

# EASTPORT SENTINEL

## AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

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

### THE OLIO.

#### SPELLING.

ONE, who had met with some disaster,  
Which forc'd him to become school-master,  
Within a village kept a school,  
Taught children how to spell by rule,  
And oft invited parents in,  
To see their children learning win.  
A mother called to see her boy,  
Her solace, comfort, and her joy,  
And hear him spell.—The master said,  
"Stand up, good boy; hold up your head;  
Hold up your book, so you can see—  
Spell on."—The boy whines, "B, E, D."  
"Well," says the master, "very well—  
But what do these three letters spell?"  
Says boy, "I don't know and can't tell."  
"What do you sleep upon, you cur?"  
"I always sleep on sheep skins, sir."

#### "What Aileth Thee."

To what countless sick people might this question be proposed, and yet not one of the number be really ill, in the medical sense of the word. But there exists in some individuals an ill habit of mind, a sickness of the heart, a lameness of spirit, diseases more difficult to cure, than cancer, fever or gout. A good-natured patient, swallowing his physician's prescription, may become free of a sick room, and walk at large with Health's reddest roses glooming on his cheek. But a man of morbid anxiety, fretfulness, ambition or avarice, will send in vain for the healing drug of the apothecary. His wounds are of so rancorous, festering, incurable a nature, they will demand much time to heal and many medicines to assuage. Though the whole medical society should consult, though Turkey should yield all her poppies, and the balm of Gilead trickle from a thousands jars, the cancer of the heart mocks the healing power, and often the fell malady is commensurate with life.

In my morning and devious rambles through lonely pasture, or gloomy wood, far from the clink of industry's anvil, far from the jocund chorus of Music's songs, I meet a meagre and moping hypochondriac. His temples do not throb, but they are bound not with the chaplets of Spring, but with a white handkerchief, the flag of head-ache and of spleen. The day is genial; for it is one of the mildest in May; but doubled and trebled stockings on his legs, thick vests closely buttoned over his bosom, and a ponderous great-coat, enveloping the man, attest the nature and magnitude of his fears. He shivers at a zephyr, impregnated with flowers, and when all nature is warm, he dreads taking cold. What a disease, and what stubborn symptoms, which acknowledge no cause! I have no right to say "no cause," for well I know the fate & fortunes of this Splanetic. The first is happy, the other ample. Blest with birth, with talents, with family, with favor, have not I a privilege to inquire of him, with more than common curiosity, what aileth thee?—why is thy countenance cast down?

What aileth thee? O selfish Bachelor! Why still immerse thyself in the cold prison of celibacy? Why shun the conversation and charms of the fair? Why not abandon the ham-train associate, the solitary pipe, and the lonely chimney corner, and mingle, like thy fellows, in the society of the sex? Does thy gloomy humour comport with pleasure, comport with interest? No: thy joy is sullen, and thy fortune neglected. Arise then, and go out, and inquire fearlessly of some fair Rebecca of the land, wilt thou go with me? and, be assured, if like Jacob, of old, thou art a patient, kind, and persevering lover, her frank answer will be, like that of her ancient namesake, "I will go."—Port Folio

#### Five Minutes Advice to Young Tradesmen.

The good sense of the following rules taken from a London Hand-bill, will strongly recommend them to our readers:—

1. Whatever your trade may be, never be ashamed of it, or above it.
2. Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class; but rather court their acquaintance; the conversation of men of trade brings trade—men first talk together, then deal together.
3. Without diligence and application no trade can be successful for honorably carried on.
4. Never trade beyond your stock, or give or take too large credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.
5. Should your affairs go wrong, in spite of all care and diligence, break in time.—If you can pay ten shillings, do not affect to remain whole until you cannot pay ten pence.
6. The cruelty of creditors is always in proportion to the dishonesty of debtors.
7. A well assorted and well chosen collection of goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.
8. The retail tradesman, and tradesmen in general, must lay in a great stock of patience; they must conquer their passions, and endeavor to weather the storm of impatience.
9. Pleasures and diversions when frequent are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions which are deemed innocent; such as games, dogs, and races.
10. For the first five or six years of business, a tradesman ought to consider himself as worth

nothing, or as having no money which can be taken out of the business and spent in the luxuries of life.

11. Profusion in expenses, living like your neighbors, and mimicking the manners of high life, are the paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.
12. In the employment of the holidays, be sure that exercise only is your object. He who rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find his health greatly improved.
13. Beware of engaging to be security for any sum which you cannot pay without injuring yourself, business or credit.
14. If you marry, let it be one who is not above being the wife of a tradesman; it may be necessary, therefore, to avoid one who has a boarding school education.
15. Trust as little to servants as possible, and this caution may be observed without depriving them of a just and proper degree of confidence.
16. Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has a taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it than prohibit it altogether.
17. Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold a false credit.
18. In general avoid partnerships, at all times, if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition, and character of your partner.
19. If you discover that your partner is a schemer or gambler in the funds, lottery, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.
20. Be firm and determined in your prices; fix a moderate price, and never depart from it.
21. Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.
22. Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected bustle, cringing smile, and vulgarity of some tradesmen.
23. Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.
24. Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon a country-house and retirement.
25. In a word, be strictly honest, assiduously diligent, and frugal. Never break your word or shuffle: but teach your brother tradesmen and the whole world that you are a person in every possible case to be depended on.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

#### A receipt for making a fourth proof Dandy.

Take a brainless, beardless, gosling of a boy, about 13 years of age, stuff him with nine ounces of variety, twelve ounces of double refined conceit, twenty-five pounds of pure pride, and three grains of common sense, if his noddle will bear it; steep him five hours in a tub of liquid presumption, then dry him, dress him up in a bell crown hat with an half inch brim, four neck-cloths and a full pad about his throat, a tight white jacket four inches long, a pair of well braced corsets, a short waistcoat, light buttoned fainttail frock coat, a pair of large white bag trousers, immoderately covering his breast, a pair of right and left stiff heeled booties, a pair of white kid gloves, a well varnished crooked cane, a cigar in his mouth, and a twelve inch watch-chain with a key and five seals. In the unfortunate absence of a real watch, a dumb one, or a neat little hook in the fob, will answer every purpose. Having by this process completed the figure—brush it up, praise it, flatter it, turn it one in the street, and there struts the two legged animal called a fourth proof Dandy,\* as large as Life.

\*Query.—As curiosity will be on tiptoe, might not such an animal obtain a premium at the cat-tie show? A trial could do no harm.

From the Guardian.

#### THE GRAVE-YARD.

"Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres." Hor. Lib. I. od. 4th.

"With equal pace, impartial fate,"  
Knocks at the palace, as the cottage gate."  
Well! here is the last resort! the rendezvous is spacious, and opened for the reception of all without distinction of sentiment or station; death beats up for recruits, and enrolls the names of multitudes, harmonized at last after long party bickerings and conflicts of faction's temper. Here their dissensions are forgotten and their strifes hushed; rancorous feeling has subsided, and the tumultuous gusts of passion have died away in a calm.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is the affecting appeal of the marble memorials, which present to the view the fairest side of human character, and appear anxious to plead the virtues whilst they conceal the frailties of those, whose death-couch they designate.

'Tis strange we can cordially applaud those when dead, whose merits whilst living excited jealousy; yet so it is: 'tis deemed sacrilege to tread contemptuously upon the ashes of the dead. But this scene tells me that we should live, whilst we do live, as a band of brothers; for why hate, persecute and defame one another, when in this general assembly, we must peaceably recline, side by side, through years not to be numbered.

I see under the same sod, and within the same narrow enclosure, the haughty and affluent master and his despised menial; the one never boasted of his possessions, the other plumed himself upon his grandeur—now their possessions are equalized.

Here lies the wreck of a youth amidst the blighted hopes of his parents: his short life was a life of revelry and frolic and when death executed his commission, his work was done—he but touched the shattered, dilapidated tabernacles, and it fell. And here too his kindest, tenderest parent, the victim of grief; his heart so often wrung with anguish has ceased its painful throbbings, and even by the side of a rebellious son, he has found a refuge. Upon one pillow, lies the broken-hearted lover

and his faithless mistress; the agony of the one soothed, and the triumph of the other terminated. The widow, after many a pungent grief, is at length peaceful: and the orphan after much experience of the world's unkindness, sleeps sweetly in the midst of his undisputed possessions.

And now whilst the silvery moonbeams shed their softest light over the scene, how deep the solitude! how uninterrupted the silence! The worms beneath had their feast upon many a pampered body; scooping from the socket the eye, which late sparkled with life and spoke a host of animated feelings; unhinging the tongue, from which fell the accents of wisdom or flowed the enrapturing melody of song, and marring irretrievably the sweetest expression of female beauty; yet their banquet is one of death-like silence! there is neither revelry nor riot in the feast! Many slumber here, of whose once existence, the marble is the only memorial; they have passed with their generation to the tomb, their possessions are enjoyed by strangers, and none live to tell their history. I mark also a tenement which has just received its inhabitant; the footsteps of mourners are still visible on the marl, and the echo of grief scarcely died away; retreating they think, and the thought is full of melancholy—that he who was so dearly loved and tenderly nourished, is now left alone and desolate amidst the mouldering damp of the grave, and the curtain of night drawn over him, and the wet sod for his pillow! How deceitful the cup of worldly joy! it is dashed with many a big drop of "worm-wood and gall." Here in the silence of night, I tread upon the ashes of multitudes, who once lived, were active, enjoyed pleasure, laughed, wept, and died: they are neither elated by posthumous praise, nor irritated by the obloquy and contempt heaped upon their memory; they alike disregard the convulsions of empires and the howling tempest which sweeps over their ashes, alike forgotten and forgetting. Ah, and can human philosophy reconcile me to this drear allotment? never; its circumstances are revolting to the feelings of my nature. Yet there is a supernatural influence, the offspring of heaven, which multitudes, who feel it not, stifle fanaticism, which enables me to smile at death, and welcome this uninterrupted repose. It tells me that the grave is not the last stage of man's existence, but that the tremendous peal of the archangel trumpet shall thunder over this huge charnel house, and excite the throbbings of re-animated feeling in the long forgotten dead.—Here then, I contentedly lay me down, under the cheering prospect of a resurrection and blissful immortality, pitying the wretch, around whose heart circulates no such hope.

GAMING.—Certainly of all vices, Gaming is that which inflicts the greatest degree of misery upon society. Other passions have their sober intervals; but when once the love of play takes its root in the heart, it absorbs all the nobler feelings, hurrying the victim continually to the brink of inevitable ruin. It destroys tranquility of mind, carries poverty, shame, degradation and despair in the midst of families: and ere now, has hurried many a soul guiltily and unprepared into the presence of its maker. Yes! self-murder has too frequently been the fate of the ruined husband and father: the bankrupt in fortune and reputation—ruined at the gaming table!

Copy of a hand-bill stuck up in several parts of the city of Dublin, July 31.

"This is to certify, that I, Daniel O'Flannaghan, am not the person that was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob, on Tuesday last; and I am ready to give 20 guineas to any man that will lay me 50, that I am the other man that goes by my name."  
DANIEL O'FLANNAGHAN."

Anecdote.—A maniac in the Pennsylvania hospital, lately made the following observation: "We that are confined here are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuit happens to be opposite to his own. His neighbors think the same of him. But then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now and then there comes an eccentric man who thinks them all mad; him they catch and lock up. That is my case."

A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of "irrigation," the latter being made "irrigation" by a mistake of the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize!

Why is the letter A like a honey-suckle?  
Because a B follows it.

Why are the three first vowels like a careless person?  
Because they are in-attentive.

Half and Half.—The Winchester, (Penn.) Recorder, states that some raftsmen, who were on their return home, having been unable to sell their lumber, stopped at Harrisburg, without credit, money or grog. The following expedient was devised for obtaining the latter. One of the party took a runlet (having previously put half a gallon of water in it) went to a store and asked for half a gallon of whiskey, which was poured in.—"You must wait till we come down again," said the raftsmen, but the storekeeper not being willing to rust his half gallon was returned, and the raftsmen joined his companions with two quarts of half and half.

Appropriate.—A man in Vermont advertises a young seed horse to which he has given the name of Bergami.

An Odd Feature.—A Sheriff Bardull, of Ohio, advertising in the Western Spectator a thief who broke jail, says, "His lips are thick, his mouth large, and when he laughs his mouth is much the shape of a capital D."

A Norfolk Anecdote.—"How are you, day-day?" said an Irish gentleman to an acquaintance whom he met in the street. "I have got a very bad cold," was the reply. "Troth," said the other, "and you ought to be thankful that you can get any thing in these hard times."

Fires!—Two fires have occurred in Portsmouth, N. H. recently—the fire destroyed the Dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas J. Whidden, the second that of Mr. Jeremiah Hart.

Green Peas was sold in the Philadelphia market 2d. inst. at eight dollars a bushel.

Pins.—In pin manufactories, each pin passes through 25 hands; one draws out the wire, another straightens it, three or four prepare the head, two or three put it on, and others finish them, and put them on paper. Twenty-five persons, thus make one hundred and twenty-five thousand pins in a day.

Corn has been sold at Cincinnati at 10 cts. a bushel, Ohio money, which to purchase foreign goods, must be converted into money current in the Atlantic states at 53 per cent discount.

Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine which may be made of any size, supplies 7000 copies of each sheet in 12 hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides.—The machine is put in motion by one horse, and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away.—Each sheet perfects itself.

The machine with which the London Times is printed enables the publishers to strike off 3000 papers in an hour—50 in a minute.

New Goods—Cheap for Cash.

### D. & E. Olmstead,

No. 1, Central Wharf, opposite Passamaquoddy Bank,

HAVE just received from Boston by the sch's Albert and Stranger, as great an assortment of GOODS as has ever been offered for sale in this place, viz:—

Cassimeres, Flannels, elegant and low priced calicoes, printed shawls, English and French silk gloves, gent's and ladies' beaver and kid do. assorted colours, silk twist, blue and cloth coloured sewing silk, chinella cord, garniture ribbons, crape do.; a complete assortment of satin and lustrings, gent's fancy and white cravats, English flag and pocket handkerchiefs, bone stick fans, steel buxks, gent's and ladies' cotton and worsted hose, cotton and worsted braces, millinet, imitation merino shawls, gingham umbrellas, floss cotton, tapes, cotton cambricks, cambrick dimoly, sarcoets (elegantly assorted,) changeable and black shawls, fancy silk and damask hdkfs. silk braids, velvet binding; pound, paper and box pins; silk, flag and X barr'd hdkfs. straw bonnets, Leghorn do.; yellow nankins, an elegant assortment buttons, British shirtings; cambrick, jackonett, leno and sacatela muslins; vestings, white & striped jean, American shirtings and sheetings, striped factory gingham, satinetts, bed-tickes, nankin and Canton Crape, Canton crape shawls, linen cambrick, &c. &c. &c.

### Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

completely assorted.

### A handsome Assortment of Hollow-Ware.

Boston Crown & Bristol GLASS, Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's BOOTS & SHOES.

Sole and upper Leather, calf skins, red and yellow Morocco Skins.

### GROCERIES.

Cognac Brandy, Port Wine of a superior quality, Common do. Sicily Madeira and Malaga Wine, Cherry Rum, Rose Cordial, Annis-Seed and Peppermint do. Holland and American Gin, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Domestic Coffee, Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, Peas, Beans, Cotton, Hops, Laird's Porter, wooden Ware (assorted,) wrought and cut Nails, Anchors, Mill Cranks and Mill Saws, &c. &c. —ALSO—

400 Tons Pine Ton TIMBER.

### CHOCOLATE SHELLS.

R. M. BARTLET has a quantity of superior Mocha Chocolate Shells for sale cheap, which are far superior to "Substitute Coffee."

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Eastern Mountaineer.  
MILLET GRASS.

As the culture of Millet Grass is not generally known, I take the liberty of communicating, through the medium of your paper, my experience in cultivating the same.

In the month of April, at the time of ploughing for flax or oats, I ploughed four acres for millet, which lay until the last week of May when I ploughed it again, and harrowed it well twice over, then sowed the seed at the rate of one peck to the acre, and harrowed it in by running the harrow once over it lightly. It came up handsomely in about a week or ten days, and grew flourishingly, so that by the middle of August it was fit to cut for seed. I have threshed seventy-five bushels of good clean seed from the bushel sowed; and it produced six tons of hay. Some of the millet grew to the height of 6 feet and a half: but the average height was from 4 to 5 feet. The best method of gathering, is to cradle it, and let it lie two or three days in the sun; then turn it with a pole like turning flax, and let it lie a day or two longer, until it is perfectly cured; then bind it up in sheaves and haul it in.

Soon after gathering my millet I put a small quantity of well got timothy hay into the rack and the horse eat the millet first. I have since fed my horses and cattle on millet hay exclusively, as they eat it very well, and look in good order; but I am inclined to believe the hay would have been better, had I cut it a week or two sooner, before the seed became ripe enough to grow: as in that case it would have been preserved in its nutritious qualities. The seed, when ground and mixed with corn meal, (or other grain chopped,) makes an excellent feed for either horses or cattle. I have had some of the millet seed ground and mixed with corn meal, for my stall fed oxen—they eat it voraciously, and thrive very fast. As the millet is a warm weather grass, and is killed by the approach of frost, I would not recommend sowing it earlier than the time before specified. Some of my neighbours sowed it at the time of sowing their oats and flax, but it was a long time in coming up; the weeds took possession of the ground; while mine that was sown much later, remained as clear of weeds as a handsome field of wheat. I have no doubt but that it will answer better to fallow after millet, than after oats, as it does not leave the ground in so dry a state. On the 30th of August, I saw a piece of millet near Trenton, New-Jersey, that had been sown on wheat stubble with one ploughing immediately after harvest; it was then 18 inches high; and I had no reason to doubt, but that it would get its growth timely enough to make a crop of hay before frost. And I am inclined to believe, that the farmer who finds himself destitute of a sufficient quantity of fall pasture, will find his advantage in ploughing up his wheat stubble, and sowing it with millet for the express purpose of grazing.—Jan. 22, 1821.

MERRICK REEDER.

**Rape.**—This is a very fattening plant of the Cabbage kind; the ground should be rich, it does well on burnt land. Sow the first of June: keep your plants clean: two pints to an acre is seed enough: it thrives best when sown on ridges, and attended like Cabbages. Turn your wethers into it in September, a few at a time; it scours them at first, but fattens them very quick. It goes to seed like Cabbages, the second year: secure the finest heads for this purpose, as you would secure Cabbages, and plant them out early in the spring.

**Burnet.**—This is a hardy tap root-

ed plant, fit for sandy soils: where the ground is in heart and clean, it will spread out and cover the ground keeping eight pounds to the acre. It is very early, and on sands, is an excellent bite for sheep.

**Winter Tares.**—Tares are a sort of pea: sow for a crop two bushels to the acre broad cast, about the 25th August, on a mellow stubble, where the ground is in heart, and harrowed well in. In sheltered situation, and under favourable circumstances, an immense crop of green food will soon be on the ground in the early part of Summer; which may be cut daily as it is wanted, for soiling horses and cattle in the stable. They make substantial hay, when cut before the pods are brown.

## EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1821.

By J. E. FREEMAN, Esq. who came passenger in the sch. Decatur, from New York, we were politely favoured with files of N. York, Philadelphia and Washington papers several days later than by last Mail, from which we have made copious extracts.

**INVESTIGATION.**—By order of Government, on Tuesday last, an enquiry commenced in this town into the official conduct of Stephen Thacher, Esq. Collector for the District of Passamaquoddy, by PELEG SPRAGUE, Esq. of Hallowell. A number of witnesses have been sworn and examined, and several more remain to be. We think it unnecessary to give an opinion at present. We probably shall publish, in due season, the material parts of the evidence.

**Seizures.**—On Friday last the brig Collector, Titcomb, of Portland, sloop Penobscot Packet, Yates, and a sch'r belonging to Castine, were taken possession of by H. M. ship Bellette, capt. Brown, and carried to St. John, for, as it was pretended, loading in English waters. St. Andrews, (which we are informed includes Indian Island, Campo-Bello, in fact, all the West Isles) having become a Free Port, American vessels can therefore now load on the Lines without being subject to any more inconvenience than at Halifax or St. John.

## INDEPENDENCE.

"Tis LIBERTY alone that gives the flower  
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume."

It is with the greatest pleasure we notice the preparations making in all the principal towns in the U. States for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, and it is hoped that the citizens of this and the neighbouring towns will not suffer it to pass without suitable demonstrations of joy and gladness, and publicly acknowledging the goodness of the Supreme Being in working so happy and mighty a Deliverance. Forty-five years ago a Congress composed of Delegates from the then thirteen colonies assembled, and appealing to heaven for the rectitude of their intentions, declared to the world that they were, and of right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, and in support of this declaration, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. The times were then gloomy, and many feared the result—they were emphatically "the times that tried men's souls"—but our political fathers, neither intimidated by the anathemas of tyrants, nor disheartened by the dismal forebodings of those whose wishes or whose interests were with the enemy, pursued a steady course, determined to "LIVE FREE OR DIE." Panoplied in the justness of their cause, after contending with numerous difficulties, by the blessing of heaven they obtained their object and compelled an acknowledgment of the Independence of America, from its former tyrants. The rapid progress of our country, since that time, to fame and national greatness is unparalleled in history, and defies all calculations as to its future destiny. Already has the wilderness been made to blossom as the rose, and the solitary places to sing for joy. Towns, cities and States have arisen, one after another, as if by magic, where but a short time since an imprint had never been made by the foot of civilized man.—An asylum has been thrown open, for the oppressed of all nations, and the offer has been embraced by thousands on thousands, who have brought with them hearts capable of appreciating the benefits of our inestimable government, and an addition to our physical force for its defence.—It is no longer considered problematical whether a government emanating from the people can exist—its efficiency in war as well as in peace has been demonstrated—it has been found that those who could achieve their Independence have the power and the will to support it.—What American is there, who, on the anniversary of the day which spoke Freedom to his country does not feel his heart thrill with patriotism—who, when he contrasts the situation of his happy country with the nations of Europe, under the blessings of "legitimate governments" is not ready to swear on the altar of liberty,

"No TYRANT henceforth shall erect here his head,

"No THROAT shall be placed where our fathers once bled."

Every return of this day should be hailed with joy and acclamation, throughout the Union—it should be publicly celebrated in a manner in which every man, woman and child could take part—our children should be informed of the cause of our rejoicing, and taught to lip the names of those who fought and bled to establish the Independence of their country. The day ought, in the language of the venerable and patriotic ADAMS, "to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward FOREVER!"

Mr. KEAN.—Our readers will recollect that last week we noticed the abrupt and ungentlemanly manner in which Mr. Kean, an English player, left the Boston Theatre. He wrote a letter soon after, which was published, apologizing for his conduct and promising to return to Boston; but from the following letter published in the N. York Advocate of the 8th inst. it seems he has (in our opinion very wisely) altered his mind, and concluded to return to his native country—and there may he remain.

Sir—As I find it impossible for individual efforts to stem the torrent of opposition with which I have to contend, and as I likewise consider it inconsistent with my feelings and character to make additional apologies, I have resolved to return to my native country, and beg leave to offer to the public my thanks for that portion of favour bestowed upon me, and respectfully bid them farewell. Had I been aware of the enormity of the offence which has excited so much indignation, I certainly should not have permitted my feelings to interfere with my interest.

The "very head and front of my offending" amounts to this: An Actor, honored and patronized by his native country, and enjoying a high rank in the drama, withheld his services under the impression that they were not duly appreciated; and so much do I fear the frailty of my nature, that it is not improbable, under the same circumstances, I might be tempted to act in the same manner: I therefore think it proper to leave the Theatre open to such competitors, whose interest it may be to study the customs, and not offend them by my presence any longer.

Before I left England, I was apprised how powerful an agent the press was in a free country, and I was admonished to be patient under the lashes that awaited me; and, at a great sacrifice of feelings, I have submitted to their unparalleled severity and injustice. I was too proud to complain, and suffered in silence; but I have no hesitation in saying, that the conduct I pursued was that which every man of reputation pursued, under the same circumstances, in that country where Shakspeare was born, and Garrick had acted.

Again, I disclaim any intention of offending; and although every natural domestic tie, as well as the public love, await me on my own shores, it is with reluctance and regret I leave my friends in America.

EDMUND KEAN.

## Late and important from South America.

Capt. Bassett, arrived at New-York in 46 days from Buenos Ayres, furnished the Editors of the Gazette with the following:—

At the time the Laura Ann sailed from Buenos Ayres, the greatest agitation prevailed in that city. It was reported that there had been a revolution at Cordova, and a violent civil war was going on between the provinces of St. Jago de l'Estero, Tucuman and Salta. Carrera, with an increasing force, was said to be at Melique, within the frontiers of the province of Buenos Ayres. It was said that he had got together 3 to 4000 horses, on which it was supposed that Ramirez would mount his troops as soon as he had crossed over the river. Col. La Madrid had gone out into the country three or four weeks before, with a volunteer (but not very numerous) corps, to observe the movements of the enemy—had reported the position of Carrera, but was not strong enough to attack him. It was believed at Buenos Ayres that a war would soon be declared with Portugal. A brig had been loaded and despatched from Montevideo with arms, and ammunition for Ramirez; she had passed Buenos Ayres, and the government sent two vessels to intercept her, but it was believed that they had not succeeded. Daily impressions of American and other foreign seamen had been going on at Buenos Ayres for some time previous to Capt. Bassett's sailing, to man a flotilla fitting out against Ramirez. A few days before he sailed, six men were forcibly taken from two American vessels lying at Encenada, about ten leagues from Buenos Ayres: after passing a few hours in the stocks, had been pinioned and tied on to horses, and bro't to Buenos Ayres, where, after passing a few more hours in prison, they were embarked on board the flotilla. On the representations of Mr. Forbes, our Agent, these men were given up; but as the practice of impressment was renewed at pleasure, notwithstanding a very polite letter from government to Mr. F. assuring that it should be discontinued, that gentleman addressed a second note to the government and it was believed at Capt. B's departure that the business would be placed on the footing proposed by Mr. Forbes. A proclamation, which had been previously published by the Governor, was renewed by the Junta in rather strong language, ordering that all foreigners who had resided two years in the country should take up arms, and be enrolled as soldiers. (A copy of this proclamation has been furnished by Capt. Bassett.) The British merchants had met, signed, and addressed to Capt. O'Brien, of the Stacey, the senior naval officer at Buenos Ayres, a very firm remonstrance against this order or law, declaring their determination to quit the country sooner than submit to it. This had been communicated to the Governor by Captain O'Brien, with a sharp note which had given great offence. The Governor's immediate answer was, that the law must be executed; that if the British merchants determined to quit the country, they were at liberty so to do; and in reply to a demand of time to settle their affairs, the Governor further said, that no time would be prescribed—that they might take their own time; but as long as they staid, they must comply with the obnoxious law. A public meeting of the Junta had been held on the business, in which the style of Capt. O'Brien's correspondence was very sharply criticised. At the time Capt. Bassett sailed, the British merchants were all threatening (and some were preparing) to leave Buenos Ayres who came within

the meaning of the law, and our Agent there properly remained neutral in the discussion.

The day before Capt. B. sailed, being Good Friday, Don Juan Martin Pavarron, for several years Director of the United Provinces, landed from Montevideo, after about twelve months' banishment. He had a very strong party, and many people entertained the opinion that he would be again placed at the head of government.

Don Martin Rodriguez had recently declared himself, by proclamation, Governor for three ensuing years. Artigas had fallen, probably never more to rise, and had fled to Paraguay, where he was prisoner to a Frenchman, named Francis, Governor of that province.

Gen. Ramirez, who is now at the head of the party once attached to Artigas, was collecting a force in the interior, with the avowed object of attacking the city of Buenos Ayres, displacing the persons now in power, and substituting those friendly to his faction.

Gen. Carrera was about 200 leagues in the interior, at the head of about 300 men, and had lately gained a victory over the Governor of St. Louis, who opposed him with about 500 men. He had cut off all communications with Chili, with the exception that some foreigners were allowed to pass and repass. His supposed object was to co-operate with Ramirez in reducing Buenos Ayres; and should they affect a junction, no doubt was entertained of their success. They both have a very strong party in Buenos Ayres, and their most bitter enemies admit, that Carrera, for genuine patriotism and talent, has not an equal in South America.

O'Higgins, the Director of Chili, was considered as the tool of Gen. San Martin; and as their party had all the arms (and consequently the power) in the country, the friends of Carrera were forced to remain quiet. The last advices from San Martin stated that he had retired 30 leagues from Lima; but the prevailing opinion was, that he would ultimately accomplish his views, either by force or intrigue.

Captain Bassett states, that the produce of the country was extremely scarce, and at exorbitantly high prices, and the market overstocked with every species of goods. The river was crowded with shipping, and many vessels would be compelled to go away in ballast. Money was very scarce, and no security for either person or property.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

**FROM MEXICO.**—One of the passengers (late from Mexico) arrived yesterday in the Packet, from Havana, reports that a battle was fought near Puebla, between the Royal troops under the command of Colonel Ebia, and the Insurgents under the command of Cos. Herrera and Bravo, the former with 1200 men, and the latter with nearly 4000. The battle lasted three days, and the Insurgents were totally defeated, with the loss of 200 men killed, and 400 wounded. The loss of the Royalists was comparatively trifling, and they were still in pursuit of the fugitives. Gen. Iturbide, the chief of the Insurgents was blockaded in the Sierra Barranca, near Acapulco. It was fully expected in Vera Cruz and Mexico that the insurrection would be immediately suppressed.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.

## Latest from Spanish Maine.

Capt. Hampton of the schooner Cecilia, 12 days to the Cape, left Porto Cavello on the evening of the 19th May. Capt. H. states, that the city of Carracas was evacuated by the officers of the Royal Government on the morning of the 14th May, and taken possession of the same evening by a division of Patriot troops under general Bermudez.

Laguayra was evacuated on the morning of the 15th, the Spanish flag hauled down, and a Patriot flag hoisted by the Patriots of the Town, no others having made their appearance.

A fleet of about 30 sail of vessels being in port, every person that wished to leave the place had an opportunity—several thousand embarked and were conveyed by a frigate and two fleckers to Porto Cavello, where they arrived on the morning of the 16th May.

The cannon of the batteries being spiked, the Patriots commenced a firing with musketry from the wharf and walls. The sch'r. Three Daughters, of Baltimore, received a number of shot in her sails, and seven balls that struck her spars fell on deck.

Cora had declared for the Patriots, and many of her inhabitants favorable to the Royal cause, arrived at Porto Cavello about the same time as the fugitives from La Guira.

Gen. Morales, with the Royal army, was gone against Bolivar, who was in the interior; there were no troops left in Carracas—Gen. Bermudez had about 1000 men with him.

A letter from Pittsburg, May 26, says, "provisions &c. are cheap—Flour \$1 50 per bbl. coals 4 cents per bushel, wood 75 cents per cord, and whiskey 15 cents per gallon."

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Arrangements have been made, by the different departments of government, which seemed to indicate an expectation that possession of the Floridas would be yielded to the United States by the Spanish authorities, as soon as our officers were ready to receive it. We know, for instance, that Governor Jackson, and other United States' officers, are on the spot. Recent information, however, induces us to doubt whether the Spanish authorities are ready to give up the reins of government themselves, however loosely they lie in their hand. They have a right to retain the possession for six months from the ratification; but in good faith they ought not to do it. Such a delay could be of no advantage to the Spanish nation, whilst it might be seriously prejudicial to the United States, by affording an opportunity to a few despicable creatures to smuggle slaves & foreign goods into our country.

## REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Rafael Urdaneta, commander in chief of the guard of the Liberator, President of the Republic.

To the troops under his command.

**Soldiers!**—This day dawns for the resumption of your victorious marches. An armistice, concluded with the flattering hope of ensuring a reconciliation, restrained your dauntlessness, & checked your valor in the last campaign. Yet, what advantage



have you derived withal, except that of proving to the world that you are lovers of peace, at the dear name whereof you laid down your arms? Our enemy shrinking from the basis of our negotiations, proposes to us again another armistice and the constitution, when the government and the general voice of Columbia cry out for Independence. This alone, soldiers, can save us, and it is for this only that we must fight. A cause less just than ours might sting the feelings of humanity at the opening of the next campaign, but when, by means of respite and alluring hopes, our foe intends to crush us, humanity does point out the way to arms, to preserve us from destruction.

**Soldiers!**—The moment is arrived, be ready to achieve mighty deeds, and to bless Columbia with a happy day. Ensure your Independence by means of arms, since you cannot in any other manner and let the world be witness of your exploits, as it has been struck with your sacrifices, and the lavishing of blood.

**Soldiers!**—To remind you of your heroism and discipline would be knowing you but little; you belong to the guard of the Liberator; this title alone must imperiously conduct you to the path of victory or death.

Head Quarters, of the Guard, Maracaybo, 28th April, 1821.

**RAFAEL URDANETA.**

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

**AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.**—Our attention has been drawn this week to two distinct subjects which we shall briefly discuss in their order. First, the speech of Mr. Monroe, on his re-election to the office of President of the United States, and secondly, the termination of the war between Austria and Naples. And, first as to the American President's speech.

We must confess that we read no other state paper with one tenth part of the satisfaction which is always afforded to us by the speech of the American President. Its matter, its manner, its bold sincerity, its unsuspected truth, always appeal, at once to the head and to the heart, to the understanding and to the affections. It puts forth the principles upon which a great people is governed. It is the account of responsible rulers to their subjects. It proves by the actual cause in practice, that a people as numerous as the population of the British empire may be governed with the simplicity of a parish by its vestry, and that in all new governments—at least, in all governments which the vicissitude of mortal affairs may require to be instituted or endured, there is no need, for any one useful purpose, of the encumbering machinery so useful in the systems of European finance.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, April 11.

## DUEL IN PARIS.

In the papers there is an account of a fatal duel which took place yesterday. The circumstances which led to this result are extremely curious. The parties were M. Manuel, a Pole, and I believe a Jew, a man of the greatest respectability, and of immense fortune: he was about 60 years of age, and the father of 6 children by the wife who survives him. M. Beaumont, the other party, is a single man, between 30 and 40; he is also a man of considerable property. He is a native of Geneva. They were both *Agents de Change*, a class of men here of the greatest respectability.

About 5 or 6 months ago, M. Manuel, who lived on the most affectionate terms with his wife, received an anonymous letter, saying that she was unfaithful to him. He tore the letter with contempt, and dismissed the matter from his mind. In about a fortnight he received a second letter like the first. In a few days he received a third, which stated that he was too incredulous to be convinced, except by ocular proof, he might have that proof the next day if he chose. The writer then told him to go the next day at 2 o'clock to a particular house in a particular street, and to make a certain signal which he described, and he would then have no doubt of the writer's veracity. M. Manuel went accordingly at the time designated, to the house in question, and made the described signal. The door was instantly opened by a female whom he knew to be his wife, but who did not at first recognize him, but throwing herself into

his arms, called him by the name of Beaumont. The husband was now convinced. He determined to leave Paris immediately; he converted his immense French property into disposable effects, and set off for his native place, Warsaw. Before he went, he proffered forgiveness to his wife, and even agreed to live with her, provided she would totally abandon her paramour. The mother of six children refused; and the husband went away without her. A few days ago he returned, and on Monday, (I believe for the first time) re-appeared on Change. Here he met Beaumont, and a violent altercation immediately ensued; the result was a challenge, and a positive agreement that one at least should not come out of the field alive. They met the next morning, fired, and M. Manuel [the injured person, as frequently happens in this chance-medley mode of avenging wrongs] was killed on the spot, by a pistol shot in the breast. He is extremely regretted, for he seems to have been as much beloved for his manners in society, as he was esteemed for his probity in business.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Kean has sailed from New-York for England, with feelings, we suspect, not very dissimilar to his name.

**A Curious Mistake.**—A Petersburg (Virginia) paper, in noticing the loss of sch. Three Brothers, capt. Hutchings, says, "she was from Indiana for Berbice, with SLAVES." The fact is, she was from Indian Island, N. B. (three miles from Eastport) and had a cargo of SLAVES, quite a different article from that which the *Fugitives* are so much in the habit of dealing with!

Mr. Gelston, who arrived last evening in the brig Gen. Ward, left Vera Cruz on the 2d of May. All business was suspended at that place; no mails had arrived from Mexico for three weeks, and the whole interior of the country was in a state of revolution. The crews of all vessels arriving at Vera Cruz were taken out to man the forts. N. Y. pap.

A private letter was received at Vera Cruz on the first of May, from Lima, stating that unless assistance was immediately afforded, the place must surrender to the Patriots.

A Gibraltar paper of the 21st April received in Baltimore, states, that the demand for Flour, for Italy, had caused the prices to advance, and all that was there had been bought up at advanced prices, and that there was none in the place.

*Garcia and Castillano* were executed at Norfolk the 1st inst. for the murder of Peter Lagoardette.

Shot in the streets of Trinidad, by a man supposed to be a Mr. Tyler, William T. Smith, Esq. formerly of New-York.

**NAPOLEON.**—Capt. Sherman, arrived at Philadelphia from Canton, was boarded on the 15th of April, off St. Helena, by a British brig of war, and informed that Bonaparte was in good health.

A work has lately issued from the English press, entitled 'A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army in America, by a British Officer.' It contains a detailed account of the capture of Washington and the attack on New-Orleans. The 'Georgetown Metropolitan' says 'the descriptions with great exactness and we believe with great truth, all the movements in and about Blauensburg.' And the National Intelligencer remarks, 'Considering that this is from the pen of an adversary, we are free to admit that it is as fair and candid as we could have expected.' We have seen only extracts from the work, which, however, give us a favourable opinion of its merits. It is particularly interesting, as it is the first British history of these events, which has been made public.

**Labor saving machine for praying.**—General Turner, in his travels in Tibet, mentions a singular improvement of the natives of that country on the rosaries and beads. Instead of praying by rosaries, they pray by steam, wind, and water, which is thus contrived:—They erect a large hollow cylinder, resembling a drum, in which are inclosed in writing all the prayers which the people desire to offer. It is then set to work by turning on its own axis, and the people are thus saved the trouble of repeating them? These whirlingigs are also in use among the Moguls, Calcuttacks, and Kalkas, so that an extensive trade is carried on by the pious engineers; for this national worship machine must be very liable to wear and tear.

At a late celebration at Montreal one of the toasts was "May the sins of our fathers be visited on our foes." A. N. H. writer conceives they might as well have added, "And mother Eve's fault be punished only on her latest posterity."

**A cause of the increase of population.**

A paper printed at Levana, in this state, (Ohio,) informs us that a Mrs. Byrd, of Brown county, was recently delivered of three children. Last week we noticed a similar circumstance of a woman in Richland county; and two other instances of the kind one of which occurred in this county are yet fresh in the recollection of our readers. If the wedded fair of Ohio continue to go on at this rate, there is no telling what will be our census at the end of another ten years—the bare reflection is enough to frighten Uncle Sam from number-ing us.

**Tuscarawas Canon.**  
We understand Mr. Forsyth, minister to Spain, has taken passage in the new ship Fabius, now loading for Cadiz. New-York, June 8.

## MARRIAGES.

In Perry, by Robinson Palmer, Esq. Mr. Joseph Clark, of Lubec, to Miss Susannah Swett, of the former place.

In Calais, George Downes, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Betsey L. Danford.

In Portland, Robert Hiley, Esq. Post Master to Miss Alice Paine.

In Somersworth, Mr. Benjamin Pike, to Miss Elizabeth Wentworth.

In Warren County, (Geo.) Rev. Nathan S. S. Beeman, formerly of Portland, Pastor of the Church at Mount Zion, to Mrs. Caroline Yancey.

In Columbia, SC the Honorable John R. Davis, late a Drummer in the British army, to the wonderfully beautiful, and distressingly accomplished Miss Hannah Lovett, of the Rocky Branch Republic.

In Belfast, Me. Mr. Alexander Clark, aged 75, to Miss Anna Cain, aged 25.

Haply some envious wag may say,  
"This is December wedding May,"

But 'tis most natural, we maintain,  
That Age should lean upon a Cane.

## DEATHS.

**Drowned.**—At Macadavie, on Thursday last, in attempting to swim across the river, Mr. George Norton, son of the late Mr. Thomas Norton, of this town, aged 27. The body was taken up after being in the water about an hour and brought to this place for interment.

**Funeral** from his Mother's house, head of Washington street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

In Township No. 15, Mr. Jonathan Penco, aged 75, formerly a respectable inhabitant of Machias.

In Bath, Deacon Joshua Philbrook, aged XCVI, one of the first settlers of that town, and for fifty years a member of the Christian church.

In Wiscasset, Capt. Wm. Carleton, aged 32.

In Pownal, Mrs. Almira Cushman, aged 33 years.

In Castine, Thomas E. Hale, Esq.

In Boston, Mr. Calvin Davenport, formerly of Hallowell, aged 22.

In Russia, Admiral Tatz, of the Russian Navy; a native of Westbrock, in this State.

In Gilmanton, Mr. John Folsom, a patriot of the Revolution. He fought at Bunker Hill, and at the close of the war retired to Gilmanton, where he enjoyed the liberty he fought to procure, surrounded with all the pleasures of domestic life.

In Hopewell, Capt. David Copp, aged 39. His death was occasioned by falling from a horse. He was universally respected, and has left a wife and four children to lament his untimely end.

At Calcutta, in Dec. last, Thomas Geo. Street, Esq. eldest son of the Honorable Samuel J. Street, of Fredericton, sincerely lamented by his relatives and friends, and universally respected and esteemed during his life by all to whom he was known.

**BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.**  
Discount day - - - - - Friday.  
Director next week - - - - - W. TUTTLE.

## SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

### BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

**ARRIVED.**  
12th—sch. Leader, Gerrish, Portland.  
14th—sch. Decatur, Cushing, N. York, 3 days.  
brig Three Sons, Robinson, 21 days from Berbice, to Warren Hatheway, Esq. Spoke, off Georges, sch. Mary Jane, 60 hours out for Leghorn, blowing fresh could not learn where from. Capt. R. fell in, on his passage out, with the brig Decegar, of Portland, full of water. Her disaster has before been mentioned. Left no vessels belonging in this quarter.

**SAILED.**  
sch. Mary, Chase, Newburyport.  
sloop Fourth July, Scofield, Portland.  
15th—sloop Reindeer, Appleby, St. John.

11th—brig Indian Chief, Leeman, Jamaica.  
12th—sch. Ploughboy, Haney, St. John.  
13th—sch. L'Abdere, Stewart, Jamaica.  
sloop Fancy Packet, Wate, Portland.  
sloop Augustus, Hale, Portland.  
brig Commerce, Card, Barbados.  
sch. Sally Ann, Hilton, Antigua.  
sch. Ocean, Ricker, Barbados.

Waiting a Wind.  
schrs. Maine, Rogers, Boston.  
Planet, Pike, Newburyport. Mary, Chase, do.

**MEMORANDA.**  
sch. Margaret, Bradford, hence at Boston, 5 days.  
sch. Margaret, Floring, hence at Philadelphia, 7th At St. John, 12th inst. schs. Henry, Davis, Wilmington; Charity, Hatch, from Portsmouth, Four Sisters, Spurling, Norfolk; Lewis, Sears, & Abigail, Elwell, do. Independence, Crocker, Machias; Loire, Basset, NY;—old. Eliza, Kibbourn, NY; Decatur, Hopkins, do. Nancy, Crowell, do. Recover, Deering, Portland; Venus, Emery, Belfast; sloop Lark, Upton, Portland.

## Call Again

At the Store of R. M. BARTLET, Water-st. Eastport, nearly opposite the Town Landing, and you will find every article that is wanted in this part of the country (—remarkably cheap—) such as Genuine

## Drugs & Medicines, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

of every description.  
15 bbls. Laird's porter, (not 'double' but much better.)  
20 " crackers, first quality,  
15 " N. York shag barks,  
15 " onions,  
900 lbs. soap, first quality,  
100 " cassia,  
100 bushels Boston Meal,  
16 cwt. ground lead,  
8 " red ochre,  
8 " French yellow,  
8 " whiteing,  
bbls. linseed oil—  
—Likewise all kinds of—  
**Paints & Oil,  
and Dye-Stuffs.**

## Buck & Tinkham,

No. 1, Union-wharf, keep constantly for sale, a large variety of the first quality of Goods, among which are the following:

**PROVISIONS**—superfine wheat and rye flour, bacon, clear pork, half bbls. mass beef, navy and pilot bread, Medford crackers, corn and rye meal, peas and beans, rice—**LIQUORS**, old cognac and Spanish brandy, Holland and American gin, Jamaica, Antigua and cherry rum; old LP Madeira, old real port, Sicily Madeira, Canary, Lisbon and Malaga **WINTERS**—cardinals—hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and camphoy **TEAS**—Sicily; mace, nutmegs, cloves, pimento, ginger, cassia, &c. &c.—**SUGARS**; loaf, lump, Havana white and Muscovado—spermaceti, mould & dip candles—Spanish and American cigars—ladies' twist, roll, No. 1 and 2 tobacco—pearl barley, coffee, chocolate shells, bottled and draught cider, Laird's ale, stone jars and pots, milk pans, molasses, vinegar, mustard, whole and ground pepper, cayenne, flask oil, capers, india currie; macaboy, rappee and Scotch snuff; white and brown soap, Windsor shaving do. salt petre, starch, indigo, sulphur, cotton, 7x9 and 8x10 glass, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 26d cut nails, 20d floor brads, hoes, spades, shovels and scythes, sieves, brooms and brushes, liquor bbls, half bbls. and kegs, elegant entry mats, cotton and wool cards, oil of spruce, fish hooks; cod, pollock and mackerel lines, powder, shot and flints, Day's and Martin's & Gould's blacking, cotton yarn, an assortment of

## English & American Piece Goods,

Also—a large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' & children's **SHOES**,

## Hard-Ware, Crockery and Glass

Ware, &c. &c. June 10

At a Probate Court held at Columbia, in the county of Washington, on the 1st Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and twenty one—

**WILLIAM H. RUGGLES**, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Whitney, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of said Estate, Ordered, that the said Administrator 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, and that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Machias, on the first Tuesday of September next, and show 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.

## Pennmanship.

**MR. BROWN** informs the inhabitants of Eastport that he intends giving lessons in the Art of Writing, on Rand's elegant and expeditious running hand System, to commence on Monday next. By Mr. B's method of instruction almost any person, with proper attention, can in one or two courses of lessons, acquire all the knowledge requisite to write with freedom, dispatch, and elegance. Among the numerous vouchers he can produce, is the following

### CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Mr. Thomas Brown has instructed a considerable number of the students of *Gorham Academy* in PENMANSHIP, and that their improvements have given entire satisfaction. May 1821. REUBEN NASON, Principal.  
Eastport, June 9.

## George Savary

**OFFERS** at Wholesale at the store of Mr. J. Gleason, in Eastport, and at the store of Mr. L. Smith in Lubec—

Men's thick peg'd boots; do. shot's peg'd and sewed; do. calf-skin do.; men's lined and bound shoes; do. pumps; ladies' leather shoes and slippers; do. morocco, with and without heels; boy's thick and thin shoes; misses' morocco and leather slippers; calf-skins; sole and upper leather: all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. J9.

## Dancing School.

**MR. INGOLS** most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastport, that his School for the instruction of young Misses and Masters in the polite accomplishment of DANCING will open on THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th inst. at Mrs. Mitchell's Hotel, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Terms of Tuition Five Dollars the Quarter.

**N. B.**—Parents who may please favour Mr. Ingols with the tuition of their children may rely on his using every exertion in his power to bring them forward in this polite art.

Mr. Ingols will also keep an Evening School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen if requested.  
June 9 P

### Wanted, to Charter,

A Vessel of about 150 tons burthen, for the West-Indies. Apply to  
June 9 D & E. OLMSTEAD

Capt. Merrill, from Para, states that 16 of the crew of the brig Baltimore, who were taken prisoners about two years ago at Pernambuco, and kept in slavery chained two and two, and compelled to carry heavy stones on their heads, daily, during the time of their confinement, had arrived at Para the day before he sailed, in a most distressed situation.—They were English and Americans. The British Consul at Maranhao had demanded their immediate trial or release. It was the general opinion that they would be released.



NG PAPER. June 7.