

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE.

Mr. Burnside said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to a subject of some delicacy—He meant the situation of gen. Phillips, as paymaster of Col. Hill's regiment of militia. It was well known that the militia who marched from the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre, had not as yet received their pay. That general Phillips had advertised in the papers of these counties, that he would meet the militia in October last, The militia appeared, but no paymaster attended. He had taken the pains to call on the Auditor General on this subject, and understood that in October last. Mr. Phillips had not a sufficient sum in his hands, but that money had since been forwarded. That the vouchers of the paymaster were in part very irregular, and he thought the subject would require the interference of the Legislature. It was the duty of the Legislature to hold a strict hand over those persons who had received the public monies during the war; and it was not only due to the militia of Hill's regiment, but to general Phillips, as many reports injurious to his reputation had gone abroad, to have this subject investigated.

He then submitted to the consideration of Senate the following resolution.

Resolved that the Auditor General lay before Senate an account of the monies advanced to Jno. Phillips for the payment of the militia of this state, who rendezvoused at Erie; together with a statement of the manner in which the same has thus been expended.

The resolution was adopted.

Har. Chron.

Blue Laws of Connecticut.

EXTRACTS.

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power under God of this independent dominion.

Conspiracy against the dominion shall be punished with death.

Whosoever says there is a power holding jurisdiction above and over this dominion, shall be punished with death and loss of property.

The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, or a member in free communion of the churches allowed in this dominion.

No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of one pound. For the second offence he shall be disfranchised.

No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer.

No food and lodgings shall be allowed to a quaker, adamite, or other heretic.

If any person turns quaker he shall be banished and not suffered to return on pain of death.

No priest shall abide in this dominion. He shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any without a warrant.

No one shall cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run of a Sabbath day, or

walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from church.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day.

When it appears that an accomplice has confederated, and refuses to discover them he may be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

No minister shall keep a school.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with silver or bone lace above two shillings a yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at the rate of 300l. estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saints Day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum the trumpet and the Jews-harp.

No man shall court a maid without first obtaining consent of her parents 5l. for the first offence—10l. for the second and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

A great tippy having stopped at a tavern one day, the landlord of which was remarkable for telling a good story, stepped up to him and said, Landlord, I hear that you can tell a devilish good story, come now give us one of the damndest lies you ever heard: The landlord making a polite bow, said, sir, you are a Gentleman.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of Peace, and amity between the United States and his Britannic majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been exchanged.

While performing this act I congratulate you and our constituents upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative councils, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace at all times a blessing is peculiarly welcome therefore at a period when the causes of the war had ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence the gallant men whose achievements in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name; and the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but the country performs a duty to itself when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are at once the reward and incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will doubtless engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, be-

yond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force, for the gradual advance of the naval establishment, for improving all the means of harbor defence, for adding discipline to the militia, and for cultivating the branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were at all times competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labor. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures, which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence & wealth I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope that the peace which has just been declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the U. States and great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful: and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, February 18, 1815.

DIED, at New York, on the 23d instant,

ROBERT FULTON, Esq. of a fever,

which had confined him for several days.

—During life he possessed polish and refinement in an eminent degree. His social qualities were of the highest order. In works of taste, and in every thing belonging to the fine arts, he was a great proficient.

To all these attainments, excellent as they are, he added the power of an inventive mind.—These he applied to improve the useful arts, by combining the forces of chemistry and mechanics. He became, by the efforts of his own understanding, an engineer of rare attainments. He had accomplished the navigation of rivers and sounds by boats, propelled by steam, and thereby incalculably facilitated transportation and travelling. He was engaged, in conjunction with the Committee of Coast and Harbour Defence, in constructing a vessel of war, to be moved by the same means. This grand engine of annoyance was within a few weeks of completion when the

news of peace reached the country and its ingenious and incomparable inventor was called away to another world.

Mr F. had achieved great things for his native land. He had conceived many more important projects for the general good. He was in the vigour of his age, and the full career of his usefulness. His loss may be truly considered a national concern. Sincerely will his death be lamented—long will his name be cherished and respected. This is a mere impromptu—a sketch that falls from the pen of instant feeling. His biographer will do his memory ample justice: on the page of history must be spread the materials of his imperishable fame.—Irreparable is this mournful accident to his surviving partner and promising babes: but in the midst of our grief and condolence, we must bow with reverence to the Almighty fiat, and say, "Even so Lord thy righteousness will be done."

Mr. F. was aged about 42 years, and has been sick for ten days, of a complication of disorders, arising principally from exposure to the weather at this season, in the pursuit of objects which were calculated to the national greatness.

In his person, Mr. F. was tall and slender, was liberal and patriotic in his views to an extent rarely seen; was a gentleman in manners, studious in his habits, and unceasingly engaged in inventive mechanical pursuits, by which science and his country were to be benefited. He has left a wife and four infant children to lament his loss.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Some notice of the life and character of General Jackson will be desirable at this time to the readers of your columns. The distinguished post he at present occupies, the honorable manner in which he has brought the Creek war to a termination, the unexampled enthusiasm which he has instilled into his army in defence of the nation; and the confidence which he has every where obtained, through this vast country, has excited much curiosity on the part of the public, to become more intimately acquainted with him. The writer of the Crisis will gratify as far as in his power this anxiety for information concerning a man whose life will constitute and has constituted a very important epoch in the history of our country. Gen. Andrew Jackson was, as I am told, born in North Carolina where he received a liberal education, and at an early age commenced the practice of the law. He was esteemed eminent in his profession. His speeches at the bar were always considered nervous, and admired for the perspicuity of the style: He was pointed out to me at Knoxville, as an elegant scholar. In early life he was poor; his industry soon made him rich; generous and brave in his disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew him—and his influence soon became extensive; he was elected a member of the Tennessee Convention, and had a large share in the formation of the constitution of that state. On the admission of Tennessee into the union as a sister state, he was elected to the house of representatives, from which place he was subsequently transferred from the