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EASTPORT SENTER

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

No. 31 Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1821.

THREE DOLLS. 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.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, of March 6.

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, on taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the following Speech was delivered by JAMES MONROE, President of the United

I shall not attempt to describe the grateful cmotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, evinced by my re-election to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly hel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and nev er ceasing obligations which it imposes. To inerithe continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will he the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are no much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider my alf rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. In surmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful caus es, indicating the great strength and stability of our Union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist, and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion: that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, of our country, will always be the object of my most fervent prayers to

the Supreme Author of all Good.

In a government which is founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their infrages in this high trust, should declare, or commencing its duties, the principles on which he in tends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them, as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another; and, in like manner, of a preceding on the succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all parts. If errors have been committed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow-citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the fu-

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a vety powerful nation, on conditions equal and honcrable to both parties. The events of that war are too recent, and too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a development from me Our commerce had been, in a great measbre, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which, our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one bundred and twenty millions of dollars were added

at its end to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and, in est should recur, to mitigate its calamities .-With this view, after reducing our land force to the hasis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortific: ions at proper points, thro' whole extent of our coast, and such an augmentation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making these previsious, were passed in 1815 and 16 and it has been, since, the constant effort of the Executive,

to carry them into effect.

The advantage of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force, in the extent contemplatin point of economy, has been fully illustrated, Tareport of the Board of Engineers and Naval on trassioners, lately communicated to Con; - 's, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenthousand men, with a correspondent naval force, a campaign of six months only, the whole exof the construction of the works would be by the difference in the sun necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to that; would be incurred without them. The reato a the difference is obvious. If fortifications are picced on our great inlets, as distant from our cities, as circumstances will permit, in the only points of attack, and the force, a softeient time to enable our minua to milect, and repair to that on which the attack 15 A force appeate to the enemy collected thous, under bese decisions, to transcend the great

such others as might be menanced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifieations, then the enemy might go where he pleasplace to place, our force must be called out and aread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up in each as it might be navigable for ships of war .-By these firtifications, supported by our pavy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the

event of war our whole coast and interior from invasion; and even in the wars of other powers, in which we were neutral, they would be found emineutly useful, as, by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be pre-tected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked that these meas-

exist towards any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be cultivated by all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow-citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed, and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, consider-

if the plan be zealousy and steadily persevered in. The conduct of the government, in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue; in short, its peace, may all be affected by it. Atten-

ing the great extent and importance of the object,

tion is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period adverted to, the powers of Europe. after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the powerwith whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports .-This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore. been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been afforded to either, nor has any priviledge been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other party; and every exertion has been made to enforce prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor arainst both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply-the exportation of all articles whatever being permitted under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been a like protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter be tween the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the nego tiation now depending, invited by the Cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms pro posed by the colonies Should the war be contin ued, the United States, regarding its occurrences. will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and inter-

ests may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a hand of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccaneering in the neighboring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States, and, as was represented, of that of other powers -Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing un the United States, strong proofs were afforded by the establishment at Ameria Island, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits have been condemned to suffer death, the in the virtue, patriotism and intellicunishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and entightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a

fair interpretation of the law, to its censure.

selongs to the Executive not to suffer the execu-

at that single point, with suitable preparation for | purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, a well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this princied, and, changing his position, and sailing from ple, pardoning those who appear to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both the parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provision made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. ures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostil-ity to other powers. Such a disposition does not tance cannot be attached. It secures to the United States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests of the Union. It opons to several of the neighboring states a free passage to the ocean, through the privince ceded by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all fu ture annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf o Mexico for ships of wor of the largest size. I covers by its position in the Guif, the Mississippi and other great waters within our extended limits and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which and a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October, 1813, the convention regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, 1815, which was about expiring. was revived and continued for the term of ten years from the time of its expiration .- By that treaty, also, the differences which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the United States for their citizens to take and cure rish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, with other difterences on important interests, were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the com-merce between the United States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countrics, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued, on the part of the United States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state, and by the same means that were employed when I came into this other. is early as 1801 it was found necessity to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervenort term excepted, when it was though advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, it commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken. without interfering with its other duties, for the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the United States,

in regard to their resources, the ex-

tent of their revenue, and the facili-

ty with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon afthe revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are mexhaustible.

They are more especially to be found

gence of our fellow citizens, and in

the devotion with which they would

the rights and honor of their country. Under the present de resson of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explamed on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel Congress either to abanden these great measures of defence, or to resert to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency. On the presumption that this depression, and the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were autherized for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1827, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, and the state of the Tre sury permitting. I recommended the repeal of the mornal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigeneres require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this rust, I will d, with equal promise hude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making it will be seen, by the next session of Congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented as to be adequate to all these necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would he permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage. I am equality well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in valaespecially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigency of the case many considerations of great weight urge a policy having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious rescurce of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign arncles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes within our limits has long been an essenter the conclusion of the late war, and tial part of our system, but, unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it. We have treated them as independent nations without their having any sub-tantid pretension to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, fetarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction-The progress of our settlements westward, supported as they It yield up, by any just measure of tax- are, by a dense population, has conation, all their property, in support of stantly driven them back, with almost the total secrince of the lands which they have With full confidence in the continuance of that curred in the amendments proposed.

They have claimed confidence in the continuance of that curred in the amendments proposed.

The committee on engressed hills reported, as on the magnanumity, and, I may add, on the justification, which we must all feel. We could all the first relative on the protection build a wing dam on Damariscotta river-directing that the time and may are a constitution of that curred in the curred in the curred in the amendments proposed.

The committee on engressed hills reported, as citizens, at large, which I have betelowed the protection build a give any day on Damariscotta river-directing that the time and may are a constitution of that it is a supplied to the time and may are a constitution of the time and may are a constitution. should become their real beneficiors, we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the Chief Magistrate of our Union. Tesir sovereignty over vast territories should cause, in her of which the right of sail should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent por-tions, and, for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reas in ible equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds, for the support of civil government over them, and for the passed to be engrossed-sent down for concurrence. education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for concurrence for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that Congress will digest to organize govern and discipline the Militia of some plan, founded on these principles, with such the state—and for the limitation of actions, real tain lands therein—all which passed to be enacted. improvements as their willow may suggest, and and personal, and write of error, passed to be encarry it into effect as soon as it may be practica- grossed, sent down for concurrence.

war increasing. Should the thine light up, in any ment of fire, passed to be engrossed in concurrence. quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to Monnay, March 12 - A large number of Bills toresce. It is our peculiar feactly to be altogeth- passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the er unconnected with the cases which produce House, this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power, we are in perfect amity, and it is our in-terest to remain so, if it be practicable, on just Resoive, directing returns of the number of conditions. I see an rousonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed Paupers, to be made to the office of the Secretary from a violation of our maratime rights. In these of State, was indefinite'y postponed, in concurcontests, should they occur, and to whatever ex- rence with the House. jent they may be correct, we shall be neutral; but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it one from the Senate and one from the House, be were passed to be engrassed. In our duty to me ration. For light injuries, it will appointed to consider the subject of punishing conbe incumbent on a to seed; redress in a spirit of ainty, in full carries we that, injuring none, none would knowingly injure us. For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected, that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances, and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these prepara-

If we turn our attention, follow-citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than forty-four years since we declared our independence, and thirty-seven since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues which were displayed in that great struggle, were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might moet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

The turther consideration of the subject of a of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected for concurrence. with the internal organization. These favorable zystem, national and state, we have shunned all ed-sent down for concurrence. the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals and destroyed the ancient republics. In them. there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly, -conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the roin of the state. In the other, in which the peoplo governed in a body, and whose dominions setdom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the alightest degree their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious condict has arisen, nor any contest, but such us are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects which experience has clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied .there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection. of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized fire arms

Our physical attaioments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Missisppi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the U. States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of the upper part of the Red river only.) but Louisiana, with a fair at some length, when the resolve was read a secand liberal boundary on the western side, and the ond time and passed to be engrossed in concur-Floridas on the eastern, have been eeded to us - rence with the Senate, 60 to 53. The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovere guty over the whole territory to procure for the use of the State a new scal from St. Croix to the Saction. New states, settled which shall correctly represent the device adopt-from among ourselves in this, and in other part ed by the Legislature, at their last session, on a have been admitted into our I mon, in equal pare scale which shall reduce the diameter of the seal ticipation in the national sovereignty with the o- to two inches. riginal states. Our population has augmented in SATURDAY, March 10 .- The bill for the limitaan astonishing degree, and extended in every di- tion of actions, real and personal, and of writs of rection W now, fellow cit comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to Monoar, March 12.—The Militia Bill was passthe old world, with an atter incapacity to oppress od to be engrossed, as taken into a new draft and

Entering, with these views, the office which I bave just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, eral Bills as duly engrossed, all which passed to be and to the utmest of my ability. I derive great enacted.

Tuspar, March 15.—The bill for the preven-

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 3 .- Resolve, ratifying the agreement entered into for the lands in this State. Several hills, passed to be engrossed—sent down

FRIDAY, March 9 .- Ille, regulating elections-

le. SATURDAY, March 10.—The bill concerning Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of Engine-men, Fire Engines and the extinguish-

Several Bills passed to be engrossed, sent down

Ordered-That the committee, consisting of victs, and the best establishment for a State Penitentiary-to make report to the next Legislature. Tuesday, March 13 .- Several Birls, passed to

he engrossed, sent down for concurrence.

The militia bill passed to be engrossed, sent

down for concurrence. Several Resolves, passed to be engrossed, sent down for concurrence.

Resolve providing for the compensation of Lathrally passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 14 .- Will, for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, passed to be engrossed-sent down for concurrence.

Ordered, that messrs. Small and Green with such as the House may join, be a committee to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the State, to the Bank was recommitted. apportion the number of Senators on the several districts, and to agree upon the number of Representatives, and apportion them on the several cellaneous accounts, amounting to \$4,306 83. counties, towns, and plantations—with leave to report by bill or otherwise—sent down, and messrs.

Hobbs, hi h and Parsons were joined. Bill, uctining the powers and duties, and regulating the offices of Sheriffs and Constables, passed The turther consideration of the subject of a

penitentiary indefinitery postponed—sent down plantations. THURSDAY, March 15 - Bill, to cede to the U.

anticipations have been realized. In our whole States sites for light-houses, passed to be engross- the Senate, to be engrossed.

An order of the House, appointing Jedediah Herrick of Hampden, John Wilkins of Orrington, and Andrew Leach of Prospect, as a committee to enquire into the causes which have tended to diminish the quantity of fish in the waters of the Penobscot Bay and River, and to report to the next Legislature such facts relating to the same, as they think proper; provided that said committee shall be of no expense to the State-came up, and was concurred in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 8 .- Judge Burgin, of Eastport, had leave of absence, after Friday next.

Bitis passed to be engrossed—to change the names of sundry persons-concerning Notaries

Resolve, establishing a Valuation for the state. passed to be engrossed, in concurrence with the

Messrs. Hail, Jones and Whitney, of Brooks, lantations of the number of Quakers, Shakers, Ministers of the Gospei, and state and town Paupers.

FRIDAY, March 9 .- A Bill for the admeasurement of Boards, and regulating the saie of shipgies, clapboards, hoops and staves, and for other purposes, passed to be engr ssed.

tween Betsey Randall and her husband, Benj. Randail, was read, but passage refused.

Buls duly engrossed-to incorporate the Eastport Marine Insurance Company—to change the name By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, of the town of Pairlax-to incorporate the Eastport Locating Society-prescribing the mode of taking depositions-respecting houses of correction, for suppressing and punishing Rogues, Vagabonds and common beggars, and other idle and disorderly persons and to provide for the use of

A Bill for the prevention of damage by fire, and the safe keeping of gun powder passed to be engrossed—as did also a bill respecting pounds and impounding beasts going at large, or damage

Agreeable to assignment the resolves ratifying and confirming the agreement cutered into be tween this state and Massachusetts respecting the purchase of lands, &c. was called up and debated

Ordered, that the Secretary of State be directed

amended-sent up for concurrence

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported sev-

satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be as- I uson, maren 13 - In on the several departments by the very co- tion of Litteries, not authorized by law, and to education, hurried through all the state, which come down from the Senate amended,

of Almighty God, I shall furthwith commence the time and manner of appointing county I reas Inties of the high trust to which you have called overs and for other purposes to establish a corpo ration for the purpose of diking a certain tract of marsh in the towns of Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough—for preventing abuses in distilling strong tiquors, with leaden heads and pipes—to provide for the location of certain lands—to set off a part of the town of Hartland, and annex the same to the town of st. Albans-to incorporate the pro- considerably advanced in the dry atel belonging to Massachusetts, with several others, prietors of Ticonic bridge-to prevent bribery and corruption-respecting the offices and duties of the Attorney General and county Attorniesto change the names of certain persons-to establish a fund for the support of the ministry in the town of Poland, and to authorize the sale of cer-

The bill to organize, govern and discipline the Militia came back from the Senate further amended, and the House resumed the consideration of the amendment so proposed, and which are partially adopted. The House then further amended the

bill, and passed the same to be engrossed. The bill rendering valid the doings of Coroners, and allowing them a further time, within which to give bonds to the Treasurer of the State, passed to

the harbour of Mount Desert, passed to be en- behind, the fault is often attributed

WEDNESDAY, March 14.—Several Resolves,

The bill providing for the relief of the poor was referred to the next session of the Legislature, as was also the bill regulating the manufacture of to an act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court, within this State.

The order of yesterday, appointing messrs, Ath erton, Reed and Irish, a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting the diffierence between the two Houses, on the Bill to or rop Lewis Esq. for services rendered the state h- ganize and discipline the Mintia of this State, came back concurred; and messrs. Foxcroft, Rose, and Ripley, were joined.

The bill to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Courts of Probate, with amendments, passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, March 15 .- The bill respecting Cas-

The committee on accounts reported the accounts presented by Sheriffs. Coroners and miswhich were allowed in concurrence with the

A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of innabitants in the State, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, and Indians not taxed, for the purpose of apportioning the Senators and Representatives on the several counties, towns and

A bill to cede to the U.S. the jurishection of

Bills passed to be enacted—to regulate the manufacture and i ispection of lime-to prevent the destruction of fish in Sebago Pond-to regulate bail in civil actions-for the punishment of crimes of robbery &c .- to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars, &c .- respecting Eugineprovide for the education of Youth-to divide the town of N. Yarmouth-to regulate the inspection of beef and pork, &c .-- for limitation of actions real and personal, and of writs of error-for the adother purposes.

> -->0000000 FOR THE SENTINEL. EDUCATION.

On the education of our youth depend the dearest interests of society. If, "as the twig is bent, the tree's inwere appointed a committee to consider what or- clined;" if, in mature age, we appear and harmony of the union. and act under the influence of a bias given to our minds in our early education; surely, then it becomes parents, guardians and instructors to give, if possible, such a direction to the Resoure dissolving the nonds of matrimony be- young and tender mind as will incline it to the side of knowledge and virtue. Much has been done in this town of late for the establishment and support of schools. This is laudable; but, to answer the ends desired, a more systematic plan is recommended. A committee, consisting of gentlemen properly qualified themselves by education to examine the literary qualifications of instructors, should be to visit frequently the several schools, and approve or disapprove publicly any particular or general mode of instruction or correction adopted by any of the instructors. This plan, carried into effect, would free instructors from a situation often the most disagrecable. Approbation or disapprobation or both will, in almost all cases, be expressed. And if not Gloucester: the young people of the expressed by those who are qualified and appointed to judge, they will be by the ignorant and whimsical .-Should this or a similar system be adopted, we should not see our youth placed under the tuition of Masters, incapable of teaching correctly the first rudiments of education; nor Tuesday, March 13.—The bill for the preven- should we see lads, designed for an

receives so much aid in the processing to - - no limit of was called up, and the Louse con- in st books in halfs, without a limit ble to construe understanding page of any one of them. Such mode of instruction as this has practised, and laborious experiences has proved, that many months, agent in reviewing, have not been and and to counteract the evil. If charlen are made to believe, that they are thorny path of scholastic study and especially it their parents are made to think so too, they are extremely reluctant to retrace their mistroddin steps; they feel disappointed, if not discouraged; their ambition is checked and their parents are apt to join in the dissatisfaction. Parents owing to a very natural partiality, often expect too much from their children .-They expect to see them come frward at a tender age with rapidity. Resolve, directing returns of the number of Shakers and Quakers, Ministers of the Gospel, and the punishment of convicts, passed to be engrossed.

Paupers to be made to the Gospel, and the punishment of convicts, passed to be engrossed. The Bill to regulate the fishery of Alewives in of learning, and if any chance to fall to the instructor, when the deficiency is either on the part of the child or

The above remarks are offered by hogshead Shooks-and likewise the bill in addition one, who feels deeply the importance of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," having been hi uself an

LYSTRUCTUR. By the Governor of the State of Maine.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE deductions of reason, not less than the precepts of religion, make it the duty of departent and accountable beings to acknowledge with reverence the superintending Providence of Almighty God, to humble thems Ives b f r 1 im under a solemu sense of their weakness and anperfection, and to implore his mercy and biessing with contrite hearts, without which their hopes are vain, and their labors fruitless:

I THEREFORE have thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, to appoint THURSDAY, the twelfth day of April next, to be observed by the good people of this State as a day of HU. the good people of this State as a day of HU-MILIATION AND PRAYER; and the people of all religious denominations are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation inconsissites for light houses passed, in concurrence with tent with the religious solemnities of the day, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and unitedly to supplicate the favor of their Supreme Ruler; that he would in morey forgive them their sins and errors, and not requite them according to their merits, but according to his own parental kindness: that he word bless them in their various personal and political intermen, Fire engines and extinguishment of fire—to nowide for the education of Youth—to divide the husbandman, and cause the earth to yield a plentitul increase; that our fisheries in .y continue to be prosecuted with success; that a gainful trade may reward the enterprise of those who are enmeasurement of boards and rugulating the sale of shingles, clapboards, hoops and staves, and for colleges, academies and schools, and make shingles, clapboards, hoops and staves, and for their instruments of arthusing useful learning and pure morality; that the ministers of religion may instil into the minds of their people the love of or-der and peace, and teach them by their own example, that a difference in unessential speculative doctrines should make no did reve in the bonds of christian charity; that he would bless the governments of this State and the United States; and that they may be administered with wisdom and moderation, and preserve the peace of the country

> approach the throne of grace for a blessing on our country, m. y we not be forgetful of those favors by which we have been jeculiarly distinguished; that peace and pienty have been within our borders; that under a gentic and steady administration of government, our rights are protected by the calm operation of equipole laws; that peace is preserved with foreign nations and harmony among ourselves; and that under the blessing of Divine Providence we may look with confidence to a protracted period of uninterrupted prosperity and undisturbed repose.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Portland, the fifth day of Narch, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

BY THE GOVERNOR, ASHUR WARE. Sec y of State. -D000米0000c

A late Misseuri paper says a man, whose name is Johnson, was lately convicted of forgery. When the verdict was pronounced, the prisoner repeating the word guilty, drew a penknife and gave himself 3 stabs, which will probably relieve the executioner from an unpleasant office.

A theatre has been gotten up at place are the actors and actresses. The comedy of the Honey-moon was performed last Tuesday night, (as the tashionable phrase is) to an overflowing house. So much for Cape-Ann.

By a late law of Maryland, deblors ere to be imprisoned no longer than he creditor supports them in jail. This will be a pretty effectual check to imprisonment for debt

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1821.

The last session of the 16th Conseed 64 Acts and Resolves, and seven Treaties made viz :-- Treaty of amity, settlement, an I limits between

the United States of America and his Cathoric

Treaty with the West Tribe of Indians.
Treaty with the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians.
Contention with the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians

of the Vermillion. Twate with the Croctaw nation of Indians.

Treaty with the Uncetaw nation of Indians.
Treaty with the Creek nation of do.
Treaty with the Chippowa Tribe of the The great subject of the proposed alteration of the tariff of duties on the importation of foreign goods, was not once touched during the session, thank repeatedly pressed he the authors of the though repeatedly pressed by the author of the

The bill which passed the Senate, for amending inone or two particulars the charter of the Bank of the United States, was not even hoked at by

the House of Representatives.
Two or three bills concerning invalid pension-

Two or three this concerning invalid pensioners were passed over, as also were two or three respecting the fisheries and fishing vessels.

The collictors and other officers of the customs, and post-masters, and public officers of all grades and descriptions, are indebted to the press of other business for escaping without being shorn of a part at least of the beams of office.

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ter having passed the bonath was lost in the House. To speaking of the Bill, the National In-

telligencer observes :-"We sincerely desired its passage, because it was so earnestly called for by the connucreial interests, and because, under the decisions of the highest Judicial Tribunal, it has been made almost indispensable. We were not unaware, that there are different opinions, even among mercantile men, on the policy of such a law; and that there is an invincible repugnance to it, on the minds of many of our legislators, from its applying though applying uniformly, to a limited class of our teilow-citizens. We perceived, however, the applying uniformly, to a limited class of our fedow-citizens. We perceived, however, that there was no probability of its passing in any other shape, and we were willing it should pass in the shape to which only it could have passed. Induspence had been extended by the Congress to the people in the South and West, in regard to their land debt, and we thought the debtors, and creditors too, on the Atlantic border, were entitled to an experiment of the measure which they believed would be to many individuals a blesseng, and to the country generally an useful regulator of mercantile transactions. But, we now forewarn the advocates of that measure, that the golden moment has been let sip; that powerful supporters of this measure, 19 siip; that powerful supporters of this measure, in the late Congress, are no longer members; and, that, if the interest lately excited on the subject besuffered to rost in apathy now, it will be in vain to expect that the next Congress will legislate on the subject. Let the aim of the people of the conmercial cities be, to shew to the farmers, planters, and mechanics of the country, that such an act will not in any manner operate to the projudice of their interests. [Well done, Messra. Editors of the Intelligencer—and prny will you assist in the ardunes task of convincing the Mechanics. Farmers and Planters that BLACK is WHITE? He

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Ry an arrival at Boston, London papers to the Stst, and Liverpool to the 231 Jan. have been received.—They furnish, however, no very impor-

are, ourselves, warmly infavor of a Bankrupt Line, but, as yet, have been unade, to discover a single

reason, why it should be confined to Merchants, un-less it be that Farmers, Planters, and Mechanics

ore not at all liable to be impoverished, like then, by fire, bad dibts, &c. ?] It is the opposition of the Representatives of these classes, on honest views of this subject, that is to be deprecated, and

must be overcome before such a law can pass."

The king was to deliver his speech in person at the opening of Parliament. Fitty-five addresses, from different bodies, tra-

Fitty-five addresses, from different bodies, trades, parishes, and counties, were to be presented to her Majesty on the 221 Jan.

It is stated in the Gazette de France that if it be necessary to employ force to re-establish the ligitimate authority at Naples, the sovereigns will match at the head of their troops.

The Prince Regent of Naples, it is said, has declared be would head the troops from Sicily if the combined squadrons which anchored in the port of Naples should oppose or disturb the present order of things. der of things.

It had been reported that the coronation of the ing of England would take place on the 18th of trict.

Liverpool. Jan. 23 .- The session of Parliament, which commences its proceedings this day, is expected to be one of the most animated sessions in the British history. Many grave and important subjects with engage the attention of Parliament, both regarding our foreign relations and our domestic relief. Diestic policy.

◆00%00**>**

At a large and respectable meeting of gentlemen, members of the Legislature, held at the Representatives Chamber in Portland, on the evening of March 1, 1821, agreeably Te previous notice; Joshua Gage, Esq. of Augusta, in the chair, it was voted to proceed to the designation by bal-It of a canculate for Governor the Cruing political rear-

The meeting proceeded to ballot perordingly, when it appeared the who a number of ballots given in was the handed and two, of which mueh-eight were for W illiam King. Esquire, the present Con Proor.

A commutee was ton aspointed Mr. Se ver, of South

Berwick; Mr. Adams, of Portland; Mr. Sprague, of Hallowell; Mr. Smith, of Wiscasset: Judge Burgin. of Eastport; Mr. Hall, of Frankfort; Mr. Nourse, of Orrington; Gen. Turner; Mr. Wilson, of Bingham; Commodore Tucker, of Bristol, to want on Governor King and inform him of the proceedings and wishes of this convention.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening

Representatives' Changer, Wednesday evening, March 7, 1821.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the proceedings and wishes of said meeting, Report, That they have attended to the duties assigned them; "that the Governor expressed much sensibility at this renewed manifestation of confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens; and stated that, if it should be their wish to place him again in the chair of State, and the very precarious state of his health & other circumstances should The Bankrupt Bill, it appears, af- not forbid, he would not decline a reelection; and if under the necessity of withdrawing, he would promptly make it known through the committee"-

Whereupon it was unanimously voted that

William King, Esq.

be recommended to the citizens of Maine, for their support for Governor the ensuing political year.

Voted. That the proceedings of this convention, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the several newspapers in Adj. sine dic.

JOSHUA GAGE, Chairman. JAMES L. CHILD, See ry.

> entitione. MISCELLANGOUS.

The editor of the Savannah Georgian says :-"Hardly a vestage of the awtol confligration, which defaced this city on the 11th January, 1820, now remains, by which it can be traced."

The account of the Alassacre, at Caloa, of a

boat's crew of the Massacre, at Calon, of a brig Thaddens, Bianchard, arrived at Owyhee boat's crew of the Macedonian frigate, is wholly discredite.

The Revolutionary Pensioners are informed, that the act appropriating money for their payment pass—and was hurnt Nov. 25, lat. 5, N. and 112 lives ed on Saturday night, 3d inst. and that lost! The agent, Lt. Mudge, the capt surgeon.

We hear from Washington, that Gen. Andrew Jack on will be offered the appointment of Gov. of Lubeck) fr. Boston.

The Indefatigable, Cummings, from St. John, N. B. for London, run a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leverett sloop of war, always a foul of the Leve

ises to pay them another visit, when he hopes again to conciliate their good esteem; [aside] and pocket their

Thursday, the 26th April, is fixed for the execution of the sentence of death on Stephen Alerrill Clark, for arson, in Essex county.

Monday the firth day of April is to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in New-Hampshire.

Monday the seventh day of May is assigned for the choice of Representative to Congress in the fifth Dis-

> 44444444 ATTENTION!

The Members of the E. W. ARTHLERY COMPANY, are bereby requested to meet at Capt. John Swett's at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Monday next, in uniform complete, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. John Sansonne, late a Member of said Company.

By order of the Captain.

G. STETSON, O. S.

MARRIAGES

In Windham, mr George N. Mugford, to miss Eunice Winchester.

Eunce Winchester.
In Portiand, mr. Jonathan Paine, jr. to miss Alpha Richards, of Cape Elizabeth—mr. George B. Starbird, to miss Eliza Becket—mr. Henry Smith, to miss Jane Elizabeth Waits.

In Westbrook, mr. Moses Quimby, to mrs. Bet-

Fineral on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. x Friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend. At Hollis, mrs. Sarah, consort of the Hon. Isaac

In Westbrook, miss Lydia Freeman, aged 15

In New Gloucester, miss Eliza Gower, aged 17. In Portland, the wife of Dudley Todd, Esq.— Williams son of mr. Samuel Baker, aged 17 years In Scarborough, miss Ann Louisa Morris, et.35

At Point Peter, Gand, capt. Jacob Knight, jr. of brig Mechanic, of Portland, aged 24.

At Newburyport, mrs. Lancaster, wife of capt. T. Lancaster, of Portland. At sea, capt. Thomas Lannaster, of Portland.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

President - - - JARKZ Mowns.
Cashier - - - JOHN WOODMAN
Discount day - - - Friday.
Director for the week - JONATHAN BARTLETT

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

17th—hrig United Kingdom, Perkins, 34 days 17th—hrig United Kingdom, Perkins, 34 days from Demerara, cargo ruin, sugar, and molasses. Laft—brigs Eliza, Coles, for St. John in about a veck; Mingo Park, for do in about 10 days; Iane Pickle, Colfield; Brunswick, Everet; and Veptune, King, all of do.; sch. Chart, McDougle, of St. John, to sail in obout a week for Bermida; brig Leopard, McLain, of do. capt, sick ashore. Spoke, lat. 35, long, 74, an American brig from Bristol, R. L.—On the morning of the 18th, during the severe gale, the U. Kingdom drifted from her anchorage, inside W. 'Quoddy Head, on to Campo-Bello, where she now remains up at nearly high water mark, and buried 6 feet in the said—her main mast gone. Alther cargo will probaby high water mark, and builed 6 feet in the said—ber main mast gone. All her cargo will probably be saved, excepting the sugar, part of which is already damaged. The water flows into her every tide. She belongs to messrs. Merritt & Van Horne, of St. John, N. B. 20th—sch. Salty, Johnson, Boston, with Merchandize. Capt. J. furnished us with a file of papers, sloup Penobscot Packet, Yates, fr. New-York, with corn to E. Foster, & Co.

Passed here, sch. Miller, Mason, 17 days from Mexandria, via. Portland, with a cargo of flour, for St. John. Capt. M. furnished us with papers of the 16th.

21st-brig Robert, 35 days from Jam. for An-

21st—brig Robert, 35 days from Jam. for Annapolis, cargo, rum and sugar. A paper brought by her, containing the following, was sent us by a friend at Lubeck:—

Mostroo-Bay, Feb. 10.—The ship Roslin Castle, Hepburn, which arrived here last Saturday, from St. John. N.B. spoke on the 26th ult. in lat. 22, 30, N. long, 65 w. the ship Mary Catherine, Robert Pace, master, of and from Liverpool, out of days hound to Roston with an assirted exercise. and those, bound to Boston with an assorted earge; an lat. 39, long, 57 the M. Catherine experienced very bad weather, & on the 24th Dec. was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away her bulwarks ore and alt, swept the long boat, spars, and every masts, a little above the cap; she also lost two men overboard: when fallen in with was endeavouring

to get to New-Providence to refit.
The brig Tratalgar, Johnson, has ar. at Savan-

na-la-Mar, in 20 days from St. John, NB
23 I-sloop Jones, Hale, Portland-stoop Leander, Trow, St. John.
The vessels mentioned in our last as waiting a wind have since sailed.

MEMORANDA

brig Thaddens, Blanchard, arrived at Owyhee

only a few days will probably clapse three boats, and fortunately felt in with a Portubefore they can receive their stipends. guess ship next morning. & were carried to Lasbon.
We hear from Washington, that Gen. Andrew ar. at Alexandria 1st inst. schr Julia-Ann, Minot,

cept. [Sav. Rep. Mr. Kean, the tragedian, has taken leave of the Bostomans, but promenses to pay them another visit, when

of Machias.

Provisions, Graceries, Factories, and Hard-Ware.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Stevens & Shaw,

No. I-CENTRAL WHARF, Superfine Flour, Boston Meal, Yellow corn, pilot bread and crackers, clear pork, Buston hum, new rice, butter and cheese, beans and peas, S. M. Wine, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, cherry, cordials, Laird's porter, soap and candles, loaf sugar, molasses, vinegar, figs, raisius, nutmegs, pearl-ash, Spanish & American cigars, sulphur, starch,

1500 yds. satinetts, shirtings & sheetings (bleach'd & unbleach'd,) cotton warp, thread from No. 19 to 50, bandanna, black & fancy hdkfs.

bags fine blown salt, clover seed, Richmond No. 1 Tobacco,
"No. 2 do. cranberries, flax, cotton, &c. Hard-Ware.

broad and narrow axes, braces with bitts, wire and hair sieves, hoes and shovels, shovels and tongs, wafer irons, spoke shaves, pen-knives & cuttoes, bonnet wire & pasteboard but hinges and screws, chest hinges, chest locks, H hinges, pound pins, block tin tea pots, brass nails, pump tacks, brushes, all kinds—chalk lines, bake pans, iron dogs, tia kettles, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, and Leather. Also-An Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

march 24

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE firm of JONES & WHITNEY is by I mutual consent this day dissolved. All per-ons indebted to, or having unsettled accounts with said Firm are requested to call and adjust the with theodore Junes, who is authorized for purpose. THEODORE JONES, bat purpose. JOSEPH WHITNEY.

Lubeck, March 20, 1821.

MAKSHAL'S SALES.

United States of America,)

District of Maine, 28. A DURST ANT to Warrants from the Hon. Alhion K. Parris, Day Judge of the Unite I Stat a District Court for said District, Notice is hereby iven that on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of Jarch just, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the tore of Oakes A. Ruggles, in Lubeck, I shall ex-

One hundred and thirty-one qtls. of dry FISH. -- Aran-

And on Friday, the 30th of March, inst. at the Store of Wm. F. Penniman, in Machias, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, as aforesaid,

The sch. ORANGE, of about 13 tons burth-n, her tackle, apparel and furniture, with er float.

16 bbls. of Rum, & 20 bushels Salt. The same having been decreed forfeit to the United States and ordered to be sold.

G. S. SMIT (I. Dep'y Marshal, Dated at Machias, March 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sule.

TTAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Auction, on Monday Next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at J. Swett's Auction Room—

1 looking glass=12 silver to spoons= 1 pr. do. sogar tongs=1 do. tankard= 2 mahogany tables=1 pr. brass hand irons= 1 pr. do shovel and tong=3-4h ton of bay= 6 chairs=1 bedstead=1 trunk=1 table=

1 mahogany bureau-2 pr. boots-

sett Orton's Exposition of the Dible 5 vols .-o. Washington's Life, 5 v. with Atlas. ALSO AS ABOVE-at 11 o'clock,

on Wednesday Next. THE new and commodious Dwelling-House, now occupied by air. John Sanborne. Terms

nade known at the sale.

THOM.IS GREEN, D. Sheriff. march 21

COLLECTORS' NOTICE, MACHIAS.

FUTHE owners of the undernamed, original Proprietors' Rights of Meadow, and 2d Division Uand in the Town of Machins, in the County of Washington, are hereby notified that their said several rights were Taxed, by the Proprietors in their corporate capacity, in the year 1799, the sum of three dollars on each Meadow Right, and in the year '807, the sum of ent dollars on each 2d Division Right of Upland, and that the sums mencel in the following Schedule remain due and

	Names of Original Proprietors.	Althor Armine Let megnet by and right.	Lors as the lors to said to said	mondi u-ipali
	James Avery	22		3.00
ij	Jona Carieton,	26		3 00
,	Ebenezer Fitz.	80	161 % 26	4 33
	Japhet Hill,	9	25 & 80	13 00
	Timothy Libby,		318:772	10 00
1	Samuel Stuart	4.1		3 00
15	Samuel Rich	68		3 00
0	Samuel Scott,	26	126 & 139	8 (0)
	Joseph Seavey	THE .	45 & 180	13 (-0)
١	Jacob Foster,	6.1	71 & 170	6 50
	Thomas Libby,	54		3.00
	George Labby,		92 8: 50	10 00
Ī	7871	7 . 3 .	3 1 1	

The owners of said Rights are hereby required to make immediate payment of the Soms due from them respectively, as above specified, to JACOB LONGFELLOW.

Machias, March 24, 1821. 6w

Levi Ingols,

SOUTH Store, on the Platform, has recently received by sch's Maine and Sally, from Boston, a fresh supply of SENISONNIBLE GOODS, among which are—

1400 yards sheetings,

400 " bleach'd do. 1200 " unbleach'd shirtings, 500 " bleach'd do.

4 bales (400 lbs.) wick-yarn, ginghams, stripes, check, bed ticking, cotton yarns, knitting & sewing cottons, satmets, superfine & middling broadcloths, cassimeres, duffils, flannels, hombazetts. &c. &c.

cases Canton crapes, " crape shawls.

scarf., " black & cel'd silk=, black twil'd & bird's eye silk hokfs. bonnet scarfs & hdkfs. silk hose & gloves,

a few brass fire setts elegant patterns, (7 The above Goods will be sold on reasonable

One Oviatt, a postmaster at Hudson, Ohio, has been imprisoned for robbing the mail of \$1100.

The capital of the Savings Bank in New-York exceeds balfa million of THE THE SENTINEL.

Will thou not from this tipe cry unto me, my Father, thou art the garde of my Youth?

Jere. 3. 4.

While yet in the morning of life when the heart Is awake to the day dreams of pleasure and joy, That steel e'er the said, and more slow impart, Which not e'en the wroter of hie can destroy; When comes in some clive by hope are array d. In all the gay colors and behalf can dispense,

While the limit is not tunder and passions invade The empire of reason, by charming the sense; O lead me to Thre; to the fountain of truth, My Father, my Father; the guide of my youth.

O'er my days should the sun of properity throw Her me toor-like ray most unchauntingly bright; Or instead of her geneal collivening gloss

Should I feel the end child of adversity's night; Be my raile, O my I ther; protect me I pray, Through adversity's most or pesspecity's day; And lead me me to thee, O thou heating of truth My Father, my father! the gorde of my youth.

And when the gay summer of life dull be past, When the fragrance and broom of its roses have

And winter, array'd in the storm and the blast, Shall merciles scatter its frosts o'er my head; Be the God of my age-in frait nature's decline, May thy guardian care, and protection be mine, An I take me to Thee, O they found its of truth, My Pather, my F ther! the guide of my youth.

EAST FLORIDA.

[Concluded from our last.]

The general parity of our air is potent to every observer. Let him but look around at distant objects, for instance a tree, and not only the limbs, but the leaves are distinguishable a long way off, as the it was a miniature painting he held in his hand; or as though he looked at it, near by, thro a spy glass reverse l.

St. Mary's river running traversely thro' the country, from east to west, runs a great way up, and forms the Northern boundary of East Florida. It has the best bar, of all the rivers on the eastern aide of this Province, say, twenty feet at high water, and is unvigable for large vessels, a great way It is singularly barren of finny inhabitants; and has in its neighborhood, but a half portion of those classes of land we consider most valuable .--The inhabitants along this river, (not formed for industry) generally curtivate the pine barren lands in preference (which, by the I ye, must have been, I think, pine bearing lands corrupted into pine barren.) and these produce bountiful crops of provisions; and I have seen fine crops of black seed cotton raised on these pine barrens, at thirty live miles distant, direct from the sea coast. The inhabitants are these lands must be "cow-penned" and then they produce three or four good crois in succession; but on inquiring into this part of their agricultural process, it amounts to little more than driving a gang of cattle a few times across them. And though they were literally manufed by cattle, one or two years rains would carry its influence so deep in these sanly bottoms as to be beyond the reach of annual plants. This shows that they must possess an innate fertility, capable of much improvement. I mentioned these cirevinstances in vindication of our pine barrens; which are more estimable further South, and particularly when they have clay and other firm bottoms, which often occur. There are, however, various grades of quality under this denomination of land; and some of them are good for little else than lumber and pasturage; indeed some are good for nothing but as barriers and connections to

Namau river next succeeds St. Mary's as we go South, and is the only other running in the same of St. Augustiae, is the northern boundary of that direction. Its bar, lying about eighteen miles from that of St. Mary's, does not afford more than from nine to eleven feet at high water. Its course up, is broad and deep to the distance about twenty gules, where it diviles, into several large branches, & the expear to have endeavored to exceed each other in their manyfold distortime, embracing within their extensive ramifications and their imand thate neighborhood, a large amount of fertile and durable lands-fine and extensive pasturage for bristly and borned stock, on all sides-and great stores of lumber in its primitive state. But a great part of the good lands on this river, will be subject to grievous immdations in wet seasons, until some of the more crooked bends of its branches are straightened by cana s, as allow the water a more speedy escape than their present meanders

We now come to a truly majestic river the St. John's. Its bar affords about ti'teen feet water at best tides, and hes about thirty miles south of St. Mary and forty to the north of that of St. Augus-Continuing its course from the Sea, westward, for about thirty miles, it corners and rons southwardly, parallel to the sea coast, all the rest of it rourse; forming, as It were, a general and moments canal through the internal parts of the Province; communicating by its tributary and new waring streams to many parts, and communicable at mederate rates, with the whole, even those of our western sea board. More water than the bar affer Is can be carried to Lake George, one bondred and fifty miles up, through which the river passes, and 12 feet through this lake, when the river as an deepens for an extent of forty miles beyond, and then posses through a other Lake: and thus continues its conrice up, forming now a river, and then a Lake towards its sauce, which is only known by the Indian reports. From the har to lake George, the breadth of the river is. with but four exceptions, from one to five miles. and roc uses the tributary waters of many large creats, and some detached lakes, on both sides. Lake George is a large oval formed spread of the rivas, exhibiting a short of water eighteen miles long and twelve wide, beautifully raind. The unmen broad stile of this river, I will suppose, about deale miles from East to West, and about one handel and twenty males from North to South. dentains large bodies of the most valuable

merition of this attresting services of the mounry, would too far exceed my present limits, and might indeed appear exaggerated, I will therefore, only state, that hundreds of persons from Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, who have visited that part of Florida, agree, that it is the most ele-The back country they have ever seen. The lower paris of at. John a river, afford large bodies or high hammac land, heavily timbered with live ank to the water's edge; the e are generally light in soil, but very productive, and are much more in rable than their appearance would indicate, and hack of these, and indeed throughout the country, generally, we find large bodies of low hammac and swamp lands of a strong rich, and durable soil, frequently bottomed with clay and marble higher up the river, the arrangement changes; the margins are generally of extensive and valuable river wamps, and on the back of these, high and low hamming are promisonously interspersed among pine barrens.

Canals connecting this river with the Mexican basin, by the bay of l'ampa, or with more expense, but with more importance, by the bay of Appalachy, could be effected. The herculean prospect that such an undertaking might, at the first view, carry with it, will be greatly softened down on oniy comparing with it the commercial advantages of an inland navigation between the Atlantic shores of the United States and the Mississippi totally avoiding the elecutous, and perilous route round the Cape and the Keys of Floridas, where more disasters anoually occur, than of any other equal extent of the coasts of North and South America. And, as the waters of the great Mexican bay are, unquestionably, higher than those on the cast side of Florida, their agency would greatly facilitate the work, and perpetuate the advan-

The waters of St. John's river could be easily turned down through the barbor of St. Augustine. by the way of Fix-Mile Creek, which makes out from that river about seventy miles from its bar and directly West from St. Augustine. would by deepening its bar, reader that well forthird and salubrious city, a valuable scapart con-centrating the wealth of the Province within its two fold protection. I have labored considerably in the theory of this project, and expect, at some early period, to lay it before a community, sufficiently large and enterprising to appreciate its

many and obvious advantages.

The source of this river has never been explored by white people; nor is it known above two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth but by Indian reports. I am however satisfied from my own observations, that it has no communication above its mouth with the sea, on either side the peamsula, as is asserted under various forms in the geographical descriptions I have seen. I am aware that what may be considered a knock-him-down argument, will be placed in front of this assertion, viz ;- That St. John's, which is a fresh water river above the immediate influence of the tides, and indeed its waters are sometimes drinkable beyond its mouth, at sea should be found greatly mixed with salt above Lake George. But to this I answer, that several arms, or rather lagoons of the river, setting off from the main body on both sides, terminate in targe morasses or quagmires, covered only with grass, and which are so extensive as to bound the horizon to a spectator in a boat; and that when the sea is forced on to either coast by heavy gales of wind, the redundancy of the sait water which is crowded into the many small rivers on the weather shore of the peninsula, flows over their adjacent low grounds into those morases, and thus find its way into the St. John's river. It has likewise been erroneously reported, that the neighborhood of this river is unhealthy. I am personally acquainted with all the settlers about t for the last twenty years; and I am satisfied that there has been no cause for such complaint among those who have lived like civilized beings. As to others, habitual excesses would destroy health in the garden of Eden.

St. Augustine city, bar, harbor, waters, &c. are sufficiently known to excuse their presence here. must however remark, that the northern extremity of St. Anastatia Island, which forms the harbor remarkable kind of stone of which the city and its fortifications are built. This stone, formed by a concretion of small marine shells, and perhaps peculiar to this province, lies in great mines in this island, and runs in similar veins in the southwardy and along the eastern sea coast of the province, but not spreading off from it above three miles in any part. It makes excellent and cheap houses, and on account of its soft and unrendable quality, is particularly suitable for fortifications.

Progressing about eighty inites further south we come to Musquito Inlet, a snug and safe inlet for small vessels, affording from ten to tweive feet d water on its bar. This leads up the Halifax river running north, and the Hillsborough, runsing south, (which are frequently called the Musquito North and South Lagoous) each about thirmiles in extent. The head of the Hillsborough s so nearly met by the head of the Indian river, mas Rio I's, as to allow a portage of about a quarter of a mile from one to the other; and this continues to its bar, about seventy miles farther south. These three, with a part of the Matanzas river, form a continuation of territory along the sea coast, of about one hundred and fifty miles that will admit of a very dense population. Its salubrious and pleasant situation among the sea shore, the large portion of good lands, and their admira le distribution and superior qualities; its accommodating waters, superabundantly stored with a variety of fish; and its dolectable climate, form a eries of advantages, not easily conceived by stranrers. One body of the good lands within this space, it is said is not exceeded in quality, nor equalled in quantity by any body of land on the sea board of Georgia and the Carolinas. The insect called the Musquelo, is said by some (prejuhard or not) well informed persons, to be intelerase in this section of the province; but I know that they are not worse here than they are generally along the sea coast of the northern states.

On the west side of the Hillsborough, about four miles from the inlent, and situated on a quarry of the stone above mentioned, former y stood the own of New Smyrna. Many of its ruins are still visible. It sank to mins in consequence of the migration of its inhabitants, in a body to St. Augostine-the effect of the despotic severity of their

From the mouth of Indian river, to the promontory of East Fiorida, about one hundred and forty I mula; the fittest proturage generally; and in imits farther south, we know but little of the inof parts very healthy. I enteriate a particular term of the country. And thence all along the port Book-Store,

the ferries beautiful the pentissia, I am only ac herver. These accounts, however, go to shew hat there are several good learners along that bere, and much good land lying back of it.

00000000 DETREMING FIRE .- On Thursday last, the shop f Dea Nathaniel Bird, of Walpole, in Massa thesetts, was destroyed by fire together with its contents, among which were from twelve to sixteen new Charses. Lass estimated from 5000 to 6000 distrars; and what adds to the distress is, that Deacon Bird was severely injured, and his brother, capt. Samuel T. Bird so much burnt, as to survive only forty-eight hours.

Travelling in state.—A London paper informs that the Emperor of Austria arrived at Laybach, with a retinue of twenty-two cariages and one hundred and eighty horses.

The President of the United States has ratified the treaty with the Creek nation of Indians.

A Carolina paper contains an advertisement of several plantations and tracts of land, for sale "on very moderate terms for cash or Negroes in pay-

The number of passengers arrived in the United States, from foreign countries, for the year end. ing Sept. last, is 7000.

The troops of Columbia from the last accounts occupied all Quito-thus is this Republic, rapidly and we think surely, progressing toward indepen-

IP ADVERTISEMENT!

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WHEN a cure for one dollar, or at most for two dollars, can be obtained for a cough, cold, asthma, difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, wheezing, pain in the sides, daily spitting of blood, a straine I stomach, &c. must it not be a matter of surprise that we see the obituary swelled with deaths occasioned principally by colds? On an average at least. Or-One hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons die annually of consumption, originating principally from taking cold commencing with cough, then diffiulty of breathing and pain in the side, at length the lungs become affected, consumption ensues, and death closes the scene. Alas! too often does prejudice, by listening to some and adopting the opinion of others, prevail; thereby preventing a trial of such medicines as might afford relief, under the idea that no relief can be obtained. Scarce a case ocears but may be relieved by the timery application



As a proof of which the following interesting cures are submitted to the public

perusal.

MR. STETSON,

Of Hanover, was 9 years afflicted with violent pain in his right breast, attended at times with great difficulty of breathing, and wholly incapable of attending business, after having tried in vain all other medicines was cured and his health perfectly restored by 2 boxes of these pills. TAN ELDERLY LADY,

Her daughter and grand-daughter, of Boston, were each dreadfully afflicted with asthma and difficulty of breathing, were all of them cured and restored to perfect health by 3 boxes.

was restored on the second night, which had been above. broke gior many years.

A Lady of Boston! turned of 60, was severely afflicted with cough, pain in the side, at times spitting of blood, could not lie down in her bed for 4 year-, could not sleep but at short intervals, was restored to perfect health on taking 3 boxes.

Three pris give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tight ness of the chest, strained stomach, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, the forerunners of matignant fevers, Ac, common colds are removed in a few hours, the aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when their lungs are affected. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." One box containing 12 pills frequently effects a cure. To prevent imposition, the outside printed wrapper is signed "W. T. Conway." Observe this as you value your health! Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, chemist, No. 1. Bunistead Place, Common-Street Boston. ton, and by special appointment at the EAST PORT BOOK-STOKE, and the Eastport Infirmary and by most druggists, book-sellers and postmasters throughout the U. States, where may be had all those justly esteemed and highly approved "Medicines," prepared by W. T. Conway. Price One Doliar, or 6 boxes for five dollars. m10.

For Sale By Charles Wade,

At Cellar No. 29, Merchant's Row, - Boston 1000 bbls. LAIRD's PORTER, 800 .. do. 200 4 do. double do.

75 gross bottled Brown Stout, 50 do. Amber Ale.

* *All Orders received during the Winter for Spring and Summer Stock's will be faithfully ex-Spring and Summer cuted carly in the Spring.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1820.

ELLIS'S warranted patent LEAD PENcits, of a superior quality, are for sale at the EastStephen Jones

NFORMS his friends and the pub. at the head of Market wharf, formerly occupied by Col. Benjamin King. where he has on hand and intenus keeping constantly for sale, a gener. al assortment of all kinds of GOODS necessary for the trade of this country, which he will sell on as good terms as can be purchased in this town. He likewise informs those persons who are indebted to the late Firmof A. Hayden & Co. that he is fully authorised to settle the business of said concern, and wishes them to pay as soon as possible. Feb. 24.

New Flour.

RECEIVED by the brig OLIVE, from Alexandria, and for sale by JOHN HARROD, MARKET-WHARF,

1800 bbls. Superfine Flour.

90 half bbls. do. do. 38 bbls. fine do.

5 bbls. middlings do. 500 kegs Crackers.

850 bushels Corn. 40 do. Rye. 50 bbls. Navy Bread.

12 hhds. Virginia Tobacco.

3 bbls. Segars. Jan. 27.

* *ALL those who have Books belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a favour on him by returning them. I. R. CHADBOURNE. march 17



OR the short time these I his 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 effectsas mild, sate and sovereign remedy for billions fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, indigestions, loss of appetite, diziness, worms, and billions choic; they are likewise an antidote agunst 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 scasons & hours, they may be taken in Summer or Winter, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of 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-Infirmary-by Bartlett & Shaw, and J. Gleason-in Lubeck, by J. Faxon, M. Fuiter, & J. O. Balch .-Judge —, of Salem, had been many years selected with a violent cough and difficulty TER, and Wheaton's noted ITCH OINTof breathing, was cured by two boxes; his sleep MENT & JAUNDICE EITTERS, for sale as

For Sale,

A VERY pleasantly situated and commodicus one story Dwelling House, with out houses, in Middle street, near the Congregational Neeting House. Said house is completely finished .-Terms liberal. I'or particulars apply at the reutinel Office.

LOST, A Note of HAND, for Eighty Eight Dollars and therty four Cents, dated Eastport, Nov. 6, 1820, signed by Poon & Noves, made payable in six months to Aaron Roberts, of Portland. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same. march 17

To Let, THE OFFICE recently occupied by F. E. PUTNAM. Esq. En-JESSE GLEASON quire of

Maine Registers,

For 1821,

For Sale at the EASTPORT BOOK-STORE.

Found, N Eastport, A SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it by proving property and paying charges.

W.M. ELDRADGE.

Beaver-Harbour, March 3

SCHOOL BOOKS

**Of various kinds, by the groce, dozen or single, for sale at the EASTPORT BOXE STORE. A liberal discount to those who per chase to sell again.

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

Cash given for Rags