

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN,—UNAW'D BY INFLUENCE, AND UNBRI'D BY GAIN;—HERE PATRIOT TRUTH, ITS GLORIOUS PRESENTS DRAW,—PLEAD'D TO RELIGION, LIBERTY AND LAW."

No. 28.....Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1853.

[\$3 50 Cts. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

For \$1.75 payable in advance, and no paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

Co-Partnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in Business, under the Firm of

Balkam & Sawyer,

and now offer for sale, at the store formerly occupied by Jesse Gleason, Esq. on Water street,

A General Assortment of
Groceries

& Dry Goods,

consisting of

Rum, brandy, Holland and American gin, wines, cordials, cider, and a large quantity of excellent APPLES and PEARS. Teas of all descriptions; Tobacco of the first quality; nutmegs, cassia, pimento, and SPICES of all kinds; loaf and brown sugar, bloom and Muscatel raisins, butter, cheese, candles; soap, pork, beans, Spanish and American segars, Indian meal, crackers, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20 and 40d cut nails, and other articles generally wanted in Town or Country, in the grocery department.

Domestic Goods,

Consisting of sheetings, shirtings, satinets, gingham, check, cotton warp, Hingham ware, pottery, &c.—and a small assortment of FOREIGN GOODS, together with an assortment of Window Glass, & a handsome assortment of

Crockery,

Consisting of blue painted, printed, enamelled and cream coloured ware.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, with many other articles too numerous to be inserted, in an advertisement, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, fish, oil, or approved credit. They hope by an assiduous attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN A. BALKAM.
JOHN SAWYER.

Eastport, Jan. 25.

Deering & Noyes,

No. 2, UNION-WHARF, — EASTPORT,
HAVE FOR SALE,

3 tons patent cordage
1 " do. bolt rope
20 bolts canvass
10 pieces ravens duck
1 ton oakum
60 barrels tar—50 do. pitch
20 " turpentine
10 " rosin
10 " black & bright varnish
50 reams sheathing paper.

Provisions, &c.

20 bbls. clear }
20 " No. 1. } PORK
10 " prime }
50 bbls. No. 1. } BEEF
10 " No. 2. }
50 barrels bread
40 bushels beans
4 chests and boxes, souehong and green TEAS
40 boxes candles
50 " soap—3 hlds. vinegar

—ALSO—

4 tons Russia, old Sable & Sweet's flat and square IRON
best hoop (L) blistered steel
60 casks cut and wrought nails, with their usual assortment of

Hard Ware,

PAINTS, &c.

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, 1853. (6w)

NEW GOODS.

T. PILSBURY,

Has just received and offers for sale at fair prices for cash or approved credit.

An extensive assortment of

English Goods,

consisting of London superfine and low priced broadcloths and cassimeres, Marseilles, Valencia, fancy and Moleskin vesting of elegant patterns, black and coloured plain and figured bombazetts, plaids, camblets, flannels and baizes all colours, green bocking, blue plains, blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's cotton, worsted & lambs-wool long and short hose, pelisse cloths, Salisbury flannels, blue & olive duffels, coating, kersey, hunter's drab, cassimere shawls, mock madras, Turkey red, Britannia and pocket handkerchiefs, cambric muslin plain and figured cravats, calicoes, bombazine, sewing silk twist, buttons, Hollands, buckram, black, blue, green and red tabby velvets, silk velvet, ribbons, galloons, ladies' and gentlemen's silk and beaver gloves, cotton umbrellas, gingham, and

Slop Clothing,

SILK GOODS,

crape dresses, black silk handkerchiefs, French crape, choppa handkerchiefs.

American Goods,

broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings, yarns.

Boots & Shoes,

an assortment of men's, women's and boys' stout and fine shoes, and men's stout and fine boots warranted of the best quality.

Cordage, Duck,

OAKUM & LINES.

Crockery & Glass

WARE—

blue printed tea sets, blue printed dining plates and mugs, nappies, edged steak dishes, salad dishes, blue printed ewers and basins, a general assortment of low priced wares, decanters, tumblers and wines.

Provisions.

beef, pork, flour, bread, meal, corn and mackerel.

Liverpool & Turk's

Island Salt.

a large assortment of

BRISTOL STONE JUGS AND

PICKLE POTS,

4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d cut nails.

Groceries, Wines

AND SPIRITS,

of the best quality.

Any goods purchased at the above store not answering to the recommendation given, may be returned and the purchase money will be paid back. Dec 7

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. 8.

Perk & Butter.

15 bbls. clear and No. 1, (Boston Inspec.) 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.

MORSE'S NEW School Geography.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
B. FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,

at the old Stand

THE new and improved edition of *Morse's New School Geography*, accompanied with an Atlas. To this edition, besides other improvements, is added a concise system of Ancient Geography; and the Statistics of the United States compared with the late census.

THE aim of the Authors of this Work, has been, to give such a view of Geography as will leave a deep and abiding impression on the mind. For this purpose each Continent is introduced by describing all the great outlines—the mountain lines—the river lines—and other grand features. The principal points being thus fixed in the mind, the pupil is then led to a particular view of each country. In this part of the Work, instead of a dry catalogue of names, thrown together without reference to any order, a connected view is given of each country;—such a view as is calculated to make the study interesting, and at the same time to leave durable impressions. The Work concludes with General Views, containing much valuable information on a great variety of interesting subjects, and calculated, by obliging the student to go over the world again and again, for different purposes, to fix all the important facts more firmly in his memory. The difference, both as it regards pleasure and profit, between the study of Geography on this plan, and the common method, can only be felt by those who have experienced both.

The present edition of this Geography has been prepared with great labour and much study. Every sentence of it was sent to the press in manuscript.

To show the value of the whole in the estimation of several much respected gentlemen who have examined it, we annex the following notices.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, 'A New Abridgement of the American Universal Geography,' by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M. we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labour which authors rarely bestow on new editions, this Work appears to have been carefully re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellence of its arrangement, must make it very valuable, not only as a school-book for youth, but as a convenient manual or occasional use to men of reading. The System of Questions running through the Work, and the General Views, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography. The map of the United States, which is given as a specimen of the proposed Atlas, is executed in a superior style of workmanship.

E. PORTER,
L. WOODS,
J. MURDOCK.

Theological Seminary,
Andover, July 19, 1821.

From the Boston Recorder of Sept. 23, 1821.

"Much is promised in this denunciation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the Work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed. They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicuity—and nothing inserted which could be omitted, without detracting from the value of the Work.

What has ever seemed to be a great deficiency in one of the most popular school Geographies now in use, is here supplied—viz. a description of boundaries and rivers. It has been thought by some, better to leave the scholar to settle these points, wholly by maps, without reference to book—but we do not believe the opinion correct, any more than we believe the best method of learning music to be, throwing away the staff. Maps are useful—and even indispensable—but verbal descriptions are equally so.

In another and very important point of view, this Work may fairly claim the superiority over all others of the kind, that have fallen under our observation—we allude to its accurate delineation of the moral and religious character of heathen nations, together with its condensed, but distinct statement of the variety and extent of means now in operation to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ. At the present period, information of this kind is essential to the perfection of any system of Geography. Every passing day increases its interest; and it will not be long before the religious features of the earth will command the attention of the Geographer, as a primary, rather than a secondary object.

We were pleased to observe on the Map of the United States, in the Atlas, accompanying the Work, the Missionary stations of Brazeard and Elliot distinctly noticed. And most of the considerable Missionary stations in the Old World, are found mentioned on the Maps of the several countries, so far as their size would permit.

The Atlas is very handsomely executed.—It is on a scale somewhat larger than is usual in Atlases designed to accompany so small a Work.

Though the Work is professedly a 'New Abridgement of the large Work by the same authors,' yet in truth it has as much claim to the character of an original production, as any Geography whatever. Every sentence of it was sent to the press in manuscript.

It is evidently 'the result of much labour and study,' and deserves to be patronized by the public, for the well digested mass of information it furnishes on all the common topics of the Geographer, and particularly for the light it throws on the moral condition of mankind.

From *Silliman's Journal of the Arts and Sciences*, published at New-Haven.

Notice of Morse's New School Geography and Atlas, pp. 369—Richardson and Lord, Boston. This is the twenty-second edition of the School Geography, and is published by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney E. Morse, A. M. The present edition, with much labour and care has been taken into a new draft, and all the modern improvements of importance have been introduced. In this Work the World is represented under three distinct views:—1. An introductory view of each quarter or grand division of the globe. 2. A view of each country in detail. 3. General Views, or Recapitulations. The General Views occupy about one third of the Work, and constitute the feature which particularly distinguishes it from former editions, and which gives it a decided preference over other School Geographies. All that is important relating to the population, commerce, literature, religion, &c. of the countries of the world, is here condensed, explained by remarks, and accompanied by questions, so as to render it easy for the youth to understand. The general views are followed by fifty pages of Questions on the Maps of the Atlas. The Atlas contains 8 Maps, viz. Of the Globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, and the British Islands. These are corrected by the authors, and are very neatly engraved and coloured.

This Compend of School Geography, we understand from the Public Report of the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New-York, has been examined by him, and recommended for general use in the Schools throughout that State. So far as our knowledge extends, we think his judgment and decision wise, and that the Work will prove extensively beneficial.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Frederick Buehly, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to the senior Editor.

"I have received with pleasure your School Geography and Atlas, and shall recommend in future, the use of it, in preference to any I have seen. I think it contains more useful information comprised in a small space, than any other Volume of the kind I have ever met with."

The School Geography, entitled 'A New System of Geography Ancient & Modern for the use of Schools,' accompanied with an Atlas, by J. Morse, D. D. & S. E. Morse, A. M. is in my judgment a work of great excellence, well arranged, perspicuous, and presenting a mass of general facts with more of interesting detail, than is usually found in works of this kind. The Maps are neat and valuable, particularly those of the United States and of North America. The youth in our Schools cannot fail to derive much instruction from this system of geography.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Bowdoin College, Dec. 21, 1822.

The above Work is also for sale by
ENOCH HUSLEY.

WHEATON'S

Itch Ointment,

37 1-2

WHEATON'S Noted **ITCH OINTMENT**, which has stood the test against all other ointments, the price of which is now reduced from fifty cents to thirty-seven and a half.

—ALSO—

Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters,
Davenport's
BILIOUS PILLS

OR
DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.

FOR the time these Pills have been offered to the public the sale of them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor, which may be fairly considered an acknowledgment of their many virtues.

They are very justly esteemed for their mild and safe operation as a cathartic in all cases where one is necessary—they are a safe and sovereign remedy in all bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach and bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms and bilious cholera—they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstructions of every kind by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite—a sure relief for constive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons and hours, that they may be taken in summer or winter, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public.

It will be proper here to notice, those only are genuine which are covered with a check plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the agent's name thereon.

J. DANIEL, AGENT

Likewise

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated
Eye Water.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale in Eastport, by Dr. M. Banks, Dr. E. Richardson, R. M. Bartlett, and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by Dr. J. Tarr, M. Feller, J. Q. Balch, and

Davenport Tucker.—is Robinson, by S. Topliff, and J. Johnson, and in St. Andrews, by J. Parkinson, and by some persons in all the principal towns from this place to the State of Georgia. Sept. 21.

Buck & Tinkham

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR OLD STAND, IN THE NEW STORE,

No. 1, Union-Wharf,

AND have just received a large and extensive supply of GOODS, which, in addition to their former Stock, renders their assortment complete, viz.

European and India Goods.

Blk. blue, mix'd and drab broadcloths and cassimeres, kersey, blue plains, ladies pelisse cloths, bombazette, Carolina plaid, Scotch dr. calicoes, prints, gingham, furnitures, cambrics, muslins, dimity, cashmere handkerchiefs, cassimere shawls, cravats, beaver gloves, cotton balls, threads, umbrellas, bale blankets, Canton and French crapes, bandanna, flag, black and fancy hdkfs, ladies velvet and morocco riticules, velvet purses, gentlemen's and ladies' worsted hose, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Waltham superfine shirtings & sheetings bleached and unbleached, satinets, gingham, broadcloths, cassimeres, large assortment of Horn Combs, cotton batting, comfortablees, &c. &c.

Likewise a large and complete assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,

consisting of Ladies kid, morocco and leather boots, high and spring heeled, wide straps, bridle ties, lace and slipper kid shoes, high and spring heeled black and coloured ladies Denmark satin shoes, high and spring heeled black wide strap, bridle ties, lace and slipper morocco shoes, gentlemen's fine boots, fine shoes, morocco do. dancing pumps, children's morocco and leather boots and shoes, men's and boys' thick boots and shoes, &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Blue & enamelled tea sets, do. plates, pitchers, glass decanters, tumblers, wines, pattens, castor bottles, lamp glasses, &c. &c.

Morocco and calf skin pocket books, and wallets, knives and forks, penknives, case do. desert do. lustrea and mahogany bellows, japan lamps, shovel and tongs, house, hearth, furniture, crumb, white wash, dust, cloth and shoe brushes, entry mats all sizes white and coloured.

Hotton Iron Ware.

pots, kettles, spiders, skillets, bakera, &c

Stone Ware.

jugs, jars, pots of all sizes.

W.I. Goods, Groceries & Provisions

60 chests and boxes	50 bbls. flour
lyson, young lyson	100 bushels meal
and souehong teas	200 bbls. mackerel
4, 6, 8, 10, 20d, cut & wro't nails	20 bbls. pork
50 boxes candles	20 bbls. beef
20 " soap	10 hds. Tobacco rum
raisins, citrons, figs	1 bale ravens duck
nuts of all kinds	1 " cotton
mace, cloves	Madaira, Port, Liebon
nutmegs, pepper	and Malaga Wines
ginger, pimento	rose, cinnamon, fox-
cinnamon, mustard	bury, anise, pepper-
indigo, saleratus	mint, & shrub cor-
copperas, alum	dials
spermaceti candles	loaf, lump, Havana
Spanish and American	white and brown
cigars	SCOTCH
20 reams paper	cognac brandy
sweet & spermaceti oil	Holland & American
	gin, &c. &c.

SEAMEN supplied with clothing at low prices.

BUCK & TINKHAM,

Offer their services for the transaction of Commission Business. Oct. 19.

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 show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

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

MAINE

"Town Officer,"

Just received and for Sale at

FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,

Sign of the Bible.

ALSO—The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Never before published in this country. The whole harmonized for three and four voices with a figured base for the organ or piano forte. Calculated for Public Worship or Private Devotion.—Price \$1.

TITLES OF ACTS

Passed by the third Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor.

AN ACT providing a method for doing justice, when through mistake execution is levied upon real estate not belonging to the debtor.

—prescribing the mode of taking depositions.

—concerning public offices of the State.

—to cede to the United States of America the jurisdiction of land on Mosogob Island.

—to incorporate the Master, Wardens and Members of Eastern Lodge.

—to authorize the town of Addison, in the county of Washington to build a bridge across the west branch of Pleasant river in said town of Addison.

—in addition to an Act regulating the election, empanelling and service of Jurors.

—additional to an Act to incorporate the first Congregational Society in Eastport.

—to regulate the Salmon, and Alewife fishery in St. Croix and its branches.

—to incorporate the east river Blaine Company.

—in addition to an Act entitled "an Act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court within the State," and making further provision in the judicial department.

—to incorporate the town of Milburn.

—to set off Samuel Davis with his estate, from the town of Harrington, and annex the same to the town of Steuben.

—to set off a part of Columbia to Harrington.

—respecting Deeds, Bonds, Contracts and Agreements.

—to divide the State into Districts for the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and prescribing the mode of election.

—additional to an Act to regulate the Jurisdiction and proceedings of courts of Probate.

—further regulating the Herring Fishery.

—authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court to lay out and alter public highways in certain cases.

—to provide for the erection and government of a State Prison.

—additional to an Act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways.

—additional to an Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings.

—in addition to an Act, entitled an Act concerning the assessment and collection of taxes.

—additional to an Act for the prevention of Lotteries not authorized by law, and to prohibit the sale or purchase of tickets in this State.

—respecting Academies incorporated within this State.

—An additional Act respecting partition fences.

—additional to an Act establishing a Court of Common Pleas.

—granting a Lottery for the benefit of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation.

—to apportion and assess on this State, a tax of forty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-four cents.

—to change the name of certain persons.

—directing the mode and time of making returns of Banks.

—additional to an Act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars, and other timber, in certain cases.

—in addition to an Act to regulate the manufacture of Stone Lime and Lime Casks.

—additional to an Act, establishing and regulating the fees of certain officers therein mentioned.

—additional to an Act to organize, govern and discipline the militia of this State.

—prescribing the form of recognizances taken by Justices of the Peace in criminal cases.

Titles of Resolves

Passed by the third Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor.

RESOLVE, in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

—authorizing the Court of Common Pleas, and Supreme Judicial Court to admit certain persons to practice in said Courts respectively.

—respecting contracts for sale of public lands.

—to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons in this State.

—respecting the purchase of a standard of weights and measures.

—authorizing the sale of State lands and for other purposes.

—respecting claims assigned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

—correcting the valuation of Washington and Somerset counties.

—authorizing the appointment of an agent to represent the claim of this State upon the United States for expenses incurred by Massachusetts during the late war.

—for the payment of accounts against the State.

—laying a tax on the several counties.

—authorizing the purchase of blank books for the use of the Militia.

—requesting the Commissioners in the act of Separation, to report to the Legislature their opinion as to the best mode of improving the public lands.

—fixing the place for the meeting of the next Legislature.

—appropriating five hundred dollars as contingent fund to be placed at the disposal of the Governor.

—respecting the accounts of land agents.

—for obtaining a loan of twenty thousand dollars.

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The grand malady which affects the whole system of a newspaper establishment, would be technically termed, a "pecuniary depletion, or vulgarly, emptiness of purse, and this originates in the almost universal indifference which is felt upon the subject of newspapers debts. Many people seem to have formed an opinion that printers live upon old newspapers, and upon type metal, and that a little pure cash will jeopardize their constitutions.

DOMESTIC.

Boston, Feb. 14.—The Council adjourned on Thursday last, to meet again on Tuesday, the 27th day of March next.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. William King, of Bath, now at Washington, Agent to represent this State at the War Department, is the subject of the Claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred by Massachusetts during the late war, under Resolve of 10th instant.

Hon. Daniel Rose, of Boothbay, Agent to superintend the erection of the State Prison.

Hon. Daniel Rose, of Boothbay, Benjamin Ames, of Bath, and Thomas Bond, of Hallowell, a Committee to purchase a site on which to erect the State Prison.

Hon. William Clark Whiteley, of Hallowell, Sheriff of the County of Oxford, in room of Cyrus Hamlin, Esq. resigned.

Committees in the several counties to settle the claims assigned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to this State, appointed under the Resolve of the 10th inst.

York County—Jerebiah Bradbury, of Alfred, and Jeremiah Goodwin, of ditto.

Cumberland—Horatio Southgate, of Portland, and William T. Vauchan, of ditto.

Lincoln—James L. Child, of Andover, and Henry Whitney, of Wiscasset.

Hancock—Moses S. Huskins, of Castine, and Benjamin Hark, of ditto.

Washington—John Dickenson, of MacMillan, and Samuel A. Morse, of ditto.

Kennebec—Reuel Williams, of Augusta, and Robert C. Vose, of ditto.

Oxford—Benjamin Chandler, of Paris, and Rufus K. Goodenow, of ditto.

Somerset—Benjamin Adams, of Norridge, and James Bates, of ditto.

Penobscot—John Godfrey, of Bangor, and Isaac Hodison, of ditto—Argus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1823.

PRIZE TO THE SPARK.

Yesterday morning, anchored under Sewall's Point, a Spanish schooner called Infanta Catalina, sent in by the United States' brig Spark, Capt. Wilkison, charged with having committed piracy in plundering the schooner Nancy Eleanor, Howell, of Baltimore. From Midshipman Saunders, of the Spark, who has charge of the I. C. we learn that about the middle of January, while the Spark was in Havana, Capt. Howell, of the above schooner, called on Capt. Wilkison, and informed him that a schooner which had robbed his vessel about two months before, was in the port of Havana, and that after committing the robbery, her captain had threatened him (Capt. Howell) that if he knew of his giving information of the robbery to any of our cruisers, he would cut him to pieces if he should ever fall into his hands again. As a representation of these facts to the civil authority would probably have been to no purpose, but might have been attended with ill consequences to Capt. Howell, none was made, but on the 24th January, the regular day for the Spark to sail with convoy, the Infanta Catalina also got under way, and stood to sea, bound to Campeachy. The Spark, with the Nancy Eleanor under convoy, weighed and stood out after her, which she perceiving, attempted to run back into port, but was cut off by the Spark, who brought her to and sent a boat on board with Captain Howell and his mate to ascertain if they could identify any of her people, as having been concerned in the robbery. The captain, the boatswain, and several of the crew of the Infanta Catalina were immediately recognized by them to be the same who boarded and robbed the Nancy Eleanor, as before stated; and upon their testimony, Capt. Wilkison considered it his duty to order the vessel and crew to the United States for trial. She is destined for Baltimore (for the convenience of the witnesses, who belong to that port) and put into Hampton Roads on account of head winds. Midshipman Whitte has also arrived in the prize. The Infanta Catalina is a large clipper built schooner, of about 166 tons, has one long gun, a half ship, with a number of small arms, and 20 men, fifteen of whom are brought in, and the remainder detained on board the Spark.

The squadron under the orders of Com. Porter, destined to chase the piratical dogs of Cuba, have nearly all dropped down the anchorage between the Forts, and joined the Peacock (flag ship); the whole will sail the beginning of the ensuing week.—Herald.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. The Spark's Prize.

—The Infanta Catalina, (or more properly, the Nina Catalina, [the Catalonian Nymph,] Captain Pablo Daunes,) prize to the U. S. brig Spark, Capt. Wilkison, whose arrival in Hampton Roads we noticed in Friday's beacon, having been prevented by the severity of the weather and adverse winds, from proceeding to Baltimore, has come up to this port, where she will discharge. The Captain and ten of her men, were yesterday landed under an escort of marines, and lodged in the Borough Jail. Three others, a wing to be passengers in the prize at the time of her capture, have the liberty of the town. She is at the Custom-House wharf, and will to day be surrendered to the Marshal of the United States for this District. Her cargo is valuable, consisting of Brandy, Wine, Sugar, Coffee, Fruits and Dry Goods, said to be the property of Spanish subjects, and vessel represented as a regular trader between Havana and Campeachy. Betcon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. Quick Work.

Moore's new poem entitled "The Loves of the Angels," which comprises 150 or 200 pages, was received here on Sunday, by the James Cropper—forwarded to Philadelphia by mail, on Monday afternoon—re-printed on Tuesday, and put up neatly in boards—sent back to New-York on Wednesday, and advertised for sale in our Book-stores on Thursday morning. This work has also been reprinted in this city.

Another Tale by the author of the Spy.—We take pleasure in announcing as being in preparation for the press, another work from the author of the Spy, to be entitled "The Pilot—A Tale of the Sea." It is now in such a state of forwardness, that it will be published in March or April. Comin. Ado.

From late English papers.

Three young ladies of Madrid have offered their services to King Ferdinand, to fight for Spain should she be invaded.

A person near Uttoxeter, a few days ago, who had obtained various credits of the public, died, and was buried. A few days after, reports were abroad of his ghost being seen, and suspicions arose on the subject of his decease; on which the coffin was taken up, and found to be filled with stones. The deceased debtor is still at large, and suspected to be practising on the living in some other place.

Two brothers who reside together in penurious and "single blessedness," at a farm-house in the parish of Aylesbeare, found their bed occupied one night last week by a female and her family! Our readers may imagine the surprise which seized Benjamin, one of the tardy bachelors, when on stepping into bed he was bitten in the toe by a rat which had brought forth a numerous progeny in the chaff of which the bed was composed.

The one hundred and first edition of the Italian translations of Dr. Franklin's Way to Wealth, from "Poor Richard," has been published.

EARTHQUAKES.

A succession of earthquakes—causing the most disastrous results—was experienced in Syria from the 18th of Aug. to the 29th of Oct. last. The communication of the disastrous calamity was made by Mr. BARKER, Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company. The following are extracts:—

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept. 13, 1822.

"It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

"On the 18th of Aug. at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlib, Killa, Gisser, Shehr, Darconish, Armeas, every village and every detached cottage in this Pashalla, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in ten or twelve seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish! In which, on the lowest computation, twenty thousand human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The extreme point, where this terrible phenomenon was most enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Dialckir and Merkah, 12 leagues south of Laturchin, Aleppo and Scanderon, Killis and Kahn Shekou. All within these points have suffered so nearly equally except Orfa and Laticina, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adana, and Cyprus.

"To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon, but at no place to my knowledge has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere.—Edifices, on the summit of the highest mountains, were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"Oct. 18, 1822.—Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continue to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety, from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls."

From the N. Y. Columbian.

RULES AND REGULATIONS, FOR SOCIETY. The following Rules and Regulations, are intended for the Ball Room.

1st Ladies are not to wear nose-gays larger than what their strength is adequate to support—for possibly, from fatigue, it might bring on a fever.

2d A Stomacher is hereafter to be called "Prodigious."

3d A six and a half inch little foot, is to be crowded into a three and half inch shoe—in order to be comfortable.

4th Gentlemen in dancing cotillions, are only to touch the tip end of a lady's

fore finger—for white kid gloves are an expensive article.

5th A gentleman is not to dance more than twice in one evening, with the same lady unless he is serious, &c.—For &c.—

6th A gentleman who is not dancing, is not to come up to a lady who is, and monopolize her company, to the exclusion of her partner,—for this is not considered extremely genteel.

7th Dandies are not to show off more Cockneyism at a Ball or assembly, than what comes to their share—for such kind of monopolies are odious.

8th Dandies are not to eat up more than one finger of a glove in an evening (except from some cause or other, their feelings are much disconcerted)—for it is setting a bad example to society.

9th Ladies are not to engage for more than twelve dances ahead—for it leads to perplexing misunderstandings, and non-performance of promises.

10th Ladies are not to stoop to pick up their own gloves—for it would be aiming at an impossibility.

By order, &c.

OUR COUNTRY.

The American revolution will be productive of consequences as great and favorable throughout the civilized world, in regard to their political institutions, as the reformation has occasioned in the religious world. The representative system will in the end prevail, in spite of all that king-craft and priest-craft can do to prevent it. Before another century shall have passed away, this system will have been adopted by all Europe. The constant intercourse between the people of that continent and the United States, is rapidly spreading the knowledge of our institutions in that quarter; and causing them to be regarded more and more favorably, in proportion as they become more intimately acquainted with them.

The experiments we have made in the United States have left no room for the most sceptical to doubt, but that every object and purpose requiring the institution of civil government, is best answered by one, resting for its support exclusively on public opinion. In no country in the world, are the people so effectually protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, as in this; and in none, is life and liberty more secure. Our institutions have undergone all the tests necessary to prove their sufficiency; and they have, upon full and fair trials, been found perfectly adequate for every purpose, both in peace and in war. Since our revolution, the people of the United States, spread over an immense territory, and inhabiting various climates, have framed and adopted a national government—several of the States have revised and new modelled their constitutions; and 11 new States have been added to the original confederacy, the people of which have severally framed and adopted constitutions for themselves. All this has been done without commotion; and few individuals, if any, ever dreamt of having recourse to force, either for the purpose of supporting, or of destroying any of these institutions. It is now nearly half a century since some of these governments were organized, and more than 33 years have elapsed, since our national government went into operation; and every year's experience has added to the general conviction of their sufficiency, and of the stability of the systems on which they are founded, though they may from time to time undergo changes, which, from experience or from the progress of information, may be deemed to be advantageous.

Governments thus constituted, exalt and dignify human nature; they are framed, conducted and supported by INTELLIGENCE alone. In time of peace, we have no occasion for the employment of military force to compel an observance of our laws—they are obeyed, because they are the emanation of our own will; public opinion alone is sufficient to enforce them; and by this, they are sustained and supported with greater energy, than in despotic governments by all the bayonets they can procure and maintain.

In all existing governments, of which we have any knowledge, besides our own, there is no community of feeling or of interest, between those who possess the efficient power of making laws, and of enforcing them, and the great body of the people on whom they operate. And it is, therefore, that the people do not feel, that obedience to laws thus constituted, is a duty enjoined by moral obligation. With us, the case is widely different: we have no class of men, enjoying any privileges which are not common to all; our laws are made by those whom we ourselves delegate for that purpose—who are alike subject to their operation with the rest of their fellow citizens, and who have therefore nothing to gain for themselves by the exercise of this power.

The strength of monarchy depends chiefly on an attachment to the person of the Prince, and devotion to his will. This has been found to be an active and powerful principle; but it certainly is one, which very frequently possesses little merit. In a great majority of cases, the individual is unworthy, and has been the author of wrong and oppression, rather than of any good to his subjects. The strength of our governments rests upon a more noble and exalted principle—an attachment to our laws; and on the moral obligation we feel, not only to yield obedience to them ourselves, but also to enforce their observance upon others. This is a distinction of which we have reason to feel proud. Our conduct is not influenced by the blind impulse of passion, feeling, or prejudice; but is founded on a sense of duty; and is approved and sanctioned by the sober dictates of the understanding. The practical superiority of this principle is becoming more apparent with our progress and experience as a nation. Submission to the requirements of our laws, is a duty easily inculcated in the minds of our citizens, because the obligation to obey is felt by all, as resulting necessarily from the agency themselves have had in their enactment.—Albany Argus.

From the Village Record.

A distant correspondent has sent us quite a curiosity; a Love Letter; not one of your modern whining, crying and blubbering epistles, talking of flames, broken hearts, and dying, and all that, but a good old fashioned letter, such as our proud spirited grand mothers used to write to swains when faithless. Now-a-days, forsooth, if a lover leaves his mistress for a new one he likes better, the melancholy, broken-hearted dame brings her action for something like a thousand or two dollars, and solaces herself for the loss of a lover's person in the hope of a good portion of his wealth. Elizabeth Matthews was a girl of spirit, an honour to Beverly, and a praise to old Massachusetts. Such women were fit to become the mothers of soldiers—I'll warrant it, if the truth could be known, that she afterwards married an officer, at least as high in commission as an Ensign. But the letter.—It is directed

"To Mr. Michael Brown

in Exeter.

These with care."

No proof is necessary to convince us it is a genuine original letter. It carries with it, intrinsic and irresistible evidence that it is what it purports to be. Here it is.

"Beverly, March ye 21, 1777.

Mr. Michael Brown,—

Sir,—I once more take an opportunity to write to you, to let you know I am well, through the goodness of God, and can live without your company—but pray don't get published the third time. I should be glad if you would come and get your clothes, for I don't want no concern with them—for I hope that you will take care not to promise any young lady more than you intend to perform; for I have you consider that God can see you

fruther than Exeter—although you tho't you did me a great injury to go and leave me. I never thought so; for I'm very well contented with your absence, and beg God to keep you there if you like it. So no more at present—but I remain a well wisher to all the true hearts—and a curse to all false ones.

ELIZABETH MATTHEWS.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1823.

☞ The Western Mail which was due last Thursday has not yet arrived, owing, undoubtedly, to the very bad travelling.

☞ Capt. Goodrich, from Portsmouth, furnished us with a Boston paper of the 19th, ult., two days later than brought by the last Mail, but it contains nothing new.

CONGRESS.—Tuesday, Feb. 11th, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports; and after some further discussion of its details, and some amendment thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

We publish to-day a List of the principal Acts and Resolves passed at the last Session of our Legislature. Among the latter we do not observe the one which was expected to have passed, authorizing the sense of the people of this County to be taken relative to the erection of a Gaol in Eastport. Why it was not passed, we are, at this time, unable to state.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

It is stated in the Hancock paper of the 19th ult. that a meeting of the members of the Legislature, from this Congressional District, was held in Portland, the 8th, for the purpose of selecting a person to be supported for Representative to Congress at the election in April next, and that the Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr. of Belfast had 12 of 20 votes, & that the residue were given for 3 persons in this County. As to the correctness of the above we are unable to say. We only understood there had been a meeting, and no person could be agreed upon. It is not a matter of surprise to us that a number of candidates should be thought of in this County. It has never yet had the privilege of sending one. Common courtesy, we should suppose, would allow us, at least, one in 20 years. As there is undoubtedly will be a meeting at Machias, to take the subject into consideration, any thing further at this time may be deemed unnecessary.

The 22d of February

Was celebrated in this Town by the Artillery Company who appeared in Uniform, under Capt. EMMET CHASEMAN. At noon they fired a National Salute and at 4 o'clock partook, with about 50 others, of a sumptuous Dinner, prepared by Capt. SWETT. The Toasts on the occasion were appropriate and good.—The Day was not suffered to pass unnoticed by Capt. EASTMAN, Commandant at Fort Sullivan, who reminded us of the number of States, in this happy and flourishing republic, by a Salute of 24 guns, and the "striped bunting" waved proudly over its walls during the day.

Snow.—Within a few days Snow has fallen, in this quarter, in abundance. Our oldest inhabitants cannot recollect of ever seeing so much on the ground at one time. It is calculated that it is four feet deep upon an average, and the travelling, (we mention this for the benefit of a numerous class of our fellow mortals who are not Priest, but Lane-riden) is so bad, as to make it doubtful whether the Lawyers will be able to get to Court. Ah! says one, with a groan, that is impossible.

"Home Department."

Some time since we published a Printer's Duet in the form of a Dialogue between a subscriber and his wife. Some of our Patrons (we regret to say a small number of them) moved by the arguments it contained and the reasonableness of the thing, generously complied with the invitation by bringing us some of the precious metal to cheer us amid the gloomy aspect of affairs—others acknowledged its pertinence but have neglected to comply with its injunctions.—In order that the taste of those who prefer being dunned in poetry rather than in prose may be gratified, we here present them with the concluding lines of

"The Printer's hour of Peace,"

a work but little known, we think, in this part of our country—but possessing sterling merit, we can freely recommend it to the study of our Patrons, believing it will be mutually beneficial to all concerned:—

—The Printer's hour,

His hour of real sweet repose,

Is not when by some magic power

His list of patrons daily grows;

But O, 'tis when stern Winter, drear,

Comes robb'd in snow, and rain, and vapor,

He hears, in whispers soft and dear,

"We've come to P.I.F. you for the—PAPER!"

We are really sorry to be under the necessity of observing that our Country Market at present is too poorly supplied with the common necessities of life. Scarce a single article of Poultry has been seen for a fortnight past, and the few that have been, were snatched up with uncommon avidity.—The last Fowls brought 4s. per pair. Geese 3s. each. Turkeys 1s. per lb. Very indifferent Mutton now sells for 4 1-2d. and 5d. and Beef for 4d. and 4 1-2d. per lb. Do not these circumstances plainly shew that our Market cannot yet be supplied from our own internal resources? Jonathan we believe will require to lend us some assistance yet.

☞ The above article is copied from the "Courier," printed in St. John, N. B. We shall make no remarks, at this time, on it but publish the following Proclamation which may daily expected to be officially proclaimed.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of Parliament passed in the third Year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the W. Indies," there is no permission granted for the importation into this Province, of Dead Meats of any kind, nor any thing which prohibits the importation of dead meats into this Province; Therefore it is left optional with me whether the very loyal subjects of New-Brunswick, particularly in St. John, shall pay 75 cts. for a pair of chickens and for "every indifferent" mutton 5d. per lb. (to serve the country interest) or whether they shall obtain those highly necessary articles to satisfy the cravings of hunger at a very low rate, by admitting "Jonathan's" folks to fetch us a part of their surplus chickens, geese, turkeys, mutton, beef, &c. &c. Being satisfied that the Proclamation issued the 27th Nov. last is likely to reduce us to the state of the poor emigrant returning from the West, who was attacked and come nigh being eaten off by the crows, I hereby repeal said Proclamation and give liberty to import all kinds of meat, whether dead or alive, and a premium of £100 will be given to the master of the first Am. vessel that shall arrive in this Province with a cargo of eatables. To guard against forestalling and prevent any injury to individuals from a long absence from food, I hereby "prohibit" any person from buying more than £10 worth of provisions at one time for his own use, or eating at one meal more than 3 pair chickens, 2 turkeys, half a sheep, or a round of beef, under the pains and penalties arising from an overloaded stomach.

By order of his Excellency, &c. &c.

To our Western Farmers.—We are informed that the Collector of St. John, N. B. has said that vessels arriving there from the U. States with "dead meats," should not be molested in any way whatever, by the Custom-House Department. This, and the article from the Courier, are admirable comments on the Governor's late Proclamation. We have every reason to believe the above, as a few days since our market was crowded with poultry and now there is scarcely any to be had.—Large quantities have, to our knowledge, been carried to St. John, within a few days, therefore, should the Proclamation which we have anticipated, be delayed a little while, there need be no fear but a good market will be found for all Provision that may arrive at this place. In the "Custom-House sales" there need be no apprehension of seeing dead meats of any kind advertised.

New-Brunswick Legislature.

Mr. STUBBS, of St. Andrews, has carried in a bill to repeal an Act, entitled, an Act to impose a duty on certain articles imported into that Province, also, an Act, entitled, an Act to impose a duty on certain articles (articles not mentioned) imported into the province, which was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House. He also moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend an Act, entitled, an Act to provide for and maintain an armed Cutter for the protection of the revenue of the Province, which was granted. He presented Petitions and vouchers of E. Foster, do. of C. Curry; do. of do. praying drawback of duties.

☞ We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, has so far recovered his health as to be able to preach tomorrow in the forenoon.

Gov. PARRIS is again in nomination for the gubernatorial chair at the next election.

Military.—On Saturday last Sergeant John L. BARNUM was elected Ensign of the Light Infantry Company, vice Ensign Thomas Child, resigned.

☞ An apology is due to "A SUBSCRIBER" for not noticing sooner his poetic effusion on the death of a lamented friend. We would

publish it pleasure were some parts of it not quite too deficient.

Tread Mill.—One of these excellent inventions was put into operation a short time ago for the employment of the prisoners in the county gaol and house of correction at Reading, (Pennsylvania). The prisoners, it is stated, performed the labour apparently well for several days, when thirty-two mutined and refused to go upon the wheels, stating that they must have extra provisions and leather bottomed shoes or they would not perform the labor. They considered confinement in cells was all the punishment that awaited their disobedience, but in that idea they were deceived; the keeper and assistants were under the necessity of having recourse to arms and bludgeons, and compelled every man to go upon the wheel to perform the allotted labour.

Hon. Harrison G. Otis is the federal candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, and Hon. Daniel Noble, for Lt. Governor.

Thermometrical Observations, &c. for February, 1823, made by J. D. WESTON, Esq. in Eastport.

DAY	5 A.M.	1 P.M.	5 P.M.	REMARKS
1	25	26	11	NW snow storm, fair
2	5	17	10	NW & W clear
3	7	23	23	W fair, calm, cloudy
4	20	29	24	N cloudy
5	18	24	9	N cloudy, fair, W clear
6	3	14	2	NW clear
7	6	8	4	W clear, cloudy, clear
8	13	12	19	NW fair, cloudy
9	14	23	14	N cloudy, clear
10	10	32	24	N fair, S
11	27	31	24	ESE cloudy
12	26	30	24	E cloudy, snow
13	25	34	14	WSW cloudy, clear
14	3	23	25	NW clear, SE cloudy
15	23	22	15	SE snow storm, NW fair
16	8	23	10	NW cloudy
17	5	12	11	NW clear, SW
18	20	29	13	W snow, fair
19	29	31	16	WSW clear
20	27	19	19	SE cloudy, SE snow
21	11	21	21	NW clear
22	30	38	21	W clear
23	2	11	13	NW clear, calm
24	12	14	12	SE cloudy
25	12	21	19	SE snow, N
26	13	33	27	WSW clear, SW cloudy
27	31	33	30	calm, cloudy
28	6	17	6	W clear

*Below Zero.

Congress will soon be dissolved by the lapse of time. They have done very little mischief this session. A stage-coach traveler, that is in "obstinant fear of being upset and having his collar bone broken," is not more delighted at alighting in safety at his journey's end than the people should be when a session of a Legislative body expires without passing any unwise acts. During the whole of this session there has been no grand debate—no camp-meeting preaching—no staff for newspapers—noting to make readers purblind.—Salem Gazette.

HISTORICAL DOG.—An auctioneer, at a late sale of Antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation:— "This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman Founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder, I cannot tell."

A Grammatical Question.

Said Anne's preceptor, "axis is a noun, But I'll let me it common or proper," he cried, With cheeks of vermilion, and eye-lids cast down, "Tis both common and proper," his pupil replied.

MARRIAGES.

In Lubec, by the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Bigelow, Mr. Lebbens Bailey, to Miss Marietta M. Crapp.

At Robinson, by John Brewer, Esq. Mr. Martin Grant, to Miss Abigail H. Jones, both of St. Andrews.

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

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

22d.—Brig Commerce, Lancaster, 25 days from Jamaica. Passenger, Capt. Cobble, late master of the brig Harriet Newell, from St. John, for Jamaica, wrecked the 1st Dec on the N. E. reef of Grand Turk—vessel and most of the cargo lost—crew saved. Extract from the Log-Book of the Commerce.—Three days after sailing, at 11 A. M. we discovered off the N. W. end of Great Henegaga, a large two-top sail schooner laying too, who, on seeing us immediately were round and stood for us until she came within two gun shots; then hauled by the wind and sent up top-gallant-mast and yards—she then bore up under all sail. All sail was then immediately set on board the Commerce. At 1 P. M. the strange sail fired a gun—every preparation, possible, was made to defend ourselves. At half past 2 P. M. she fired another gun and hoisted a black and red flag, on which we immediately hoisted our ensign—she then fired a third shot which came very near us—a half past three she fired again—the wind growing lighter, at 4 o'clock she ranged along side to leeward—was pierced for 14 guns and mounted 6 with a long gun a mid-ship—was manned with about 70 men, about 50 of whom had muskets—she hailed and asked why we did not heave too on her firing the first gun—we answered we were from Jamaica bound to Halifax, and would not heave too

for any one—she then threatened to sink us if we did not heave too. Perceiving her making preparations to fire into us, we immediately wore with the intention of running her down, it being the only alternative—on seeing which she also immediately wore and stood from us—we then hauled our wind and stood on our course. Another brig heaving in sight at the same time she went in chase, fired a gun and brought her too. The next morning we discovered her again in chase of us about 2 leagues off, it then blowing fresh run her hull down by noon, which was the last we saw of her. We supposed her to be commanded by a mulatto seeing one on the quarter deck with a "three corner'd scraper" on, a speaking trumpet under one arm and spy-glass under the other, also an epaulette on each shoulder. The person who hailed us was white and was the only white person we saw on board. The ship Westmoreland, from Quebec for Jamaica, was lost, with most of her cargo, on the N. W. reef of the Great Caycos, the 5th Dec.—crew saved; the same day, a brig belonging to Boston, fr. Wilmington, was lost on the West Caycos. 27th.—sch. Mary, Goodrich, Portsmouth. sch. Abigail, Cobb, Portland. March 1st.—sch. Boston, Shickford, Boston. sch. Eliza & Nancy, Ames, Boston. brig Commerce, Lancaster, St. John. sch. Eliza & Nancy, Ames, Boston.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the State of Maine at Auction,

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 30th of January, 1823, to cause to be sold at Public auction, a number of Townships, Tracts and Lots of Land and Islands in the State of Maine, belonging to said Commonwealth—

Hereby give public notice that in pursuance of said resolves, they will offer for sale at Public Auction at Merchant's Hall, in the city of Boston, on THURSDAY the 15th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, the following Tracts and Parcels of LAND, which lie easterly of Penobscot River, and northerly of Bingham's Lottery Lands, so called, viz:

River Township No. 3, third range, containing 17062 acres; Townships No. 6, same range, 22264 acres; No. 7, same range, 23040 acres; No. 8, same range, 23040 acres; No. 9, same range, 23040 acres; No. 10, same range, 25811 acres; No. 11, same range, 8374 acres; River Township No. 4, fourth range, 25997 acres; No. 6, same range, 9992 acres; No. 7, same range, 23040 acres; No. 8, same range, 23040 acres; No. 9, same range, 23553 acres; and west of Penobscot River and north of the Waldo Patent, Township No. 2, ninth range, 28656 acres; No. 3, same range, 28800 acres; part of No. 2, seventh range, 2415 acres; No. 1, seventh range, 28041 acres; half of No. 6, ninth range, 11520 acres; No. 2, eighth range, 25225 acres; No. 4, eighth range, 23040 acres.

And we hereby give public notice, that some time in the course of the approaching Summer or Autumn, and at some place or places hereafter to be designated, we will offer at Public Auction, the following LANDS, in Township No. 1, west side of Penobscot River, part of the Old Indian Purchase, containing 13923 acres; Township No. 2, do. 16200 acres; also 7 lots in Township No. 3, do. containing 700 acres; part of Township No. 4, do. 3079 acres; Township No. 5, do. 5460 acres; Township No. 3, east side of Penobscot River, part of said purchase, 10455 acres; sundry lots in the town of Penobscot, containing about 1151 acres; in Sutter 7340 acres; in Lubec 8345 acres; the northeast quarter of Township No. 23, in the County of Washington, 7290 acres; part of Township No. 3, first range, west of Schoodic River, 3320 acres; and in No. 1, fourth range, do. 620 acres; several lots in the town of Ellsworth, containing about 1204 acres—Also, the lots reserved for the disposal of Government out of the grants and conveyances heretofore made, viz in the town of Orrington, 200 acres in the towns of Corinth, Newport, Bangorville, No. 1, third range; No. 1, fourth range; No. 7, eighth range, and No. 1, sixth range, north of the Waldo Patent and Blakesburg, in the County of Penobscot, and in the town of Ellsworth in the County of Hancock, each 320 acres; and in the County of Washington, in the towns of Jonesborough, Dennyville and Perry, each 200 acres, in Columbia 320 acres—in Townships No. 18, north of Acadia: No. 13, adjoining Machias; No. 14, east of Machias, each 320 acres; No. 10, east of Machias, 200 acres; Portland Acadia County, 160 acres; Township No. 1, first range west of Schoodic River, 320 acres. And in the County of Kennebec, the reserved lots in Chasterville and Temple, each 320 acres—in the County of Somerset, in Madison, Aton, Aron, Phillips, Palmyra, Carleton and Freeman, each 320 acres; in No. 5, sixth range north of the Waldo Patent, 320 acres; in No. 5, second range, do. 160 acres—in the County of Oxford, in Dixfield, East Andover, No. 6, between Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, No. 8, between said rivers, No. 2, first range, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, No. 3, second range, do. No. 5, third range, do. No. 4, fourth range, do. No. 3, third range, do. No. 5, second range, do. Letter B. E. A. No. 2, and No. 1 south side of Androscoggin River, each 320 acres; East Andover surplus, 160 acres. Also, all the reserved lots in the several Tracts of Land conveyed to William Bingham, in the Counties of Hancock and Washington, excepting the Townships No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in the south range of said conveyance—Also, a large number of ISLANDS, situated near George's River, Penobscot River, in Blue Hill Bay, Frenchman's Bay, &c. among which are Monteban Island, containing 1000 acres; Allen's Island, 300 acres, and a great number of small Islands, which will be more particularly described in future advertisements.

Particular information in regard to the situation, quality of soil, &c. of all the Lands, Reserved Lots and Islands above mentioned, can be obtained by applying at the LAND OFFICE, in the State House, Boston—and the terms of sale will be liberal and favorable to purchasers, viz 20 per cent down, and the remainder by instalments, with interest, according to the amount purchased—which will be more particularly stated and made known as above, or at the time of sale. A better opportunity for the Capitalist to invest money, or for Agriculturalists to furnish themselves with good farms, has never

before occurred in this section of the country, and probably will not again occur for many years to come—every one therefore, having either of the above objects in view, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the value of these lands, and attend said sale.

NAHUM MITCHELL, Agent.
GEO. W. COFFIN,
Land Office Boston 4th Feb. 1823.

James Kimball,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, 350 bbls. supline, fine & middling flour, 200 bags of yellow corn and meal, 137 bbls. pilot & ship bread & crackers, 79 chests, boxes & keddys suching tea, 67 kegs excellent q'ty 8 hand tobacco, 100 boxes mould & dip'd candles & soap, 70 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins, 30 drums do. Turkey eggs, 2000 lb. new milk cheese, 35 bbls. clear & no. 1, Boston pack pork, 10 bbls. old American gin, 7 qt. casks old S. M. wine, 20 bbls. best vinegar, Cognac and common brandy, cinnamon and rose cordials, With many other goods, and all at the lowest prices. Feb. 23.

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 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 show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
A true Copy,
28] 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 Enos 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 show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

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

TO BE LET,

A STORE, Wharf, and premises opposite Mr. A. Pine's Hotel, and possession to be immediately given. Enquire of Mr. Charles Guay, at Indian Island or Mr. Alpheus Pine, in Eastport.

ALSO—A new, one story House, well finished, situated on the South side of the Bridge, that leads to the Congregational Meeting-House, with six rooms on the floor, and a good kitchen under it, and an oven, with, beside, a good well of water in the kitchen that never fails. Feb 22

MISS POWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastport, she has it in contemplation to open her Dancing School, on Wednesday next, 6th inst. if a sufficient number of Pupils, should offer to commence together for six weeks only. Terms may be known &c. by application to Miss P. at the house lately occupied by Capt. Bibber, on Monday or Tuesday at farthest, as it will not open unless 12 pupils are ready to begin. March 1.

Washington County Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society, will be holden, at the Court House, in Machias, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, next, at 7 o'clock, in the evening; when a Sermon will be delivered, a report of the proceedings, and prospects of the Society exhibited, a collection taken, in aid of its funds. Officers chosen for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be deemed expedient.

Ministers of the gospel, and candidates, within the County, though not members of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. ABRAHAM JACKSON, Sec'y. Machias, Feb. 15, 1823.

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 we will receive old Axes and other Iron Work to repair and return to the same place. SAMUEL NUTT. Plantation No. 3, Feb. 1.

For New-York,

The regular Packet sub. ALBERT, JACOB SHACKFORD, master. Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, or to S. WHEELER. March 1.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

Mr. Tolson—I presume that what is meant by a valentine, is generally understood. It was formerly sent by the *Inamorato* to his Dulcinea. But some years ago, the men having, very unaccountably, let the good old custom fall into disuse, a certain lady on a certain island in this neighbourhood, gallantly undertook to revive it—but with this difference, that the lady should in future be the sender. This lady having accordingly prepared a number of valentines, sent one to each of her various sparks, whose gallantry being thereby roused to a lively sense of their neglect of duty in point of courtesy, they severally sent her a handsome present in return. She having made out so well, several other ladies thought proper to conform to the new order of things, and try their luck also on the next Valentine's Day. And thus the practice has become almost universal in this neighbourhood, so that from anervated sixty down to romping ten, you may see the females preparing valentines, which since the above-mentioned revival, have had various, but generally good, success: for the gentleman is looked upon as haggish, who does not send a present in return. About a year ago, a young lady having with great pains, carefully fitted out her valentine, showed it to a humorous friend of years, and asked his opinion of it, which he gave in the following extempore verse, which are at your service. If you think them worthy of a place in your useful paper, their insertion will oblige,

Sir, yours truly

Deer-Island, Feb. 10, 1823. Z.

In former times the *Lover*, his passion to discover,

A valentine sent to his *Fair One*,
Adorned with bleeding hearts, transpierced
by flaming darts,

And true-lover's knots enough to scare one—
To scare one? yes, to scare one—
And verses calculated to ensnare one.

To find out what is meant, when a valentine
is sent,

Requires now-a-days no great scholar;
For the lady seldom cares, where he goes or
how he fares,

If he do but in return send a dollar—
A dollar? yes, a dollar—
Or a present to the value of a dollar.

Tho' this is mostly true, I do not say that you
Should apply it to every *Fair One*;
Yet were it sent through love, I should it dis-
approve,

For such boldness might happen to scare
one—
To scare one? Yes, to scare one—
Nay, to scare all except here and there one.

EPIGRAM ON A FOP.

When first you see Lee,
You will know him to be
Excessively proud of his features & finery:
When him you try,
You'll quickly decry
That he's a mere clock-case quite void of
machinery. Z.

—00*000—

From the Emporium.

THE STRANGER GUEST.

—But who, and what art thou,
Of foreign garb and fearful brow?"

Ginnour.

The first time I visited Philadelphia was in the depth of an unusually cold winter, some fifteen or twenty years ago. The morning I left Alesbury, I recollect the weather was hazy and there were some indications of a storm; these were at first disregarded, but I had not proceeded half a day's journey, before it set in to snow; the wind arose from the northwest, and so intensely cold did the storm come on, that I was glad to seek shelter in a small hut, half hid among the trees, and only discovered from the road by the thin column of smoke then ascending from the rude chimney, which scarcely protruded itself through the roof. Humble as was this habitation, I was welcomed to share in the small comfort it afforded, and chose it as a refuge, much rather than

"Bile the peltings of the pitiless storm" without. I was welcomed, I say, for I had a slight acquaintance with the Huberts; I knew them as a family once in affluent circumstances, but, by a fortune that was as impetuous as the tempest—a fate, the secret history of which was locked up in their own bosoms, reduced to a far deeper poverty than a peasant knows, to a life of want and woe. Poverty does not always touch the heart and it was easy to read, in a single glance at the group that gathered round the blaze on that evening, that the bosoms of the Huberts had felt a deeper stab than ever simple penury could give.

The cabin was rudely formed of logs, from between which the clay plastered every here and there having fallen out, left large crevices, and one single room was all the dwelling contained. The furniture consisted of a couple of pine benches, an old stand, and a few wooden chairs. In none of these were to be seen the remains of that opulence of which I had learned the Huberts were once possessors, but it was found in their family attire, and in the air which lingered about them. The old lady, though negligently dressed, had about her those touches of taste and refinement which cannot deceive; and Ellen Hubert, though her cheeks were thin and pale, and her eyes heavy, perhaps with weeping, carried with her a grace of manner and expression that reminded of a captive fairy in some remote region.

She was young and fair, for sorrow, as if proud of its victims, only adds a more delicate, and moving, and pathetic loveliness to beauty. As I gazed first on her, and then on a prattling cherub that stood beside her, a child of but three or four years, I read I thought, with too great a certainty, the cause of so much grief. The mother shone in every feature of the infant. But the next hour left me unsatisfied, for when the little object of her care slept, Ellen Hubert became the melancholy girl I had heard her called; but when it played on her lap, or caught her hand, or pressed its cheek upon her snowy neck, such a gleam of joy seemed stealing from her recesses of her bosom, and mantled her cheeks, that I could not but silently exclaim, there are no recollections of guilt associated with the being of that darling child; she loves, she adores it as an innocent mother.

The violence of the storm increased, as the long afternoon wore cheerlessly away, and when the shades of evening approached, I withdrew from the rude fireside, where nothing but frequent sighs broke the silence that had sealed up every tongue—for finding my attempt to lead my hostess or her daughter into conversation on the subject in which I felt most interest, vain, I sat so long silent that my bosom caught a portion of the disease which was evidently preying upon them, and with a sad and heavy heart I took my seat at a window and looked out upon the forests as they grew darker and more gloomy every moment. The wind had died away, but the snow fell in large and heavy flakes, the sky looked even more dense with clouds than before, and I was brooding over my misfortune in being overtaken by such a storm in such a place in the worst possible humor, when my eyes caught the form of a traveller, who, though well mounted on a large and beautiful steed, came slowly winding down the pathway from the road, evidently much fatigued with the journey he had made.

In better moods I should have been overjoyed at the idea of other and more cheerful company than my present for the night; but as I felt at the moment, I rather viewed the coming unknown as an intruder, about whom I was at least, indifferent, and without saying a word, I gazed at him as he alighted, and, throwing the bridle over the neck of his animal, approached the door. A loud rap was the first intimation the family had of the coming of a new visitor. The stranger asked for permission to remain in the house through the night, adding, that he would give them no trouble, as he was provided with provisions and a blanket, and would lay on the floor: the request was granted, and having taken care of his horse he entered the room; and without taking the least notice of any one, or saying a word, he sat himself down by the fire, shook the snow from his hair and dress, and dropped his cheeks upon his hands, as in deep and solemn thought.

All silent as before, the fire first burned rather dimly, and I could clearly discern the features of the stranger, who for at least an hour sat fixed as a statue in his position, without, I believe, at all observing me, or being conscious of the existence of any being but himself and our hostess without the room, and I had fallen into a half-sleeping reverie, when I was aroused by a deep and hollow groan, which issued from, I knew not where. I shuddered and drew nearer to the fire. Mrs. Hubert I observed, started from her seat and walked the floor rapidly, while Ellen convulsively clasped her arms around the babe that lay slumbering in her lap, and pressed her cheek to its forehead. The stranger remained motionless, but again some voice, as if from the bowels of the earth, sent up that hollow groan. I could not determine whence it came, and dared not to ask, so agitated did the two females seem to be at the repetition; but it caught the ear of the traveller, who slowly raised his head, and asked in a calm voice, "who is sick?" The old lady clasped her hands and turned pale, as she attempted to imitate the sound, and replied that she felt unwell. There was a mystery in all this that was observed by the stranger; he turned to me and repeated his question. I shook my head in silence, and he again rested his forehead on his hand. Again and again in rapid succession the noise was heard. It seemed to come from beneath the floor, and the stranger, as if electrified, started from his seat and cried, "for God's sake, what means this? may I ask, do not shudder—this mystery must be unveiled;" then drawing from his bosom a pistol, he seized with the other hand a blazing torch—"I will search the house," said he, "something smells of murder." "Merciful heaven," screamed the elder lady, "we are undone!" "Undone!" we repeated in utter astonishment—"what means this?" The groaning continued, and Mrs. Hubert, falling upon the neck of her daughter, both were instantly dissolved in an agony of weeping.

Without noticing this, the stranger led the search, and on examining the floor,

some loose boards were discovered, which being removed, revealed a dark cave beneath, and from it as from a sepulchre those sounds, almost too full of anguish to be human, came; the stranger surveyed it, and then cautiously entered. On a couch of straw at one corner of this dismal abode, we beheld a grey-headed ghastly figure, clothed in rags, and exhibiting the very image of human wretchedness, stretched out at length. He raised his dim eyes as the light approached. "What, have you come at last," said he, in a baggared tone: "well you are welcome? the grave will be a more quiet, a less dreadful repose than this! I am Irvin Hubert!" and he reached his shrivelled hand to me; "you will need no cords," continued he, "this frame is all feebleness and woe—I shall give you no trouble."

By this time Ellen and her mother had come down, and I noticed for the first time the signs of tripudiation steal over the stern features of the stranger; he withdrew with a shudder, and left us with the old man alone. I assisted them in bringing him to the fire, by which the stranger had again seated himself, in his usual sombre mood, where we laid him on the floor, while Ellen held his head and bathed his face with tears. It was a dreadful moment of inexplicable mystery; and as that lovely girl kissed his wan and withered cheek, while her utterance was choked with sobs, and Mrs. Hubert sat motionless by his feet, the stranger rose and paced the room with folded arms, and an eye that rolled awfully on all around.

He was now to me the most interesting object of the group. Though tall and robust, his figure was handsome; his eye was the keenest and most expressive I ever beheld, and his whole countenance impressed on my mind an idea of determined boldness, decisive energy, and strength of frame and intellect, which I had never imagined could have been combined in one individual. My eyes were riveted upon him; but what was my astonishment, when suddenly his face brightened up as with a transport of delight, and approaching the weeping girl, he knelt and took her hand.—Ellen Hubert said he, "do you know me?" The affrighted girl had started at the touch, but now her fine eyes met his. He smiled, and then turned to me, "my Henry! my Henry! my Henry!" and fell upon his bosom.

It was like the meeting of lovers in another world, he was the husband of her youth. "You come from the grave," said Irvin, "where have you been—do you really exist, or am I wild?" "I am Henry Hubert," replied he, "I left my father's house three years ago, when you recollect you were absent at F—, strangely enough; I had cut my arm, and waking at midnight discovered that the bandage had fallen off, and that it was bleeding very fast. I dressed and went to the river, intending to bathe it, as it felt inflamed and painful; and while in the act was seized by a gang of ruffians, robbed of my money, gagged, and sent on board a small sloop, from which I never escaped, until I was landed on an island in the West Indies, where I escaped and engaged in business, amply recovered my losses, and returned a month ago rich in property to my native city; but judge of my despair when I heard my father had been condemned a murderer, and that my family and wife were no more. Under these impressions, I wandered thus far in search of some rude spot of earth, where myself and my name might be buried forever in obscurity.—This is my history—the rest you know."

And it was for murdering you that your father was accused and condemned," said Mrs. Hubert. "They brought witnesses who swore he had a violent disagreement with you on the evening you disappeared; your bed was found stained with blood, and traces discovered down to the water side. On this evidence and some other slight circumstances, your father was found guilty and sentenced to death. He escaped from prison and sought a refuge in this home; we abandoned property and friends, and that home, for his better concealment; and here, for near three years, has he been the almost constant tenant of the den from which you have just taken him."

These are some of the outlines of one of the most extraordinary incidents I ever met with. I have only to add what will be anticipated; the character of Mr. Hubert was restored to its original rank, and Henry and Ellen Hubert, one of the best of husbands and most affectionate wives, live yet to enjoy the society of each other, in affluent circumstances, in peace and happiness.

A new work entitled the "Pioneers, or the Source of the Saguchannah," has just issued from the press in New-York. It is by the author of the "Spy, or Tale of the Neutral Ground." The following extracts give the character of the village Doctor.

"Doctor Elnathan Todd, for such was the unworthy name of the man of physic, was common-

ly thought to be, among the settlers, a gentleman of great mental endowments; and he was assuredly of rare personal proportions. In height he measured, without his shoes, exactly six feet and four inches. His hands, feet, and knees, corresponded in every respect with this formidable stature; but every other part of his frame appeared to have been intended for a man several sizes smaller, if we except the length of his limbs. His shoulders were square, in one sense at least, being in a right line from one side to the other; but they were so narrow, that the long, dangling arms that they supported, seemed to issue out of his back. His neck, possessed, in an eminent degree, the property of length to which we have alluded, and it was topped by a small bullet-head, that exhibited on one side, a bush of bristling brown hair, and on the other, a short, twinkling visage, that appeared to maintain a constant struggle with itself in order to look wise. He was the youngest son of a farmer of Massachusetts, who, being in somewhat easy circumstances, had allowed this boy to shoot up to the height we have mentioned, without the ordinary interpositions of field-labour, wood-chopping, and such other toils as were imposed on his brothers. Elnathan was indebted for this exemption from labour, in some measure, to his extraordinary growth, which, leaving him pale, inanimate, and listless, induced his tender mother to pronounce him "a sickly boy, and one that was not equal to work, but who might am a living, comfortably enough, by taking to pleading law, or turning minister, or doctoring, or some sitch-like easy calling." Still there was a great uncertainty which of these vocations the youth was best endowed to fill with credit and profit; but having no other employment, the stripping was constantly lounging about the 'homestead,' munching green apples, and hunting for sorrel; when the same sagacious eye, that had brought to light his latent talents, seized upon this circumstance, as a clue to direct his future path through the turmoils of the world. "Elnathan was cut out for a doctor," she knew, "for he was for ever digging for yarbs, and tasting all kinds of things that grow'd about the lots. Then again he had a natural love for doctor-stuff, for when she had left the bilious pills out for her map, all nicely covered with maple sugar, just ready to take, Nathan had come in and swallowed them, for all the world as if they were nothing; while Ichabod (her husband) could never get one down without making sitch desperate faces, that it was awful to look on."

"This discovery decided the matter. Elnathan, then about fifteen, was, much like a wild colt, caught and trimmed, by clipping his bushy locks; dressed in a suit of homespun, died in the butter-nut bark; furnished with a "New Testament," and a "Webster's Spelling-book," and sent to school. As the boy was by nature quite shrewd enough, and had previously, at odd times laid the foundations of reading, writing and arithmetic, he was soon conspicuous in the school for learning. The delighted mother had the gratification of hearing, from the lips of the master, that her son, was a "prodigious boy, and far above all his class." He also thought that "the youth had a natural love for doctoring, as he had known him frequently advise the smaller children against eating too

much; and once or twice, when the ignorant little things had per-severed in opposition to Elnathan's advice, he had known her son to empty the school-basket with his own mouth, to prevent the consequences."

"Soon after this comfortable declaration from his schoolmaster, the lad was removed to the house of the village doctor, a gentleman whose early career had not been unlike that of our hero, where he was to be seen sometimes watering a horse, at others watering medicines, blue, yellow, and red; then again he might be noticed, lolling under an apple tree, with Ruddiman's Latin Grammar in his hand, and a corner of Denman's Midwifery sticking out of the pocket of his coat; for his instructor held it absurd to teach his pupil how to despatch a patient regularly from this world, before he knew how to bring him into it.

"This kind of life continued for a twelve month, when he suddenly appeared at meeting in a long coat (and well did it deserve the name!) of black homespun, with little booties, bound with uncoloured calf-skin, for the want of red morocco.

"Soon after, he was seen shaving with a dull razor; and but three or four months elapsed before several elderly ladies were observed hastening towards the house of a poor woman in the village, while others were running to and fro in great apparent distress. One or two boys were mounted, bareback, on horses, and sent off at speed in various directions. Several indirect questions were put concerning where the physician was last observed; but all would not do, and at length Elnathan was seen coming from his door, with a very grave air, preceded by a little white-headed boy, who, out of breath, was trotting before him. The following day the youth appeared in the street, as the high-way was called, and the neighbourhood was astonished in observing how much he had grown lately. The same week he bought a new razor; and the succeeding Sunday he entered the meeting-house with a red silk handkerchief in his hand, and with an extremely demure countenance. In the evening he called upon a young woman of his own class in life, for there were no others to be found, and, when he was left alone with the fair, he was called, for the first time in his life, Doctor Todd, by her prudent mother. The ice once broken in this manner, Elnathan was greeted from every mouth with his official appellation.

"Another year was passed under the superintendence of the same master, during which the young physician had the credit of "riding with the old doctor," altho' they were generally observed to travel different roads. At the end of that period, Dr. Todd attained his legal majority. He then took a jaunt to Boston, to purchase medicines, and, as some intimated, to walk the hospital; we know not how the latter might have been, but if true, he soon walked through it, for he returned within a fortnight, bringing with him a suspiciously looking box, that smelt powerfully of brimstone.

"The next Sunday he was married; and the following morning he entered a one horse sleigh with his bride, having before him the box we have mentioned, with another lined with home-made household linen, a paper covered trunk, with a red umbrella lashed to it, a pair of quite new saddle-bags, and a handbox. The next intelligence that his friends received of the bride and bride-groom was, that the latter was "settled in the new country, and well to do as a doctor, in Temple-town in York state."

A Baptismal Mistake.—A citizen, accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.