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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,
Cov'ed by influence, and unbrib'd by gain,
Here patriot truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

LAWS OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

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

AN ACT respecting lost Goods and stray Beasts.

SECT. 1. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That whoever shall find any money or goods lost of the value of one dollar or upwards, whereof the owner is unknown, the finder shall within ten days next following, give notice thereof in writing, unto the Clerk of the town in which they are found. And the finder shall also cause a notification thereof to be posted up in some public place within the same town, and also shall cause the same to be publicly cried therein, on three several days: *Provided*, there shall be any public crier in said town: And if the money or goods so found be of the value of ten dollars or upwards, then to be cried as aforesaid, and notice thereof posted up in like manner in the same, and the two next adjoining towns within one month next after such finding.

SECT. 2. **Be it further enacted,** That every person who shall find and take up any stray beast shall cause the same to be entered with the colour and marks, natural and artificial, and also to be posted up and cried in manner and time as aforesaid; and likewise within ten days put and keep a withe about the neck of such stray beast, (sheep only excepted.) And such finder of lost goods or stray beast shall also within two months, and before any use thereof is made to its disadvantage, procure from the town Clerk, or a Justice of the Peace, a warrant directed to two such disinterested judicious persons as the Clerk or Justice shall appoint, returnable into the Town Clerk's office in seven days from the date, to appraise and value the goods or stray beast, upon oath, at the true value thereof in money, according to their best judgment.

SECT. 3. **Be it further enacted,** That if the owner of any such lost money, goods, or stray beast, appear within one year and a day next after such notice of the finding given to the town clerk as aforesaid, and make out his right and title thereunto, he shall have restitution of the same, or the full value thereof allowing and paying all necessary charges, to be liquidated and adjusted by some Justice of the Peace of the same County, in case of disagreement between the owner and the finder: And if no owner appear within one year and a day as aforesaid, then such strays, lost money or goods, shall be and remain to the finder, he paying one half of the value thereof, (all necessary charges being first deducted,) according to appraisment, unto the Treasurer of such Town; who is authorised to sue for the same in an action of the case.

SECT. 4. **Provided however. Be it further enacted,** That any person who shall find or take up any horse or horse kind, as a stray, and shall procure the same to be appraised, agreeably to the provisions of this act, in case the same shall be appraised at

a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, shall, at the expiration of two months after such appraisal, proceed to sell the same at public vendue, having given four days previous notice of the time and place of sale, and shall pay over the money for which such horse may be sold to the Treasurer of the town in which he lives, after deducting therefrom the expences of taking up, posting and appraising such horse, as provided for in this act, with one dollar for his fee in selling such horse.

SECT. 5. **Be it further enacted.** That the owner of such horse, so taken up and sold, shall be entitled to receive the money so deposited with the Town Treasurer: *Provided*, he shall apply for the same within the space of one year after the same shall have been paid to the Treasurer aforesaid: and in case the owner of such horse shall neglect to apply for such money for the term of one year, the same shall be appropriated as is provided by this act.

SECT. 6. **Be it further enacted,** That if any finder of any lost goods, money or stray beast, of the value of one dollar or upwards, shall neglect to cause the same to be entered, cried and posted up in a manner and time as before directed, or to withe such stray beast, he shall forfeit and pay the full value of such goods, money or stray beast, one half to the use of the town, and the other half to him or them that will prosecute and sue for the same. And if the owner of any stray beast or other person, shall take off the withe from the same, or take away such stray beast, before all the necessary charges arisen for entering, crying, notifying, keeping and appraising thereof be defrayed, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay unto the finder of such stray beast the full value of the same.

SECT. 7. **Be it further enacted.** That no person from the fifteenth day of April, to the first day of November, shall take any horse, gelding, mare or other beast for a stray, unless such beast be taken damage feasant in some inclosure, and impounded for that or some other sufficient cause.

January 27, 1821—Approved:

WILLIAM KING.

AN ACT to provide for the education of Youth.

Whereas the constitution of this State has declared that a general diffusion of the advantages of education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, and has made it the duty of the Legislature to require the several towns to make suitable provision at their own expence for the support and maintenance of the public schools:

SECT. 1. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That every town and plantation shall annually raise and expend for the maintenance & support of schools therein, to be taught by school-masters duly qualified, a sum of money including the income of any incorporated school fund not less than forty cents for each inhabitant, the number to be computed according to the next preceding census of the State, by which the representation thereof has been apportioned: *Provided*, That a part, not exceeding one third of the money allotted to any district, may, if the district so determine, be applied to the support of a school taught by a mistress, or when the sum so allotted to a district in any year shall not exceed thirty five dollars, the whole may be expended in the same manner.

SECT. 2. **Be it further enacted.** That it shall be the duty of the presidents, professors and tutors of colleges, and the preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take diligent care and exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality: chastity, moderation and temperance; and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society: and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead those under their care (as their ages and capacities will admit) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the before mentioned virtues, to preserve, and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty

as well as to promote their future happiness and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin.

SECT. 3. **Be it further enacted,** That there shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, in each town and plantation, a superintending school committee, consisting of not less than three, nor more than seven persons, whose duty it shall be, to examine school masters, and mistresses, proposing to teach school therein. And it shall be the duty of such committee to visit and inspect the schools in their respective towns and plantations, and enquire into the regulations and discipline thereof, and the proficiency of the scholars therein, and use their influence & best endeavors, that the youth in the several districts regularly attend the schools; and the said committee shall have the power to dismiss any school master or mistress who shall be found incapable, or unfit to teach any school, notwithstanding their having procured the requisite certificates; but the towns and plantations shall be bound to pay such instructors for the time they have been employed; and the superintending committee shall have power to direct what school books shall be used in the respective schools; & at the meeting for the choice of town officers, there shall be chosen an agent for each school district, whose duty it shall be, to hire the school masters, or mistresses for their respective districts & to provide the necessary fuel and utensils for the schools. If any parent, master or guardian, shall, after notice given him by the master or mistress of any school, refuse or neglect to furnish their several scholars with suitable books, the selection of the town or assessors of the plantation thereof, on being notified by such master or mistress, shall furnish the same at the expence of the town or plantation, which expence shall be added to the next town or plantation tax of such parent, master or guardian.

SECT. 4. **Be it further enacted.** That no person shall be employed as a school master, unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall produce a certificate from the superintending school committee of the town or plantation where the school is to be kept, and also from some person of liberal education, literary pursuits and good moral character residing within the county, that he is well qualified to instruct youth in reading, in writing the English language grammatically, and in arithmetic, and other branches of learning usually taught in public schools, and also a certificate from the selectmen of the town or assessors of the plantation where he belongs, that, to the best of their knowledge, he is a person of sober life and conversation, and sustains a good moral character.— And no person shall be employed as a school mistress unless she shall produce a certificate from the superintending school committee of the town or plantation where the schools are to be kept, that she is suitably qualified to teach the English language grammatically, and the rudiments of arithmetic, and produce satisfactory evidence of her good moral character.

SECT. 5. **Be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the assessors of each town and plantation to assign to each school district, a proportion of the money raised in each year for the support of schools according to the number of children therein, between the ages of four and twenty one years; and the assessors of towns shall certify such assignment to the selectmen: *Provided*, That whenever any town or plantation shall raise a sum of money exceeding that required by this act, such surplus may be distributed among the several school districts, in such manner as the town or plantation may determine. And if any town or plantation shall fail to raise and expend annually for the support of schools the amount of money required by this act, they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twice, nor more than four times the amount of such failure or deficiency. And any person who shall teach any school required by this act, without producing prior to his commencing the same the certificates required by this act, shall forfeit and pay seventy five cents for each day, he shall so teach such school, and shall be barred from recovering of any town, plantation, or person, any pay for teaching such school.

SECT. 6. **Be it further enacted.** That all forfeitures and penalties for a breach of this act, shall be recovered by indictment or information, before any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of all grand jurors, to make due presentment thereof, in all cases that shall come to their knowledge, and such penalty when recovered, shall, in all instances be paid into the treasury of the town, or plantation where the same was incurred for the support of schools therein, in addition to the sum annually required to be raised by this act, and the cost of prosecution into the county treasury. And if any town or plantation shall neglect for the space of one year so to appropriate and expend any fine or penalty, they shall forfeit the same, to be recovered in an action of debt to the use of the person who may sue therefor.

SECT. 7. **Be it further enacted,** That the several towns and plantations, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to determine the number, and define the limits of school districts within the same; and each and every school district in this State is hereby made a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, and to take and hold any estate, real or personal, for the purpose of supporting a school or schools therein, and to apply the same agreeably to the provisions of this act, independently of the money raised by the town for that purpose.

SECT. 8. **Be it further enacted,** That the inhabitants of any school district, qualified to vote in town affairs, be and they hereby are empowered, at any district meeting called in manner hereinafter provided, to raise money for the purpose of erecting, repairing, purchasing land upon which the same may stand, and utensils thereon, and to determine where the said school house shall be erected, or located, in said district; and also to

determine at what age the youth within such district may be admitted into a school kept by a master or mistress, and whether any scholars shall be admitted into such school from other school districts.

SECT. 9. **Be it further enacted.** That for the purposes aforesaid, all lands, whether improved or unimproved shall be taxed in the district in which they lie; and the assessors of any town or plantation, shall assess in the same manner as town taxes are assessed on the polls and estates of the inhabitants composing any school district, in their town or plantation, and on lands lying within the same, belonging to persons not living therein, all monies voted to be raised by the inhabitants of such district, for the purpose aforesaid, within thirty days after the clerk of the district shall have certified to said assessors the sum voted by the said district, to be raised as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of said assessors to make a warrant in due form of law, directed to one of the collectors of their town or plantation, requiring and empowering said collector to levy and collect the tax, so assessed, and pay the same, within a time limited by said warrant, to the treasurer of the town or plantation, to whom a certificate of the assessment shall be made by the assessors; and the money so collected and paid shall be at the disposal of the committee of the district, to be by them applied agreeably to the vote of their district as aforesaid. And such collector in collecting such taxes, shall have the same powers and be holden to proceed in the same manner, as is by law provided in collecting town taxes.

SECT. 10. **Be it further enacted.** That the treasurer of any town or plantation, who shall receive a certificate of the assessment of a district tax, shall have the same authority to enforce the collection and payment thereof, as of town or plantation taxes. And the assessors of any town or plantation, shall have the same powers to abate such district tax, as they have to abate a town or plantation tax. And the assessors, collector and treasurer, shall be allowed by the school district the same compensation for assessing, collecting and paying any district tax as they are allowed by the town or plantation for similar services.

SECT. 11. **Be it further enacted.** That it shall be the duty of the selectmen of any town, or assessors of any plantation, upon application made to them in writing, by three or more freeholders residing within any school district, in such town or plantation, to issue their warrant, directed to one of the persons making such application, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of such district, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place in the same district as shall in the same warrant be appointed. And the warning aforesaid shall be by notifying personally every person in the district qualified to vote in town affairs, or by leaving at his usual place of abode, a notification in writing, expressing therein the time, place and purpose of the meeting, seven days at least, before the time appointed for holding the same: *Provided*, that any town or plantation, at the request of such district, may, at any legal meeting thereof, determine the manner in which notice of future meeting in such district, may be given. And such inhabitants so assembled, may choose a moderator, and also a clerk, who shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of his office before a justice of the peace, or before the moderator, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to make a fair record of all votes passed at any meeting of the district, and to certify the same when required; and may also choose a committee to superintend the laying out and expending the money raised by such district agreeably to their vote, for the purposes aforesaid, to examine and allow such accounts as they may think proper, and to draw orders on the town or plantation treasury for the amount of the money raised.

SECT. 12. **Be it further enacted.** That whenever at any legal meeting of a school district, called for the purpose of raising money, for the erecting, repairing, purchasing or removing of a school house, or for purchasing land on which the same may stand, or for procuring utensils therefor, a majority of the voters present are opposed to the raising of money for any such purpose, it shall be lawful for the selectmen of the town, or assessors of the plantation in which such district is situated, on application in writing of any five or more freeholders, inhabitants of such school district, to insert in their warrant for calling the next town or plantation meeting, an article requiring the opinion of the town or plantation, relative to such subject as proposed in the said district meeting; and if a majority of the voters present in such town or plantation meeting, shall think it necessary and expedient, they may grant a sum sufficient for any of the purposes aforesaid, to be assessed on the polls and estates in said school district, to be collected and paid as is in this act provided.

SECT. 13. **Be it further enacted.** That when the inhabitants of any school district cannot agree where to erect or locate a school house in their district, the selectmen of the town or assessors of the plantation, to which such district belongs, upon application made to them in writing by the committee of the district, chosen to superintend the building or purchasing of such school house, are hereby authorized and empowered to determine on the place where such school house shall be erected or located.

March 15, 1821—Approved:

WILLIAM KING.

AN ACT for the partition of lands or other real estate.

SECT. 1. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That all persons having or holding, or that hereafter shall have or hold, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as tenants in common, joint tenants, or coparceners, may be compelled by

act of partition at the common law, to divide the same; and whereas the partition of lands and other real estate among the persons interested, though much desired and of great advantage, is often hindered and delayed by reason that infants are interested, or that the parties concerned are numerous and live remote from each other, and sometimes in parts beyond seas, and are some of them unknown.

Sec. 2. Be it therefore enacted, That any person or persons interested with others in any lot, tract of land, or other real estate, making application (either by themselves or their agents, attorneys or guardians,) to the Supreme Judicial Court, or Circuit Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such land or other real estate lies; the said Courts are severally authorized and empowered to cause partition to be made of such lands or other real estate, and the share or shares of the party or parties applying for the same, to be set off and divided from the rest. The partition to be made by five or three freeholders under oaths, to be appointed by the said Court, who shall order the partition, and a return of such partition, to be made into the Clerk's office of the said Court; and the partition or division so made being accepted by the said Court which ordered the division to be made, and there recorded, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in the county where such estate lies, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That neither of the said Courts shall proceed to order such partition, until it shall appear to them respectively, that the several persons interested in such estate, and living within the State, or the attorneys of such as are absent, and have attorneys residing in the State, have been duly notified of such petition, (by being personally served with a copy thereof or a copy left at their dwelling house, or last place of abode, or that the substance of the petition shall have been inserted three weeks successively, in one or more of the public newspapers) and have had an opportunity to make their exception to the granting the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That when the facts alleged in any petition for partition hereafter to be preferred are controverted by any of the tenants in common, the answer or objection to the petition, shall be made in writing, in the form of a plea, to which the petitioner may reply or demur, to the end the matter in dispute may be referred to an issue in law or fact, and receive a determination by the Court or a Jury, in the manner otherwise determined; And in case the issue be determined in favor of the petitioner, judgment shall be entered up by the Court, that partition be made by disinterested freeholders, and proceed to appoint them accordingly; And also that the petitioner recover against the adverse party the costs attending the trial, and may issue execution for said costs in the term prescribed by law as in other cases. But if on such pleading it be determined that the petitioner holds a less share or proportion in common and undivided than he has in his petition alleged, the adverse party shall recover against the petitioner his reasonable cost; notwithstanding judgment may be rendered in favor of the petitioner to have an assignment of such part of the real estate in severally as he in fact holds in common and undivided.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That either party may appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, that partition shall be made, to the Supreme Judicial Court, before the appointment of freeholders to make partition: But if no appeal is made until after the return of the freeholders, and the judgment of the Court thereon, the judgment that partition shall be made, shall not by such appeal be again called in question. And the Supreme Judicial Court shall upon the complaint of the appellee, (in case the appellant shall fail to enter or prosecute his appeal,) affirm the former judgment, and cause such other proceedings to be had thereon as to have partition completed in the same way and manner as if the proceedings had been originally commenced in that Court.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all actions of partition that shall be hereafter commenced, the same rule and regulations shall take place with respect to an appeal from an interlocutory judgment of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, that partition shall be made as is herein before prescribed upon the like judgment upon a petition for partition.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That before partition be made where any infants, persons non compos mentis, or otherwise incapacitated to take care of their estates, are interested, guardians shall be appointed for all such persons by the Court, if they live within this State, and if any person or persons in any such estate happen, (at the time when such application shall be made) to have been beyond sea, or out of this State for the space of one year, and not returned; and having no sufficient attorney within the same, in such case the said Court to whom application shall be made for partition, shall appoint some discreet and disinterested person or persons, as agent or agents for such absent party or parties, to be advising on his or their behalf in making such partition; and due notice shall be given by the committee to all concerned, (that are known and within the State,) before such partition be made, that they may be present, (if they see meet) at the time of making the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That if any partner shall have a larger share set off than is such partners true and real interest, or if any share set off should be more than equal in value to the proportion it was set off for, then and in every such case upon complaint to the Court which caused such partition to be made, within three years of the making thereof, by any aggrieved partner or partners, who at the time of making such partition were out of the State, and notified thereof as aforesaid, so as to be present at the same, the said Court shall cause partition thereof to be made anew. And in such new partition so much and no more shall be taken off from any share as such share shall be adjudged more than the proportion of the whole it was designed for, estimating such lands or real estate as in the State they were in when first divided; and in case any improvements shall be made on the part that may by such new partition be taken off as aforesaid, the partner who made such improvements shall have reasonable satisfaction made him by the partner or partners to whose share the same shall be added, by the estimation of the freeholders employed in making such new partition, or the major part of them; and the Justices of the same Court who ordered partition, are also empowered to cause execution

for such satisfaction, and for costs in such new partition, the same being first taxed and allowed in the said Court.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That when partition shall be made as aforesaid, if any one or more of the interested parties applying, shall neglect or refuse to pay their just proportion of the charges which may attend such division, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court who ordered the partition, to issue an execution against the delinquent or delinquents interested, and applying as aforesaid: Provided, an account of such charge be first laid before the said Court who ordered the partition and the just proportions of the persons interested, settled and allowed, they having been duly notified to be present at such settlement and allowance. And when any message, tract of land, or other real estate shall be of greater value than either party's perpart or share in the estate to be divided, and cannot at the same time be subdivided, and part thereof assigned to one, and part to another, without great inconvenience, the same may be settled or assigned to one of the parties, such party to whom the same shall be so assigned, paying such sum or sums of money to such party or parties as by means thereof have less than their share of the real estate as the committee appointed to make partition, shall award.

February 8, 1821—Approved:
WILLIAM KING.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London and Liverpool papers, to the 20th and 22d Feb. have been received at Boston.

Insurrection at Madrid.

A second edition of the latest Courier, contains the following article, under the above head.

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract.

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me, that yesterday a Courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened—in short, a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider as official."

The disturbances at Madrid, appear to have resulted from the improper conduct of the King's Body Guards.

The Council of ministers met under the presidency of the King. They determined on provisionally disbanding the four companies of Body Guards, and referred how they were to be disposed of to the Cortes. The individuals composing this corps are to retire, till that decision, to their homes, after having left in their barracks their arms and uniforms.

The barracks of the Body Guards was kept in a state of blockade by the people for three days and two nights. The city was illuminated at night to avoid any disorders to which darkness would be favorable.

Several of the Body Guards, says the "Universelle" of yesterday, have offered their resignation to the Captain-general, stating that they did not think they could hereafter honorably serve in a corps, some members of which had, in cold blood, sabred their fellow-citizens.

Affairs of Naples.

London, Feb. 13.—The Paris papers of Wednesday, arrived yesterday. There is no news from Laybach. The King of Prussia had not left Berlin on the 3d inst. The Neapolitan Prince Regent is said to have ordered a conscription, to supply the place of the troops whose service had expired. He was to proceed in the beginning of this month to the Abruzzi, to review the troops there, amounting to 36,000, of whom 21,000 have been completely clothed, armed and drilled. A further supply of six thousand muskets and four million of cartridges had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Advices, dated the 30th ult. were received on Saturday last from Naples. The sittings of Parliament were to close on the following day, but the prorogation, which was to be made by the Prince Regent in person, was not expected to be for a longer period than to the middle of March. Meantime the deputies would all remain in Naples, to assist by their counsel, should any emergency occur, to place the safety of the tranquillity of the country in danger. Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the community, on the subject of the deliberations at Laybach—*See Feb. 22.*

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Passage of the Po.—This movement concerning which so much speculation has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced, in letters received yesterday by way of Frankfurt, to have taken place on the 29th of January, the day originally stated. The following is an extract of a letter, dated—

"Frankfurt, Feb. 12.—The important information which follows, is taken from one of our journals.

Laybach, Feb. 2.—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 29th and 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men went first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more.

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises on his return, to give them a constitution.

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our exchange.

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the King of Naples has been received in this place, and that it accords, in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples.

The conference, in which the ultimatum of the Sovereigns was to be given to the Duke de Galipoli, has been again deferred (say accounts from Laybach of the 31st.) It is thought he will not be admitted to the conferences as minister, but only to receive the ultimatum. It was believed at Laybach, that the King of Naples would shortly leave the town, to return to his own kingdom.

(Brussels paper, Feb. 16.)

The Queen.—Mr. A. Smith in the House of Commons, on the 13th of Feb. moved that the Queen's name should be restored to the Liturgy. This occasioned some debate and the House divided as follows—for the mo-

tion 172, against it 296, majority for ministers 118.

The Queen's annuity bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.

Numerous petitions continue to be presented for the restoration of the Queen's name to the church prayers, and for the restitution of her rights.

House of Lords.—The Queen's Annuity Bill, having passed the House of Commons, was brought up, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

It is expected that Sir John Newport will this evening give notice in the House of Commons, that Mr. Plunket intends to bring forward the Catholic Question on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

A duel was fought on the 16th of Feb. between Mr. Scott the avowed editor of the London Magazine, and Mr. Christie, a friend of the supposed editor of Blackwood's Magazine, Mr. J. G. Lockhart, of Edinburgh. The case of quarrel had its rise in a series of articles discussing the conduct of Blackwood's Magazine, which were considered personally offensive. This produced recrimination on both sides—and in the final meeting Mr. Scott fell. His wound was extremely dangerous, but hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A general discharge of the workmen from all the dock-yards is spoken of; decreased number at Portsmouth, it is supposed, will exceed 1500. The naval force to be kept up is 80 sail of the line, with a suitable proportion of frigates and sloops.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1821.

The Town-Meeting stands adjourned to MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

—0000000—

Lord Castlereagh has laid before the House of Lords, in pursuance of an Address to his Majesty, February, 1821, a Circular Dispatch to his Majesty's Mission at Foreign Courts, from which it appears that England seems disposed to paddle off from all connection with the confederated monarchs; and his Lordship has strongly intimated, that if the government of that country takes any part in the contest, it will be on the part of Naples. So the world goes.

—0000000—

The Rev. ANDREW BIGELOW (of this town) has been appointed Receiving Officer of the American Antiquarian Society for the State of Maine.

Individuals possessing information relative to the Antiquities of the country, or having articles which they may wish to deposit with the Society will confer a favour by communicating on these subjects with the R. Officer. The names of the Donors of articles will be duly forwarded for enrolment on the records of the Institution.

—0000000—

Massachusetts gubernatorial Election.—In 95 towns Brooks has 13550, and Estis 9148. Diminution of votes—Federal 1050—Republican 852.

10500 dollars was appropriated by the last Congress for building three Light Houses, one on Cross Island, near Machias; one in the harbor of Boothbay, and one on Pond Island.

—00000—

Town-Officers, of Dennyville, the present year.

Town Clerk—Jonas Farnsworth.

Selectmen and Assessors—William Kilby, Dennyson Haynes, Bela Wilder.

Town Treasurer—Ebenezer C. Wilder.

Constables—John Wilder, John Kilby.

Surveyors of Lumber—E. C. Wilder, James Wilder, jr. Jonas Farnsworth, Bela Wilder, William Kilby, jr.

Auditors of Accounts—Theodore Lincoln, Jonas Farnsworth, Wm. Kilby, jr.

—00000—

Town-Officers of Lubec.

Town Clerk—William Hart.

Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor—Solomon Thayer, Joseph Sumner, Tait Comstock.

Assessors—Elijah Stearns, Life Smith, Jotham G. Reynolds.

Town Treasurer—Moses Fuller.

Town Agent—Solomon Thayer.

—00000—

Affairs of Naples.

WAR in Naples appears inevitable.

Nothing, we think, can avert it but the submission of the Neapolitan nation to receive such a Constitution, or Charter, as the King may be pleased to bestow upon it; and there was not the least prospect that it would so submit; at least not until one "war of war" had been tried.

To the first war-step of preparation Austria had added that of the march

of her troops towards Naples.—The actually commenced on the last day of January. Her army is commanded by one of her most experienced Captains; and is said to be complete in all its appointments. The ostensible, and probably, the real object of this hostile movement, is to effect by force, or menace, the entire change of the political state of things in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies—by abolishing the Constitution of the Cortes, and establishing such a Charter as the King of Naples shall desire to confer on his subjects. This charter will unquestionably be dictated to him by his brother Monarchs; and will not, we think, be more illiberal than that given by Louis 18th in 1815 to the French nation. As before stated, there existed no appearance that the Neapolitan nation would submit to this dictation; and that nothing but a longer bayonet than they can wield, will compel them to it.—We may, therefore, speedily expect to hear of the commencement of hostilities on the Neapolitan frontier.—From the late H. Q. of the Austrian army on the Po, the distance to the above frontier does not exceed 170 miles; and from that frontier to the city of Naples is short of 120.—If the Austrian march is forward, the opposing forces will be in contact before the beginning of March. The invading army can readily be augmented to 150,000. What force the Neapolitans can bring to oppose these is uncertain. The population of the kingdom is about seven millions—double the population of the United States during the revolutionary war. Their regular force is estimated at about 50,000. But the whole militia has been armed and disciplined; and the peasantry furnished with implements for partisan warfare. A popular General (Père) has been on the frontier some time, organizing the materials of resistance; and if the accounts received are true, the spirit to "live free or die" has been raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.—The result is waited for with anxiety. Col. Centinel.

Several of our brother editors (says the Balt. Morn. Chronicle) have expressed an opinion, that the allied monarchs will not actually invade the Neapolitan dominions. For ourselves, we confess, that we can see not the slightest foundation for this belief, unless the Neapolitans will consent to abandon their new constitution and to return to the old order of things. On the part of the allies, we can perceive no alternative but war. If once they admit, that the military, raised for the protection of their own thrones, may establish an independent government, they are gone—and their crowns may be disposed of to the highest bidder at public auction. A reform, by the military, has been brought about in Spain, in Portugal and in Naples. Is there nothing alarming, in all that these armies have done, to the stability of the other European establishments? Has France, lately the scene of such a tremendous revolution; has Germany, with such combustible materials; has Prussia; nay, has Russia, herself, nothing to fear from such examples? Why have the allied sovereigns assembled and deliberated at Laybach? Why was England invited to become a party to suppress this Neapolitan insurrection? There can be no question, we conceive, on this point, with regard to the course which the allied monarchs, if they consult their own safety, are absolutely compelled to pursue. Let us not be understood, while we reason thus in behalf of the allies—and let not our words be tortured into a confession on our part, that we believe their system of policy to be right; on the other hand, it requires no arguments to convince us that the whole system is radically and incurably wrong. There has been such a flood of political light, poured of late years upon Europe, that we see long established governments, hoary with abuses, and almost without a struggle before the majesty of man. There is a moral revolution brought about, already, in the minds of the people—and whenever that change is accomplished, a physical revolution must infallibly succeed. This explains the phenomena, why these time honored thrones, surrounded by all the pride of aristocracy, and defended by such powerful armies, fall so easy and almost without resistance. The change is brought about, in the first instance, in the moral and social ideas and opinions of the people.—They read, how simple a thing government is—and the example of America is pointed out to them as a plain and practical proof that these are no visions of fancy—no glittering meteors to dazzle and to delude; but that these opinions are all founded on plain facts and on sober realities. That tremendous and powerful agent, a free press, disseminate these ideas to thousands and millions of our fellow beings—who, depressed by exorbitant taxation, are compelled to behold a proud and pampered aristocracy fattening on their miseries and wants. We deem it very questionable, whether ideas and opinions of this kind, when once firmly implanted, can ever be extirpated by bayonets.—Tell us not of the republics of Greece and of Rome, and of their downfall; neither of those republics knew any thing about a free press. There was even in those republics, the same aristocracy of

and talents, as there is of opulence or of family now. Learning was then hoarded up for choice spirits only. He who would study an author, was reduced to the necessity of transcribing his pages, or of hiring an amanuensis to perform that laborious drudgery. Printing was then unknown, and literature was thus locked up from the people. A press is, therefore, more formidable than an hostile army; it accomplishes a revolution, and changes from enemies into friends, hostile armies themselves; it opposes reason and argument to the spiteful glitter of bayonets. While we are disposed to admit all these ideas in their fullest and broadest extent, we must not expect that monarchs, themselves, will become converts to such doctrines; that they will be reasoned into a belief that all mankind are equal, when it is from a pretended inequality of birth that they derive their right to their thrones and to the splendor of their diadems. Would Alexander, for instance, tell one of his Cossacs, that they are both equal by birth, and that he has, by nature, no more right than the character he is addressing to the throne of his ancestors? Yet, republicanism contends for all this, and points to the example of America as a precedent in point! We cannot but believe that the present attack upon Naples, is but the commencement of a struggle between republicanism and monarchy on the plains of Europe, for the mastery.

There is one subject peculiarly animating to every American heart; and that is, that our declaration of independence makes a part of school education. If we reverence our free republican institutions, if we venerate the ashes of our ancestors, if we cherish with filial gratitude the memory of those illustrious heroes who fought and died for the preservation of our liberties; if we revere those fathers in council who displayed, "a cabinet courage, not less powerful and far less vulgar than that of the field," we must endeavour to fix these principles in the minds of the rising race, as diamonds are embedded in their sockets. Our youth should from infancy be taught, that the doctrine that the majority should govern is a text doctrine; a thing not to be disputed. In this way, and this way only, can be prolonged our free republican institutions. They will in this manner be disciplined to that conflicting variety of opinions which they must hereafter be called upon to endure; they will be early familiarized both to victory and to defeat in the different political broils and altercations of future life. Without such a preparatory process, the ardent and impassioned minds of youth are prone to run to riot. Full of sanguine hopes and fervid anticipations, glowing with confidence, they are apt to despair and to despond, when they find political opinions triumphant over theirs.

How fond are the English, for example, of indoctrinating the minds of their youth in English history. The tyro of literature is taught to bow, with reverence, before the shades of the Edwards and of the Henrys—to admire their military prowess—to follow them throughout all the dangers of battle, and to warm with transport at the mere mention of their names. And is there nothing attractive in our own history, to the minds of American youth. Shall we pass, in our admiration of the English Henrys and Edwards, our Washington, our Green, our Laurens our Montgomery, our Hancock, our Adams, and all that dazzling list of American worthies, as characters too subordinate for school-boy admiration? If this homage was the homage of mere individual idolatry, we would be the first to reprobate such worship; but this incense is offered, not to these individuals, but to the grandeur of the American name. Every public man becomes the property of his country; the character of the nation rises, or is debased, by the characters of her foremost men.—*ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Gen. San Martin to the Director of Chili, dated Port of Ancon, Nov. 9.

"The morning after the capture of the Esmeralda, a boat went on shore from the American frigate Macedonian; the crew composed of an officer and 12 men, were all murdered by the populace of Callao, on the supposition that they had assisted us in the capture."

Private letter from Adm. Cockburn to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Port of Ancon, Nov. 9.

con. Nov. 9.

"The speedy departure of the French brig Telegraph, does not allow me time to communicate officially to the government, what I have now to inform your excellency. On the 5th inst. I embarked a part of the sailors and marines of my ship, the Lautaro Independencia in the boats of their respective vessels, boarded the Spanish frigate Esmeralda, and brought her off after a spirited resistance, in which we lost 15 killed and 50 wounded. The loss of the enemy is, the Admiral's flag, which was hoisted, a large number of killed and wounded, and in prisoners, all the officers (three of whom were wounded) the ex-commander and lieutenant of the frigate Preuba, who were on board, together with 174 of the crew. We also took a gun-boat with a lieutenant and 14 men. Many of the crew, as also of the Esmeralda, jumped overboard and perished. I received a wound in the thigh from a musket ball, but not serious, and my recovery is far advanced. The frigates Preuba and Venganza were out of port, and although we have not been able to obtain any exact information as to their destination, I have still hopes of meeting them and completing the destruction of the enemy's naval force in these seas."

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The day after the late Fox Dinner at Norwich, one of the social party met a friend in the street, when the following dialogue ensued:

Friend.—So you had a jolly party yesterday: many loyal toasts, I suppose.

Cockite.—O yes.

Friend.—The King with enthusiasm.

Cockite.—Sir, we drank "the Head of the Executive Government."

Friend.—(Off or on, do you mean?)

A Yorkshire paper says, the tallow chandlers are getting up an address of thanks to such gentlemen as have been distinguished for their efforts to throw light upon the character of her majesty, by promoting illuminations.

J. D. WESTON, Esq. of this town, has been appointed County Attorney, and JOSIAH HARRIS, Esq. of Machias, Clerk of the Courts.

Post Offices have been established in the towns of Mount Desert, Eden, and Trenton, in the County of Hancock, and John Somes, Jr. and Nicholas Thomas, Jr. and John Hardin, Esqrs., have been appointed Post Masters.

The mail stage fare between Portsmouth and Boston is reduced to \$4; the accommodating stage 3 dls. America's old friend the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE has taken a warm part in favor of Naples, in the French Chamber of Deputies. The French Court lean towards the side of the Allied Sovereigns.

Mr. Maryat presented a petition from several Merchants, Traders and others, engaged in trade to the North American Colonies, against any alteration in the Timber Laws. Ordered to be printed.

Murder Confessed.—One of the men lately arrested, has made a full confession of the murder of Lagoardette. He says it was Castilano, who did the horrid deed.—*Norfolk Pa.*

A Court of enquiry is ordered to investigate the conduct of Commodore Barron, in relation to certain matters which have been alleged against him. The Court is to be composed of Commodores Murry and Stewart, and Capt. Morris: and will assemble at New-York early in the ensuing month of May.

New-Orleans, March 2.—The river is very high, and produce may be expected in market daily, in great quantities. Tobacco is from 3 to 4 1-2; flour 2 to 2 1-2, sweet, a vast quantity on hand and exportation barred; rice 3. Freights dull at 1d per lb. for cotton to England.

Wanted to Purchase.

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

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by JOHN WOODMAN, Esq. Mr. Welcome Lincoln, to Miss Patience Pierce.

In New-Market, NH on the 25th ult. Mr. Joseph Sumner, merchant, of Lubec, to Miss Sally Wiggins, of the former place.

DIED.—In this town, a child of Mr. Samuel Woodbury, aged 6 months.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day - - - Friday.
Director next week - - - SAMUEL WHEELER.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.
April 9th—schr. Ino, Mitchell, Portland.
10th—schr. Charity, Pike, Newburyport.
11th—schr. Mary & Catherine, R. Ferris, 20 days from St. Lucia, rum, sugar and molasses, to master, and D. Ferris. Left, at Barbadoes, Feb. 24th, sch. Bell, Cook, for St. Vincents in 10 days; brig Waterloo, Curtis, of Halifax, for Oporto, 15 days—at St. Lucia, sch. Ring Dove, Putnam, for Halifax, 20 days. Spoke, 10th inst. Cape Sable bearing NE 13 leagues, sch. Fair-Play, John Alden, master, of Prospect, Maine, 10 days from Baltimore, for Halifax, with loss of fore-mast, trying for the first port—supposed to have got in with the land next day, near C. Sable.
13th—schr. Ploughboy, Ferris, St. John.
schr. Rainbow, Battle, & Trial, do.
A brig from Yarmouth, N. S.

SAILED.

10th—schr. Miller, Mason, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

*Several vessels at the Narrows.
sch. Maine, Rogers, hence at Boston, 30 hours.
The Nelson, and Edward, from St. John, N. B. at Cove of Cork Feb. 4—Margaret, do. at Leith—Mary Ann and Sophia, do. at Gravesend—Fliram, do. at Stromorse.

207 vessels (30 of them foreigners,) entered at the Custom House, N. Orleans, in Jan. and Feb.; 41 of them ships and 78 brigs—148 cleared.

The brig Peace, of Newburyport, from Boston bound to St. Thomas', 26 days out, was spoken 6th inst. by the brig Francis-Ann, arrived at St. John.

Bath, (Me.) April 2.—Arr. brig Minerva, Grows, Martinique, 22 days. Capt. G. states, that on Friday last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. dist. 45 miles, the sea quite smooth, and a light breeze, he saw very distinctly the SEA SERPENT, at about forty yards from the vessel, steering south. Capt. G's description of the Serpent corresponds with former accounts.—He has heretofore disbelieved the existence of this monster, but his doubts are now entirely eradicated.

Arr. at St. John, fr. March 27th to April 10th.

brigs Mungo Park, Faulke, Demerara: Victory, Nicholl, Jamaica: sloop Betsey, Gray, Portland, sch. Susannah, Stevens, Portland: sloop Caty Ann, Green, Portland: brigs Antelope, Kerr, Barbadoes: Louisa, Hamm, St. Vincent: brig John, Stobbs, Trinidad: sch. Sally-Ann, Hawbolt, Halifax: sch. Fountain, Hill, Bath: sch. Venus, Emery, Belfast: brig Alexy, Dawson, St. Thomas: schs. Packet, Herriman, Edington: Caroline & Nancy, Foster, Machias: Rolla, Pitte, Portland: Daniel & James, Lubec: Ardent, Prince, Portland: Isley, Prince, Portland: Sophia, Parsons, Portland.

Cleared.—brig Committee, Deblois, Demerara: brig Eliza, Cole, Demerara: schrs. Mary-Ann, Atcheson, Kingston: Maria, Berry, New-York: Dolphin, Blanchard, Portland: sloop Betsey, Gay, Boston: sch. Katy-Ann, M'Green.

NEW GOODS.

Hayden, Jones & Kilby

HAVE just received from Boston, in addition to their former Stock, a large assortment of American, English and India Goods, which they offer on the most favourable terms.
(3w) april 14.

ATTENTION!

THE Members of the Eastport Washington Artillery Company, are hereby notified that their Quarterly Meeting will be held at Capt. J. SWETT'S House, on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.
By Order of the Captain.
ap 14 G. STETSON, O. S.

Confectionary, &c.

RICHARD M. BARTLET has just received per sch. Charity, 200 lbs. different kinds Confectionary.

6 doz. bottles W. I. Cordials,
3 " " Syrup Lemon, the acid and flavor of which is equal to the juice of fresh lemons.

—ALSO—

40 bushels 1st quality N. York Shag Barks, for sale very cheap. ap 14

'Christian Disciple.'

THE Christian Disciple, No. 1, vol. 3, is received at the Eastport Book-Store, where subscriptions continue to be received.

Pew Cushions,

SUITABLE for the Congregational and Baptist Meeting-Houses, for sale by
april 14 G. & J. HOBBS.

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.

Nails & Tea.

STEVENS & SHAW

HAVE for sale, 1 and an half ton of Nails, all sizes; a number of chests Souchong Tea.—Also—1 bbl. Apple Sauce, superior quality, & Fresh Garden Seeds.
april 7

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, 11.

Taken by Execution and will be sold at Auction on the Exchange, in Eastport, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
1 yoke of Oxen, & 1 ox Cart.
ap. 14 THOMAS GREEN, Dep. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, 11.

Taken by Execution and will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday 9th day of May, 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-Bemp's Lake.
THOMAS GREEN, Dep'y Sheriff.
Eastport, April 7, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, 11.

Taken by Execution, and will be sold at Auction, on the Exchange, in Eastport, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.
ALL the improvements which James Baxley has made on a piece of land situated in Plantation No. 9, in the county of Washington, and all the interest he has to the same.
THOMAS GREEN, Dep. Sheriff.
April, 10, 1821,

NEW GOODS

Per Sch's Albert and Venus.

Burton & Isley

HAVE received a handsome assortment of 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, lena, book & lawn muslins—linen cambrics—few elegant merino shawls—lustrous—cassimere—imitation & fancy shawls—Mantilles 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 cold satins—Italian crapes and sewing silks—superior black twill silk—blk. and white silk lace—cotton dross—wire cotton—buttons—permanent ink—needles—silver thimbles—cotton umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

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

—LIKEWISE—

A complete assortment of AMERICAN Satinets, bleached 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 lawers—25 kegs tobacco—10 boxes sou-chong tea—50 bbls. pork and beef—1 bbl. ham—20 boxes window glass 7x9 & 8x10—12 kegs lard—20 bbls. American Gin—15 do. vinegar—3 bales cotton—30 bbls. 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 bbls. tar—1 tierce clover seed—10 doz. best scythes—10 doz. hoes—an assortment of shoes—6 cask's raincoats—boxes do.—2 casks rice—20 doz. cotton & wool cards—10 cask's powder—25 bushel's beans—200 lbs. warp fr 7 to 11—in mongery—small invoice hardware—wines—fl. gin—cognac brandy, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

200 M long cedar and laying pine shingles—10 M ash hhd. staves—7 M spruce oars—ail of which will be sold on liberal terms. ap. 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 unremitted exertions to make it a pleasant resort for parties, and an agreeable resting place for travellers.

ANDREW HARRINGTON, jr.

Eastport, April 7

Walnuts.

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

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Eastport, April 1, 1821.

MARY N. ALLEN, James Aikin—Daniel Beal 2: Stephen Brooks, Mrs. Ann Bibber, John Barnard—Edmond Collor, Esq. Jared Crane, St. Georges: miss Elizabeth Castellan, John Chauncy, Indian Island: John Costa, George Chambers-lain, St. Georges—capt. Daniel E. Demond, Jacob Dearborn, Dominick Donnell—Lewis Eager—Susan Farley, Hanibal Farewell, St. Georges: Josiah Ficket, George Fulmer—Aaron C. Gerry, Lepro—Wm. Hook, Stephen Henderson, James Helton, Wm. Huskins—Benj. Kelly, St. Georges—John Leonard, Campo-Bello Phineas Leighton, capt. Isaac Lincoln, Plato L. Loyd 2: Joshua Lassel, Samuel Langley—capt. McCurdy, commander of the Frances, Sarah Mitkin, Abram Morton, James Murphy, Wm. McLean, capt. John Meriman, Robert Montgomery—Zenus Nash—George O. Conor—Robert Parker 4, Eliza Plummer, John Peudleton—Anaph Rand, Perry Benj. Randall, Charles Robertson 2, care of J. Burgess—capt. John Swett, David Smart, Mrs. Margaret Shear, Elizabeth Smith, I. Island—John C. Todd, Benjamin Tredick, Mark Tate—Rendal Whidden.
JOHN BURGIN, P. M.

Charts, Am. Coast Pilot, and Navigators, for sale at the Eastport Book-Store.

THE OLIO.

MARCH, OR THIRD MONTH.

THE pleasing blasts of winter now are o'er,
That cloth'd each hill and dale with robes of
white;
The lakes and streams are bound with ice no more,
The wintry landscape fades upon the sight.
The earliest flowers in Flora's lovely train,
That o'er the meads, and lawns, and woods ap-
pear;
Just peep above the snow, frozen plain,
While all the wintry winds return severe.
The sunny rays of the spring deep,
And each sweet flower, crook and hay,
Wine of the woods, with circling, artful sweep,
The fatal net, secures its struggling prey.
The faithful Blue Bird, "Herod of the Spring,"
Lungs to regulate his own dear native plain;
From Southern climes he comes with weary wing,
To cheer the woodlands with his song again.
To mark the various beauties of the year,
And trace in every change, a hand divine;
At early morn, and silent evening clear,
Let this delightful task be ever mine.
Philad. paper.

Post-Office Department.—It appears by a recent report of the Post-Master General, that there are 4669 Post-Offices in the United States, and upwards of 1000 mail routes, on which the mails are transported at the average rate of 27,559 miles a day, during every season of the year. The extension of the operation of this department is shown by the fact that for a period of 25 years after its establishment, the payment for post-ages into the Treasury averaged but about \$28,000 a year, while the payments for the last six years have averaged more than \$63,000 annually.

The population of Rhode-Island is found to be 83,059. In 1810, it was 76,931.

A hog of the Grass Breed is exhibiting in Albany, N. York, two years and eight months old, weighing 1182 lbs. and measuring 10 feet from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail, and about seven feet round the body.

A public dinner has been given to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for his distinguished services in the National Legislature. He now retires to private life.

A gentleman offering for sale or rent, his "beautiful and much admired situation, in the delightful village of Windsor, Vt." after giving a romantic description of the "serpentine walks, arbours, honey-suckle bowers, and fish-ponds," concludes by saying, that "it is without any rhetorical figure, a Paradise!" Among other things enumerated by the advertiser as contributing to render it delightful he states, that it is pleasantly situated within 80 or 100 rods of the State Prison, and "that the garden produces white Black-Berries!!"

The *National Intelligencer* says, "The British House of Commons consists, in round numbers, of five hundred members." The House consists of 658 members—of which 513 are elected in England and Wales, 45 in Scotland, and 100 in Ireland.

The dwelling-house of Mrs. Heath, in Augusta, Me. which she has occupied for several years as a tavern, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, 16th ult.

A common case.—A gentleman lately made a demand on a person for principal and interest due on a note of hand, when the latter stated it was not his principle to pay the interest, nor his interest to pay the principal.

The Rev. Mr. Ward, has collected \$9,500 in the United States, for the support of the Missionary College at Serampore.

An old miser, of Montreal, who was tottering on the verge of the grave, among the last acts of his life he ordered his nurse to hand him the two bags of gold which lay in his trunk—which being done, the sor-

did and dying wretch kissed and embraced the "glittering dust," bid it adieu and sunk back into the cold arms of death.

The Lexington Reporter states that despatches had passed through that town from Governor Miller, of the Arkansas territory, to government, requiring an increase of military force, on account of the hostile disposition manifested by the Indians in that quarter.

Wanted—A sober young Wife! a Woman who hates dress, assemblies, slandering parties, foppery and extravagance—a Woman of sound sense, who would be sensible to her husband's kindness, and to no one's else—who would be content to stay at home and enjoy domestic happiness, and never go gad-flying and spinning street-yarn about the streets. If such an one can be found in Massachusetts, and thinks she can be happy with a plain, unfashionable young Man, who hates extravagance and folly, she may address a few lines to this office, directed to C. A. A. which will meet immediate attention. N. B.—None but the most satisfactory recommendations to all these will be accepted. *Bost. Gaz.*

A New Bail.—The following is said to be a fact which lately occurred on the Winnipisogee lake:

A man who was employed in cutting wood on one of the Islands in the lake, being thirsty, went on the ice and cut a hole with his axe, while stooping to the water to drink, a *Musk rat* seized him by the nose, on which he drew back, drawing the animal from the water, and instantly secured him.

We are not informed whether the nob used in this novel manner was of the common kind, or whether it was extra long, large or rubified. A knowledge of the facts in this case may be highly interesting to the hunters of this valuable little animal.

New Flour.

RECEIVED by the brig OLIVE, from Alexandria, and for sale by JOHN HARROD, MARKET-WHARF,
1800 bbls. Superfine Flour.
90 half bbls. do. do.
38 bbls. fine do.
5 bbls. middlings do.
500 kegs Crackers.
850 bushels Corn.
40 do. Rye.
50 bbls. Navy Bread.
12 hhd. Virginia Tobacco.
3 bbls. Segars. Jan. 27.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE, MACHIAS.

THE owners of the undenamed, 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 Tax remaining unpaid.
James Avery	23		3 00
Jona. Carleton	26		3 00
Ebenezer Fitz.	80	161 & 26	4 33
Japhet Hill,	9	25 & 50	13 00
Timothy Libby,		31 & 172	10 00
Samuel Stuart	44		3 00
Samuel Rich	68		3 00
Samuel Scott,	2	126 & 159	8 00
Joseph Seavey	86	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.

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 1821.

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, nutmegs, pearl-ash,
Spanish & American cigars, sulphur, starch,
1500 yds. satinetts, shirtings & sheet-
ings (bleach'd & unbleach'd.)
cotton warp, thread from No. 19 to 50,
bandanna, black & fancy hdkfs.
bags fine blown salt, clover seed,
Richmond No. 1 Tobacco,
" No. 2 do.
cranberries, flax, cotton, &c.

Hard-Ware.
broad and narrow axes, braces with bits,
wire and hair sieves, hoes and shovels,
shovels and tongs, wafer irons, spoke shaves,
pen-knives & cuttoss, 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 de-
ceased'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 de-
ceased, 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, D.C.
Court of Probate, at Probate Office, Machias,
March 6, 1821.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered,
That the Petitioner give notice to all persons in-
terested by causing an attested copy of said Peti-
tion 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, AARON L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.



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

\$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.

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.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at LUBEC, April 1, 1821.

SAMUEL T. ADAMS, Michael Brul, B. Bull, J. W. C. Baxter, Taft, Wm. Coombs, John Crenth, Joseph, George, M. Crackbone & Howe, David, E. Cress, John Clark, George Card, Heald Day, Lewis Fred. Delesdernier, Robert Foster, John Foster, capt. T. F. Gauthier, John Hastings, N. va-Scottia, Ann Jay, John Jarvis, Theo. Jones, Joseph Kimball, jr. John Milklin, Ebenezer Oakes, Deer-Island, Stephen Parker, G. Menzies, Patrick Powers, Plant No. 13: Wm. Phelps, Polly Ramsdell, Benjamin Robertson, Wm. Smart, Benjamin Small, Robert Small, Benj. T. Frederick, 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.

Hot ROLLS, every morning at 8 o'clock. april 7.

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, asthma, 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. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." One box containing 12 pills frequently effects a cure. To prevent imposition, the outside printed wrapper is signed "W. T. Conway." Observe this as you value your health! Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, chemist, No. 1. 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.

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

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.