





[Continued from 4th page.]  
The soldier threw himself on his neck; the family were dissolved in tears; they kissed his hands, his clothes; protested that they would rather die, than he should be arrested. In their kindness he was more secure than ever; but the cottage was more suspected, and he was at length obliged to seek another asylum.—The family refused any indemnity for the expense he had occasioned them; and it was not till long after, that he prevailed on them to accept an acknowledgment of the hospitality he had experienced. When the course of justice was more free, in 1820, General Gilly demanded to be tried, but there was nothing against him; and the Duke d'Angoulême conveyed to Madame Gilly, the permission of the King, for the return of her husband to the bosom of his country.

#### NORTH WEST COAST.

The following is part of a speech in Congress made by Mr. Colden, of New-York, on the Bill for occupying the territory of Oregon.

But to shew the great value of the oil and ocean fur trade of the south and north Pacific, let me communicate to the committee the history of some adventures which accidentally came to my personal knowledge. They are transactions of some ten or fifteen years ago; I cannot be accurate as to dates or sums, but I shall take great care not to exaggerate either.

A citizen of New-York, who was, by profession, a mariner, (I may name him, for I shall say nothing that is not honorable to him and to his country,)—a Captain Fanning, associated with some twelve or twenty other persons determined to engage in an expedition to search for Islands in the South Seas, where they had heard seals abounded. They purchased a ship called the Catharine, the cost of which could not have been above \$15,000.—The parties were to be sharers in proportion to their respective contributions. The parties were to be sharers in proportion to their respective contributions.—The resources of some were so limited, that they could not advance money for the necessary supplies. One furnished cordage, another sail-cloth, another iron, another provisions, most of which were obtained on credit. Part of the outfit, I well recollect, was some casks of wine furnished by one of the parties, because he had it in his power to obtain a credit for that article, when he could not for those more suited to the expedition. Another part of the equipment was a forge.—Many of the hands were artisans. The vessel left the port of New-York in the summer. She was then inadequately rigged; but, while in her progress, her sails and rigging were completed; and, by means of the forge, the tools and instruments by which they were to execute their plan when they arrived at their destination, were manufactured on board the vessel. The whole outfit, independent of the vessel, I verily believe, did not cost five thousand dollars.

After traversing the ocean for a length of time, in high and un-frequented latitudes, and after encountering great hardships, they found the barren and desert Island of which they were in search. They soon obtained a cargo of seal skins, with which they proceeded to Canton, leaving a part of their crew on the Island, with no other supplies than some few barrels of provisions, and some two or three casks of the wine I have before mentioned. As to the rest, the reliance for subsistence was on the seal's flesh. In China, the skins were sold to great profit, and the Catharine returned to New-York with a cargo of not less, I am certain, than one hundred thousand dollars; and I believe I should be within bounds if I were to say a great deal more. Another vessel was despatched for the party left on the island, who it was found, had provided a second ample cargo, which again was carried to China, and with the proceeds another East-India cargo, of great value, was procured and brought to New-York. This trade continued and augmented, till it employed many vessels, and its profits were so large, that they formed the capitals of several mercantile houses which were considered among the opulent of the city.

But it is not alone with reference to any existing trade, that we must consider the importance of the position to which the bill relates. We must take into consideration a trade which, at no distant day, must grow out of the great improvements we have made, and are daily making, in the means of communication and transportation. Sir, I do verily believe, that, in twenty years, and if not in twenty, in fifty years, a person setting out from London to go to India, will find New-York, Albany, and Sandusky, post towns on his route. By pursuing, continually, nearly a west course, he will cross the Atlantic, reach Albany—follow the New-York Canal—embark on Lake Erie—pass through the Ohio canal, and pursue the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky mountains, over which he will traverse a turnpike of only seventy-five miles, which will bring him to the waters of the Columbia: upon these he will cross a ferry to the Asiatic continent: a ferry of some two or three thousand miles, I admit, but one which, in reference to steam-boat navigation, for which those seas are particularly adapted would be no more than so many hundred miles since. By pursuing his course, the traveller will have but 120 degrees of longitude to traverse. Whereas, if he proceeded east from London, he could not reach the eastern coast of Asia, without traversing 210 degrees of longitude; and, if he pursued the usual route, by doubling either of the Capes, to the difference of longitude must be added the degrees of latitude he must necessarily twice pass over. Is it not reasonable then to suppose, that at some period, not very remote, the eastern trade may be pursued in the course I have designated? And will not the measure, which is contemplated by that bill, accelerate the arrival of that period; Sir, I am aware that, by many, these will be considered as extravagant and visionary ideas. But, let me ask, are they more extravagant than it would have been, only ten years ago to have predicted that the waters of the great lakes would be emptied into the Atlantic, at New-York: that the course of the Hudson would be turned, and part of her waters sent to seek the ocean through the Gulf of St. Lawrence: that, by artificial means, this great continent would be divided into Islands, the borders of which are more extensive than all the shores of Europe, and these Islands infinitely better adapted to navigation and commerce than if they were surrounded by oceans?

The new American novel, "The Prisoners," was published at New-York on Saturday last. In the course of the forenoon the publisher delivered 3550 copies.

## A WAR SCENE.

### PROCLAMATION.

CONANDAGUA, Nov. 12, 1812.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important hand-bill handed us this day by Lieut. Rosevelt, who is ordered by Gen. Smyth, to "proceed to the counties of Ontario, Seneca, and Cayuga, to bring on such volunteers as will agree to cross the river Niagara into Canada, and perform a month's duty in the army."

"To the men of the State of New-York!

For many years you have seen your country oppressed by numerous wrongs. Your government, although above all others devoted to Peace, have been forced to draw the sword, and rely for redress of injuries on the valor of the American people.

That valor has been conspicuous.—But the nation has been unfortunate in the selection of some of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost. Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of the enemy's line, with most incompetent means. The cause of these miscarriages is apparent. The commanders were popular men, "destitute alike of theory and experience" in the art of war.

In a few days, the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, virtue and steadiness. They will conquer or they will die.

Men of New-York!—the present is the hour of renown. Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and conquered where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame. Then seize the present moment. If you do not, you will regret it; and say, "The villains have bled in vain: The friends of my country fell—and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid. I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in Companies, half companies, pairs, or singly. I will organize you for a short tour. Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses. But remember that every man who accompanies us, places himself under my command; and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEXANDER SMYTH,  
Brigadier General.

Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 10, 1812.

General Smyth to the soldiers of the Centre:

Companions in arms!—The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people that are to become your fellow citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against that government which holds them as vassals.

Your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is booty, by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to artillery and cavalry; all waggon and teams, in public service, will be secured for the service of the United States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the light artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order two hundred dollars for each, to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will order forty dollars to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers!—You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West-Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

Volunteers!—I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country.—You will not suffer the enemies of your name to mislead you from the path of duty and honour, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, basely shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps!—It is in your power to retrieve the honour of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honours await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms!—You come to vanquish a fallen foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on, my heroes!—and when you attack the enemy's batteries, let the rallying word be, "The cannon lost at Detroit—or Death!"

ALEXANDER SMYTH,

Camp near Buffalo, 17th Nov. 1812.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

SIR,—A friend has just handed me the proof sheet of your paper this morning, in which is contained what purports to be General Smyth's official account of the affairs of the 28th of November and 1st of December.

I beg you will suspend the publication so long as to assure the public that in your next, I will give a true account of the most prominent transaction of those days.

When our lives, our property; when the precious and dear-bought gift of our ancestors—the sacred honor of our country; when every thing that we prize as men, or ought to hold dear as patriots, are falling and fading before us, it is time to speak out, whatever be the hazard.

In ascribing, as I shall not hesitate to do, the late disgrace on this frontier, to the cowardice of Gen. Smyth, I beg to be understood as not intending to implicate the characters of the officers whose opinions he has brought forward to bolster up his conduct. Several of them I know to be as brave men as ever wielded a sword; and their advice, if indeed they gave the advice imputed to them, may be accounted for in the obvious consideration, with which every one who saw him must have been impressed, that any military attempt under such a leader, must, in all human probability, prove disgraceful.

Your very humble servant,  
PETER B. PORTER.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—No business of importance transacted this day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.—Robinson Palmer and others, had leave to withdraw their petition.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—Bills, to annex a part of Oxford County to Somerset, and to incorporate the East River Sluice Company, passed to be enacted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Several bills passed stages.

Bills to regulate the Fishery in St. Croix and its branches, passed to be enacted.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—Passed to be enacted—Bills fixing the compensation of the members of the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives—to alter the time of holding the Court of Sessions in the county of Lincoln—to incorporate Saco Lodge—to annex part of Jarvis' Gore to Redington—establishing Foxcroft Academy—to regulate the salmon, shad, and alewife fishery in St. Croix and its branches—and Resolves in favor of Amos Nichols—and authorizing the C. C. P. and S. J. Court to admit certain persons to practice in said courts respectively.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.—An order came from the Senate, referring the petition of Wm. Allen, President of Bowdoin College, for pecuniary aid, to the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the encouragement of literature, for concurrence, and the House concurred.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—Passed to be Enacted—Bills respecting Bonds, Deeds, contracts and agreements—to repeal an act regulating fisheries in Waldoborough—establishing a ministerial and school fund in Green—to set off Samuel Davis from Harrington to Stenben—to divide the State into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress and prescribing the mode of elections—Resolves for purchasing Greenleaf's Reports—allowing compensation to Daniel Rose and others, for certain services—providing for the procurement of certain documents—authorizing Barret Potter to settle certain Probate business in York County—authorizing a release of certain land to John Perham—and authorizing the Administrator of Thomas Cutts, deceased to convey certain real estate.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Bill to set off a part of Columbia to Harrington, passed to be enacted.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.—Resolves, in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians—to ascertain the number of Deaf and Dumb persons in this State—for the erection of a Gaol in Washington County, passed stages.

Enacted Bills, to incorporate the Northern Harmony Society—addition to an Act, defining the powers and duties of Manufacturing Companies.

The Committee on Finance reported that it is expedient to raise the sum of fourteen dollars and seventy-nine cents, in addition to the sum reported to be raised, and to charge the valuation of Washington and Somerset County, accepted.

The House appointed Messrs. Dunlap of Brunswick, Moore of Clinton, and Pike of Frankfort—a Committee on their part to address the Governor and Council, on the subject of removal of James M. Rogers—Messrs. Bond and Usher were joined from the Senate.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.—The bill for the further organization of the S. J. Court, and to abolish the C. C. Pleas was referred to the next Legislature.

A letter from Washington gives the following sketch of a speech made by Mr. TARNALL of Georgia, against the bill for increasing the duties on Imports, after a bill more effectually to protect certain domestic manufactures. He moved to strike off the first section of the bill. He declared the bill to be an "infernal" one;—that the people of the South would not submit to the principles of its friends;—and "by Heaven," he exclaimed, "they should not submit, they ought not to submit, and they would not submit to them!"—"What," he asked, "will be the effect of this bill? It will benefit a few, but it will make the population miserable, fit only for the fustian of despotism, wretched and ever ready to surrender their liberties without an effort. It will destroy commerce. It will hush from industry its earnings—stop up the highway of labor, and introduce among us a slavery the most abhorrent and degrading."—"If," he added, "I am to be a slave, let it be to some superior, superior genius; to some individual of mighty mind and generous ambition. If I am to be a slave, let me at least bow down to the shrine of majesty, that I may see something to admire, and not to the golden calf of sordid interest."

Mr. BURROWS, of Conn. alluding to Mr. T's expression of "infernal," remarked, that the epithet could come only from an infernal source.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

We wonder why Mr. Clay should first give notice, that the statement formerly made by the secretary of state, of the transactions that took place at Ghent was erroneous, before he had proved his point and exposed the blunders of which he makes complaint. This mode of sowing the seeds of surmise and of conjecture, may be admissible warfare amongst politicians, for amongst men professedly of such characters, we confess we do not know what is wrong. An enormity on one side, is made to justify, extenuate, ameliorate, or to apologise for an enormity on the other side, until the only question that remains to be decided, is not which party is in the right, but which has violated truth, honor, integrity, probity and justice the least, which party in fact is the lesser criminal. Speak out honestly and with the lips of fearless integrity—probe the whole negotiation—the conduct and deportment of the parties, and agents to the bottom—leave no rat hole of skulking meanness, unsearched or unrilled; expose the character of John Quincy Adams, to noon day dissection—if the hand of truth holds the knife, lay open every nerve, tendon & artery of his depravity. Whatever may be the personal feelings of that man, or however high his character may have been elevated, are points nothing to the purpose—they now only demand a microscopic investigation. The case admits of no palliatives now. Stand forth then Henry Clay, and in the face of nine millions of freemen produce your charges, and your proofs. The people now expect and demand a full and entire development. Mr Clay disavows all communication with Jonathan Russell, he has complained to the public that injustice has been done by Mr Adams, personally to him.

Mr Clay having complained to the public that his own actions at the congress at Ghent, had been misstated, we should have believed that he of all men, would have been the last to have postponed this correction to some future day. The spectre of suspicion, that he has conjured up, looks up into the window of the Secretary of State's Office, and complains of misrepresentation. Point it out, replies the bluff secretary. Shew me the very front of my offending. So I will, replies the spectre in a deep hollow sepulchral voice, AT SOME FUTURE DAY!

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FREDERICKTON, Feb. 5th, 1823.  
This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency came to the Council Chamber, and opened the Session by the following Speech to both Houses:—

"Gentlemen of the Council,  
"and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I congratulate you upon the continuance of the general tranquillity which has for some years past prevailed in Europe, more particularly as it has afforded an opportunity for the arrangement of the Finances and other objects of domestic economy of the United Kingdom, and has further enabled His Majesty to turn his paternal attention to his North American Subjects, for the promotion of whose prosperity he has recently been graciously pleased to enlarge their commercial relations with Foreign Countries, thereby affording them a more extended market for the vent of their respective commodities. Such enlarged policy will, doubtless, induce a reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of those Countries, in their commercial intercourse with us, as will ensure to the industry and enterprise of our Merchants, advantages of the most valuable nature.

"In consequence of our increasing Population, and the number of new Settlements constantly forming upon the banks of our Rivers, it becomes daily more necessary to render their Navigation easy and safe, more particularly in the upper parts of them, by removing the obstructions and forming towing paths along their banks, which will materially facilitate the transportation of the internal trade of the Country; I therefore beg to recommend this subject to your consideration, as one of much importance.

"The Great Roads of communication and the other Pacific Roads, particularly



hour of the inhabitants is inadequate to their repatriation, will also require your attention. The reports of the different Commissioners, showing the present state of the first of these, together with what was done upon them during the last year, shall be laid before you.

"Your liberality heretofore in making provision for the several Seminaries of Learning, leaves no room to doubt of your continued support of these highly useful Establishments, and of your readiness to give such further aid for the Education of the Youth of the Country, as its improved and advanced state may require.

"After the experience of two seasons, I can confidently state to you, the advantage which have and must result from the Militia being annually inspected by an Officer accredited for that express purpose, and trust that I shall not vainly urge the measure or any other connected with the improvement of this our Constitutional defence against an enemy, as well as best association for the preservation of good order and public tranquillity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, "The Treasurer's accounts and such other papers as may be necessary for your information, shall be laid before you. By the former you will observe that the Revenue of the last year has fallen somewhat short of that of the preceding one, owing to circumstances which appear of a temporary nature, and therefore of no great importance; but at the same time, it will be well worthy your consideration to limit your appropriation strictly within the Revenue that may be expected to come into the Treasury during the ensuing year.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"And Gentlemen of the Assembly, "Having already mentioned some of the most important subjects for your consideration, I feel satisfied that it is unnecessary to urge the despatch of the public business; and I will not fail, at an early period of the Session, to communicate with you by Message, on such other topics as I may conceive necessary for the public welfare."

#### EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1823.

The Legislature has decided, after many trials that the Seat of Government may be permanently settled at Augusta in 1830.

On Saturday last this Town was alarmed by the cry of Fire, which was found to be in the old South School-House. Nothing ever having been said, or any accident ever happening from putting away hot ashes in wooden vessels! it seems the experiment was tried by some of the boys which came very near putting the town to the expense of building a new School-House.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A cow belonging to Mr Joseph Corlew, of this town, which has been missing thirty-one days, was found Tuesday last found in one end of a wood house, belonging to Jonathan Bartlett, Esq. within a short distance of her owners residence, where she undoubtedly has been the whole time, as difficult search was made for her in all parts of the island for several days and no information whatever could be obtained of her. The place where she was found would not admit of her laying down or turning round, and some wood which she had to step over in order to get in prevented her from backing out. She is greatly emaciated, having been without the least food, but from the skillfulness of the Physicians who have her in charge hopes are entertained that the poor creature will recover. This is the second instance of the kind which has taken place this winter. The Salem Register mentions that a Cow which had been missing forty days, was discovered 22d January, in a passage between the Merchants Bank and the house of Mr Robert Stone, in Essex street. The back part of the passage is about 6 feet, and decreases to about 18 inches; she had wedged herself in by entering so far as to be unable to return. When she was first missed she was in fine order, but when found was very poor and weak, and has since died.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

A letter from a gentleman in Buenos Ayres, published in the Franklin Gazette, under date of Nov. 7, says "the improvement of the present government, is inconceivable. Nobody could have expected it in half a century. They have nearly upset the friars. They tried to do it wholly, but have been obliged to compound with them. They have, however, begun the work; and if they remain in power, will finish it. San Martin has made himself unpopular, and so far retarded the grand finishing stroke of independence. Bolivar may soon be expected with him; and when we can add Peru and Paraguay to our market, we may expect to do great business."

#### Important from Mexico.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—The Spanish sch. Amable Teresa, which arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. brought accounts from Mexico, to the middle of December. By these it appears that Gen. Davila, the former commandant of Vera

after her; that Turbide was still in Jalapa, where he had had an interview with Gen. Santa Anna, who having been badly received, and ordered to proceed, under arrest, to Mexico, immediately returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since, at the head of his troops, PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, and has published, under the date of the 3d ult. a long manifesto to the Mexican nation; and, on the 6th, he also published a letter to Turbide, in which he details the services he had rendered, to make him Emperor, but finding that he had infringed upon his oath, and the treaties of Iguala and Cordova, he was now obliged to proclaim the Republic, which he did among 2000 bayonets, and the most sincere applause and vivas. This spirit of opposition to Turbide had also extended itself into the interior of Mexico, and Gen. Santa Anna had been joined by several divisions of the army. A flag of truce was sent to the Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, by Gen. Santa Anna, but the only answer received was, that a more liberal interchange between the castle and the city would be acceded to.

Immediately after the change of government at Vera Cruz, the exportation of specie, &c. was permitted, under the regulation of the 22d of March 1822.

On the 10th December, Gen. Santa Anna left Vera Cruz, to attack Echevarri, Governor of Jalapa, who was at Soledad, short of provisions. On the 14th, the regiment No. 6, marched from the city of Mexico, for San Luis, where the Republican standard had also been raised, under the Marquis of Jaral.

The United States' corvette John Adams, Capt. Renshaw, had arrived at Havana.—The United States' schooner Revenge, Lieut. Levy, had been cruising on the coast of Florida, in company with the U. S. revenue sch. Louisiana, Capt. Jackson; and was, when last heard from, at Matanzas.—Courier.

Extensive Printing Establishment.—It is stated that Messrs. Gales and Seaton, printers for Congress, constantly employ eight presses and sixty hands, and that the public printing is executed in this immense establishment with a dispatch and accuracy highly creditable to the proprietors, by whose persevering diligence it has been reared.

Legal Oppression.—A suit was brought in a Pennsylvania court against a man for having killed another's dog, who had entered his house and acted so strangely as to alarm the family, and induce a belief that he was mad. The damages recovered were \$5; the costs with 10 cents interest on judgment, amounted to \$10 93 1-2 cents. The constable levied on and sold goods to the amount of \$9 51 cents, leaving a balance unpaid of \$1 42 1-2 cents. For this balance Mr. Woodward was separated from his family and put into jail, but was discharged by Judge Darlington, on giving bond with security to the plaintiff.

The Portland Statesman gives the following description of a Threshing and Winnowing Machine, invented by Mr. Josiah Janquith, of Brunswick, Me.—"By this instrument, the process of threshing, sifting and winnowing grain of any kind, is performed at one operation. The work commences by laying the grain in stalk, on the feed table. This table is supposed, in common machines, to be four feet long, but, for the purpose of preventing an interruption of labour when only one person is employed, may be extended to any designed length. The grain thus placed is carried under the flails, which are so equally and exactly applied that it is almost impossible for any part of the grain to escape unthreshed. When the grain is threshed, it passes into a sieve which separates it from fragments of stalk, &c. From the sieve it falls in front of a fan, set in motion by the same power, and is winnowed. By lessening the feed, and substituting a tight floor instead of an open one, the machine will answer for cleaning clover and other seeds."

Among the communications which we present to our readers to-day is a letter from Mr. J. C. Symmes, on the subject of his Theory. We find from the newspapers, that Professor Steinhausen, of Halle, is the author of a similar hypothesis, viz. that our earth is a hollow sphere, not more than two miles thick, on the outer surface of which we live. "It is be so," says the Philadelphia Union, "instead of searching for an ex-

better begin to dig downwards at once, and see what kind of neighbors we have."

A little girl, happening to hear her mother speak of going into half mourning, said—"Why are we going into half mourning, Ma-ma, are any of our relations half dead?"

The following interesting circumstance is communicated from the most respectable source, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement. Extract of a letter from London of November 23, 1822.

"A great object of curiosity is now preparing on the Thames—a new Steam Vessel, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupies only one fifth part of the usual space—her furnace, consuming its own smoke will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals: her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which is calculated she will perform in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American—PERKINS is the man, who does honor to his country. In two months time this vessel will sail (or go) for Calcutta."

Latest from Europe.—Letters have been received from Havre to the 15th December. At that time the apprehensions of a war between France and Spain had in a great measure subsided; and commercial speculations were making in apparent confidence of the continuation of tranquillity. The French papers hold a different language. They announce authoritatively, that the Congress at Verona were preparing a Declaration on the subject of the affairs of Spain; and which in all probability would make a war unavoidable. The Declaration will be from the able pen of M. Gentz.

It is said there are no Bees in South America, and it is proposed to export hives of them thither. It is added, that Bees were introduced at Cuba in this manner some years since.

We understand, from a gentleman who was at Laguna, during the late surf on the 22d of December, that the number of vessels which were driven ashore and sunk was twenty-eight, and forty persons drowned.—N. Y. Statesman.

Salvage has been allowed by a Court in England on a keg containing £10,000 in gold saved from the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, of Boston, lost some time since on the coast of Cheshire. It was resisted on the plea, that they who saved it, did not at first intend to restore it.

The expense of the Massachusetts State Prison during the last year, was \$11,271 61. The number of convicts now in Prison is 279. During the year 61 have been discharged: 31 admitted; 14 pardoned; 10 deceased, and one escaped.

Singular method of punishing idleness.—In the year 1799, in a workhouse in Hamburg, where rugs and coarse kerseys were manufactured, those who had not performed their daily task were hoisted up in a basket over the table in the common hall while the rest were at dinner, that they might be tantalized with the sight and smell of what they were not to taste.

From the Saratoga Sentinel.

There is a certain practice existing among many individuals, and even among some who are wealthy, against which I wish to enter my protest. I allude to the too frequent custom of asking a trader or mechanic to charge the small sum of sixpence. I have even seen instances where a customer wished to have a trade of four pence charged. Surely if such customers would reflect on the inconvenience and trouble that they never would repeat the practice.

Practical benefit of public executions.—John Wilson has recently been tried at Lancaster (Penn.) for the murder of Thomas Burns, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment, five of which are to be passed in solitary confinement. Wilson was one of the spectators of Lechler's execution, became intoxicated and quarrelsome, wounded several persons slightly with a dirk, and Burns mortally.—N. Y. Statesman.

The Expedition.—Capt. PERRY has returned from Washington to Norfolk, and it is supposed the expedition has sailed ere this. Capt. GRAYSON commands the marines attached to the expedition.

Public Buildings in Washington.—The expenditures on these buildings, during the last

ed on the centre of the Capitol, \$2974 73 on the President's House and Culvert, and \$780 25 on the Capitol Square.

The Supreme Court of the United States is now in session in Washington. The great question, of the exclusive privilege claimed by the State of New-York to the steamboat navigation over the waters of that State, is to be decided this term.—Messrs. WEBSTER and EMERY are of counsel in this cause. By the late explosion of the Eden Park Powder Manufactory, at Wilmington, Del. six men were killed, nine wounded, and nine are yet missing.—N. York paper.

MARRIED.—In Hallowell, 2nd inst. by the Rev. Mr. CUESMAN, Mr. JOSEPH BURTON, merchant, of Eastport, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, daughter of Gen. Jesse Robinson.

DIED.—In this town, Martha Ann, daughter of Mr. Thompson, aged 2 years.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY. Discount day — Friday. Director next week — I. R. CHADBOURNE.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED. 29th—sch. St. Croix, Brooks, Boston, 3 days. 11th—sch. Eliza & Nancy, Ames, 14 days from Boston. — sch. Ploughboy, Ferris, St. John.

SAILED. sch. Boston, Shackford, Boston. sch. Rainbow, Battle, St. John. sch. Mary, Bell, Perry.

#### MEMORANDA.

The wreck of ship David was carried into Round stone Bay, near Westport, Nov 10 [Supposed to be a vessel of that name, from St John, N B which was abandoned a month before.]

Ar in Great Britain, from St Andrews and St John, previous to Nov 30th—Hope, Fulford; Regent, Boston; Lord Wellington, Gatenby; Friends, Simpson; Maria, Emerson; George, Unsworth; Juno, Henderson; Evander, Derry; Rob Roy, Gowen; Fame, Bennett; Dorcas Savage, Pollock; Regulus, Weakner; and Protector, Lunan.

HALEFAX, Feb 5.—Melancholy Shipwreck. On Saturday morning last the schooner Friends Adventure, Dunn, from Jamaica, bound to St John, N B 36 days from that Island, went on shore at Bear Cove, near the entrance of the harbour, and the master and two of the crew consisting of Samuel James, and Angus — unfortunately perished.—The survivor is Patrick Conway.

#### MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

United States of America, District of Maine, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. ANWAR WARE, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine, I hereby give public notice, That a libel has been filed in said court by Uriah Coolidge, commander of the Revenue Cutter attached to the District of Passamaquoddy, for himself and all others entitled, against Seven Hundred pieces of Hard Ware Goods, which, on the twelfth day of July last past, while on a cruise in said Cutter, he discovered on the Island of Petit Menan, in said District, the same as the libellant believes having been a part of the Cargo of the ship called the MARGARET, wrecked there in the month of April last, having been abandoned and wholly deserted by the Master, Owners and Crew of said ship and all others interested therein, and were by him conveyed to Lubec in said District in safety, and thereby preserved from being totally lost and destroyed. Praying therefore that a reasonable salvage may be allowed thereout to him and all others concerned in securing said property, as is more fully set forth in said libel.—That a hearing and trial will be had thereon at Wiscasset, in said Maine District on the last Tuesday of February instant, when and where any persons interested in any of said articles may appear and shew cause, if any can be shewn, wherefore the same should not be decreed liable to pay salvage as prayed for, and disposed of according to law.—Dated at Machias the fifth day of February, 1823. G. S. SMITH, Dep'y Marshal.

At a Probate Court, held at the Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, on the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred twenty three—

MOSES FOSTER, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Foster 2d, late of Machias, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having given notice that his third account of Administration of said Estate, will be presented at the next Probate Court.

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, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of March next, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

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

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, solicits a share of patronage. He will do any work sent to him with neatness and dispatch, and the smallest favour thankfully received.

A supply of

#### Warranted Axes,

for sale at the store of Mr Jesse Gleason, where he will receive old Axes and other Iron Work to repair and return to the same places.

SAMUEL NUTT.

Plantation No. 3, Feb. 1. (6w) BLANKS for sale at this Office

Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, on the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-three—

WILLIAM H. RUGGLES, Esquire, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Ruggles, late of Columbia, in said county, Esquire, deceased, having presented his second account of Administration of said Estate, and Ruth Ruggles, widow of said deceased, having made application for an allowance out of his personal Estate,

Ordered, That the said Administrator and widow, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of March next, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge. A true Copy. Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

#### At a Probate Court, held at the

Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—

JOHN C. TALBOT, Esquire, Administrator of the Estate of Eben Waterhouse, late of Machias, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of said estate, and Abigail Waterhouse, widow of said deceased, having made application for an allowance out of his personal estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator and widow, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office aforesaid, on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge. A true Copy. Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

#### MORSE'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

A NEW Edition improved, with a system of Ancient Geography, and the Statistics of the United States, conforming with the late Census.—For sale by BENS. FOLSON and ENOCH LINSLEY. Feb. 15.

#### SADDLE, TRUNK, UPHOLSTERY & HARNESS MAKING.

STEPHEN HATCH, AGENT, BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has taken a shop next door to Mr. PINE's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the above business. All orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and Chaises repaired at short notice. (3w) Feb. 2.

#### Butter.

1200 lbs. Butter of the best quality, for sale low for cash, by Nov. 30. T PILSBURY.

#### NOTICE.

I hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ANDREW HOWARD, late of Eastport, in the county of Washington, mariner, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

SAMUEL WHEELER, Adm'r. Eastport, Feb. 8, 1823

#### Pork & Butter.

15 bbls. clear and No. 1, (Boston Spec.) PORK. 1000 lbs. Butter, (sup. quality) together with a general assortment as usual of

FACTORY, & W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.

Also—A few dozen Thaxter's best cast steel AXES, for Sale by Jan 11. S STEVENS.

#### SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

FOR sale by JOHN SHAW & Co. two good tub bottomed Sleighs and Harnesses. Dec. 28.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his present business, requests all persons who have unsettled accounts with him, to call at his store (now occupied by Messrs. Balkam and Sawyer) and settle the same; and all persons indebted to him are called upon to make immediate payment.

JESSE GLEASON. Eastport, Feb. 1, 1823. (6w)

#### For Boston,

The regular packet sch ST. CROIX, A. BROOKS, master. Will sail next week, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board or to Feb. 15. SAMUEL WHEELER.

#### FOR SALE,

200 bbls. first quality Mack-erel, in prime order, by Sept. 14. BUCK & TINKHAM,



Visiting card - A memorial left by

The suns of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciuszko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new constitution of Poland, in 1791. This interval, however, of apparent inaction, was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigoted peasantry with the hope of a future emancipation; to teach a proud bar-

With his humble fortune, obtained in so honourable a way, he lived for a while in the United States; then in France, near Fontainebleau, in the family of Zeltner; and lastly, in Switzerland.—From that time he refused to take any part in the affairs of his country, for fear of endangering the national tranquillity.

"To such an infamous perfection was the system of perjury and subornation carried, that 26 witnesses were found to sign and swear, that on the 3d of April, 1815, General Gilly, with his own hands, and before their eyes, took down the white flag at Nismes; though it was demonstrated that at the time the tri-colored flag was raised, he was fifteen leagues from Nismes, and that he did not arrive, till three days after the event. Before tribunals thus garnished, innocence had not even a chance of protection. General Gilly was too prudent to appear, and was condemned to death on the charge of contumacy. When the General quitted Nismes, he thought either of passing into a foreign country, or of joining the army of the Loire, and it was long supposed that he had actually escaped. But it was impossible to gain any point, or find any security; his only hope was in concealment. The attempt was desperate; a friend found him an asylum in the cottage of a peasant, but the peasant was a Protestant,

"Is it possible?" "Aye, it is certain." Gilly concealed his emotion; a momentary suspicion passed his mind; he appeared to reflect. "Perrier," said he, "I am weary of life; you are poor and want money; I know Gilly, and the place of his concealment; let us denounce him; I shall no doubt obtain my liberty, and you shall have the 10,000 francs." The old man stood speechless, as if petrified. His son, a gigantic peasant, twenty-seven years of age, who had served in the army, rose from his chair, in which he had listened to the conversation, and in a tone not to be described, said, "Sir, hitherto we thought you unfortunate, but honest; we have respected your sorrow, and kept your secret; but since you are one of those wretched beings who would inform of a fellow man, and insure his death to save yourself, there is the door, and if you do not retire, I will throw you out of the window." Gilly hesitated; the peasant insisted; the General wished to explain, but he was seized by the collar. "Suppose I should be General Gilly," said the fugitive; the soldier paused. "And it is even so," he continued, "denounce me, and the 10,000 francs are yours."