

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1821.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 Cts. PER ANN.]

BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
No paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain
Unaw'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain,
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

LAW OF MAINE.

[The following three sections of the "Act ascertaining what shall constitute the legal settlement and providing for the relief & support, employment and removal of the poor," contain all the material alterations which have been made in the pauper laws as they before stood.]

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That legal settlements in any town in this State shall be heretofore gained, so as to subject and oblige such town to relieve and support the persons gaining the same, in case they become poor and stand in need of relief, by the ways and means following and not otherwise, namely: First. A married woman shall always follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he have any within this State, otherwise her own at the time of marriage if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he shall have any within this State, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he shall have none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she shall have any. Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if any she shall then have within the State; but neither legitimate or illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the places where they may be born, if neither of their parents shall then have any settlement there. Fourth. Any person that shall be admitted an inhabitant by any town at any legal meeting, in the warrant for which an article shall be inserted for that purpose, shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein. Fifth. All persons dwelling and having their homes in any unincorporated place at the time when the same shall be incorporated into a town shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein. Sixth. Upon division of towns, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being removed therefrom at the time of such division, and not having gained a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that town wherein his former dwelling place or home shall happen to fall upon such division; and when any new town shall be incorporated, composed of a part of one or more old incorporated towns, all persons legally settled in the town or towns of which such new town is composed, and who shall actually dwell and have their homes within the bounds of such new town at the time of its incorporation shall thereby gain legal settlements in such new town. Seventh. Any minor who shall serve an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of four years in any town, and actually set up the same therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, shall thereby gain a settlement in such town. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who shall hereafter reside in any town within this State for the space of five years together, and shall not during that term receive directly or indirectly, any support or support as a pauper from any town, shall thereby gain a settlement in such town. Any person resident in any town at the date of the passage of this act, who have not within one year previous to that date, received support or support from some town as a pauper, shall be deemed to have a settlement in the town where he then dwells and has his home. And every legal settlement, when gained, shall continue till lost or defeated by gaining a new one; and upon gaining such new settlement, all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That said overseers shall also relieve and support, and in case of their decease, decently bury all poor persons residing or found in their towns, having no lawful settlements within this State when they stand in need, and may employ them, as other paupers may be, the expense whereof may be recovered of their relations if they have any, chargeable by law for their support in manner heretofore pointed out, otherwise it shall be paid out of the respective town treasuries; and all monies accruing for licenses granted to retailers, innkeepers and victualers, shall be paid into the respective town treasuries, where such licenses are granted for the benefit of the poor of said town; any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And upon complaint of such overseers any Justice of the Peace in his county may by warrant directed to, and which may be executed by, any constable of their town, or any particular person by name, cause such pauper to be sent and conveyed by land or water to any other State, or to any place beyond sea, where he belongs, if the Justice thinks proper, if he may be conveniently removed at the expense of the town, but if he cannot be so removed he may be sent to and relieved and employed in the house of correction or work-house at the expense of the town; and every town shall be bound to pay any expense which shall be necessarily incurred for the relief of any pauper by any inhabitant, not liable by law to his or her support after notice and request made to the overseers of the said town, and until provision shall be made by them. And where any poor person being in any town in this State, and standing in need of assistance for support, and who is notoriously subject to habits of intemperance, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in such town to apply by complaint signed by a majority of said overseers, to any Justice of the Peace in such county, who shall issue a warrant thereon against such person, and after a hearing before such Justice, if he shall adjudge that such person is notoriously subject to habits of intemperance, he shall order

him committed to the house of correction to be supported at the expense of the town in which he has a settlement; and when not an inhabitant within the State at the expense of the county to be discharged by the joint order of the overseers of the town in which such house of correction is situated, and two Justices of Peace, *quorum*. Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That the plantations in this State, be and they hereby are, empowered to raise money for the relief and support of the poor therein; to be applied by the assessors thereof; and all monies accruing for licenses as aforesaid in plantations, shall be paid into the respective treasuries thereof for this purpose.

Fresh Assortment pr. Albert.

William M. Brooks,

AT Old Stand, Water Street, in addition to his former Stock, is this day opening and offers for sale on fair terms, two cases straw bonnets—straw bands—elegant figured garnitures and common ribbons—superfine 3-4 & 4-4 cambric prints—imitation, India, len. & book muslins—vestings, new patterns—imitation whole and half shawls—figured cambric—lawn—jackets—cotton and worsted hose—easy twist—knitting cotton—silk & cotton flags—silk & gloves—shirtings—gent's cravats—Cambric and other gingham—braids—stockings and saracott socks—lawn—satin—fancy silk—Italian—sewing silk, all colours, sup. quality—ladies' kid and morocco SHOES, various patterns and new "Boston" style—gent's morocco and leather pumps & shoes, extra quality.

—ALSO—

bbls. No. 1 clear pork,
" mess beef, boxes tea,
30 drums figs, bbls. Laird's porter,
bhd's American gin,
50 doz. milk pans, kegs tobacco,
clover seed, sole leather,

With a general assortment of

W. I. Goods,

& GROCERIES—Crockery—Hard,
and Hollow-Ware, as usual.

*Goods taken on Commission and Storage, as usual. may 5

For Sale By

Benjamin Morgan,

At the Store of Mr. William M. Brooks,
600 sides Sole Leather,
lot of Upper Leather,
100 boxes brown Soap,
cases men's & women's Shoes,
3 cases sewing Twine,
4 " Tin Ware,
1 Bureau, 1 Willard Time Piece,
few coils Cordage,
" doz. Hensline,
100 qts. Pollock Fish,
100 boxes Herring. May 5.

Cad Here

If you want to *lather* your Cash for good and cheap articles, at the store of

R. M. BARTLETT,

nearly opposite the Town landing, where is just received a fresh supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

Also—A large assortment of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Crockery and Hollow Ware—Like-wise every article that is wanted for PAINTING and GLAZING—large sized GLASS, such as 10x12, 10x14, 12x15. PAINTS of all colours mixed and sold to any amount. m12

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Probate Court for the County of Washington, on Tuesday the twelfth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the Real Estate of WILLIAM BOWEN, late of Perry, in said county, yeoman, deceased, as will raise the sum of one hundred ninety five dollars, and thirty five cents, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased with the incidental charges. The said Real Estate consists of about seventy five acres, with the buildings thereon situated in said Perry near the Eastport Bridge. The sale will be on the premises.

JOSEPH LINCOLN, Adm'r.

Perry, May 12, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his present concerns, requests all persons having unsettled Accounts with, or Demands against him, to present them at Store No. 1, Union Wharf, to him, or (in case of his absence) to Mr. JONATHAN BUCK, who is duly authorized to adjust the same; and those indebted must make immediate payment, if they wish to avoid trouble and expense.

LESLIE WHITNEY.

Eastport, May 5

Notice.

THE Selectmen of Eastport will be in session on Monday and Thursday, 14th and 17th inst. from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Capt. John Swett, for the purpose of granting Temporary Licenses to Retailers, &c. and transact any other business that may come before them.

They will also receive any time prior to the 17th, Proposals for building a Wood House connected with the Poor House, and an Engine House. For particulars of the buildings apply to Capt. Charles Peavey. A particular attention to the License Law, this day published, is requested. JERRY BURLIN, Chairman. May 12.

At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Machias, in the County of Washington, on the First Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-one. PATTY LILLY, Administratrix of the Estate of Reuben Lilly, Jr. late of Jonesborough, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented her first account of Administration of said Estate, and also having made application for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased; ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published two weeks successively in the Eastport Sentinel printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held in Columbia, at Wilson's Inn, on the first Tuesday of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A true Copy of Record.

Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Machias, in the County of Washington, on the First Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-one. FANNY PLUMER, Administratrix of the Estate of Jeremiah Plummer, late of Addison, in said County, Mariner, deceased, and James Gaily and William H. Ruggles, Administrators of Thomas Ruggles, late of Columbia, in said County Esq. deceased, who was Administrators with Fanny Plumer as aforesaid, having presented her first account, and the account of said Thomas Ruggles of Administration of said Estate; ORDERED, That the said Fanny, James and William, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Eastport Sentinel printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held in Columbia, at Wilson's Inn, on the first Tuesday of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A true Copy of Record.

Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

THE Subscriber, intending to close his business in order to remove from this Town, offers for sale at reduced prices, his Stock in Trade, consisting of Flour—pilot bread—coffee—tea—sugar—molasses—pork—beef—soap—candles—tobacco—factory goods & slops—broadcloths & bombazetts—men's & women's boots and shoes—hard ware & cutlery—crockery, glass, and potter's ware—cigars—potatoes—pollock fish—apples—onions—cotton yarn & flax—powder—chocolate—a general assortment of LIQUORS—a small lot school books, together with a variety of other articles such as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, including the shop furniture.

—ALSO—

The Store and House adjoining, under which there is a complete cellar, 27 by 13 1-2 feet, to which there is easy access from the Store. The central situation of this property is such as to render it one of the best stands for business, in town, and probably as good as any in the whole Bay of Passamaquoddy—therefore to one who has any desire of establishing himself in business upon the Lines, a more favourable opportunity of doing it to advantage, will probably never occur, as this property will be sold so very low (in proportion to its value) as to make it an object, and the terms of payment will be liberal. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM M. BROOKS, in Eastport, or to the Subscriber on the premises. N. B.—Those indebted are requested to make payment prior to the first day of August next, otherwise the demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

The above Stand will rent for nearly 300 dollars a year.

C. LOWELL.

Lubec, May 12, 1821.

Horses and Chaises to Let.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that he has taken the Stable, in Washington street, formerly occupied by Mr. C. T. Hilliard, where he would be happy to receive their patronage.

DUDLEY W. HOOK.

Eastport, May 5.

BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

New Store.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connexion in business under the Firm of

Buck & Tinkham,

and have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Wadsworth & Child, No. 1, Union Wharf, where they intend constantly to keep for sale an assortment of the first quality of

West-India Goods & Groceries,

among which are the following, viz—

Spirits. old cognac brandy, Spanish do. Holland gin, American do. old Jamaica rum, Antigua do. cherry do.	Wines. old L. P. Madeira do. real Port feily Madeira Lisbon, Malaga, Canary, Cordials.	Fruits. Muscatel, bloom and Malaga raisins, Turkey figs, Bordeau prunes, lemons, oranges, apples.	Nuts. shell barks, filberts cassiana, soft shelled and Jordan almonds.	Tees. hyson, young hyson, hyson skin,ouchong and camphoi.
Spices. mace, nutmegs, cassia, pimento, cloves, ginger.	Sugars. loaf, lump, Havana white, Muscovado.	Candles. spermaceti, mould and dipped tal- low (various sizes)	Cheese. American best.	Cigars. Spanish, 1st quality, do. 2d do. Southern & long Ame- rican.
Tobacco. Cavendish, ladies' twist, roll & fig No. 1 & 2, all- so, fine smoking.				

PROVISIONS, &c.

Bacon—bbls, ch. pork—lard—navy & pilot bread—Medicinal crackers—indian and rye meal—peas & beans—rice—pearl barley—coffee—chocolate—shells—bottled and draught cider—Laird's ale—stone jugs and pots, all sizes—molasses—vinegar—mustard—whole and ground pepper—cayenne—dask oil—capers—India currie—Loril Laird's, maceraboy, rappee and Scotch snuff—Windor—having soap—white and brown do.—salt-petre—starch—in fine—sulphur—cotton—7x9 and 8x10 glass—4, 6, 8, 10 & 20d cut nails—20d floor trade—hoes—spades—shovels & axes—shaker and southern brooms—house, hearth, dusting, cloth, hair and shoe brushes—kegs, all sizes—liquor bbls. and half bbls—nests of measures and boxes—elegant entry mat—cotton and wool cards—oil of price—fish hooks of all kinds—cod, pollock and kernel lines—powder, shot and finta—paper, pens and ink-powder—Day and Martin's blacking.

—ALSO—

In addition to their stock of Groceries, they offer for sale a small assortment of

American & English Manufactured Goods, consisting of

black, blue & mixed cassimeres, broadcloths, long and short gentlemen's white, black & grey lamb's wool hose; calicoes, prints, bombazetts, nankin, white and striped jean, bandannas, black silk, fig d and plain muslin and cotton ldk's, beaver gloves, thread, sewing silk, twist, tape, wire thread, sewing and knitting cotton, cotton warp, bleached & brown shirting and sheetings, gingham, stripes, check, satinets, &c. &c.

Also—Hard-Ware—blue printed enamelled and C. C. Crockery do.—cut and plain tumblers—wines—decanter—glass lamp—saits—castor bottles, &c. &c.

SHOES,

Of the first quality, kept constantly for sale. Ladies' morocco heel'd and walking shoes, all sizes—misses' slippers—gent's morocco pumps—women's and misses' leather slippers and walking shoes—gent's fine shoes—do. dancing pumps—children's morocco and leather boots and shoes—men's and boy's thick leather do. do.

Particular attention will be paid to Orders from families, and for Ship's Stores. Orders from abroad will meet with the same attention as tho' the person was present—and their prices cannot fail of giving satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor their establishment.

JONATHAN BUCK,

SPENCER TINKHAM.

Eastport, May 12.

ELIAS WASHBURN,

STONE CUTTER,

OFFERS for sale in Eastport, on Central whf. a quantity of Marble, Free Stone and Slate, suitable for Tomb Stones, Grave Stones, Hearths, Jamba, Mantles, Steps, Door Sills, Paint Mills, Paint Stones and Mullers.

N. B.—Orders from any place for any work in his line executed at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. ap21

For Sale,

400 tons pine ton TIMBER, laying in Snug Cove, at Campo-Bello. Enquire of D. & E. OLMSTAD.

Eastport, April 21

IRISH COMMENTS ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

We find in our file of "The Irishman," a Belfast newspaper, the Message of the President of the United States given at length, with comments by the editor, Mr. Lawless, who makes a contrast between this speech & those of the King of England.

"The king's speeches are a cold, lifeless, freezing heap of materials, put together in the most clumsy manner, and only calculated to lower the literary character of the nation. Never did America rise so triumphant as she does to day in the person of the president, Mr. Monroe—calm, dignified, simple, and unaffected—as if to represent the giant greatness of the country of which he is the respected head, in the best and most suitable manner—he goes on with all the solemnity of a statesman, looking down upon the world from an immense elevation, neither to be agitated nor intimidated by the storms that blow beneath.

America, breathing the air of freedom, exhibits a great people, in the enjoyment of the utmost latitude of thought, and the most unbounded liberty of expression of that thought which the most zealous advocate of human liberty can by possibility wish for. There every man may speak his mind to the government he lives under without the hazard of an ex-officio information. There the greater the truth told by the political writer, the greater his justification, and the more certain his triumph. There the executive can do wrong, and can be assailed with impunity by the press, when the wrong is committed. There the public is protected by a press which can only be silenced by removing the evil complained of. There truth and falsehood find their proper level—the calumniator who makes charges he is unable to support, is abandoned by public opinion—What! Mr. attorney-General, can this be the fact, and still, no insurrections, no violations of the public peace—no treason; no danger to the order of things as established by law; no disaffection; an everlasting peace produced by the very means which our sages assert could only produce everlasting discontent; yet, more true it is, that the extreme liberty of the press in America prevents those evils which a restricted press in England, invariably produces. In England, the people and their friends are abused in the most insulting and exasperating terms, and the press which defends that people is subject to the rod of the attorney-general, because it merely repels the blow, and throws back on power the language which is used against the people. What is the consequence? That the public heart has no ventilator; it experiences no relief; discontent and disaffection follow, and the government and people are arrayed against each other with a relentless and unforgiving animosity. It is this liberty of the press and freedom of thought in America, which insure the responsibility of government. It is this which gives to Mr. Monroe's speech the character it possesses of simple, unsophisticated truth; laying before his country, in an honest and ingenious tone, the entire political map, neither concealing nor exaggerating, full of confidence in the strength of the country, as long as he possesses a constitution which calls all its energies, physical and intellectual, into action; but no further. The people of England are pressed down by a load of taxation, which almost deprives the majority of the necessities of life; either excessive luxury or excessive distress; a meek follower of Christ in the possession of twenty thousand per annum, and thousands around him struggling from morning to night to provide for the day that is passing over them and their children—millions raised by taxes on the most valuable portion of the community to pay placemen or pen-

sioners, either for services which never were rendered, or for the daily prostitution of their conscientious opinions—a set of ministers distinguished for their determination to multiply their dependants by the perpetual creation of new places and new sinecures—economy laughed at—a standing army considered a *sine qua non*, without which the nation could not be governed—a magistracy armed at all points to interrupt the right of petition, and by one species of manoeuvre or other to extinguish the public spirit. Such is the picture which England has offered to the observation of America; and yet, if the principles of the British constitution were honestly acted upon, if the spirit as well as the forms of that constitution were preserved, we doubt if the Americans could display greater sincerity of allegiance than Englishmen are inclined to yield to the faithful and honest administrators of the constitution, as Blackstone and De Lolme have described it.

The general spirit of Mr. Monroe's message is kind and conciliatory; it candidly admits the great commercial distress under which America in common with the European world, has suffered; and it draws from that distress a wholesome and instructive lesson on the necessity and expediency of economy. It displays a warm anxiety for the most pacific intercourse with the nations of Europe, and manifests an honorable sympathy with the fate and fortunes of South America. It appears from Mr. Monroe, that nothing is left undone by the United States to effect, by a co-operation with European powers, the complete establishment of South-American freedom. No doubt, any other conduct would be disgraceful and inglorious. But the most distinguishing feature in this very interesting message of Mr. Monroe is the rapid reduction of the national debt. While the ministers of England are borrowing money to feed their placemen and pay their army, the American statesmen are paying off their national debt, reducing their establishments and practising economy in every department.—Why this difference between the two countries? Because, in America, the government and legislature are the representatives of the people; in England, the legislature are the representatives of the ministers and their friends. In America, if the public interests were sacrificed to a part, and that a small part of the nation, the authors would, as Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, said, be taken by the shoulders and turned out. But in England, things are so managed that all the forms of liberty are prescribed, and all its essentials are sacrificed; and until the people obtain such a weight in the legislature as reform would effect, it is quite idle to suppose that those who profit by the plunder will be the first to relinquish the mode of obtaining it. There never was a king so easily made popular and powerful as the present king of England: Those who know him best, assert, that in the private intercourse of the table, there is no warmer advocate of the principles of the constitution; and that the circumstances alone in which he is unfortunately placed, induce him to continue those men in power who have struggled so hard to rob their master of the affections of his subjects.—There is an internal cabinet which sways every thing; moves all the puppets who play their parts before us, and exercise a pernicious control over the feelings and councils of the king, which war with his own nature, and contravene his own inclinations. To see a king so circumstanced must be a subject of sorrow to every reflecting mind in the empire; but to America how does it appear? The picture we will not now attempt to draw."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Sequel of the Official Intelligence from the Austrian Army.

"HEAD QUARTERS, FRESCATI, MARCH 12. "We have neither space nor time to insert the preliminary dispositions made by the Gen. Baron Frimont to surmount the obstacles which presented themselves on entering the Abruzzi, and we hasten to the particulars which are more interesting.

"The advance guard of the centre column under General Geppert had orders to advance rapidly until it should meet a resistance sufficiently vigorous to render it necessary to wait for the effect of the march of the centre columns.

"Our chasseurs fell in with the enemy at Canetto, the entrance of which was barricaded; but it was abandoned without resistance. Before the village of Broghetto we found a bridge on the Vellino. This bridge, commanded by heights, whose successive summits might have favoured a brisk and murderous fire, was entrenched and was capable of an easy defence. A regiment of light infantry was posted there. Our chasseurs advanced boldly. The enemy did not stand their ground, and a superior officer was wounded and made prisoner.

"The enemy, instead of retiring on Broghetto, and thus defending the approaches to Antrodoco, threw himself into the mountains, whither he was pursued. We therefore arrive without any obstacle before Antrodoco. We there saw the neighbouring height covered with infantry; and some cannon fired from the castle of Antrodoco made us believe that the enemy was there in force and that he would defend a post which nature had rendered formidable. The movement of the column was slackened, to wait the arrival of Major d'Aspre, and the effect of his attack. Meanwhile we exchanged some cannon shot with the fort of Antrodoco. We heard Major d'Aspre's fire, which was for some moments very brisk. It was late, and the enemy profited of the night to escape to the mountains. Major d'Aspre occupies the abandoned fort, and the advanced guard of the centre established posts in the town. We found three thirty-six pounders and some ammunition in the fort.

"Major d'Aspre proceeded in his march at one in the morning of the 10th, and advanced towards Madonna della Grotta. He found the road undefended, and one cannon in a bad entrenchment which commanded the passage.

"At day-break Lieut. General Walmoden moved forward; Lieut. General Mohr marched the division of the Prince Wied. At ten in the morning General Villata descended the mountains of the Pas de Corno, bringing with him some officers and a hundred soldiers prisoners. This was a very fatiguing march; it made the enemy who obtained information of it abandon the Madonna della Grotta. A rapid march was then commenced on Aquila. Major d'Aspre, who, in consequence of his rapid movement, had with his corps become our advanced guard, found the enemy at the post of St. Thomas; but they withdrew, after firing a few muskets, and abandoned two field pieces. At seven in the evening he arrived before Aquila. A deputation from the town came to meet him to inform him that it was evacuated, and to invite him to occupy it. He entered, receiving from the inhabitants evident proofs of their joy at being delivered from the intolerable yoke of the undisciplined legionaries.

"The Commandant of the Castle of Aquila, an old Officer, and invalid and faithful, opened the gates as soon as he received from Lieut. General Baron Mohr the assurance that the Austrian army did not make war on the Neapolitan people, and that it was acting according to the orders and intentions of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

"On the 11th General Geppert, supported by the division Walmoden, advanced towards Popoli, and the division Wied encamped near Aquila.

"Whilst these movements were effecting Col. Schneider advanced from Leonessa to La Porta, and thence to Monte Real. In his march he met some enemies, dispersed them, and took some prisoners. On the 12th he marched to Torcia.

"The division of Stutterheim, posted at Tivoli, proceeded on the 9th to Carsoli, attacked the hills and took one piece of cannon. Three battalions of infantry were detached from Rieti by Colle Alto on Capara d'Oso and Carsoli, with intent to favour the movement of the division of Stutterheim, and to follow the enemy on that road, by taking the direction of Salmona; the rest of this division was to re-inforce the main body of the army at Valmontone.

"The whole of these dispositions were made upon a calculation of the pious words of General Pepe, and conformably to the efforts which he appeared to intend making, and which, in effect, he did make.

"This operation, begun on the morning of the 7th, terminated on the evening of the 10th, by the acquisition of Aquila.

"These facts, thus detailed, in order that their nature may be better understood, prove more than all the speeches of factious orators, which is the actual spirit of the Neapolitan army and people. The soldiers abandoned a cause which never was theirs; the militia compelled to join through terror, have also manifested their real opinion. The inhabitants of the Abruzzes, plundered by their own defenders, with the pretended design of stopping our march, receive us as friends.

"One cannot but pity the fate of the peaceable inhabitants. The guilty have not even known how to avail themselves of the assistance of art, in addition to the natural difficulties which the defiles of the Abruzzes every where present.

"General Pepe departed from Aquila without an army, declaring that the soldiers had betrayed him.

"The Baron de Frimont, arrived at the passage of the Corvo, has sent home a hundred prisoners, and some officers.

"On the 10th, at three in the afternoon, he left the corps which had advanced to Aquila, to rejoin, and to direct the movements of, the other divisions of his troops.

(Signed) "John Baron de Frimont, "Gen. in Chief of the Austrian Army."

Naples, March 14.—Within these four days, says the Journal called the *Vox del Secolo*, great events have occurred in this kingdom. We abstain from all commentary; it would be too painful to make it.—Yesterday we received a second Bulletin from Gen. W. Pepe, dated Castel di Sangro, 20 leagues from this capital. It is as follows:—

"The corps commanded by Gen. Pepe was

chiefly composed of Legionaries and Franchi Militia, who were hastily assembled on the last announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged.

"With this corps General Pepe had to guard the valley of Roveto, Tagliacozzo, Antrodoco, Leonessa, and the Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighborhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses which Gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to disengage from his position and to attempt an *attaque en connoissance*. On the morning of the 7th he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitana distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi battalion of the 33 Light Infantry.

"In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti; our sharpshooters handled the lancers severely, and killed a great number of them, including some superior Officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for seven hours, the enemy brought up fresh reinforcements. His numbers soon became very superior to ours. The General ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or sabre cut. But the enemy advanced; the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia, who, perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalions of militia dispersed.

"The enemy, surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them did not venture to advance on any point; but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antrodoco. This defile was defended with extreme valour by the brave General Russo, whose troops fought well, but our troops were overcome by numbers, and the defile was carried. Gen. Pepe then moved his head quarters to Sulmona, and on the 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intends to re-compose his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers, when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be reorganized, and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation."

The Journal adds to this Bulletin, that Gen. Pepe has displayed all the coolness and bravery of a veteran. We are, however, assured, that he is this day expected in the capital and that he is replaced in his command by Gen. Filangieri. It was yesterday announced, that the army of the Centre and that of the Left, in which are many troops of the Line, are tranquil in their cantonments; but it is at the same time stated, that the Prince Regent had gone to the head-quarters of the First Corps of the Army; that he found there every thing in good order, and that Gen. Carascosa was manœuvring with his well known ability to support the Second Corps. It is added that Marshal Verdinosi, whose column had sustained no loss, was in the province of Chieti, and that he would embarrass the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks. We learn to day that a Council of War, presided by the Prince Regent, has been held at Capua. On the breaking up of the Council the Prince sent Lieut. Gen. Fardella on a mission to the King.

GREENOCK, April 6.—The war in Naples, if indeed it may be allowed to dignity with the name of war, the deliberate march of the invader, and the cautious retirement of the native army which that kingdom has exhibited, is at an end. On the 20th ult. a convention was concluded at Capua (20 miles from the metropolis) between the Count De Fiequelmonte on the part of the Emperor of Austria, and Baron Ambrosio as the representative of Naples. Every thing was conceded but the actual occupation of the city; the terms of which were reserved for a future negotiation. The result to which the proposed negotiation would lead might have been easily anticipated; but all speculation upon the subject has been set at rest by a Telegraphic dispatch received in Paris, on Sunday last, announcing that the Austrian army had entered Naples on the 25th.

The following are the documents which announce the termination of the expedition against Naples:—

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.

"HEAD QUARTERS, AT TEANO, MARCH 20.

"The grand army, after passing the Liri, at Caprona, advanced rapidly on San Germano. Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of Gen. Pepe's army manifested itself in a still more violent way in the Camp of Mignano.—The troops, unwilling to fight for the insurgent cause declared against their Chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes, after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The Royal Guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of 'Live the King.' Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow. To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Aversa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army. What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. These facts prove."

Convention between the Austrian and Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all points of the kingdom.

"2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

"3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua.—To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual."

All Royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belonging of right to the King, and shall be respected as such.

7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the King. All the material of war, in as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directions.

8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by Baron Primout, the General Commanding the Austrian army. Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Captain, March 22d.

Baron AMBRASIO,
"Comit Frederic-Alexandre."

LONDON, APRIL 3.—The tide of emigration still continues to flow to the westward. A very considerable number of the Society of Friends (report says near 60 families,) besides other respectable characters, in all about 200 persons, are on the eve of departure from Bristol to Upper Canada.

There is no doubt that the Catholic Bill will pass the commons; and we have very good authority for stating that it will have even a greater majority in the Lords.—We shall be much disappointed if the Duke of Wellington will not be found its advocate. *Dublin Evening Post.*

The accounts from Laybach are of the 20th ult. The Emperors of Austria and Russia are stated to have bound themselves, by a fresh Treaty, to oppose every change of government in foreign countries that may have been produced by the military.

The Milan Gazette of the 21st ult. contains the capitulation of Aquila, which begins in this explicit manner: "In virtue of the authority conferred upon the Austrian troops by King Ferdinand on the 23d February, Lieut. General Mohr takes possession of Aquila." The first article is, that the fortress shall be garrisoned by Austrian and Neapolitan troops; that the command in chief shall be in the Austrians; but that the flag of Ferdinand will be displayed on the walls.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Edinburgh, April 6.—TIMBER DUTIES.—In a committee on the subject of the duties paid on the Baltic Timber, Mr. Wallace proposed a Resolution, which had for its object to reduce the present duties on Foreign Timber, 10s. per load, and to impose that Tax on American Timber, which at present is subject to no duty. The Resolution was ultimately adopted, though with a declaration on the part of Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Baring and others, of their intention to oppose the proposition, whenever a Bill to carry it into effect should come before the House.

Lord Anthonpe asked, whether the new Bill, regarding Timber Duties, would affect timber in the progress of importation as well as that under bond?

Mr. Wallace replied, that the ordinary course on the imposition of new duties would be resorted to.

MADRID, MARCH 15.—This capital enjoys the most perfect tranquility. Messrs. CAXO MANUEL, and DAVIZ, lately appointed Ministers of Justice, and of War, have offered to resign their offices, on account of ill health, but the King would not accept of their resignation.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1821.

By late arrivals European accounts to the 6th April are received. It appears that the Neapolitan War (if it may be called a war) is at an end. The spirit of liberty beat higher on paper than in the blood. For particulars see preceding columns. Nothing decisive is yet known with respect to the Timber Duty.

The Mail will arrive at this place, during the Summer Establishment, on Monday's at 10 o'clock, A. M. and leave same days at 4 P. M. and on Thursday's at 4 P. M. and leave Friday's at 4 P. M.

By Capt. Olmstead, passenger in the sch. Stranger, we were favoured with Boston papers of the 12th, 2 days later than by Mail, their European News, however, was anticipated by arrivals in this quarter.

Great Change.—Last year Salem sent five federal representatives to the Massachusetts Legislature, this year 10 republicans.

The following persons have been appointed by the Governor and Council, Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College, in conformity with the provisions of the late act altering the charter of that college.

TRUSTEES.—John Holmes, John Chandler, William Pitt Preble, Nathan Weston, jun. Albion K. Parris, James Bridge, Benjamin J. Porter, Mark Langdon Hill, Joshua Wingate, jun. Erastus Foote, Ashur Ware, Judah Dana.

OVERSEERS.—Josiah W. Seaver, Ether Shepley, Rufus McIntire, Jonathan Page, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Samuel Ayer, Sam'l E. Smith, Daniel Rose, Ebenezer Clap, John Dole, Ebenezer T. Warren, Peleg Sprague, Sanford Kingsbury, William D. Williamson, Stephen Thatcher.

The following persons are added to the Board of Overseers to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of Messrs. Preble, Weston, Parris, Hill, Wingate and Dana, to the Board of Trustees. Alfred Johnson jun. William King Porter, Charles Dunmer, Robert P. Dunlap, Nathaniel Groton, John Anderson.

No. 26416, in the fourth class of the National Lottery has drawn the highest prize of \$35,000 and the lottery finished drawing last Friday.

Among the signs of the Times, not the least wonderful, is the fact of the establishment of a written Constitution in the Hesse Darmstadt.—This Constitution binds the Reigong Prince and his successors, "to govern according to the New Constitution." There are some articles of their Constitution which evince the existence of narrow prejudices; but the following exhibit in brilliant and delightful colors, the progress of the Sun of Liberty:

Art. 13. All Hessians are equal before the Law.

Art. 19. Birth gives no man the right of exercising any public function.

Art. 20. The diversity of Religious operations under the Christian faith, makes no alteration in civil or political rights.

This is, indeed, the March of Mind: Slaves, who within half a century, were sold by their Sovereign at so much a head, and so much a limb, are elevated on the floor of humanity, and in the eye of the Law are equal with their Sovereign.—Well, and justly, has it been said, that we are blind mortals, and that we have no foresight.—The Russian army, like that of the French, took the seeds of Liberty from America, and, blessed be God, it has brought forth abundantly.

Phil. Democratic Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New-York Election.—It seems to be agreed to, that the new Senate of New-York is Clintonian, the new Assembly Anti Clintonian.

A newspaper is about to be published at Pensacola, to be entitled "The Floridian," by Maj. Cary Nichols, late of the U. S. army, and Mr. George Tunstall, late senior editor of the Nashville Whig. Price \$5 per annum.

More Pirates.—The Philadelphia Gazette, of 5th instant, mentions the arrival in the Delaware, of the French frigate La Egiro, Capt. Dannonier, in 14 days from Martinique, having been dispatched by the Governor of that Island with 33 American Seamen, in irons, accused of Piracy, &c. and sent home for trial.

The People of Rhode-Island have voted against the call of a Convention to amend their Charter. For a Convention 1619. Against it 1905.

The Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, has been nominated Judge of Probate for Middlesex county.

Commercial.—Staves, Heading, Boards, Timber, Shingles and Lumber, of all sorts, are permitted to be imported into St. Kitts, for six months, from 28th Feb. last, from any country, though in British vessels.

Arrived at Stonington, May 8, sloop Hero, Palmer, 73 days from New South Iceland, with oil. March 28, lat. 21, S. long. 35, W. spoke brig Wilner of London, from Buenos Ayres for Falmouth, (Eng.) the captain of which informed Capt. P. that the Chilean army near Peru had fought two battles with the Royal army, in both of which the Chilean army was victorious; and it was supposed it would cause the surrender of Lima soon to the Chileans.

Boston, May 12.—Forty-nine sail of vessels arrived at this port on Thursday last, and twenty-three yesterday, exclusively of small coasters. Thirteen of the arrivals yesterday were from foreign ports.

We are happy to state, that ALCEY CAREY, for whose apprehension a reward has been offered, was taken up about 6 miles from the City on Thursday evening.—She has been committed to Jail to take her trial at the next Circuits for the alleged murder of her husband PATERICK CAREY. *Courier.*

Royal Visit.—The people of Ire-

land are making extraordinary preparations for the reception of his Majesty George 4th into their kingdom. More than a hundred years have elapsed since Ireland saw a king, and then he appeared in all the pomp and circumstances of war, to stain her fields with blood, and crush her liberties to the earth. He will be attended with a great retinue of nobility and gentry.

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord N. H. paper:—

"Whereas I Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers—now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner: so that every thing, as usual, goes on like clock work.

Divorc'd, like scissors rent in twain,
Each mourn'd the rivet out:
Now whet and riveted again,
They'll make the old shears cut.

EXECUTION OF CLARK.

SALEM, May 11.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock, the sentence of death was executed upon Stephen Merrill Clark, in this town, for the crime of arson committed at Newburyport in August last, pursuant to the sentence of the law. His trial conviction and condemnation took place at the Supreme Court, in February last, in this town, and the time of his execution was at first appointed to be on the 26th of April, but he afterwards had a respite till the 10th inst. (yesterday.) During his confinement he had been most tenderly treated by that humane and excellent officer, Mr. Brown, and constantly visited, counselled and instructed by the Rev. Clergy. From the time of his abortive attempt at escape, when all earthly hope failed him, his heart became softened, and he appeared to throw himself wholly upon the divine mercy. He selected the Rev. Mr. CARLILE and Rev. Mr. CORNELIUS for his spiritual confessors, who continued to the last their benevolent and pious endeavors to give him a just view of his deplorable condition—to excite him to repentance for his sins—and to impart to him, by exhortation and by prayer, all the hopes and consolations which can be drawn from our holy religion for the sincerely penitent; and they had the satisfaction to hear his confident declaration of his hope in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. These gentlemen were some time in the prison with him on the morning of his death and found him in a devout and religious frame of mind becoming his awful condition. At half past 12 o'clock he was brought out of prison, when they again met him at the door, and accompanied him, with the proper officers, to the place of execution on Winter Island. His deportment on the way was composed and prayerful: care was taken to prevent his mind from being distracted, and his firmness shaken, by any observation of external circumstances; & he discovered no unmanly terrors on his nearer approach to the fatal spot. Arrived at the gallows he ascended the scaffold between the two Rev. Gentlemen, when an address to the assembled spectators, written with his own hand, was read by Mr. Cornelius. Mr. Carlile then read from the church service, with appropriate alterations, the Commendatory Prayer for those who are departing out of life; at the conclusion of which they were about taking their everlasting leave of the criminal, when he requested that Mr. Cornelius would also first pray with him; which he accordingly did, in most appropriate and affecting terms. After this, little delay took place, and the scene soon closed forever!

THE ADDRESS.

"May the youth who are present take warning by my sad fate not to forsake the wholesome discipline of a Parent's house. Had I took the advice of my parents, I never should have come to this untimely end; and I hope my end will be a warning to you all that are now present.—May you all pray to God to give you timely repentance, open your eyes, enlighten your understandings, that you may shun the paths of vice and follow God's Commandments all the rest of your days: And may God have mercy on you all. To the world at large I bid FAREWELL!"

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by John Burgin, Esq. Mr. Leslie Coulter, to Miss Sally Johnson: Mr. Enoch Babcock, to Miss Mary Watson.

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

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

May 16th—sloop Rindeer, Appleby, St. John. sch. Stranger, —, Boston.

brig Charlotte, Shearer. Liverpool, Eng.

SAILED.

14th—sch. Mary Stubbs, Harvey, Barbados.

15th—sch. Maine, Rogers, Boston.

brig Union, Lancaster, St. John.

MEMORANDA.

St. Andrews, May 15—arr. H. M. brig Bellette, Capt. Baker. We understand she is to be stationed in the Bay, to protect our Trade. Barque, Marian, McCulloch, Greenock: Mary Ford, Barton, Liverpool: brigs Louisa, Paul, Demerara; St. Andrews, Church, Jamaica; sch. Wellington, Durkie, St. Vincent; brig Mary, Duon, Plymouth: brig Hunter, Brown, Lisbon.

Arr. at St. John fr. 5th to 12th May.—brig Monarch, Martin, Aberdeen: sch. Mayflower, Hudson, New-Providence: ships Favorite, Wiley, Greenock: Good Agreement, Robson, Hull: Fairfield, Work, Aberdeen: Hannah, Smith, Liverpool: Dunlop, Brown, Greenock: John, Lotherington, Hull: brigs Clyde, Morrison, Greenock: Neptune, Kelly, Barbados: sch. Conquest, Reed, Bath: ships Ann Grant, Hume, Greenock: Success, Lilliecraft, Plymouth: Wolga, Brown, Hull: Elizabeth, Thompson, Dumfries: brigs Biddeford, Butters, Plymouth: Economy, Calhoun, Dundee: Ugie,

Peterhead: Robsons, Evans, Sunderland: Eliza Dudne, Falmouth, (Jam): sloop Hero, St. John. sch. James Monroe, Hadley, N. York: Hope, Lewis, N. York: Eliza, Kilbourn, N. York.

Brig Ellen, of Liverpool, on the 20th Feb. last lat. 51, lon. 26, fell in with the wreck of brig Carleburgh, Chambers, from St. John for Falmouth, and took off two of the crew, the only survivors. The master, 12 men, and a female passenger, had died for want of food—they had been on the wreck 13 days.

A cask marked H. & B. containing otter, martin, and fox skins, drifted ashore near Stromness 21st ult.

Brig Harriet, Smith, 4 days from Eastport for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 39, long. 37.

The sch. Mary-Jane, Rogers, 4 days from Hobbinston, arr. at Boston. On the 9th inst. 15 leagues due East from Cape-Ann, fell in with and boarded the sch. Horus, of Salem, full of water, loaded with lumber—no soul on board—took from the wreck 3 anchors, 2 cables, 5 sails, and a part of the running rigging and blocks—took her in tow for 24 hours—when the wind coming on fresh we parted our cable and left her about 12 miles to the eastward of Cape-Ann—her masts were standing, and part of her deck load was on board.

New Shoe Store.

BENJAMIN KING informs his friends and customers that he has removed to a Store corner of Market Wharf and Water Street; where he keeps constantly for sale, a large assortment of

SHOES.

Ladies' morocco and kid, of first quality, and of the most fashionable patterns: misses' morocco, with heels: do. do. with broad straps: childrens' do. boots and booties: do. leather, do. & do.: gent's calf skin shoes and pumps, superior quality: men's and boy's thick do. and boots: women's calf skin slippers, with and without heels: do. morocco do. at 75 cents per pair.

Calf Skins, Binding Skins and Sole Leather.

—ALSO—

One case elegant LEGHORN BONNETS.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for CASH.

ON COMMISSION—A few dozen Chairs of different patterns, Tables, Bedsteads, Light stands, &c. &c. May 19.

For Sale By

N. B. & S. BUCKNAM,

40 M red oak hhd. Staves,

5 M dimension do. do.

100 M pine shingles,

100 M cedar do.—20 M clapboards—

—ALSO—

2 STERN BOATS. m19

Salt Afloat.

THE Cargoes of brigs Ann McKenzie and Charlotte, 600 tons coarse Liverpool Salt, for sale by J. BARTLETT. May 19.

JEWELRY.

Stephen Boardman,

OPPOSITE MARKET-WHARF,

HAS just received from Boston, and offers for sale, gold beads—silver table, tea and desert spoons—sugar tongs—soup ladles—salt spoons—a handsome assortment BRITANNIA TEA-POTS—shell, ivory and imitation combs—silver thimbles—hair and amulet necklaces—bracelets—gold finger rings—ear knobs and drops—breast pins—rings and waist clasps—gold snaps—hooks & eyes—gold and gilt watch chains, seals and keys—casters & castor bottles—chain buttons—spangles—Britannia and plated tea & table spoons—eyel pegs & bodkins—snuffers & snuffer trays—penknives—razors and scissors—patent elastic razor straps—glass and gilt beads—brass & plated candlesticks.

—ALSO—An assortment of

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

WATCHES & JEWELRY repaired at short notice.

N. B.—Cash given for old Gold and Silver. may 5

STAVES.

Wanted to Purchase,

150 M Red Oak Hhd. Staves of good quality.—ALSO—

A quantity of Dry Cod Fish & Clapboards. Apply to H. HUTCHINGS.

St. Andrews, May 12. 4w

For Sale By

N. B. & S. Becknam,

Pork—Beef—Ham—Flour, Tobacco, &c. &c.

—ALSO,

A general Assortment of English and W. I. Goods, as usual.

TO LET.—Two Stores on Union Wharf, No's 3 & 5. 4w m12

21 | An assortment of Flower Seeds
 | april 28
 115- | Cash given for Rags.