

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, WATER STREET.....EASTPORT.....DISTRICT OF MAINE.

No. 6.....Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1819.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.]

SHIP-CHANDLERY AND HARD WARE.

POOR & NOYES,

No. 2, UNION WHARF, EASTPORT,

Have now open for sale, an assortment comprising almost every article in the Ship-Chandlery line, viz—

Compasses
Half-Hour Glasses
Log Glasses
Log Paper
Ship Scrapers
Deep Sea
Hand & Fish
Marline
Hemlockine
Pump Tacks
Hand Pumps
Log Reels
Log Chips

Scrubbing Brushes
Serving Mallets
Caulking do.
Hatchets
Hanks
Granes
Can-Hooks
Harpoons
Binnacle Lamps
Cook Ladles
Buntin (all colours)
Coffee Mills
Gunter Scales
Trumpets, &c. &c.

HARD WARE.

Knives and Forks; Jack, Pocket & Pen-Knives; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Lamps; Chisels; Gouges; Hand, Web, and Back Saws; Drawing Knives; Plane Irons; Hammers; Screws, all kinds; Knob, Closet, Pad, Chest and Trunk Locks; Files; Fish Hooks; Gimblets; Hammers; Compasses; Caulk-sticks; Snuffers; Rules; Iron Squares; Adzes, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE.

Jugs, Pitchers, covered Pots, &c. &c.

HOLLOW WARE.

Tea Kettles, Pots, Kettles, Spiders, &c.

TIN WARE.

Coffee Pots; Tureens; Lanthorns; Sailor's Quarts; Pans; Oil Flasks; Tinder Boxes, &c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Brimstone, bright and black Varnish, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

Ground white Lead, Spanish Brown, yellow Ochre, linseed Oil, &c. &c.

Also—Iron Shovels, sheet Lead, wrought Nails, Fry-Pans, &c.

Also—40 reams wrapping and sheathing Paper.

The above articles are offered on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, or short credit. (u) Sept. 11.

Thomas Gross,

Has removed from "Flat Iron" Wharf, to No. 3, Market Wharf, where he has for sale, cognac Brandy, Holland and American Gin, Sicily Madeira and Vidona Wine, Rum, Molasses, Sugar; Hyson, Young Hyson & Sou-chong Tea, Tobacco 8 & 16 hands to the pound, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Indigo, Soap, mould and dipt Candles, cotton Warp, Beef, Pork, Lard, Rigging, half Duck and Ravens do., seal Leather, and a general assortment of English &

AMERICAN GOODS,

Hard Ware, &c. all of which will be sold low for ready pay. Sept. 11.

FOR SALE.

Br S. WHEELER,

700 Quintals COD FISH, in good shipping order. Sept. 11.

RED OAK STAVES.

WANTED, to Purchase, 30,000 Red Oak Staves. Apply to F. FOSTER, & Co. Sept. 11.

BONNETS.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, one Case STRAW BONNETS. Sept. 11. J. GLEASON.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed by the Honorable Stephen Jones, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Washington, Commissioner on the estate of Jeremiah Plumer, late of Addison, in said county of Washington, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, and that six months from the twenty fourth day of April, A. D. 1819, are allowed for the Creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts against said estate: And that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Dwelling House of Mrs. Priscilla Nash, in Addison, on the third Wednesday of July next, and of the three following months, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

JAMES BAILEY,
DANIEL LOOK,
JOSEPH O. SMITH,

D. & E. Olmstead,

Have for sale at their Store, No. 1, Central Wharf, a complete assortment of American, English, French, Canton & W. India Goods—Also,

Hard & Glass Ware,

Mess Pork, Prime do.
Mess Beef, Prime do.
Cognac Brandy,
Port & Madeira Wine,
American & Holland Gin,
Superfine, Fine, & Rye Flour,
Corn, Meal, and Beans,
Cotton, Cotton Warp, &
Cotton Shirting—Also,

400 tons pine ton Timber, all rafted, and 200 M. feet pine Boards, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Philadelphia Mill Saws just received and made agreeable to order.

Warranted Anchors from 10 to 1500 lbs.

All kinds of Edge Tools, manufactured at their Factory.

All kinds of Ship Stores put up at short notice.

*Being appointed Auctioneers, they will make liberal advances on all Goods consigned or left with them for sale. Sept. 4.

Received by the latest Arrivals,

MADEIRA and real port wines; Muscatel and bloom raisins, sweet oil, rice, sperin candles, mould and dipt tallow do. soap, American and Spanish cigars, macaboy and rappee snuff, ravens duck, tow cloth, ladies morocco and leather shoes, with and without heels, children's do. men's fine pumps, and thick boots, American shirting cottons, sheathing, ginghams, stripes and satinet.

—ALSO—
a variety of fancy articles, together with the former Stock, will be sold cheap for prompt pay, at the Store of

JESSE GLEASON.

August 28.

BOOKS, &c.

B. FOLSOM has just received at his Book-Store, foot of Washington street, in addition to his former Stock, the following, among many other Books:—School and pocket bibles (some very nice) Smith's Latin & Greek grammar, Greek testament, Walker's large dictionary, Benjamin's Architect, Masonic Melodies, Johnson's miniature dictionary, Maria, touchstone of sincerity, Shakespeare, Flavel on the heart, military mentor, heroine, velvet cushion, Hervey's Letters, Saracen, civil officer, Greenleafs grammar, solitude sweetened, Mason's monitor, songsters companion, Weems's and Ramsay's life of Washington, Jenk's devotions, Hervey's meditations, memoirs of Washington, parental legacy, beauties of the bible, mirror, child of thirty six fathers, Wesley's sermons, life of Franklin, Boyl's voyages, conquest of Canaan, Gardner on the Gout, dyer's assistant, Carver's travels, Jones on bailments, select poems, Watt's logic, visit for a week, Baxter's miscellanies, almost a christian, Mrs. Johnson's captivity, Trimmers catechism, Dodsley's fables, holidays at home, zions pilgrim, cabinet of Mornus, principles of politeness, natural history, select sentences, every man his own physician, serious address, ballad romances, Humboldt's new Spain, farrier's dictionary, naval gazetteer, select pamphlets, Baileys anatomy, congress of Vienna, life of Moreau, masonic constitution, Robertsons India, Smollet's History of England 6 vol. History of American Revolution, Thomas's practice, terrible Fracturation, Jesuits letters, christian morals, traveller, Evelina, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Stanhopes letters, harp of Erin, Methodists hymns, Mrs. Rowe's devout exercises, exile Siberia, Charlotte Temple, Hubbards geography, Alexanders and Adams' grammar, a large variety of children's books, &c. &c.

Blank promisory Notes, very nice, bound in books various sizes.

A large assortment of blank Books, all sizes.

Reams sup. fine wove Letter Paper.

Reams Fools-cap sup. fine wove Paper: common ditto.

Log-Paper.

Large quantity of sand Sheathing Paper, cheap.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Sept. 11.

Cash given for RAGS.

Pot & Pearl Ashes.

A QUANTITY of Pot & Pearl Ashes for sale by RICHARD M. BARTLET, who has just received a fresh supply of DRUGS AND MEDICINE, doct. Davenport's celebrated Eye water for every complaint of the eyes, Dean's Rheumatic Pills, Wheaton's Itch Ointment, Lee's bilious pills, and a great variety of Patent Medicines. A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. He has a few bottles of the chemical liquid for taking Grease spots out of all kinds of cloth, also constantly for sale STOUTON'S ELIXIR and Spice Butters by the gross, dozen, or single, spices, fruits, confectionary, &c. &c. patent lead pencils, waters, ink powder, INDELIBLE INK, Warren's liquid blacking, paints, spirits turpentine, dye stuffs, junk bottles, corks, and a great variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

Every article which he has for sale will recommend itself, therefore it is unnecessary to recommend them here.—Q. S. Aug. 28.

HOUSE & SAND

Sheathing Paper,

FOR SALE by WADSWORTH & CHILD, No. 1 Union Wharf. Sept. 4.

LUBECK

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,

SIGN of the Golden Ball, kept by BURNHAM, where gentlemen shall be accommodated with the best the market affords. Parties entertained at short notice. His Bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors. Please call and see. 3m Aug. 28.

FOR SALE,

An excellent Frame of a two story House, 28 feet long and 36 feet wide; in complete order for raising. For terms apply at the Sentinel printing office. St. Andrews, Aug. 28.

SCHOOL BOOKS

*Of various kinds, by the groce, dozen or single, for sale at the EASTPORT BOOK STORE. A liberal discount to those who purchase in large quantities.

WANTS A PLACE.

ALAD, about sixteen years old, who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a Store. Enquire at this Office. Sept. 4.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A Vessel from 125 to 150 tons, for the West Indies. HAYDEN, JONES & KILBY.

TO LET,

THE Store recently occupied by Mr. ANDREW BRADFORD, on Commercial Wharf. For terms, enquire at this Office. Sept. 11.

Removal.

JOHN NORTON & Co. respectfully informs their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand in Water Street, to No. 4, Market Wharf, where they constantly keep for sale a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Factory Goods and Yarn, Hollow Ware, Cordage of all sizes, navy and pilot Bread, Crackers, Am. Gin, Holland do. Brandy, Jamaica and W. I. Rum, Sicily Maderia and Malaga Wine, Glass, Soap, and Flax, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Sept. 18.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs those persons who are indebted to the late firm of A. Hayden & Co. that he is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm, and is ready to receive at the store of Hayden, Jones, & Kilby, Fish, Oil or Lumber at a fair price, in payment, until the first day of November next, at which time the demands remaining unsettled will be left with an attorney for collection and CASH only will be received in payment. STEPHEN JONES. Sept. 18.

Valuable extract from a late celebrated English publication on Horses.

Directions to Blacksmiths in Shoeing.

That nothing be cut from the sole, binder or frog, except the loose rotten scale. No opening of heels on any occasion—it infallibly causes in time the disease called hoof-bound. No shoes to be fitted on red hot. Shoes always to be made of the best hard and well wrought iron; with not a convex, but a flat and even surface next the ground, so that the horse may stand in a natural and easy position. No caulks for either heel or toe of fore or hind feet. The web of the shoe not so wide as usual, nor so thick or strong at the heel, and never to project beyond it, in order that the foot may stand perfectly level, and the frog be not prevented from freely touching the ground. It is as absurd to pare down the frog, as is usually done, as it would be to pare away the thick skin which nature has spread over the human heel. All the horses in England are now shod according to the above directions.

—000000000—

INSPECTORS OF LUMBER.

A Bermuda paper of Aug. 14, says.—A bill is in a forward stage of progression through the House of Assembly, to authorize the appointment of Sworn Inspectors and Measurers of all kinds of imported Lumber. The authority for appointing as many persons as may be thought necessary or proper, we understand is to be vested in the Corporation of each town, (Hamilton and St. George's.) It will probably be left to the option of the merchants or parties concerned, to employ an Inspector and Measurer, or not. The fees proposed in the Bill, are as follow:—White Pine, 2s. —Pitch Pine, 2s 6d. per M.; Staves, 1s 8d.; Shingles 1s. (One shilling Bermuda or Jamaica currency, is exactly 15 cents.)

THE BALLOON.

By the Post Coach last evening, we learn, that on Wednesday afternoon, upwards of 30,000 persons assembled at the Vauxhall Garden, Philadelphia, to witness the ascension of Mr. Michel in a Balloon; which from some cause did not take place. At sunset the people began to retire; when, shortly after, the cry of fire was heard, and the whole of the garden, the elegant pavilion, and all its various ornaments were destroyed; as also the balloon and apparatus. A boy who had climbed on the fence, received a blow from some one inside the garden, which caused his death; on which the liberty pole was cut down and used for forcing the fence, which was a double fortified one. The mob then entered the garden, set fire to the place, & demolished every article attached thereto.—It is feared more than one life has been lost.

N. Y. Advocate, 10th.

\$30 Reward.

DESERTED from the 8th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, on the 17th inst.

JAMES KELLAY,

an enlisted Soldier in said Regt.; he was born in the town of Lorgan, county of Armagh, Ireland; is 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-4 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, and by profession a labourer—has lost two of his upper fore teeth. Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and delivers him to me or any Officer of the U. S. Army, shall receive the above reward and no expenses paid.

FREDERICK LAZARUS,

Lt. U. S. Infantry, Com'g Regt. Renss.

Eastport, (Me.) Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of LAWSON & FOWLE, of Alexandria, being dissolved by the death of Mr. Lawson, William Fowle has taken into co-partnership, Mr. Henry Daingerfield, and the business of the late Firm will be continued under that of WILLIAM FOWLE & Co. Alexandria, (Col.) Sept. 25, 1819.

[Concluded from our last.]

The bible, it is true, had been used as translated into the English language together with the church prayers; but the first public act of this reign was the persecuting statute herein quoted and the last private act of the Crown was an unconstitutional will to set aside the princess Mary from the succession, a transaction which the body of the nation rejected and which had the fatal effects of bringing a virtuous lady and her honorable husband to the block, and of giving a handle to Mary to commence her reign with the most violent and sanguinary acts for the restoration of Popery in all its forms. The parties were so nearly equal, that in one of the commotions, the Protector lost his own head on the scaffold by a faction formed of the Romish and the reformed religions. And the question was, which party should predominate: and both Romish and Protestant subjects, in their turns, became victims to the religious rage and order of the times.

D. OWEN.

Campo-Bello, Sept. 1819.

Doc. 7.—According to the Mirror and other ancient writers upon the common law, sorcery was said to be a branch of heresy. Lord Coke describes a sorcerer to be one, "who makes use of the lot and incantations of demons—and the offence is generally stated to be 'The crime of witchcraft or divination by the assistance of evil spirits.' It was made felony in the first year of the reign of James 1st, and excepted out of the general pardon, 12 Car. 2. Henry 8th, intent upon eradicating all heretical gravity, extended his power to cases of Physic and Surgery, which seem not to have any natural connexion with the dogmas of religion. The pusillanimous parliament acceded to his wishes, and the following preamble stands recorded on the rolls, viz.—For as much as the science and cunning of physic and surgery is daily (within this realm) exercised by a great multitude of ignorant persons, &c. some of whom kin no letters on the book, &c. in which they partly use sorcery and witchcraft, &c. to the high displeasure of God, great injury of the faculty and the grievous damage and destruction of divers of the king's people." Parl. Rolls.

Doc. 8.—Richard Cox, Dean of Westminster and Canon of Windsor, was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the University of Oxford about the year 1543; and his zeal for reformation was so excessive, that he extended it from the authors to their works, and destroyed a number of very valuable books for no other reason, but "because they were written by Roman Catholics."—Hist. Oxon.

Doc. 9.—The scarcity and slackness of preachers was so great that some of the king's chaplains were appointed to ride circuit about the kingdom to preach to the people, especially against Popery. Richard Tournor, clerk of the Signet, though a Layman, obtained in 1552 a special license from Edward 6th, to preach in any place of his dominions. He preached before the king at court, and in some public places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet bonnet or round cap, a black gown, and a chain of gold about his neck. He preached in the university church of Oxford with a sword by his side (being High Sheriff of Oxfordshire) and a chain of gold about his neck. His sermon began thus, "Arriving at the Mount of Saint Mary's in the stony stage (the pulpit) where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit." A specimen of Lay itinerant preaching. Wood's Oxon.

Doc. 10.—Ritus brevissimus recitandi Breviarium Firmum, dicitur Pater et Ave; deinde, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.—V. Per hoc Alphabetum totum—Alleluia!—R. Compositum Breviarium totum—Alleluia!—Oremus!—Deus, qui ex viginti quatuor litteris totum Breviarium et sacrum scripturam componi voluisti, junge, disjunge, fac, dispone, accipe ex his viginti quatuor litteris Matutinum cum laudibus, primam sextam, Nonam, vespers et completorium. Per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Doc. 11.—The King, &c. To — Bishop of —, Greeting. We command you, that you, your chancellor or other person, your deputy sufficiently learned, be with our justices assigned to keep the peace in our county of — at the day at our sessions, then and there to be holden, to give counsel and advice to the same our justices of the peace upon the arraignment and deliberation of offenders against the form of the statute, concerning the sacred and holy sacrament of the Altar. 1 Ed. 3, c. 1.

VENEZUELA.

Copy of the official dispatch of the admiral BRION, to the general of brigade, LINO CLEMENTI, commandant of the marine at Margaritta, dated 19th July, on board the Victoria, at anchor in the bay of Cumana.

Sir—I have the satisfaction to inform you of the capture of Barcelona and the Moro, by our forces.—On the 16th at midnight, the squadron came to an anchor in the Port of Pazuelos; next day at 6 in the morning, the troops were landed with two field pieces; & at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, they moved upon Barcelona; which it was found had been evacuated in the night. A part of the Spanish army marched in the direction of Piritu, and another to the Moro.—The republican troops occupied Barcelona at 10 o'clock, A. M. At

3 o'clock, I dispatched a flechera to reconnoitre the Moro, with my aid-de-camp and the major of marines, Graham, with orders to ascertain the circumstances of three different points at which a landing might be effected; but having ascertained, and with much difficulty, the situation of only two points, and these presenting many difficulties, I resolved to take the different posts by assault. With this intention, I detached 1600 men under the command of Col. Jackson, and another detachment of equal number under Col. Garsain. The first column was ordered to proceed by a forced march against the old castle, and the second to gain the summit of a height where there was a circular entrenched battery. At the same time, the schrs. Franklin and Favorite were ordered to attract the attention of the enemy in the new castle at the foot of the Moro, upon the peninsula, in order to facilitate the passage of the fleet into the port. At 3 o'clock, P. M. our marines and seamen were landed under the cover of our ships, and nothing could retard the ardor of these gallant men. At 5, all the forts and intrenchments of the enemy were in our possession. The enemy making their escape by the peninsula; but experiencing a brisk fire from our schrs. and flecheras, the fleet entered the port in succession, keeping up so brisk a fire on the forts, that they only returned our fire twice, and then made their flight with so much precipitation, that they did not wait to spike their guns.

We had an officer and three seamen wounded, the commandant of the enemy's artillery, Mayo, and 9 of his corps were killed. We made a great number of prisoners, and the fugitives are now returning to the town; every individual has distinguished himself in this affair; and by the enclosed return you will find what has fallen into our hands.

The troops could not reach Barcelona until 9 o'clock the next morning; a great number of the enemy have passed the river in the direction of Piritu. The Spanish flotilla, composed of two sloops, the Nympha and Discubierta, a brig, 3 schrs. 2 sloops, 2 feluccas and 8 large flecheras, were at anchor at Pazuelos, with many other small craft, laden with troops, and moved upon the northern part of the island, with the intention of effecting a landing and reinforcing the royal army; but the arrival of 400 men of our expedition, intercepted them and defeated that design.

Gen. Marino has defeated a second time the Spanish general Arana, and he is now at Clarins.—When we took possession of the Moro, the Spanish flotilla, was in sight; the troops on board were intended as succors for Barcelona, but after seeing us in possession of the place, they made sail to the eastward.

After landing 150 men, I made sail in pursuit of this flotilla, and pursued them into the port of Cumana, but when within two gun shot of them, a calm coming on at six in the evening, deprived our country of the glory of capturing them, a disappointment which has caused no small mortification in our squadron. I consider the Spaniards at Cumana as very much confounded, but the people of the country manifest much exultation at our approach, and their prospect of deliverance. I must confess to you that I am very much disappointed in my expectations from this enterprise. This morning I had calculated that before

this hour my flag would be hoisted on board the Nympha.

God preserve you, &c.

LUIS BRION.

[Here follows a list of the stores, &c. captured in the ports of the Moro and Barcelona, viz.—Artillery, 20 pieces—a magazine with powder and other warlike stores—a magazine with provisions—In the port, a Danish-built schooner, laden with cotton, cocoa, and dry goods, belonging to the Spaniards—a hermaphrodite brig and several smaller vessels. The squadron under the command of Brion, which achieved the above captures, consisted of one corvette, four brigantines, four hermaphrodite brigs, five schooners, six armed transports, and five flecheras carrying heavy artillery.]

Latest from England.

By the brig Eliza-Ann, Crowder, arrived at this port, last Saturday, in 34 days from Liverpool, we received English papers to the 18th August. The most interesting article of news furnished by this vessel, relates to the long contemplated, and finally serious meeting at Manchester.

Alarming Proceedings at Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.—It is with extreme concern that we announce to the public, the melancholy termination of the meeting held at Manchester, this day. As we are enabled to give an accurate account of the important proceedings which took place, we shall detail the events in order of their occurrence.

In pursuance of notice publicly given, a meeting for the purpose of promoting Radical Reform was held, commencing at 12 o'clock, and to which Mr. Henry Hunt had been invited, to take the chair. The place of meeting was a spacious piece of ground near St. Peter's Church; and by a little after twelve o'clock, the whole of the immense area was filled with spectators. Large bodies of people came from the neighboring towns and villages in procession, all of them preceded by flags and some of them by bands of music. Saddleworth, Rochdale, Middleton, Oldham, Royton, Ashton, and various other places, poured immense contributions to the mass of spectators; the number of whom, at the time the chair was taken, may be safely estimated at from 50 to 70,000. Various female societies also came to the hustings, preceded, as well as the men, by their flags, surmounted with the cap of liberty. About sixteen flags appeared with their usual inscriptions merely of Annual Parliaments, and with the exception of one, a black flag, which bore the inscription, "Universal Representation or Death." The hustings were formed by a few planks laid across two carts, and were covered, both previous and subsequent to the appearance of the chairman, with members of the different Committees, and a considerable number of young females dressed in white, with caps, and connected. The assemblage was most entirely composed of the lower orders of the people, except where small bodies of special constables were posted; and even on the hustings scarcely a man of respectability was to be seen with the exception of Mr. Hunt and a very few friends, whose appearance at least, was of a much superior cast. The most perfect order prevailed through the immense assemblage; and if a voice was occasionally heard above the hum of the crowd, it was to recommend order and peace. A board was carried in front of Mr. Hunt's procession, with the words 'Order, Order,' inscribed upon it.

At half past one o'clock, Mr. Hunt came on the ground in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Johnson, and a few friends and mounted the hustings amidst loud applause from the crowd.—He was called to the chair by exclamation; and having taken it he spoke to the following effect:—"My friends and fellow countrymen,—I must entreat your indulgence for a short time; and I beg you will endeavor to preserve the most perfect silence. I hope you will exercise the powerful right of the people in an orderly manner; and any man that wants to breed a disturbance, let him be instantly put down. For the honour you have done me in inviting me a second time to preside at your meeting, I return you my thanks; and all I have to beg of you, is that you will indulge us with your patient attention. It is impossible, that with the most select and patient attention, we shall be able to make ourselves heard by the whole of this tremendous assembly. It is useless for me to attempt to relate to you the proceedings of the last week or ten days in this town and neighborhood.—You well know them all, and the cause of the meeting appointed for Monday being prevented. It is therefore useless to say one word on that subject; only to observe that those who put us down and prevented us from meeting on Monday last, by their malignant exertions, have produced two fold the number to day. (Applause.) It will be perceived, that in consequence of the calling of this new meeting, our enemies, who flattered themselves they had gained a victory, have sustained a great defeat. There have been two or three placards posted up during the last week with the names of one or two insignificant individuals attached to them. One Tom Long or Jack Short a printer."

Here Mr. Hunt broke off suddenly, and gave directions for a shout, with three times three, which was made; and turned round with a manner that showed him perfect master of the art of managing large assemblies: he explained to his friends who were at a loss what to shout for, that it was only that "there was a little alarm manifested at the outskirts, and he gave the shout to re-inspire confidence—that's all."

The alarm however, turned out to be too well founded; for at the instant, a troop of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, about 100 in number, galloped on the ground in full speed, and halted within a hundred yards of the hustings. They halted in extreme disorder, and Mr. Hunt cried out "Receive them with three cheers, and be firm." The orders thus made were punctually obeyed, and Mr. Hunt again said—"they are all in disorder: this is a trick." But it was no

trick; for after a minute's pause, forming, discharging their sabres, and spurring their horses, they charged through the compact crowd, instantly made a passage, and surrounded the hustings, on which Mr. Hunt was still shouting, with out-stretched hands—"Be firm." The exhortation was vain: the trampling of the horses, and the cutting of the riders, cleared the adjacent ground in an instant: when, without a minute's delay, the hustings with the chairman, men, women, flags, and caps upon it, were hurled to the ground—the cavalry in the midst of and upon them. Mr. Hunt, with Mr. Johnson, and one or two others, were secured, & sent with a strong escort, to the New Bailey. A dreadful scene now took place near the shattered hustings; and the ground was strewn with the bleeding bodies of men and women bruised, cut and trampled upon. Amongst the rest, a special constable, Mr. Ashwood, of Ball's Head, was cut to the ground by a trooper, and almost immediately died. A pistol was discharged, but by whom, we could not positively ascertain; the account most prevalent was that it was discharged by an individual unknown, at a yeoman who was riding up to him, and the shot brought the unfortunate man from his horse to the ground.

In the other parts of the field, the Cheshire Yeomanry, and Dragoons, and the 15th Hussars charged among the crowd, without, as far as we could learn, striking at them; and the whole ground, which had been, five minutes before, covered with an attentive audience, was now completely cleared, and the cavalry galloped up and down on it enveloped in a cloud of dust. The streets into which the affrighted populace had run, were scoured by fresh bodies of horse; and in a very few minutes the immense assemblage was so completely scattered, that no considerable body remained together in any one place. A regiment of infantry was drawn up in the immediate neighborhood, but was not called out; and special constables were about charging the people to retire and disperse.

Thus ended the meeting; but not thus the consequences of the measures used in its dispersion.—Our reporter himself, saw 6 coaches, three cars, and three litters, loaded with the wounded, proceeding towards the infirmary. Some of the girls dressed in white, who were on the hustings were among the number. We afterwards heard, that the report of Dr. Bardsley, the head physician at the infirmary, declared 18 in, and 31 out-patients to have been received at the time. Independent of these, many were seen wounded and bleeding in the streets; but not disabled.

Among the sufferers, were two of the yeomanry, both of whom were severely wounded. We understand that two or three persons were dead; and though much larger numbers were stated, we think this number most likely to be correct.

It was rumoured in the town, after the disturbance had somewhat subsided, that the plot act was read previous to the first charge of the yeomanry. We state this rumour, as we are extremely anxious to present a perfectly impartial narrative to the public; but we are most decidedly of opinion, for several reasons, that it could not be the case. From an attentive observation of the proceedings during their short pause, our reporter concludes, that there was no time for that purpose, their whole pause being only about a minute and a half; during which time they were forming and receiving orders. Nothing was heard from them, but the clashing of their swords, and no paper was seen. Another almost conclusive reason against it is, that the riot act was read in the nearly empty streets about 5 o'clock, in Piccadilly; and it would have been singular indeed to read it then, when there were no people to disperse, if it had been read three hours before, when 70,000 persons were assembled.

Several magistrates and constables rode about with the cavalry, and appeared to be directing them. General Sir John Ryng, was not in the town. The captured standards and caps were carried in triumph by several of the yeomanry. That part of the audience, which had come from the country, in the morning, in high spirits, in orderly procession, and attended by flags and music, now sought their homes, in straggled parties, with melancholy aspects, and leaving several of their companions behind them. One woman, we understand, who stood by her colour to the last, was cut down by a trooper. We should not state this, as thinking it totally incredible, had not our reporter seen the woman and flags fall together from the hustings, while the soldiers were cutting round them; and afterwards seen at least four or five women dreadfully wounded conveyed to the infirmary.

At five o'clock, the streets of Manchester were not much more crowded than they generally are. Several hundred horse were drawn up in St. Ann's square; and parties of them patrolled the streets. Every thing seemed to promise a continuance of quiet (or rather freedom from disturbance;) as the military power was known to be so strong as to be able instantly to overpower any resistance. We must not omit however to state, that, as the meeting was orderly and peaceable, till the approach of the cavalry, so not the least shadow of resistance was made by them to the attack.

Billings' Ad.

The London Courier remarks, "It is evident, by our accounts from the disturbed districts, the disaffected, though checked, are not subdued, and it will require a long and steady perseverance in the course which has accomplished the former, finally to produce the latter."

Previous to the meeting at Manchester, a large body of men met in the neighborhood of Royton and Middleton, about 9 miles distant from the city, for drilling service; they were assembled by the sound of a bugle, and bodies of them marched in military order, with pikes, not unlike the ancient battle axe used by the British infantry, tho' smaller. Five of these persons who acted as drill sergeants, were arrested by the Magistrates. This meeting smacks very much of rebellion.

The Duke of Wellington was expected to repair to Carlisle, to join the expected conference of ministers there.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has ordered four frigates to be fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Polar regions. It is expected that they will arrive in this country, and remain here till the proper period for proceeding on their expedition.

One of the Journals quotes private letters from Spain, stating that the number of soldiers at Cadiz, forming part of the expeditionary army who could not be relied upon, amounted to between 8 and 9000.

From Stockholm it is asserted that the good understanding between the Swedish Government and the Court of Petersburg, is more perfect than ever. The Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Russia, is said to have received from M. de Nevelode new assurances of esteem and personal friendship on the part of the Emperor for the King of Sweden.

Numerous arrests have been lately made in the discontented districts; at Rochdale, seven men were apprehended, and conveyed to the New Bailey in Manchester, under a charge of training bodies of men in military discipline, contrary to the law.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1819.

PENSION CERTIFICATES.

The late, though well merited reward, bestowed by Congress, on the surviving veterans of the Revolution, will soon be realized in this place and its vicinity. J. D. WESTON, Esq. has received Thirteen Certificates and has made arrangements to obtain the money from Portland, where it is payable.

A Pumpkin has this season been raised in the garden of Mr. John Applebe, Deer-Island, N. B. which girted 44 inches and weighed 36 pounds.

REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

On Wednesday last, the 3d Regt. 2d Brigade, 10th Division, under Lt. Col. THOS Vose, jr. paraded in this town for review & inspection. The line was formed at 10 o'clock and reviewed by Brig. Genl. BALKAM, and inspected by Maj. KING, when it was dismissed for refreshment. In the afternoon the line was again formed and performed several evolutions with great alacrity and precision, and went through with the usual firings with that correctness which would do honour to old and experienced troops. The men, generally, were fully equipped, & their conduct was such as to draw forth from the Field Officers that praise which must be gratifying to the Soldier. The martial appearance as well as the discipline of the three uniform companies, of this town, commanded by capt's SWETT, CHADBOURNE & PEAVEY, excited particular commendation, and we hope they will continue to merit that applause so justly awarded on that day. After marching through many of the streets, the line was dismissed about 5 o'clock, and we are happy to observe that no accidents happened during the day.

Military Election.—On Thursday last a meeting was held at Capt. Pine's hotel, for the choice of Field Officers, at which Lt. Col. Vose was chosen Colonel, vice BALKAM promoted; maj. BENJ. KING, Lt. Col. and capt. JOB JOHNSON, jr. major.

"Havana, Sept. 1.—The day before yesterday his majesty's ship *Sabina*, with twelve transports and 3800 men, arrived here in forty-one days from Cadiz. Part of the troops are destined for Pensacola (Florida.) The *Sabina* has brought out a new Governor, General CAYICAL, who has already taken command."

If the above is authentic it indicates anything rather than a ratification of the treaty by Spain for the cession of the Floridas. We still hope, and believe, however, that these reinforcements are intended for Venezuela; and that the treaty ere this has been ratified and exchanged.

FROM SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid, to the 20th July, and from Cadiz to the 29th have been received at Philadelphia. As late as the 24th July the treaty was not ratified. [The ratification was not due until the 26th August.]

"LAND OF PROMISE."

On Thursday (says the last *Halifax* paper,) John Eldridge passed through this town, on his return from the "Land of Promise." He removed from Bucksport about four years since, where he sold a farm that would have given him and his family, (a wife and six children) a

good subsistence, in hopes of finding a country whose soil produced all the necessaries of life in "eating order." He travelled as far as Ontario Co. N. Y. from whence he has now returned, fully satisfied, to spend the remainder of his days in Maine. He has had the fever and ague for more than two years. Indeed one would suppose he had had his skin taken off and his bones scraped, as no signs of flesh are visible upon him.

The Nova Scotians very naturally complain of the breaking up of the Naval Establishment in that province; and more particularly so, as it is to be transferred to Bermuda. They argue, that the latter place is incompetent to the supply of any considerable number of vessels, whereas the former abounds with provisions, and every other article required, not only of the best quality, but at prices even lower than can be obtained in the mother country. Government, (say they) have also withdrawn that protection from the mercantile interest of this place which they are bound to support—not one individual is left for keeping in order and replacing the buoys about the entrance of the harbor, which are very frequently carried away by the ice. Pilots in making for the harbor in hazy weather, always stand for the buoys, and if these are gone, the most fatal effects will result, both to king's ships and merchant vessels, from this neglect.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Orders have been given to stop all vessels coming into this harbor from the American States, the West Indies, &c. below George's Island [about a mile from the town] until visited by the Health Officer.

A light-house has been erected on Cranberry Island, Nova Scotia, and it will be lit on the first of November. To distinguish it from Sambro Light, off Halifax, it will have two lights the upper one large, and the lower one small.

It is said Mr. Clay has received a letter from our Minister in Spain, wherein he states that the Treaty with this country will not be ratified.

Five hundred and sixty passengers, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. from foreign ports.

Another and greater Sea Serpent.

It is reported, in the Norfolk Beacon on the 11th, that the *Sea Serpent*, (or rather a Sea Serpent,) was seen in Pamunky River, on Friday week, about six miles below New Kent Court House. "The monster was floating up with the tide, and appeared to be feeding. It was seen to coil and uncoil as it ascended the river, and was estimated to be about one hundred and fifty yards in length."

Some few cases of malignant fever have occurred in this town, within the last week: but not of a character, or in sufficient extent, to excite alarm. Business, in every part of the town, continues wholly uninterrupted. *Bost. pap. Sept. 20.*

The report of an action having taken place off Halifax, (received via Labrador and Newburyport) is without foundation. The Chebucto brig had been out in search of a suspicious schooner, said to be cruising off, but saw nothing of her.

BAD TIMES IN THE WEST.

A letter from a gentleman in the State of Ohio, gives a most unfavorable account of the circulating medium in that country. Few of the notes in circulation will pass out of the country where received; and so scarce are Eastern Bank Bills, or Bills of the Bank of the United States, that an enormous premium is paid for them by the merchants. It is said that as high

as 30 or 35 percent, has been paid in exchange at Cincinnati for Eastern bills.

We are sorry to learn, from the same source that the season has proved very unhealthy in that country; the bilious fever having prevailed very generally and extensively on the banks of the rivers, & a sickness at the stomach, as our correspondent describes it, having been equally fatal in the prairies. *Nat. Intel.*

CONSTITUTION OF ALABAMA.

The Huntsville Republican, of July 15, contains a short analysis of the constitution reported by the committee to the convention of Alabama. The governor is to be elected by the people for two years, & is to have a negative on the laws. The senators to be elected for three years, and the representatives for one year; and are to be apportioned through the state every five years agreeably to numbers. The judiciary is to be composed of a superior and inferior courts; the first to have chancery and appellate jurisdiction, and the same judges to hold the district courts. Sheriffs are to be elected for three years by the people; clerks by the courts. All elections to be *viva voce*. The seat of government to be at Huntsville one year, then at Cahaba until 1825, when it is to be fixed permanently. There is to be a state bank and branches, but not more than one branch shall be established at one session; the state to own two-thirds of the stock, and the stockholders to be liable personally for the debts of the bank, and no bank to go into operation until the payment of the whole stock subscribed for is made in gold or silver.

Declaration of the Independence of Texas.—The Louisiana Herald contains a copy of a declaration, issued on the 23d of June, by the supreme council of the republic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that would be interesting to the American reader.

"The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering, prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny.—The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising:

The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred republics of the American continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved, under the blessing of God, to be FREE. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws and the faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the freedom of the

press, the advantages of liberal education, and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

"Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG.

President of the Supreme Council.

BISITE TARIN, sec'y.

Counterfeit Ten Cent Pieces are afloat, and so nicely executed, that it is difficult to discover the true from the counterfeit coin.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Benjamin King, aged 15 months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reece, late from Scotland, aged 25.

In Dennyville, an infant child of Capt. A. Hobart: miss Patty Hearsey, aged 16, eldest daughter of Mr. Adna Hearsey.

In Waterville, Mrs. Melitable Esty, aged 66.

In Bangor, Mr. David McPhetres, aged 20.

In Newburyport, Mr. Jonathan Plummer, aged 58, poet laureat and preacher to their majesties—the sovereign people.

In Boston, Dr. John Jeffries, aged 75, for many years an eminent practising physician.

In North Carolina, Capt. James Houston, wt. 72 years—an active wing in the revolution and badly wounded at Ramsour's June 22, 1780. He died offering up his prayers for the good of his country.

At Washington, Wm. Gibbs, 1st. lieut. of the late 44th reg. and brevetted captain for his gallantry in the defence of New-Orleans.

At Washington, after a painful and protracted illness, Robert Brent, Esq. late Pay-Master General of the Army, and Judge of the Orphans' Court for the county of Washington. No man has enjoyed among us more esteem than he. His honorable and virtuous character commanded general respect, which his amiable and benignant temper and manners ripened into warm attachment on the part of those who personally knew him. *National Intelligencer.*

At Ballston, N. Y. Capt. John Skinner, aged 86. The deceased was an old Revolutionary Officer, and commanded a company at the storming of Lexington, and rendered himself, by his exploits, conspicuous at the surrender of Burgoyne.

At Washington, Capt. Michael Lowe, aged 70, a soldier of the revolution.

In Philadelphia, Dr. John Lehman, aged 69. He was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and died in the *Poor House*, just at the moment when the resuscitated gratitude of his country had provided the means to make his declining years more comfortable.

At Portsmouth, Hon. John Langdon, late governor of New-Hampshire, aged 79.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 27—sch. Three Sisters, Soule, from Kennebeck.

28th—sch. Albert, Shackford, from Anchoy.

30th—sch. Lady Washington, Eaton, Boston.

Oct. 2d—boat Nancy, Bryant, from Little Machias, with fish.

No papers from the Provinces since our last.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Eastport, October 2, 1819.

A.—James Alden.

B.—E. Buck 2, Israel Bates, Judah Bartlett, Sibus Barret, Capt. Geo. Bibber, Micajah Bailey, St. Andrews, Capt. Begg from Grenada.

C.—John Cochran, John Campbell, John Coats, Ephraim Cole, Alex'r Capen, Judah Convas.

D.—Jesse Duxton, Macadavie, Maria Drinkwater, Capt. Dosh, George Dennison.

E.—Wm. Ellis, 3.

F.—James Flanders, Calais.

G.—Geo. Grantham, Wm. Green.

H.—Ruben Hamilton, Francis Hall, Capt. John Ham, Jacob Haskell.

J.—Mr. Jepson, Daniel Jackson, Jacob Johnson, Bela F. Jones, St. John.

L.—Thomas Laughran 2, James Leland, Jeremiah Low, Phineas Loughton, Ichabod Libby, Daniel H. Leonard, Theophilus Libby, Schoodiac.

M.—George McKenzie, Macadavie, Capt. James Monroe, John Merriman, Nath'l Manson, Seth Morse, Macadavie, Andrew Merrick, Mrs. McDoual.

N.—Stephen Nourse.

P.—Abel Pond.

R.—Mrs. Robinson, Samuel Ridder, Artemas Rawson.

S.—Robert Sterling 4, Wm. Spence, James Savage, Samuel Swett 3, Henry Starks.

T.—Mrs. Mary Todd, Wm. Teague, St. John.

Mrs. Sally Tucker, John Turner.

V.—Wm. Vance.

W.—Hannah Wood, Wm. Wigglesworth, Zadac Whitcan.

J. BURGIN, P. M.

FOUND.

ON Wednesday evening last, a Cornelian Stone. The owner may have it by applying at the Printing Office and paying for this advertisement. *THOMAS PARROT.*

Oct. 2.

LOST.

SOME time since, a quire of blank Deeds for Soldier's Lands. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this Office. Oct. 2.

THE RECESS.

From the Columbian Centinel.
AMERICAN SKETCHES.

STARK, the subject of the following stanzas of our correspondent, is the only surviving Major General of the revolution. When quite young, he was taken captive by the savages, among whom he resided some time, and acquired such a knowledge of their mode of life and warfare as rendered him very serviceable to his country afterwards. In the French war he made himself known as a brave and useful officer. In the revolution his name became in a manner identified with the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Bennington. He is now over 90 years of age, and is living in seclusion, and we might say, were it not for the tardy munificence of our government, in poverty, in a town called Manchester, in New Hampshire.

STANZAS

Addressed to Major Gen. Stark.

Sun of the evening just on ocean's brim!
There all thy radiant terror to assuage,
May ne'er the cloud of war thy glory dim,
Nor war the setting of thy pilgrimage!

Friend of my country, and her rights and weal!
I freedom and justice were thy noble mark;
They summoned all his energy and zeal,
And bled the lightning from the sword of Stark.

Brave, honored, old and venerable chief,
Since 'tis the evening of thy glorious life,
Look back upon thy brighter days and grief
Shall flow for those with thee who sought the strife.

The car of death has hurled the brave to heaven,
In seventy-six, who fought with the and bleed,
Come like the sunshine of an autumn's even,
And long since numbered with the mighty dead—

Knox, Sumner, & Sinclair, Montgomery, Green,
Warren, & Sullivan, Putnam, Poor & Wayne!
Who faced the frown of ocean's haughty Queen,
And shivered to the dust her crimson chain.

Green be the sod upon each valiant breast,
Eternal glory bosom on their grave!
The tears that millions shed shall tell the rest,
They fought to conquer and they bled to save.

Still one is left to tell the heroic tale.
Who's weathered many a dread and fiery blast
Like you tall oak that towers amid the vale,
Tho' broke its limbs, the trunk is rooted fast.

Hero of Bunker-Hill and Bennington!
Accept our thanks, our gratitude, our tears,
Thrice honor'd be the deeds thine arm hath done;
And calm thy passage down the vale of years.
A. K.

ON HAPPINESS.

Traverse the world, go fly from pole to pole,
So far as winds can blow or waters roll,
All, all is vanity beneath the sun,
To certain death, though different paths we run;
See the pale miser pouring o'er his gold,
See there a galley slave to misery sold,
Ambition's votaries groan beneath its weight,
The splendid victim of the toils of state,
Lo! in the mantling bowl sweet poisons flow,
Love's softest pleasures terminate in woe;
Even Learning ends her vast career in doubt,
And puzzling on, makes nothing clearly out,
Where, then, is sovereign bliss! where doth it grow!

Know, mortal, Happiness ne'er dwelt below;
Look towards Heaven, be heaven the only care,
Spurn the vile earth; go seek thy treasures there;
A virtuous course, and Heaven alone you'll find,
Can fill a boundless and immortal mind.

MISCELLANY.

EMMETT'S LAST MOMENTS.

A late London paper furnishes the following interesting particulars of the last moments of ROBERT EMMETT, who was executed, during the troubles in Ireland, for a conspiracy, and whose name must be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. He originated the last state trials, in which the late Mr. Curran acted as an advocate; and the genius of Moore has been exerted to embalm the memory of his misfortunes.

One day, previous to the trials as the governor was going his rounds, he entered Emmett's room rather abruptly; and observing a remarkable expression in his countenance, he apologized for the interruption. He had a fork affixed in his little deal table, and appended to it there was a tress of hair. "You see," said he to the keeper, "how innocently I am occupied." This little tress has long been dear to me, and I am placing it to wear in my bosom on the day of my execution." On the day of that fatal event, there was found, sketched by his own hand, with a pen and ink upon that very table, an admirable likeness of himself, the head severed from the body which lay near it, surrounded by

the scaffold, the axe, and all the frightful paraphernalia of a high treason execution. What a strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm and fortitude do the above traits of character exhibit! His fortitude indeed, never forsook him. On the night previous to his death, he slept as sound as ever; and when the fatal morning dawned, he arose, knelt down and prayed, ordered some milk which he drank, wrote two letters, one to his brother in America, and the other to the Secretary of state inclosing it, and then desired the Sheriff to be informed that he was ready. When they came into his room he had two requests to make—one, that his arms be left as loose as possible, which was humanely and instantly acceded to. "I make the other (said he) not under any idea that it may be held in remembrance that I made it—it is, that I may be permitted to die in my uniform." This, of course, could not be allowed; and the request seemed to have no other object than to show that he gloried in the cause for which he was to suffer. A remarkable example of his power over himself and others occurred at this melancholy moment. He was passing out, attended by the sheriffs, and preceded by the executioner—in one of the passages stood the turnkey, who had been personally assigned to him during his imprisonment; this poor fellow loved him in his heart, and the tears were streaming from his eyes in torrents: Emmett paused for a moment; his hands were not at liberty—he kissed his cheek, and the man who had been for many years the inmate of his dungeon, habituated to the scenes of horror, and hardened against their operation, fell senseless at his feet. Before his eyes had opened again upon this world, those of the youthful sufferer had closed on him forever.

*The color of the uniform is green.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

The Rev. J. Anderson, in a speech at the meeting of the London Methodist Missionary Society, in May last observes, "Can a more sublime object be proposed to christian zeal, than the evangelization of the whole world? An object which defies comparison. Parallel it, if you can, I will not say with the airy schemes of political theorists, or the splendid feats of modern heroes, but even with the most extensive plans, and the most substantial acts of commendable human benevolence. Take the only instance which will bear to be named, that of the man whom every Briton is proud to acknowledge who, in the language of his elegant eulogist, "visited Europe to dive into the depth of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten, attend to the neglected, visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." Study his plan, so original, so full of genius and liberality. Pursue him in his voyage of discovery, his circumnavigation of charity," then pause awhile and consider—the world is a dungeon, in which millions "are wed and bound by the chain of their sins"—a hospital in which moral disease of every description prevail,—a region, full of misery and woe—the Gospel proclaims liberty to the captive—health to the diseased—and happiness to the wretched: and say, whether, as holiness is more necessary than bodily health, the soul more valuable than the body, and the concern of eternity of greater consequence than those of time, it be not true that the object which we propose to ourselves, exceeds this most distinguished act of human benevolence, in a ratio for which it is impossible to find a parallel. Indeed we may safely pronounce, in the accommodated language of inspiration, "I have no glory, by reason, of the glory that excelleth."

Our little missionary detachment have gained an establishment in different parts of the enemy's territory. They have now kept up a well directed fire. Even now, they are bearing down on the formidable phalanx of the foe. Inspired with holy intrepidity, animated by the banner of the cross, which waves in the midst of them, they go forth "to fight the battles of the Lord." Will you not furnish them with supplies? Dare you refuse them ammunition? Is there a cowardly spirit present, who would sound a retreat? "Retreat! Sir," a British drummer once replied, when commanded to beat a retreat. "There is no such beat in the British service!" Sir we are British Christians! We have "assaulted the strong holds of Satan."—we have been greatly successful,—and shall we now relax? God forbid! Onward! in the watchword of the captain of our salvation. Our Bibles say, onwards! The Missionary Committee say, onwards! The exertions of our fellow Christians say, Onwards!

The misery and danger of the heathen world say, Onwards! Onwards! echoes through every bosom. Onwards! beams on every countenance in this assembly.

A Marriage Ceremony in Pennsylvania.

"You bromish," (says old Squire Cabel to the bridegroom,) "You bromish to hap dis woman for your wife." Yes. "Unt you inacian bromish to hap dis man for your husband." Yes. "Well I pronounce you to be one flesh unt one peef. Unt now I poobish the bawns of this matrimony peefure my frow Doiny, Harry, unt de rest of de shuders. Unt ash de skripture says, vat ish poof togedder, let not man poof asoonder. Unt now (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs,) tere is more tular."

A Southern Friend's Soliloquy on the Sea-Serpent.

It must be so—Yankees, ye reason well! else whence these many tales, these long accounts, these well attested narratives? or whence this secret dread and inward horror, of talking 'gainst bene? why shrink the small boats back on themselves, and hurry back to shore? 'Tis the SEA SERPENT stirs the water! 'Tis he himself that dashes back the waves, and shows his ghastling eye to man. SEA SERPENT!—'Tis thou wonderful—tremendous scarecrow! 'Tis thou what variety of uncaught fish! near what new shores and harbours hast thou past! The wide, the unbounded ocean lies before thee: but vessels of all sizes move upon it; here will I hold. If there's a monster in the deep, (and that there is New-England cries aloud thro' all her journals) he must be ere long caught, and he who catches him must be immortalized. But when? or where?—This work would suit some Caesar.—I'm weary of conjectures,—this must end them. (Laying his hand on a newspaper.) Thus I am then inform'd—my hopes and fears, my joy and grief are all caued forth. This column says, that yet the Monster's there; but this informs me he's not caught.—HUNCHBACK, secure in his great strength, smiles at the assembled crowds, and their attack defies. Mere fish shall yet be caught; the whale himself be still harpooned, and ocean weep their loss; but thou shalt flourish in enormous size; unhurt, amidst the boats of enemies, the pointed cannon, and the loud huzzas.—Poulson.

THE PILLOW.

What a delicious balm is diffused over the whole frame when the candle is extinguished and the head laid on the pillow! If on a strict scrutiny of the soul, we cannot discover any thing which offends our fellow creatures then sleep is almost a celestial reverie.

It is never so delicious or so tranquil as after a day on which we have performed a good act, or when we are conscious of having spent it in some useful or substantial employment.

The instant the head is laid on the pillow, is that in which conscience delivers its decrees. If it has conceived any evil design it is surrounded with thorns: the softest down is hard under the restless head of the wicked—In order to be happy, a man must be on good terms with his pillow, for the nightly reproach of it can make it hard.

We must be happy or miserable at night by reflection. Memory recalls our faults and negligences, and this should put us in a method to avoid them, for they will not lose sight of us; they will banish sleep from our eyes; they will intrude into our dreams; they will fatigue us in order to teach us that there is neither repose nor happiness but in the harmony of an upright conduct, and in the exercise of charity.

Happy is he who can say when he lies down—No man can reproach me with his misfortunes or captivity; I have paid due respect to the property of others, the certain pledge of the repose of families and the laborer's hire has never remained in my hands at sun setting according to the expression of scripture.

These testimonies of conscience, these internal enjoyments of soul, give a delicious repose, and still more delicious waking.

What is your name? said a gentleman to a porter. My name replied the fellow, is the same as fath-ers: And what is his name? said the gentleman.—It is the same as mine: Then what are both your names? Why, they are both alike, said the porter.

In a recent duel between two Bar-isters, one of them shot away the skirt of the other's coat. His se-

cond observing the truth of his aim, declared, that had his friend been engaged with a client he would very probably have hit his pocket.

Punning.—A gentleman observed one day to a great punster, that punning is the lowest sort of wit. "It is so," replied he, "and therefore the foundation of all wit."

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Passamaquoddy, are hereby notified to meet at the Directors Room, in said Bank, on MONDAY the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. for the choice of twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for transacting any other business that may come before them.

By Order of the President and Directors.
JOHN WOODMAN, Cash'r.

Eastport, Sept. 14.

CHARLOTTE, SS.

To all officers and others to whom the Execution hereof may belong,

WHEREAS, a Frenchman, who said his name was Francis Appleby, was lately committed by me, the undersigned, to the Gaol at St. Andrews, in the said County, for feloniously taking and carrying away some Fish from the flukes of Messrs. Humphrey and Foster, on Campo-Bello, in the County aforesaid, which he confessed upon his Examination, and did by violence escape from the custody of the Deputy Sheriff, putting him and one other person of his assistant in peril of their lives by forcing him overboard in the Bay of St. Andrews. You are ordered to search for the said Francis Appleby, and therefor to levy HUE and CRY after him, as the law directs: and to convey him before some Justice of the Peace in the county, in which he shall be apprehended, to be dealt with according to law.
Dated at Campo-Bello, in the said county, the 28th day of August, Anno Dom. 1819.
D. OWEN, J. P.

\$30 Reward.

DESERTED from the 8th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, on the 19th Sept. inst.

JAMES BRITT,

an enlisted Soldier in said Regt.; he was born in the town of Clonnel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, aged twenty-three years, 5 feet 6 1-4 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, sandy hair, and by profession a labourer. Whoever apprehends the said Deserter, and delivers him to me or any officer of the U. S. Army, shall receive the above reward and no expenses paid.
FREDERICK LAZARUS,
Lt. U. S. I. C. R. Read'z

Eastport, Sept. 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the last will and testament of

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

late of Jonesborough, in the county of Washington, Yeoman, deceased, and has taken on herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit the same, and those indebted, to make payment to

HANNAH SIMPSON, Ex'x.

Jonesborough, Sept. 25.

Eastport & St. John Packet.

THE Sch. TRYAL, Capt. S. APPLEBY, has commenced running as a regular Packet from Eastport to St. John. Can accommodate Passengers and will take Freight on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the master or to

S. STEVENS

Sept. 25.

LAND FOR SALE,

In ROBBINSON, (District of Maine.)

THE Subscriber, residing in the City of New York, offers for sale, a considerable part of the Land, in said Town, comprising some of the most fertile soil, in that highly favoured part of the District of Maine, and situated from one to six miles West, from the West shore of Passamaquoddy Bay, in which, cod and other fish may be taken at all seasons of the year, opposite to, and distant about two miles, from the Port of St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, which furnishes a ready cash market, at good prices, for every article which good land produces, and is fifteen miles North of the increasing town of EASTPORT.

4000 Acres of the above Land, at the S. W. corner of the Town, partly bounded by Byden's Lake, have been lately surveyed and laid out in Lots, or Farms of 70 to 100 acres on each of which Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock, Birch, Maple and Beach Timber is to be found in various quantities, and several Farms have been very recently purchased by Settlers.

The above property offers advantageous inducements to individuals or companies of industrious men, who are desirous of placing themselves and their posterity in a state of independence. For terms of payment, which, as well as price, are liberal, and a description of the Land, apply to THOMAS VOSE, Esq. at Robinson, or at New-York, to

JOHN B. MURRAY.

September 18. 3mlaw (p.)

TO LET,

THE Store and Wharf, opposite PINE'S Hotel lately occupied by T. GROSS.
Sept. 16. J. BARTLETT.