

EASTPORT SENTINEL

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 States:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions 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 feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself 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 causes, 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 suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends 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 future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal and honorable 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 measure, 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 hundred 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 case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities.—With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortifications at proper points, throughout the 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 provisions, 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 contemplated, in point of economy, has been fully illustrated, by a report of the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, lately communicated to Congress, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a corresponding naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. The reason of this difference is obvious. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities, as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy collected

at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and, changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and read 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 fortifications, supported by our navy, 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 eminently 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 protected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not 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, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealous 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. Attention 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 powers with 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 privilege been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other party; and every exertion has been made in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor against 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 alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between 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 negotiation now depending, invited by the Cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interests may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccannery 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 on the United States, strong proofs were afforded, by the establishment at Amelia 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 it. 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 punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the Executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions, to transcend the great

purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, 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. But, to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It seems 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 opens to several of the neighboring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers by its position in the Gulf, 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 find 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 fish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, with other differences on important interests, were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce 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 force.

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countries, 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 parties.

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 office. As early as 1801 it was found necessary to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in 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 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 extent of their revenue, and the facility 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 after the conclusion of the late war, and the 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 inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of our fellow citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of

the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel Congress either to abandon these great measures of defence, or to resort 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 authorized for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, and the state of the Treasury permitting, I recommended the repeal of the internal 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 exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, 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 be 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 equally 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 vain, especially 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 resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles 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 essential 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 substantial pretension to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction.—The progress of our settlements westward, supported as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost

the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors, we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the Chief Magistrate of our Union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds, for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that Congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar destiny to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power, we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable, on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests, should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral, but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries, it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence 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 preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow-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 meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all 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.—Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom 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 slightest 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 in every department, deriving his authority from, 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 conflict has arisen, nor any contest but such as 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.—By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, 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 world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Mississippi 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 and liberal boundary on the western side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us.—The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty over the whole territory from St. Croix to the Pacific. New states, settled from among ourselves in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into our Union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, 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 the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have

received so much aid in the preceding year.—With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and, with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 8.—Resolve, ratifying the agreement entered into for the lands in this State, belonging to Massachusetts, with several others, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

Several bills, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

FRIDAY, March 9.—Bills, regulating elections—to organize govern and discipline the Militia of the state—and for the limitation of actions, real and personal, and writs of error, passed to be engrossed, sent down for concurrence.

SATURDAY, March 10.—The bill concerning Engine-men, Fire Engines and the extinguishment of fire, passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

MONDAY, March 12.—A large number of Bills passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

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

Resolve, directing returns of the number of Shakers and Quakers, Ministers of the Gospel, and Paupers, to be made to the office of the Secretary of State, was indefinitely postponed, in concurrence with the House.

Ordered.—That the committee, consisting of one from the Senate and one from the House, be appointed to consider the subject of punishing convicts, and the best establishment for a State Penitentiary—to make report to the next Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 13.—Several Bills, passed to be 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 Lathrop Lewis Esq. for services rendered the state finally passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.—Bill, 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 apportion the number of Senators on the several districts, and to agree upon the number of Representatives, and apportion them on the several counties, towns, and plantations—with leave to report by bill or otherwise—sent down, and messrs. Hobbs, Irish and Parsons were joined.

Bill, defining the powers and duties, and regulating the offices of Sheriffs and Constables, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

The further consideration of the subject of a penitentiary indefinitely postponed—sent down for concurrence.

THURSDAY, March 15.—Bill, to cede to the U. States sites for light-houses, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

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 Burgen, of Eastport, had leave of absence, after Friday next.

Bills passed to be engrossed—to change the names of sundry persons—concerning Notaries Public.

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

Messrs. Hall, Jones and Whitney, of Brooks, were appointed a committee to consider what order it is necessary to take upon the returns made by the several towns and plantations of the number of Quakers, Shakers, Ministers of the Gospel, and state and town Paupers.

FRIDAY, March 9.—A Bill for the admeasurement of Boards, and regulating the sale of shingles, clapboards, hoops and staves, and for other purposes, passed to be engrossed.

Resolve dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Betsey Randall and her husband, Benj. Randall, was read, but passage refused.

Bills duly engrossed—to incorporate the Eastport Marine Insurance Company—to change the name of the town of Fairfax—to incorporate the Eastport Locating Society—prescribing the mode of taking depositions—respecting houses of correction, for suppressing and punishing Rogues, Vagrants and common beggars, and other idle and disorderly persons—and to provide for the use of fire arms.

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 feasant.

Agreeable to assignment the resolves ratifying and confirming the agreement entered into between this state and Massachusetts respecting the purchase of lands, &c. was called up and debated at some length, when the resolve was read a second time and passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate, 60 to 53.

Ordered, that the Secretary of State be directed to procure for the use of the State a new seal, which shall correctly represent the device adopted by the Legislature, at their last session, on a scale which shall reduce the diameter of the seal to two inches.

SATURDAY, March 10.—The bill for the limitation of actions, real and personal, and of writs of Error, which came back from the Senate amended, was taken up, and the proposed amendments were concurred in.

MONDAY, March 12.—The Militia Bill was passed to be engrossed, as taken into a new draft and amended—sent up for concurrence.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported several Bills as duly engrossed, all which passed to be enacted.

TUESDAY, March 13.—The bill for the prevention of Lotteries, not authorized by law, and to prohibit the sale or purchase of tickets in this state, which came down from the Senate amended,

and the first bill was called up, and the House concurred in the amendments proposed.

The committee on engrossed bills reported, as duly engrossed, bill to authorize George Reed to build a wing dam on Damariscotta river—directing the time and manner of appointing county Treasurers and for other purposes—to establish a corporation for the purpose of diking a certain tract of marsh in the towns of Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough—for preventing abuses in distilling strong liquors, 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 proprietors of Ticonic bridge—to prevent bribery and corruption—respecting the offices and duties of the Attorney General and county Attorneys—to 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 certain lands therein—all which passed to be enacted.

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 be engrossed.

The Bill repealing part of an act relating to the punishment of convicts, passed to be engrossed.

The Bill to regulate the fishery of Alewives in the harbour of Mount Desert, passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.—Several Resolves, were passed to be engrossed.

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 hoghead Shooks—and likewise the bill in addition to an act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court, within this State.

The order of yesterday, appointing messrs. Atherton, Reed and Irish, a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting the difference between the two Houses, on the Bill to organize and discipline the Militia 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 Castine Bank was recommitted.

The committee on accounts reported the accounts presented by Sheriffs, Coroners and miscellaneous accounts, amounting to \$4,306 83, which were allowed in concurrence with the Senate.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of inhabitants 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 plantations.

A bill to cede to the U. S. the jurisdiction of sites for light houses passed, in concurrence with the Senate, to be engrossed.

Bills passed to be enacted—to regulate the manufacture and inspection 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 Engine-men, Fire engines and extinguishment of fire—to provide 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 admeasurement of boards and regulating the sale of shingles, clapboards, hoops and staves, and for other purposes.

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 inclined;" if, in mature age, we appear 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 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 disagreeable. Approbation or disapprobation or both will, in almost all cases, be expressed. And if not 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 should we see lads, designed for an education, hurried through all the

first books in Latin, without being able to construe understanding a page of any one of them. Such a mode of instruction as this has been practised, and laborious experience has proved, that many months, spent in reviewing, have not been sufficient to counteract the evil. If children are made to believe, that they are considerably advanced in the dry and thorny path of scholastic study and especially if their parents are made to think so too, they are extremely reluctant to retrace their mistrodden 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 forward at a tender age with rapidity, outstripping their fellows in the race of learning, and if any chance to fall behind, the fault is often attributed to the instructor, when the deficiency is either on the part of the child or parent.

The above remarks are offered by one, who feels deeply the importance of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," having been himself an INSTRUCTOR.

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 deponent and accountable beings to acknowledge with reverence the superintending Providence of Almighty God, to humble themselves before Him under a solemn sense of their weakness and imperfection, and to implore his mercy and blessing 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 HUMILIATION AND PRAYER; and the people of all religious denominations are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation inconsistent 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 mercy forgive them their sins and errors, and not requite them according to their merits, but according to his own paternal kindness; that he would bless them in their various personal and political interests; that he would prosper the industry of the husbandman, and cause the earth to yield a plentiful increase; that our fisheries may continue to be prosecuted with success; that a gainful trade may reward the enterprise of those who are engaged in mercantile pursuits; that he would bless our colleges, academies and schools, and make them instruments of diffusing useful learning and pure morality; that the ministers of religion may instil into the minds of their people the love of order and peace, and teach them by their own example, that a difference in unessential speculative doctrines should make no difference 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 and harmony of the union.

And while we approach the throne of grace for a blessing on our country, may we not be forgetful of those favors by which we have been peculiarly distinguished; that peace and plenty have been within our borders; that under a gentle and steady administration of government, our rights are protected by the calm operation of equitable 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 March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the thirty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

BY THE GOVERNOR,
ASHUR WARE, Sec'y of State.

A late Missouri 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 pen-knife and gave himself 3 stabs, which will probably relieve the executioner from an unpleasant office.

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

By a late law of Maryland, debtors are to be imprisoned no longer than the creditor supports them in jail.—This will be a pretty effectual check to imprisonment for debt.

THE OLIO.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Will thou not from this time cry unto me, my Father, thou art the guide 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 steal o'er the soul, and impressions impart,
Which not e'en the winter of life can destroy;
When scenes to perceive by hope are array'd
In all the gay colors which hope can dispense,
While the heart is yet tender and passions invade
The empire of reason, by charming the sense;
O lead me to Thee; to the fountain of truth,
My Father, my Father! the guide of my youth.

O'er my days should the sun of prosperity throw
Her meteor-like rays most unobscuringly bright;
Or instead of her genial enlivening glow
Should I feel the cold child of adversity's night;
Be my guide, O my Father; protect me I pray,
Through adversity's night or prosperity's day,
And lead me to Thee, O thou fountain of truth,
My Father, my Father! the guide of my youth.

And when the gay summer of life shall be past,
When the fragrance and bloom of its roses have
Fled,
And winter, array'd in the storm and the blast,
Shall mercilessly scatter its seeds o'er my head;
Be the God of my age—in frail nature's decline,
May thy guardian care, and protection be mine,
And lead me to Thee, O thou fountain of truth,
My Father, my Father! the guide of my youth.

EAST FLORIDA.

[Concluded from our last.]

The general purity 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 tho' it was a miniature painting he held in his hand; or as though he looked at it, near by, thro' a spy glass reversed.

St. Mary's river running transversely 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 side of this Province, say, twenty feet at high water, and is navigable for large vessels, a great way up. 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 cultivate the pine barren lands in preference (which, by the bye, 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 five miles distant, direct from the sea coast. The inhabitants say, these lands must be "cow-penned" and then they produce three or four good crops 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 manured by cattle, one or two years rains would carry its influence so deep in these sandy 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 circumstances in vindication of our pine barrens; which are more estimable farther 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 other lands.

Nassau river next succeeds St. Mary's as we go South, and is the only other running in the same 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 miles, where it divides into several large branches, & these appear to have endeavored to exceed each other in their manifold distortions, embracing within their extensive ramifications and their immediate neighborhood, a large amount of fertile and durable lands—fine and extensive pasturage for livestock and burned 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 inundations in wet seasons, until some of the more crooked bends of its branches are straightened by canals, as allow the water a more speedy escape than their present meanders afford.

We now come to a truly majestic river the St. John's. Its bar affords about fifteen feet water at best tides, and lies about thirty miles south of St. Mary's, and forty to the north of that of St. Augustine. Continuing its course from the Sea, westward, for about thirty miles, it corners and runs southwardly, parallel to the sea coast, all the rest of its course; forming, as it were, a general and immense canal through the internal parts of the Province; communicating by its tributary and neighboring streams to many parts, and communicating at moderate rates, with the whole, even those of our western sea board. More water than the bar affords can be carried to Lake George, one hundred and fifty miles up, through which the river passes, and 12 feet through this lake, when the river again deepens for an extent of forty miles beyond, and then passes through a Silver Lake; and thus continues its course up, forming now a river, and then a lake towards its source, which is only known by the Indian reports. From the bar to Lake George, the breadth of the river is, with but few exceptions, from one to five miles, and receives the tributary waters of many large creeks, and some detached lakes, on both sides. Lake George is a large oval formed spread of the river, exhibiting a sheet of water eighteen miles long and twelve wide, beautifully grand. The undisturbed Territory of America, lies along the western broad side of this river, I will suppose, about eighty miles from East to West, and about one hundred and twenty miles from North to South, and contains large bodies of the most valuable land; the finest pasturage generally; and in all parts very healthy. To enter into a particular

description of this interesting section of the country, 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 eligible back country they have ever seen. The lower parts of St. John's river, afford large bodies of high hammac land, heavily timbered with live oak to the water's edge; these are generally light in soil, but very productive, and are much more desirable than their appearance would indicate, and soon renovate by rest or manure. And on the back 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 swamps, and on the back of these, high and low hammacs are promiscuously interspersed among pine barrens.

Canals connecting this river with the Mexican basin, by the bay of Tampa, or with more expense, but with more importance, by the bay of Appalachicola, could be effected. The herculean prospect that such an undertaking might, at the first view, carry with it, will be greatly softened down on only comparing with it the commercial advantages of an inland navigation between the Atlantic shores of the United States and the Mississippi, totally avoiding the circuitous, and perilous route round the Cape and the Keys of Florida, where more disasters annually 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 east side of Florida, their agency would greatly facilitate the work, and perpetuate the advantages.

The waters of St. John's river could be easily turned down through the harbor of St. Augustine, by the way of Six-Mile Creek, which makes out from that river about seventy miles from its bar and directly West from St. Augustine. This would by deepening its bar, render that well fortified and salubrious city, a valuable seaport concentrating 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 peninsula, 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 it is 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 large 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 salt water which is crowded into the many small rivers on the weather shore of the peninsula, flows over their adjacent low grounds into those morasses, 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 it 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. I must however remark, that the northern extremity of St. Anastasia Island, which forms the harbor of St. Augustine, is the northern boundary of that 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 southwardly 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 unbreakable quality, is particularly suitable for fortifications.

Progressing about eighty miles further south we come to Musquito Inlet, a snug and safe inlet for small vessels, affording from ten to twelve feet of water on its bar. This leads up the Halifax river running north, and the Hillsborough, running south, (which are frequently called the Musquito North and South Lagoons) each about thirty miles in extent. The head of the Hillsborough is so nearly met by the head of the Indian river, 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 admirable distribution and superior qualities; its accommodating waters, superabundantly stored with a variety of fish; and its delectable climate, form a series of advantages, not easily conceived by strangers. 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 Musquito, is said by some (prejudiced or not) well informed persons, to be intolerable 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 inlet, and situated on a quarry of the stone above mentioned, formerly stood the town of New Smyrna. Many of its ruins are still visible. It sunk to ruins in consequence of the migration of its inhabitants, in a body to St. Augustine—the effect of the despotic severity of their landlord.

From the mouth of Indian river, to the promontory of East Florida, about one hundred and forty miles farther south, we know but little of the interior of the country. And thence all along the

western sea board of this peninsula, I am only acquainted by hearsay, and that but from ignorant observers. These accounts, however, go to show that there are several good harbors along that shore, and much good land lying back of it.

DISTRESSING FIRE.—On Thursday last, the shop of Dea. Nathaniel Bird, of Walpole, in Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire together with its contents, among which were from twelve to sixteen new Chaises. Loss estimated from 5000 to 6000 dollars; 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 carriages 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 payment.

The number of passengers arrived in the United States, from foreign countries, for the year ending 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 independence.

ADVERTISEMENT!

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 strained 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, One hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons die annually of consumption, originating principally from taking cold commencing with cough, then difficulty 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 occurs but may be relieved by the timely application of



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.

AN 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.
Judge —, of Salem, had been many years severely afflicted with a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, was cured by two boxes; his sleep was restored on the second night, which had been broken for 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 years, could not sleep but at short intervals, was restored to perfect health on taking 3 boxes.

Three pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, strained stomach, consumption, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilliness and shivering, the forerunners of malignant fevers, &c. 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. Kelfe'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. Bumstead Place, Common-Street Boston, and by special appointment at the **EASTPORT BOOK-STORE**, and the Eastport Infirmary and by most druggists, book-sellers and post-masters throughout the U. States, where may be had all those justly esteemed and highly approved "Medicines," prepared by W. T. Conway. Price One Dollar, 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. Ale,
200 " do. double do.
75 gross bottled Brown Stout,
50 " do. Amber Ale.
*All Orders received during the Winter for Spring and Summer Stock will be faithfully executed early in the Spring.
126t Boston, Jan. 1, 1820.

ELLIS's warranted patent LEAD Pencils, of a superior quality, are for sale at the Eastport Book-Store.

Stephen Jones

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, at the head of Market wharf, formerly occupied by Col. Benjamin King, where he has on hand and intends keeping constantly for sale, a general 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 Firm of 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.
350 bushels Corn.
40 do. Rye.
50 bbls. Navy Bread.
12 hds. 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.
march 17 I. R. CHADBOURNE.



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 cholic; 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—Infirmary—by Bartlett & Shaw, and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by J. Faxon, M. Fuller, & J. O. Balch.—Likewise, DAVENPORT'S celebrated EYE WATER, and WHEATON'S noted ITCH OINTMENT & JAUNDICE BITTERS, for sale as above. 12m sept9

For Sale,

A VERY pleasantly situated and commodious one story Dwelling House, with out houses, in Middle street, near the Congregational Meeting House. Said house is completely finished. Terms liberal. For particulars apply at the Sentinel Office. march 17

LOST, A NOTE of HAND for Eighty Eight Dollars and thirty four Cents, dated Eastport, Nov. 6, 1820, signed by POOR & NOYES, 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. Enquire of JESSE CLEASON m3.

Maine Registers,

For 1821,
For Sale at the EASTPORT BOOK-STORE.

Found,

IN Eastport, A SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it, by proving property and paying charges. W. M. ELDRIDGE.
Beaver-Harbour, March 3

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.

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

Cash given for Rags.