

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# RESOLVES

OF THE

## FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE,

### PASSED AT THE SESSION

WHICH COMMENCED ON THE FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, AND ENDED ON THE  
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, ONE THOUSAND  
EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

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PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO THE RESOLVE OF THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1820.

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Portland :

PRINTED BY TODD AND SMITH.....PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1825.

Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, and to distribute one copy thereof to each town and organized plantation within the State; one copy to each of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, and of Probate; one copy to the Attorney General, and one copy to each Clerk of the Courts, in the several counties in this State, for the use of their respective counties: *Provided* said Reports can be obtained for a sum not exceeding two dollars and twenty five cents per volume. And the sum of seven hundred and thirty one dollars and twenty five cents is hereby appropriated for that purpose; and the Governor, upon satisfactory evidence being exhibited to him that said Reports have been deposited in the Secretary's office, for the use of the State, is hereby authorized and requested, with advice of Council, to draw his warrant on the Treasury accordingly.

[*This Resolve passed January 13, 1825.*]

### MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The Governor of Georgia having requested that the enclosed Resolution of the Legislature of that State may be made known to the Legislature of Maine, I communicate the same to the two branches for their information.

ALBION K. PARRIS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
JANUARY 15, 1825. }

### CHAPTER IV.

Resolve for the admission of Nathaniel M. Lowney, to practice law in the Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

Upon petition of Nathaniel M. Lowney: *Resolved*, for reasons set forth in said Lowney's petition, That the Justices of the said Court of Common Pleas, be, and they are hereby authorized to admit said Lowney to practice law as an Attorney therein, he paying the duty required by law, and continuing his study of the law for the term of ten months from the first day of January, 1825, in the office of a Counsellor at Law in this State.

*And be it further resolved,* That the Supreme Judicial Court, he, and they are hereby authorized to admit the said Lowney to practice as an Attorney in said Court, whenever he shall have practiced in the said Court of Common Pleas for the term of two years: *Provided,* he shall comply with the requisitions of law, and the rules of the Supreme Judicial Court in other respects. [This Resolve passed January 15, 1825.]

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## STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, January 18, 1825.

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to depredations committed upon the public lands, have had the same under consideration, and REPORT :

That from the documents accompanying the message, and other sources of information, it is evident that very great quantities of timber upon lands belonging to this State, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also upon lands granted by that Commonwealth, near the line heretofore recognized as the dividing line between the United States and the British Province of New Brunswick, have been cut and carried down the river St. Johns by British subjects, and thence transported to Great Britain.

The principal scene of these depredations is upon the Aroostook and Madaweska, many miles within the territory and jurisdiction of this State, and far West of the line settled by the Treaty of 1783, as claimed by the Government of the United States. These depredations are still continued upon a large scale, and the value of the timber annually taken from our territory is so great as to render it the duty of the Government to adopt some efficient measures to obtain satisfaction for the past, and to prevent further destruction of its property. But what is more interesting to this State and to the United States, than the value of the timber, is, the adjustment and settlement of the boundary line between this State and the Province of New Brunswick, which is the appropriate business of the National Government to effect.

The Committee are well satisfied, although they have not legal evidence of the fact, that the persons who have taken the timber, and who are now employed in cutting it within the line as claimed by this State and the United States are furnished with