

EASTPORT SENTINEL

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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.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 22.—The committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had attended to the service assigned them, and that they were informed by the Governor that he would immediately make a communication by the Secretary, which would be the last communication he should have occasion to make to the Legislature the present session.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table, the titles of two hundred and thirty four Acts and seventy eight Resolves, which had been enacted by the Legislature at the present session, and approved by the Governor—and stated that he was charged to acquaint the Senate, that the Governor had no further communications to make to the Legislature the present session.

On motion of Mr. Ulmer (the President withdrawing from the chair and the Secretary of the Senate putting the question.)

Voted, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Honorable President for the dignified and impartial manner in which, through this long and laborious session, he has discharged the arduous duties of the chair; and that the members of this Board will always recollect with emotions of pleasure, the harmony which has prevailed among them during the time in which he has presided over their deliberations; and that they tender him their best wishes for his safe return to his family and friends and for his future prosperity and happiness.

The President then resumed the chair and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Qualities of the Senate.

The testimonial of approbation, so generously tendered by your vote, much obliges me and richly deserves the most grateful returns. On the opinion of my distinguished associates. I have always set a high value, and their commendations on this occasion cannot but touch the finest sensibilities of my heart. Friendships are the more endeared and lasting when formed in places of reciprocal responsibility and solicitude and cemented in mutual confidence.

A long and most laborious session of Legislation has now come to a close; we are to part perhaps to meet in earthly abodes no more. Our political connexions here are to be dissolved, and we to carry our measures to the portions of the community we have the honor to represent. We have been called to legislate at a period of our government both critical and interesting. To develop the resources of this new State, to elevate its public character, to give it vigor and influence at home and abroad, to promote and guard the great and numberless interests of social life, are duties in which this constituent of the administration has taken an immediate part. Subjects the most important have crowded upon our consideration; our numbers at this board are few, and in the discharge of the various trusts delegated to us, we have experienced and felt more than can well be expressed.

The code of our Statute Law has been reviewed and mostly re-enacted; numerous acts have undergone a thorough revision; many have been taken into new and improved drafts, and none has passed without special and sometimes repeated commitments, for correction or amendment. In a word, the extent of ten weeks legislative labor can be partially imagined, when it is recollected, that about five hundred former Statutes have been revised; many laws entirely new have been enacted, and many special resolutions passed; and a most important negotiation has been accomplished and on our part confirmed, to make all the lands in Maine our own, and to settle at once the complicated and blended concerns of this and the parent state.

But arduous and protracted as this session has been, I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the devoted candor, and the elevated decorum, conspicuous in all your debates and deliberations.—The chair, your suffrages assigned me, has been sustained with comparative ease, because it has been encircled with your ready aids and supports. In the routine and the business of my part, I have been sustained by the grace of my Father-in-law and the graces of your forbearance have repeatedly cheered my heart. A long recollection of this winter's toils and occurrences we shall all carry into retirement—conscious of having done our duty, and ever anxious to witness the rising prosperity of our beloved State.

The erection of Maine into an independent Sovereignty opens a wide prospective before us, and no less throws our thoughts back to other times. In the events of American History no other portion of our common country has waited through difficulties more deep and dreadful than the region we inhabit. Neighboring provinces and repeated ravages have repeatedly ravaged and wasted it; many times a portentous and universal gloom has shrouded the whole land. Within the narrow cycle, only, of half a century, the rise and growth of our State are traced and the promise of her eventual greatness fully foreseen.

Many however are the illustrious worthies who have successively risen the peculiar and undulating friends of Maine.—Worthies who never failed to breathe her bleeding sufferings, and to greet her occasional successes and partial triumphs.—In this constellation, the names of the devoted D. Smith, the enterprising Phelps, the intrepid K. P. and the energetic and able Shuck, are prominent in our recollection. Within the short period of our own lives, the graves have enclosed

a Bowdoin, a Knox, a Sullivan and a Preble, whose portraits in liveliest tints are drawn on the tablets of our memories, and whose virtues are deeply embalmed in the bosom of affection. Indeed the achievements of many hundreds, to whom we were wont to look, adorn our annals; they are dead, but their examples still speak; and the laurels of their fame will ever freshen and flourish over the repositories of their remains.

Soon our exits will be numbered with theirs.—This is a world of changes; the most engaging attachments and intercourse here must all be broken; yes, the moment is at hand, when we must take the parting leave and be far separated asunder. This is probably the last time I shall ever have the privilege to address you; and it is with emotions of intermingled affection and melancholy, I now bid you all farewell. On returning to your delightful homes and kindred and constituents, may mutual health and prosperity exhilarate the interview; and when we step from the theatre of life, may we all meet a divine welcome to those brighter regions where the pains of parting are never known.

This Senate then adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 22.—Committee to whom was recommended the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives, report the same amended so as to include one day's additional pay, which was read and accepted and the resolve thereon passed.

The Secretary of State came in and informed the House that the Governor had approved 231 acts passed the present session, the titles of which he read—also, 73 resolves, a copy of the titles of which, he laid upon the Speaker's table—and that the Governor had no further communications to make to this branch of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Lock, the House adjourned sine die.

LAW OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

AN ACT directing the proceedings against the forcible entry and detainer.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That two Justices of the Peace, quorum unus, shall have authority to inquire by a jury, as hereinafter directed, as well against those who make unlawful and forcible entry into lands or tenements, and with a strong hand detain the same, as against those who, having a lawful and peaceable entry into lands or tenements, unlawfully and by force hold the same; and if it be found upon such inquiry, that an unlawful and forcible entry hath been made, and that the same lands or tenements are held and detained with force and strong hand, or that the same after a lawful entry are held unlawfully and with force and a strong hand, then, that such Justices shall cause the party complaining to have restitution thereof.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That when complaint shall be formally made in writing to any two Justices of the Peace, quorum unus, of any unlawful and forcible entry into lands or tenements and detainer as aforesaid, or of any unlawful and forcible detainer of the same after a peaceable entry, they shall make out their warrant under their hands and seal, directed to the Sheriff of the same county or his Deputy, commanding him in behalf of the State, to cause to come before them, twelve good and lawful men of the same county, and they shall be impanelled to inquire into the forcible entry, or forcible detainer complained of, which warrant shall be in the form prescribed by law; and said Justices shall make out their summons to the party complained against, in form prescribed by law. Which summons shall be served upon the party complained against, or a copy thereof left at his usual place of abode, seven days before the day appointed by the Justices for the trial, and if after the service of such summons, the party does not appear to defend, the Justices shall proceed to the inquiry in the same manner as if he was present;—and when the jury shall appear, and shall have elected a foreman as in other cases, the Justices shall lay before the jury the exhibited complaint and shall administer the following oath to them, viz:—*Foreman's oath:* You, as Foreman of this jury do solemnly swear, that you will well and truly try whether the complaint of A. B. now laid before you, is true according to your evidence. So help you GOD. *The other Jurors' oath:* The same oath which your Foreman hath taken on his part, you and every of you shall well and truly observe and keep. So help you GOD. And if the jury shall find the same true, then they shall return their verdict in form following: At a court of inquiry held before R. S. and N. O. Esquires, two of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the said county of S. quorum unus, at D. in the said county of S. upon the — day of — in the year of our Lord —, the jury upon their oaths do find, that the lands or tenements in D. aforesaid, bounded (or described) as follows, are in the complaint upon — day of — in the year of our Lord — was in the lawful and rightful possession of the said A. B.; and that the said E. F. did upon the same day unlawfully with force and arms, and with a strong hand, enter forcibly upon the same (or being lawfully upon the same) did unlawfully with force and a strong hand expel and drive out the said A. B.; and that he doth still continue wrongfully to detain the possession from him the A. B. Wherefore the jury find upon their oaths aforesaid, that the said A. B. ought to have restitution thereof without delay. And if by accident or challenge there shall happen not to be a full jury the Sheriff shall fill the panel de talibus circumstantibus, as in other cases. And if the jury, after a full hearing of the cause, shall find the complaint laid before them supported by

evidence, they shall all sign their verdict in form aforesaid; otherwise the defendant shall be allowed his legal cost, and have his execution therefor.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if the jury shall return their verdict, signed by the whole panel, that the complaint is supported, the Justices shall enter up judgment for the complainant to have restitution of the premises, and shall award their writ of restitution accordingly; and no appeal shall be allowed from the judgment of the Justices; *Provided nevertheless,* that the proceedings may be removed by certiorari into the Supreme Judicial Court, holden in such county, and be there quashed for irregularity, if any such there be; nor shall such judgment be a bar to any after action brought by either party. Which writ of restitution shall be in form prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any tenant whose estate in the premises is determined, shall unlawfully refuse to quit any house, land or tenement after thirty days notice given him in writing for that purpose by the lessor, his heirs or assigns, he shall be liable to the process provided by this act; and the form of the verdict of the jury shall be the same, mutatis mutandis, as in case of forcible entry and detainer: *Provided nevertheless,* that this act shall not extend unto any person, who hath had the occupation or been in the quiet possession of any lands or tenements by the space of three whole years together, next before, and whose estate therein is not ended or determined.

February 3, 1821—Approved:

WILLIAM KING.

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 shiverings, 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. Kellie'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 EAST-PORT 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.

To Let.

THE OFFICE recently occupied by F. E. PUTNAM, Esq. Enquire of JESSE GLEASON m3.

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

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's will be faithfully executed early in the Spring.

1861 Boston, Jan. 1, 1820.

New Flour.

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

1800 bbls. Superfine Flour.

90 half bbls. do. do.

38 bbls. fine do.

5 bbls. middlings do.

500 kegs Crackers.

850 bushels Corn.

40 do. Rye.

50 bbls. Navy Bread.

12 hlds. Virginia Tobacco.

3 bbls. Segars. Jan. 27.

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.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE, MACHIAS.

THE owners of the undernamed, original Proprietors' Rights of Meadow, and 2d Division Land in the Town of Machias, in the County of Washington, are hereby notified that their said several rights were Taxed, by the Proprietors in their corporate capacity, in the year 1799, the sum of three dollars on each Meadow Right, and in the year 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 Lots assigned to said right.	No. of Upland Lots assigned to said right.	Amount of 7c tax remaining unpaid.
James Avery	22		3 00
Jona. Carleton	26		3 00
Ebenezer Fitz.	80	161 & 26	4 33
Japhet Hill,	9	25 & 80	13 00
Timothy Libby,		31 & 72	10 00
Samuel Stuart	44		3 00
Samuel Rich	68		3 00
Samuel Scott,	2	126 & 139	8 00
Joseph Scavey	76	45 & 180	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. 6w

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 WOODFORD.

Lubeck, March 31 1821.

Wanted to Purchase.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

* * * Of various kinds, by the grocer, dozen or single, for sale at the EASTPORT BOOK-STORE. A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

European accounts to the 13th Feb. have been received by an arrival at Boston.

London, Jan. 23.—Parliament met this day, and was opened by the following

SPEECH FROM THE KING.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have recently taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my People the continuance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The measures by which in the last session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my Civil Government, and for the honor and dignity of the Crown, demand by warmest acknowledgments.

I have directed that the estimates for the current year, shall be laid before you, and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our Military Establishments.

You will observe, from the accounts of the public revenue, that, notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our Foreign Trade, during the early part of this time was in a state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the New Taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

I have, in the meantime, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufacturing districts; the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of Parliament have greatly abated.

It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

I well know that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

In the discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a Nation.

War Between Austria and Naples.

By an express which arrived yesterday from the Continent, we have received the important intelligence, that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of Po on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the name, of the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of Constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbours. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed as the ultimatum of the Allied Powers, has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of Parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament; but as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the Parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. It is mentioned,

but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the King of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates, besides numerous vessels of smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste has received instructions to march to head-quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence. Thus after a peace of six years, the flame of war is re-kindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

The Paris papers of Sunday, 28th ult. announce an atrocious attempt upon the life of the King of France, on the preceding evening. As the crime was sought to be perpetrated by the explosion of gunpowder, in the Palace of the Tuilleries, it is probable that the assassins contemplated a more extensive mischief than the destruction even of His Majesty. We are happy to add, the attempt has altogether failed.

"The explosion of a barrel of powder, took place about 5 o'clock, P. M. in the Palace near the Pavilion of Flora, under the apartments of the King, and over those of Madame. The windows of her royal highness were broken, but happily no person was hurt."

"At six o'clock a further explosion took place at the Place des Cordeliers, near the Louvre, but it caused no injury."

"A similar occurrence took place on the preceding evening, at ten o'clock, at the Palais Royal, at the moment the Duke of Angoulême was returning from Compiègne."

House of Lords, Feb. 8.—Earl Grey gave notice that he would, on Monday, 12th inst. move for the instructions given to the British Ministers at Troppan. The Earl of Liverpool was of opinion that he should resist the motion, but deferred the explanation of his motives and the answers to various questions put to him by Lords Gray and Holland, to Monday.

Numerous petitions have been presented to both Houses of Parliament, for the reinstatement of the Queen's name in the Liturgy. On Friday Jan. 26th, Lord A. Hamilton after a preparatory speech, made the following motion in the House of Commons: "That the order in Council of the 12th of Feb. 1820, which excluded the name of her Majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth from the prayers of Church, appeals, to this House to be a measure ill advised and inexpedient." After a long debate, which was continued until 7 in the morning, the question of adjournment was carried 210 to 209—majority for ministers 101.

The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons referring to the passage of the King's speech, respecting her estate and dignity, and to the unexampled predicament in which she is placed—and finally declaring that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be from the Liturgy. The question before the House was upon going into committee of the whole, making a provision for the Queen. The Speaker left the chair, after a debate, in which Lord Castlereagh was repeatedly called to order. A committee the grant of 50,000 pounds was agreed to.

It was afterwards declared by Mr. Brougham that she would not accept any part of the sum.

In the Commons, a motion was made by the Marquis of Tavistock, to the following effect:—That the proceedings against the Queen were not justified by any political expediency or necessity, and that the conduct of the ministers has been productive of consequences derogatory to the honor of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

After two nights debate the House divided on this Question, *yes 124, noes 384, majority against the motion 140.*

The contract for the Queen's purchase of Marlborough House was signed by the Trustees of the Duke of Marlborough the day before yesterday, and the payment is engaged to be made by her Majesty in three months from the date of the agreement. The Trustees have said for 3000 more than what they asked from Prince Leopold.

A London paper of the 4th, says:—A report was current yesterday, that his Majesty intended to sacrifice a part of his income, and that he had graciously declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy.

We understand that his Majesty's coronation is positively fixed for the 18th of June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Loyal Addresses to His Majesty, and Resolutions of attachment and affection, to Her Majesty are continually pouring in from all quarters.—The latter are generally accompanied with processions, even from Dublin, headed by the Mayor of that city.

Sir Francis Boret has been sentenced to imprisonment in the King's Bench Prison for 3 months, and to pay a fine of 2000*l.*

The popular tide respecting the King of England appears to be turning. In his way to Paris, he was greeted with loud cheers; and the Times admitted, that his reception by the populace was very warm. He had recently visited both the great Theatres, and been received with most rapturous acclamations. At Covent Garden he joined with the audience in the honors of Rule Britannia. The Times remarks, that the audience was loud. The Courier daily decries the assertion.

At Baltimore, the weather is said to have been colder in the month of March, than it has been in the same month for 40 years.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1821.

THE LEGISLATURE

Adjourned on Thursday 22d March after a long and very laborious session of seventy-two days, during which they have passed two hundred and thirty-four laws and seventy-seven resolutions, in the whole three hundred and eleven. The whole body of the statute laws, after being arranged and digested by the board of Jurisprudence, has undergone the revision of the legislature. A large portion of the acts have passed with no material alterations, but many have received important amendments.

The school law has received an essential improvement. The Constitution wisely provides for the support of free schools, but this, like most Constitutional provisions, demands an act of the legislature to enforce it. The law requires of every town to raise, for the support of schools a sum of money proportioned to its population, and the minimum is fixed at such a rate that every town will be provided with a sufficient number of schools for the education of all its youth. That the operation of this law will be highly salutary, cannot be doubted by those who believe that knowledge is auxiliary to virtue and order.

Another act which belongs to the same branch of legislation, is the law relating to Parishes. This also has undergone important amendments, whether for the better or worse time only can determine, but this much at least may be said, that its prevailing spirit is in conformity with the genius of the age. For three hundred years the progress of the christian world has been steady and uniform towards religious toleration and liberality of opinion, nor have we any more doubt that this progress will be continued for sometime longer, than we have in the stability and uniformity of the laws of nature. It has often been said that ignorance is the mother of devotion, and as a branch of the same paradox it has been argued that knowledge is hostile to morals. Monks and jesuits may continue to amuse themselves with metaphysical speculations on the mischievous tendency of science, and popes and councils may continue to fulminate their imaledictions against the philosophical liberality of the age. But the period has passed when the tide of opinion could be arrested by ecclesiastical anathemas. The shackles of ecclesiastical usurpation have been broken after a long and arduous struggle between superstition and science. There is undoubtedly some danger that the triumph of victory may be abused and that the interests of religious societies injured by the guards set up to protect religious freedom. The salutary influence of some of the particular provisions of the Parish law may perhaps be doubted. They will soon be tried by a better test than the opinion of any individual, but the general features of the law, and the character of liberality which pervades it we are satisfied are suited to the spirit of the times.

By the marriage law, such clergymen only as are appointed and commissioned by the Governor and Council for that purpose, are authorized to solemnize marriages. To entitle them to an appointment the law requires that they be ordained ministers and have a residence in some county. Travelling clergymen having no fixed residence, are not entitled, under the law to an appointment, nor is any clergyman authorized to marry persons, except in the county where he has his residence. The motive for this change was to guard against illegal marriages by persons having no authority, and therefore the commission is made conclusive evidence of the authority of the person commissioned. But the operation of the law it is thought disqualifies those who receive the commission, from holding seats in the legislature.

Upon the subject of the pauper law there was a great diversity of opinion. The inexpediency of charging any of the paupers on the state was pretty generally admitted. But there was a division of opinion whether those who have no legal settlement under the present laws, should be chargeable on the towns or counties. It resulted in a sort of compromise by which they are charged on towns and the expense on retailers is to be paid into the town treasuries to meet the expense. This is a decided improvement on the old system, but we think it susceptible of still further improvements. The accounts of the last year were referred to a committee authorized to sit during the recess.—This committee, we understand, on examining them have met with so many difficulties that they have come to the determination of referring the whole to the next legislature, as it would be impossible to investigate but a small proportion of the accounts before them in the time allotted by the legislature. Our whole pauper system, we are convinced, is vicious and demands a thorough and radical reform. But we are aware that great prudence and more information in detail than is now possessed by the public, will be required to cure the mischiefs of a corrupt system, a system which we do most sincerely believe aggravates the evils which it is intended to remedy.

No subject as might naturally be expected occasioned a livelier interest than the apportionment of the Senate and House of Representatives.—With respect to the apportionment of the representatives, there was a difference of opinion as to the true construction of the constitution, in consequence of which the house required the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The apportionment was eventually made on the principles established by that opinion, and we have no doubt upon the correct and constitutional ground. In apportioning the senators, the legislature determined to adhere strictly to county lines, the consequence of which is, that each of the counties of Somerset, Cumberland and York, lose considerable fractions, and the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec, Oxford, Penobscot and Washington, gain.—But even the counties which lose their fractions preferred to an encroachment on their county lines. The whole of this difficult subject was finally adjusted so as to be tolerably satisfactory to all parties. Taking the representation in both houses together, the young and growing counties of Oxford, Penobscot and Washington, have a little larger representation than they are entitled to by their present population. It is to be regretted that the principles of adhering to county representation in the Senate, should leave a large fraction unrepresented in the county of Somerset. As a proof however, how strong the attachment of the people is to county representation, we can see a large fraction rather than to see the integrity of their county violated.

The new militia law comprises a complete sys-

tem for the government and discipline of the militia. On the valuable parts of the old law, have been engrafted several important amendments.—The number of exemptions is diminished, and new provisions incorporated relative to martial and courts of enquiry, will very considerably lessen the military expenses of the government.—Argus.

TOWN OFFICERS.

At the Annual Town Meeting, held on Monday last, I. R. CHADBOURNE, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several municipal offices, the current year.

Town Clerk—John Swett.

Selectmen—Jery Burgin, H. T. Emery, Charles Peavey.

Assessors—John Burgin, J. D. Weston, Isaac Hobbs.

Overseers of the Poor—Ebenezer Steele, Abel Stevens, Daniel Kilby.

Town Treasurer—Samuel Wheeler.

Collector of Taxes—Jacob Peniman.

Constables—Thomas Green, John Swett, Barney Allen, Henry Byram.

Surveyors of High ways—Ebenezer Steele, Seward Bucknam.

Surveyors of Lumber of all kinds—Jery Burgin, John Swett, J. C. Todd, Perley Parker, Daniel Drew, Humphrey Peavey, Jacob Peniman, Joseph Corlew.

Surveyors of Hoops and Staves—Joshua Veazy, Robert Tutherly, Charles Dyer, Z. A. Paine.

Fence Viewers—John Kendall, David McGlaughlin, Phineas Leighton, Ebenezer Steele, Charles Peavey, Nathaniel Clark, J. T. Keys.

Tithing-Men—J. C. Todd, John Kendall, Ezekiel Prince, Joseph Coney.

Fire Wards—Ebenezer Steele, John Swett, Benjamin Bucknam, John Burgin, Ezra Whitney, Charles Peavey, Seward Bucknam, Samuel Wheeler, H. T. Emery.

Cutters of Dry Fish—William Eagan, Joshua Veazy, Robert Tutherly, Charles Dyer, Z. A. Paine.

Hog Reeves—J. T. Keys, Jery Burgin, Charles Peavey, R. M. Bartlett, Hiram Earl, Thomas Hickey, J. H. Smith, Ezra Whitney, Jacob Peniman, Henry Newcomb, John Kendall, William Hume.

Pound Keeper—Joseph Corlew.

School Committee—J. D. Weston, I. R. Chadbourne, Frederick Hobbs.

Inspectors of Lime—Henry Byram, Ebenezer Adams, Barney Allen, Welcome Lincoln.

Auditors of Accounts—Isaac Hobbs, Benjamin King, Aaron Hayden.

Harbour Masters—Ebenezer Steele, E. B. Tuttle, Darius Pierce, William Shackford, Joseph Coney.

Health Committee—M. Hawks, E. Richardson, R. Mowe, R. M. Bartlett, G. Hobbs.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to consider what sums of money are necessary to be raised for various purposes, and report at the adjourned meeting, which is to be held on Monday the 16th inst. viz.—John Burgin, Seward Bucknam, Isaac Hobbs, Abel Stevens, and Solomon Rice.

Officers of Plantation No. 9, the present year.

Clerk—John Crane.

Assessors—William Bell, John Crane, William Dismore.

Treasurer—William Bell.

Collector—Stephen Saunders.

Surveyor of High-Ways—James Nutter.

Surveyors of Lumber—Samuel Buck, William Bell, George Balch.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

Hancock.—LEONARD JARVIS, Surry, Sheriff.—ABEL W. ATHERTON, Clerk of the Judicial Courts.

Washington.—JOHN BALKAM, Robbinston, Chief Justice of the Sessions.—ALEXANDER NICKELS, Stenben, Just. Ses.

Eastport.—FREDERICK HOBBS, Esq. Justice of the Peace.

Horrid and Mysterious Murder.

Norfolk, March 22.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Lester, residing near Plume's rope walk, hearing the cry of murder in an adjoining house, gave information to a Constable, who going in, discovered extended on the floor, the naked trunk of a woman being, divested of its head and limbs, and in the fire-place lay the head, feet and hands burnt almost to cinders. On the floor was a bloody axe, and two butcher knives, which, no doubt were the implements of the infernal dissection. An Inquest returned a verdict of *Willful murder against persons unknown*. In two trunks found in the room, were several articles of valuable clothing; a number of watches, watch chains, and an elegant gold patent lever watch. The intention of the murderers evidently was to cut the whole body in pieces, and burn it at leisure. Two men named Jose Garcia and Juan Gomez, are suspected of being the murderers and are pursued by two parties.

[The above men have since been apprehended, and committed for trial.]

There was a fall of Snow at Darien, (Geo.) on the night of the 6th ult. which lay about two and a half inches, deep upon the ground.

French crowns and five franc pieces, are a legal tender by the laws of the United States, until the 29th of April, 1822, being continued as such by the act of March 3, 1821. There is no provision for the parts of these coins. The crowns, if weighing 18 dwts. and 17 grs. are rated at 110 cents, but as in general they are much worn, the banks take them only at 109 cents.

[The National Intelligencer thus plays off its sportive wit at the expense of the Bostonians.]

Lines—on Mr. KEAN receiving three cheers on his departure from the "populace of Boston," and return for three thousand dollars, bestowed on them from the extra profits of the Theatre during his performance.

Keen are the Boston folks as I have heard say. They know which side their bread is buttered on—

They were too keen for him I guess—them! 'Twas diamond against diamond—cut and shew! They gave him praises and he brought them back!

They got three thousand dollars it appears
Add he—God help poor Kean—got three loud
cheers!
"Twice a tight bargain faith on either side,
And worthy to be copied far and wide,
Since Kean gave nothing of his own away,
Which they with less than nothing did repay."
YANKEE DOODLE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.
FROM HAYTI—LATEST.

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, MARCH 8.—On Monday last General Richard, (ex-Duke of Marmelade and Governor of Cape Henry,) Col. Cimetiers, Lt. Col. Belzance, and Capt. Dominique, were publicly shot in this city, in the presence of a great number of spectators. Richard was one of the most favorite officers of Christophe; and was among the first to betray his patron and Master. After the downfall and death of Christophe, Richard was appointed Governor of Cape-Henry, by President Boyer; but as soon as the latter returned to Port-au-Prince, he (Richard) discovered his restless & ambitious views, threw off the mask, and having gained the confidence of his troops, set up for himself, and made an attempt to capture St. Marc; but was defeated. He was then deserted by his troops, who returned to their duty: Richard & his staff were arrested, tried, sentenced to be shot, and executed. No property was plundered during these events.

"While these transactions were on foot at Cape-Henry, an insurrection was made at Gonaives, by Generals Joseph, Jerome, and Dessous, who corrupted the black regiment quartered there, rose on the town and gave it up to pillage and violence. This, however, did not last long; but fearing the consequences of their excesses, the revolted fled to the woods, where punishment awaits them.

"President Boyer will soon march for the North, with his guards, to make arrangements for preventing similar disasters in future."

BACHELORS.—There certainly can be no intention of passing the bill now before the assembly to tax Bachelors; it is out of all character. If men marry they are taxed and if they remain single they are taxed. Such a law would only tend to confirm the obstinate prejudices of old bachelors and induce them to remain single out of spite to the law. Now if they would pass a bill granting a bounty to all bachelors who would marry, never mind how small, and tax the spinsters, we should have abundance of benedicts; but to be driven to the altar by a constable; to have a *fi fa* directed against the property of obstinate old gentlemen who may refuse to enter the holy state, would be unconscionable, and certainly unconstitutional.—The Declaration of Independence says "all men are born free;" the law intends to say all men shall marry—what a contradiction. Let every man pursue his own course unmolested; if he falls into a pit by accident, help him out; if he walks into one by design, let him find his own way out.
N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

From Callao.—The latest advices from this place inform that on the 20th Nov. Captain Downes, in the U. S. frigate Macedonian, sailed from Callao with a fleet of American merchantmen, leaving only one other (the Rampart of Baltimore) in port. The fact of the massacre of part of a boat's crew belonging to the Macedonian, is confirmed. Nothing of a decisive nature against Peru had been effected by Lord Cochrane and Gen. Sans Martin as late as the 14th Dec. being more than three months after their arrival in the vicinity of Lima.

[The Macedonian after conveying the American merchantmen in safety from the port of Callao, proceeded to Palta, whence she sailed on the 11th of December for Valparaiso; she was to proceed thence to the U. States, touching at Brazil.]

Governor JACKSON is on his way to take possession of the Floridas. The order of the Governor-General of Cuba, for their delivery, will probably be conveyed to the Commandant of Pensacola, in the U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Reid, which will be at Havana to receive it. The Spanish claims are now said not to exceed 20 millions; so that the claimants will receive 25 per cent. of their demands. Some of them purchased them for a song. Col. WALTON, of Georgia, is said to be appointed Secretary of Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposals are already issued by Messrs. Exles & Co. of Savannah, for establishing a weekly paper, in St. Augustine, East Florida, to be entitled the "Florida Gazette." This is taking hold of business by the forelock.

In the Legislature of New-York a bill has been introduced to tax old Bachelors to raise a fund for the education of indigent females.—Better grant a lottery for raising a fund to give premiums to such old Bachelors as will consent to marry.

Green Peas were sold in Charleston, (S. C.) market on the 14th ult. at the rate of 8 dollars the bushel.

Of eighteen Ambassadors and Ministers who attended the British King's levee, on the 28th Jan. Mr. Rusi, the American Minister, is named second.

American Flour.—In the British House of Commons, (Feb. 24,) Mr. CURTIS said, that he observed in the Gazette an advertisement, the object of which was to procure a supply of American flour for the military stationed in the West-India islands, and inquired, why a preference should not be given to British flour. Mr. ROBINSON, President of the Board of Trade, said, the reason was this—American flour was found, on some experiments, to keep better in the West-India islands, than British. It was intended, however, he added, to make another experiment.

In the British House of Commons, Feb. 9, Mr. MARRYAT presented a petition from New-Brunswick, against any alteration of the duties upon foreign timber. Sir ISAAC COFFIN pledged himself to prove, that the principal part of the timber, said to be colonial timber, imported into this country, for the last 25 years, was the produce of the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from Washington.—"I understand that prosecutions have been ordered against all delinquents standing on Uncle Sam's books in all the Departments, without distinction of persons.—N. Herald.

New work.—A book has lately been published in New-York, entitled Symonson, or A voyage of Discovery to the Internal World—evidently drawn from Symme's theory of concentric spheres and open poles—said to be a work of much ingenuity & wit.

The total number of Revolutionary Pensioners continued on the U. S. List, under the act of May 1, 1820, is 8510.

RESOLVE extending the time for officers in Commission in the Militia, to take and subscribe certain oaths:

RESOLVED, That officers in commission in the Militia of this state, who were required by an act, passed on the twenty-eighth day of June last, within sixty days thereafter, to take and subscribe the oaths required by the Constitution, be allowed the further time of three months from the passing of this Resolve, within which to take and subscribe such oaths.

February 28, 1821.—Approved;
WILLIAM KING.

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, ss.
Taken by Execution and will be sold at Auction, on Friday Next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Exchange, in Eastport—

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, which Jesse Stephenson, Esq. has to a GRIST MILL situated in Plantation, No. 16, at the head of Meddy-Vemp's Lake.

THOMAS GREEN, Dep'ty Sheriff.
Eastport, April 7, 1821.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day - - - - Friday.
Director next week - - - DANIEL EILEY

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

4th—brig Thomas Ferrald, Forsyth, 27 days fr. Jamaica. Left, brig Squirrel, of St. John, to sail for do. in 8 days; brig Nancy, of Halifax, to sail in a few days, and two others belonging to Halifax, names not recollected. Capt. F. furnished us with a file of newspapers—they, however, were barren of news.

5th—Regular Packet sch. Albert, Shackford, 5 days from Boston, with a full freight and several passengers, among whom we were happy to observe Miss Peavey and a young child of the late capt. J. N. Peavey, who sailed from Portsmouth

the middle of Nov. last, for this place, in the sch. Hope, capt. Patch, and was blown off to the West Indies. Bro't papers to the 31st.

3d—sch. Miller, Mason, St. John—loading with plaster.

sch. Victory, Pierce, Camden.

4th—sloop Fourth of July, Scofield, Portland.

sch. Fair Play, Clark, Camden.

7th—sch. Strauger, from Boston.

SAILED.

2d—sch. Maine, Rogers, Boston.

sch. Sally Johnson, Boston.

sloop Fancy Packet, Wait, Portland.

brig Beaver, Mabee, Jamaica.

brig Fountain, Howard, Trinidad.

3d—sch. Trial, Beck, St. John.

4th—sch. Rolla, Smith, Jonesborough.

5th—sch. Rainbow, Battie, St. John.

sch. Ploughboy, Ferris, St. John.

sch. Mary, Phillip Y. Bell, master, belonging to this place was driven from her anchorage the 21st ult. and went ashore at Musquash—she has since been got off, but is too much injured to be repaired.

NEW GOODS

Per Sch's Albert and Venus.

Burton & Hsley

HAVE received a handsome assortment PRICE Goods which are offered at low prices for Cash, among which are

Broadcloths—cassimeres—elegant and low priced calicoes—cambrics—dimities—ginghams—mull & cambric muslins—plain and fig'd jacket, leno, buck & lawn muslins—linen cambrics—few elegant merino shawls—lustrous—cassimere—imitation & fancy shawls—Marseilles and toilet vestings—gent's and ladies' hose—silk and taffy velvets—gent's and ladies' beaver, kid and silk gloves—cotton handkerchiefs—twist buttons—plush trimmings—a complete assortment ribbons—black, white, and cord satins—Italian crapes and sewing silks—superior black twill'd silk—blk. and white silk lace—cotton floss—wire cotton—buttons—permanent ink—needles—silver thimbles—cotton umbrellas, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 cases CANTON GOODS consisting of crapes: shawls: black, cold and fig'd silks: blk. fancy and flag handkerchiefs: nankin crape dresses.

—LIKEWISE—

A complete assortment of AMERICAN Satinets: bleach'd and unbleached sheetings and shirtings: ginghams: stripes: checks: bedtickings and threads, and STRAW BONNETS. april 7

GEORGE & ISAAC HOBBS,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FORTY coils of Rigging, including cables and hawsers—25 kegs tobacco—10 boxes sou-chong tea—50 bls. pork and beef—1 bbl. ham—20 boxes window glass 7x9 & 8x10—12 kegs lard—20 bls. American Gin—15 do. vinegar—3 bales cotton—20 bls. navy and pilot bread—500 lbs. cheese—400 lbs. flax—10 cask's nails, assorted—25 boxes soap, candles, & chocolate—18 doz. cod and pollock lines—3000 yds. factory goods, assorted—15 bls. tar—1 tierce clover seed—10 doz. best scythes—10 doz. hoes—an assortment of shoes—6 cask's raisins—boxes do.—2 cask's rice—20 doz. cotton & wool cards—10 cask's powder—25 bushels beans—200 lbs. warp fr 7 to 11—iron mongery—small invoice hard-ware—wines—11 gin—cognac brandy, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

200 M long cedar and laying pine shingles—10 M ash bld. staves—7 M spruce oars—all of which will be sold on liberal terms. ap. 7

Nails & Tea.

STEVENS & SHAW

HAVE for sale, 1 and an half ton of Nails, all sizes; a number of chests Sou-chong Tea.—Also—1 bbl. Apple Sauce, superior quality. april 7

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Henry Bates, as a Hotel, where he hopes by unremitting exertions to make it a pleasant resort for parties, and an agreeable resting place for travellers.

ANDREW HARRINGTON, jr.

Eastport, April 7

New Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Public House, on Deer-Island, N. B. where every attention will be paid to those who may please to call. april 7

GILBERT RUGGLES.

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 I. R. CHADBOURNE, Esq. and to transact all such business as may legally come before them.

J. BARTLETT,
WORSTER TUTTLE.

Eastport, March 31, 1821. 2w

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.

Lubeck, March 20, 1821.

Walnuts.

A FEW bushels good WALNUTS, for sale at No. 2, Central wharf april 7

Provisions, Groceries, Factories, and Hard-Ware.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Stevens & Shaw,

NO. 1—CENTRAL WHARF,

Superfine Flour, Boston Meal, &c.

Yellow corn, pilot bread and crackers,

clear pork, Boston ham, raw 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, nutmegs, pearl-ash,

Spanish & American cigars, sulphur, starch,

1500 yds. satinette, shirtings & sheet-

ings (bleach'd & unbleach'd.)

cotton warp, thread from No. 12 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 & cuttous, bonnet wire & pasteboard,

but hinges and screws, chest hinges,

chest locks, H hinges, pound pins,

block tin tea pots, brass nails, pump tacks,

brushes, all kinds—chalk lines, bake pans,

iron dogs, tin kettles, &c. &c.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes, and Leather.

Also—An Assortment of

CROCKERY WARE.

march 24

To the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire,
Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County
of Washington—

THE Petition and representation of Moses Lincoln, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM BOWEN, late of Perry, in said county, Yeoman, deceased, Humbly Shews, That the goods and chattels belonging to the said deceased's estate are not sufficient by the sum of one hundred ninety-five dollars, and thirty-five cents, to answer the just debts owing by said deceased, allowance to the widow and charges of administration. He therefore prays that your Honour would grant him license to sell the Real Estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said debts with incidental charges. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

MOSES LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Court of Probate, at Probate Office, Machias, }

March 6, 1821.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered,

That the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by coming an attested copy of said Petition with this Order thereon, to be published in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in Eastport, three weeks successively, the last publication to be one week before the Probate Court, to be holden at the Probate Office in Machias, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday of May next, that they may then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN DICKINSON,

Judge of Probate.

A true copy of petition, and order thereon.

Attest, JARON L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

\$5 Reward.

LOST, a few days since, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing several Notes of Hand, and sundry other papers of no use to any person but the owner. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving any Note given in my favour. Whoever has found and will return said Pocket Book to me shall receive the above reward.

JOSIAH FICKET.

Eastport, April 7.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at LUBECK,

April 1, 1821.

SAMUEL T. ADAMS, Michael Britt, Jabez B. Bull, J. W. C. Baxter, Taft Comstock, Wm. Coombs, John Creuth 2, Joseph Chaney, St. George, Noy, Crackbone & Howe, David E. Corless, John Clark, George Card, Heald Davis, Lewis Fred. Delesdernier, Robert Foster, John Foster, capt. T. F. Gunther, John Hastings, Nova-Scotia; Ann Jay, John Jarvis, Theo. Jones, jr. Joseph Kimball, jr. John Milikin, Ebenezer Oakes, Deer-Island; Stephen Parker, G. Messer, Patrick Powers, Plant No. 13; Wm. Phelps, Polly Ramsdell, Benjamin Robertson, Wm. Stuart 2, Benjamin Small, Robert Small, Benj. T. Fredicks, Wm. Vaughan.

MOSES FULLER, P. M.

Cheap Bread.

MICHAEL MORRISY, Boynton-Street, opposite the House formerly occupied by Mr. Woodworth, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Baking Business, in all its variety. He intends to sell larger loaves for the price than has heretofore been sold in town. His oven will be ready every forenoon at 11 o'clock, in the summer, to bake bread, pyes, meat, &c. according to the custom of the old country, on very moderate terms. Customers supplied with Yeast. The least favor carefully attended to. Flour taken in payment for bread, pound for pound.

CONFECTIONARY in its various branches (3w) april 7.

THE OLIO.

FEMALE WILES.

The following splendid lines are from "The Angel of the World," a new poem.

The weeper raised the veil, a ruby lip
First dawn'd; then glow'd the young cheek's
deeper hue.

Yet delicate as roses when they dip
Their odorous blossoms in the morning dew.
Then beam'd the eyes, twin stars of living blue,
Half-shaded by the curls of glossy hair,
That turned to golden as the light wind threw
Their clusters in the western golden glare.
Yet was her blue eye dim, for tears were standing
there.

He look'd upon her, and her hurried gaze
Was at his look dropp'd instant on the ground:
But o'er her cheek of beauty rush'd a blaze,
Her bosom heaved above its silken bound,
As if the soul had felt some sudden wound.
He look'd again: the cheek was deadly pale;
The bosom sank with one long sigh profound;
Yet still one hand upheld her veil,
And one still press'd her heart—that sigh told all
its tale.

Beauty, what art thou, that thy slightest gaze
Can make the spirit from its centre roll,
Its whole long course, a red and shadowy maze?
Thou midnight or thou noonday of the soul;
One glorious vision lighting up the whole
Of the wide world; or one deep, wild desire
By day and night consuming, sad and sore;
Till Hope, Faith, Genius, nay, till Love's own fire
Desert the weary heart, a cold and mouldering
pyre.

Enchanted sleep, yet full of deadly dreams;
Companionship divine, stern solitude;
Thou serpent, colour'd with the brightest gleams
That e'er hid poison, making hearts thy food;
Woe to the heart that lets thee once intrude,
Victim of visions that life's purpose steal,
Till the whole struggling nature lies subdued,
Bleeding with wounds the grave alone must heal.

Moral Influence of Christianity.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, where the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself in human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the poor no avenger; that an oath is unheard in Heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no un-failing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow?—We hope perhaps that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the creation.—What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of the day? and what is he more, if Atheism be true? Erase all thoughts and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, and principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes. [N. H. Patriot.]

At the time when birds could talk, an elderly goose, who had hatched and waddled about with her three

young ones, a gosling and two ganders, and frequently dropt or plucked out a feather which the young ones had picked up to make their lodgings more soft or easy, began to look with some degree of anxiety, to the time when her offsprings were to take the whole care of themselves; but while she was musing, how, or where, or with whom, behold! the gosling had picked out a partner for life: and though she had carefully saved the scattering feathers which at different times had fallen from her mother, yet wanting a nest independent of her parent, she persuaded her that the feathers on her neck and breast were so numerous, that some might be spared for her accommodation: at any rate, they would soon be replaced by new ones growing. Impressed with this belief, they were accordingly plucked out and given to her. In a short time after, the two ganders made choice of mates, and they wanted feathers, some for ornament, and some for use; they accordingly fixed themselves one on this side and one on that, and one desired a feather here, and the other there, until the good natured goose began to feel herself much stripped; yet still hoped that as heretofore, they would soon grow again: but as Autumn approached and the evenings and mornings began to grow cool, she frequently felt herself pinched with the cold: when one afternoon, whilst feeding by the side of a pond, a hungry, half starved dog ran towards her, and she attempted to fly across, as she had often done before; but alas! from the loss of plumage, and the weakness of old age, she fell into the water—took cold—grew poor—looked miserably—languished and died.

Let parents, who have children about settling for life, attend to the moral; make the application; and beware.

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The Green Bag.—The Albany Argus informs, that Mr. Romane has made his report on the special message of Governor Clinton, charging the officers of the general government with having improperly interfered in our local elections. The report is of considerable length, and is said to have been drawn up with ability, accompanied with voluminous documents. Every charge preferred by the Governor has been triumphantly repelled, and some secrets developed not very creditable to "the administration"; one in particular, which proves that Gideon Granger, the late Postmaster General, was in the habit of sending blank commissions to Mr. Clinton, which he filled at pleasure with the names of his partisans. Gov. Clinton's denunciation of the general government, it is believed, will have a most salutary effect in convincing the people of this state of the insincerity and political maladministration of this ambitious citizen.

Israel Vindicated.—A work under this title, has lately issued from the press in New-York, which unequivocally denies that such a person as Jesus Christ ever existed!

It is said there are 94 Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in Vermont, and that there are 97 churches without ministers.

A lad by the name of Chase lately died in Vermont, in consequence of severe punishment inflicted by his school-master, who is now in custody awaiting his trial.

English papers say, that a special messenger, with a cargo of water from the river Jordan, has arrived at Paris, the water is procured to baptize the infant of the Duchess de Berry! Should the child inherit any of its parents' vices, water of more virtue than any yet discovered, will be required to cleanse it.

Cotton yarn is spun so fine at Manchester that one lb. of it will reach 176 miles.

Gov. Bell has been re-elected in New-Hampshire without formal opposition.

"As you do not belong to my parish," said a gentleman to a begging sailor with a wooden leg, "I cannot relieve you." "Sir," replied the sailor with an air of heroism, "I lost my leg in fighting for all parishes!"

A gentleman who heard of the famous fracas at Troppau, observed that *boring*, which heretofore was termed *milling* should in future go by the name of *Cabinet work*.

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From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

SKETCH OF AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

Enter the office in the morning and pick up the papers to see what we can gather from our brethren of the type, for the gratification of our readers. A gentleman enters and proposes to subscribe for our paper. Pleased with the proposition, we make all possible haste to receive it, but to our infinite mortification, find, at the conclusion, that he has not at present, any money about him, but will call in a few days and pay us. Re-commence reading, and struggling hard with our reflections on the recent event, when a rap at the door is heard—we bid them "come in," when a gentleman enters and accosts us with—"Sir, I have a handbill for you to print, and should be glad if it could be done soon." "Very good, sir," we reply, "it shall be immediately attended to." He thanks us for our accommodation, requests us to send it to —, when completed, to charge it to his account, and then retires. Another rap at the door—"come in:" a boy from the country enters, with an advertisement for the next paper, and mentions, that Mr. — has received our bill, but had no money about him, at the moment; he will, however, call in a few days and pay the old and new one together. Another gentleman enters with an advertisement, and enquires—"can this appear in your next paper?" O yes sir. Very good—he retires—no money of course. Immediately another enters with a letter. Request him to take a seat, but he cannot tarry; he bids "good morning," and retires. Read the letter—"Sir, I am very much dissatisfied with your notions on a particular subject; and you will erase my name from your subscription list, I will call in a day or two and pay you." By and by in comes the paper-maker and wants some money—got none for him—put him off as well as we can. The pressman calls out—"the ink is out." No money to buy any more. What is to be done? Here Bob, take these bills and try and collect some money;—and here Tom is a bundle for you too. Don't stay—No sir—no sir. Enter a subscriber—"I wonder how it happened that I got no paper the last time?" I don't know indeed—it was sent to the place you ordered it. While endeavoring to satisfy him—proof is called out. Begin to read the proof and another calls for copy. Copy is furnished. In comes Bob—Mr. — is in Philadelphia, Mr. — is in Baltimore, Mr. — is in the country, Mr. — had no change about him, Mr. — says you must send again, Mr. — says you need not send to him for money, when he has it, he will call and pay you. So there is no money. Attempt again to read the proof, but interrupted again by another call for money. While endeavoring to tell the best story we can, in comes Tom, with a tale similar to Bob's. The person goes away disappointed, and leaves us mortified. Tom is sent to the Post-Office. While he is gone, the proof is finished. He comes back with a bundle of letters, find one long communication, from a friend which it

would be improper to insert: another a complaint for not having published a philippick against a friend; a third a communication on an indifferent subject, on which we have the postage to pay; and a fourth, an order for the paper, but without the advance enclosed.—The above with some variations, may be taken as a sample of an Editor's life.

Variety is the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavor:—

But with an Editor, it is frequently a very unpleasant flavor, since his varieties are sometimes calculated to bring vexation upon vexation.

It is true we sometimes meet with events, a little different from those we have here detailed, or our readers may imagine how it would be with us.

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When neighbours dwell together in peace, visit in friendship, converse for useful improvement, or harmless amusement, take part in each others prosperity and adversity, concur in the government of their families, are candid to excuse and careful to conceal each others trivial or accidental failings; studious to reform real and dangerous faults; when all abide in their calling, and quietly perform their own business, and meddle not with the temporal concerns of others, a blessing will attend their labours, and success will smile on their designs. Their intercourse will be easy, pleasant, and virtuous: and a foundation will be laid for the happiness of succeeding generations. But if each is bound up within himself, and looks with unfeeling indifference on all around him, or beholds his inferior with contempt, and his superior with envy; if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling & backbiting; if neighbour defames neighbour and each watches for advantage against the other;—if an acquaintance receives you with feigned smiles of pleasure and friendly greetings, but debases your character when your back is turned;—if every brother will endeavour to supplant, and every neighbour will walk in slanders, one had better flee to the solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth. [Connecticut Mirror.]



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

J. DANIEL, Agent.

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

LOST, A NOTE OF HAND, for Forty 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

Maine Registers,

For 1821,

For Sale at the EASTPORT BOOK-STORE.

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