

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 15.—Bill, to regulate Wills and Testaments, and the descent of intestate estates, after a conference with the House, passed to be engrossed, sent down for concurrence.

FRIDAY, March 16.—The committee on public lands reported a resolve, providing for the making of certain roads, and for the sale of public lands, which resolve passed to be engrossed, and was sent down for concurrence.

SATURDAY, March 17.—Resolve, providing for the reimbursement of the money loaned to the State, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

Resolve, providing for the printing and distribution of the Minutes, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

Bill, restricting Eastern Bank in negotiating business as a Banking Corporation, passed to be engrossed as amended—sent down for concurrence.

Bill, for the regulation of inn-keepers, retailers, and common victuallers, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

Bill, to apportion and assess on the State a tax of fifty thousand dollars, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

MONDAY, March 18.—Bill, for the relief of poor debtors, passed to be engrossed as further amended—sent down for concurrence.

TUESDAY, March 20.—The consideration of a communication from the Governor of Maryland and the report of a committee and resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of that State, was referred to the next Legislature.

Bill, for the relief of Poor Debtors, was referred to the next Legislature.

Bill, to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish, passed to be engrossed.

Resolve, making an appropriation for contingent expenses, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—Resolve, authorizing the Governor to convey to the United States the right and title to Pond Island, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 15.—The Bill "establishing the Salaries of the Judges of Probate" came down from the Senate, amended by adding \$50 to the salary of each Judge, which was concurred in by the House and passed to be engrossed, so amended.

Bills to regulate the Herring fishery and respecting Wills and Testaments, and regulating the descent of intestate estates, were passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate, as amended by the commissioners of conference on those bills.

Passed to be enacted—Bills, regulating elections—to alter the time of holding the Court of Sessions for the county of Oxford—repealing a part of the Act relating to the punishment of Convicts—to ascertain the quality of Butter and Hog's Lard, &c.—to regulate the fishery of Alewives, in the town of Mount Desert—to incorporate the Trustees of the School and Ministerial Fund, in the town of Canton.

FRIDAY, March 16.—Passed to be enacted—Acts to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of sites for Light Houses—concerning Registers of Deeds—for providing and regulating Pensions—for determining the time and places for holding the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in the county of York—for the safe keeping of records of the several Courts of Justice—concerning Notaries Public—Resolves, requiring the records of the Register of Probate for the county of Oxford, to be kept in their town—making valid the doings of the Baptist Society of Berwick and York—making valid the doings of the first Congregational Society in Union—extending the time for the Trustees of Hallowell Academy to locate a quarter township of land—granting compensation to James Bridge and others, a committee to investigate the doings of certain Banks—granting an allowance to the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the third eastern circuit—making valid the doings of Andrew McClary Chapman—granting a pension to John Carleton, jun.—making valid the doings of Daniel Wood, Esq.—for making valid certain marriages, and for other purposes—Acts rendering valid the acts and doings of Coroners in certain cases—to alter the law establishing Howdon College—to prevent the obstruction of Narragansett River—to set off a part of the town of Warsaw, and annex the same to the twenty-five mile pond Plantation—relating to the payment of duties by officers—regulating additional process and proceedings.

Committee on Finance, reported a bill to apportion and assess a State Tax of \$30,000 for the year 1821, which was read a first and second time, and three o'clock, afternoon, assigned for a third reading—also, a resolve providing for the reimbursement of monies borrowed by the State.

The Fee Bill was reported with amendments and passed to be engrossed.

Bills passed to be enacted—Establishing the Salaries of Judges of Probate—providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions—to regulate the Herring Fishery—against treason and misprision of treason—for the prevention of damages by fire—and the safe keeping of gun powder—prescribing the duty and power of Coroners—to prevent and punish Trespasses.

Resolves passed, making valid the marriage of Samuel Winter—making valid the doings of the town of Strong—granting a pension to Thurston Card.

Passed to be enacted—Bills, extending the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court in certain cases—regulating towns, town Meetings and the choice of town officers—defining the General powers and duties and regulating the office of Sheriffs and Constables.

SATURDAY, March 17.—Committee on accounts report the accounts allowed for State Papers, amounting to \$3047.73, which are passed and allowed in concurrence with the Senate.

MONDAY, March 19.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of State came in and laid on the table, the following Message:

To the House of Representatives.

DEB. CLERK.

The bill entitled An Act to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish, which has passed to be enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives, was laid before me on the 15th inst. Perhaps there is no one object in which all classes of our citizens are more im-

mediately interested, than in that of gaining and establishing for the products of our soil, our fisheries, and our manufactures, a character and reputation abroad.

As a grazing country this State is second to no State in the Union. A laudable ambition animates our farmers and other citizens that our beef and pork—our butter and lard—our pot and pearl ashes, and other productions of our soil and industry, should not suffer in comparison with similar productions of any country in the world. And it is exceedingly desirable that the products of our fisheries, as well as our farmers, our dairies and manufactory, should acquire and sustain a character so interesting to our State.

From the extent of our sea coast, our numerous bays and rivers, from our proximity to the banks and the vast shoals of fish that frequent and hover our coasts, and from the habits of many of our citizens on the sea coast, our fisheries must always afford to the people of this State, one of the most valuable staples for exportation.

To establish for our productions a character abroad so desirable—to gain the public confidence and thus to secure to the owners the highest price in the market, it is absolutely necessary that we should have judicious and well digested inspection laws, systematically and even rigidly enforced, and executed with uniformity and without partiality.

To the accomplishment of an object so important, a State inspection it is believed is indispensable. Experience has proved that town inspection is variable and uncertain and consequently deceptive. It gives, therefore, no definite character to the article inspected. As the purchaser places little confidence in such inspection, the owner of the article suffers a loss in selling it at a reduced price, or incurs the additional expense of reinspection. Hence the interests, it is believed of such of our fellow-citizens as are employed in taking and curing fish, as well as the character of our State, would be best promoted by continuing in operation the well regulated State inspection law of Massachusetts. It is desirable also, that our inspection laws should be systematic and as nearly uniform as the nature of the subject to which they apply will admit.

But while by the bill under consideration, the legislature have established a town inspection, they have for all other great staples established a State inspection. It by a system of town inspection the character of our fish should suffer in the market, the inspection of our other great staples would also command less confidence because it would hardly be known abroad what was town inspection, and what was State, the manner of marking the articles as provided by the bill in question, being in this respect the same. It is also suggested, whether as we now have a State inspection it it be calculated to answer the purpose for which it was established as well as the one contemplated by the bill, it might be well not to change the system in as much as all changes in the laws of a State, unless clearly for the public good, are injurious to the people, since by frequent changes the people are prevented from ever knowing what the laws are. But should the change contemplated by the bill in question, be adopted by the legislature, no provision, it will be seen, is made in the bill for inspectors in plantations, whereas in the single plantation of No. eleven, Washington County, no less than four thousand two hundred and fifty nine boxes, were inspected during the last season.

For these reasons I have felt it my duty to decline signing the bill in its present form, and agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, I now return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, in order that they may, if they think proper, again take the subject into consideration previous to the adjournment of the legislature.

WILLIAM KING.

Council Chamber, }
March, 17, 1821. }

The House having ordered the preceding objection to be entered on the Journal, postponed the further consideration of the subject to this afternoon.

The Bill "to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State," was reported as duly engrossed, and passed to be enacted.

TUESDAY, March 20.—The committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor, together with a communication from the Governor of Maryland, report that the further consideration of this subject be referred to the first session of the next Legislature—read and accepted.

The bill entitled an act for the relief of Poor Debtors came down from the Senate, endorsed as follows:

The Senate recede from their vote of yesterday, passing their bill to be engrossed, and now pass the same to be engrossed, as passed by the Senate on the 16th inst. with amendments—sent down for concurrence.

Committee on engrossed bills, report as duly engrossed, an act to apportion and assess on the State a Tax of \$30,000—passed to be enacted.

Resolve, appropriating \$500 for contingent expenses for the current year—passed to be engrossed.

An Act respecting what shall constitute a legal settlement—and providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the poor, passed to be enacted.

A resolve, authorizing the votes for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in towns and plantations, to be transmitted by mail to the Secretary's office, was read and passed.

Resolve, voting to Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley thanks for his distinguished service in the late war, came down referred to the next Legislature, for the concurrence of the House. The House non-concurred with the Senate in referring the subject.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill returned by the Governor, reported a bill to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish.

A resolve, passed exempting ministers of the Gospel, commissioned to solemnize marriages, from taking an oath.

The Committee on engrossed bills report as duly engrossed—a bill regulating innholders, retailers and common victuallers, passed to be enacted.

A resolve authorizing the Governor to convey to the United States the right, title and interest of the state in and to Pond Island, passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—The committee on engrossed bills report, as duly engrossed, an act respecting executors and guardians, and the conveyance of real estate in certain cases, which passed to be enacted.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

THE CLOSET—No. 8.

Our youth are our fairest hopes. On the correctness of their education depends the honor or degeneracy of the ensuing generation. Pericles, the Olympian, in his oration at the funeral of the young Athenians who perished in the Samian expedition, compares the loss which the commonwealth experienced by the destruction of its youth, to the deprivation the year would sustain by the destruction of Spring. A right education is the vernal blessing of society, its absence is an evil for which nothing can compensate. Nations have usually prospered in proportion as their youth have been humanized by the liberal arts: of the importance of a careful education to the safety of a State, the Persians were so persuaded, that it was entrusted among them, not even to parents, but was placed under the regulation of the public officers. Where measures strict as these have not been adopted, the wisdom of legislators has been shown in the plans which they have recommended for the tuition and culture of juvenile minds.—Rome owed much of her glory, especially in the latter periods of the republic, to the care she employed in enlightening the intellect of her citizens before they attempted to usher laws from the Senate, execute them in the forum or vindicate them in the field. The territory of the Athenians was small, but their attention to mental cultivation procured them poets and philosophers, orators and statesmen, who have equally astonished and enlightened the world.

Our country presents a spectacle as to education, at the present moment, that constitutes a subject of pride and boast to all who love it, and wish for a long life to its institutions. From every quarter do we gather fresh proofs of a rapidly increasing cultivation. Spots, which but the other day, presented the aspect of a rude wilderness, now possess seats of scientific instruction, which seem to have started up as it were by enchantment; and opposite quarters of the empire display to view similar institutions, yielding to the general spirit of improvement, by teaching those branches of learning, of which little more than the names were heard in our country a few years back.

It is impossible to estimate the benefits in prospect to the Republic—to freedom, to individual happiness, to national power and renown, from the emanation which has been kindled on this subject, and is still increasing.

We present the picture, certainly new in modern ages, of twenty three Republics, knit together in the relations of commerce and civil policy, and still promising to become strenuous rivals in learning and the arts. We shall ere long, present a theatre to ambition—or the desire for these kinds of distinction, more extensive than is to be seen in any part of the old world. We shall supply, in a great measure, by this generous rivalry, the absence of wealth and patronage. We shall yield to genius, in the liberal arts, those rewards, by which it is nursed and encouraged; and that public applause and distinction by which it is fired to new and noble exertions.

We shall finally give to literary and scientific enterprise, all the development of which it is susceptible, and to the mind all the strength from various cultivation, to be derived from academical institutions, liberally endowed and enriched by the labours of the ablest professors.

This Town has lately been honored by the labors of an "Instructor," who has tasked his memory with just a sufficient smattering of latin, to give him in his own estimation all the weight and importance of a most profound dignitary. We have no disposition to criticize, nor will we condescend to give our reasons why his recent exhibition disappointed and disgusted us. It is sufficient to assert—and it necessary, we will maintain our position, that the whole was a perfect burlesque, manifesting a shameful waste of time, and, upon the whole, reflecting as much credit upon our School Committee, as upon their sagacious and polished "Master." We are prompted to be thus plain from the best motives, and with a view to check those evils at least, which has been too apparent to escape the notice even of the most distant observer.

And here we will give a hint to parents. Their attention is too often exclusively directed to the improvement of the mind, which the culture of the heart and of the morals is in a great degree overlooked or disregarded. They too often suppose that the whole of education is to be obtained in Schools or in Colleges; and the moral discipline, the habits of piety, kindness, justice, temperance, the circle of amiable and durable virtues, which should be unceasingly taught at home, are grossly neglected. Look into society—how many bright scholars have bad hearts? How is the master of learning tarnished by moral turpitude? How often genius is debased by vice, and splendid talents become the polished instrument of crime? Men are more gratified by the proud distinction of being great, than by the more permanent but less ostentatious pleasure of being good. This is reversing the proper order of things, if life is a state of probation, a preparation for a superior mode of existence. Few at the present day, doubt the immortality of the soul, yet from the conduct of parents in general toward their offspring, it seems that the spiritual and eternal welfare of their children, seldom is the subject of their thoughts. To a reflecting parent, such contemplations are sources of solicitude, and make the fountains of parental affection gush in perennial streams. X.

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PORTLAND, MARCH 22. The pay roll of the Senate and House of Representatives has been made up including this day: The amount of the Senator's pay for the session is \$3175, and that of the House is \$22,161.

As the business in the House of Representatives was yesterday afternoon drawing to a close, Mr. Hedington, of Vassalborough, rose and introduced the following address of thanks to the Speaker, which he begged to lay on the Clerk's table.

"As the period has at length arrived when the members of this House must separate, some perhaps forever, it is their wish, ere mingling with the domestic circle, to tender their heartfelt thanks to the Speaker, for the ability and impartiality he has evinced while presiding over their deliberations. They can never forget that, amid the arduous and perhaps unparalleled duties which have devolved upon the Chair, how greatly he has facilitated the labors of the House; and it is their ardent prayer, that in the bosom of his family he may find every thing that can gladden life, and which his talents and his services so deservedly merit."

On the vote being declared to be unanimous, Mr. Speaker ARMS rose and made the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

This expression of your approbation and thanks will always excite in my bosom the tenderest emotions; and on this occasion I would that my own heart could speak for itself, and express to you all its present feelings, aided by the kind partiality of my worthy friend, the Mover. Then would you hear the genuine language of gratitude, affection, and warm personal attachment: then a full confession of obligations, on my part, for your charitable indulgence, liberal kindness, and uniform support during this long and laborious session;—Then you would hear the language of regret, that my efforts to discharge the duties of the chair have fallen so far short of my wishes, and of what the public interest required: then too the language of supplication for the pardon of unintentional injury or offence to the feelings of any member of this House, either by thought, word or deed.—And then would you hear the language of devotional prayer, that, as we separate, we may carry with us an insuperable attachment to each other, to our government, our country, and our God; that we may be useful and happy on the earth, and hereafter forever blessed in heaven. Gentlemen, I bid you a farewell, and at this parting moment, let our hearts meet. They well understand, and can feel too each other's language.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1821.

(No Advice from England since our last.)

Governor's Message.—It will be seen by the Governor's Message, in this day's paper, that the Bill to regulate the Packing and Inspection of PICKLED FISH did not receive his signature; for reasons which every one who feels a pride in the future prosperity of Maine, can but admire. This subject has been familiar to Gov. KING from his youth, and his remarks are the fruit of a judgment thus matured.

Accounts from Hayti, state, that President Boyer was fitting out an expedition, as it was presumed, for obtaining possession of the Spanish part of the Island.

It is said Com. PORTER is to proceed to the Pacific Ocean, in a line of battle ship, with two frigates, to protect the American merchantmen in that sea.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the important law in our paper to-day, relating to Parishes.

SUPREME COURT.

Washington, March 10.—The Court this day adopted a new General Rule, which, as it is very interesting to the profession, and to parties having business in this Court, we have thought it proper to publish. Heretofore the Court has only required a written or printed "statement of the material points of the case" to be furnished by the counsel on each side of the cause. But experience having shown that such statements, were not sufficient, the Court has now adopted the following rule:—

February Term, 1821.

After the present Term, no cause, standing for argument, will be heard by the Court, until the parties shall have furnished the Court with a printed brief or abstract of the cause, containing the substance of all the material pleadings, facts, and documents, on which the parties rely, and the points of law and fact intended to be presented at the argument.

OFFICIAL.

War Department, Pension Office, }

March 9, 1821.

United States Pensioners are hereby notified that the lists transmitted semi-annually to the agents for paying pensions are now completed, and funds are placed in the hands of the agents for paying them. The usual lists have been delayed the present month, in consequence of the extraordinary press of business in the office; but measures will in future be taken to prevent a similar delay.

The New-Brunswick House of Assembly was prorogued the 20th inst. A Bill, imposing a duty on sundry articles imported by foreigners, has passed both branches.

At the Annual March meeting held in ROBINSTON, the 20th inst. the following gentlemen were elected into office:

Town Clerk—Job Johnson, jr. Esq.
Selectmen—John Brewer, Thomas Vose, and John Balkam, Esquires.
Town Treasurer—Thomas Vose, jr. Esq.
Assessors—John Balkam, Thaddeus Sibley, & Samuel Jones, jr. Esquires.
Constables—Capt. Seth Gerry and Charles Sibley.

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We rejoice to hear that Gen. Jackson has been appointed by the President, Governor of the Territory of the Floridas, and what is still more

gratifying to us, we learn that he has accepted the appointment. That is an office of high responsibility, and of arduous duties.—Man thieves and smugglers have usually found means to convey their cargoes into the United States, by means of the Floridas. We have no doubt, that this detestable traffic will now be broken up. Gen. Jackson is one of those high and decided characters, that will not suffer his authority with impunity to be contemned and disregarded. He holds an office not for the purpose of show, of ostentation, or of salary: he has been familiar with public business, and he has adorned every station to which he has been appointed. We shall behold in his administration, an energy that will grapple with, and subdue every confronting difficulty—living or dying he will still be Jackson.—He has in times of great danger impressed his own character upon that of his country. *Balt. M. C.*

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the President's Inaugural Speech, says—"This address is clear and frank; in many of its passages, very vigorous thoughts are clothed in very beautiful language. The picture he sketches of the rapid advance of our country, now stretching from the St. Croix to the Sabine, is happily drawn—it warms the heart of an American citizen, and is calculated to strike the attention and excite the wonder of Europe." The Enquirer, after stating that it had frankly disapproved of some of the acts of Mr. Monroe's past administration, his tour, &c. and that the term upon which he has now entered, "fills one with some fears and with many hopes," closes its notice of the speech as follows:—"The sceptre is about to depart from Judah. Mr. Monroe is a Virginian. He is the last of those men from Virginia, who, for a long time, may guide the helm of state. Other men may come in, perhaps with other views. Be it the height of his ambition, to set admirable examples before them of attachment to the rights of the people. Let it not be hereafter said, such a thing was done by James Monroe—such an abuse was tolerated by him—and why complain of us?"

Mr. WALSH, Editor of the National Gazette, introduces some remarks on the President's Speech with the following paragraph:—

Neatly unalloyed satisfaction must have been felt by all, in the perusal of the President's Inaugural Speech, which we this day publish. It is a production that deserves the epithet happy, from the propriety of the topics, and the general felicity of the manner in which they are treated.—Its tenor is elevated, and the diction co-ordinate with the tenor. We relish exceedingly the political philosophy with which some parts of it are seasoned, as we admire the skillful texture of most of the periods.—There is an air of generalization and literary workmanship about this composition, to which we have not been accustomed in the official papers of our present executive: in speaking thus, we do not mean to disparage those qualities of directness, sound sense, and natural simplicity of detail and expression, and plain force of reasoning, by which they have been for the most part, distinguished, and to which we have never hesitated to bear testimony.

From Madeira.—Captain Cushing, of brig Newbern, arrived at Philadelphia, from Madeira, from which place he sailed on the 7th February, reports, that on the 28th January, the troops assembled on the public square and refused to disperse until the governor should proclaim the Constitution, which, after some demur, he was obliged to do. In consequence of this event, all business was suspended, and a holiday of 4 days proclaimed, during which the island present-

ted one continued scene of rejoicings. The town was brilliantly illuminated for three nights in succession, and salutes were fired from all the forts and batteries, morning and evening. The mob commenced their depredations, which were continued till the governor found it necessary to call out some of the troops to preserve order, which was effected, but not until they had demolished the market-place, and done other damage. On the 1st Feb. three deputies were despatched to carry the intelligence to the government at Lisbon. When the Newbern sailed, all was tranquil.—Markets dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Spain.—Thirty deputies to the Cortes from Mexico, have arrived at Cadiz. They are said to be persons distinguished for the liberality of their opinions. The King is to be crowned on the 18th May.

A letter published in the *True Briton*, relative to the slave trade, from the Havana, says, that this trade is carried on as actively as ever, and of late, chiefly under the flag of France, that being, it seems, the only flag which can now protect this infamous traffic from British cruisers.

Coastwise Shipments.—No goods, wares or merchandize, in original packages imported coastwise, can legally be admitted to entry, without a certificate from the collector of the port whence shipped, (that the same have been previously entered according to law,) the practice of the shipper's making affidavit to that effect, before a magistrate, is not of itself sufficient, otherwise than where the goods, wares or merchandize so imported, are not in original packages.—Merchants paying attention to this fact, will save their correspondents much trouble, and avoid frequent detention of their property.—*Bost. Gaz.*

New Loan.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that proposals for loaning *Four Millions* of Dollars to the United States will be received at the Treasury, in Washington, until the 14th of April next, payable at the option of the lenders at any time within 30 days from the 14th March. The proposals must specify the sum the parties are willing to give for *Stock bearing five per cent interest*, payable quarterly, and redeemable after Jan. 1, 1835. The money to be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. in Philadelphia, or the Branch Banks in New-York or Boston. No proposal for a less sum than 10,000 dollars will be received.

It is said that Gov. King, of Maine, Mr. Livermore, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, are candidates for the office of Com'rs under the Spanish Treaty.—There are three Commissioners to be appointed, at \$3000 salary per annum each.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.
Timber.—During the last fortnight there has been an improved demand for British Pine, and several cargoes have been taken on speculation, which has occasioned a little advance: good Miramichi cannot be bought under 17 1-2s. in quantity, or 18d. in small parcels. Very little is doing in Baltic Timber.—Deals also in limited demand. Wanting Staves, Dull and stock heavy. American in trifling request.

BURTON & ILSLEY
Have received by sch. Venus, a variety of
SILK & COTTON GOODS.
march 31.

MARRIAGES.
In Machias, by Rev. Mr. Steele, capt. Jonathan Ennis, to Mrs. Margaret Gates.
In Portland, Mr. Isaac Ingersoll, to Miss Phebe Moray.
In Falmouth, capt. John Hamilton, to Mrs. Phebe Bacheider.
In Windham, (erroneously stated in our last) Mr. George N. Muford, to Miss Eunice Manchester.

DEATHS.
In Perry, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Jr.
On Deer-Island, 24th inst. Mrs. Olive, consort of Mr. William Nodden, aged 48, after a short but severe illness which she bore with Christian fortitude.
With heavily weapons she hath fought,
The battles of the Lord;
Finished her course, and kept the faith,
And hath the sure reward.

On Bean Island, Mr. John Bean, aged 80.
In Berwick, Mr. John Tibbets—Mr. Stephen Hobbs, and his wife suddenly.
At Reading, widow Buxton, aged 97, the oldest person in that town.
At the residence of his brother (Gen. J. Scott) near Cabawba, in the 60th year of his age, Major Thomas B. Scott, late of Georgia, a Revolutionary Patriot.
In Boston, Mrs. Hannah Stillman, relict of the late Rev. Dr. S. aged 83.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day - - - Friday.
Director next week - - - LEONARD PIERCE.

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL
BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.
25th—brig Jessie, Donaldson, Trinidad, 30.
26th—sloop Fancy Packet, Waite, Portland.
27th—sch. Compact, Shackford, 21 days from St. Vincent. Left, brigs Louisa, Ham, to sail in 6 days; Phoebe, Mackey, just arrived. Speke, 24th, an hermaphrodite brig from Marblehead, blowing fresh could not learn where bound.
29th—sch. Venus, Thomas, from Boston.
30th—sch. Plough-Boy, Ferris, St. John.
SAILED.
27th—new brig Superior, Hutton, Barbados, brig Three Sons, Robertson, Berbice.

MEMORANDA.
Will sail, first wind, schs. Maine, Rogers, Boston; Sally, Johnson, do.; Vixen, Harvey, Portland; brigs Fountain, Howard, Trinidad; Beaver, Mabee, Demerara; sloop Fancy Packet, Waite, Portland.
Ar. at St. John, fr. 20th to 27th inst. schs. Mary-Ann, Grey, Trinidad; Mariah, Berry, N. York; Miller, Mason, Alexandria; Harriet, Herrick, Portland; brigs Laxford, Cock, Demerara; Eliza, Cole, do. Harriet, Newel, Savanna-la-mar; sch. Wm. & John, Reed, Belfast.
Speke, by the Eliza, ar. at St. John, 12th inst. lat. 33, long. 61, brig Belvidere, from Boston, for New-Orleans.

To JOHN RYAN, one of the Constables of the Town of EASTPORT.
YOU are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify the Male Inhabitants of said Town duly qualified by Law of said State, for the respective purposes of voting in the choice of Town Officers, and other town matters, to assemble at the old School-House, in the South School District in said Town on the first Monday of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz:—

- 1st—To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.
- 2d—To choose a Town Clerk.
- 3d—To choose three Selectmen.
- 4th—To choose three Assessors.
- 5th—To choose Overseers of the Poor.
- 6th—To choose a Town Treasurer.
- 7th—To choose a Collector of Taxes.
- 8th—To choose all other necessary Town Officers.
- 9th—To see how much money the Town will raise for the support of Town Schools, in said town, more than is by law provided, which is forty cents on each inhabitant, to be calculated on the last census.
- 10th—To see how much money the Town will raise for the support of the Poor.
- 11th—To see how much money the town will raise for Contingent expenses.
- 12th—To see how much money the town will raise to pay Jackson and Lincoln in part for Burying Ground.
- 13th—To see how much the town will raise to pay the balance due from this town to the town of Lubec.
- 14th—To see if the town will carry into effect the vote passed last Fall respecting paying for a part of the Eastport Bridge—(67-New shares, having been created, &c. &c. without consulting the town.)
- 15th—To see how much money the town will raise for making and repairing the high ways and town roads.
- 16th—To see if the town will make any provision for building or purchasing a Town House.
- 17th—To see if the town will raise any money for ringing the Bell the year ensuing.
- 18th—To see if the town will purchase a part of the Fire Engine "Exertion."
- 19th—To see if the town will accept of such roads and highways as shall be represented at the Town-Meeting by the Selectmen.
- 20th—To choose Constables, (which by law must give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty.)
- 21st—To see how much money the town will raise to purchase a new Engine.
- 22d—To see if the town will raise money to purchase Hay Scales.
- 23d—To act on any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Eastport, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.
JOHN BURGIN,
ETHEL OLMSTEAD,
Selectmen of Eastport.

Pursuant to the above Warrant I hereby notify and warn the Male Inhabitants of Eastport, qualified as above, to meet at said School House, on the First Monday of April Next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purposes as expressed in the above Warrant.
JOHN RYAN,
Constable.

EASTPORT
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Petitioners and Subscribers for Stock in the **EASTPORT MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, are hereby notified that a meeting for the choice of the first Board of Directors will be held on **MONDAY, the ninth day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.** at the Office of **J. R. CRADDOCK, Esq.** and to transact all such business as may legally come before them.
J. BARTLETT,
WORSTER TUTTLE.
Eastport, March 31, 1821. 2w
BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

Provisions, Groceries, Factories, and Hard-Ware.

JUST RECEIVED BY
Stevens & Shaw,
No. 1—CENTRAL WHARF,
Superfine Flour, Boston Meal,
Yellow corn, pilot bread and crackers,
clear pork, Boston ham, 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, raisins, outings, pearl-ash,
Spanish & American cigars, sulphur, starch,
1500 yds. satinets,
shirts & sheetings (each'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 bits,
wire and hair sieves, hoes and shovels,
shovels and tongs, wafer irons, spoke shaves,
pen knives & cut-throats, bonnet wire & pasteboard,
but hinges and screws, chest hinges,
chest locks, H hinges, pound pins,
black tin tea pots, brass nails, pump tacks,
brushes, all kinds—chalk lines, bake pans,
iron dogs, tin kettles, &c. &c.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
Also—An Assortment of
CROCKERY WARE.
march 24

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
THE firm of **JONES & WHITNEY** is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to, or having unsettled accounts with said Firm are requested to call and adjust the same with **THEODORE JONES**, who is authorized for that purpose.
THEODORE JONES,
JOSEPH WHITNEY.
Lubec, March 20, 1821.

Notice.
WHEREAS, my wife **HANNAH**, has left my bed and board, and has otherwise conducted in an unbecoming manner.—All persons, therefore, are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JAMES WOODWARD.
Lubec, March 31, 1820.

Wanted to Purchase.
RED OAK HHD. STAVES, of good quality, to be delivered in May and June.
march 31. 4w **J. BARTLETT.**

Levi Ingols,
SOUTH Store, on the Platform, has recently received by sch's Maine and Sally, from Boston, a fresh supply of **SEASONABLE GOODS**, among which are—
1400 yards sheetings,
400 " bleach'd do.
1200 " unbleach'd shirts,
500 " bleach'd do.
4 bales (400 lbs.) wick-yarn,
ginghams, stripes, checks,
bed ticking, cotton yarns,
knitting & sewing cottons, satinets,
superfine & middling broadcloths,
cassimeres, duffels, flannels,
bombazetts, &c. &c.
cases Canton crapes,
" " crape shawls,
" " scarfs,
" black & col'd silks,
black twill'd & bird's eye silk hdkfs.
bonnet scarfs & hdkfs.
silk hose & gloves,
a few brass fire sets, elegant patterns.
The above Goods will be sold on reasonable terms.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE,
MACHIAS.
THE owners of the undernamed, original Proprietors' Rights of Meadow, and 21 Division Land in the Town of Machias, in the County of Washington, are hereby notified that the several rights were Taxed, by the Proprietors in their corporate capacity, in the year 1790, the sum of three dollars on each Meadow Right, and in the year 1807, the sum of ten dollars on each 2d Division Right of Upland, and that the sums named in the following Schedule remain due and unpaid—viz:

Names of Original Proprietors.	No. of Meadow Rights.	No. of Upland Rights.	Amount of Tax.
James Avery	22		6 00
Jona. Carleton	26		7 50
Ebenezer Fitz.	80	161 & 96	4 31
Japhet Hill	9	25 & 60	13 00
Timothy Libby		51 & 72	10 00
Samuel Stuart	44		3 00
Samuel Rich	69		2 09
Samuel Scott	2	126 & 139	8 60
Joseph Seavey	26	45 & 156	13 00
Jacob Foster	61	71 & 170	6 50
Thomas Libby	54		3 00
George Libby		92 & 50	10 00

The owners of said Rights are hereby required to make immediate payment of the Sums due from them respectively, as above specified, to
JACOB LONGFELLOW,
Proprietors' Collector
Machias, March 24, 1821. 4w

THE OLIO.

From the Boston Centinel.

WHAT IS THE WORLD?

"Lost not the world, nor the things that are in the world."

1. John, ii. 15.

BY H. B. ELLENWOOD.

O! what is the world, that is talked of so much,
Whose pleasures so highly are prized?
Affliction may tell; for her tenderest touch
Proves it folly, by cunning disguised:
Tis lesson Alverary! teach us a truth,
Disbelieved in prosperity—sighted in Youth.

How anxious for riches the multitude toil!
How many are seeking for fame!
In the race, how they pant and forget the turmoil,
That the world may be filled with a name!
Ah! few, very few, stay to think on the hour,
When wealth will be useless, and impotent pow'r.

What crowds live for naught but to eat & to sleep,
Who would tremble their lives to resign!
What thousands, in sickness and poverty weep,
Who at Death's bed approach would repine!
Now if, on the earth, there were genuine faith,
Would the poor and the wretched so shudder at death?

All, all are involved in the world. They pursue
Some end, they can scarce hope to gain;
Each morn they begin, with ardency new,
That the world may be filled with a name!
Nor remember, so weary, so busy, they are,
That distant is happiness—distant how far!

The true art of life is to fill our hours
With works for the good of mankind;
Here, here's a vocation, well worthy the powers
Of the best and the loftiest mind—
The task is but light, yet immense the reward
Of him, who thus labours—to imitate God!

What our hands find to do, let us do with our
might,
And the days of our usefulness o'er,
Though melt me away in Death's shadowy night,
The faithful shall heaven restore;
Who then would in pleasure's dull vortex be hurled,
And live for self only?—O what is the world!

Best Cure for Trouble.

Ben Bursk a Philosopher was,
In the genuine sense of the word;
And he held that repining, whatever the cause,
Was unmanly, and weak and absurd.

When Mat Mope was assaulted by Trouble,
Though in morals as pure as a vestal,
He sigh'd and exclaim'd, "Life's a bubble!"
Then blew it away with a pistol!

Tom Tinkle, when Trouble intruded,
And his fortune and credit were sunk,
By a too common error deluded,
Drown'd trouble, and made himself drunk.

But Ben had a way of his own,
When grievances made him uneasy;
He bade the blue devils be gone!
Brav'd Trouble, and made himself—nervy!

When sorrow embitters our days,
And poisons each source of enjoyment,
The surest specific, he says,
For trouble and grief, is—EMPLOYMENT.

From the Berkshire Star.

"YOU HAV'NT GOT THE PITCH."

When I was about eighteen years old, I attended a singing school. I cannot, indeed, say what was my motive in attending; for I knew no more, and do not now, about flats and sharps, and tones and semitones, than a parrot.—But possibly, I was attracted as mayhap, some nowadays are, by the blaze of beauty which there flashed upon the heart, and roused to birth the embryo of loves that nestle in the youthful bosom. On the whole this must have been the fact. But still I pretend, I to learn music, and had a seat among the counter, and, in my own opinion at least, could crack and gallop along equal to the best of 'em in singing the tunes of Northfield, New-Parham, &c. those very sublime specimens of sacred harmony, so exactly adapted to the sweet voices of cornfield choir, that "wakes to melody the morn of spring."

Some how or other, one evening, my mind being fixed rather on Miss Hannah, who sat near me, than my tune, I made so singular a sound, that the whole school noticed it, and the teacher waving to silence with his hand, and stamping like thunder, vociferously exclaimed "You ha'nt got the pitch."

Again the master, with the authority of Chronophotonologes said:

"Let the singing singers, with vocal voices,
In sweet vibration, outvocalize
Even sound itself."

He began—and again I began; and again "You ha'nt got the pitch!" deub-

ly thundered in my ears. A third attempt was made, and soon the boys began to laugh, the girls to giggle, the master frowned, and "You ha'nt got the pitch!" reverberated in tenfold peals through my ears. I was at length disconcerted, and got away as soon as I could, giving up all hope of ever being able to rival Handel or Haydn in the science of music. But I did not give up Miss Hannah; for the very next Sunday night, neatly rigged as I could be, I went to see and spark it with her.

I found her alone and only wanted courage to plump the matter to her at once. Soon, however, after a few quavers and semiquavers, and a few observations about the pleasantness of the weather, tho' it happened to be a very stormy evening, as well out doors as in my own mind, I mustered courage to put the question to her that had so long choked me.

She smiled, adjusted her corset, primmed up, looked a look that I never shall forget, casting a glance from my head to feet, and at length with much complacency dilly observed "You ha'nt got the pitch." I did not attempt the tune again, but scampered home whistling "Exhortation" by the grave-yard, fully convinced that I never could get the pitch.

From my own sad experience, I was led to notice others and observe how they succeeded in pitching their tunes. And, in fact, it was no small consolation to my wounded pride, to find that one half the world succeeded no better than myself. Now there was our neighbor's son Bob, he forsooth, must go to college, and then through a course of legal studies, and then—what? why he went into court, began his tune, and in the very onset, "You ha'nt got the pitch," sounding from the bench, blasted his very hope of ever being able to acquire a legal reputation. He had pitched his tune too high. His brother John also pitched too high by half, when he sold an excellent farm and set up as a merchant. He got through his tune however, though a short one, and came to a full close; but there was no repeat. I have known Dandies of both genders pitch their tunes so egregiously wrong, sometimes above the leger line, that they had to stop and begin again an eighth lower at least than the rest of the singers. I have known a Dandyess in the ball room exert herself so in dancing, to win the attention of a stupid dandy, after ogling him a long hour or two to no purpose, that at length she fainted in the arms of a friend, with her cheeks still glowing in cosmetic pride, merely because her corsets would not contain the lusty respirations excited by her labor of love. This, my Semibreve, would call a Fuge. And the same omnivocal cousin says, that when ministers dabble in politics, to the neglect of their sacred calling, they are so far from having the necessary pitch, they had better leave the desk and go to pitching hay. They pitch too low.

I have known—but, gentle reader, they almost all fail to get the pitch. Yet let me hope that guided by the precepts of piety and virtue, you will, if you have not already, get the pitch, the right pitch; and you can then, without any difficulty, go through the whole tune: and will afterwards be invited to join that choir of singers, whose choristers shall be angels of light, whose pitch shall be taken from the pitch pipe of love divine, to sing that sublime song, "the song of Moses and the Lamb." That you may all thus happily get the pitch, is the ardent wish of

THE NEEDLER.

A BIT OF A LARK.—Patrick Graham, a regular built knight of the hod and shovel, was brought in by Ellis, the patrol, who stated, that as he was on duty in Broad-st. the night before he

met the prisoner running along and crying "Stop thief!" and followed, at some distance, by two women, crying "stop thief!" also. He therefore took him into custody, and one of the women, on coming up, charged him with having snatched a shawl from her. In consequence of this charge he conveyed him to the watch-house, but on seeking for the women the next morning, to give evidence against him, he found that one of them was just "put to bed," and the other had purposely conveyed herself "out of the way."

The magistrate now desired honest Patrick to give some account of himself, and the affair, and after describing his name, birth, parentage, education, &c. he said he had been receiving his pinshun (pension) that same day at Chelsea, & of course was rather frolicksome. In this frolicksome condition, it seems, he overtook the two women, and the following was his own account of the adventure:—"and would you take me home with ye, ladies?" says I.—"Get along with ye Pat," says she, "and gives me a hunch in the head."—"Och!" says I, "but if that's your tinderness, I'll be after running out of it." "Stop thief!" says she. "Hubbuboo!" says I: upon which up comes the honest officer there. "And where are you running to?" says she. "Just no where at all," says I—"Oh! then I'll take you somewhere," says he and then he takes me to the roundabout sure enough, and here I am to the fore speaking of it to your honor this blessed morning.—Your honor's honor will please to recollect I've lived in St. Gile's seven long years and how, and neither watchman, constable, beadle or any of the like of them, ever had a hold of me before—bespoke your honor, I doesn't spake to a petticoat once in a twelvemonth, barring the pinshun day, your Honor; and I've a wife and three children to work for—and if your honor wants the character of me I can get the same immediately, your Honor, from the master—and after all, your Honor, it was nothing but a little bit o'fun this christmas time like, your honor."

Mr. Birnie—"Oh! then it was only what you may call a bit of a lark?"

Prisoner—"Just that same exactly; long life to your honor!"

Mr. Birnie—"Well, there is no prosecutor, nor is the property found, and, Mr. Patrick Graham, you are therefore discharged; but let me advise you, Mr. Patrick Graham, to restrain your 'frolicksome' disposition, and not indulge in such 'a lark' next pension day, or we may not part so easily."

Prisoner—"Thank ye kindly, your Worship, for your good counsel—Och! and I'd bet a thirteen your honor's honor never catches me in this iron thing again (the bar): and so, once more, thank your worship kindly." He was then set at liberty.

English Paper.

Extract of a letter from an American, in London, to a friend in Richmond, Virginia.

"A word now of the Queen's Portrait. I have seen one of them, and also a still smaller, but more elegantly engraved one of the King's. The former was got up in a hurry: which accounts for its inferior execution. It was got up, in order to gratify the desires of furnishing every one of the thousands, who waited upon her in processions, with a badge to wear at the button holes; this badge to be a portrait of the Queen stamped upon a bit of ribbon. To strike off as many as would supply this demand in so short a share of time, PERKINS had recourse to his softened steel. He procured an engraving of the Queen and transferred it to his cylindrical steel with this improvement, that instead of one portrait being stamped upon it, it was made about one yard in circumference, and six of the portraits were stamped upon it. So that by one rev-

olution of the cylinder, six impressions were taken off at once. The effect of this rapid multiplication was so great, that PERKINS was able to sell each portrait at 1 1-2d. a piece, and still clear about £11 sterling in every hour. The Queen's portrait is oval, and occupies the space of about a dollar and a half.

"It is soothing to the pride of an American to call such men as PERKINS his countrymen."

WILCASSET, MARCH 15.

On Monday evening last, Mr. Seth Foster, of Augusta, attempted to poison his family with Arsenic—3 of the family eat food which contained this active poison, but medical aid being called for in season, hopes are entertained of their recovery.—Mr. Foster, it appears, has for some months past, been under mental derangement, and on the above day, swallowed a large quantity of the powder of White arsenic (arsenous acid) and immediately repaired to his scaffold in the barn, where he had previously deposited a Phial of Laudanum, which he drank to insure the success of the Arsenic and to complete the whole, ate some quantity of Gum Opium which he had in his pocket. He was living on Tuesday morning but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Foster lived but a little distance from Pur-rington, who some years since, murdered his family.

Apollino.—"If you wish to enjoy the sweetest music in the world, exclaimed the animated Mary H—, on her return last evening, from Washington-Hall,—go and see that elegant Apollino."—"Hear it you mean, Polly," replied her father.—"No Sir, I mean see it, for its beauty is only equalled by its sweetness." The young gentleman who had accompanied Mary, instantly replied—"That's exactly the case with A Poll I know."

Some persons relating to each other the many wonderful objects they had seen in the course of their travels, one of them asserted that he had seen, in Africa, some grass growing that was as high as a house, and appealed to his companion for the truth of the story; this his companion made no hesitation in confirming, and declared, that in the very field where the grass grew, after walking some-time, he sat down to rest himself, and in the course of a few minutes found himself raised thirty feet from the ground, in consequence of having sat upon a mushroom that was growing!!!

Kentucky shooting.—On New-year's day, there was a shooting match within the vicinity of Lexington, Ky. in which six Rifle-men were engaged each of whom shot eleven times, and he who placed the six nearest Balls to the centre, was the winner. Distance one hundred and five yards off hand. The prize was won by Mr. McConnel, a native of Nayette county, who placed the seven balls within an inch of the cross. One of the marksmen who lost, placed the whole eleven balls within less than two inches of the cross.

Five members of Congress died at Washington during the last session; and by late accounts from that city, besides the Vice President, who was too unwell to return home, another member from North Carolina is dangerously sick.

Mr. Forbes, from the United States, met a gratifying reception from the authorities and people of Buenos Ayres, on his arrival there.

The Exeter paper mentions, that the prison in that town has not a prisoner confined in it—it has been clear 8 days. There is only one in the yard.

SCHOOL BOOKS

* * * Of various kinds, by the grocer, dozen or single, for sale at the Eastern Book Store. A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.