

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN,—UNAW'D BY INFLUENCE, AND UNERID'D BY GAIN;—HERE PATRIOTISM, IN ITS GENUINE PRECEPTS DRAW,—FLEDG'D TO RELIGION, LIBERTY AND LAW.

No. 29.....Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1823.

[\$3 50 Cts. A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

\$1.75 payable in advance, and no pa-
discontinued till arrearages are paid.

Co-Partnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have formed a connec-
tion 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, &c.
der, and a large quantity of ex-
cellent 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, but-
ter, cheese, candles, soap, pork,
beans. Spanish and American se-
gars, 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, shirt-
ings, satinets, gingham, check,
cotton warp, Hingham ware, pot-
tery, &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, enameled and cream col-
oured 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
a 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
60 bbls. No. 1. } BEEF
10 " No. 2.
50 barrels bread
40 bushels beans
cheests and boxes, souchong and
green TEAS
40 boxes candles
50 " soap—3 hhd. vinegar
—ALSO—
4 tons Russia, old Sable & Sweed'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
uncleared 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 im-
mediate payment.

JESSE GLEASON.
Eastport, Feb. 1, 1823. (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 cas-
simeres, Marseilles, Valencia, fan-
cy and Moleskin vesting of ele-
gant patterns, black and coloured
plain and figured bombazetts,
plaids, combers, flannels and baizes
all colours, green bocking, blue
plains, blankets, ladies' and gen-
tlemen's cotton, worsted & lambs-
wool long and short hose, pelisse
cloths, Salisbury flannels, blue &
olive duffels, coating, kersey, hun-
ter's drab, cassimere shawls, mock
madras, Turkey red, Britannia
and pocket handkerchiefs, cam-
bric muslin plain and figured crav-
ats, calicoes, bombazine, sewing
silk twist, buttons, Hollands, buck-
ram, black, blue, green and red
tabby velvets, silk velvet, rib-
bons, galloons, ladies' and gen-
tlemen's silk and beaver shawls, cot-
ton umbrellas, gingham,

Slop Clothing,

SILK GOODS,

crape dresses, black silk handker-
chiefs, French crape, choppa handks.

American Goods,

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

Boots & Shoes,

an assortment of men's, wo-
men'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 print-
ed dining plates and muffins, nappies,
edged steak dishes, salad dishes, blue
printed ewers and basins, a general as-
sortment of low priced wares, decan-
ters, 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 Ho-
tel, 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.

Pork & Butter.

15 bbls. clear and No. 1, (Bos-
ton Impex.) 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 comport 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 on-
lines—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 coun-
try. In this part of the Work, instead of a
dry catalogue of names, thrown together with-
out 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 cal-
culated by obliging the student to go over
the world again and again, for different pur-
poses, 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 com-
mon 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 esti-
mation of several much respected gen-
tlemen who have examined it, we
annex the following notices.

Having examined, as extensively as our
engagements would permit, 'A New Abridg-
ment 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 en-
tirely 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 con-
venient manual for 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 useful-
ness to learners in Geography. The map of
the United States, which is given as a speci-
men 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. 29, 1821.

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

What has ever seemed to us a great defi-
ciency in one of the most popular School Ge-
ographies 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 be-
lieve the opinion correct, any more than we
believe the best method of learning music to
be, throwing away the staff. Maps are use-
ful—and even indispensable—but verbal de-
scriptions are equally so.

In another and very important point of
view, this Work may fairly claim the superi-
ority over all others of the kind, that have
fallen under our observation—we allude to
its accurate delineation of the moral and re-
ligious character of heathen nations, togeth-
er with its condensed, but distinct statement
of the variety and extent of means now in
operation to bring the whole world into sub-
jection to Christ. At the present period, in-
formation of this kind is essential to the per-
fection 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, accompa-
nying the Work, the Missionary stations of
Brainerd 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
Abridgment 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 informa-
tion it furnishes on all the common topics of
the Geographer, and particularly for the
light it throws on the moral condition of man-
kind.

From *Silliman's Journal of the Arts and Sci-
ences*, published at New-York.

Notice of Morse's New School Geography
and Atlas, pp. 368—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 la-
bour and care has been taken into a new draft,
and all the modern improvements of Geogra-
phy 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 im-
portant 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 under-
stand. The general views are followed by fif-
ty 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 Su-
perintendent of Schools in the State of New-
York, has been examined by him, and recom-
mended for general use in the Schools through-
out that State. So far as our knowledge ex-
tends, we think his judgment and decision
wise, and that the Work will prove extensive-
ly beneficial.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Frederick Bas-
ley, Provost of the University of Pennsyl-
vania, 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 At-
las, 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, par-
ticularly 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 ILSLEY.

**WHEATON'S
Itch Ointment,**
37 1-2

**WHEATON'S NOTED ITCH OINT-
MENT**, which has stood the test a-
gainst all other ointments, the price of which
is now reduced from fifty cents to thirty-sev-
en and a half.

—ALSO—

**Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters,
Davenport's
BILIOUS PILLS**

OR
DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.

FOR the time these Pills have been offer-
ed to the public the sale of them has ex-
ceeded 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, indi-
gestion, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms and
bilious cholera—they are likewise an antidote
against infectious diseases, removing obstruc-
tions of every kind by dissolving and discharg-
ing the morbid matter, helping digestion, res-
toring a lost appetite—a more relief for cos-
tive habits. They are so accommodated to
all seasons and hours, that they may be tak-
en 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, these 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 East-
port, by Dr. M. Hawks, Dr. E. Richardson,
H. M. Bartlett and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by
Dr. J. Faxon, M. Fuller, J. O. Balch, and

Davenport Tucker,—in Tallinn, by S.
Topf, and J. Johnson, and in St. Andrews,
by J. Parkinson, and by some person in all
the principal towns from one 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 ex-
tensive supply of GOODS, which, in ad-
dition to their former Stock, renders their
assortment complete, viz.

European and American Goods.

Black blue, mixed, broadcloths and
cassimeres, hosiery, blue, white, ladies' pelisse
cloths, bombazetts, Carolina plaid, Scotch do.
calicoes, prints, gingham, furniture, cam-
brics, muslins, dimoty, cassimere handker-
chiefs, cassimere shawls, cravats, heavier gloves, cot-
ton balls, threads, umbrellas, bale blankets,
Canton and French crapes, bandanna, flag,
black and fancy hdkfs, ladies velvet and mo-
rocco ritticules, velvet purses, gentlemen's
and ladies' worsted hose, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Wallham superfine shirtings & sheetings
bleached and unbleached, satinets, gingham,
broadcloths, cassimeres, large ass't of Horn
Combs, cotton batting, comfortable, &c. &c.

Likewise a large and complete as-
sortment 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 mo-
rocco shoes, gentlemen's fine boots, fine shoes,
morocco do. dancing pumps, children's moroc-
co and leather boots and shoes, men's and
boys' thick boots and shoes, &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Blue & enameled tea sets, do. plates, pitch-
ers, glass decanters, tumblers, wines, palties,
casser bottles, lamp glasses, &c. &c.

Morocco and calf skin pocket books, and
wallets, knives and forks, penknives, case do.
desert do. lustre and malagony hollows, japa-
nese lamps, shovel and tongs, house, hearth,
furniture, crumb, white wash, dust, cloth and
shoe brushes, entry mats all sizes white and
coloured.

Hollow Iron Ware.

pots, kettles, spudges, skillets, bakens, &c

Stone Ware.

jugs, jars, pots of all sizes,

W. I. Goods, Groceries & Provisions

60 chests and boxes	50 bbls. flour
hyson, young hyson	100 bushels meal
and souchong 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 hhd. Tobago rum
raisins, citrons, figs	1 bale ravens duck
nuts of all kinds	1 " cotton
unace, cloves	Madeira, Port, Lisbon
nutmegs, pepper	and Malaga Wines
ginger, pimento	rose, cinnamon, fox-
cinnamon, mustard	berry, annis, pepper-
indigo, saleratus	mint, & shrub cur-
coppers, allum	dials
spermaceti candles	loaf, lump, Havana
Spanish and American	white and brown
cigars	SUGARS
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.

STOVES.

Deering & Noyes,

No. 2, UNION-WHARF, — EASTPORT,
HAVE just received, and will constantly
be supplied, with every variety of

Cast Iron Stoves,

calculated for Parlors, Kitchens, Counting
Rooms, Shops and Vessels, which they will
sell at the lowest Boston and Portland prices,
on a liberal credit. Among which are N.
Winslow's patent and improved

COOKING STOVES.

This article has claims of superiority over
any now in use, combining all the conveni-
ences, of roasting, (as perfectly as before a fire)
boiling, frying, &c. at the same time. There
are none better calculated for genteel cook-
ery, or by which more can be done with less
fuel—thus uniting at once convenience, econo-
my and safety.

Those about commencing House-keeping,
will find a great saving in kitchen-furniture,
as all necessary cooking utensils are attach-
ed to the Stove, and those who are building,
by procuring one can save the expense of a
chimney. Sept. 25.

**MORSE'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRA-
PHY.**

A NEW Edition improved, with a system
of Ancient Geography, and the Statistics
of the United States, comporting with the
late Census—For sale by B. FOLSOM and
ENOCH ILSLEY. Feb. 15.

CASH given for RAGS.

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An Act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court within this State," and making further provision in the Judicial department."

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the first day of April next, the Supreme Judicial Court shall be annually holden at York, in and for the County of York, on the last Tuesday of April; at Portland, in and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of May; at Wiscasset, in and for the County of Lincoln, on the third Tuesday of May; at Augusta, in and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday next after the third Tuesday of May; at Bangor, in and for the County of Penobscot, on the fourth Tuesday next after the third Tuesday of May; at Castine, in and for the County of Hancock, on the fifth Tuesday next after the third Tuesday of May; at Machias, in and for the County of Washington, on the sixth Tuesday next after the third Tuesday of May; and at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, by all the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court; but any two of them may constitute a quorum for holding said Court, and discharging all the duties thereof, at any of the times and places aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *BE it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, the Supreme Judicial Court shall be holden annually at Alfred, in and for the County of York, and at Wiscasset, in and for the County of Lincoln, on the third Tuesday of September; at Augusta, in and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Tuesday of October; at Castine, in and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Tuesday of October; and at Portland, in and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of November, by any one or more of the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court: *Provided,* that the Tuesday of the month, on which any of said Courts are appointed to be holden, may, in all Judicial proceedings, from time to time, be expressed and designated by such Tuesday of the month, as will be the Tuesday, on which the said Court is to be holden, pursuant to the foregoing arrangements.

Sec. 3. *BE it further enacted,* That all writs, recognizances, warrants, complaints, process, and every other matter that should, after the passing of this act, be returned to, or entered at the Supreme Judicial Court, at the times heretofore appointed; and all parties and persons that may be required to attend after that time, at the aforesaid times, and all actions, matters and suits, that may be pending in the same Court, on the day of passing this act, shall be returned to, entered, appear and attend, have day, be tried and determined at said Court, at the respective times established by the first section of this act, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Sec. 4. *BE it further enacted,* That whenever the said Court shall be holden by any one of the Justices thereof, it shall be lawful for any person thinking himself aggrieved by any opinion, direction, or judgment of said Justice, in any action or process, of a civil or criminal nature, to allege exceptions to the same, at the term of said Court when such opinion, direction or judgment shall be pronounced; and such exceptions, being reduced to writing in a summary mode, and presented to the Court, before the adjournment thereof without day, and being found conformable to the truth of the case, shall be allowed and signed by the Justice holding said Court, and who tried such cause; and thereupon all such action or process, in and upon which judgment shall not have been rendered at the time of allowing such exceptions, shall be continued to the next term of said Court to be holden in the same county, pursuant to the provision hereinafter contained: And such action or process wherein exceptions shall be alleged to the final judgment of the Court thereon, shall likewise be continued in the same manner, and execution thereon shall be stayed, but without prejudice to any attachment made on the original writ, in any civil action: *Provided,* however, That no trial by jury shall be delayed or prevented by the making or filing of any exceptions to the opinion or judgment of the Court upon any dilatory plea, or upon any question of law arising during the trial; and whenever it shall appear to the Court that the exceptions, made in or after the trial of any cause, are frivolous, immaterial or intended for delay, judgment may be entered and execution awarded or stayed, on such conditions, as the Court may deem reasonable, notwithstanding the allowance of such exceptions: and the Court to which any action may be continued upon exceptions filed and allowed as aforesaid, or on a report of the Justice presiding in the trial of such cause, shall have cognizance thereof and do therein what to law and justice appertain; and may at their discretion, allow lawful interest on the damages given in any such action, from the time the verdict was returned, to the time of rendering judgment.

Sec. 5. *BE it further enacted,* That all indictments which have been, or may be found for any capital offence, and all motions and petitions for new trials or reviews, and all appeals from judgments or decrees of Judges of Probate, except such as require the intervention of a jury, and all questions of divorce and alimony, questions of law on statements of facts agreed by the parties, or on special verdicts; and all issues of law shall be heard, tried and determined exclusively in the Courts, which are to be holden pursuant to the first or sixth section hereof by two or more of the Justices of said Court; and all other actions, processes, matters and things, civil and criminal, whereof the Supreme Judicial Court hath heretofore had cognizance may be heard, tried and determined, subject to the provisions aforesaid, at the Court which may be holden pursuant to the second section of this act: and at such Court judgments may be entered in those actions, which may have been continued for adjournment from a preceding term, holden pursuant to the first section.

Sec. 6. *BE it further enacted,* That whenever two or more of the Justices aforesaid shall attend at any Court, holden by virtue of the second section hereof, the said Justices so attending and holding said Court, shall have cognizance of all matters and things whatsoever whereof they may have cognizance at any Court to be holden by virtue of the first section of this act.

Sec. 7. *BE it further enacted,* That whenever, at any Court to be holden pursuant to the first section hereof, not more than one of said Justices shall attend on the day appointed for holding said Court, the Justice so attending, may open Court and proceed to the transaction of such business as any one Justice of said Court is authorized to do and perform at a Court, holden in virtue of the second section hereof, until the arrival of one or more of the other Justices, to enter on the hearing and decision of those causes, issues, matters and things cognizable only by two or more of said Justices. And whenever such causes, issues, matters and things shall have been heard and determined upon, any one Justice of said Court may continue to hold the same Court for the trial of all other causes, matters and things cognizable by one Justice of said Court, pursuant to said second section.

Sec. 8. *BE it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Justices of said Court, from time to time to make such arrangements for holding said Court, pursuant to the second section aforesaid, as will enable as far as may be, any Justice holding the same in any county, to transact all the business, which may be pending before said Court: And whenever by reason of sickness, accident, or any unforeseen cause, the Justice, who shall have been assigned to hold such Court in any county, shall be prevented from attending at the time and place by law appointed for holding such Court, the Sheriff or the Clerk of said Court in such county, may adjourn such Court from day to day, posting up notice thereof on the door of the Court House; and, in case of necessity, may adjourn said Court without day; and by such adjournment all the business pending in said Court, shall be considered as continued to the next term.

Sec. 9. *BE it further enacted,* That the fifth and seventh sections of the act, to which this is additional, and also so much of the first section of the same act as requires two of the Justices of said Court, at least, in all cases to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[This Act passed Feb. 1823.]

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

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Samuel Davis of Harrington with his estate, being lot numbered twenty five, be and hereby is set off from said Harrington and annexed to the town of Steuben: *Provided,* That the said Davis shall be holden to pay all taxes, assessed against him, in said Harrington, prior to the passing of this Act.

[This Act passed Feb. 5, 1823.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in the several actions mentioned in the nineteenth section of the act, to which this additional, where the defendant is allowed to file his account in offset to the plaintiff's demand, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant in such actions, to file also any promissory note or notes, he may have signed by such plaintiff, and made payable to the defendant, or to the defendant or his order in offset to the plaintiff's demand; and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as is directed in the section aforesaid, in like cases; and

such note or notes shall be filed within the times prescribed in the same section.

[This Act passed Feb. 10, 1823.]

AN ACT to set off a part of Columbia to Harrington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That a range of lots in the town of Columbia, in the County of Washington included within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at the north-east corner of said lot belonging to Josiah and Uriah Nash; thence a well-course parallel with the town line, until it intersects the northeast corner of land belonging to Ephraim Dorman, containing five hundred acres, more or less, with the inhabitants thereof, he and they hereby are set off from the town of Columbia aforesaid, and annexed to the town of Harrington, in said County of Washington, and shall there exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges, as inhabitants of said town of Harrington; and shall be subject to the same duties and requisitions as the other inhabitants of said town: *Provided,* however, The inhabitants and proprietors of said lots or tract hereby set off, shall be held to pay all assessments assessed on them, remaining unpaid prior to the passing of this Act.

[This Act passed Feb. 5, 1823.]

AN ACT further regulating the Herring Fishery.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the seventh section of an act, passed March the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, entitled "An Act to regulate the Herring Fishery," be; and the same, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *BE it further enacted,* That in addition to the penalties and forfeitures, mentioned in the act aforesaid, that all nets that may be set in any of the waters, contrary to the provisions of the act aforesaid, shall be forfeited to the use of any person who may seize the same; and upon any seizure, such proceedings shall be had, as are directed by an act prescribing the mode of recovering forfeitures of personal property, liable thereto by law, passed March the fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

[This Act passed Feb. 8, 1823.]

From the London Courier.

Napoleon's Great Work.—The first two volumes of Napoleon's Memoirs, and Las Cases Journal, have just been published by Mr. Colburn. We have not of course, had time to read them with that attention, or to analyze their pretensions to historical value, in which a way as would justify us in expressing any decided opinion respecting them. We shall, therefore, content ourselves, at present, with a few extracts.

It is Las Cases, we understand, who observes of Napoleon's Work, that "on these events, indeed, are traced events that will never be forgotten, portraits that will decide the judgment of posterity. It is the book of life or death to many whose names are recorded in it" and of Napoleon's conversations he remarks, that "he invariably speaks with perfect coolness, without passion, without prejudice, and without resentment, of the events and the persons connected with his life. He seems as though he would be equally capable of becoming the ally of his most cruel enemy, and of living with the man who had done him the greatest wrong. He speaks of his past history as if it had occurred three centuries ago; in his recollections and his observations he speaks the language of past ages—he is like a spirit disengaged from the body of his former self." "Anecdotes of Napoleon."—The genealogy of the Buonapartes presents a fact which is certainly of a very singular nature—it is that of the first Buonaparte having been expelled from his country as a Chaldean. Was it, then, the destiny of this family, in all times, and at every epoch, that it must yield to the malignant influence of the Guelphs?

Many individuals, who knew him at an early period of life, foresaw his extraordinary career; and they viewed the events of his life without astonishment. At an early age he gained anonymously a prize at the Academy of Lyons, on the following question, proposed by Raynal:—"What are the principles and institutions calculated to advance mankind to the highest possible degree of happiness?" The anonymous memorial excited great attention—it was perfectly in unison with the ideas of the age. It began by inquiring in what happiness consisted—and the answer was, "In the perfect enjoyment of life in the manner most conformable with our moral and physical organization." After he became Emperor, Napoleon was one day conversing on this subject with M. de Talleyrand; the latter, like a skillful courtier, shortly after presented to him the famous memorial, which he had procured from the archives of the Academy of Lyons. The Emperor took it, and, after reading a few pages, threw into the fire this first production of his youth, saying, "One can never observe every thing." M. de Talleyrand had not an opportunity of transcribing it.

It would appear, that from his earliest childhood his parents rested all their hopes on him. His father, when on his death-bed at Montpellier, though Joseph was beside

him, spoke only of Napoleon, who was then at the military school. In the delirium with which he was seized in his last moments, he incessantly called Napoleon to come to him, and with his great sword. The grand usher Lucien, who on his death-bed was surrounded by all his relatives, said, addressing himself to Joseph, "You are the eldest of the family—but there is the head of it (pointing to Napoleon.) Never lose sight of him." The Emperor used to laugh and say "This was a true disinheritance—it was the scene of Jacob and Esau."

During the erection of one of the first batteries which Napoleon, on his arrival at Toulon, directed against the English, he asked, whether there was a sergeant or corporal present who could write. A man advanced from the ranks and wrote to his direction on the epauletment. The note was scarcely finished when a cannon ball, which had been fired in the direction of the battery, fell near the spot, and the paper was immediately covered with loose earth thrown up by the ball. "Well," said the writer, "I have no need of sand." This remark, together with the coolness with which it was made, fixed the attention of Napoleon, and made the fortune of the sergeant. This man was Junot, afterwards Duke of Abrantes.

While walking in the sterno gallery of the Bellerophon with the Emperor, at the usual hour, he drew from under his waistcoat, still conversing on a totally different subject, a species of girdle, which he handed to me saying, "Take care of that for me," without interrupting him I placed it under my own waistcoat. The Emperor told me, soon after, that it contained a diamond necklace, worth two hundred thousand francs, which Queen Hortensia forced him to accept on his leaving Malmaison. After our arrival at St. Helena I frequently spoke of returning the necklace, but never received any reply. Having mentioned the subject again when we were at Longwood, Napoleon dryly asked, "Does it annoy you?" "No, Sir," was my answer; "Keep it, then," said he. From wearing the girdle so long, the necklace became as it were identified with my person; and I thought so little about it, that it was not till some days after my being torn from Longwood, and by the merest accident, that it recurred to my memory.

In one of our nightly walks, the Emperor told me that he had in the course of his life been much attached to two women of very different characters. The one was the votary of art and the graces; the other was all innocence and simple nature; and each, he observed, had a very high degree of merit.

The first, in no moment of her life, ever assumed a position or attitude that was not pleasing or captivating: it was impossible to take her by surprise, or make her feel the least inconvenience. She employed every resource of art to heighten natural attractions, but with such ingenuity as to render every trace of allurement imperceptible. The other, on the contrary, never suspected that any thing was to be gained by innocent artifice. The one was somewhat short of the truth of nature: the other was altogether frank and open, and was a stranger to subterfuge. The first never asked her husband for any thing, but she was in debt to every one; the second freely asked whenever she wanted, which however, very seldom happened; and she never thought of receiving any thing without immediately paying for it. Both were amiable and gentle in disposition, and strongly attached to their husbands. But it must already have been guessed who they are; and those who have overseen them will not fail to recognise the two Emperresses.

The Emperor declared that he had uniformly experienced from both the greatest equality of temper and most implicit obedience.

The marriage of Maria-Louisa was consummated at Fontainebleau, immediately after her arrival. The Emperor, setting aside all the etiquette that had previously been arranged, went to meet her, and in disguise got into her carriage. She was agreeably surprised when she discovered him. She had always given to understand that Berthier, who had married her by proxy at Vienna, in person and age, exactly resembled the Emperor; she, however signified that she observed a very pleasing difference between them.

Maria-Louisa's marriage; said the Emperor, was proposed and concluded under the same form and conditions as that of Maria Antoinette, whose contract was adopted as a model. After the repudiation of Josephine, negotiations were entered into with the Emperor of Russia for the purpose of soliciting the hand of one of his sisters: the difficulties rested merely in the settling of certain points relative to religion. Prince Eugene, conversing with M. de Schwartzburg, learned that the Emperor of Austria would not object to a union between Napoleon and his daughter; and this information was communicated to the Emperor. A council was convoked to decide whether an alliance with Russia or Austria would be most advantageous. Eugene and Talleyrand were for the Austrian alliance, and Cambaceres against it. The majority was in favour of an Archduchess. Eugene was appointed to make the official overture, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs was empowered to sign it that very day, if an opportunity should present itself, which proved to be the case.

Russia took umbrage at this; she herself trifled with, though without just ground. Nothing of an obligatory nature had yet transpired; both parties remained perfectly free. Political interests predominated over every thing.

Maria-Louisa confessed to the Emperor, that when her marriage with him was first proposed, she could not help feeling a kind of terror, owing to the accounts she had heard of Napoleon, from the individuals of her family. When she mentioned these reports to her uncles, the Archdukes, who were very urgent for the marriage, they replied—"That was all very true, while he was our enemy; but the case is altered now."

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Another Cotton Factory burnt.

The Cotton Factory, principally owned by D. Avery, in Meridith, N. H. with most of its contents, machinery, &c. were destroyed by fire in the afternoon of Thursday last? The fire is reported to have originated in the Picker, placed near the stairs; and the flames were so rapid as to produce the entire destruction of the building in 37 minutes. Seven females were at work in the third story at the time, and being precluded the means of escape by the stairs, six of them leaped from the windows, a distance of 30 feet, and were more or less grievously injured from broken limbs and bruises; and the other was taken from a small window by means of a ladder, almost suffocated. The Factory contained 700 spindles, and 20 looms, and the loss is estimated at between 25 and 30,000 dollars—of which only \$4000 were insured; and that was made by the Manufacturing Insurance Company in this city the 6th inst. As this is said to be the third instance of factories being burnt by fire communicated from the Picker, the fact ought to induce to greater caution in the use of the machine.—Boston Centinel.

Further particulars from the Dover Republican.

All the girls that leaped from the windows, are very seriously injured. Two or three, it is supposed by the surgeons, mortally. The spines of the backs of six of them are materially injured; one had her skull fractured, and the flesh of her forehead lacerated in a most shocking manner, also the bone of the right thigh broken very badly, the upper part was driven through the flesh into the snow or earth. Others being pushed through the windows face foremost struck with their hands and faces, and dislocated both wrists, and cut and bruized their foreheads and eyes. Others received their weight upon their feet, and dislocated their ankles. Every one remained senseless and motionless till borne away by their friends.

We have been told that the Indians at the eastward prognosticate great freshets during the present spring, from the circumstance of the beavers having built their houses one story higher than common last fall. This they consider an invariable fore-runner of great freshets.—Sal. Gaz.

ROMAN DISIPATION.—The sobriety of the ancient Romans formed a striking contrast to their subsequent excesses. In the early ages of the commonwealth, not one was permitted to drink wine until he had attained his thirtieth year. Whether it was the scantiness of the liquor, or the more probable motive of attention to the morals of the people, which gave rise to this severe prohibition, does not appear; but from whatever cause it proceeded, is certain, that the ancient sobriety of the Romans ceased, as soon as the grape became abundant; and excess in wine became so prevalent in Rome, that Pliny speaks of men in polite society, who after drinking to repletion, have sought to create new means of continuing their revelry.

Of this number was Marc Antony, who published an account of drunken revels; and the young Cicero who acquired great celebrity by the quantity he could drink at a draught, "as if," says Pliny, "he wished to deprive Antony, the murderer of his father of the glory of being the greatest drunkard of the age."

It is recorded of the Emperor Tiberius that he passed two whole days and nights at table with Pampionius Flaccus and Lucius Piso, whose convivial qualities he afterwards rewarded, the one with the government of Syria, the other with the prolecture of the city, and so far was he from concealing the motion for their advancement, that the patents of their appointments expressed it. So dissipated, indeed was Tiberius that Seneca says he was only drunk once in his life; that was from the moment he became intoxicated to the day of his death.

Cosmos, precept of the city under Tiberius was in the constant habit of going in a state of intoxication to the senate, whence he was frequently carried to so sound a sleep, as not to be awakened by the motion of his removal. It does not appear that the Romans were acquainted with the distillation of ardent spirits: but Pliny speaks of a kind of beer that was made by fermenting several kinds of grain with water; & mentions it as an instance of the depravity of the times, that men not satisfied with wine contrived that even water should contribute to inebriate them.

English paper.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1823

Considerable rain having fallen within a few days the travelling is intolerable. There are now two mails due at the Post-Office in this place.

By Capt. SHACKFORD, who arrived here on Saturday morning last, we received from our Correspondent, Boston papers to the 26th. and New-York to the 24th ult. They furnish nothing later from Europe than was published the 22d.

The Bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States & certain British colonial ports, the consideration of which was resumed in the Senate the 11th Feb. was sent back to the House with some amendments, since which time we have seen no account of it.

EASTPORT GAOL.—Since our last, we have learnt that the *Resolute*, of which so much has been said, and which passed the Senate, was, in the House, referred to the next Legislature.

Representative to Congress.

The *Hancock Gazette*, of the 26th ult. contains a letter from the Hon. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr. addressed to a friend in that county, which we publish that our readers may know his political creed. The manner in which Judge Johnson was brought before the public, as a candidate for Representative to Congress, was mentioned in our last; at the same time it was stated that a meeting would probably be held at Machias to take the subject into consideration. Not having heard from Machias we do not as yet offer Mr. Johnson for the support of the Independent Electors of Washington county, feeling ourselves not bound by the doings of the Legislative Caucus.

Delfest, Feb. 22, 1823.

Dear Sir,

It is with reluctance that your attention is called to the political sentiments of so humble an individual; but having been named by some of my republican friends as a suitable person to represent Hancock and Washington District in the next Congress, I take this opportunity, in compliance with their wishes, to express in a concise and informal manner some of the leading principles, matured by reflection, by which my political conduct will be governed. This I do with peculiar satisfaction on the anniversary of the day which gave birth to the greatest of republican patriots.

An ardent attachment to the principles of liberty, particularly to such as produced our glorious Revolution, is associated in my breast with a high admiration and reverence for those heroes and sages by whom that matchless event was achieved. Our republican system of government exceeds, in my opinion, every other hitherto invented; and I sincerely desire to see every nation of the earth throw off the yoke of arbitrary oppression; and obtain the same free institutions, so far as they may be prepared to prize and improve them.

The will of the majority is the foundation of democratic governments; in them it is conclusive, and ought to be acquiesced in by all good citizens. The rights of election should therefore be well secured, and every proper means employed to enlighten the people.

Difference of religious opinion should never be made the badge of political distinctions; and all denominations of Christians should enjoy equal rights and equal protection.

No aristocracy should be acknowledged but that of merit and virtue.

Our national and state governments are wisely contrived to combine energy with freedom, so long as each is kept within its proper bounds; and every encroachment of the one upon the other should be discountenanced and resisted.

Our country should at all times be kept in a posture of defence.

All useless offices should be abolished; and compensation should be made an ample equivalent for services, and no more; so that the laborer be as lightly burdened as possible.

Agriculture, commerce and every species of profitable industry should be protected and encouraged.

The administration of the general government has, I believe always been conducted with purity of intention, and generally with wisdom.

I hold that republicans, who show the sincerity of their principles by their actions, are entitled to a decided preference for the offices in the gift of the administration, and have the strongest claims to the patronage which it bestows.

A republican in principle, it is as such that I expect to be supported by my friends at the approaching election, as such I shall act whether in public or private life, and

as such I wish to be considered and treated by all parties.

In fine, I shall always be willing to decline any election, whenever my republican friends can be better united in one more able to espouse their cause, or that of our beloved country.

Yours, &c.

ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr.

One of the miseries, which editors of newspapers are heir to, is being compelled to transcribe, for the compositor, illegible communications:—this, however, is nothing, compared with articles communicated in French, a language we are entirely ignorant of. If our correspondent will send us a translation, so that we can understand his poetry, it shall be published if it contains nothing indecent or offensive, and others may puzzle their heads to find it out.

DINNER TO COM. PORTER.

The Norfolk Herald, of the 10th inst. contains the particulars of a public and sumptuous Dinner, given to Commodore PORTER, on the 5th inst. (it being his birthday) by the officers of the squadron, preparing at that station, for a cruise against the Pirates.

After the set toasts were concluded, the President proposed the following, which was drunk with appropriate demonstrations of enthusiasm:—

Our distinguished guest, COM. PORTER.

Upon which the Commodore rose and expressed his feelings in the following very neat and animated address:

Gentlemen.—On ordinary occasions the tongue can speak what the heart feels. But under the peculiarly gratifying circumstances in which I find myself placed, I can only desire you to imagine yourselves in the same situation, and to refer you to your own feelings to enable you to understand what mine are at this moment.—In the fullness of my heart I can say no more on this subject.

There are circumstances of a truly flattering character in the honors this day conferred on me—and of a delicacy purely refined.—This is the anniversary of my birth.—Some of those now present have known me from my earliest youth, and have been in the strictest habits of friendship with me. Many have served with me in trying situations, and all of those now under my command have, I believe, without exception, volunteered for the service in which we are associated. I view it therefore as an expression of your approbation, from my youth to the present hour, and as a pledge of your confidence in my future conduct.

Whatever may be the result of our expedition—for we cannot command success—I feel a confidence that the pledge will not have been made in vain, so far as my efforts can contribute to the public interest—and to your honor, which is inseparable from it—and this confidence is established on the able support which I calculate on from those whom I have the honor to command.

The cause we are engaged in is the most just and righteous, as we war against the enemies of mankind—monsters who disgrace human nature—we carry with us the best wishes, not only of our own country, but of the civilized world. And it is only necessary to pronounce our name to awaken our resentments, and inspire us with vengeance—a name distinguished in the annals of our country—a name synonymous with patriotism, courage, and self-devotion.—The name of ALLEN!

Let then, our watch-word be, "Remember Allen!" It is honorable in our country to be first to take measures to exterminate those enemies of the human race, it is no less so in us to be the instruments of its will.—A martyr was necessary to rouse its sleeping energies. The blood of Allen has stained the pirates' doom—and Humanity will shudder less at their punishment than at their crimes. Justice demands it—and the world will approve it.

A number of volunteer toasts succeeded. By Lieut. Com'r Stevens. The Citizens of Norfolk.—Their hospitality only equalled by their virtues.

By Lieut. Ward. While our swords are unsheathed against the common enemy, let us cherish harmony among ourselves. Discord has been the destruction of armies—the ruin of nations.—May it never prevail in the Am. Navy.

By Lieut. Newton. The live oak in America—May its trunk ever continue to cherish its crooks and bends.

By Capt. Crayton, of the Marine Corps. Our Country.—A brilliant star in the galaxy of nations, may its blaze light the patriots of every clime to Liberty and a Constitution.

By Lieut. Frazer, of the Army. The Navy.—In war the nation's bulwark, in peace its ornament.

By Doctor Bassett. The Island of Cuba.—If the pirates cannot be taken from the island, may the island be taken from the pirates.

More Piracies.—Accounts from the West Indies state, that two more American vessels have been captured by pirates off Cuba: to which is added the report (which we hope is unfounded) that the crews were tied to the rigging, and all burnt together! It is further stated, that the friends of the pirates in Matanzas

are in the habit of insulting the American citizens, there, by pelting them with stones, &c. If these things are true, a day of vengeance is not far distant.—Cent.

Commodore PORTER's squadron sailed from Hampton Roads early in the morning of the 14th ult. and is now probably off the coast of Cuba.

A Providence paper expresses the universal hope that the "Sea Gull" will discover the pirates afar off: the Ferret and Weazel drive them out of their retreats: the Decoy cheat them with a hope of plunder: the Greyhound, Terrier and Beagle pursue them into the toils of the Fur: the Musquito, Sand fly, Midge, Gnat and Cannibler sting them to desperation, and the Jackall and Wildcat tear them in pieces!

A letter from Havana received in Charleston says—"A new penal code has been received and is about to be promulgated.—The trial by Jury is introduced by this code. Something good at least, has grown out of a little evil.

The late measures adopted by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of piracy, have infused confidence in our responding hearts, and given a new era to business and enterprise.

Earthquake at Grenada.

A vessel arrived in New York from the Spanish Main, bringing accounts that on the 1st December, the city of Grenada [Neagran] was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which cracked the walls of most of the houses, threw down many of the marble crosses before the churches, and spread great consternation among the inhabitants: who resorted to prostrations and prayers to avert the threatened destruction. Two or three shocks were felt every day for a week. On the 20th another severe shock was felt, and the mountains in the vicinity were split near the top by the concussion.

Forlorn Queens.—Accounts from Spain and Portugal inform, that the Queen of one nation was sick nearly unto death: and the Queen of the other had been imprisoned, for refusing to swear allegiance to the new Constitution: that her confinement had occasioned a degree of illness, as required the aid of ten physicians to administer to her; and that when she recovered, she and her physicians were to be banished from the kingdom! The King of Saxony has requested of the Spanish Cortes, that his niece, the Queen, should be permitted to visit her native country.—Cent.

Valentine's Day.—This 14th February, a holiday dedicated to choosing Secretaries, is a day of bustle and palpitation among trembling lovers. But in this republic, where the coolness of reason, the devotion to secular business, and freedom from superstition allow few holidays, we seldom witness such scenes of delightful agitation and indescribable anxiety as are alluded to in the following article from a London paper:

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1822.

Yesterday being Valentine's Day, the General Two-Penny Post-Office was under the necessity of employing nearly 100 more sorters, the day before, in order to circulate with due expedition, the Amatory Poesy, and emblematic scissor-cut hearts and darts, which the love-stricken of both sexes thought fit to send to the respective objects of their passion; the amount of revenue, on that day alone, being 1,500*l.* It is calculated that there could not have been less than 300,000 of these inflammatory packets go through the Post-Office, within forty eight hours.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

YANKEE TRICKS.—The Winchester (Va.) Republican gives us an amusing account of a Yankee trick played off in that neighborhood, by one of those good-natured pedlars, who travel the world over for the public accommodation. It seems that the pedlar desired accommodation for the night at a tavern near Winchester: but from the prejudice frequently existing against this class, our host for a long time refused. At last he consented, on condition that the pedlar should play him a Yankee trick before he left him. The offer was accepted. On rising in the morning Jonathan carefully secured the counterpane of the bed, which among many other articles, he pressed the landlady to purchase. The low price of the counterpane operated at once upon the latter, who insisted that her husband should buy it, adding that it would match her's exactly. Jonathan took his money, mounted his cart, and had got fairly under way, when our host called to him, that he had forgotten the Yankee trick he was to play on him.—"O never mind," says Jonathan,

"you will find it out soon enough!"

A trick was recently played off in this city, which equals the above in ingenuity, if not in honesty. Immediately after we left the temporary office occupied by us up town during the yellow fever, it was let by our worthy landlord, Signor Fiori, to a Yankee Schoolmaster. But Jonathan was unfortunate in procuring ing scholars—having been able to collect but four or five. As quarter day approached, Signor Fiori began to look after his rent, but he soon found there was no chance of pay, unless some stratagem was adopted to "raise the wind." At this period, an honest Scotsman, with quantum suff of the siller, appeared in the neighborhood for the purpose of taking a school if he could find one already established, and for which he was willing to pay a reasonable sum. Signor Fiori was not long in bringing about an interview between Jonathan and Sawney, and the latter agreed to visit the school the following day.

Accordingly, at the hour appointed, he was in the school-room, and delighted to find himself surrounded by sixty or seventy smart, active, and to appearance, studious children, of both sexes. He was perfectly satisfied; and for and in consideration of the sum of sixty dollars, paid down on the spot, Jonathan transferred his youthful charge. The next day, the worthy representative of St. Andrew, armed with its dictionary, spelling-book, and ferrula, commenced his labors; but it rained sadly, and he was not surprised that only three or four pupils attended. But on the following morning, the sky looked as clear and as blue, and the sun as bright and cheerful, as ever they did in Scotland; only three scholars, however, attended. But judge of the disappointment and chagrin, at learning on inquiry, that the chubby faced bairns who had greeted his first appearance with smiles, had only been collected together by Jonathan for the occasion, at sixpence a head! Jonathan, however, could no more be found than his hopeful pupils; and while his landlord has his rent, the other has enough of the Scotsman's gear to translate himself to Ohio.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Discount day - - - Friday.

Director next week - - J. PENMAN.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

1st—sch Boston, Shackford, from Boston, 60 hours.

SAILED.

sch St Croix, Brooks, for Boston.

Brig Vermont, has arrived at Havana from Cadiz.

Brig Beaver, at Mat Demerara 10th Jan. and sailed the 12th, for a market.

Ingols & Chace,

Have recently received, and will sell low for Cash, a few

SUPER CAMLET CLOAKS & COATS.

Also—a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

March 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note or Hand of between 50 and 100 dollars given by the Subscriber, to Kelley & Coats, in April or May last, and purchased of them by Edward Williams, as said Note has been paid.

March 8. EBENEZER TUTTLE

For Sale on Campo-Bello,

SEVERAL building lots in the Town plot of Welch Pool. The conditions will be liberal, and the modes of payment will be accommodating. For particulars, please apply to C. HATHEWAY, Esq. at Sing Cove.

Being assured by a communication from His Majesty's Ministers of the 4th of Dec. that a third Free Port will be opened under a certain proviso: and having no doubt but that by such or other means the town of Welch Pool will soon obtain the possession of those rights in trade, which it ought to enjoy: I have no hesitation in saying that the building lots will, in a few years, amply repay the purchasers, and be valuable to the owners.

D. OWEN.

Campo-Bello, March 8, 1823.

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, 27261 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, 2574 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, 23583 acres; and west of Penobscot River and north of the Waldo Patent, Township No. 2, ninth range, 28856 acres; No. 3, same range, 28800 acres; part of No. 2, seventh range, 2415 acres; No. 1, seventh range, 20041 acres; part of No. 6, ninth range, 11320 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 18923 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 Burry 7540 acres; in Imbec 2345 acres; in 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. 626 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 town of Corinth, New Paris, Sangersville, 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. 13, north of Machias; No. 13, adjoining Machias; No. 14, east of Machias, each 320 acres; No. 10, east of Machias, 200 acres; Portland Academy Grant, 150 acres; Township No. 1, first range west of Penobscot River, 320 acres, and in the County of Kennebec, the reserved lots in Chesterville and Temple, each 320 acres.—in the County of Somerset, in Madison, Anson, Avon, Phillips, Palmyra, Corinna 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. 6, 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 Monhegan 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 Agriculturists to furnish themselves with good farms, has never perhaps 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, } Agents.
GEOR. W. COFFIN, }
Land Office Boston, 4th Feb. 1823.

For New-York,
The regular Packet sch. ALBERT, JACOB SHACKFORD, master. Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, or to

March 1. S. WHEELER.

New Books.

JUST received at Folson's Book-Store, O'Meara's Napoleon and the Trial of Buckingham for a libel on J. N. Maffitt.

For Boston,

The regular packet sch. BOSTON, JOHN SHACKFORD, master. Will sail the first wind. For superior accommodations apply to the master on board or to

March 8. SAMUEL WHEELER.

HOPE.

BY HENRY HEALE.

O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,
By throwing the flower of the present away;
And gather the dark rolling clouds of to-morrow,
To darken the generous sun of to-day?

How often we brood over misery madly
Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire;
And Pleasure grows old and decrepid, turns sadly
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.

Cherish Hope; and though life by affliction
Be shaded,
Still her ray shall shine lovely and gild the scene o'er,
Like the dew drop that glistens on leaves when they're faded,
As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

—000000—

FROM MOORE'S MELODIES.

NETS AND CAGES.

Consistencies to my story while
Your needle's task you ply—
At what I sing some maids will smile,
While some, perhaps may sigh.
Thou' Love's the theme, & Wisdom blames,
Such florid songs as ours,
Yet Truth, sometimes, like Eastern dames,
Can speak her thoughts by flowers.
Then listen, &c.

Young Clio bent on catching Loves,
Such nets had learn'd to frame,
That none in all our vales and groves
E'er caught so much small game.
While gentle Ann, less giv'n to roam,
When Clio's nets were taking
These flights of birds, sat still at home
O'er small, neat, Love-cage making.
Come listen, &c.

Much Clio laugh'd at Anna's task,
But mark how things went on.
These light-caught loves—ere you could ask
Their names and age—were gone.
So weak poor Clio's nets were wove,
That though she charm'd into them
New game each hour, the youngest Love
Was able to break through them.
Come listen, &c.

Meanwhile, young Ann, whose cage was wro't
Of bars, too strong to sever—
One Love, with golden pinions, caught,
And edg'd him there for ever:
Instructing thereby all coquettes,
What'er their looks or ages,
That though 'tis pleasant weaving nets,
Tis wiser to make cages—
Thus maidens, thus do I beguile
The task your fingers ply:
May all who hear, like Anna smile;
And not like Clio sigh.

—000000—

From Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World."

From Licu Chi Altangi, Fum Hoam, first
President of the Ceremonial Academy at
Pekin in China:

I had some intentions lately of going to
visit Bedlam, the place where those who
go mad are confined. I went to wait upon
the man in black to be my conductor,
but I found him preparing to go to West-
minster-hall, where the English hold
their courts of justice. It gave me some
surprise to find my friend engaged in a
law-suit, but more so, when he informed
me that it had been depending for several
years. How is it possible, cried I, for a
man who knows the world to go to law? I am
well acquainted with the courts of justice in
China, they resemble rat-traps every one of
them, nothing more easy than to get in, but
to get out again is attended with some diffi-
culty, and more cunning than rats are gen-
erally found to possess!

Faith, replied my friend, I should not
have gone to law but that I was assured
of success before I began; things were
presented to me in so alluring a light,
that I thought by barely declaring myself
a candidate for the prize, I had nothing
more to do than to enjoy the fruits of
the victory. Thus have I been upon the
eve of an imaginary triumph every term
these ten years, have travelled forward
with victory ever in my view, but ever
out of reach; however, at present I find
we have hampered our antagonist in
such a manner, that without some unfor-
seen demur, we shall this day lay him
fairly on his back.

Things be so situated, said I, I do not
care if I attend you to the courts and par-
take in the pleasure of your success. But
prithce, continued I as we set forward,
what reasons have you to think an affair of
last concluded, which has given so many
former disappointments? My lawyer tell-
me, returned he, that I have Salkeld and
Ventris strong in my favour, and that
there are no less than fifteen cases in
point. I understand, said I, those are two
of your judges who have already declared
their opinions. Pardon me, replied my
friend, Salkeld and Ventris are lawyers
who some hundred years ago gave their
opinions on cases similar to mine; these
opinions which make for me, my lawyer
is to cite, and those opinions which look
another way are cited by the lawyer em-
ployed by my antagonist, as I observed, I
have Salkeld and Ventris for me, he has
Coke and Hale for him, and he that has
most opinions is most likely to carry his
cause. But where is the necessity, cried I,

of prolonging a suit by citing the opinions
and reports of others, since the same good
sense which determined lawyers in former
ages may serve to guide your judges at this
day. They at that time gave their opinions
only from the light of reason, your judges
have the same light at present to direct them;
let me even add a greater, as in former ages
there were many prejudices from which the
present is happily free. If arguing from
authorities he exploded from every other
branch of learning, why should it be par-
ticularly adhered to in this? I plainly fore-
see how such a method of investigation must
embarrass every suit, and even perplex the
student; ceremonies will be multiplied, for-
malities must increase, and more time will
thus be spent in learning the arts of litigation
than in the discovery of right.

I see, cries my friend, that you are for
a speedy administration of justice, but all
the world will grant that the more time
that is taken up in considering any sub-
ject the better it will be understood.—
Besides it is the boast of an Englishman,
that his property is secure, and all the
world will grant that a deliberate adminis-
tration of justice is the best way to se-
cure his property. Why have we so many
lawyers, but to secure our property, why
so many formalities, but to secure our prop-
erty? Not less than one hundred thousand
and families live in opulence, elegance
and ease, merely by securing our property.

To embarrass justice, returned I, by a
multiplicity of laws, or to hazard it by a
confidence in our judges, are I grant, the
opposite rocks on which legislative wis-
dom has ever split; in one case the client
resembles the emperor, who is said to
have been suffocated with the bed-clothes
which were only designed to keep him
warm; in the other, to that town which
let the enemy take possession of its walls
in order to show the world how little
they depended upon aught but courage
for safety.—But bless me, what numbers
do I see here—all in black—how is it
possible that half this multitude find em-
ployment? Nothing so easily conceived,
returned my companion, they live by
watching each other. For instance, the
catchpole watches the man in debt, the
attorney watches the catchpole, the coun-
sellor watches the attorney, the solicitor
the counsellor, and all find sufficient em-
ployment. I conceive you, interrupted I,
they watch each other, but it is the client
pays them all for watching; it puts
me in mind of a Chinese fable, which is
intituled, Five animals at a meal.

A grasshopper filled with dew, was
merrily sitting under a shade; a whangam
that eats grasshoppers had marked it for
its prey, and was just stretching forth to
devour it; a serpent that had for a long
time fed only on whangams, was coiled
up to fasten on the whangam; a yellow
bird was just upon the wing to dart upon
the serpent; a hawk had just stooped
from above to seize the yellow bird; all
were intent on their prey, and unthink-
ing of their danger; so the whangam eat
the grasshopper, the serpent eat the
whangam, the yellow bird the serpent,
and the hawk the yellow bird; when
sousing from on high, a vulture gobbled
up the hawk, grasshopper, whangam,
and all in a moment.

I had scarcely finished my fable, when
the lawyer came to inform my friend,
that his cause was put off till another
term, that money was wanted to retain
counsel, and that all the world was of opinion,
that the very next hearing would bring
him off victorious. If so, then, cries my
friend, I believe it will be my wisest way
to continue the cause for another term,
and in the mean time, my friend here
and I will go and see Bedlam.

THE WINTER OF EXISTENCE.

"The afflictions of a good man, (says
an elegant writer) never befall without a
cause, nor are sent but upon a proper er-
rand. Those storms are never allowed
to rise, but in order to dispel some nox-
ious vapours, and restore salubrity to the
moral atmosphere. Who, that for the
first time beheld the earth in the midst of
winter, bound up in frost, or drenched
with floods of rain, or covered with snow,
would have imagined, that Nature, in
this dreary and torpid state, was working
towards its own renovation in the spring?
Let us, by experience know, that those
vicissitudes of winter are necessary for
fertilizing the earth; and that under win-
try rains and snows, lie concealed the
seeds of those roses that are to blossom
in the spring; of those fruits that are to
open in the summer; and of the corn
and wine which are in the harvest to
make glad the heart of man. It would
be more agreeable to us to be always en-
tertained with a fair and clear atmos-
phere, with cloudless skies, and a per-
petual sunshine. Yet in most climates
that we have knowledge of, the earth,
were it always to remain in such a state,
would refuse to yield its fruits; and in
the midst of our imagined scenes of beau-
ty, the starved inhabitants would perish
for want of food—let us therefore quietly
submit to Providence—let us conceive
this life to be the winter of our existence.
Now the rains must fall, and the winds
must war around us; but sheltering our-
selves under JHM, who is the "covert

from the storm," let us wait with patience,
till the storms of life shall terminate with
an everlasting calm."

From the Ladies' Literary Cabinet.

THE DEVIL IN THE BUTTERMILK.

"During my stay in Ireland, being on
a visit to a friend, who resided in one of
the distant parishes, I was stricken with
the "cherry cheek and tempting lips"
of a young dairy maid, whom I often saw
pass the house in which I resided. I en-
quired her name and residence, and found
that she lived with a protestant parson,
who besides preaching the doctrines of
the gospel, kept a very extensive farm.
After a few side winks at this pretty dam-
sel, I determined to make her a visit
during the time the preacher delivered
from the pulpit his "twice told" sermon.
I went accordingly, as soon as I observed
the parson and his dame enter the church.
It is needless to tell of the many soft
words I whispered into her ear, suffice
it by saying I found her just as I should
wish; but unluckily, love is so insensible
to every thing but its own genial feel-
ing, that I rather overstayed my time.

We were aroused from our pleasant
chat by the old man and his wife thun-
dering at the door for admittance. What
was to be done? there was not the usual
retreat of lovers—the back door—and to
leap from either of the windows would
have been to plunge into the jaws of the
lion. "For heaven's sake, my dear,
creep where you will," cried I, I would
not have the parson catch me here for
worlds!" "I am half out of wits, said she,
let me see—I have it! get into that big
churn, (pointing to a large churn that
stood in the corner of the room) be quick
for God's sake—they'll not suspect your
being there, for they never use it on
Sundays." In I jumped, and in a mo-
ment was in utter darkness, she having
put on the lid. In this situation I over-
heard all that passed. The parson and
his wife were let in, the latter not with-
out scolding the maid for keeping them
so long at the door, who said she was
asleep, and all was well.

The old lady then told the maid that
she must immediately put the cream in-
to the large churn and go to work, for it
was expected there would be a scarcity
of butter in a little while, and that they
had better make the best use of their
time. "Lad ma'ux," said the frightened
girl, "would you break the sabbath?"
Break the sabbath, you jade?—there is
no harm in working on a Sunday, when
we are brought to it by necessity! Put
in the cream I say!" The maid then
asked if the small churn would not do.—
"Not a whit! not a whit, girl! the large
churn will make more at a time." "Dear
me, ma'am, I have always been bro't up
to keep the Sabbath sacred." "Tut, tut,"
replied the dame as the parson entered,
"here my dear, this wench will not
churn because it is Sunday; when I tell
her that butter will be scarce in a few
days." "Out upon ye girl!" cried the
son of the parson, "Out upon ye, think
I'll get my mare into the bog this morn-
ing, that I wouldn't take her out because
it is Sunday! I wish to go make your butter,
I say." All the entreaties of the distress-
ed girl were in vain; she was obliged to
do the bidding of her superiors.

I set all this time snug in the churn,
resigned to my fate, when down on my
poor ill fated head came a pail full of
cream—I held my breath until it passed,
and then breathed again, hoping it was
finished here; but no, in came another,
and another! there I sat up to my chin
in milk—one bucket more and I should
be a drowned man; what was to be done?
I hit upon something at last. Just as the
deadly fourth was impending over my
head, I leaped upon the top of the churn,
all besmeared with cream; shaking my-
self and making the most diabolical faces
the human visage can form. It had the
desired effect; the maid favoured the
trick, screamed out that the devil was in
the buttermilk, and run up stairs! The
parson and his wife scampered into the
kitchen, tumbling head and heels over
each other! I took the time, jumped off
the churn: out of the window, and did
not look behind me until I arrived safe at
home.

Thus ended my adventure with the
dairy maid. A story got among the
preacher's superstitious flock "that the
devil had risen from the churn and ac-
cused him of impiously breaking the
sabbath."

The parson himself really believed
that it was the devil, and never again at-
tempted to make butter on a Sunday.

The following letter addressed to the
President, Directors and Company of the
Bank of Kentucky, was lately published
in a Kentucky paper, signed P. N. O.
Baannon.

GENTLEMEN.—I am your debtor, and am
entirely willing to discharge the same,
provided you agree to take the currency
of the country, such money as the state
has made for the payment of debts; but
so long as your present order exists, I
must solemnly declare, that I will not pay
you a dollar, not even the interest, and

thus publicly give notice to all Sheriffs,
Constables, Bailiffs, Marshals, and their
deputies, that if they do serve any pre-
cept on me preparatory to coercion, I
will as soon thereafter as I can, PUT
A PERIOD TO THEIR EARTHLY
CAREER—for I hold it as a right unde-
niable, that all improper, oppressive or
impracticable orders ought to be repel-
led with force.

Elegant Masonic Extracts.

"Secret as may be the springs
and regulations of this greatest of
societies, yet as clear as the rays
of the meridian sun, are its opera-
tions and beneficial effects on the
community, to him, who will for
a moment, view them with cand-
our and an eye unjaundiced by
the baneful influence of prejudice.
Clothed in the attire of Friend-
ship and Love, she seeks admis-
sion into private families, and if
she can there be made a welcome
guest, happiness is the sure re-
sult of such an entertainment."

"Adorned with the emblems
of Justice, Prudence and Good-
faith she flies to the Senate, the
Parliament and habitation of Ru-
lers, and when they accept her
proffered blessings, and adopt her
councils, 'Peace on earth and
good will to man,' is the infallible
effect. Like the lofty and wide-
ly extended oak, whose branches
afford shelter and safety to the
fowls of heaven, and shade to the
beasts of the field from the search-
ing rays of the sun, so Masonry
takes under her fostering arm the
widow and the orphan, the stran-
ger and the distressed."

Its foundation descends to the
centre of creation—its breadth
reaches from the northern to the
southern pole—its length extends
from the rising of the sun to the
setting thereof—its height meets
the heavens; yes, it encircles all
created things of time and em-
braces futurity as far as thought
can penetrate."

"Freemasonry being thus ex-
tensive, its principles, its objects
and operations being every where
the same, it is obvious, that it
serves to unite, in one indissoluble
bond of affection, men of the
most opposite tenets and of the
most distant nations, so that wher-
ever a Mason goes, he is sure to
meet with a Brother, a Friend,
and a Home."

"Friendship, that sweetener of
human life and terrestrial enjoy-
ments, by whose hand the flowers
of pleasure are scattered along
the rugged and thorny path of
life, is the legitimate offspring of
our Society. Such also is the na-
ture and tendency of Masonry,
that in our social meetings, union
is cemented by sincere attach-
ments, and pleasure is reciprocal-
ly communicated in the cheerful
observance of every kind and
obliging office."

RELIGION.

When rightly understood, and
properly practised, is we believe
capable of imparting more heart-
felt satisfaction, than all the other
sources of human enjoyment.
There is no wound of affliction
which it cannot probe;—no des-
pondency which it cannot allevi-
ate. It has planted itself in all
the purity of its image, and suffi-
ciency of its strength, at the
threshold of human misery; and
is empowered to recall the wan-
derers from their pilgrimage of
woe, and direct them in the path
to heaven. It has diffused a sac-
red joy in the abodes of poverty
and wretchedness—it has illumi-
nated the dungeon of the captive;
it has effaced the wrinkles from
the brow of care: shed a gleam
of sacred and tranquil joy in the
chamber of death, gladdened the
countenance of the dying, with a
triumphant enthusiasm, and dif-

fused throughout the whole earth
a faint foretaste of the blessings of
futurity. It is benign as the light
of heaven, and comprehensive as
its span. An iris in the sky of
the Christian, it quickens perse-
verance with the promise of re-
ward,—reanimates the drooping
spirit,—invigorates the decrepi-
tude of age; and directs with a
prophetic ken to the regions of
eternal felicity. Like the sun, it
gilds every object with its rays,
without being diminished in its
lustre, or shorn of its power."

Comfort to aged Maiden La-
dies.—Nancy Anderson, of Ohio,
advertises her husband, Robert
Anderson, as having absconded
with another man's wife, Mary
Zimmerman, of which hopeful
pair she gives the following cap-
tivating description, viz. "Robert
is about 5 feet 11 inches, slen-
der made, hump-backed, flat
footed, dark visage, black hair
and eyes, with a lump above his
nose, carries a smile on his coun-
tenance. He is a farmer, rough
carpenter, and handy at any kind
of work, particularly the old
trade of Basket making. Mary
Zimmerman is a short, thick,
chunky, square-built, flat-footed
negro-looking woman, with dark
hair and grey eyes, wide mouth
and no fore teeth. Any informa-
tion of where they are, so that
they can be brought to the step-
ping mill of repentance, will be
thankfully received by the Sub-
scriber, who, although poor,
would confront them before their
betters."

A magistrate, who unfortun-
ately could neither read nor write,
being handed a warrant to read,
very sagaciously put on his spec-
tacles, but unluckily turned the
warrant wrong end uppermost.
A person who stood near him,
more busy than wise, observed
that the warrant was turned the
wrong way for reading. "Sir,"
said the magistrate, "I would have
you know that, by virtue of my
commission, I may read with which
end I please uppermost."

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,
Bachoven, and other eminent modern com-
posers. Never before published in this coun-
try. The whole harmonized for three and
four voices with a figured base for the or-
gan or piano forte. Calculated for Public
Worship or Private Devotion.—Price \$1.

James Kimball,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE,
350 bbls. supfine, fine & middling flour,
200 bags of yellow corn and meal,
137 bbls. pilot & ship bread & crackers,
79 chests, boxes & keddys souch' tea,
67 kegs excellent g'ly 8 hand tobacco,
100 boxes mould & dip'd candles & soap,
70 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins,
30 drums do. Turkey figs,
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. 22.

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 place.

SAMUEL NUTT.

Plantation No. 3, Feb. 1. (5w)

BLANKS for sale at this Office