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Joshua Harris Esq.

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

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[THREE DOLLARS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.]

.....BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.....

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unaw'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain.
Here patriot truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

Laws.

STATE OF MAINE.

[Acts postponed for consideration.]

AN ACT for the further relief and support, employment and removal of the poor.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all poor, and indigent persons, having no lawful settlement within this State, shall be relieved and supported by the County in which they were respectively residents on the fifteenth day of March last, or in which they may actually become needy of being aided in their maintenance, in case they were not thus aided on the day aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Justices of the Court of Sessions, in each county, shall have the care and oversight of all the poor persons before mentioned, in their respective Counties, and the power, duties and directions of said Justices, as to such poor persons, shall be the same with those of the overseers of the poor of and in towns and the provisions of law in relation to the poor of towns and their children, shall, so far as the same can apply, have force and effect, in respect to the poor in the several Counties, who have no lawful settlement in this State—mutatis mutandis.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That suitable sums of money to defray the charges of relieving or supporting such poor persons, shall be raised, assessed and collected in the same way and manner, within the several counties as is by law provided and required to be raised to meet and defray other county charges.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all actions and suits instituted against the inhabitants of any county for causes in this act mentioned, shall be commenced and pursued in some Court of the County sued; and service shall be made by leaving an attested copy of the writ with either the County Attorney or County Treasurer, or one of the Justices of the Court of Sessions thereof; and it shall be no sufficient challenge to a juror empanelled to try such actions, nor objection to any judge sitting in such trials, or to any witness called to testify or depose therein, that they are inhabitants of such county; and in all other particulars, the same proceedings shall be had, as when counties are sued for any other causes of action: *Provided, however,* That no action or suit shall be sustained, till after the fifteenth day of March next, for causes in this act mentioned, accruing prior to that time.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the County Attorney, or any Agent authorised by the Justices of the Sessions, to make a tender to the Overseers of the Poor of any town, to the Sessions Justices of another county, or to any individual, that may have a demand or claim against a county for the support or relief of any poor persons described in this act: and in case the creditor or plaintiff shall refuse the sum tendered, and costs, (if any) and shall in due course of law, recover a sum in damages no larger than the sum tendered, and the interest thereon after the time of tender, the county sued shall recover its lawful costs accruing thereafterwards.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That no county shall be obliged to pay more than one dollar by the week for the board of any county pauper, nor more than twenty dollars by the year for clothing him, and in that proportion for a shorter time.

In Senate, June 27, 1820.
The further consideration hereof postponed till the next session of the present Legislature, and ordered to be printed in such newspapers as publish the laws of the State.

AN ACT for the limitation of Real Actions.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, no person shall sue or maintain any writ of right, or make any prescription, title or claim, to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to any rents, annuities, or portions issuing therefrom, upon the possession or seizin of his or their ancestor or predecessor, beyond the term of thirty years, next before the teste of said writ.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after said first day of May, no person shall sue, have or maintain any writ of entry upon disseizin due to any of his ancestors or predecessors, or any action possessory upon the possession of any of his ancestors or predecessors, for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, unless the ancestor or predecessor, under whom the demandant shall claim, shall have been secured or possessed of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments demanded, within twenty-five years next before the teste of the same writ or bringing such actions.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after said first day of May, no person or body corporate or politic shall sue for, have or maintain any action for any lands, tenements or hereditaments, upon his or their own seized or possession therein, above fifteen years next before the teste of the same writ.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That from and

after said first day of May, all writs of formedon in descender, formedon in remainder, formedon in reverter, of any lands, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever, thereafter to be sued or brought shall be commenced within fifteen years next after the title or cause of action first descended and at no time after the said fifteen years. And no person, unless by judgment of law, shall at any time thereafter make any entry into any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, but within fifteen years next after his right or title first descended or accrued to the same: and in default thereof, such person, so not entering, and his heirs, shall be utterly excluded and disabled from making such entry thereinto. *Provided,* That when any person that is, or shall be, entitled to any of the writs of formedon aforesaid, or to make an entry into lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall, at the time the said right or title first descended, accrued or fell, be within the age of twenty-one years, feme-covert, noncompos, imprisoned or beyond seas, or without the limits of the United States, that then such person shall and may bring such suit or make such entry at any time within six years after the expiration of said fifteen years, and not afterward.

In Senate, June 20, 1820.
Read a second time, and the further consideration hereof postponed till the next session of this Legislature. Ordered to be printed, meantime, in such newspapers as publish the laws of the State.

W. de Les Dernier,

Offers for sale at his Store, Central Wharf,
30 bbls. prime beef, (Albany insp.)
20 " sup. Richmond Flour,
4 punch's old Tobago rum,
10 bbls. good quality sugar,
400 qts. pollock fish,
100 M pine shingles,
6 buis. clear pork,
80 M spruce boards,
6 " oar rafters,
3 " ash oars, good butter, broadcloths, cassimeres, together with a general assortment of
British and American Goods.

Also—Brandy, wine, gin, tobacco, old & young hyson tea, souchong do. ladies' fine boots & shoes, men's thick boots & shoes, crockery & glass ware ax helves & ox goads, scythes and sheathis, men's worsted and woollen hose and half hose, ladies' do. different qualities together with many other articles too numerous to particularise, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, credit or barter.
Aug. 5.

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE, cheap, that valuable Farm, known by the name of Jones' Lot, in Plantation, No. 9, near Cobscook Falls, containing one hundred acres of land, of a superior quality, well wooded & well watered—40 acres of which is under cultivation, and has a new 40 feet barn, and a tolerable good house on it. The Farm will be sold with or without the stock & farming tools, & a good limitation given for most part of the payment. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

a 12. J. M. OWEN.

James Kimball,

No. 2—Market Wharf,
HAS now landing from schooner Decatur, from Baltimore,
360 reams wrapping paper, which will be sold very low by the package,
100 grass entry mats,
Also, from ship Anson, from Boston,
50 half bbls. of best superfine wafer Bread, particularly for family use,
10 kegs of 1st quality ladies' twist Tobacco,
200 lbs. of Jones' best Scotch Snuff in bladders,
—IN STORE—

Flour, crackers, cigars, brandy, gin, wines, Laird's porter, cordials, spts. turpentine, teas, ginger, large earthen ware—RED broadcloths, cassimeres & bombazetts—large shawls, green flannels, shirtings, gent. fine hats: black Canton crapes, of nice quality: black Canton fringed silk hdkts: nice dressed calf-skins, upper leather: cordovan and sole leather, new and of best quality. *Sept. 2.*

WANTED.

200 quintals Pollock Fish. Apply [20] ELISHA KING.

FLOUR.

N. B. & S. BUCKNAM

HAVE for sale 100 bbls. fresh superfine Flour, on board sch. Planter, from Alexandria, which will be sold low for cash or for a draft on Boston. *aug. 19*

American Goods Ware House.

ELISHA KING

HAS for sale (on commission) at his Store, in Water Street, head of Central Wharf, superfine black and blue broad cloths, do. do. cassimeres, satinets, checks, gingham, stripes, bed ticken, 4-4 bleach'd and brown shirting, 5-4 bleach'd sheeting (extra quality,) cotton warp (low no's,) boxes white sewing thread (high no's,) do. assorted col's do.; gentlemen's deer skin gloves, ladies' kid and habit buff do. high top fluted combs.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's fine and thick shoes, do. morocco and leather pumps, ladies' morocco and kid village lace and bridle ties, with and without heels, superior to any ever sold in this market; misses' wide strap with heels; children's morocco and leather booties; cochineal, green and black morocco skins, all of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of produce.

—No Credit Given.

Belknap's Psalms and Hymns for sale as above. *June 24.*



FOR the short time these Pills have been offered for sale, they have been very much approved of by the public, and are very justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as mild, safe and sovereign remedy for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, indigestions, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms, and bilious cholera; they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstructions of every kind by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons & hours, they may be taken in Summer or Winter, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant, and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public. It will be proper here to notice those only are genuine which are covered with a check plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the Agent's name thereon.

J. DANIEL, Agent.

The above celebrated Pill may be had in large or small quantities by the agent in Dedham—in Eastport, at the Dispensary, by E. Richardson, Bartlett & Shaw, and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by J. Faxon, M. Fuller, & J. O. Balch.—Likewise, DAVENPORT'S celebrated EYE WATER, and WHARTON'S noted ITCH OINTMENT & JAUNDICE BITTERS, for sale as above. *12m sept 9*

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Eastport Book-Store & Printing Office, by the sheet, quire or ream,

Warrantee Deeds,
Quit Claim do.—Leases,
Foreign Manifests,
American Shipping Papers,
English do do
Bills of Exchange,
Bills of Lading—Bank Checks,
Justices' Writs,
do. Executions,
Sheriff's & Constable's Bonds,
Guardian's Bonds,
Soldier's Patents for Land, &c.

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 to sell again.

JOHN KENDALL

WISHES to take a cargo of Labrador Fish to make. He has one cargo mostly dried, and will soon be fit for market. *Sept. 2*

Cheap Gown Patterns.

Burton & Hsley,

Middle Store on the Flat-Port, Water Street,
HAVE just received a new assortment of Scotch Gingham which they offer at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER PATTERN. *Sept. 2*

Horses & Chaises To Let.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he keeps Horses and Chaises to let, & will be happy to accommodate them for a moderate compensation.

He has also several DRAYS which he keeps constantly going, and solicits a share of patronage. *July 8.*

C. T. HILLARD.

To Let.

A LARGE and convenient STORE, situated on Long Wharf. For particulars enquire of JEREMIAH POFF. *June 24*

Anchor.

5 Tons of Anchors from 100 to 1000 lbs. each, for sale by *H. T. EMERY & Co.* *July 1.*

WANTED,

As An Apprentice to the Hitting business, a Lad about 14 or 16 years of age Enquire at this Office. *Sept. 9.*

QUARTO

FAMILY BIBLES

For Sale at the Eastport Book-Store.

Washington Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Bell Tavern, corner of Washington street, to a large and commodious House on the road leading to the Ferry, where he hopes by his exertions to make it a pleasant resort for parties and an agreeable asylum for travellers. Grateful for past favours he solicits a continuance.

July 8. HENRY BATES.

FROM THE CONCORD PATRIOT.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MOURNING DRESS
"When grief is feign'd, how ill such forms appear,
And oh! how useless, when the grief's sincere."

The influence, the power and the authority which custom exercises over the human mind are great and extensive; the tax which it levies upon the labor and property of man if prudently used, would supply his wants and furnish the conveniences of life. How great a portion of our time, our labor and our money do we expend, not for useful purposes, but merely to conform to custom? The real wants of man are few, and easily gratified, but those which custom, fashion, and habit have created are many, and hard to be supplied. Custom and fashion cost us more than all the taxes we pay to support the government of our country. We complain of those which government demand, but submit without a murmur to those more grievous which our own folly imposes. And hence, as lord Bacon justly observes, "Since custom is the principal magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain good customs."

There is no law which custom has more arbitrarily imposed, none whose mandates are more generally obeyed, and none by which some families suffer more severely, than that respecting mourning apparel. When a person dies, custom demands that all the relatives, particularly those who are nearly allied to the deceased, should be clad in black, and wear that dress for a considerable time. The length of time is different in different sec-

ions of the country; but the practice pervades every part of the nation. This expense is, indeed, borne by the wealthy without subjecting them to inconvenience; but it proves hard, not only upon the poor, but upon many families who have such a portion of property, as with economy and industry would render them comfortable. To such families their mourning apparel is considerable; for they think it must be better than that of the class below them. I have known many who were poor, made much poorer by this practice, and their sufferings greatly increased. I have witnessed several instances of large families who lived well so long as their parent existed, but when he died the children were not only deprived of his support, but the purchase of property he left them was materially impaired by the unnecessary purchase of mourning. In persons, too, this practice is carried to an extravagant height—they wear for the first period a full mourning dress, and for the second a half mourning dress. The evils resulting from it are serious, not only to the family, but sometimes to the operations of the deceased, who are deprived of their last dues. Reason and reflection condemn the custom as unnecessary and useless. It is not pretended that it can better the condition of the dead, and certainly does not improve that of the living. No other cause can be assigned for its support, than that the tyrant custom, the lord of fools and the plague of wise men, demands it.

There is no reason, in the nature and fitness of things, why those who have lost a parent or other relative, should lay aside their former useful apparel merely to wear those of another color and form. There is no reason why the color of their mourning should be black any more than that they should be blue. Different nations have adopted different colors as signals of their grief, and those have varied at different periods. In the United States and Europe the ordinary color for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. White obtained formerly in Castile on the death of their Princess. Barrera observes, that the last time it was worn was in 1496, at the death of Prince John. Each people pretend to have their reasons for the particular color of their mourning; white is supposed to denote purity, yellow, that death is the end of human hopes, in regard to those who they fail, and flowers when they fade, become yellow; brown denotes the earth, whither the dead return; black, the privation of life, as being the privation of light blue expresses the happiness which it is hoped the deceased does enjoy; and purple or violet, sorrow on the one side, and hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and blue.

Though mourning dresses have generally prevailed, there have been individuals, as well as religious sects, who have wisely abstained from them. Of these, the Quakers, from their number, their uniform practice, and their moral character, form the greatest example. The death of their nearest relations, makes no visible change in their apparel; though in them the ties of kindred are as strong and their loss is sensibly felt, as in people who wear the full habiliments of mourning.

But the custom of mourning dresses has been too long established, and people have been too long habituated to the practice, to renounce it entirely; but changes may be made which would afford much relief. The mode prescribed by our first revolutionary Congress merits much consideration, not only from the high character of the men who recommended it, but from its simplicity and the principle of economy upon which it was founded. On the 20th of October, 1774, Congress unanimously agreed to certain articles of association, which were signed by every member of that illustrious body. In those articles, they pledged themselves, that "on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat, for gentlemen, and a black ribbon or necker for ladies, and will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarves at funerals." This frugal mode was actually reduced to practice by the members who established it, by many of their successors, and by characters of the first classes in society, as well as many others. I well remember that William Witherin, who was a delegate in Congress from New Hampshire as early as 1775, when he lost a near relation, wore no other mourning dress than a suit of crape on his arm. It is a tribute of respect due to the memory of that worthy man, to add, that soon after the funeral obsequies were paid, he ascertained what the amount of the mourning dresses for himself and family would have been according to the former custom, and that sum he distributed to the *dying poor*. It is to be regretted that this simple mourning dress, has not continued in our country to the present time. It would have answered every useful and necessary purpose, and saved much labor and money to relieve want and increase the means of enjoyment.

It men of wealth and influence, if men who are at the head of fashion, would themselves revive the frugal course adopted by the founders of our independence, they would not only relieve themselves from trouble and expense, but would gradually change the custom, relieve the people from the loss of much labor and much money, and prove themselves public benefactors. But if people will voluntarily submit to the heavy yoke and galling chains which custom and fashion impose upon their votaries, let them, at least, cease to complain of the wants, the privations and the hard times they endure. CINCINNATUS.

St. John, (N. B.) Sept. 19.—In consequence of information having been received that the *typhus febr* at present prevails in many parts of the United States of America—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his Proclamation, directing and ordering all vessels from the United States of America, or from any other country where pestilential distempers may prevail, shall come to anchor below George's Island, and shall there remain, until license by a certificate be granted after the proper examination by the Health Officer. Sir.

NAVIGATION ACT.

AN ACT, supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning navigation."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming, or arriving by sea, from any port or place in the province of Lower Canada, or coming or arriving from any port or place in the province of New-Brunswick, the province of Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, or Cape Breton, or the dependencies of any of them, the islands of Bermuda, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or the dependencies of any of them, or from any other port or place in any island, colony, territory, or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and not included within the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden, for exportation, any article or articles of the growth, produce or manufacture, of the United States other than provisions and sea-stores necessary for the voyage, shall before such vessel shall have been cleared outward at the custom-house, give bond, in a sum double the value of such article or articles, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel, for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place other than a port or place in any province, island, colony, territory, or possession, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, that is mentioned or described in this act or in the act to which this act is supplementary. And every such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the United States, without having complied with the provisions aforesaid, by giving bond as aforesaid, shall with her tackle, apparel, and furniture together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed so as to violate any provision of the Convention to regulate Commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, signed the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States of America from the province of Nova Scotia, the province of New-Brunswick, the islands of Cape Breton, St. John's, Newfoundland, or their respective dependencies, from the Bermuda islands, the Bahama islands, the islands called Caicos, or either or any of the aforesaid possessions, islands, or places, or from any other province, possession, plantation, island, or place, under the dominion of Great

Britain in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, south of the southern boundaries of the United States, except only such goods, wares, and merchandize, as are truly and wholly of the growth, produce or manufacture, of the province, colony, plantation, island, possession, or place aforesaid, where the same shall be laden, and from whence such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be directly imported into the United States; and all goods wares and merchandize, imported or attempted to be imported into the United States of America, contrary to the provisions of this act, together with the vessel on board of which the same shall be laden, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed, and the same shall be discharged, and all penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated, or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, May 15, 1820—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1820.

A Town Meeting will be holden at the old meeting-house, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration various important subjects. A general attendance is requested.

The Navigation Law.

We republish to-day, for the benefit of our mercantile friends, the Navigation Law, passed at the last session of Congress, which closes the ports of the United States from and after the 30th inst. against all British vessels coming from any port in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. John, or Cape Breton, &c. &c. No goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the United States, from said ports, or their respective dependencies, except only such goods wares or merchandize as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Province, or place where the same shall be laden.

Notice to Mariners.—The alarm BELL, at West 'Quoddy is in operation—it strikes in foggy weather every few minutes, and can be heard several miles.

EASTPORT BRIDGE.

On Tuesday last the completion of the Bridge which connects this Island with the Main Land, was celebrated, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, by a large concourse of citizens from this and the neighboring towns. At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshals which proceeded over the Bridge, escorted by the Artillery and Light Infantry companies, of Eastport, commanded by Capt. LEONARD PIERCE. The following is the substance of the Address delivered to the master builder, Col. JONATHAN WILSON, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by Mr. C. CLELAND.

SIR, Very unexpectedly has the honor been assigned me, to address you on the present occasion. The inclemency of the weather which has prevented hundreds from uniting in this celebration, hath also disappointed the pleasure we had anticipated in hearing some observations from one of our most able and distinguished citizens. Yet, notwithstanding this disappointment, we should do injustice to our own feelings, as well as disappoint the expectations of this respectable audience, were we to withhold an expression of those sentiments, which the occasion cannot but inspire. The completion of every work of utility and advantage is a subject of congratulation—but the finishing of this Bridge, is peculiarly a matter of rejoicing, as it is so conspicuous an evidence of the public spirit and enterprise of our citizens—and, while engaged in the gratifying survey of a work which does such honor to the Inhabitants of Eastport and the vicinity, we would not forget the thanks which are due to the immediate projectors and proprietors of the work, and to the Architect under whose superintendence the arduous task has been so ably and successfully executed; and as the humble organ of this assembly of our fellow citizens, I beg leave to tender to the Proprietors our acknowledgements for the great convenience and facility afforded them by this Bridge, and to you, Sir, as the master builder, for the assiduity, perseverance and skill shown in the undertaking, and for the neatness and elegance in the workmanship.

This work, deemed by many impracticable, has been completed in the short space of three months, and gives additional evidence, if such were wanting, of the enterprising spirit of our countrymen, and opens in perspective, advantages and facilities of trade and intercourse, which promise mutual benefit to Eastport and the main

which are thus connected. We trust that the public, the Architect and the Proprietors of the completion of this work, will express our warm wishes that it may be as permanent as the spirit which prompted its commencement, was magnanimous, and the industry which effected it, was persevering and praiseworthy.

To which, Col. Wilson made the following Reply: SIR,

Accept my thanks for the flattering observations you have been pleased to offer; they are received with peculiar satisfaction as a strong testimony that the work I have undertaken, and which, by the faithful and steady perseverance of my fellow laborers is now completed, merits the approbation of that public whose praises on this occasion must be to me a source of the greatest felicity.

The interest which has been manifested by the community in general during the progress of this work is an evidence of its great public utility—and while I express my sincere wishes that the advantages it may hereafter present to this section of the country may fully meet the most sanguine expectations of all who have embarked in this laudable undertaking, permit me also to indulge the hope, that the spirit of honorable enterprise which has given birth to this and other improvements in this vicinity, may annually be rewarded by uninterrupted prosperity.

This Bridge unites Moose Island with the Main Land at the Westerly outlet of the St. Croix, in the town of Perry. It is 1200 feet in length.—The depth of water in the channel is 18 feet at low and 43 feet at high water—length of posts 61 feet—cost 9600 dollars exclusive of Toll-House, &c. The posts are charred and oiled below low water mark to preserve them from the worms.

News from Europe.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The regular trading ship London Packet, Capt. Tracy, arrived at this port last night in 34 days from the Isle of Wight, bringing London Papers to the 9th of Aug.

Two powerful parties exist in England as to the concerns of the Queen—and at every place of amusement any speech that, even distantly, applies to the King or Queen, is applauded by one party and hissed by the other. Addressees continue to be sent to Her Majesty—and she makes spirited replies, that bespeak her either a very innocent, or a bold daring woman.

A large meeting had been held in Middlesex, at which Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Wood, &c. assisted. A number of high-toned Resolutions had been passed, and an Address to the Queen voted.

Trials for High Treason continue to go on. At Sterling, Aug. 4, twenty-two prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be executed Sept. 8. Six were acquitted.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York died on the 6th of Aug. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral is to be private, agreeably to her request.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Extract of a letter received in London Aug. 8, from St. James, (Gallacia,) dated July 22.

We are at this moment surrounded by war; the Counter-revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A Junta, which styles itself *Apostolic*, has assembled on the borders of the Minho, which separates Portugal from Gallacia. All persons of note, who had taken refuge in Portugal from the vexations to which they were subjected in consequence of the Revolution, hasten from all quarters to join this Junta. The Duke del Infantado was at Valencia three days ago and would pass the Minho yesterday to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants this morning marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled; another corps of Insurgents marched from the neighborhood of Corunna, along the seacoast and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said, that the *Apostolic* Junta has established itself at Tuy. The rallying cry of this army is "God and the King," and its avowed aim is to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarked, that the peasantry are armed with excellent English muskets, and that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guides joined them at Riza.

On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself permanent, and all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate arrival here, has been announced to us, of Colonel Espinosa, with the battalions of Arragon and Castile, and the marine division which is stationed at Muja. Our Archbishop has received orders to repair instantly to Corunna; it is said at this moment, that after a somewhat vigorous conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole of the regiment of Pontevedra passed over to the Insurgents.

P. S.—It is announced, that in the course of yesterday, after some sharp skirmishing, the Battalion of Burgos was put to flight and that the Insurgents have entered Orense. This requires censure. The confusion which prevails here at this moment will not permit of my collecting sufficient information. What is certain is, that the militia of Corunna, mustered in haste to the number of 1100, have refused to take part against the Insurgents, and that the Junta is in a state of consternation.

Insurrection in Sicily.

[From Paris Journals to Aug. 6.]

An insurrection is stated to have broken out in Sicily, in which the Neapolitan Troops sustained, with various success, an obstinate & bloody conflict.—*Moniteur*.

Private letters announce that a General Insurrection has broken out in Sicily, and it is said that that Island, detaching itself from the Kingdom of Naples, has declared its Independence.—*Journal de Paris*.

Very bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily, between the inhabitants and the Constitutional Troops.

It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the Fortresses, and declared their Independence. It is added that the Neapolitan Government has despatched a fresh reinforcement of troops to Sicily.—*Gaz. de France.*

Prince Cariate has arrived at V. enna from Sicily, on an Extraordinary Mission. Secret Councils have been held, and it is intimated Austria has ordered a corps d'armee to be assembled in the Venetian Territory, and intends to act against the Neapolitan Revolution, or to prevent it from spreading.

NAPLES, July 21.—Letters from Palermo, of the 9th, announce a great movement in Sicily. The Carbonari are pursued on all sides. In that Island they will not sanction, in any manner, the Revolution which has operated in Naples.

French Ordonnance.

A French ordonnance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 90 francs per ton, with the additional 10 per cent. on all vessels of the U. States in French ports in Europe, to take effect upon vessels which left the U. States after the 15th June; the date at which the act of Congress of the U. S. of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the U. States. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty; and this duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be officially known in France.

Between four and five hundred buildings were destroyed by fire at Port-au-Prince, the 15th Aug. last. The damage sustained is estimated at three millions of dollars. The President of the Island has issued a decree declaring all timber for building, plank, shingles, and nails, free from duty until the 30th of June, 1821.

The line of battle ship NORTH CAROLINA was launched at Philadelphia, the 8th inst.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

Gen. JOSHUA WINGATE, Jr.
WILLIAM MOODY, Esq.

Col. ELISHA ALLEN,
For First Congressional District.
HORATIO G. BALCH, Esq.,
For Fourth Congressional District.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

ALEXANDER RICE, Esq.
First Eastern District.

Information from different parts of this Congressional District authorises us to say, that it is the determination of a respectable number of the Electors to support

Jacob McGaw, Esq.
of Bangor, as representative to the next Congress.

In consequence of the appointment of H. G. BALCH, Esq. as Sheriff of this County, his seat in the Legislature has become vacated, and on Monday next the several towns composing what is called the Lubec District, will assemble for the purpose of choosing a Representative. Several candidates have been proposed, and among the number is Capt. E. C. WILDER, of Dennysville, a gentleman, who, if elected, will faithfully serve the interest of the District.—*Communicated.*

At a Caucus held at Lubec, on Saturday last, for the purpose of designating a candidate for Representative of that District in place of H. G. BALCH, Esq. resigned, JABEZ NOWRY, Esq. had a majority of votes.—*Communicated.*

NEW PAPERS.—Proposals have been issued for publishing a new paper in Portland, entitled the "Maine Reporter," another at Bath, to be called the "Maine Gazette," and a third at Brunswick, all weekly papers.

PRINTER'S MISERY.—*Extra.*—To have one thousand subscribers, of whom no two agree in opinion on any subject; so that in all cases where you oblige one, you offend 999! *Del. H. A. M.*

The following is a correct statement of the distance, through the principal towns, to Boston. From the Post Office, in Eastport, to 'Appi Forum' or the three Taverns, 1 mile 25 hundredths; to Eastport Bridge, 4 35; to Dennysville, 15 28; to Machias, 47 60; to Bucksport, 146 32; to Bangor, 163 50; to Belfast, 164 50; to Wiscasset, 230 17; to Bath, 244 68; to Portland, 279 31; to Portsmouth, 333 10; to Boston, 397 36.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—The Lectures in the Medical School of Maine are to commence at Brunswick on the 15th of February next.

The following appointments have

been made by the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College; namely: Dr. Nathan Smith, of New-Haven, Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine—Professor Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, Professor of Chemistry & Materia Medica, and Dr. Edward Remolds, of Boston, Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.

The learning and reputation of these gentlemen, together with the liberality and patronage of the Legislature, will cause the School to open with the most flattering prospects.

A flourishing Academy has been in operation one year at Bangor, (Me.) where between 40 and 50 students, of both sexes, have attended.

The Maine Charity School, located at Bangor, received in donations and annuities, in the months of June, July and August last, the sum of \$498 03.

The Philadelphia Board of Health report one new case of malignant fever on the 9th inst.; and no new cases on the 10th and 11th.

In Vermont the Republican candidates are, Richard Skinner, for Governor, and William Cahoon, Lieutenant-Governor.

On Wednesday last week, Mr. Levi W. Leonard was ordained to the pastoral care of the Congregational Church and Society in Dublin. Sermon by Professor Ware, from Kings, xxii. 14. *And Maciah said, as the Lord liveth, what the Lord saith unto me, that will I speak.*

It is stated in the Carolina Observer that the Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank is a defaulter to the tune of \$26,000.

A fire took place at New-Bedford, Mass. on Wednesday morning last week, which destroyed ten buildings of various descriptions.—The loss is estimated at \$12,000.

Distressing Fires in Nova-Scotia.
After our paper was put to Press we received an account, which will be given in our next, of a distressing fire at Yarmouth on the 12th inst. which destroyed about FIFTY buildings and a great number of cattle, &c. Montague, a French settlement, has also suffered very severely.

MARRIAGES.
At Orangetown, Mr. Rufus Huntley, of Little Machias, to Miss Mary-Ann Gardner.
In North-Yarmouth, Mr. Robert E. Coliss, to Miss Aseneth Field.
In Falmouth, Mr. Andrew Bradford, merchant, of Fairfax, to Miss Almira Merrill, daughter of Gen. James Merrill of the former place.

DEATHS.
In Northport, Aug. 28th, Capt. William Pendleton, aged 98; a native of Rhode-Island, but for the last 50 years a resident of Islesboro' (Me.) He died at the house of his youngest son, in the full faith of the gospel.
At Industry, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Barrett Allen, Esq. aged 57.
In Cornua, Mr. Daniel Barker, of Exeter, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 67. He had been in a state of mental derangement for several days, and hung himself in the chamber of the house where he resided, while the heads of the family were visiting their sick relatives.

In Exeter, Me. Mr. Lewis Barker.
At Conhocton, N. Y. Mr. Edward Wyckoff, about 40 years of age. In taking honey from a tree in the woods, he was stung by a bee, at the lower point of the ear, near the angle of the jaws. Instantly after the sting, his system was so strangely affected that he sat down fainting, and begged assistance. There were three or four of his friends in company, and they used every possible exertion to save him. But within six minutes his power of speech was gone, his eyes became blind, and he died without a struggle or a groan.

In Exeter, after a short but distressing illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, Mr. James Folsom, senior, aged 83.
In New York, Mr. Pinckney Spring, son of the late Rev. Dr. Spring of Newburyport.
In New-Orleans, John Buck, aged 17, son of Capt. John Buck, of Newburyport.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Hannah Goodhue, wife of Mr. Thomas G. aged 35—Mrs. Hannah Brown, wife of Mr. James B. aged 57—Miss Elizabeth Woodbury, aged 14—Madam Lucy Greenleaf, aged 60—Mrs. Sarah Toppan, widow of the late Capt. Michael Toppan, aged 31.
In Arkansas, of fever, Miss Hoyt & Miss Lines, two of the Union Missionary family, which left New York last year.—The remains of these pious and amiable young women are entombed on the banks of the Arkansas. They were of Connecticut; and a few days before her sickness Miss Hoyt wrote a letter to her friends, which contains the following paragraph:—"As yet, we have been blessed with health. How long it will please God to continue it, I know not, nor do I desire to know. His will be done, and all will be well; sickness or death, life or death. Sweet will be the hour when we are released from these decaying tabernacles, and received into the arms of ever-lasting love, to extol, through eternity, the infinite riches of divine grace."

In Newburyport, Mrs. Hannah Goodhue, wife of Mr. Thomas G. aged 35—Mrs. Hannah Brown, wife of Mr. James B. aged 57—Miss Elizabeth Woodbury, aged 14—Madam Lucy Greenleaf, aged 60—Mrs. Sarah Toppan, widow of the late Capt. Michael Toppan, aged 31.

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The 'Price Current' is omitted for want of room—it has not, however, altered since our last.

Brig. Genl. BALKAM has received orders for a General Muster.

The whole number of votes given in Massachusetts on the expediency of calling a convention to revise the State Constitution, is, by the official statement, as follows—

For a convention, 11,751—Against it, 6,593.

A majority being in favor of the measure, Town-Meetings are to be held to choose Delegates to meet in convention at Boston on the third Wednesday of November next.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 16th—Brig Nimble, Begg, 17 days from Grenada, with rum to J. Patterson.
Brig Beaver, Mabee, 29 days from Kingston, Janu. Left, brigs Wm. Pitt, Mowet, for St. Andrews in 10 days; Peggy, Ellis, for St. John, 11. Aug. 29th, off the Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke schooner Charles, Glavary, 16 days from N. Orleans for Gibraltar, in company with ship Atlas, Tisdale, for Hamburg: Sept. 1, lat. 26, long. 79 20, spoke ship Andrew Jackson, Dewing, 13 days from N. Orleans, for Boston. James McStay, an Irishman, died on the passage.
18th—sch. Susannah, Gibbs, from Fredericksburgh, Vir. corn.
Brig Hopewell, McArthur, St. John.
19th—sloop Only Daughter, from Portland.
sch. Ploughboy, Henny, St. John.
20th—sch. Charity, Raines, Newburyport.
sch. Rainbow, Battel, St. John.
21—sch. Rapid, Hopkins, N. York.
22d—sch. Planet, Pike, Newburyport.
sch. Compact, Shackford, Labrador.
Brig Pay Master, Cushing, of N. Yarmouth, for St. John.
Brig Monroe, Chase, Portland.
Brig Louisa, from Trinidad.
sch. Infant from Baltimore.

SAILED,
16th—Brig Barzilla, Pote, Portland.
17th—sloop Millidgeville, Knight, St. John.
19th—Brig Midas, Prince, Portland.
sch. Aretus, Johnson, do.
20th—sch. Mary, Chase, Newburyport.
sch. Mary-Ann, Prince, Baltimore.
sch. Dispatch, Portland.
21st—sch. Only Son, Fuller, Alexandria.
Ready to Sail—sch. Charity, for Newburyport.
Arrived at Demerara, Aug. 14, sch. Lady Sherbrooke, Shackford, from St. Andrews.

Port of St. John, N. B.

Arrived from Sept. 12 to 13—Brig Erato, Robinson, Jamaica: sch. Isabella, Swanson, New Providence: sch. Eliza, Delesderner, New York: sch. Alley, Crocker, Gifford, Plymouth, N. C.: Ann. speculator, of Newburyport, seized and detained by H. M. sloop Bellotte, at Passamaquoddy, for a breach of the Revenue laws, with a cargo of 40 bbls. flour, 2000 lbs. butter, 4 kegs tobacco, 1 pipe wine, 42 chests tea, 80 bbls. mackerel, a quantity of shoes and boots, which has been landed—value about £1000—sch. Amelia, Irvine, Antigua: sloop Millidgeville, Knight, Eastport: brig Robert, Baxter, Port Antonio.—Chared, brig Queen Elizabeth, Harper, Lime: brigs Rose, Lee, Cork: Alexy, Dawson, Demerara: ship Ayrshire, Halliday, Liverpool: brig Phoebe, Mackey, Barbados: ship Endymion, Todd, Liverpool: schs. Fair Polly, Lewis, N. York: George, Barry, Boston: Abigail, Elwell, N. York: Paragon, Thomas, Boston.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Passamaquoddy are hereby notified to meet at their Banking House, on Monday the second day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of Twelve Directors for the year ensuing—and to act on any other business that may come before them.

By Order of the President and Directors.
J. WOODMAN, Cashier.
Sept. 9. 1820.

Salt Afloat.

THE cargoes of ships True Briton & Aurora, 535 tons coarse Liverpool Salt, for sale by
Sept. 16. 2w J. BARTLETT.

Taken up Astray.

IN the field of the Subscriber, a black and white OX, about 12 years old. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying all charges.

DANIEL J. WILSON.
Dennysville, Sept. 16.

For Sale,
THE Dow & elegant fast sailing sch. boat, EASTPORT and ST. ANDREWS PACKET, 12 tons burthen; she is well calculated to carry passengers and freight. Terms liberal. Apply to
Sept. 16. E. B. TUTTLE.

CHARTS, of various kinds, for sale at the Eastport Book Store.

Fresh Flour of New Wheat.
Jamieson's Crackers, Butter.
Cheese, Tea's, kegs Tobacco, &c

James Kimball,

No. 2—MARKET-WHARF,
OFFERS for sale, received by schooner's Infant from Baltimore,
100 bbls. of fresh new wheat Howard street FLOUR, of superior quality for family use,
100 kegs of Jamieson's small water crackers,
150 reams common wrapping paper, very cheap!
ALSO—by the Planet, from Newburyport, and sch. Miller, from Boston,
300 lbs. best cheese for family use,
20 kegs & tubs of butter,
40 small pots do. for family use, at one dollar each,
50 boxes cheese, 1st & 2d quality,
12 bbls. of best new onions,
10 do. best quality souchong tea,
10 kegs ladies twist tobacco,
15 small kegs fine ground ginger,
10 ps. black Canton crape of nice quality,
15 do. fringed black silk h'dkfs.
calf skins, neats and sole leather.
Other goods as usual, and all at the lowest prices.
Sept. 21.

Probate Notice.

Washington, ss. MACHIAS, Sept. 9. 1820.
THE PROBATE COURT, for the County of Washington, will be holden at the house of Capt. Ebenezer C. Wilder, in Dennysville, on the LAST WEDNESDAY of Sept. current, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By Order of the Hon. Judge DENNIS.
J. HARRIS, Clerk.
Sept. 16.

Wanted to Purchase,

70 M red oak lhd. Staves,
30 " ash do. do.
25 " white oak do. do. with the usual proportion of heading,
10 " pieces white oak Heading,
20 " long wood Hoops, (Hickory would be preferred, 12 to 15 ft. long)
40 " Clapboards,
20 hhd. dry Cod Fish.

Any person willing to contract for the above mentioned articles, or part, will be allowed a reasonable time to fulfill the same.—Apply to
HENRY HUTCHINGS,
Saint Andrews, N. B. Sept. 16.

TAKEN BY EXALUTION,
And will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October next, at Mr. Roberts' Bake House, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

5244 bricks, three casks lime, 1 do. hair, 3 M merchantable boards, 11 window sashes 7x9 glass (et. half a cask shingles, nails, a small lot clapboard nails, one pair large door hinges, &c
sept. 23. JOHN SANBORN, Constable.

To be sold at Auction, in Boston, the last of this month,

Three Eighties of the Schooner MILLBURN, by order of her Attorney of the Admiralty on the Estate of Philip K. Ridgely.
sept. 16.

THOMAS GROSS
HAS removed from No. 3, Market Wharf to No. 1, Central Wharf.
sept. 21.

ELISHA KING

HAS removed from the head of Central Wharf, to the store opposite the head of Union Wharf, where he keeps for sale a general assortment of

Factory Goods and Shirts.
Sept. 23.

300 M. merchantable pine and spruce BOARDS for sale by
Sept. 23. E. FOSTER, & Co.

For Sale,
80 cords first quality hard WOOD, at an excellent landing place. Apply to
Sept. 23. Hayden Jones & Kilby.

AT THE EASTPORT ESTIMARY
In the building upon the Eastport Book Store
Just received an entire new stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

comprising a general assortment. Also, PATENT MEDICINE, such as,
Batemans Drops, Anderson's Pills,
Godfrey's Cordial, Davesports's Kidney Pills,
Cephalec Stool, Davesports's Eye Water,
Wheatons Bitters, Hamiltons Oil,
do. Rich Ointment, Spice Bitters,
Wash Balls, Court Plaster,
real English Windsor Soap, on Acid.
Also—Silver wired & other Tooth Brushes, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
Sept. 23.

THE OLIO.

[The following modest jing from the Printer to his Patrons, is from the *Dreer Sun*; and although calculated for the merchant of New Hampshire, and answer, without material alterations for other places.]

THE PRINTER'S SOLILOQUY.

IN IMITATION OF HAMLET.

To *do*, or not to *do*? that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The choking horrors of an empty purse,
Or, boldly *do* for all his honest dues,
And without writs collect them? To pause—
No more? and by this pause, to say we 'scape
The thousand curses that cross debtors' shaver
On those who *do* them? 'Tis a consummation
No doubt much wished—To pause—delay—
Delay! but *do*! outlaw'd?—Ay, there's the rub;
For by *doing* what tyrant catchpole's grasp
May shuffle *Mass* to some dark, dreary cell,
Must raise to thought, for poverty alone
Will wake the creditor alone to life and action—
For who would bear the gripes of penury,
The sheriff's grin, the lawyer's iron pliz,
The prison's grating jungle, the law's deep pit,
The insolence of gaoler, and the spurns
That blighted riches on poor debtors' air,
When he himself might his demands collect,
With a bare *Dussler*? Who would *tolle* wear,
To groan and sweat under a Press of want,
And live in dread of those huge iron grates,
That house of woe, to whose uncleanly walls
No debtor, once immur'd, would ask return?
This makes *Mass* rather suffer present ills
Than others push where he would dread to go.
This conscience keeps the man of feeling poor,
And thus the native line of youth and health
Is sickli'd o'er with want of ready cash;
And many streams which cease would constant flow
In aid of us, their currents turn away,
And fertile soil the man who duns incessant.

*The Editor's name is *Mass*.

"TO SELFISH SOULS."

I would not know, ye selfish souls,
The miserable joys ye prize;
For in your cold unfeeling hearts,
A waste of social pleasure lies!

I would not know for all the wealth,
That e'er your griping hands have gain'd;
The luxuries that wealth affords,
And let a child of want be pain'd!

I would not know for all the good,
That e'er ye fancy to enjoy,
Your watchful traffic with distress,
This cruel, wicked, curs'd employ!

But I would know the tear that flows,
For sake of poor humanity—
The heart that feels another's woes,
And beams with sweetest CHARITY.

From the Boston Patriot.

A cure for *Hard Times*.—One of the toasts given at the late celebration of independence in Faneuil-Hall, was the following:—"National Industry:—Judge Ross' charge to the Grand Jury." That the sentiment may be thoroughly understood, we subjoin from *Niles' Register*, the following extract from the charge of that magistrate to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen of the grand jury—I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But, it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The *subject* to which I allude, is, the *hard times*. You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your county, & you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times.—Our legislature have had the subject under consideration—they have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of a law for great internal improvements; and a great variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects are all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too, have been engaged on this subject: they have thought that some important measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle.—These projects don't strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but, really, I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, I think that, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reforma-

tion begin at home, and I confidently believe we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislature and, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who when his waggon wheel was in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why then we may call for Hercules to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our families; and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instead of their linsley woolsey.—Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a coarse dress and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to choose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and her laces, then, gentlemen you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was, even since my memory, when a simple note, was good for any amount of money, but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence.

And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families going in debt beyond your ability to pay. Examine this matter, gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride a hackney which their father cannot pay for—Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or a carriage which their father is in debt for.—Let them have this sort of independent pride, and I venture to say, that you soon will perceive a reformation. But, until the change commences in this way in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is in vain to expect better times.

Now gentlemen if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way;—When you return to your homes, have independence enough to put these principles in practice; and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

From the New-York Statesman.

INTERESTING HISTORY.

It is known as a matter of history, that in the early part of 1755 great exertions were made by the British ministry at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham for the reduction of the French power in the Provinces of the Canadas. To carry their object into effect, General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British army in North Western America; and the British Colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men to effect the grand object of British enterprise. It is a fact still within the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants, that the British army lay encamped in the summer of 1755 on the eastern bank of the Hudson a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground now belonging to John I. Van Rensselaer, Esq. To this day vestiges of their encampment remain; and after a lapse of 60 years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days, have passed away like shadows from the earth, the inquisitive traveller can observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was

this army that under the command of Abercrombie was foiled with a severe loss in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to his fame. In the early part of June, the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company, and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would, said my worthy ancestor who relates to me the story, have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans, marching thro' the streets of our ancient city, to take their station on the left of the British army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow,—some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, & others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble* upon the whole exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their native land. Among the club of wits belonging to the British army, was a Physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shagburt who combined with the science of the Surgeon the skill and talents of a musician.—To please brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers, as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took to the no small amusement of the British Corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed, it was *nation fine*, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of *Yankee Doodle*. Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose that an air that was made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies, in twenty years from that time our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*.

RATIONAL PLEASURES.—It is not intended that we should walk through the world only by a refracted light: nor that we should be always turning aside from its pleasant fields to wander among the tombs.

MAGNANIMITY.—You must learn to bleed fortitude and courage with tenderness and sensibility of friendship; you must preserve an habitual fear of giving unnecessary pain; when you are compelled to grieve any man, you should participate his sorrow; and make the blow fall lightly which you cannot avert.

MORAL REFLECTION.—A firm trust in the assistance of an Almighty Being, naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness, and all other dispositions of mind that alleviate those calamities which we are not able to remove.

A private station, if a man has some degree of natural eloquence, conceals defects, displays shining talents to advantage, and makes him appear worthy of all the posts he does not fill: but authority brings a man's abilities to a severe test, and discovers great faults which the shades of obscurity concealed.

A physician observed to a clock maker, whose work needed mending, that if he was to make such errors in practice, it would be attended with the loss of all his patients.—The man dryly replied, "Doctor, the *sun* discovers my faults, the *earth* hides yours."

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.—A person who breaks an engagement seldom reflects on the inconvenience that it causes—he may be compared to a stone thrown into a pool, which disturbs circle after circle, till the whole is discomposed.

To make candles of a durable nature.—To ten ounces of mutton tallow, add a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum: melt all together, and then make your candles; they will be very hard, and they will burn with a clear beautiful blaze.

On the 11th August 20 stores were destroyed by fire at Mobile—loss estimated at 300,000 dollars.

Cash given for Rags at this Office.

New Map of Maine.

GREENLEAF's new Map of Maine, for sale at the sign of the Bible. —ALSO— ELLIS's warranted patent LEAD PENCILS, of a superior quality.

FOR CASH.

Burton & Hsley,

MIDDLE STORE ON THE PLATFORM, WATER STREET, HAVE this week opened a New and Extensive Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season. Among which are:—

Broad cloths—cassimeres—satinetts—duffills—plains—kerseys—rose blankets—white, green and colour'd flannels—figured flannels—pelisse cloths—cassimere shawls and scarfs—Scotch plaids—superior fancy vestings—ladies' white and colour'd silk and worsted Hose—gentlemen's silk, worsted and lamb's wool hose and half hose—ladies' and gent's silk, kid and leather gloves—silk and cotton umbrellas—elegant London printed cambrics—pink ginghams, very fine—gent's cravats—silk lace—garniture and plain ribbons—long lawns—linen cambrics—muslins—white, black and colour'd cambrics—calicoes—ginghams—furnitures—copperplates—dimoties 3-4 & 6-4—linen damask—diapers—marking canvas—buckram—superior gilt coat buttons—ladies' & gent's silk buttons—cotton handkfs.—domestic sheetings and shirtings—checks—ginghams—bed ticking, &c. 2 cases black and colour'd Canton crapes, 1 " do. " do. silks, black silk, birds eye & flag, hdkfs. " white & green Italian crapes, Canton crape shawls and scarfs, silk scarfs, black, white and colour'd satin, silk velvets—Italian sewing silk, elegant scarlet moreen, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of ladies', gentlemen's & children's SHOES.

Purchasers are invited to call, as the above will be sold at prices which cannot fail giving satisfaction. sept. 16.

Gone Adrift.

AMOSE'S BOAT, with the name of "Reindeer of Harpswell," painted on her stern. Whoever finds said Boat, and will return her to the Town Landing, shall be suitably rewarded. sept. 16. JACOB BLAKE.

Flour & Crackers.

JUST received by the schooner *Rolla*, from Alexandria, & for sale by JOHN HARROD, No. 5, Market wharf, 1090 bbls. superfine Flour, 20 half bbls. do. 400 kegs Jamieson's Crackers. —IN STORE— 200 bbls. superfine Flour, 500 bushels Corn, 30 M Alexandria Cigars, 9 doz. 18 thread Cod-Lines, 4 doz. Scythes, 3 cases men's fine Hats. A5.

D. & E. Olmstead,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, on Central Wharf, directly opposite the Bank,

Flour, corn, meal, prime & mess beef, prime, mess, bone middlings and clear pork, crackers, butter, cheese, soap, candies, sugar, tea, wines, cider and cordials, rum, gin and brandy, Windsor soap, tobacco, Lorillard's snuff, in bottles and bladders, axes, adzes, and all kinds of

HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, Boots & Shoes, assorted—a general assortment of **AMERICAN ENGLISH & INDIAN GOODS.**

Also—500 tons pine ton timber of the very first quality—pine boards and shingles. Anchors, assorted—dry pollock Fish and smoked Herrings, cheap for cash, or approved credit. April 7

Fresh Lot.

JUST received and for sale, by ELISHA KING, an additional supply of ladies morocco and kid Shoes, first quality.—Likewise, one bale of bleached and brown shirtings. July 15.

25 casks of GUN POWDER for sale by Aug. 15. THOMAS ROGERS & Co