

On the 31st ult. governor STRONG delivered the following speech to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

We are now entering upon the duties which have been assigned to us respectively by our fellow citizens. Permit me on this occasion, to return them my sincere thanks for the repeated proofs of their esteem and confidence; and to assure you, gentlemen, that I shall cheerfully concur with you in every prudent and salutary measure, for the preservation of their rights; the advancement of their interests, and the improvement of their minds in wisdom and virtue.

To you, gentlemen, the legislative authority of the commonwealth is committed. In discharging this important trust your deliberations will be employed, to establish such laws for the welfare of the state as you may think necessary to support and defend its government; to protect property; to cause personal liberty to be respected; to improve our system of jurisprudence, and provide for the impartial interpretation and faithful execution of the laws.

An equal administration of justice is indispensably requisite to preserve the peace of the state, and the rights of the citizens. Impressed with the importance of this object, the framers of the constitution were particularly solicitous to ensure the independence of the justices of the supreme judicial court; so that in their legal decisions they might be in no danger of partiality from motives of private interest. It is therefore provided by that instrument, not only that they shall hold their offices during good behaviour; but that permanent and honourable salaries shall be established by law for their support. A law was indeed passed for this purpose, but the compensation being found inadequate, the legislature for a series of years have made an annual grant to the judges to make good the deficiency. If their stated salaries shall still appear to be insufficient for their honorable support, will it not be more conformable to the constitution to interpose the allowance by an act without a terminable limitation, than by resolves which operate but for a single year, and which render the highest judicial court dependant essentially, for a part of their subsistence upon the good will of each branch of the legislature?

Since the last session of the general court, I have received a letter from the president of the United States, which will be laid before you by the Secretary, and which enclosed a copy of the report of the committee of the House of Representatives of the national government, in which the president is requested to write to the executive of each state, urging the importance and indispensable necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of the state governments, to carry into effect the militia system, adopted by the national legislature, agreeably to the powers reserved to the states respectively by the constitution of the United States. Perhaps the militia of this Commonwealth was never in a more respectable condition than at present. But if any measure can be taken to carry the system into more complete effect, I have no doubt of your disposition to adopt them. Indeed it will always be necessary for us to cultivate the military art, not to enable us to commit outrages with impunity, but to defend ourselves against the attempts of unprincipled and ambitious men; who consider all means as lawful that promote their ends, and who make their glory consist in spreading misery through the world.

In pursuance of the resolve of the 23d of last June, for selling the powder Magazine in Boston, and erecting two others out of the town, a piece of land in Roxbury, being the principal part of the Island called the Pine-Island, has been purchased for the use of the commonwealth, & a magazine erected thereon. It is proposed to erect the other with the materials of which the magazine in Boston was constructed, as soon as a suitable plot of ground can be obtained for the purpose. This course is thought to be most advantageous for the state, and will be pursued, if it is not disagreeable to the legislature.

The treasurer will prepare for your inspection a statement, containing a general view of the debts of the commonwealth, and the sources of supply to the Treasury. I hope upon comparing the lands and revenues of the state with the necessary expenses, you will find that provision may be made for the payment of part of the remaining debt in the course of the present year, without exposing the treasury to embarrassment.

Other circumstances of which it may be proper that you should be informed, or to which your attention should be invited, will probably be the subjects of particular messages.

The constitution of the state forms a common interest among the people, and it is designed to unite them in those friendly sentiments that make society tranquil and happy. It secures to every man in the Commonwealth, an equal claim to social advantages; every man, therefore, however limited his sphere of action, should contribute all in his power to the public good. The members of the government will on their part think themselves obliged to encourage by their example, a love of order and respect for the laws; to endeavor to remove the grounds of discord and misunderstanding among their fellow-citizens, and cement friendship between them; and to exhibit such patterns of purity in manners, and rectitude of conduct, as shall tend to promote the practice of religious, moral and social duties among all classes of the people.

CALEB STRONG.

May 31st, 1803.

Progress of Truth.—What is democracy? A system of falsehood. How has it prevailed? By the disciplined spirit, the hardy and incessant exertions of its followers. To what is democracy opposed? To those real republican principles of Washington, known by the name of federalism. If democracy is falsehood, and it is opposed to federalism, then federalism must be a system of truth: And shall it be denied that the same of zeal and pains which has made falsehood triumphant, if honestly employed in disseminating truth, must necessarily in a reasonable time raise up truth again on the ruins of falsehood, or Federalism on the ruins of democracy? Surely not:—corrupt and degenerate as men are, they have not yet arrived to such a state of baseness as to love vice or to follow it for its own sake, when it leads to the certain destruction of all their interests and enjoyments. It follows then of course, from the natural order of things, that democracy, which is not only political wickedness, but a sort of wickedness yielding no profit to the people whose liberties and happiness it threatens, cannot long resist the weight of talents and character in the opposite scale, if its exposure is only continued with vigorous industry and perseverance. There is indeed no alternative between this mode of conduct and tame submission. The democrats will never be satisfied while the name of federalist exists; & unless the federalists will quietly submit to their own extinction, they must strain every nerve to put down the great common nuisance. They are in the situation of a man meeting a highway robber; they must give up their all at once or resolve to subdue. Their enemies will allow of no quiet medium, and no choice is left but that of servitude or empire. It is a vain and a very pernicious notion which some people entertain, that democracy is to be opposed by half-way concessions, that any moderation on our part short of passive obedience can ever glut its appetite. Such people know nothing of the essential character of the system they talk about, and their idle imagination serves only to deaden the active patriotism of their neighbors. Let us then never by word, by deed or in thought countenance this notion. Let us but be true to the high cause in which we are concerned, and it is as certain as the relation between cause and effect, that federalism must again succeed. That its fortitude has been put to severe trials we will grant; but moralists teach that without trials in this life human virtue can hardly flourish. And shall we make a willing sacrifice of our beloved country, because it requires some trouble and struggles to save it? Away with such a feeble temper." Adverse as the federal system has been, there is yet no reason for despondency. Let it be remembered, that although the democrats have had all the patronage and the weapon of government in their hands for more than two years, the growth of their influence is evidently stopped, and that the people seem already to have laid unto them—"Thus far shall you go, and no farther"—This being the case, the increase of our adversaries being arrested, a very considerable point is now gained: For the nature of democracy is to be ever restless, it is like the tide, it cannot remain still, if it does not flow it must ebb, if not permitted to advance forward, as Paddy Cheetham says, it will inevitably "advance Backward." It may indeed have an occasional rise, such as we see for a moment accidentally produced in retreating waters; but we calculate with confidence hereafter on its continual depression. The prospect around us is encouraging, and with new hope ought to inspire new activity. Even in the great camp of the foe, our friends are beginning to mutter wrong. In the last Congress, there was but one federal member from Virginia; and the General Assembly of that State to had off the districts as they thought would exclude any more. Yet in spite of all this, there are now four federalists from thence elected into Congress. In the City of New York, where at the last contested election in 1801 the democrats elected their candidates for the legislature by a majority of 1483, they have now a majority of 696, being 787 less than before; and where at that time they elected their Senator by a majority of 176, the federal candidate for the Senate has now a majority of 77, being an increase on the side of federalism and a falling off from democracy of 255 votes. In New-England the other party confess themselves that the federalists are stronger than ever:—And we hope before long that Maryland will follow the good example, will purge her councils, and retrieve her honor. In short we fondly expect yet to see the day, when the faction who now bears sway will be generally as much detested, scorned and execrated in this country as any set of demagogues ever were by a deceived, an injured and insulted people. Fred. Her.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
ANTICIPATION.

A Democratic dialogue for hereafter.

Bonaparte. AH, my faithful, kind friend, I am your most obedient, humble servant. I return you thanks for your civility to myself.—And in the name of mankind, whose lord and master I nearly am, and firmly purpose wholly to be, I applaud you for your philanthropy in preserving peace, and your liberality as a citizen of the world, in laying aside all unworthy prejudices in favour of your own country.

Philosopher. Great Sir, accept my humble thanks. Let me kiss your hand. Great Consul, Multi, Ali, Mahomedan, Christian and Pope! (Aside) O G—, or rather nature, to hear such a tyger talk of peace! Methinks he smells of powder.—Humble at the very sight of him.

Bon. Your zeal and ardour in keeping down the spirits of those fellows, the Americans,

has our warmest acknowledgments.—Retrospectory dogs! The sturdy, insolent blood of their British and Irish ancestors still run with impetuous current through their veins, and must be kept down; else they will run the risk of our high displeasure.

Phi. Nature forbid! To you great Pacificator, to you all must bend. You make people peaceable in spite of them.

Bon. Yes, as long as they devote themselves to me, they shall have nothing to fear.—But peace must be preferred. I have not shed oceans of blood, and put half a million of people to the sword for nothing. I wish to be merciful, and will be so, if the world will submit as they ought to do without grumbling. If not—

Phi. Right, great Multi. Peace is for great a blessing, that there is no price too high for it.

Bon. (Ironically) Not honor!

Phi. Honor's a word, a notion! as Shakespeare says, 'air, a trim reckoning.'

Bon. You are just the man I like. (Aside) Oh precious depository of a people's rights.

Phi. But your Majesty will let us land our goods at New-Orleans.

Bon. You must be convinced that anything I grant now, must be a favour. We have pollution.

Phi. You have; and if I might be permitted to lay claim to any merit, that were mine.

Bon. Parity. But we are entrenched, im pregnably entrenched.

Phi. You are; and to reach the better for we shall not now think of going to war. (Aside) And I shall not undergo the disgrace of proposing a renewal of the internal duties which our party have abolished to gain popularity. But New-Orleans, may it please your Mahomedan Popedom.

Bon. Why not, New-Orleans—Let me see Ten millions of dollars.

Phi. (Screams) Oh nature! where shall I get them!

Bon. That is your look out not mine.

Phi. Oh nature! I shall be disgraced, put down, lose my popularity; the mouth of labour itself will open from ear to ear gazing at me. Oh that over the internal taxes were repealed. (Aside) To Bon. I'll see what can be done to please your greatness.

Bon. 'Tis well! Further—Twenty per cent duty on some British manufactures which I shall name.

Phi. With pleasure—I hate the English. (Aside) Hang me if I know which I hate most, the English or yourself.

Bon. To secure you from that insidious nation, I shall send my best engineers to fortify your seaport towns, and as your mouth of labor will require hands to fill it, I propose sending you forty thousand troops to secure you.

Phi. Thank you great Multi.

Bon. But you must pay and feed them.

Phi. Certainly great Multi. (Aside) Oh the taxes—oh poor mouth of labour. To Bon. Most Gracious Begor, how much more moderate and beneficent are you, even than I thought you.

Bon. This for a beginning. I now present you this tooth, taken from a mummy in Egypt; said to be that of Ptolemy, to put in your mule's um, with the Mammoth-bones and crusts of the Mammoth-cheese.

Phi. (Takes it trembling, Thank your majesty it is a great curiosity, and worthy of the donor. (Aside) How can I tell but it is full of gunpowder! and if so it may go off in my hand.

Bon. Let what I have said be attended to.

Phi. It shall great Bonaparte.

Bon. You may retire.

Phi. I vanish, glorious Bonaparte. (Goes out bowing to the ground as he walks backwards.)

Bon. (As the Philosopher bows) Accept our perfect assurances of high consideration!—Oh most precious depository of a people's rights.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON THE DREAD OF THUNDER.

BEASTS discover a consciousness of danger at the approach of a thunder-tempest; they leave their food; and their looks and postures betray symptoms of fear and amazement. But birds, shielded from the fatal bolts by their feathers, are fearless. While the thunder roars, and the dark and heavy cloud is moving on towards them, they are often seen in a playful frolicksome mood. But are guided by an unerring instinct. Beasts are sometimes struck dead by lightning: they are in real danger, and have therefore cause to fear. But lightning, which has power to rive the strongest oaks, and even the hardest rocks, seldom, if ever, passes between the feathers, and pierces the bodies of birds. The latter, as if conscious of their safety; and, at the same time, exhilarated by the change of air, that begins to be purified and sweetened by explosions from the gathering clouds, discover marks of glee; and they have indeed real cause for their expressions of joy.

Man, exalted by reason, and still more by religion, should in this, as in all other respects, act a higher part than the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. A thunder-tempest presents one of the sublimest scenes in nature; and its sublimity is blended with a degree of awfulness proportionate to the danger to which it exposes the precious life of man. A thoughtless and much more, a frolicksome levity, during such a scene, tho' becoming birds, would be highly unbecoming men and women. On the other hand, they should not discover the stupid amazement, or the frantic fright of brutes.

It is the practice of some people always to rise from their beds, when thunder tempests happen during the night season; whereas a bed, filled with feathers, is the safest situation that can be found.

Thunder and lightning are necessary agents in the grand operations of nature: they are "ministers of good" to mankind; and their general tendency is to save life, rather than to destroy it. By killing noxious vapours, and clarifying and sweetening the air, they render it wholesome, and prevent the spread of pellilence and other mortal diseases. For one person, destroyed by lightning, thousands and hundreds of thousands would be destroyed by poisons and mortal contagions in the atmosphere; if this powerful instrument to cleanse it were never used.

The fear arising from thunder storms should therefore be, in a manner, lost in gratitude for the general good, which they occasion; and parents instead of scolding before their children, on such occasions, an example of consternation and wild fright, which would tend to render them miserable through life, should endeavor to fortify their minds by arguments drawn from reason, philosophy and religion.

To the Free Men of the Tenth District, composed of the Counties of Surry, Stokes, Iredell, Wilkes and Ashe.

Fellow-Citizens, I Now take the liberty to inform you that I am a Candidate for Representative of this District, at the next ensuing Election of Members to the Congress of the United States. It is hoped that the late period at which I consented to offer, will apologize for the method adopted, to give in publicity.

As there is a difference in political opinions, it may be proper that I should declare what mine are:—I am a Federalist, and have uniformly been attached to the Federal Constitution—believing it to be (under a beneficent Providence) the Rock of our national Safety, the Bond of our Union, and the Pillar of our Prosperity and Happiness. While I make this declaration, I will observe more particularly to those who may agree with me in politics, that if I shall be honoured with a majority of suffrages, I will not stand committed to vote with any party, but will act independent of party, according to the best of my judgment, in any measure which I may judge conducive to the interest of the union in general or North-Carolina in particular. This is a line of conduct I have long adopted, for the truth of which, I appeal to the candor of the gentlemen with whom I have had the honour to serve in our state legislature.

Gentlemen, it rests with you to make a candid and impartial choice, in which, I shall cheerfully acquiesce.

MUSSENBINE MATTHEWS.

May 25, 1803.

The genuine blooded and completely finished Imported Horse

COEUR de LION.

PEDIGREE.

COEUR de LION was got by Highflyer: C in 1800; got by Highflyer; got by Jam by Spectator; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam, Lord Legge's Diana, by Second; great great great grand dam by Stanzan's Arabian; great great great great grand dam by King William's Black Barb; great great great great great grand dam by Mackerels, out of a royal mare.

JOHN HOOMES.

Eclipse is reputed the best horse ever raised in England. Highflyer was the favourite cross for Eclipse mares; and when Dido, who was considered the best mare of her day, was put to him, nothing inferior to a capital colt could have been expected. Every man who has seen Coeur de Lion, since he has been in my possession, has expressed approbation, and not a few their admiration.

In Virginia, Allen's Track, Culpepper county, the 11th of November last, a Purse was run for, free for any nag, the four mile heats, when seven started, and among the number, Col. Jones's colt Marcellus, (by Coeur de Lion) and though but three years old, he distanced the field with ease the first heat. The next day Mr. George Allen's filly (by Coeur de Lion) won a sweepstakes for three years old, beating with great ease four others. I have the letter, which describes the above races, and which mentions many other things highly to the credit of Coeur de Lion. See also the Racing Calendar of 1800, July and September, the capital performances of two of his fillies three years old, the three and four mile heats.

Since the first of January, Coeur de Lion has enjoyed every advantage arising from a clean stable, a variety of grain, an excellent wheat lot, & when the weather would permit, a plenty of regular, moderate exercise. He is now ready to Cover Mares at my Stable, two & a half miles east from Louisa, for twenty Dollars the Season, dischargeable the 30th February 1804, with sixteen Dollars and a half; thirty Dollars the Insurance; ten Dollars ready money the Leap—with a quarter to the Groom. Any Mare put by the Leap, may have the remainder of the Season for twelve Dollars; which may be discharged at the time above mentioned by payment of ten Dollars. The Season will end the first of August.

Corn may be had at the market price. Servants board gratis. Extensive pasturage well secured for the benefit of Mares, and every possible attention to them, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

DESCRIPTION.

COEUR de LION is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, legs and hoofs, and has a star on his forehead. He is fully 16 hands high, and proportionately long and large has an unusual share of power and majesty, a fine temper and a flowing spirit.

ELISHA WILLIAMS.

Franklin County, March 1, 1803.