

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST PAGE.)

Third. As soon as the session opened, the old secretary at war was limited down.

Fourth. The burden of the whole department of war is, transferred to the shoulders of the secretary of state. This great and oppressive trust, which, at the last session, it was seriously in question, no single living would bear, but that it required three persons to support its pressure, is now, cast solely upon this individual, who, it seems, is able to uphold the mighty mountain of that department in one hand, while he balances the department of state in the other.

Fifth. The secretary of state has not, merely, entered into a still life possession of the department of war. He is actively employed in arranging its details, and putting it into a state of preparation. This work of drudgery, it can hardly be expected, that any man would undertake, for the sake of an unobscured successor, unless he had himself some prospect of interest in it.

Sixth. The secretary of state is no sooner in possession of the department of war, than the plan of a great army, an efficient pecuniary bounty, and a brilliant campaign, against Canada, is promulgated. Of all which he is the known author; having communicated, to the committee on military affairs, the whole project, not only in general, but in its details. Above all, that no doubt, concerning the ultimate purpose, may exist.

Seventh. Immediately after the secretary of state enters upon the duties of secretary at war, he puts to adjutant-general Cushing this question: "How many major-generals and brigadiers are necessary for an army of thirty-five thousand men?" Now, as this question was put by authority, and was intended to be communicated to congress, and was in its nature very simple, one would have supposed, that it would have been enough, in all conscience, to have given to it a direct answer. Besides, it is not always thought proper for those who are in the under grades of departments, when one question is proposed, to enter into the discussion of another. However, notwithstanding these obvious suggestions, one half of the whole reply of Gen. Cushing is taken up in investigating, not the question, which was asked, but the question on which the honest Adjutant, in the simplicity of his soul, tells the Secretary, "You have not required my opinion." The whole of this part of the letter runs thus:—

"In this country we have never had a grade between the commander in chief and that of major-general; hence it was found necessary, in the continental army, to give to the senior major-general the command of the right wing, and to the next in rank the command of the left; while, from the limited number of general officers, often left a division to a brigadier, a brigade to a colonel, and a regiment to a subordinate field officer; but in Europe this difficulty is obviated by the appointment of general officers of higher grades."

"From the best information I have been able to obtain on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that eight major-generals, and sixteen brigadiers, to command the divisions and brigades of an army of thirty-five thousand men, is the lowest estimate which the uniform practice of France, Russia and England, will warrant, and that this is much below the proportion of officers of these grades actually employed in the army of the revolution."

"As you have not required my opinion, whether it is necessary to have a higher grade than that of major-general, I have not deemed it proper to touch this subject, and have confined myself to the number of major-generals and brigadiers, deemed necessary to command the divisions and brigades of an army of thirty-five thousand men. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that if it is intended to have a higher grade than that of major-general, their number should be increased to eleven; so as to give one for the chief command, one for each wing, and one for each division of four thousand men."

It is interesting to see, how much trouble the worthy Adjutant takes to impress upon the mind, that the secretary of state "had not required his opinion," on the subject of a grade higher than that of a major-general. He even goes so far as to say, that he has "not deemed it proper to touch this subject."

Now, sir, I think he has touched the subject, and treated it pretty thoroughly too. For he has shown, not only that it is "difficult" to do without, but that it is more economical to have a grade higher than a major-general. And this, too, in an army of only thirty-five thousand men. But when this bill passes, the army will consist of fifty-five thousand. The result is, then, inevitable, you must have, in such case, a grade higher than a major-general; in other words, a lieutenant-general. Such it cannot be denied, is the intention of the cabinet. As little can it be denied, that the secretary of state, the acting secretary of war, is the cabinet candidate for that office. So it has been disseminated among the friends and confidants of that cabinet; and as such, I have no question, is known by every individual in this house.

Mr. Speaker, what an astonishing, and alarming state of things is this! Three men, who efficiently have had the command of this nation, for many years, have so managed its concerns, as to reduce it, from an unexampled height of prosperity, to a state of general depression—not to say ruin. They have annihilated its commerce, and involved it in war. And now the result of the whole matter is, that they are about to raise an army of fifty-five thousand men, invest one of their own bodies with this most splendid command, and he, the man, who is the destined candidate for the presidency's chair! What a grasp at power is this! What is there in history equal to it? Can any man doubt, what will be the result of this project? No man can believe that the conquest of Canada will be effected in one campaign. It cost the British six years to acquire it, when it was far weaker than at present. It cannot be hoped that we can acquire it under three or four years. And what, then, will be the situation of this army, and our country? Why then, the army will be veteran; and the leader, a candidate for the presidency; with an army of thirty thousand veterans at his heels, will not be likely to be troubled with rivals, or to concern himself about votes. A president elected under such auspices, may be nominally a president for years; but really, if he please, a president for life.

I know that all this will seem wild and fantastic to very many, perhaps to all, who hear me. In my mind, it is neither the one nor the other. History is full of events, less probable, and effected by arms far inferior to that, which is proposed to be raised. So far from deeming it mere fancy, I consider it absolutely certain, if this army be once raised, organized, and either upon a successful career of conquest. The result of such a power as this, entrusted to a single individual, in the present state of parties and passions in this country, no man can anticipate. There is no other means of absolute safety, but denying it altogether.

Canon Faiget, Mr. Speaker, that the sphere, in which this great army is destined to operate, is in the neighborhood of that section of country, we are in it, is probable, in case the present defensive measures be continued unintermitted, the most numerous opposition will exist to a perpetuation of power in the present hand; or

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, (Mr. Clay) and was very likely to know the views of the cabinet, that "one object of this army was to put upon opposition."

Sir, the greatness of this project, and its consequences, overwhelm my mind. I know very well, to what obliquely I expose myself by its disclosure. I know that it is, always, an unpardonable 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 them, or their worshippers. I have not willingly, nor without long reflection, taken upon myself this responsibility, but it has been forced upon me by an impetuous sense of duty. If the people of the Northern and Western States are destined to be heifers of wood and drawers of water to men, who know nothing about their interests, and care nothing about them, I am clear of this great transgression. If, in common with their countrymen, my children are destined to be slaves, and to yoke in with negroes, chained to the car of a Southern master, they, at least, shall have this sweet consolation, as the consolation of their condition—they shall be able to say—"OUR FATHER WAS QUIETNESS OF THESE CHAINS."

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Madison's Massachusetts Friends in hostility with him.

It is said that an honorable man of the Madisonian party in our legislature, has moved a resolution for the building of a seventy-four gun ship by this state, which will impose a tax of six hundred thousand dollars upon the good people of 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 indecorous and uncharitable to suggest, that he could have intended to show, that the Madisonians, the inveterate opposers of a navy for twenty years past, had suddenly been converted to the opinions of the federalists, and now perceived what the federalists have always said, that our natural defence is upon the ocean.

Still farther would it be from our wish to insinuate, that there was a small game of cunning proposed to be played off by this proposition;—that the honorable mover could have reasoned thus, "if the federalists oppose this motion, we shall make the weakling with their want of patriotism, but if they fall into the snare which we lay for them, we shall render them odious to the people for multiplying the taxes in one year, for an object which the democrats have always opposed—we shall lay it all to Gov. strong, who most approve the act, if it passes, and to the house of representatives, a majority of whom are federalists—we shall enlarge upon its cruelty, at being laid upon the people who are so much oppressed by the war."

Far from us be such uncharitable opinions. We regard the measure merely as it respects the obliquity which it casts on the federal administration. It is the most cruel cut which the friends of any president ever inflicted on their chief.

It will not be denied that the right of judging of the time, the means, and the extent of measures of defence and offence, is exclusively vested in the federal government.

It may be added, that the people ought never to be burdened with other or greater charges for this purpose, than those which the federal government in their wisdom shall see fit to impose.

For a single state to undertake to lay greater burdens on the people, than what the national government, (who have the command of the last dollar of every citizen) shall deem to be wise and prudent, is to declare, that the national government do not correctly understand the resources and ability of the people, or have not a competent degree of policy, wisdom and spirit to draw these resources into action.

As my whole object is to show that the late motion is a severe sarcasm on the policy of our rulers, I shall not stop to prove, who I believe, that such a measure as is contemplated by the resolution is unconstitutional.

If I were disposed, I could show that, so far as respects national defence, the whole power of making it, of providing the means, and of judging of the extent of those means, is vested in congress, and by the accession of the people of Massachusetts to their immediate rulers, they withdraw from their immediate rulers the power to expend their money, or to tax them for these objects. That any tax for such a purpose would be void, and without authority, and would be an usurpation both on the federal government and on the people.

Surely Mr. Madison tells you so much thing in his last account of a treasury amply competent for the present exigencies.

But the government you will say want loans. Let them be voluntary loans, not forced loans. Mr. Gallatin expresses no doubts of his being able to support the whole war by voluntary loans—will you question his veracity or his information? Int a loan by this legislature is a forced loan. This state has no money to lend. What then? Are the people to be taxed to pay, and even it lends it must tax the people to pay, and this is a forced loan. This resolution is then an oblique and not very indirect sarcasm on the ability of the national government to carry on the war.

Bill, gentlemen, I am distressed for the reputation of the nation. I am distressed for its effect on our ally France, and on our enemy Great Britain. What will these nations think of our means, if at the very outset to build five 74's without a cent more to be had, than that which is the first cost of the ship, is nothing compared to the annual expense of maintaining her. The first is a capital—the second it quits a capital in taxes or something else, the income of which will maintain the ship, and the capital of which must be ten times the first cost of the ship itself.

Are the United States able to maintain this ship in addition to the four others already voted? If so why did they not build it? or is it intended that this ship, built and paid for 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 gift to the United States? For what? Because Massachusetts has suffered four times as much by the war and by the embargo—and by non-intercourse and by non importation, as any other state? Is that a reason why we should offer to pay more than our quota? or is it because the Massachusetts sailors, all of whom are natives, are ruined to protect the southern sailors, nearly all of whom are Englishmen? We hope the grounds of this motion will be made known to the people.

COMMUNICATION.

THESE are, it seems, among some worthy persons who lament, at the prospect of the approaching dissolution of Napoleon, in a passage expressed by the chairman of the British Cabinet towards this country. Such an effect, should it really happen, would be a cause of just regret; but it would be fully counterbalanced by the corresponding disposition, which will produce in this government to think seriously of the fortunes of Napoleon, and to endeavor to prevent the recurrence of that any reasonable expectation of Peace can be drawn. The policy of the administration from the time of Jefferson's accession to this hour, has been uniformly subservient to the views of this tyrant.

What measures has he dictated to his rivals which we have not adopted? What sacrifices of interest of honor, of commerce, or independence has he exacted from other nations which we have not consented to offer, and upon his tributary states, which we have not sustained, stretch with mirrors, never with a show of resistance? To gratify Napoleon, we have laid out a hundred million, through our importations, Embargoes and War, and it must be difficult, if not impossible for ingenuity to point out any mode, by which we could have profited even as perfectly, as he has profited, or our allies benefited even as completely, as he has benefited, or our country. But it is not probable that our conviction was destined to end here. We find that Mr. Russell explicitly threatening Lord Castlereagh with an alliance, which could be better than French. Joel Barlow has gone trauging upon a weary pilgrimage of at least one thousand miles, the "highly respected and scorn of Europe, to offer to the tyrant that homage in a distant country, which he would not deign to receive at home. And every day circumstances demonstrate, that our country would have been propelled by a fatal and irreparable destiny into the domination of a French alliance, had Russia fallen a prey to the same league. It is a scene from this consummation of political wretchedness, however may be the difficulties of any other description, which would not be a subject of fair and generous exultation, if it were not for the credit and satisfaction, which it would probably be the consequence.

A war which has been undertaken for territorial conquest, for human lands, for speculations in Florida and Louisiana, for lucrative commissions and contracts every where, and with a view principally to secure the succession to Virginia, will not be ended in a moment, even when deprived of its main body and support. This disposition to be cruel and extortionate, and the spirit of avarice, which is inseparable from the war, to those who think that honor consists in fighting to the last moment, in all cases may occasion a protracted contest. This will doubtless be a bad condition. To fight the British out alone and single handed, after her success in Europe shall enable her to direct against us, a formidable force by sea and land, will not be a very promising enterprise. It will render our property, for a century, an exposed and unprotected prey to her ravages. Still the benevolence of our cities, the mixing of our coasts, even the instruction of our slaves, in short any danger or misfortune that could produce resistance, and that should not befall us under the treacherous guise of a French Alliance, would be more tolerable than the certain and deep destruction attendant on that calamity.

It is not however probable that Great Britain will rise to the demand, in other words that she will consent to demands, (for she has none at present) in consequence of this misapprehension in the affairs of Europe. There has been no period since our controversies began, in which they might not have been amicably and honorably arranged in a week, by a Cabinet which would have contended to satisfy that Government of the sincerity and rectitude of its wishes, and to satisfy the world, in plain and simple terms, that she was the cannot and will not yield. It is not too late to begin a negotiation in this spirit. The policy of great and independent nations is not warped by every change of circumstances. It is your shuffling, cleaving, and evading, which rear their heads with every popular breath, and show Cannon colors in every direction. Be it in your hands, therefore, let every individual man subscribe the full title of your subjects, which are executed by the prospect of the deliverance of the human race from the most galling bondage. The condition of society in an instance be made worse, but the state of the whole world will be mollified by this glorious effort.

FROM WASHINGTON,

JANUARY 25. The House has been employed, most of the day in the bill authorizing the President to borrow for the year 1813, a sum not exceeding 16 millions of dollars. Mr. Milnor proposed as an amendment, that the interest to be allowed for the same, should not exceed per cent per annum—ayes 35, noes 69. Mr. Alden then moved as an amendment that the interest to be allowed should not exceed 6 per cent; ayes 36, noes 69. Mr. Tallmadge then moved as an amendment the same he moved in committee of the whole on Saturday last—that the stock which should be sold (to execute the law) should not be sold under par—ayes and noes were taken—negatively—ayes 44, noes 61. Mr. Pitkin then moved, as an amendment, that the President should within twenty days after the next meeting of Congress (computing the next meeting to be on the 1st Monday of December next) lay before the House, a statement of the amount of certificates which shall have been sold by virtue of the act, and the rates of such sales. Mr. Stow moved an amendment to this amendment, that the President shall lay before the House such statement, on or before the 1st Monday of February, 1814—ayes and noes were taken on Mr. Stow's amendment, and carried—ayes 75,

noes 37. The question was then taken on Mr. Pitkin's amendment, as amended, by yeas and noes, and carried—ayes 100, noes 8. Mr. Sheffield, of Virginia, then moved that the stock to be created by virtue of the act, and which may be sold, should not be sold at more than ten per cent discount—ayes and noes were taken, and it was negatived.

Mr. Randolph then moved to strike out the 1-4 per cent to be allowed to commissioners who may sell the stock—negatively. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

There was considerable denutary debate upon the several amendments which were proposed, and it was concluded, that the object was, that the government should not be restricted in the mode of procuring the loan; that if it appeared necessary to allow more than six per cent, they were, if deemed most advisable, to sell the certificates to be issued at a discount; so that the lender, in this way, should get more than six per cent, rather than that the certificate should promise more than that rate. If the former mode is pursued, there must be a proportional increase of the stock to be created.

The bill for calling forth the militia, to repel invasions, &c. &c. with some amendments of the Senate, was passed, with an amendment of the Senate, for raising 20,000 men for one year, was passed. The amendment vests the power in the President to appoint the officers, which shall not be appointed during their session, in the recess.

An amendment of the Senate was carried in, to the bill respecting importations from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

JAN. 26. Mr. Archer, of M. Chairman of the committee to whom was referred the act of Maryland, relative to the canal from the Chesapeake to the river Delaware, reported a bill, for authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe a certain number of shares, to effectuate that object upon certain conditions—committed to a committee of the whole House.

The engrossed bill, authorizing the President of the U. States to borrow not exceeding 16 millions of dollars, for the year 1813, was read a 3d time. Mr. Gold spoke at some length against its passage; in which he demonstrated the great impropriety of public credit in any nation, and showed that we were foregoing those principles, regarded as sacred by all before us for its preservation. Mr. Pitkin followed him against the bill, and showed that no provisions were made, as were in contemplation to be made, for the security of the lender; that no funds were provided, even for the payment of the interest; nothing was pledged but the promise of faith of the public; that as to the 8 millions of dollars, the permanent fund pledged for the redemption of the public faith, and pledged by this bill, it is absorbed by more than 13 millions of dollars, as appears by the following statement which he made to the house.

Table with financial data: Interest and reimbursement of the old debt, \$800,000; Interest on loan of 1812, exclusive of Treasury notes, say 10 millions of dollars, 600,000; Reimbursement of loan of 1812, falling due by special contract, in 1814, 750,000; Residue of Treasury notes, authorized in 1812, but not issued till 1813, and falling due in 1814, say 1,000,000; Sum necessary to purchase stock when below par, say 500,000; Total, 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; Total, 13,030,000.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and noes—carried—ayes 75, noes 38. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the issuing of ten millions of Treasury Notes—after some amendments, the committee rose, reported the same, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The House adjourned at three o'clock.

Massachusetts Legislature.

In Senate, His Excellency's Speech has been committed to several Committees—so much as relates to the subject of Loans in Lincoln county, was referred to a joint committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Otis, Foot and Poor, and Messrs. Pearce, Thompson, Merritt and Hamilton. So much as relates to the Adjutant-General's returns, to the Hon. Messrs. Willis, Holman and Moody, and Messrs. Sumner, Lee, Hubbard and Hovey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1813. The following among many petitions were read and committed, viz. first, to the selection of a friend—of W. Dillier—of the Managers of Plymouth Lottery—of Paul Adams—of Jonas Parker and others—of W. Zittel—of John Edmonds—of Calvin Sanger and others—of Wm. Switzer and others—of the Commanding Officer of the 3d brigade, 5th division of militia—of Wm. Leonard—of Trustees of Sacn Free Bridges—of Wm. Shover—of Nathaniel Ingersoll—of Stephen Gule and others—of inhabitants of Randolph—of James Benn—of Joseph Woodman—of Lemuel Peets—of S. Wood—of John P. Bayd—of David Birchell and others—of S. Codman—of S. Chas.—of Wm. Dunnington—of James Chapman and others—and of sundry inhabitants of the County of York—of a memorial of Nathl Bryant—were severally committed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1813.

A large committee was appointed to prepare and report a bill to divide the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of Councilmen and Senators, in such manner as shall best comport with the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution. An order came down for concurrence from the Senate, appointing Messrs. Sprague, Wells and Crowsinshield, with such as the House should join, to consider the expediency of building a ship of the line of 74 guns, to be called the Massachusetts, and of offering the same when completed to the government of the United States, to be employed by them during the present war with Great-Britain.

This order was concurred in, and Messrs. Jackson of Boston, Holmes of Alfred, One of Salen, and Davis of Beverly, were joined on the part of the House. [The suggestion in the Circular of Saturday, that the committee "had reported in favor of building the ship," is incorrect. We have it from good authority, that the committee had not even met on Saturday upon the subject.]

The Framingham Manufacturing Company bill; and the Broad Street Incorporation additional bill passed stages. Petitions—of Messrs. Stanton Spelman—D. Goodman—J. Crosby—S. Sibley—D. Snow and others—of S. Read, Jr.—J. Brown—C. Stone, &c.—of G. Guild, &c.—of J. Hunt, &c.—S. Hoole, &c.—of Umbagog of Newbury—J. W. Swan, &c.—S. White—C. Davis, &c.—Babst's Society in Wilt—Selection of the towns of Strong and Pulpis—Attorney and Solicitor Generals—H. Smith, &c.—Rhode-Island Coal Co.—selection of Ply-

mouth—J. Tholaw and others; were read and committed.

A committee is appointed to revise the nullification Laws. Adjourned.

SAURDAY, JAN. 30.

The Framingham Manufacturing Company, and Broad Street Association Bills, passed to be engrossed. Petitions—of read and committed—Harry Sargeant—Isaac Lano and others—Elijah Wain and others—B. French and others—Arbent and others—E. Newell and others—Rosen Bradley—sundry inhabitants of Truro—Inhabitants of Oakland, praying for a repeal of the Districting Laws—Memorial of the town of S. Hingham do, Newburyport Turnpike—sundry inhabitants of Gardner—Selectmen of Brimley—John Neil &c.—committee of Reimbold.

The bill upon the files, referred from the last session to the present, for the relief of Inherent Debbins, and the equal distribution of their estates and effects among their creditors, was called up and committed to Messrs. Jackson, Cannon and Spafford.

Ordered, That so much of the Message of His Excellency as relates to the relief of poor debtors, be referred to the committee of this house who have under consideration the Insolvent Law reported the last session.

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

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1813.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor covered the Charter-Masters-Generals annual report—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 accounts of the late Treasurer of the State. These communications were severally referred to joint committees.

The Committee of Finance was directed to report on the subject of the annual State Tax. Petitions—Of Directors of Connecticut River Bridge Corporation—of Thomas Chapman and others—of inhabitants in the Gore below the head of Demerits Pond—of Robert Page and others—of inhabitants of Lamington—of Gomer Hunt and others—of Jesse Lewis—of J. G. Brooks and others—of Darius Lewis—of inhabitants of Townsend No. 1, 2d Range, E. side of Kennebec River—of Daniel Holmes—of the Justices of the C. C. Pleas, Middlesex Circuit—of Joseph Heald, Junr. and others—of Oliver Wende—and remonstrance from the town of York—remonstrance from the inhabitants of Fitchburg—of the town of Elliot—of the town of Aina—of Hadley;—were severally read and committed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

A committee was appointed to report the public business necessary to be passed upon the present session. A bill to restrain the taking of excessive usury, and several local bills passed stages.

A committee was instructed to report on the expediency of making alterations in, or explanations of the present law for taxing Polls.

A committee was chosen to report on the expediency of directing the Attorney-General to file a Quo Warranto, to know by what authority certain officers in Hampden county exercise their offices.

A committee was raised to consider the expediency of passing a law authorizing settled Ministers of the Gospel to solemnize marriages in the county in which they reside, between parties belonging to their religious denominations, notwithstanding there may be a settled Minister of another denomination belonging to the town or parish in which such persons are included.

The Memorial—Of G. Bacon and others, sureties of Tompson J. Skinner, late Treasurer of this State—of the towns of Dalton, Windsor, &c. were read and committed. Petitions—Of sundry inhabitants of Kennebec County—of Stockholders of Franklin Glass Factory—of Hartford and Dedham Turnpike Co.—of inhabitants of Bowdoinham—town of Readfield—of town of Otis—of Hiram Parkin and others—of J. G. Whittemore—Havvy Newman—S. Brown—J. Burgess—Silas Gales—Gad Hamilton—Justus Forward—Arthur Lithgow—May Gaskill—N. Sanborn—D. Hart—Jus Homans—Sol. Curtis—and Johnston Brown, were severally read and committed.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Remonstrances of the town of Clinton—2d Parish in Saco—Town of South-Notch—2d Parish were severally read and committed. The Kenfield Cotton Manufacturing Bill, passed several stages—Inhabitants of Newry Petition had leave to bring in a bill.

The Hon. Mr. Phillips was charged with a message from the Hon. Senate, informing the House, that vacancies exist in the representation from Berkshire, occasioned by the deaths of the Hon. Wm. Townes—in the districts of Cumberland and Oxford; and in the district of Middlesex. That the following are the constitutional exorbitants in the respective districts: Berkshire, Joseph Whittin, who had 2385 votes; Walcott Stovell, 2384.

Cumberland, &c. Daniel Stovell, 3897; Luther Lee, 3885. Middlesex, Lemmi Baldwin, 3599; Asbel Stearns, 3598; Josiah Bartlett, 3598.

and the Hon. Senate propose a convention of both branches of the Legislature, at half past 12 o'clock, to supply the above vacancies. The Hon. H. Pickman was charged with a message in the Hon. Senate, to express the concurrence of the House in the proposed convention, but proposing the time to be altered until to-morrow (yesterday) at 11 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Otis was charged with a message from the Hon. Senate, concurring with the proposal amendment. He also informed the House that another vacancy is occasioned by the Hon. Jonathan Smith, junr's acceptance of the office of sheriff; that the vacancies are the Hon. Thomas Dwight, Esq. who had 3397 votes; Jonathan Smith, 3385; and the Hon. Senate proposed the same time for supplying the vacancy. The House adjourned in the night.

Petitions read and committed—Of Silas Barron—An Sparks—Samuel Swan—Revolutionary Soldiers—Samuel Osgood and others—Joseph Butterfield—Town of St. George—Isaac Allen and others—Francis C. Lowell and others—David Dry and others—Manning & Long—of Wm. Hinckley and others—Gad Loring—John Presbiter and others—B. B. and B. Gibbs—Rufus Devoe—E. Huxley and others—Regulus Whiting.

A bill to restrain excessive usury, passed to a second reading, and was read, 120 to 121—A bill for the punishment of perjury, &c. read a first time—A bill dividing the Commonwealth into Districts for the choice of Councilmen and Senators, was reported by the chairman of the committee on that subject, read the first time, and to-morrow (yesterday) to be called up and read for a second reading.

Memorial of the sureties of F. J. Skinner, in Senate, read and committed, and Messrs. Phillips, Holman, Hazard, Stephens, Boston, Pine, Lincoln and others, with such former members as the House may see fit to join, sent down for concurrence; and the House adjourned till to-morrow. Messrs. H. Pughman, Allen, Hovey, Hill, Dwight and Gove.

Report of the Governor inquiring into the expediency of directing the Attorney and Solicitor Generals to file information, to know by what authority several officers, read and passed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

A bill for the punishment of perjury, was read a second time, and to-morrow, (this day) assigned for a 3d reading. A bill for the support of the Ministry and Schools in the town of Newry, was passed to be engrossed. A bill to alter the name of J. G. Whittemore, &c. as proposed by the Governor.

