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# Isaac Hodsdon's Case, N.H. Patriot, Jan. 16, 1826

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ants of Indian Affairs, by Mr. Clinton, and some of his personal partizans appointed. The reason assigned by him for making the removals (and no ofner could have operated) was; that the gentlemen mentioned were not supporters of his administration."

From the Hudson Guzette of Sept. 1825.

"Joseph Bourne and Noah Hutchinson, who were last winter appointed Turipiko Commissioners, have recently been removed by Mr. Clinton, on political grounds alone."

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

PRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1825.
ISAAC HODSDON'S CASE.
HOUSE. Mr. Whittlesey, from the Com-

port:
The Committee on Claims, to whom was

port the following statement of Incus:
That, during the late war, General Cush ing, apprehending that an intercourse wa had, between American citizens and the ene my, in Canada, in violation of the laws of the United States, and highly injurious to the sor vice, on the 29th day of December, 13:3, issued his order, directed to the petitioner, thet a, Captain in the 33rd regiment of infantry commanding him to take post at Stewards town, or ints neighborhead, and effectually to prevent any intercourse with the enemy and to diepses of his men in the best manner for that purpose. General Cushing stated that he had full confidence in the talents and zeal of Captain Hodsdon, and instructed him that the act laying an embargo would justify him in stopping every person, or thing, which ho might find in motion, for the enemy! country; and that the would not fall to make every exertion for carrying it into full and complete effect. The said Captain Isaac Hodsdon repaired with his command to Stewnstatown, and in the discharge of his duty, as a faithful and vigitant officer, and in obelience to the orders so received, aforesaid, from the General: commanding on that station, he did, as far as lay in his power put a stop to an intercourse, alike disgraceful and criminal; and he appears thereby to bave been considered by, the them constituted authorities in New Hampshine and Vermont, a fit subject for persecution. Arthur Livermore, then a Judgo of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, on the 29th day of February 1814, is, sued a habeas corpus, directed to the said Hodsdon, and therein commanded him to bring before him, the said Livermore, on the 24th day of March next following, Charles Hall, and Saunders W. Cooper, whom; it was said, the said Hodsdon de follow.

"I hereby certify that the within manuc Charles Hanson, Charles Hall, and the Saunders Welch Cooper, are not prisoners in my custedly, within the State of New Hampbire, nor were they on the receipt of the within writ.

Stewartstorn, A. H. Jaaren 1411, 1612, A. The Stewartstorn, A. H. Jaaren 1411, 1612, A. The William of making this return, he in formed the said Judge, by letter, that Charle Hanson, of Vermont, and the only person whom he ever knew by that name, was no a prisoner in the custody of any person, he a citizen, about his ordinary business at home and, elsewhere: and that Charles Hall, of Hereford, Lower Canada, was a prisoner own in the United States' harracks, at Can ann, Vt. under command of Lieut. Thoma Buckminster, and would probably remain a that place until the pleasure of the Fresi dent of the United States was made known fouching that point; and that, as the civi-authority-took, no cognizance of prisoners own, siluard like him, he deemed it incon sisteniwith his duly to deliver him into the hands of a civil officer; and that Saunder Welch Cooper was arrested and in confine ment, in a guard hoose in said Canaau, in possession of the United States' troops, under the command of Lieut. Thomas Buckminster, under a charge of funishing prositions to the enemy, supported by abundan and "respectable testimony; and that statement of his crimes having been transmitted to Titus Hutchinson, District Attor ney for the district of Vermont, he had sen list, complaint and warrant, and taken the

iney for the district of virmon, he had see the gaid Cooper into custody.

This return and explanation were not satisfactory to the said judge and the Supreme Judicial Court of Now-Hampshire; and, at the Aprill'term, 1814, of said court, a circ facias, was issued, returnable to the May term following, requiring the personal appearance of the said lidedon, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt, Whether the appeared at the return of this writ, is mot proven by the documents; but, at the May term, an attachment was issued, return able at the September term following, by which the said Hodedon was arrested and had before said Court, where he demanded a trial. The Attorney General was not apprised of the nature of the charge, and took ne measures against the accused; but the court, against his 'remonstrances and protestations, ordered him to enter into a recognizance, in the sum of \$500, for his appearance at the February term following, accepted of Jacob M. Currier as surety, and continued the cause. The residence of the said Hodedon appears to have been about two hundred miles from 'the place, where said court was next to be holden. By a statute of that star, which took effect subsequent to the session of said court in beptember, a term was to be held in Nov. which was unkrown to said Hodedon, and not in conformity with hisrecognizance. 'He appeared at the February term, and found that his recognizance and forced may be a few for the session of said court in beptember, a term was to be held in Nov. which was unkrown to said Hodedon, and not in conformity with hisrecognizance. 'He appeared at the February term, and found that his recognizance, in the term, as a matter of special grace and favor, cause metal an order to be entered of record, "that if the said Hodsdon would appear at the November term of said court, i815, pay the vosts of the scire facias, and notify the private procentor, he should then have a dark of the furtherny General, to know who this private procentor, he should then have a

At this term, the Court abautioned their proceedings against the accused for a contempt, but decreed that, if he would produce, at a subjection session of said Court, a written discharge from the private prosecutors, he should be exonerated, and not otherwise; and

if said discharge was not produced, judgment would be given against the surety.Jacob Mg. Currier, for the amount of his recognizance and, being unable to produce said discharge. Judgment was thereafter rendered against said Currier. From these novel, extraordinative, illegal, vexatious, and oppressive proceedings, he sought relief by petitioning the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, in November, one thousand cight bundred and sixteen, and a conditional act was passed, whereby the judgment against him was eventually discharged.

While these proceedings were carried on in New Hampshire, a suit was pending against the said Hodsdon in Vermont, in favor of the said Cooper, for the arrest mentioned, and a judgment was recovered against the defendant for twenty four dollars eighty cents, damages, and thirty fire dollars eighty-four cents, costs. By the copy of a letter from Seth Cushman, Esq. it appears that the said Hodsdon had made an application to the District Attorney, and that Cooper was arrested and bound over. Mr. Cushman reprobates the conduct of the court in relation to this trial, and it appears, from his representations, that the court partook of the party feelings that unshappily existed at that time.

unhappily existed at that time.

It appears, from the recipit of Obed Hall, a sheriff in the State of New Hampshire, that the said Hodsdon was adjudged, on the 24th of May, 1815, by the judges of the Suprem Court, to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and cost amounting to \$18,92, on the compilaint of Austin Bissel. The papers furnish less eridence in this case, than in either of the others, and the committee would require other proof than that contained in the receipt mentioned, were it not that Mr. Williamson, while a member of Congress, made a written statement of the proceedings in the first case mentioned, and appeared to have been satisfied that the amount charged in the account of the said Hodsdon was correct; and the committee understand that the proceedings were generally within his knowledge. This statement is confirmed by the Honorable John Holmes, now of the Seante. The petitioner seeks to be reimbursed the sum of \$501.86, the amount of money actually paid for fines and costs assessed against him, and for money expended in defending these prosecutions, and for the time he was going to, attending at, and returning from court, after he left the army. The committee deem it unnecessary to enter into an argument to prove, that, where an officer of the Government, acting under its orders, in good faith, has been subjected to the payment of money, has a just claim for indemnity; as this principle has been frequently recognized by different committees, and in several acts of Congress. The committee erfor to a report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the case of Benjamin hool, 1 Ses. 15th Cong. Rep. 80, 117, and to the act passed for his relief, 6 vol. 273, and to the part of the Committee of Gospes, vol. 285; and to a report of the Committee of Gospes, vol. 285; and to a report of the Committee of Gospes, vol. 285; and to a report of the Committee of Gospes, vol. 285; and to a report of the Committee of Gospes of Golston and Schenck, 1 Ses. 15 Cong. Rep. 60, 1269, and to a section of an appropriation law, 60

tion law, 6 vol. 282, for their relief.

The committee consider that the petitioner, both on principle and precedent, is entitled to relief, except for personal services, and for

SENATE. A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Randall, in answer to the letter of Com. Porter, published a few days since, and a variety of memorials and petitions were presented and referred to their proper committees. Among the memorials, was one presented by Mr. Van Buren, from Col. Aaron Ogden, one of the surviving efficers of the revolutionary army, which, Mr. Van Buren stated, contained some new views and facts in relation to the subject. Two memorials were presented on the subject of the proposed Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay; and the bill for the relief of Richard Maston was read tha third time and passed. The resolutions offered on Friday, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making Louisville, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, ports, of entry and delivery, were adopted, and a number of bills heretofore naticed, were taken up and postponed for discussion to some future day.

HOUSE. Mr. Tucker (from New-Jersey) presented a memorial of the Legislature of that State, praying for the erection of an artificial harbor, in Pelaware Bay, which was referred to the Select Coomittee to whom the subject of the Breakwater had been proviously committed.—Mr. Forsyth presented a petition from citizens of Georgia, praying that a canel may be cut across the Territory of Florida, from St. Mary's river to the Gulf of Mexico. A bill was reported by the Committee on the District and to reform a Penitentiary in the District, and to reform

He Judiciary Committee reported, by Mr. Webster, the Chairman, a resolution as to the expediency of a General Bankrupt System, which is made the order of the day for Monday, the 16th nust. A bill was also reported from the Select Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the subject, for the reliaf of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution.—The claims of the State of Mawachusetts for mil itary services were again brought before the House, in the shape of a bill reported by Mr Hamilton, (of S. C.) from the Committee of Military Affaifs. Mr. MyManus (of New York) Offered a resolution on the subject of an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, by the ballots of the people themselves without the intervention of electors, which lies on the table. A message was receive from the President, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Mangum, (of North-Carolina, calling for information as to the Treaty will the Cherokoes in 1819, by which the India title to certain lands in North-Carolina, extinguished. A return from the Department of State was also laid before the House, of the number of patents issued during the last year from which it appears that about 200 patent were issued. The House weat into Committee on the bill to amend the Judicial System and when the bill had heen read, the Committee, Committee.

The business which principally occupied the Senate yesterday, during its private sitting, was, it is understood, the consideration of agreat number of normations of Revenue officers, whose commissions have, or soon will have, expired—of whom some thirty or forty were confirmed. Berides these, the only nomination of consequence which was acted on and confirmed, was that of Alexander Caldwell, as Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Virginia.—Nat. Int.

Among the interesting subjects yesterday presented for consideration, in the House of Representatives, was a proposition, from the Judiciary Committee, for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy. It is an abstract proposition, intended to try the series of the House on the principle of this measure; and it has been committed for serious deliberation. The introduction of it backs it certain that the subject will be discussed at the present Session,—ib.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report on the petition of Thomas Cooper: hich was referred the petition of Thomas coper, report:

That the petitioner sets forn that, in the year 1800, he was indicted an fried, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1798, commonly called the Sedition Law, for publishing an alleged libel on the the President of the United States; that he was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned is months, and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. Having paid this fine, he prays Congress that it may be restored to him, with interest, on the grounds, first, that what hepublished was no libel, and, secondly, that the, the act before mentioned was unconstitutional.

"The committee have considered the case, and agree to report that the petitioner have

Mr. Hamilton said, that he hoped that the gentleman from Massarhusetts would add to his motion "that the report of the committee, with the petition of the petitioner, be printed." He would much prefit that the motion should come from that gentleman, as it was no more than an act of ordinary comity to the individual concerned; and it, moreover, surely was little elve than an act of bare justice, that the House should be accurately informed, not only of the grounds on which the petitioner's petition had been rejected, but that they should like wise be made acquainted with the character and extent of the claim of the petitioner, the wrongs of which he complained, and the reasons, by his own showing, why redress ought now to be accorded to him: Mr. H. said he would wait, with the hope that the gentleman would make the motion in question before he troubled the House with one of similar import.

was no possible objection to a long argument against the law of 1738 being read, he doubt-ed whether it would be thought worth while to print it. He had no personal objection to that course, if preferred by the gentleman from South Carolina. If that gentleman meant to call up the report for the purpose of controverling the conclusion to which the committee had come, then it might be proper to have all the papers printed. But he was not particularly disposed, for the gratification of individuals merely, to have their disquisitions printed for the use of the Houx. He had not been instructed by the committee to move the committee to move the committee to move the committee of the report;

iron missachusetts had admitted all for which he contended. And that he would now distinctly inform that gentleman that it was his intentien to controvert the report of the committee, and that it was with that view that he was, desirous that the argument of the petitioner contained in the petition should be printed, that it might be laid on the table of every member of the House, that the view taken of his own case by the petitioner might be familiar to each, as he, Mr. H., was perfectly satisfied that there was nothing which he could urge of equal cogency with this statement. Besides, he frankly confessed that, whatever might be the ultimate fate of the petition, he was unxious to enrich the public documents of this House with the luminous, constitutional, and statesman-like argument embodied in the petition, on a subject the interest of which would occasionally be felt, aside from all former party differences of opinion, as a matter of useful instruction or salutary warning. As the sedition law expired by its own limitation, and was not repealed, no discussion had taken place on the subject in this House, after the public mind had settled down into a confirmed conviction of its unconstitutionally. He was not, aware that, in an effort to do justice to an individual who had suffered under this law, there would be any harm in discussing those great and the freedom of political inquiry were now happily fixed, he hoped, in this count, that the report of the committee, with the petition of fits neutrinous per constitute, with the petition of the petitioner.

I he question was then taken on printing both the report and the memorial, and de-

SENATE. The bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was read the third time and passed.—I he bill to provide for the \*scizure\* and sale of property imported in violation of the revenue laws, was ordered to be engressed for its last reading.—Four resolutions were offered—one by Mr. Holmes, for a survey of certain roads in Maine, and for the connection, by means of a canal, of the waters of the Konnebec, or Androscoggin river, with Casco Bay- one by Mr. King, for the erection of bridges over the water corress in the vicinity of the Creek Agency—one by Mr. Holmes, for the establishment of certain mail routes in Indiana, and one by Mr. Robbins, for the establishment of a naval depet on the waters of Naragansett Bay, in Rhode Island. Notice was given by Mr. Holmes, of his in tention to bring the bill to secure the accountability of public officers again before the senate; and a similar notice was given by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, of his intention to introduce a bill for the erection of a house for the use of the boarding officer at the Rate.

HOUSE. The resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Lincoln, of Mainer and that effered by Mr. Tresvant, of Virginia the former in relation to the payment of militia claims, and the latter calling for a return of the members of Congress who may have been appointed to officer in the Government were adopted, with some amendments. The latter resolution created some discussion as the source whence the information should be obtained, which terminated in its beingeent to the President, as the resolution was framed in the first instance.

Mr Everett, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on the Library, with reference to the late fire. The report, which is long, comes to no definite conclusion, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was occupied on the Bill to amend the Judicial system, which was taken up in committee of the whole, and on which Mr. Webster spoke for upwards of an hour.

The Speaker laid before the House a commualestion from the Department of the Navy which was referred to the Committee on the establishment of a Post at the mouth of the Cotumbia River, and ordered to be printed.

The following is an abstract of this docu-

ment:

The Speaker laid before the House an answer to the call on the Secretary of the Navy, for information "whether the sloop of Wan Boston, about to be commissioned, or some other Bloops of War now in commission, might not be employed in exploring the Nerth Meatern coast of America, its rivers and inlets between the parallels of forty-liwo and forty-nine degrees of latitude, without detiment to the service; and whether the expense would exceed the ordinary expenses of such vessel, while cruining; and also whether it would be practicable to 'transport more cannon, and core of the munitions of war, in such vessel, than would be necessary for the use of the vessel." In this answer, the Secretary refact to the report dated the 2d of December, 1825, which accompanied the President's imessage at the commencement of the session, which gives the views of the Navy Department of the proper disposition of the navel force for the ensuing year.

He states that the soundrons in the West

ndies, Mediterranean, and Pacific cannot vell be diminished. A less force than is now

employed on any of our stations, would not be able to accomplish the purposes for which it is maintained. It has been proposed to send the Boston or some other sloop of war to augment the force in the Pacific; and an opinion is expressed that it would be least detrimental to the public service to leave the arrangement of the vessels undisturbed, and autherize another sloop of war to be prepared for the service of the proposed survey. If this be assented to by Coogress; and it be determined to send a vessel to the mouth of the Columbia, another sloop of war can be launched and made ready for sea before the sud of the present session of Congress; to do which, and to support hor for one year, an appropriation of \$57,935,25

If Congress determine that the force now on the several cruizing grounds need not be increased, the Boston or the Cyane may be employed on the proposed survey, after executing the special service on which they have been ordered. The Boston can be ready to sail by the 1st of April, and the Cyane by the 1st of July next; and no additional appropriations will be required.

The expenses of a vessel so employed will, in some degree exceed its ordinary expenses. It cannot carry provisions and stores for a whole year, and the cost of these articles may be greater in the remote region referred to, than elsewhere. The difference, however, the Secretary says, is not so great as to require an alteration in the estimates of the year. In either case it is suggested that a sum of from 8,000 to \$10,000 will be required for the purchase of instrument, apparatus, and pay of scientific men,necessary to accompany

On the third point, the Secretary states, that the Sesten would be able to carry in her hold eight or ten guns, with the necessary amountion, in addition to her stores and arranged.

The Secretary, in conclusion, suggests, (although not embraced within the extent of the call,) that the Boston will draw from 16 to 17 feet water, and that rivers and inlets, worthy of examination, may be found, which would not admit a vessel of such draught; in which case their examination could only be made in boats, tho vessel during the time lying in the open sea. Such an operation would be dilatory and expensive, and in many instances'dangerous, while the work itself would not be executed in a satisfactory manner. These evils, the Secretary observes, may be in a great degree avoided, by adding to the sloop of war a schooner of light draught of water. The annual expense of such a schooner, exclusively of the commissioned and warrant officers, is about \$616.500.

The following Select Committees have been appointed by the Spraker of the House of Representatives, since our last report:

Herrick, Dwight, Cassedy, Marvin and Wright of Ohio.

On the finishing and furnishing of the Public Buildings.—Mesers. Van Rensselaer,

Rives, Eyerett, Bartlett, Sawyer, Miner, and Findlay, (Ohio.)

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

In the SENATE a report was received from the Senate, or compliance with a resolution of the Senate, for information about the disbursement of the appropriation of last session, for removing the impediments in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and notice was given by Mr.-Johnston of Lou.

session, for removing the impediments in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and notice was given by Mr. Johnston of Lou, of his intention to ask leave, on Monday, to introduce a built to authorize a survey of the route through which the contemplated canal in Florida is proposed to be laid out, and to ascertain the practicability and expense of a chip channel. A memorial was presented by Mr. Hayno, from the legislative council of the tertitory, on the same subjects. The bilt to provide for the sezure and sale of propererty illegally imported, was read the third time and passed. The resolutions offered yesterday were all adopted, and two bills passed to be engrossed—the bull supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, and the bill to secure public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Dopules.—The bill supplementary to the act for enrolling and licenung vessels engaged in the

In the HUUSL, a bill was reported from the judiciary committee, by Mr. Webster, better to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States; and another from the committee on military affairs, by Mr. Hamilton, to introduce a new organization into the Qartermaster General's Department. The resolution offered by Mr. Fersyth of Georgia, asking for information on the subject of the treaty with the Fiorida Indians, and their present situation, was agreed to; but the resolution offered by the same member, relative, to a change in one of the rules of the House, was withdrawn. A resolution, moved by Mr. Verplanck of New-York, was adapted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of regulating, by a general and uniform law, the rate and rule of damages upon Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign countries, and between the several states. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Eastman of New-Hamp-thire, on the subject of a bill to provide in all decisions of the Supreme Court, involving constitutional principles, a majority of the Judges in commission shall be necessary.—Resolutions were also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Tatula of Georgia, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard on the St. 14 xry's river; on motion of Mr. White of Florida, relative to an appropriation to complete the military road from Peneacola to St. Augustine, & from St. Mary's to Tampa Bay; together with a vatiety of others. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Cecke of Tennessee, calling for the amount of the expenses incurred by the recent Naval Courts Martial, &c. A joint resolution was resolution of Mr. Condict of New-Jersey, to supply the

curred by the recent Naval Courta Martial, &c. A joint recolution was read, on motion of Mr. Condict of New-Jersey, to supply the Academy at West Point with a copy of the public documents, A report was received from the Treasury Department, with the amount of appropriations required for the year 1926, amounting to \$9,157,725 02. The discussion on the Judicial Bill was resumed in the committee of the whole, when several attempts to amend the bill were made without effect. Mr. Drayton of S. C. spoke as to the general principles; and Mr. Mercer (who has floor) moved to strike out the first section of

The estimate of appropriations proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the serice of the year 1826, amount to \$3,157,725 and the year 1826, amount to \$3,157,725 and years of the year of the year.

Jivii List, \$379,787 65 liscellaneous; \$36,987 01 liscellaneous; \$36,987 01 lotercourse with Foreign Nations, 224,500 00 krmy and Military Academy, 1,974,879 55 critications, Armonals.

ension 1,432,290 00 on 1,432,290 00 on 1,53,000 00 or 1,53,000 00 or 1,50,000 00

To the Estimate are annexed two states in the control of appropriations for the year 1st

ich 1st. Of appropriations for the year 182; of which have been made by former acts, viz for for arming and equipping the Militia; Gradual Increase of the Navy; Public Debt (est Civilization of the Indians, and Treaties wit not Indians Tribes; amounting to

2d. The balances of unsatisfied appropriations, made previous to the year 1826, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to

\$15,080,011 7 \$15,080,011 7

cial Bill was resumed in Committee of the whole, when Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, sustained with much ability the motion he had made on the preceding day, to strike out the first section of the Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, who after proceeding for some time in defence of the bill, was compelled by hoarseness to postpone his further observations. The Committee thereses. The other business of the day consisted chiefly of the usual routine of reports and resolutions. Among the resolutions which we agreed to, was one by Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, in structing the Judicary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the more effectual security of copy rights to authors and proprietors. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the survey of the road from the right bank of the Ohjo, opposite to Wheeling, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and Mr. Huguinin, of New-York, also laid a resolution on the table asking for information relative to the Milliary road from the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Clerk was ordered to report the numbers of the copies of the Journals of the House, from the commencement of the present form of Government to the end of the thirteenth Cengress. The edicate of the present form of Government to the end of the thirteenth Cengress.

## The Patriot.

CONCORD, JAI

The Superior Court is now sitting in this town for the county of Merrimack; present a full Court. Judge GREEN, at the opening, charged the Grand Jury. For three days of the last week the Court and Jury were engaged in the hearing of a cause, which had been before tried, and the verdict arrested, wherein the title to real estate was disputed; the yalve of the land in dispute is said not to exceed five dollars! The continued actions were 100—new entries 27. Two indictments, viz. one against Israel Arlin, for breaking open Mr. Fowler's store in Fembroke, and one against Benjamin Morril, accused of stealing a horse and wagon of Mr. Ambrose of this town—were found by the Grand Jury. It reflects credit on the public morals of our new county, that there had not, up to this liour, been a solitary convict for the State

SENATORIAL DISTRICT NO. 2.
The Republicans of the several towns comosing Senatorial District No. 2, are request d to choose dolegates equal to double thumber of their representatives in the stat

geislature, to meet in convention at Jame Ewens' inn in Kingston, the first Tuesday of Ebruary next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the comination of Senator for said District.

RICHARD JENNESS, Sec'y. Decrifield, Jan. 9, 1826.

SEMATORIAB DISTRICT NO. 4.

The Committee, appointed at the last Convention in Senatorial District No. 4, for the surpose of calling a Convention for the year 1826, have agreed that waid Convention shall be holden at the inn of John George, Eeg. in Jor cord on the 14th day of February next, as welve o'clock, noon. And the Republicans if the several towns composing Senatorial Jostictic No. 4, are requested to meet in their everal towns, and choose Delegates equal to tooble the number of representatives to which uch town shall be furnished with due au

JONATHAN FASTMAN, jun.
for the Committee.

an. 14, 1826.

Hillborough County Contention.
The Repollicans of the averal towns composing the (old) County of Hillsborough are equested to send dolegates equal to double he number of their dolegation in the State Legislature, to meet at Trentiss' Tavern in MONT-VERNOT, in said county, on TREENAY, he seventry day of Ferruary next, at 12 Colock, noon, to form a County Convention, or the purpose of nominating candidates for Jounsellor, Regisfer of Deeds and Treasuref or said county at the ensuing election, and nake any other nominations which the Convention may think expedient.

The delegates from the several towns comlosing Senatorial districts No. 7 and 8, will neet immediately after the completion of the susiness of the County Convention, to nominte candidates for Senators in those Districts.

J. K. SMITH,
JOHN SECOMBE,
Amherst, Jan. 3, 1826.

Grafton and Coos County Convention.

Agreeably to the vote of the last year',
convention, a convention of delegates from
the several towns in the counties of Grafton
and Coos will be holden at the inn of Capt
John Page in-Wentworth on the first Wednes
day of February next, at ten o'clock, A. M.
for the purpose of selecting and nominating
suitable candidates for the offices of Gover
nor and Counsellor for said counties, and Sea
ator for the 12th Senatorial District for th
year ensuing the annual March meeting nox
coming. ENOCH PAGE. Jn.)

ear ensuing the annual March meeting next oming. ENOCH PAGE, Jn. Committee. H. E. MOORE,

The republicant of the dwo of Colored from the purpose of choosing four delegates to titend the Rockinrham County Convention, at Epping, on the 26th January inst. and form leignates to attend the Senatorial Convention on District No. 4, at Concord, on the 14th of February.next.

1SAAC HILL, appointed to call said meeting.

#### COOS COUNTY CONVENTION At a convention holden at the court-

an Lancaster, on Wednesday the 4th inst, puruant to public notice, composed of delegate,
luly elected from the several towns in the
county, of Coos, in proportion to their repreentatives in the General Court, for the purosa-of collecting the sense of the county reative to state and county officers for the enuing year, JEREMIAN EAMES, Eaq. was calldo to the chair. The convention then proseded by ballot to designate suitable perons to be supported for state and county officers at the canning election.

If was then resolved to support his Excelncy DAVID L. MORRIL for Governor the suing year.

lor for the counties of Grafton and

Voled to support JOHN W. WEERS E as candidate for Senator for the 12th Distri Voted to support STEPHEN WILLSO Eq. for County Treasurer.

Eq. for County Treasurer.

Voted to support WILLIAM LOVEJOY

Esq. for Register of Deeds for the county of

Coos.

Voted that the Secretary of this support

cause the proceedings to be published in the papers printed in the county of Gradion and in the N. Il. Patriot and State Gazette.

JARED W. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1826.

The fact, is worthy of continued notice, that he men of that party which has exceeding against caucusing, are always most forward in all caucus proceedings, avays most forward in all caucus proceedings, where the content is a content of the conte

Keene Sentinel has become, all at once, proligiously indifferent about our State politice,
loar him in his last paper! — "For ourrelves,
loar him in his last paper! — "For ourrelves,
we are determined, at present, to take no
part whatever in State elections. The times
are not portentous, and for all that we feel
though the state of the state of the state of the state
and positional profit of engrossing State offices,
tion and profit of engrossing State offices,
for twenty years to come?!—I his is tusly
wise and prudent determination. When the
he valiant Sentinel no longer on the watch?
There can, of course, be no ground for supition, that this Sentinel intends his declaration as a ruse de guerre to throw other seninels off their guard, and snorm the citadel
s it was stormed in the year 1924!

We percive our friend from Bermudayou would be delighted to see how be witch
ingly foring she now and then looke or uningly foring she now and then looke or unis of opinion that the "Immostal man's law
self wrote the Sonnet to himself in other
words, she believes we have good reaval
thinks on and therefore charge us with hyair
to the charge? of the immortal orater himsel
the production of his own sonnet. She allogether mistakes what gas our belief; but we
believe we cannot now mistake hert. The
day of doubtful character well knows who
has written letters from Washington, laudir,
to the skits certain long speeches - she know
too who wrote from Washington certain rer
fine letters last winter declaring how please
would be Mr. Adams at the election of Mr
Mason as Senator in Congress; and was
not surprised if she knows the author of the
Mason in Senator of the follow
and of the bag." The author of the follow
of inclination, of course, had no surpicior
the kind whin he wrote;

FOR THE N. H. PATRIOT. \*

SONNET to the Author of the imports
"Sonnet to Daniel Webster." \*

"Immortal" Poet,—mortal hadst then diel,
And slept forgot, like mastiff, one or spaniel.
And at the exit too, few would have cried;
But for the "sonnet" to "immortal" Daniel.
With Webster's now the name, through lose

Shall grace some stone; that strangers, as the May read, and mourn the less, with sight and tear of such the poet—and of so much—brase.

"Live long," thou, predigy, and sound thy lay, With inch like subharmers in Webster, and

With jack-like stubbornness, in Webster's praise Jan. 1, 1826. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

History of the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres in the city of New York in 1820, a resolution was passed offeing a premium of four hundred dollars and gold medal to the American citizen whe should within two years produce the best witten history of the United States, and which with such history, should contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character and in terests, absolute and relative, of the American Republic; calculated for a class book in candemics and schools. Hon, Judge Yan Ness, Rev. Dr. McLood and Jacob Mortow, Liac, were appointed the committee to examine the manuscripts offered, and decide which was entitled to the premium. Four books were offered by different authors, and the premium for the best History was awarded to the Hon. Salma Halt, of Keene. This book has been published in New-York; and we have just expended two or three hours in perusing several chapters. He style in cand perspicuous; its narrations methodical concises, and at the same time embracing mor facts than any other book of the size extand on this subject; and, what is its best recommendation to us, it breathes throughout the spirit stirring particitism which is calculate to impress on the mind of youth an ardea attachment to our republican institutions.

CREEK TREATY. Much irritation hases isted among the citizens of Georgia the year past, in consequence of the unfortunate fail ure of the late treaty, concluded with the Creek Indians by Messrs. Campbell and Meriwether, commissioners on the part of the American government; and the community at large have felt more or less interest in what transpired on account of this unfavorable result. Among the incidents may be numbered the inhuman murder of the Indian chie Milntosh, who had erer been an underlating friend of the United States; dispatching imilitary force to prevent further sacrifices a mong the Indians; and the impassioned or respondence of Gov. Troup, Gen. Galess and others, on the subject.

We have perused an "exposition of thet' States commissioners in relation to the lat treaty concluded by them with the Creek it dians," comprising nine close columns infat type of an extra sheet to the National Iste ligencer, which places the whole transaction in a very different light from any in which has ever before appeared to the public. If this "exposition" it spears that the treat which was fairly negotiated, signed by fill two Indian chiefs, by John Crowell, agent Indian affairs, and William Hambly, interpfer ter—failed wholly in consequence of the "sultidevices" and highly reprehensible conduction of the control of the c

While they prefended to act in concert winthe commissioners, and in obedience to the,
orders of the Secretary of War, which we'te
to aid in settling difficulties, and in forwarding the conclusion of a freaty, they were in
fact throwing obstacles in the way, and rerestly exciting disaffection and treachery among the Indians. To their base conduct, if