rosals which we have not adapted? What sucrives of interval of home, of connected, or independence has be exceed from other rations in his we have not offer and on rived. What instruction dispersable to other and on rived. What instruction is a shape of existence of the product of the product

FROM WASHINGTON,

in create and mass were taken-engatived ages 44, mes 61,

Mr. Pitkin then mased, as an amendment, that the President shall, within twenty days after the next meeting to be in the first Manday of Devember next) tax buffer the Bunner, a statement if the animal of certificates which shall have been sold by written of the act, and the rates of ruch safes.

Mr. State moved an aprindment to this amendment, that the President shall by before the Hunse such statement, on an Edeline the 1st Manday of Pelinancy, 1814, sayes and mes were taken on Mr. Stow's amendment, and carried—ages 75,

nors 37. The question was then taken on Mr Pitkin's amendment, an inmended, by nyes and nors, and rurried—axer 10h, more 38. Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia, then inveil that the stock to be created by virgin at the movel that the stock to be created by virgin at the movel that the stock to be created by virgin at the nor library for an orall distribution of the created stocks, and it more than ten pre-real distributions, as and nors were taken, and it will exolute the created of the created of the latest the latest per real to be allowed to continuous mines which may sell the stocks—negativel. The ball was then independ to be engrissed for a 3d realing tomorrow.

1 There was considerable desaltury debate upon the several amendments which a new propused, and it was conceiled, that the object was, that the gaveronest should not be restricted as to the monde of proporting the loan pilms if it appeared necessary to allow mine than say per cent, they were, if deemed mist advisable, to sell the certificates to be issuell at a discount; so that the femilier, in the way, should get mine than any per cent, in the way, should get mine than any per cent, in the way, should get mine than any per cent, in the rath in the certificates should promore mine than at that rate. If the firmer mode is patient, there must dear proportional lucreme of the stock in he created for the stock in he created was mistored.

1 The half for earling forth the million, to repet invasions, see &c. in this mangainent of the Senate, for raising 20,000 men for me tear, was pinesed. The immediated wasts the prover in the Provident to appoint the nilicers, in his half and the expended tharing three-should the receive the necessary of the receive the necessary of the ended that the provident that the created from the Chesqueake to the river Delma are, reported a hill, for anihorsing the Secretary of the Treasory to substribe a certain monther of shares, to effect and in more time of the old debt, in the center of the part of the interest is not hone provisi

6, 150,000 Sum necessary to purchase stock when below par, say 500,000

6,650,000

Charges to be made this Session.

Interest on loan of 23 millions for 1813, payable in 1814, 1,380,000

Treasury notes, to be issued this Session, payable in 1814, 5,000,000

sion, payable in 1814, 5,090,000

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Massachusetts Legislature.

In Senate, His Excellency's Speech has been In Senate, His Excellency's Speech has been committed to several Committees—50 much as relates to the subject of Lands in Lincoln country, was referred to a juint committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Onis, Foot and Poor; and Messrs. Pearce, Thompson, Merritt and Hammat. So much as relates to the Adjutant-General's returns, to the Ibm. Messrs. Willis, Holman and Moody, and Messrs. Sunner, Lee, Hubbard and Hovey.

HOUSE OF REPURSENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPIRESENTATIVES.

The following among naive petitinus were read and committed, viz. from the Netertines in Milead and committed, viz. from the Netertines in Milead and committed, viz. from the Netertines of Milead and committed, viz. from the Netertines of Milead others—of W. nutle—of John Edmands—of Univis Sanger and others—of W.a. Sanzey and others—of W. nutle of Milead Spide, 5th division of militia—of W.o. Leunard—of Trustees of Sacia Free Bridges—of W.m. Shaper—of Nathaniel lugarsal—of Stephen Guile and inhers—of inhabitants of Rindfol—of Junis-Beam—of Jisseph Windham—of Lennel Petts—of S. Wond—of John P. Big d—of David Barrell and others—of S. Dodan—of S. Chaal—of W.m. Domision—of James Chaptane and others—and of Sundy inhabitants of the Cannity of York—of a menurual of Math'l Bryant—were severally committed.

mitted.

A large committer was appointed to prepare and report a tall to diside the Commonwealth indistricts for rise choice of Connecllars and sentantise, in such manner as shall best compart with the rights and the principles of the Constitution.

An order came down for concurrence from the Senate, appointing Mesars. Spragne, Wells and Crowninshield, with such as the House should crowninshield, with such as the House should limit a slip of the line of 74 guas, to be called the Manschmetts, and of officing the same when completed to the government of the United States, to be emplayed by them during the present war with Great-Britain.

This order was concurred in, and Messra, Salem, and Davis in Reverly, were joined on the part of the House. (The singlession in the Connect of the House, (The singlession in the Connect of the House, (The singlession in the Connect in finor of brilding the ship," is incorrect. We have it from good sutherity, that the committee hall not even met on Saturday upon the subject.)

We have it from gour authory, that are continued ball not even met on Saturday upon the subject.]

The Framingham Manufucturing Composity bill; and the Broad Street Incorporation additional bill passed stages,

Petitions—if Alesirs, Stanton Spelman—D. Gouldvin—J. Croshy—S. Sishty—D. Snow undolfers—S. Real, &c.—J. Brimn—C. Stone, &t.—E. Gould, &c.—J. Hend, &c.—S. Hollis, &c.—tulabilisations in Ningmy, J. Wyman, &c.—S. White—I. Drivn, \$d.—Buttle Society in Wilton—Selectmen of the towns of Strong and Pulyon—Selectmen of the towns of Strong and Pulyon—Attorney and Subjects.

onulb.-. J. Thoulaw and other, ; note rend and committed.

A committee it is appainted to revise the rull-tin hairs. Adjuurned.

anti-have mater consideration he abstrivit Lay reported the last session.

A bill "to restrain the taking of excessive usiny, and for the repealing the act inversions made for that purpose," was called up and committed.

MONDAY, FED I, 1813.

A Message from his Exevellency the Onvertor covered the Charter-Master Generals animal return;—A report of the Warden of the State Prison of the situation of that institution, and the Report of the Commissioners appointed to settle the necounts of the lad Treasurer of the State. These communications were servally referred to juint committees.

The Committee of Finance was directed to report in the subject of the mannal State That. Petition—Of Directors of Convection River Bridge Corporation—of Thomas Chapman and others—of inhabitants in the Gore below the lard of Demariscritta Poud—of Robert Page and others—of inhabitants of Limington—of Ginner Hunt and others—of Durins Levis—of the Justices of the C. C. C. Plezs, Middlesex Circum—of Joseph Heald, Juna and others—of the Justices of the C. C. C. Plezs, Middlesex Circum—of Joseph Heald, Juna and others—of Oliver Wyndell—and Lemonstrange from the town of Mina—and of Hadley;—were severally read and committed.

TURNDAY, FEB. 2.

A committee was appointed to report on the tone and York—remonstrative from the inhabitants of Pitchburg—of the town of Elliot—of the town of Alma—and of Hadley;—were severally read and committed.

TURNDAY, FEB. 2.

A committee was appointed to report on the expediency of making alterations in, or explanations of two present leave for aging to the town of parsing a law authorizing settled Ministers of the Gospel to solemnize marriages in the county of Mirchige the Attorney-General to file a Quo Harranto, to know by what authority certain officers in Hampdon county exercise their offices.

A committee was instructed to report on the expediency of passing a law authorizing settled Ministers of Tompson J Skinner, late Treasurer of this State—of the town of Dalun, Wandsor, &c. were read and committed.

The

neres severally read and committed.
The Realistic Control Manufasturing Bill, possed several stages—fallabitants of Normay Petition had leare to bring in a bill.
The Ham Mr. Phillips was charged with a roessage from the Ham. Senste, isoforming the Hause, that reconcise exist in the representation from Berkelire, occasioned by the decease of the Ham. Win Towner—in the district of Comilectant and Oxford; and in the district of Maldlesex. That the following sire the constitution of the decease of the Ham. Win Towner—in the district of Comilectant and Oxford; and in the district at Maldlesex. That the following sire the constitution of each of the Ham. Win Towner—Berkelire, Deceased Wistord Hotbell, 2388
Camberland, & Chinica Stowell, —5897—Lathrop Leais 3885
Camberland, & Chinica Stowell, —5897—Lathrop Leais 3885
Middlesex, Leanoni Balth in, 3599
Ashel Steams, 3598
Ashel Steams

I to-morron (yesterilo)) to over al realing, artist of the survices of P. J. Skinner, in Sensor rath of the survices of P. J. Skinner, in Sensor I concurred, and Mesors. Philips, Bolt in Stephens, Boston, Pane, Lincoln and For-in littler immedies as die Bouse nort re-sent divor for non-increase; and the Hop-lesses. B. Pickman, Illanchard, Allen, Briss-lesses. B. Pickman, Illanchard, Allen, Briss-

SPATE SENATORS,
This day, at 11 a cluck, agreeably to assignment, both branches met in convention to fall the magnetisative Senate Board, when the following gentlement were chosen:—

For Michileger ASAMEL STRARNS, Esq. The white number of internas 517—necessary to be a choice, \$69. Mr. 5 teans halloft.

For Cumberland—thus LRCHTROP LEWIS.

The whole number of rense was 567—necessary oke a choice, 283 Mr. Levers had 370.

For Berkshire—1.05EPH WHIFON, Est. The whole number of rates was 455—necessary does a choice, 243. Mr. Wift for had 449.

For Hampden—10m. THOMAS DWIGHT.

The whole number of valet was 335-necessary to take a charge, 218. Mr. Dwygn i had 423, The convention was then disorded. Mesors Childs, Stoned, Davidag and Mitchill, were opported a comparty to to wid upon the Hug. Joseph Wilter's wal Leithory Lewis, Eds. who were resent, from the Hugs to the Smate Chamber.

Important Decision.

Important Decision.

In Senate, on Thereby, a resolution was discussed, the purpose of which was, that the Uncorning the JOHN L. TUTTLE, a Senatur from Middlesex, and the Ham. BLEAZIR W. RUPLEY, a Senatur from Combinibility of the University of t Thin.

John Philips,
Burrisan G. Otts,
Nathan Wille,
Peter C. Bunds,
Israel Thoradike,
John Welles,
Dinnel A. White,
NAYS,
Sath Sprague,
Folger, Jr.

Length Sprague,
Length S

Hun, Seth Sprague, Walter Enlger, Jr. James Parker, Thomas Kittridge, William Moody.

So II was resulted that the season. The quertion was then taken on the part of the The quertion was then taken on the part of the resultation which vaccies the seat of Cul. Riptey, and was derived. Years 18, Navs 1. The them, Messes, Spragge and Mundy who voted in the megative on the first question voting in the infrantive on this. So the seat of Cul. Expley is also varated.

The Hon, Mr. Lincoln, from Wolcester, advoca-ted the variation of the above sens in Senate, in a very adexindependent and trady republican speech.

WEEKLY MESSENGER, FOR THE COUNTRY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

The Hon. THEODORR SEDGWICK.

· When men distinguished for their public virtues and patriotic lives are removed from us, it is useful to exhibit their characters to those who continue upon the stage of action, that they may be excited by the example to greater usefulness and more active labours, in the cause of virtue and their country.

The character of the Honorable Tuco. DONE SEUDWICK, lately deceased, is fit for the contemplation and imitation of all those who are commencing their career of public life; as it exhibits a whole in which they may view the probable success of steady principle, and persevering application of great talents to objects most worthy of their employment. For more than thirty years he has been constantly engaged in public service, and in various stations of dignity and importance has acted well his part, and contributed much to the security, order and happiness of the community. He entered happiness of the community. He entered at an early period of life into the profession of the law, and was soon distinguished for powerful eloquence, and laborious research. He was au able and an honourable advocate; and by the extensiveness of his business, together with his ability in conducting it, established a popularity which soon broth him into the more conspicuous but less lu-

Having in the infatuated period of our insurrection contributed by his personal ex ettions in the field, and by his conneils, to repress that spirit which threatened an overthrow of the liberty and order which had so recently been established, he soon after, in the Legislatute of the Commonwealth, supported by his talents and influence those measures which ended in the restoration of public tranquility, and in renewed loyality of most of the deluded people, who had fled to violence as a relief from misfortune. He was for several years one of the Senators of this Communwealth for the county of Berkshire. In the year 1788 he was elected Speaker of the Flouse of Representatives of this state, a situation suited to the energy and decision of his character, and in which he fulfilled the expectations of those who had thought him worthy of it. From this just estimate of his character. In domes-Post he was removed to hold a seat in the tic life he was whit every great man ought

hill to remouver the Subsettien of the towns of town and Neudama to appoint Enginemen, was all in the engineers.

I but in a shifther in Suiton and Wind Factory at deather influence may be in the engineers. I bender influence may be in John Williams—no period of Linnington—of Direct Hum—of N. W. is and below and the measurement of the town in the condition of the skillfully and zealously advocated its automated Linnington—of Direct Hum—of N. W. which—of Subsets—of Linnington—of the town in the condition of the condition of the skillfully and zealously advocated its accordance of Edward E. Theres—of Alexander Mont. by the friends of that Constitution for Senator in the first Congress, as colleague with our present excellent Governor. But for political reasons his claims were relinquished in favour of the late Dr. Jarvis, and he was chosen by the people of Hampshire and Berkshite to represent that district in the other branch. He was afterwards elected Senator, and continued to hold a seat in one or the other Houses of Congress, du-ring the whole twelve years of the Federal Constitution. During that happy period, when our country was prosperous because it elevated to important stations the worthiest of her sons, men born to reflect glory on the age in which they lived, when the foundations of our government were laid, and when Congress was distinguished by a degree of political talents pethaps never surpassed in any legislative body. Judge SEDGWICK was one of the most able, faithful and esteemed members. He was often delegated to perform very difficult duties on committees. He took an active part in the important debates that occurred, and he was distinguished for a clear and impressive eloquence. In the sixth Congress he was chosen Speaker of the House of Represen tatives, and he officiated in that station with great dignity and propriety.

In the year 1802, he was appointed to a seat in the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth. Having been so long engaged in important political stations, during which he had but little opportunity to pursue the duties of his profession, it was by some apprehended that, by disuse, the principles and practice of legal science had lost their familiarity in his mind, and that time would be required to render him com-petent to discharge with facility the business of so important a function; but his first appearance upon the bench satisfied his friends and the public, that in the midst of his various employments, he had kept pace with his cotemporaries in the acquisi-tion of legal knowledge; while his familiarity with the modern reports of judicial decisions, and other books which have been lately added to the lawyer's library, proved an uncommon degree of industry and beneficial use of all the time which he could withdraw from the public concerns. The gentlemen of the bar throughout the state will remember, with gratitude and respect to his memory, a revolution in manners which took place about the time of his accession to the bench, and which ought principally to be attributed to him. Until then it seems to have been considered impossible to unite with the dignity of a Judge, that complaisance towards the bar which is so essential to the harmonious and pleasant discharge of professional duties of manner seemed to be a requisite in the character of a Judge, and timidity in that of an advocate. This was the result of ancient notions, and not the fault of particular dispositions.

Judge Sengwick broke through the trammels of custom; he was urbane, attentive and complaisant towards the bar, and the whole bench became so. The practice became easy, and the intercourse be-tween the judge and the counsellor agreeanor did this change of manners in the smallest degree diminish that decorum and respect which the public interest requires should be maintained towards those who sit on the high places of justice; on the contrary, it is now demonstrated that politeness is not inconsistent with true dignity, and that a proper degree of familiarity does not impair respect.

Upon the whole, the judicial character of Judge Sungwick was such as his best friends would wish it to be. He was a sound com-mon lawyer, an able reasoner; his integrity was inflexible and unsuspected. He a hater of iniquity, and if he was ever severe, his severity was the result of an ardent love of justice, and detestation of crime. His political character was unsulfied, and unchangeable. He kept the same princi-ples, and the same friends through life. When in Congress, he associated with Washington, Hamilton, King, Ames, and their friends, and his counsels were valued by them; since he left political scenes he has circulated their principles and maintained their systems. He has been undeviating through five and thirty years of political contentions, and died as he lived, "justum

et tenacem propositi virum." But they only who were acquainted with to be. In performing his duty as advocate, legislator and judge, he did not forget the duty which he owed to his family, his friends and his neighbours. As a husband, father and master, he was truly exemplary. In warmth of parental affection, and in the fidelity with which he discharged all his parental duties, no one could surpass him. He was not merely the master of his family, but their instructor, their familiar companion, and intimate friend. His house was the region of hospitality. His friends were numerous; they respected him for his talents and public virtues; hey were attracted by the amenity of his manners, his engaging conversation, and the energy of his character, but they were principally attached to him by the warmth and sincerity of his friendship. The people among whom he resided, always found him a lib eral benefactor. His numerous acquaintances, in Massachusetts, and the neighbouring states, will long remember him for the services which he has rendered to them as individuals, and as members of the community of which he was a prop and ornament. Besides this, we may add that he was a christian; not in belief only, but in practice. He was exemplary in the practice of the christian virtues, and a firm supporter of our reigious institutions.

Mr. Quincy.

The last speech of this gentleman, is not only a splendid model of parliamentary eloquence and sound politics, but comprehends the folless developement of cabiner intrigue, and of the peruicious influence of adjust intrigue, and of the peruicious influence of conversation add of ammadversion in the public prints. But false notious of respect, or the awe of a violent natjorit, or the fear of during harm by irritation, have almost prevented allusion to it in debate, and entirely restrained the disposition to make it the subject of direct and open ceasure within the walls of the capitol. But mothing short of a constant and learless exposure of the views and conduct of men in power, is this place, will either check their career or open the vyes of the people. In the British parliament, it is the duty and practice of the opposition to bring munisters to a daily and tegular account of all their proceedings; to expose their ignorance, their self-shness, their intrigues, and their corrupting influence. Majesty itself bows before this great national tributal. And shall our administration, which in the early stages of a new government has exhausted all the expedients for establishing an undue influence, that have been successively invented by the British ministry, since the time of Walpole, be privileged from the same responsibility! As this is the prolific source of the miseries unificated in the mation, in attack uponi, in some shape, should be the order of the day with the leading men in congress. If they are threatened by fravos for doing their duty, let them associate and so armed for defence. Let them make a normal of their lives, any one of their number who chall be assaulted. If congress must become either a Polish diet, or theatre for dumb shew, let the first be chosen as the least of two evils. Whatever be

Extract of wletter from Albony, duted Jan. 29.

"I have mutted closing my letter until the 29th, in order to give you the report of a committee that the legislature appointed for that pulpose. It is the only regular report made of the sickness. The corporation has male my provision for reporting deaths or sickness.—Bighty-five persons are now sick of the opidenic, under the care of Dis Low, Wendell, Beck, Yates, Bay, and Signa, who are one-third of the Physicians! 225 persons are now sick with this disease / 732 have had the complaint; more than 60 have tited; 22 interments have been made from the 1st to the 21st; 22 had been interfered on the 4 succeeding days; 12 interments pesterday, the 24th. This ends the report of the committee. How many have been interfered on the 4 succeeding days; 12 interments pesterday the 24th. This ends the report of the committee. How many have been interfered to day we cannot tell.

"I presume the number to-day has been about the same as it was yesterday. The disease is malagiant, but not infectious, unless under particular circlimstances. I have been particular, expecting the accounts would be much exaggerated before they reached you. The legislatine, much alarmed, talk of aljourning; two of the members have died—three more quite sick. Some of them have gone away without leave. It is expected there are not as many new cases as there have heen—some deaths are very subhelin—athers live from 2 to 3 days—some much longer and the with a relapse."

Late Foreign News.

TRANSLATIONS FROM PARIS PAPERS, To the 12th Decomber, received by the sch. Post-Boy, from Ministrales, arrived gesterning at Su-lem.

to Vollyins.

PADIS, DES B-Private letters from Wilna, slated Nov 20, since, that Jetters limit just here received from the Employay 20, since, that Jetters limit just here received from the Employay 30, since, that Jetters limit just here received from the Employay within the Will, and sheel at SHIZerik's near Standshorsow. II. Moss emitime ing his immoments, and enjoyed the best health.—He was expected in Wilha in the control of the wealth continued, and havened the motions of the army in a reput figure.

PARIS, DESCHI-—Memory.

ingular degree.

PARIS, DEC. 11.—A feature from Wilna, 20th Normalise, contains the bulluming densits:

"There investing the bulluming densits:

"There investing the several officers of the army; they all state that its movements go on with great registarity, and that his "Majecto continues in great health." The buggage cut ps hade empfred a hi-tile, the difficulty of the roads heint excessive; but the army will have find supplies of every band, and it tall specially repair its 1.05585. Many artists me at marks, field forces have been reliabilisted, and are at most ingular and day making horsesshoet. The magazines are full of grain.

nield longes have been reliabledied, and are at work ingli and thy making horsesobioes. The magazines are influring aim.

The rounnissery's department have been redered to get ready agreet manher of rations. They are looking house, but man the respect of the first and the overage of house of better than Prinsia, Lerinary 1 and Mecklerhorg amounted that an immente mental value for the first and the overage of the cava ry, and may soon be expected at the fill-term tiping. The important place is preparing for the fourpersy, who a small produce it because the fill-term tiping. The important place is the general Confederation has produced here the greatest effect. William, A. Ov. 25.—The Public let yi long-angular and after produced the confluences and the endboundary of the prophet is at its height. From all quanters they are purpose provisions and forage into the magazines of the prophet is at its height. From all quanters they are purpose provisions and forage into the magazines of the prophet is at its height. From all quanters they are purpose for a six is height. From all quanters they are purpose for a six is height. From the magazines of the prophet is at its height to the magazines of the prophet is at its height. From the magazines of the prophet is at its height. From all quanters they are purpose purpose is simply for the prophet of the prophet is a six in the prophet of the prophet of

a dirainn of the Duke of Bethino's corps occupies Mir and Nieswiez. Gen. Dombrooski is at Schlotz. The Prince of Schwarzscholary neceptors the district of Wolkmask, near the Molecanez. He is preparing to advance.

BERLIN, DEC 1—The corps de reserve, cummandet by Gen. Loson, directs its march from Tibilitowards Wilna.

BANDURG, DEC 8—The defeat of Gen. Saken is confirmed. His corps is flying helter-skelter belove Gen. Reguler. Many stragglers and desorters are picked op, and the enemy leaves all his wounded. Buyon he strength enemy development of the Ukraine, which was mothing to Pinsk to join Tchichaegiff churged it with 3 squadrons of Rieselt dragmus and 20 Inssaes, and touly defeated it. A corps of Cossaes at Nieswitz tell upon the column of Gen. Friedom, but suffer degreat loss. 200 pisson crs were taken.

Ou the left, events have been equally auspicious—The Duke of Tarente, on the toth of Nies. attacked the Russian corps who caste out of Riga, and troubled our advanced gilard: took or killed 1500 men, suffering a fuss binacel of only 40.

the Rossian carps who casae out of Riga, and treather ing a loss bioaselt of only 40.

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Salem Gazette, dated Feb. i, M.

1 I have enoversed with Mr. Pittnam, the supercargo, and Mr. Hodge at Philadelphia, passenger; they say, that for a week before they sailed, there was a revival of the report of Bonaparte's sleah—that he was snot at by one of his solders and inseed, small the roas snot at by one of his solders and inseed, small after wands by another sail wounded, and shortly after a piece of the behalf was general at Minesilles, so far a piecelle dared to speak, and the passengers appear from inpuressed with the truth of it. In consequence (as supposed) of this event, Junot had arrived from the army, to take the generanean different army, can say making, except that two as stated that they were on a rapid retreat to Polantly for mout of provisions, lunciated by Russians and Cosseks. Mr. P. mentioned this circumstance—that the Cosseks, at some period, this circumstances are mentioned in corroboration of Bonaparte's death—such as irregularity in the mails, mysterious and significant hints in letters, and a kind of general indecision and confusion, and more than all, that Junot had arrived from the army to link the government of the City of Paris, in consequence, as was supposed of this event.

From the Salem paper of this morning—'! We lavercevied, but the 23th (when came by the Phash) is the latest they contain, this is in the paper of the Solin Novo so that they were at least there days in Piece 1 the Paris of Dec. We had hoped to Inaction in the army to link the paper of the solin Amagination of the superior of the survey and soling to take the generalment of the city, and most sownedly who had been paper of the survey and the paper of the latest they contain, this is in the paper of the survey of the paper

RE.H. URKS.

nothing of Bonaparte's death—an event which if true it was not expedient yet to announce."

REMATERS

The report of the death of Bonaparte, which is now repeated with additional electristances of conditionation, seems yet to be improbable. According to every supposition, has death happened either at Moskwa'or soon after the army left that city. Since that time there have been repeated and immerous neconstations every part of the Russian army, not one of which allittles to such an event, addings have unables of the French had been taken prisumers on their retreat, and among them officers of high rank, with all their ufficial and confidential papers. Among generals an nearly equal in rank and pretensions, unany of whom were not subjects but affice of the empire, it would seem impossible to premere a sufficient unity of action, to keep such a secret in the death of the Empireor. But if it could be towards remained in the Empireor. But if it could be towards France, after almost all the correspondence is official, and all is under the inspection and control of the follows. The intelligence monthave escapied by deserters or presoners.—Nothing can be interred from the allicontinounce of the bulletons, has we have lad several, since the suppose of perhad of his death. In they were continued for a winte, for the purpose of concealment, they would be longer cuntioned for the same purpose.

That the French nearly in Russi's had suffered the must dreadful disasters—that there had been an extensive comparacy in France, which depended for access in the extensive cirruitation, by pretended letters from the Emperon's death—and that there was a deep mal general disaffection among the people, on account of the extreme oppression of the concurption, as heats and for the fish Nov. the army had arrived at Orelas, 75 moles S. Westerly Iroto Studensk. Since that date, we doubt judge, from the defect of tutelligence for a doubt subject from the story.

long a period, that its communication with France be been ent off. On the 13th Nov. Witgenstein with his victorious sumy was at or near Orcha, and Krimsoff with the minn suma; Galiffat event, one at Lot, know, 65 miles E. Iram D. cha, and a part of Tehrishing offs comps was at a nittle distance 5 W. Irom the same

place.

From Orcha to Minsk is 142 B miles, to Nevel h and Mr. where a direction of Victor's corps was, is 204 tolles, and to Wilia is 120 miles farther. The occurrence of accurate from these posts, while there are more from the unith arma, confirms the supposition that the eminimization is cut till.

The account of Swartzenburgh's victory over Saken, may are may not be 110c; but it will be abserted that Swartzenburgh and defined from Walkawink, the second of the britle. Pinsk is 140 miles S. W. from Minsk. We pressine that the afformat Neswich, terminated in the defect of the French.

Postscript-By this Morning's Mail.

Postscript—By this Morning's Mail.

From Washington, Jan. 29.

Mr. Grundy, one of the committee of foreign relations, made a detailed repeatmenter of foreign relations, made a detailed repeatment of the forest Bidding a view of the present wate of our differences with 6 implyment of British subjects on board of Asserting was weeks—The foreign rest the exceed provious content of the bill.

From and after the termination of the bill.

From and after the termination of the nar heterough the U-States, one discount of the foreign rest the exceed provious companies of supplied when the exceed belonging to the U-States at the foreign resident of the U-States and Great Berton, the observation of the U-States and the foreign relation to the foreign relation of the U-States and the foreign relation to the foreign relation of the U-States and the foreign relation to the foreign relation of the U-States and the foreign relation to the companies of the foreign relation to the condition of the foreign relation of probabilities of their manufacts of the condition of the condition of the foreign relation of probabilities and of the foreign relation of probabilities and the foreign relation of the condition of

lays for recenting on antique in the certification of a frienging country, although included in the certification of a friengin country, although the landshall present the employment of foreign seamen in foreign ports, with convent of their government of or when such foreign government shall not poss similar prohibitory law is or shall practice injurestive on board of American vessels; and nothing in the law shall present say arrangement by treaty for the mutual employment of each other's citizen as secuence. Fire jears residence shall, after the treaty of prince, be necessary for cultically. The full warrend twine, and committed to a consultate of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

NEW-YORK, FER. 3.

New-york, FEB. 3.

The accounts yesterday from Albany, represent the sickness in that place as on the decline. The slarm had considerably subsided. It was anpposed the Governor would call the New Council of Appointment this day.

The committee, appointed by the Legislature of Petnsylvania, to examine Mr. Readheffer's perpetual motion, after having used all due exertions for that purpose, have been, from time to time, put off and shuffled with by Mr. Readheffer, have made a report to the Legislature, it which they declare, that the conduct of Charles Readheffer, in his attempts to construct self-moving machines, "is a deception, and himself an impostor."

impostor."
The Friends of Peace have succeeded in Beau-fort county, North Carolina, in the choice of the Han, Wm. Kennedy to fill the vacancy in Con-gress occasioned by the death of Mr. Blount, Mr. Kennedy's majority over the war candidate is 463.

We lament the necessity in printing Mr. Quincy's Speech in small type, lest some persons should be untain account discouraged from reading it. We exhibit all times of both parties, who are demons of inercasing their stock of publical information, to study this Speech, and if they find in it any statements which are it rarrance with their foremer impressions, to examine their minutely, that they may discover on which sole the truth lies.

We shall next week give the excellent Speech of Mr. Bleechora, on the same subject. It was received just in season for last week, but it could not then he published, without excluding all the fireign news of that week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An obliging Correspondent has burnished os with an essay upon the effects of nearing Galachoes. If he will recent to any paper of the 14th of February lost, he will find an article constaining all the ideas that he has suggested; and in a subsequent paper of April 125, he may find souther active on the same subject. Perhaps we are indebted for one of those communications to our present currespondent, and he, in his habit of banchenesee, has forgotten the factors.

MARRIAGES
In this torus, Mr. Jooathan Suront, of Malde
Mass Susan Grelee, of Botton. Capt. Grusterus
terg, of Hermiland, (Swedien) in Mass Durens
son Gross, of Puttland. Asa Hawe, of Merrimae
H_s) to Moss Susar Fisher, of Shruon. Mr
Dun, Jr. mer, in Miss Darothea Whitelon K
daughter of Josiah Koupp, Est.

daughter of Josiah Knupp, Est.

DEATHS.

At Harvard, 22d Jan. Mrs. Srrsh, consurt of Me. Win. Mann, furnish of Dorelesser, aged 51.

In this town, Mrs. Elizabeth Hagers, sged 70. Mrs. Charmer Sweetser, unlaw of the late John Sweetser, Est aged 43. Capt. John Mrs. Albarmer Sweetser, Songel 43. Capt. John West Akkins, aged 44. eldest son of Capt. Heary Mkins, in the form Mrs. Eliza Akinson Green, thaughter of the late Francis Green, Est, sged 139. Funceal from his son's husses, No. 8, Barkstreet, in Sumby next, inducibled, after drains extreme and in the residency of the Mrs. Eliza Akinson Green, thaughter of the Areticket, in Sumby next, inducibled, after drains extensive the section of the Mrs. Son's husses, No. 8, Barkstreet, in Sumby next, inducibately after drains end in the continuous and finends are requested to attend without further intribution.

Assterday murning, Mrs. Sucan Perrin, aged 41.—
Her function will be to magram attenuous, at a delow, furnish her had welling bands in Americant, after the relations and friends are furtied to attend without further notice.

On bound the frighte President, on the 27th offer.

furnishing sition of the rmination to e presented

The base of the control of the contr

throw myself upon your cluddren, and property, which happen to be in my and do linear all the migray lean. While is, I receive a messenger from you sustrained to be in the control of the recent injury are settled; by felly with my terms. Your servants whom I am plundering and killing, injury in had until you return; or until totalion can take place between us. But, che singestions, I prosecute my intention entirely my them. When there is tenson to entire the when I multiply my means of injury and

can eabivet. Will, respect to the members of that eabivet. I may almost interally, say, I know nothing of them, except as public mens. Against them, I have no discount in the may almost interally, say, I know them, I have no considered in the man and the little never made me anothious to know more. I thouk at them as public mens, wellding powers, and putting in operation means and instruments, materially adecing the interests and prospects of the United States.

It is a currous fact, but on less true than eurious, that for twelve years post, the whole alfairs of this country have been managed, and its fortunes reversed, under for twelve years post, the whole alfairs of this country have been managed, and its fortunes reversed, under the influence of a cubinet, fittle less than despoite, cumposed, to all efficient purpose, of two Virguinians and a foveigner. When I speak of these men, as Virginians, I acean to cost no odiam upon that state, as though it were not entitled to its full share of influence in the national councies; nor when I refer to one of teem, as a foreigner, to I intend, thereby, to suggest any connexious of a nature, unworthy, or supiccous. I refer to three circumstances, as general and undoubted facis, wheth belong to the characters of the estimates of plans and projects, so long as man is constituted as he is, and so long as they frequires and hintering as he loss also long as they freen degrees, in even the best men, the conres of thinking and action of their riper y eass.

I roight have said, perlaps, with more strict propriety, that it was a admet composed of they firguiness and principles of childhood never fail to influence, in different degrees, in even the best men, the conres of thinking and action of their riper y eass.

I roight have said, perlaps, with more strict propriety, that it was a admet composed of these twelve, in different degrees, in even the best men, the control of the twelve years, the basine; the satine; the objects, at which it aimed, the same.

as little modification, our ish rounding become pronot rounding base been adopted, during the rouncido baod, by the British parliament. The connection baodies in the one country, as in the other.

I said that these three their constituted, to all
efficient purposes, the whole cabinet. This, also,
is intorious. It is true, that during this period,
other individuals have been called into the coonwet. But they were all of them, comparatively,
minor men; such as had no great weight, either
of personal talents, or of pertonal influence, to
support them. They were kept as instruments
if the master spirits. And whim they failed in
answer the purpose, or became restive, they
were snade to play upon the circuit. They contered. They bawed to the audence. They did
what they were bidden. They said what was set
down low them. When those who pulled the wires
saw lit, they passed away. No mark knew why
they entered. No mark knew why they came. No man
No man could tell whence they came. No man

on that ents it is advancing. To answer this question, it is necessary to look into the nature and relations of things. Here the true criterions of judgment are to be found, trofessions are, always, plansible. Why, sie, Banaparte, humself, is the very milk of human kinduses; he is the greatest lover of his species in the world; he would not hurt a sparrow, if you take his own account off the manner. What, then, do nature and the relations of things teach? They teach this, that the great hazard, in a government where the chief magistracy is elective, is from whe local mubrion of stones, and the personal ambition of individuals. It is no reflection upon any state, to say, it is ambitious. According to their opportunities and temptations, all states are ambitions. This quality is as much predicable of states, as of individuals. Indeed state ambition has its root in the same passions of human nature, and slerives its strength from the same mitriment, as personal ambition. All histery shows that such passions always exist among states, combined in confelevacies. To deny if, is to deceive ourselves. It has existed, it does exist, and always must exist, ho our political relations, as in our personal, we then walk most safely, when we walk with reference to the actual existence of things; admit the weaknesses, and do not hide from ourselves the dangers, to which our nature is exposed. Whitaever is true, let its confess. Nations, as well as individuals, are only safe, in proportion as they artain self knowledge, and regular their conduct by it.

What fact, upon this point, due some own experience present? It presents this striking one; that, taking the years, since our constitution was existently in this city and vicinity, while it does not constitutely account, it is now as distinctly known, and familiarly talked shout, in this city and vicinity, while it destined successor of the present president was to be his successor. And, larther, it is now as distinctly known, and familiarly talked about, in this city and vicini

the bill.

Mr. Quincy proceeded. On the contrary, sir, I maintain that both my premises and conclusions, are very proximate to each other; and intimately connected with the hill on the table; and with the velfare of this people.

Is it not within the scape of just debate to show, that the general policy of the cabinet, and that also this particular project have for their object the aggrantizement of the cabinet themselves, or some member of it? If this be the object of the bill, is it not proper to the exhibited?

The topic may be of a nature, high and critical, but no mare and deny, that if is both important and relevant. To seeme the power they at present possess, to perpetuate it in their unit lands, and to transfer it to their selected favorites, it the great project of the policy of the members of our cabinet. It would be easy to trace to this master passion the declars into of way, at the time, and under the circumstances, in which it occurred. Antecedent to the declaration of war, it was distinctly stated, by individuals from the

THE MESSENGER.

subscribers to this paner will recollect, that
Prospectus we contemplated the payment
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ts annual be viewed a low price, consider-

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WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FOR THE COUNTRY.
WEIGHTO EVERY FUIDAS AFTE
BY JAMES OUTLEG.

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