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

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Joiah Harri, E agr.

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

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at the request of a Committee of the Citizeus of Washington ; on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1821.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Concluded from our last.)

(Here Mr. ADAMS read, from the original lying before him. the Declaration of Independence.] It is not, let me repeat, fellow-citizens, it is not

the long enumeration of intellorable wrongs concentrated in this declaration; it is not the melancholy catalogue of alternate oppression and intreaty, of reciprocated indignity & remonstrance, upon which, in the celebration of this anniversaupon which, in the celebration of this anniversa-its own quarter of the globe, and to mould the des-ry, your memory delights to dwell. Nor is it times of the European world. It was with a sling & yet that the justice of your cause was vindicated a stone, that your fathers went forth to encounter ty the God of battles: that in a condict of seven the mussive vigor of this Goliah. They slong the years, the history of the war by which you maintuined that declaration, became the history of enlightened Europe and the verdict of an after age have sanctioned your assumption of sovereign power, and that the name of your WASHINGTON is enrolled upon the records of time, first in the glorious line of heroic virtue. It is not that the monarch hunself, who had been your oppressor, was compelled to recognize you as a sovereign and independent people, and that the nation, whose feelings of fraternity for you had slumbering in the lap of pride, was awakened in the arms of humiliation to your equal and no longer contested rights. The primary purpose of this declaration, the proclamation to the world of the causes of our revolution, is "with the years beyond the flood." It is of no more interest to us than the chastity of Lucretia, or the apple on the head of the child of Little less than forty years have revolved since the struggle for independence was closed; another generation has arisen; and in the assembly of nations our republic is already a matron of mature age The cause of your independence is no longer upon trial. The final sentence upon it has long since been passed upon earth and ratified in heaven.

The interest, which in this paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued; the interest which is of every age and every clime ; the in-terest, which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government .---It was the corner stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the unalienable sovereign-ty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no figurent of the imagination; but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union. From the day of this declaration, the people of North America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and ing in vain to the sympathies of a heartless mother; no longer subjects leaning upon the shattered columns of royal promises, and invoking the faith of parchment to secure their rights. They were a nation, asserting as of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was bera in a day.

from every dwelling, street, and square of your | there was no Anarchy. From the day of the Depopulous citics, it was re-echoed with shouts of ciaration, the people of the North American Un-Here shall the Press, the Propie's rights maintain. jow and gratulation ! and if the silent language of ion and of its constituent States, were associated the heart could have been heard, every hill upon bodies of civilized men & christians, in a state of i the surface of this continent which had been trod- nature, but not of anarchy. They were bound by den by the foot of civilized man, every valley in the laws of God, which they all, and by the laws which the tel of your fathers had opened a para- of the gospel, which they nearly all, acknowledged dise upon the wild, would have wrung, with one as the rules of their conduct. They were bound accordant voice, louder than the thunders, sweet- by all those tender and endearing sympathies, the er than the harmonies of the heavens, with the abience of which in the British government and solemn and responsive words, "We swear."

years of devastating but heroic war, through near- ipitated. They were bound by all the beneficent ly forty years of more beroic peace, the princi- laws and institutions which their forefathers had pies of this declaration have been supported by brought with them from their mother country, not the toris, by the vigils, by the blood of your fath-ers and of yourselves. The conflict of war had by habits of hardy industry, by frugal and hospi-begun with fearful odds of apparent human power | table manners, by the general sentiments of so-on the side of the oppressor. He wielded at with cial equality, by pure and virtuous morals, and the collective furce of the minibility ratios in Fu, that they were bound by the grapping-books of the collective force of the mightiest nation in Europe. He with more than poetic truth asserted the dominion of the waves. The power, to whose unjust usurpation your fathers hurled the gauntlet or defiance, balled and vanquished by them, has even since stripped of all the energies of this continent, been found adequate to give the law to

"With heaviest sound, the giant monster fell." the civilized world; that the unanimous voice of Amid the shorts of victory your cause soon found irreads and ailies in the rivals of your enemies .-France recognized your independence as existtug in fact, and made common cause with you for its support. Spain and the Netherlands, without adopting your principles, successively flung their weight into your scale. The Semiramis of the North, no convert to your doctrines, still conjured all the maritime neutrality of Europe in array against the usurpations of your antagonist upon tue seas. While some of the fairest of your fields were ravaged, while your towns and villages were consumed with fire, while the harvests of your summers were blasted, while the purity of virgin ionoccuce and the chastity of matronly virtue were violated, while the living remnants of the field of battle were reserved for the gibbet by the fraternal sympathies of Britons throughout your land, the waters of the Atlantic ocoab, and those that wash the shores of either India, were dyed with the mingled blood of combatants in the cause of North American independence.

In the progress of time that vial of wrath was exhausted. After seven years of exploits and achievements like these, performed under the orders of the British king ; to use the language of the treaty of peace, "it having pleased the Divine Providence to disprse the hearts of Gue most serence and most potent Prince, George the 3d, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ircland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and so forthand of the United States of America, to"-what i "To forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and triendship which they mutu-ally wish to restore"-what then? Why, "His Britanic Majesty ACKNOWLEDGES the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhole I-land and Provindence Plantations, Connectiont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginin, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with situdes of peace and war, with other powerful na-them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and suc- tions. But never, never for a moment, have the

olemn and responsive words, "We succer" uition towards them was the primary cause of the The pledge has been redeemed. Through six dstressing conflict into which they had been precial equality, by pure and virtuous morals, and lastly they were bound by the grapping-books of common suffering under the scourge of oppression. Where then, among such a people, were the ma-te ials for anarchy? Had there been among them ne other law, they would have been a law unto themselves.

They had before them in their new position, besides the maintenance of the Independence which they had declared, three great objects to attain the first, to cement and prepare for per-petuity, their common union, and that of their posterity; the second, to erect and organize civil and inunicipal governments in their respective states; and the third, to form connections of friendship and of commerce with foreign nations. For all these objects, the same Congress which issued the Declaration, and at the same time with it, had provided They recommended to the several states to form civil governments for themselves. With guarded and cautious deliberation they matured a confederation for the whole Union; and they prepared treaties of commerce, to be offered to the principal maritime nations of the world .--All these objects were in a great degree accomplished, and the din of arms, and while every quarter of our country was ransacked by the fury of invasion. The states organized their govern-ments, all in republican forms; all on the princi-ples of the Declaration. The confederation was unanimously adopted by the "thirteen states, and treaties of commerce were concluded with France and the Netherlands, in which for the first time, the same just and magnanimous principles, consigned in the Declaration of Independence, were, so far as they could be applicable to the inter-course between nation and nation, solemnly recognized.

When experience had proved that the Confederation was not adequate to the national purposes of the country, the people of the United States, without tumult, without violence, by their delegates, all chosen upon principles of equal right, formed a more perfect Union, by the establishment of the Federal Constitution. This has already passed the ordeal of one human generation. In all the changes of men and of parties through which it has passed, it has been administered on the same fundamental principles. Our manners, our habits, our feelings, are all republican ; and if our principles had been, when first proclamed, doubtful to the ear of reason or the sense of humanity, they would have been reconciled to our understandings, and endeared to our hearts by their practical operation. In the progress of forty years since the acknowledgement of our Independence, we have gone through many modifications of internal government, and through all the vicismercy from au mexorable master in another hem-isphere. They were no longer children appeal-proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and of this day, been renounced or abandoned. And now, friends and countrymen, if the wise and learned philosophers of the elder world; the first observers of nutation and aberration, the discoverers of maddening ether and invisible planets the inventors of Congreve rockets, and Shrapnel shells, should find their bearts disposed to enquire What has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this : America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government. America, in the assembly of natious, since her admission among them. has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uni-forming sp - cn among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, of equal justice, and of equal rights. She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception, respected the Independence of other nations while asserting and maintaining ber own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart. She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Aceldana the European world. be contests of inveterate power, and emerging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions, and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once ciples on which civil government is founded, and enlisting under other banners than her own, were terived from them the justification before Earth they even the banners of foreign independence, ad Heaven, of this act of sovereignly but it left she would involve berself beyond the power of exthe people of this Union collective and individual trication, in all the wars of interests and intrigue, without organized Government. In contemplat. of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which ug this state of things, one of the profoundest of assume the colors and usurp the standard of free-

The frontlet upon her brow would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would so a be substitutes an imperial diadem, flashing in faise and far nished lustre the murky radiance of descinton and power. She might become the dictatress of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.

Stand forth, ye champions of Britannia, ruler of the waves ! Stand forth, ye chivalrous knights of chartered liberties and the rotten borough ! Enter the lists, yo boasters of investive genious! Ye mighty masters of the palette and the brush ! Ye improvers upon the sculpture of the Eigin marbles! Ye spawners of fustian romance and lasciv-ious lyrics! Come and enquire what has America done for the benefit of mankind ! In the half cen-tury which has elapsed since the Declaration of American Independence, what have you done for the benefit of mankind?

When Themistocles was sarcastically asked, by some great musical genius of his age, whether he knew how to play upon the lute, he mswered, No ! but he knew how to make a great city of a small one. We shall not contend with you for the prize of music, painting, or sculpture. We shall not disturb the extatic trances of your chemists, are call from the heavens the ardent gaze of your ustrouomers. We will not ask you who was the last President of your Royal Academy. We will not enquire by whose mechanical combinations it w s that your steam boats stem the currents of your rivers, and vanquish the opposition of the winds themselves upon your sens. We will not name the inventor of the cotton-gin, for we fear that you would ask us the meaning of the word, and pro-nounce it a provincial barbarism. We will not name to you him whose graver defies the imitation of forgery, and saves the labor of your execution-er by taking from you your greatest geniuses of robbery the power of committing the crime. is now among yourselves ; and, since your philesophers have permitted him to prove to them the compressibility of water, you may perhaps claim bun for your own. Would you toar to fame upon a rocket, or burst into glory from a shell! we shall leave you to enquire of your naval heroes their opinion of the Steam Pattery and the Torpedo. It is not by the contrivation of agents of destruction that America wishes to command her inventive genus to the admiration or the gratitude of after times : nor is it even in the detection of the secrets, or the composition of new modifications, of physical nature.

"Excudent alii spirantia mollins avra." Nor even is her purpose the glory of Roman smbition : "Tu regere Imperio populos," her momen-to her sons. Her glory is not dominion, I at liber-ty. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield : but the motto upon her shield 15-Freedom, Independence, Peace. This has been

her Declaration : this has been, as far as her ne cessary intercourse with the rest of manhind would permit, her practice. My Countrymen, Fellow-Citizens, and Friends,

could that spirit which dictated the Declaration wo have this day read: that spirit which "prefers before all temples the upright heart and pure," at this mo-ment descend from his habitation in the skics, and, within this hall, to language audable to mostal ears, address each one of us here a sembled, our beloved country, Britannia ruler of the waves, and every individual among the sceptered lords of buman kind, his words would be-GO THOU, AND DO LIKEWISE.

Sheriff's Sale.

Washington, ss. Taken by Execution and will be sold

"How many ages hence Shall this their city scene be acted o'er

In States unborn, and accents yet unknown?" It will be acted o'er, fellow-citizens, but it can never be repeated. It stands, and must forever stand alone, a beacon on the summit of the mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn their eyes for a genial and saving light, till time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve, nor leave a wreck behind. It stands forever, a light of admonition to the rulers of men; a light of sulvation & redemption to the oppressed. So long as this planet shall be inhabited by human beings, so tong as man shall be of social nature, so long as goveroment s all be n. cessary to the great moral purposes of society, and so long as it shall be abused to the purposes of oppression, so long shall this declaration hold out to the sovereign and to the subject the extent and the boundaries of their respective rights and duties : founded in the laws of nature and of nature's Gol. I ive and forty years h ve passed away since this Declaration was issued by our fathers ; and here are we, fellow-citizens, assembled in the fuil enjoyment of its fruits, to class the Author of our being for the bounties of us providence, in casting our lot in this favor-cd land; to remember with effusions of gratitude the sages who put forth, and the heroes who bled for the establishment of this Decharation ; and, by the communion of soul in the reperusal and bearing of this instrument, to renew the genuine Holy Alliance of its principles, to recognize them es cieruni truits, and to piedge ourseives and bind our posterity to a faithful and undeviating adhesence to them.

Feilen-citizens, our fathers have been faithful to them before us. When the nitie band of their Delegates, "with a firm reflamme on the protec-tion of Divine Providence, for the support of this declaration, mutually pie ged to each other muit incir fortanes, and their sacres hiner, "

every part thereof."

Fellow-citizens, I am not without apprehension that some parts of this extract, cited to the word and to the letter, from the treaty of peace of 1783, may have discomposed the screnity of your temper. Far be it from me, to dispose your hearts to a levty unbecoming the hailowed dignity of this day. but this treaty of peace is the dessert appropriate to the sumptuous banquet of the Declaration. is the epilogue to that unparalleled drama of which the Declaration is the prologue. Observe, my countrymen and friends, how the rules of unity, prescribed by the great masters of the fictive state were preserved in this tragedy of pity & terror in real life. Here was a beginning, a middle. and an cud, of one mighty action. The begining was the Declaration which we have read; the niddle, was that sanguinary, calamitous, but gloious war, which calls for deeper colors, and a brighter pencil, than mine to pourtray: the end was the disposal by Divine Providence-that same Divine Providence upon whose protection your fathers had so solemnly and so effectually declared their firm reliance, of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince to acknowledge your Independence to the precise extent in which it had been declared. Here was no great charter of Ronny Mead, yielded and accepted as a grant of royal bounty. That which the Deciaration had asserted, which seven years of mercy-barrowing That which the Deciaration had war bad contested, was here, in express and unenervocal terms, acknowledged. And how? By the more dismosal of the heart of the most serene and in st petent prince

The Declaration of Independence pronounced the irrevocable decree of political separation, between the United States and their People on the one part, and the British King, Government, and Nation, on the other. It proclaimed the first prin-British statesmen, in an ecstacy of astonishment, dom. The fundamental maxims of her policy exclaimed, "Anarchy is found tolerable" her would insensibly change from laberty to force .--

at Public Auction on THURSDAY the NINTH day of August next, on the premises, at two delocis

In the alternoon-THE Right in Equity of Redemption in and of the following mortgaged REAL ESTATS, situated in Lubeck, bounded northerly on the main road leading from mrs. Copp's to the Meetlog-House ; easterly on land belonging to Charles Peavey and Jery Fowler: southerry on land helonging to Pease & Barnard; and westerly on land belonging to Jabez Mowry. W.M. CHALONER, D. Sheriff.

Lubeck, July 7, 1821

For Sale, 100 M merchantable BRICKS, in lots to suit purchasers, and can be dehvered in Calais, St. Andrews, or Eastport. Apply to JOHN BUCK, Eastport, or to EBENT.2. t BUCK, Robbinston. July

Notice is hereby Given, THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Latate of SETH MITCHEE,

late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, Gentleman, deceased, and bas tak, o upon h revif that trust; by giving bonds as the low direct . All persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are required to exactly than, and all mdebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to JUL CHEL, Add x. Eastport, May 1, 1821

RESH Lemons-Oranges-Tur-key Figs-box Raisins-Porter-Wines and Cider-Just received and for sale at JAMES KIM-BALL'S Store, Market What Juna 10.

Lance for Sale. ZENAS MORTON keeps constantly for sale a large quantity of Lubeck I.I.ME Lubeck, June 30

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT to provide for the packing and inspection of Pickled and Sincked Fish.

B is tenaded by the Senate and House of Representatives in Light use assimi-ited. That the Governor, with the advice of Counbil commission ouring his pleasure in each town and plantation in this State, where Pickled Libor Smiked Alexives and Herrings are cured or publied for the purpose of exportation, one or more viltable person or persons, Inspector or In-spectors of Picklel Fish and Smaked Alewives of Herrings, who shall be well skilled in the in ty of the same, and before he enters on the he s of his office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof, and shall give bond with sufficient surctices, to the Treasurer of the town or plantation in which he is appointed, in the point sum of not ices than tive loundred our more than one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of meabuties of his office ; and the Belectoren of towos, and Assessory of plantations, in which such Importor wall be appointed, shall appointly examine the built give i as afores iid, and if the bond of any such in protor, shall by them be considered insufficient, they shall for thwith notify such Inspector of the same, and if any Inspector shall for thirty days after such notice, noticet to give bond as aforesail to the satisfaction of such Selectmen or Amesone, it shall be their duty to give information thereof to the Governor, who shall remove soch inspectar, and appoints one other person to such office. And any person injured by the negtect or inside any such inspector, shall be entitled to a copy of seen hund, and shall have a right to bring an act so to green in the name of no pickled fish in casks and no smok-casks, which are not inspected & brand-of the transport the same from this State, shall on being qualified for such office pay to the Treasurer auch Treasurer for her own use an ! benefit, and on judgment the mexecution shall issue for such shall be exported from this State by or they on conviction shall forfeit and he shall reside five dollars; and it in only as shell be lower to he in damages to the person for whose e any such action shall be to ught, and the amount thereof being entered by the Clerk of the Court, on the original bond, the same muy be aclivered tack (by leaving a copy) to the Transmer from eta on the same who received.

half barrels and tierces, which shall be made or used for the particular of a china or containing pick-ted fish, shall be made of sound well reasoned white call, ash, red oak, aprace, plot er chemut and hinds of smoot, sound, well as around, and the pion heads free from uspecial locating to be well planed, the barrets, half barrels and therees, to in well here each double, all of which gradity of the fish they contain, with nor shall any alewives or herrings be ten cents; for each barrel seven taken from any box so inspected and tents; for each half barrel four cents. barrel staves to be twenty-eight inches in length, and the fieads to be seventeen inches between the the name of the vessel in which such branded and others of an inferior for each box of smoked herrings or chimes; and to contain not less than twenty nine, more more thirty gallons; and barrels, half barrels and tiercos, shall be branded on the side of the cask near the bung, with the nume of the maker vessel shall take and subscribe the son in the sale of the same, under a coopering, and the fees for inspecting; warken anlike manner to hold pickle ; the half barreis to contain not less than fifteen gollons, and the timeos to contain not less than forty five, nor more than forty six gallons: Provided however, That nothing contained in this act, shall extend case may be) according to the best if the inspector shall brand any cask, to fish packed in kegs of less than ten gallons. SEC. 2 Be it further enacted, That all boxes

which shall be made for the purpose of packing smoked Alewiyes or Herrings and containing the same, shall be mide of good sound boards, sawed and well avoined, the sides, top and bottom, of not less than half inch boards, and the ends not less than three quarters of inch boards, securely nailed, with not less than eight six-penny nails, and sixteen four-penuy nails to each box, and the top of each box to be planed, and shall be seventeen inches in length, eleven inches in breadth, and six in deptu in the clear, inside. And all Aleccives or Horrings intended to be smoked and packed, shall be sufficiently salted and smoked, to cure and preserve the same; and afterwards closely packed in the boxes, in clear and dry weather

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Sec. 4. Be if further enacled, That it shall be the duty of the Inspector to see that Salmon, Mackerel. Shad and all other kinds of split pickled fish. or fish for barrelling, have been weel struck with sult or pickle in the first instance, and preserved if any pickled or barrelled fish, or amount of twenty barrels in one seasweet, free from rust, faint or damage. And such in any pickled or barrelled fish, or amount of twenty barrels in one sea-fish as are in good order, and of a good quality, any smoked fish shall be put on board son, shall furnish the Inspector with on her, but fell upon his neck, crying shall be packed in tierces, barrels or half barrels ; the tierces shall contain three hundred pounds, the barrels shall contain two bundred pounds, and the half harrels one hundred pounds of hsh each; and the same shall be packed with thirty-five pounds of good and clean course salt, softable for the purpose, to each barrel; and said casks after being packed and headed up with the fish, and sufficient sait to preserve the same, shall be filled up with a clear strong pickle, and shall be branded Salmon. Macherel, Shad, (or as the case may be;) those of the best quality caught in the right season to be most approved, and free from damage, shall be branded Cargo No. 1; those which remain after the best have been selected, being sweet and free from taint, rust or damage, shall be branded Cargo No. 2; and there shall be a third quality, which shall consist of the thinest and poorest of those that are sweet and wholesome, which shall be branded Cargo No. 3 : and the Inspector shall also brand in plain legible letters on the head of each and every casit, in which inspected merchantable fish, or whole fish are packed or repacked, the weight and initials of his christian name, with his surname at large, the name of the town for which he is appointed, and the word MAINE annexed : And each cash shall be fided with fish of one and the same kind; and if any person shall intermix, take out or shift any inspected fish, which are packed and branded as aforeasid, or put in other tish for spect, and to pack and brand the for intermixing different kinds of fish should receive strength, for he might well remem-sale or exportation coutrary to the true intent and same, in the same manner as is pre- in the same cask, or for short weight ber that by degrees he had by fittle and little, pay fift on dollars for each and every package so altered : Provided however, If any casualty shall render it necessary to repuels a cask of inspected Esticit may in all cases be done by an Inspector of such fish. And if any person shall sell or export. or cause to be sold or exported within or from this State, any tainted or damaged fish, he shall forfort and pay ton dollars for every bundred weight that shall be thus sold or exported. Sec. 5. Be it further enoutd, That all Codfish, Haddock, Pollock, Huke, and Hallbut, pickled Haddock, Pollock, Hike, and Hallout, pickled in to the other having such warrant on cept the penalties of five dollars mencashs of the contents required by the second section of this act, each barrel to contain two huntion of this act, each barrel to contain two hun-dred and tweaty-five pounds, and each half burrel refusal, to be recovered by action of of this Act, shall be recovered by acto contain one huisdred and twelve and an balt debt, or on the case before any Court tion of debt, in any Court proper to

fourth section of this act, with audiciont sait to proserve the same. And it shall be the duty of the inspectors to brand with plain and legisle figures. the weight of two aforesaid fise kinds of fish in addition to the brands required by the fourth section of this act.

But & Be it further enacted. That all small is be been by authorized and directed to appoint to be the product of the size and said fish shall be packed close in the cask and well saitel, the casks shall be filled full with the fish and sait, putting no more salt with the fish than is necessary for their preservation ; and the Inspector shall brand all casks containing such inspected whole fish with the name of the fish, and the q ality as described in the fourth section of this act

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all smoked by the Inspector and denominated according to severally forfeit and pay five dollars, owners or employers are hereby em. their quality, first our and second sort; the first such that current of all the largest and bold current fish, of not less than eight inches long: second sort of the smaller but well oured fish, of not less than seven inches long : and in all caset the following shall be taken ont as refuse all time which bell broken tainted, scorched or burnt, shok debt or on the case, before any Court the Inspector and his deputies legal. salted or not sufficiently smoked. And each box of Alewives or Herring so inspected shall be brandclion the top by the inspecting officer with the first et er of the christian name and the surname at length of the Inspector who inspected the same and in like manner the name of the owner thereof, with the name of the town where it was inspected, with the addition of MAINE, and also with the quality of first sort or second sort.

the United States to clear out vessels, spected fish. She. 2. Be it further enacted, That all barrels, a certificate from the Inspector, SEC. 12. Be it further enacted. That mually. the officer authorized as aforesaid .- | so changed. 1. A. B. do swear or affirm (as the wives and herrings on board the --help me God : or, this I do under the the case may be.)

> less said fish shall have been inspect-ed, and the casks and boxes contain-ing the same shall have been brand-head of every cask of their inspect-ing the same shall have been branded agreeably to the provisions of this ed fish; and if any such owner of fish heard so often of? Is this seeing? Were you and said Inspector is nereby author- of fish in each cask as is provided by spect, and to pack and brand the for intermixing different kinds of fish should receive strength, for he might well rememscribed in this Act. And it shall be in any cask, the owners or venders come to the strength he had at present, in his lawful for said inspector to detain shall be subjected to the same penaling and all other charges arising from the inspected pickled fish. when required, to give necessary aid by force and virtue of this Act, ex-

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That wherein the offence sl. a. i be comme no pickled or smoked fish, which ted, and the other molety to him or shall be brought into this State from them who shall sue for the same. any State or government shall be sold or offered for sale before the same shall the charges for certific ites, inspect. have been regularly inspected accord- ing and branding shall be paid by the ing to the provisions of this Act; and exporter or purchaser. in addition to each and every person, who buy or the purchase or cost of the lish, and sell, or offer for sale my pickled or bills for the legal fees of inspection smoked fish which shall be brought and certificates shall, in the first ininto this State from any other State stance, be paid by the original ownor government, before, the same is er of said fish, or by the person emregularly inspected as aforesaid, shall ploying the Inspector; and all such for each and every hundred pounds powered to demand and recover the weight so bought or sold ; to be recovered by any person who shall prosecute for the same by action of proper to try the same.

and Scarrei E apres

if any master of a vessel or other person, shall put or receive on board any April next. vessel or other carriage of conveyance to transport the same from this State every Inspector of Fish appointed in ed Alewives or Herrings in boxes ed in manner by this act prescribed, he of the town or plantation in which water, unless the master or owner of pay not less than five dollars, nor shall be the duty of such Treasurers the vessel shall produce to the Col- more than ten dollars, for each and to pay over all momes so received to lector or other officer authorized by every hundred pounds of such unin- the Treasurer of this State on or be-

that the same has been inspected, no smoked alewives or herrings, packed and branded according to the which shall not have been inspected directions of this act; and the certifi-cate shall express the number of bar-visions of this Act, shall be exported cents; and for inspecting and brandrels half barrels & tierces, & the num- from this State, under a penalty of ing each and every cask of fish as diber of boxes thus shipped, the kind & two dollars for each box so exported ; rected by this Act, for each tierce the name of the master and owner, & taken from any box so inspected and cents; for each ball barrel four cents. fish are received for exportation .- quality be put in their place, with alewives two cents; exclusive of the And such master or owner of every intent to deceive or defraud any per- labor and expense of packing and following oath or affirmation before penalty of five dollars for each box and the expense for packing and

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That of my knowledge and belief that the the contents of which he has not incertificate hereunto annexed, con- spected, packed, salted and coopered tams the whole quantity of pickled or any boxes of smoked alewives or The Charleston City Gazette contains the particand barrelled fish and smoked ale- herrings, which he has not inspected, packed and nailed, according to the master; and that no fish, smok- true intent and meaning of this Act, ed alewives or herrings are shipped or if he shall permit other persons to on board said vessel, for the ship's use his brands in violation or occason company or on freight or cargo, but thereof, he or they so offending shall what are inspected and branded ac- forfeit & pay for every cask and box cording to the laws of this State, so so branded the sum of twenty dollars.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That pams and penalties of perjury, (as all persons within this State, who shall have fish for packing and pick-SEC. 9. Be it further enacted. That ling, either in bulk or in casks, to the of any boat, vessel or carriage of con- a branding iron, containing the first son, my son !" The young gentleman knew herveyance within this State, with m- letter of the owner's christian name, tent to sell or export the same, un- and his surname at large; and the in- ery, he heard the voice of his dear female friend, Act, it shall be 'lawful for any Jus- shall refuse or neglect, to furnish always thus happy, when you said you were glad to see each other? Where is 'Tom who used to tice of the Peace in the same Coun- such brand, he shall forfeit and pay lead me? But arethioks I could now go are ty, upon complaint made to him to is- for such neglect and refusal not less sue his warrant to the Sheriff or his than five dollars, nor more than twendeputy, or to any constable of the ty dollars; and all kinds of pickled acquainted with his new being he must let the town where such boat, vessel or car- fish which are packed in tierces, barriage of conveyance may be, requiring rels, or half barrels for consumption them respectively to seize and secure within this State, and which are not ed, "he believed he was not as large as himsen said fish and carry the same to the subject to be inspected and branded Inspector nearest the place where as provided for exportation, shall how- neighbors throng to see him. As he saw the said boat vessel or carriage may be; ever be packed with only one kind crowd gathering, he asked his physician how maized and required to open and in- the fourth section of this Act; and hum to return to his late condition, and suffer his the said fish until the expenses and ties and forfeitures as are provided charges of seizure, inspection, pack- by this Act, for the like offence in contented to lay asde the use of them, suil they such seizure shall be paid. And a SEC. 15. Be it further engeted, That shall be the duty of every person, all penalties and forfeitures arising pun of forfeiting five dollars for his tioned in the ninth and tenth sections proper to try the same, and by any try the same; one molety thereof for

person who will prosecute therefor. the use of the town or planaties

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, That amount of said bills from the subsequent purchaser or exporter.

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, That ly appointed and now in office. shall SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That continue to hold and enjoy their respective offices until the tenth day of

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, That fore the twentieth day of January an-

SEC. 19. Best further enacted, That the Inspectors shall be paid for each coopering shall be paid by the seller. March 22, 1821-Approved : WILLIAM KING.

MISCELLANY.

CURIOUS FACTS.

ulars of a "highly interesting fact," viz. a person born blind, receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an occulist.-Ductor Grant was the successful operator, who in the presence of sympathizing friends and kindred, instantly gave the patient a new sense : "When the patient first received the dawn of tight there appeared such an ecstacy in his ac-tion, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the The patient observed him from head to foot, and then surveyed himself as carefully, and comparing the Doctor to himself, he observed both their hands were exactly alike, except the instruments, which he took for part of the Doctor's hands .-When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions as thronged upvoice, and could say no more than "Oh me! are you my dear mother," and fainted ! On his recorried? Is all this about use, the thing which I have where without him. He attempted to walk alon. but seemed terrified. When they saw this dis-culty, they told him, that until he became better servant lead hun. The boy being present hun, he was asked what sort of a creature he to m Tom to be, before he had seen him. He answerbut that he was the same sort of a creature." by there were in all to be seep?" His physician replied, that it would be very proper for lose the power of continuing to him that wonderbecame strong enough to bear the light within ! so much feeling as he underwent at present. With much reluctance he was prevailed on 10 have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, until it was proper is let the organ receive its object without further precaution. Atter several da 15, it was though proper to unbind his head, and the young lady 1 whom he was attached was is structed to perform this kind office in order to c idear live stul mor to him, by so interesting a circle to mice; and that she might moderate his ecstacies in the suasion of a voice, which had a me is power ever

"William, I am now taking the binding off in order to give you signt-but when I consider what I am doing, I tremble with the apprehension, that though I have trom my childhood loved you, dark as you were, and thought you had conceived a strong attachment for me, yet you will and there is such a thing as beauty, which may ensnare you into a thousand passions of which you are now innocent, and take you from me forever. But before I put myself to that bazard, tell me in what manner that love you professed for me, entered your heart, for its usual a houssion is as the eyes."

"File vooie "en leman an-wored, "Deur Lydia, if by seeing. I am to lose the soft pantings which I have always felt when I heard your voice-if I and no more to distinguish the type of bert love, when she approaches mu, but to change that sweet and frequent pleasure for such an amazement as 1 experienced the little time I lately saw-or if I have any thing besides, which may take from me the sense of what appeared most pleasing to me at that time (which apparition it seems was you) pull out these eyes before they lead me to be un-grateful to you, or undo myself. I wish for them, but to see you-pluck them from their sockets, if they are to make me forget you.

Lydia was extremely satisfied and delighted with these assurances, and pleased herself with playing with his perplexities for a few moments, when she withdrew the bandage and gave him sight, to his inexpressible joy and satisfaction."

in all his conversation with her, he manifested but very faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the ears.

0000%:0000

"Caution to the Fair."-Under this hea ", an Orange county editor relates the adventures of 'a journeyman fuller and dyer --- who by the by, is not much of a workman. His history may be given in brief : 'For the past year he had resided near Catskill'- (we are sorry that he should hail from hence ;)-and his name is Nathaniel Nichols. In Orange county, it seems he wooed and he won' a damsel who thad never wandered from the flowery paths of female innocence and rectitude, and who was yet a stranger to the insincerity of tiendlike man.'-The poor girl and the naughty boys! Well our editor tells us that the unsuspecting female' could not possibly resist his 'willy wooings,' as he calls them, and gave him her heart and her hand. Not satisfied with these, the ingrate would have her purse also : but the lady very prodently ie solved to stick by the 'main chance,' and not to squander her cash as she did her love and liberty. After remaining a few weeks in this restless situation,'-(of matrimony, we presume,)-the gentle man took an abrupt leave' and the aforesaid editor invokes all his brethren, 'who are friendly to the cause of innocence,' to mention the above particulars as a caution. We do it cheefully : and we earnestly recommend to the girls to be shy of Nat. Nichols. It is hinted that he changes his name occasionally; and it would be prudent, perhaps, for the ladies to be a little wary in their intimacy with all "blue dyers' who appear as strangers : and especially of those who are 'thirty-six years old, with light glaring eyes, and no upper teeth in front. -- Catskill Recorder.

EASTPORT: SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1821.

By an arrival at New-York. Lon lon and Lavarpool papers to the 19th and 20th of June, respec- appointment. tively have been received. They contain no con-firmation of the death of Bonaparte reported in the French papers.

out of the important decision in the qualifications and character will be required. case of Rowe and Young by the House of Lords; that house having determined contrary to a decision of the Court of King's Bench and a very large majority of the Judges that acceptances at Bankers were special acceptances, and bound the receiptor by presentment at the Banker's only, where Mr. Sprague resides, asserts that the going the presentment at the Banker's only, theman before whom the investigation was had, and not elsewhere. The greatest pos- has expressed no opinion relative to the various sible confusion having grown out of this decision of the Lords the present a certain Post-Master in York County, living Bill is brought in to remedy it. A London paper of June 18, asserts, that "the Emperors of Russia and than he was before, which is needless. and Austria, indignant at the outrag- forestat public opinion in his favour, at the exes which have been perpetrated at pease of Mr. Spr. gue, needs no comment] Constantinople, in the ignominious murder of the Greek Patriarch and man called at the Post-Oilice, in this town, and other heads of that church, together with the cruelties committed against with the critelities committed against distance they were going, he handed in 4 for Bal- the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out the Greeks, have, it is said, determin- timore. He was told they would be 25 cents by the roots. ed upon reparation from the Turkish each. Paddy, not exactly understanding the curgovernment." The nature of the mentioned; but if this momentous contest should issue in the downtall of will somer carry them on must f-yes, indeed I number of interesting and extraordinary cures the Turbish ampire it would not be the Turkish empire, it would not be more surprising than many events which have transpired in Europe in ceptance of the fundamental condition prescribthe last thirty years.

Columbus of 74 guns, Com. BAIN-BRIDGE, and the brig Spark, Capt. but information of the borrid transaction being ELTON, arrived at Boston, in 46 days from Gibralter. On coming to anchor the vessels were welcomed by and his victim heretofore enjoyed excellent char cheers from the wharves, which were responded from the vessels. The What an awful warning this is to gambiers and frigate Constitution, Capt. Jones, which sailed from Boston on the 13th of May arrived at Gibralter on the 4th of June.

be obtained for the temporary exhibi- bas been well laid out. tion in Boston, of this first Statute of this preeminent American.-Bost. pa.

malion was received at N. York, 24th four sons and a daughter, all in good health, 16 ult. that about the 20th of Mar, a battle was fought near Santa Fray, in the Province of La Plata, between the troops of the Governor of Bucnos Avres., and Gen. Almeira, in which the latter was totally defeatwhich the latter was totally defeat-ed, with the loss of 300 men killed, Stepun Kelly, to Miss Phebe Sceley, second wonnield and prisoner. wounded, and prisoners.

Surrender of East Florida.-Col. Joseph Coppinger, Governor of East Florida, has issued his proclamation, dated July 7, announcing that on the 10th July, that Province would be surrendered to Col. Robert Butler, the commander legally authorized by the United States, to receive possession in their name. By an arrival at Charleston, S. C. from St. Augustine, information has been received that the port was put in possession of the United States on the 10th ult. as contemplated.

Dr. Spring, of New-York, has been appointed President of the Dartmouth College, and it is said, will accept the Rev. mr. Everett.

-000%0000 A Partner Wanted !

A bill was before the House of Commons to regulate Acceptances of of 10,000 dollars wishes to enter into business with Bills of Exchange, and will be found a person of the same capital, Provided, any place can be found where the "imperious calls of busiof peculiar importance to commer-cial men:—first, it destroys parole acceptances; secondly, it enacts that acceptances of Bills of Exchange made payable at Bankers shall here-after be deemed general and not spe-cial acceptances. This bill has grown August 4.

the other of cheating-a quarrel roso, and they On Sunday, 22d uit, the U. S. ship went out and fought : after being separated. King It wa pistol and shot Richardson through the head, which killed bins on the spot. King fled; sent to our police officers, they succeeded in apapprehending him in this city yesterday morning King is a good looking man, and it is said both he acters. Richardson has left a wife and several children, and King is but recently married men of high passions.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

travel from Eastport to Calais, I was agreeably Com. BAINBRIDGE has brought out disappointed in the situation of the road which 1 range marked one and three tail out as alores and three tails out disappointed in the situation of the road which 1 ING PON, made by Canova, the cel-done on the road in that town, where, within a brated Italian Sculptor, for the State short time, it was dangerous riding on horse back, o' North Carolina. It would be ex-credibly informed that the Inhabitants of Perry, treenely gratifying to the Citizens of (about 400) the present year have built a Bridge Massachusetts, if the consent of the which cost 400 dollars, and have also done 1500 Executive of North Carolina, could days work on the road, from the appearance about which it must be acknowledged that the labour

Henor to whom Honor is due.

Com. Barron is on a visit to Boston. Maying .- In Dunkinn, Iteland, on the 1st of Battle near Buenos Ayres .- Infor- May last, the wife of P. O'Felan was delivered of months before she had S children at a birth.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by J. D. WESTER, Esq mr. Wilmot Justison, to miss Enzabeth Hamilton. In Plantation No. 12, by J. C. TALBOT, Esq. mr Eitakim West, jr. to miss Anna Hill, both of said Plantation.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY. Discount day - - - -Friday. Director next week - -J. BARTLETT.

SENTINEL.

MARINE JOURNAL BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

- July 30-orh. Mount Vernon, Howard, Portland.
- sch. Delphin, Blanchard, Portland.
- sch Charles Sidney, Carlton, Newburyport. 31st-brig Three Daughters, J. Masters, 19 Jays from Barbados.
- Aug. 1-sch Leod, Calder, Trinidad, 24 days-
- 2d-sch Active, Trow, Boston.

sch. ---- Nye, Boston. sch, Victory, Higgips, New-York.

SAILAD.

brig Darzilla, Baltimore.

sloop black Suow, for Hallowell. sch Leader, Gerrish, Portland. Passeuger, At the Circuit Court of Common

New and element Packet, Boston, Shackford, for listop.

sloop Industry, Stanwood, Portland. sloop Lark, Welcome, Boston. MEMORANDA.

Spoke, May 22, lat 24, 49, long 58, 10, hrig Grasshopper, 32 days from St. John, NB for Demerrra, all well.

ar. at Newburyport, sch Sylph, from a macke-rel cruise, with 180 bbls. Capt. S. celebrated the ath of July by hauling in *Twenty Barrels* of mackerel.



and holden at Machias, in and for the County of Washington on the first Tuesday or March, 1 D. 1821-

HUMBLY SHEWS, George Dourbas, of Cal-ais, in the county of Washington, Atterney it Law, that he is seized in fee and as tenant in common of and in a certain real estate situate in Calais aforesaid, viz. nineteen lots in the front range numbered filty on , two, three, six, seven, une, eleven, fourte n. e.g. n. twenty, twenty six, twenty seven, thirty for, thirty five, thirty seven, forty three, forty four, forty eight, forty nine -Also, ten lots on the second rauge, numbered three, four, five, seven, ten, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, eightein aid nin teen-Also, swo lots containing six hundred and forcy acres each MR. EDITOR -- Having lately had operating to in the first range of lots laid w in mile square, marked three and four-Also, two lots, in second -Also lot number three in third range, faid out and three in fourth range of lots laid out as afere-said—Also eight lots numbered three, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen & sixteen in front range of what is called the Mill-Town lots in said Calais—Also four lots numbered two, four, for and eight in the back range of said Mill-Town lots : the said George of one andivided eighth part of said premises And your Petitioner faither states that he is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common of and in a certain other real estate situate in Calais aforesaid, viz. one lot containing six hundred and forty acres marked Common-wealth and numbered four in fourth range of lots laid out in mile square, and also lot number four in third range of lots laid out as aforesaid; the said George of one undivided sixteenth part of said lots. And your Petitioner further states that he is soized in fee simple and as tenant in com-mon of and in a certain other real estate Water Privileges and Mill Dam situate and being in Calais aforesaid, bounded as follows, beginning at a stake and stones two rods north of the western end of a house occupied by Nehemiah Choate: thence running by the line of the county road till. it arrives opposite the house now occupied by Jouathan Knight and Jonus Rice: thence by the line of the lot number forty two marked Jones Dyer, jr. in the Plan until you strike the side line of Number forty one marked R, in the plan : thence running the course of said side hine until you strike thecentre of soid River: thence by the centre of said river until it strikes a line running north from the first mentioned bounds including in Island in the falls where mills stand, the said George of one undivided eighth part of the undivided half of the same premises :-- for a more particular description of all said lots reference may be had to the plan of said town projected by Banjamin R. Jones, new on record in the Registry of Deeds in the county of Washington. Your Petitioner states that he is seized as aforesaid with divers persons to your Petitioner unknown, that he cannot coodyy, possess and improve said parts to any advantage while the same remains in common Abg. 1-sch Lood, Calder, Frinnau, 24 days Loft, brig Thomas Ferraid, Forsyth, to sail in eicht days. tice may be issued in due form of law, and that his said parts may be set of and assigned to him in severalty. And your Petitioner will ever pray. GEORGE DOWN 25.

WASHINGTON, SS.

Pleas for the Third Eastern Circuit begun and holden at Machias, within and for the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of March, being the sixth day of said month, A. D. 1021-On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause all persons interested therein, to be notified of the same by publishing an attested copy of the petition with this order thereon, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in East-port, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two weeks before the term of this Court next to be holden at Machias, within and for the county of Washington, on the first Tuesdar of September next, that they may then and there appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be

granted. Attest, JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk. True copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

It is said that Air Lacha had met al tragical death. The army which besteged him had been completely rout-

COLLECTOR OF EASTPORT .-- In our last (says the Portland Gazette) we extracted an article from a Boston paper stating that the late investigation into the conduct of STEPHEN THACH-ER, Esq. as Collector of Passamaquoddy, before PELEG SPRAGUE, Esq. had terminated favourably to his con-uct as an officer of the government. A paragram published in the Hallowell Advocate, whene Mr. Sprague resules, asserts that the goncharges adedged against the Collector-of course the statement was at least premature. We hope near Mousum Rover, in his zeal for a friend, will be more cautions in future in his communications. to the Editor of the Boston Patriot. Unauthoriz- cellent Medicine. ed assertions may sink his patron, deeper in the

[0.7 This pitulul attempt of Mr. Thacher, to

Original Anecdole .- On Monday last, an Irishenquired the price of Letters going to the States. Being informed that the price depended on the rency, was informed they amounted to one dollar diste, without the least injury to the teeth grovernment." The nature of the -alter waiting a tew seconds, he demanded a commended a commended is not donar for the letters, and being informed of his way. acrosury) "you shall not have tim for nothing. I

The Legislature of Missouri has declared its aced by Compress for the admission of that State in to the Union.

MURDER.

On Saturday night last. (says the Richmond 'xpositor) a man camed Thomas Richardson, was

Justly esteemed and highly approved" MEDICINES, Prepared by W. T. Conway, Chemist,

DR. RELF'S Botannical Drops ! for scorfula Dr. Relf's Asthinatic Pills, for coughs, colds,

consumptions Dr. Relf's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstruc-

Dr. Relf's Antibilious Bills, for indigestion, bilious affections. &c.

Dr. Relf's Vegetable Specific for "Sick Head

Dr. Relf's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, an ex-

(7-British Antisceptic Deutrifrice, for the tceth and gums.

Dumfries Ointment, a certain and safe cure for the ITCH, no danger from taking cold .

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills ; Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and Ser. Hunter's Cellute, for the prevention & cure of the venerial complaints, even when mercury has failed, with perfect secreev for a few dollars.

Albion Corn Plaster, it affords instant case, at

Cambrian Tooth-Ache Pill-the relief is imme-

phiets may be had gratis, setting forth a great

The above MEDICINES may be had wholesale or retail at the

Eastport-Book Store and Printing Office,

and of most Druggists and Book-Sellers in the I pited States.

murdered at Freeman s old tavers on the pew : Cash given for Rags at this Office.

JOSIAH HARRIS, Cierk. a4] Attest,



To All Whom It May Concern. GREETING.

I, Francis Joseph Neptune, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians, hereby make known and publish to our Allies, the White men of Gov. Williamson's Tribe, and the Bull ects of King George the Fourth, in his American Provin-cen, that our General Election of State Officer will take place at Pleasant Poin', on Monday Next, at Noon, where all peaceable, generous men and women, without regard to distinct on or olitical name, are respectfully invited to protheir attendance and govern themselves accordingly.

FRANCIS JOSEPH NEP TUNI. By His Excellency's Command. TENERCLUS, Sec'ry, &o. &o. &o. &o. &o.

CHEAP !

M. BARTLET has for sale at his Vacuely R. Store, nearly opposite the Town Lacing-

Boston Meal, Northern Com Rice, Crackers, Beans, Peas, Pilot and Ship Bread by the bbl. Oat Meal & Parley.

WINES of every description-10 bbls. Porter-likewise 6 doz. bottles Castor Oil, just received from Calcutta via. Boston, together with every article that is kept in this part of the country which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in town.

20,000 Herring Sticks, for sale as above, at the low price of 25 cents per hundred Call soon or they will be all sold. 24

Na. 1.3" Mary Control and Cont. 39 March 40 The fear of degrace at present appoids this traly ningmodeful practice : but honor and shams may coully exchange positions.

NAMETILLE, (TENN.) JULY 3.

Lus Istellivence .- The State vs. Richard Hoop er .- On indictines? for Mayhem, tried at the late thread Court for Bedford county.

In the case it appeared on the trial, that the defendant had employed Joseph Bride as his storekeeper, and in the course of the defendant's tween M'Bride and Hooser's wife-this continuel for some time. Hoper dismissed M'Bride from his service, and afterwards his suspicions became costrong that he directed M'firide not to visit his bouse. M'Bries still persisted, and haults Harper feigned a burney to a considerable distance-but reference and watched his boose at ment. On the second night about 10 o'clock, he discovered M"Ende enter his wife's bell chamber -be rathed into the house but M Bride creaped; Hoper pursued has near half a mile, and eaught him in the set of shelling his harm in a waste stable; he rand a club; SPBruh advanced to the door and struck ilooper, a coufile encod-Houper struck with in close and housed M'Brile down, then drew his balle and matrix him. It appeared that illooper had a had a physical an orac time before, whether such an operation was likely to produce death. A long correspondence ha-tween M'Brile and Happer's with was produced in evidence, in which both acknowledged to entertain toward the other a most intatuated passion. It appear that Mrs. Hooper and hore several children to ber humani, and her letters manifested talent and great vehennence of feeling. After an interesting trial, which excited universal attention, the jury, after being absent two hours, re-turned a variate of NOT GEOTY. [An enlighten 1 Jury in every state would re-

turn a si adhar ve. Jort

CLEANTIAND. (Obio) June 26.

Idventure with a Bear. - Ou the 26th ult. a son of mr. A lam Maller, of Troy township, about 17 years of the lad occ sion to pass through a piece of wood, which extended a sit four miles. Having proceeded about a mile, he discovered at a short distance a Bear and three Cubs. Being entirely destitute of weapons of defence, he tried to frighten them off by hallowing, &c. but the old bear immediately made towards him, and he sprung for a sapling about the inches in diameter, and free of limbs to the height of 40 feet. This he ascen led and the bear followed ; at the height of 10 or 12 feet, she was so near him he gave her a kick, and she slipped to the bottom. She immediately re-ascended, while he exerted hunself to climb beyond her reach; but she again overtook him, and as he kicked at her, she tore his right foot badly, took off his shoe, and again fell to the ground. She then followed him up the third time, and fell without doing him any injury. He had now ascended the sapling about 20 feet ; but the old bear was soon at his heels the fourth time, caught his left fost, and both fell together. On reaching the ground, the bear started from him about a red when he recovered and ran. She followed about 30 or 40 rods and gave up the chase, and the young

man reached home in safety. The above particulars were communicated by mr. Miller himself, who is a respectable citizen of Troy, in this county.

We find the following amusing notice in the Na-tional Advocate, copied from an Irish Paper.

To THEY HEWMAN AND CHARATABEL. The Humbel Petishun of Mr. and Mrs. M'Quig-gan, of Ethow-Lane, of this Town. Who respictfully hig lave too show too they prisent kompany, that their datur, waz, on the \$23 of March last, safely delivered of too children who here here the here the model of the children -their krompetly horned kow had too kalves-a black sheepe too lams-a great gote too kyds-a nine yere ould sucking sow maeleen pieges, and all thus, in the spaice of too houres. Therhfure, hig frain youre honours and honouresses, a small pittance to helf to support this numerous offspring. N. B. The New Soverign has promist this family a patent, for their greate prowiss in propagateing the hewman speshus.

beach, through which his legs penetrated as far as the ancies and held him fast, an it were in the stocks. There he was found by some of the inhabitants, in mexpressible terror, imagining his intestion to have proceeded from some malicing demon, whose exit and entrance had destroyed his boule. A chill who sleeping with its he near the basket, suffered no other burt than baving its bair singed; and to crown all, a leather bag containing 3 lbs. more of gunpowder and lying in the same backet, was found near the house mex ploded. We have these particulars from one of the principal persons [Baron Munchausen, no Herald doubt] to the village.

Elective Franchise -- Doctor Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars we think.) should be required as a qualification for voting. The doctor was opposed to it "To day," said he, "a man owns a Jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the Jackass dies. The man in the mean time has become more experienced; his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is therefore better qualified to make a se lection of rulers-but the Jackass is dead and the mun connot note !- Now, gentlemen." said he. addressing hunself to the advocates of that qualification, "pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage, in the man or in the Jackass."

Let your first lesson with your children be obedience. The next may be what you please.

Epitaph from a Church-Yard in Wiltshare. Beneath this stone lies our dear child, who's gone from we,

Foreverimore unto eternity; Where us do hope that we shall go to he; But him can never go again to we.

It is a common opinion (says a London paper) that every generation of man is less in stature, a well as shorter lived than that which preceded it ; and it seems quite settled that every thing grows less and less, except taxes and straw bonnets.

THE CORONATION .--- The English newspapers, for the last month, have been literally filled with accounts of the preparations making for the approaching Coronation. It is a matter of high and soleinn concern to the British Nation, and is conducted with the undisturbed gravity which become the occasion. A judicial tribunal has been organized, consisting of men illustrious for their rank and learning, who are to decide upon the claims of those ambitious spirits who aspire to the honor of performing impression from the personal characmemal services to the royal person on this interesting day. It is honor enough for the proudest Peer of England to be enrolled among the Servants of His Majesty on this august occa- Heaven, there is no individual suffision; and it would seem that the honor is increased in proportion to the lowliness of the office. The Right Honorable LORD GWYDIR, Heredita- there is no individual of sufficient imry Deputy Great Chaimberlain of portance to narrow patriotism into England, Fellow of the Royal Socie-loyalty. Portsmouth Journal. ty, &c. &c. has claimed the right, of sleeping in the chamber next to that of His Majesty, on the night preceding the coronation, that he may be ready on the morning to carry the King his shirt, drawers and clothes,

appropriate, alighted on his fact in a conce on the of the government, and who has been for some time in the full possession of royal authority, will be clad in gorgeous apparel and go in solemn procession to Westminister Abbey, where a crown (or a velvet cap adorned with gold and jewels) will be placed upon his head by one of the dignitaries of the church; after which, he will proceed to Westminister Hall and partake of a sinptuous least with his Nobles. If it be again asked, what then? we answer with all simplicity, we do not know. The King will have been crowned, and four millions of dollars will have been spent.

But to be serious : we have no disposition unnecessarily to bring into contempt the institutions and laws of other countries. If the people of Great Britain are satisfied with this childs' play, be it so, we will not quarrel with them for their taste. But it is sometimes proper to contemplate the institutions of other nations, that we may become more deeply impressed with the value of our own. It is one of the blessings of a Republican government, and perhaps its chief blessing, that it tends to elevate the mind of its citizens-that it renders them manly, and fixes their attention rather upon the Nation at large, than upon the persons by whom the govcroment is administered. In Europe, the affections of good subjects are embodied in the person of their Sovereign-often the weakest and most vicious man in his dominions : and yet (to use the language of Milton) "not more seriously considering Kings, than in the gaudy name of Majesty, they admire them and their doings, as if they breathed not the same breath with other mortal men."---What we admire we imitate; and it is therefore not strange, that in monarchies, where the people receive an ter of the Prince, even great and good men should regard the toppery of a coronation as a matter of serious importance. But with us, thank ciently great by birth, or fortune, or ciently great by birth, or fortune, or office to intercept the affections which ought to be fixed upon the REPUBLIC: ability and fidelity, and for the best interests of ought to be fixed upon the REPUBLIC; >000%+000c

From the N. Y. National Advocate. MAJOR ANDRE.

The Duke of York, in complaisance with the suggestions of the British Consul in this city, has bey, near the monument long since crected to his This act of justice, to the memory of a memory. gallant and unfortunate victim, should not have been so tong deferred by his government. Had be fallen in battle, it would have been the duty and the pleasure of a civilized people to have paid due honor to his remains; but as his end was igcominious, and admitted by the law of nations and of war to have been just, any public military demonstrations of respect would be a reflection on the illustrious members of the court-martial who condemned him, and the great father of his country and of virtue, who ordered him to be executed. The great end of public justice having been answered, and the liberties of this country probably preserved by the example, private sympathy has free scope to lament the fate of this gallant and accomplished young man, who was sacrificed by the traitor Arnold, and fell a victim to a mistaken sense of duty, in his attempt to crush the Taken sense of duty, in his artempt to crush the interesting independence of our country. It is accomptishments, galantry, and magnanimity, created him many friends and admirers; and as the grave has cancelled his crime, and absorbed all the national animosities, his remains are entitled to the Speaker of the House of Com- the respect of the liberal, the bumane, and the mous, it would seem to us rather an magnanimous. Let them be peacably transferred to his native country, and receive those honours which that country is in houor bound to pay to the unfortunate victim of its own policy.

E.ISTPORT: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1221.

with Thani Enge

We believe the nomination of Judge PARRIS and Mr. WILLIAMSON meets the approtation of the Elector, of this County, generally, without distinction of party. Respecting the elec tion of Member of Congress it seems to be conceded, that as Mr. WILLIAMSON has had much the highest number of votes at two trials a continued opposition to him can only eventuate in prevent ing a choice. In that case this District will be inrepresented in the next session of Congress This section of the country should not be without a Representative at W. Lington; and as we have beard of no impeachment of Mr. WILLIAMSON's integrity or ability, it is hoped, that for once, minor considerations and feelings will give way to the general good.

At a Convention of Republicaus of the County of Hancock, holden at Casiliae on the 11th day of July, agreeably to previous notice, at which were present twenty six Delegates from 23 towns in said County, Alexander Milliken, Esp. of Frankfort, was chosen President, and George Henman, Esq. of Sullivan, Secretary :-

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Candidate for Governor, and upon counting and HONORABLE

Albion K. Parris be supported for Governor at the ensuing Elec-

tion. It was also Unanimously Resolved, to recommend to the Republicans of the County to use all fair and honorable means to ensure the choice of Hon. WM. D. WILLIAMSON, at the approaching election of Representative to Congress.

The District Convention held at FRYE's, in Bucksport, on the sixth day of Angust inst. of which Hon. MARTIN KINSLEY was Chairman. Voted to support

Wm. D. Williamson,

Esquirs,

as Representative to the next Congress for the Fourth Eastern Congressional District. Mr. WILKINS declined. The Convention consisted mestly of geutlemen from the county of Penebscot,

PWe are requested to state that JOHN COOPER, Esq. declines being considered a Candidate at the ensuing Election for Representative to Congress.

Oxford Nomination.

THE Committee chosen by the Convention of Delegates from the several towns in the county of Oxford, holden at Paris on the 14th June last, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people of said county relative to a candidate for Covernor, and for designating a suitable person to fill that office for the ensuing year, met at the Court-Monse, in Paris, on Thursday, the 12th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. and

Unanimously Resolved to recommend the Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS.

the whole State. In making this selection, the Committee felt their responsibility to the citizens of the State, as well as to those they immediately ropresented, & en-deavored to divest themselves of all local interest and personal feeling, and to select an able, dis-cused and conviluence man, whose views would creet and conciliatory man, whose views would embrace the interest of the whole State.

Some of the considerations which led us to this selection are, that Judge Parris was among the ordered him to cause the remains of the late Ma-jor ANDIGE to be disinterred, and sent in a ship of war to England, to be buried in Westminster Abpursued, and will steadily pursue the great inter-ests of the State-suppressing sectional views, disregarding local interests, and reconciling as far as it is possible for man to do, conflicting claims and personal animosities. In him we have the securest pledge for a proper discharge of the duties of the Gubernatorial office, in the ability, fidelity and general satisfaction with which he has discharged the duties of every other public station in which he has been placed. His equaintance with the laws of the State, will enable him to keep a solutary check upon the Legislative department, free from professional preju-dices, and his knowledge of the laws and policy of the federal government, derived from the charge of the duties of his present office, as a Judge of the United States, and his former office as a Representative in Congress, will enable hun to keep up our relations with that Government on the most desirable terms. While a member of pointed him out for a still more important one, and the public voice called him to the national Legislature-in a time too, of our greatest national calamities, he was constantly found among the worthies of our country, an undismayed advocate of our country's rights. While his upremitted attention was given to public and national concerns, his vigilence for the interests of the citizens of his immediate District and State, his care to their individual and private calls was proverbial. As a member of the Convention which formed our Constitution, he was useful and conspicuous As our first Treasurer with what promptoess and accuracy did he discharge the duties of that station? Who has ever witnessed him discharging the duties of his present offices, but with pleasure. If he has passed through such a routine of im; r tant offices, and filled them to general, we int say to universal satisfaction, what better please an we have that he will fill the chair of Statisfaction to the public? He be-been tried, reneatedly tried, and never form with equal satisfaction to the plotter into been tried, repeatedly tried, and never fono-wanting. Will not the administration of the Government go safer in such hands than in those who have not had the same experience in point cal concerns? But it is said he is a young that

From the New-Jersey Times. FRIVOLOUS INGENUITY

Several late papers have contained descriptions of remarkably small knives, &c. manufactured by the artificers of Birmingham and Sheffield; but surely their "laborious nothings" were surpassed by Beverick, who made chains "to yoke a flee!" One of his chains of two hundred links, with its padlock and key, weighed less than the third part of a grain ! besides which he made a landan, which opened and shut by springs ; this equipage, with horses harne sed to it, a coachman sitting on the box, with a dog between his legs, four inside and two outside passengers, besides a postillion riding one of the fore borses, was drawn with all the case and safety imaginable by a well trained fical. The inventor and executor of this purile machine, observes mr. Edgeworth, bestowed on it probably, as much time as would have sufficed to produce Watt's steam engine, or Montgolfier's alloon.* It did not, perhaps, cost the Marquis of Worcester more exertion to draw out his cele-brated century of eventions; it did not perhaps, cost Newton more to write those queries which Maclamen said he could never read without his hair stand on end with admiration.

*Or Bailie Hydraulique, the ingennous machine invented by Montgolfier for raising water above its level by its own reaction, on which he devoted 20 years intense study and application .- Journal.

MONTREAL, JULY 28.-Extraordinary Escape. Last Wednesday night, a chief in the village of the Lake of the Two Mountains, when going to hed incentiously struck a lighted candle against the wainst of a garret where he, a his household, amounting to eighteen persons, had retired to rest. After some time, the tallow by which the candle adhered, melting, it fell down, uncontunately into a basket where there was a bag containing about 5 lbs. gunpowder. The consequence was an immediate explosion, which blew off the roof, rent away the sides, and, in a word, reduced the house to splinters. By such an accident, one would expliet that many were killed and wounded : but it was quite the reverse: for not a single person, though all were blown out of an upper story to the distance of 35 yards, was injured materially. The Clief (whose name is Jacob Commandant.) [Split-

and assist the Lord Chaimberlain, the most noble the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, in putting them on the royal body; and for this illustrious service, he is to receive forty yards of good crimson velvet to make him a robe, and he claims the right of taking away, for his own use, the bed and bedding and furniture of the chamber in which his Majesty slept, as well as the shirt and night gown that have been consecrated by the royal limbs. When decked with these sumptuous spoils, Lord Gwydir will doubtless be The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion, and the mould of furin, The observed of all observer

As however both the King and His Lordship will sleep at the mansion of ungracious return for hospitality to carry away the bed and bedding.

If it be asked, what is the nature of this important event, which thus arrests the attention and agitates the mind of a great, and powerful, and enlightened peeple-which suspends the ordinary business of life, and employs the time and contemplation alike of Statesmen and Warriors, of Artisans and Men of Letters-and which requires even a prorogation of Parliament to give time and space for its imposing solemnities-we an- has double the usual number of joints swer, that the person, designated by in his limbs, and moves only in a large by pr-Walk-in-the-water would be much more the constitution and laws as the head wooden bowl.

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The Crown is only intended for the service of the day. It is valued at £65,000. Its purpose being fulfilled, the diamonds in its composition, which are either hired or borrowed, will be distributed among the owners, and the manufacturers will be paid for their workmanship.

A celebrated indian chief has arrived at Albany from Detroit: he