

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

183 50 CTS. A YEAR.

March 29 (4)



# STATE OF MAINE.

**TREASURY OFFICE.**  
**Portland, 11th March, 1823.**  
**WHEREAS** it is made the duty of the Treasurer of this State by the "Act respecting the collection of Taxes on unimproved Land, &c. passed 29th January, 1822, whenever a State Tax has been or shall be lawfully assessed on any Township or other Tract of unimproved Land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, to advertise the same three weeks successively in the public newspaper of the Printer to the State and in one of the newspapers printed in the County, where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the next adjoining County, if such newspaper there be, therein notifying all persons interested in said Lands that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid into the Treasury of this State in six months, then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury, to the Sheriffs of the County in which such land lies, requiring them to collect all such taxes as may then remain due:

Therefore, in compliance with the provisions of the above-cited act, notice is hereby given to the proprietors of all persons interested in the Township of other places hereinafter designated, that unless payment of the Taxes assessed on them respectively, be made to the Treasury within six months, they will be liable to the penalties and costs of collection as aforesaid.

JOSEPH C. BOYD, Treasurer.

## List of Taxes for 1823.

### COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley and Eastman's grant	\$4 80
Fryburg Academy land	4 19
Township letter D, to J. Gardner	4 61
Township letter E, to J. Cummings	4 64
Township No 1, first Range	5 01
do No 1, letter A	5 89
do No 2, letter A	6 41
do No 2, first Range	4 97
do No 3, first Range	6 62
do No 4, third Range	4 73
do No 5, third Range	5 11
do No 4, fourth Range	5 18
do No 2, second Range	4 73
do No 3, second Range	6 91
do No 3, third Range	4 73
do letter B	5 70
do letter C, adjoining B	7 42
do No 5, fourth Range	5 26
do No 3	5 18
do No 4	4 50
do No 6	5 25
do No 7	4 95
Andover surplus, west	2 48
Andover surplus, north	2 70
Hamlin's grant	36

### COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Plantation No 7, seventh Range	1 65
Seabrook Plantation	14 81
E. Pond Settlement	5 91
Township No 2, eighth Range	15 35
do No 9, eighth Range	10 55
Bingham's Purchase	209 55
Township No 3, ninth	5 10
1-2 do granted to Saco Academy	2 22

### COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Plantation No 14, or Mariaville, south	9 09
do No 26, or Mariaville north	13 30
do No 27, or Richards	10 13
do No 15, or Eastbrook	9 76
do No 8, or Otis	13 50
Waldo Plantation	10 67
Residue of Bingham's purchase	51 00
Township No 10, adjoining Steuben	5 10

### COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Plantation No 4, E. of Penobscot River	8 01
Township No 6, ninth Range	19 80
do No 7, eighth Range	5 83
Jervis' Core	11 69
Township No 1, sixth Range or Boyd	5 40
do No 2, 7th R. and associates	7 20
do No 5, ninth R. or Boston	3 60
do No 3, second Range N. of?	
do Bingham's Purchase	3 60
do No 1, 2nd Range, E. of?	
do Penobscot river	1 80
do No 3, 3th Range or Whitney	1 80

### COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Plantation No 23	\$10 37
do No 1, first Range	7 51
do No 3, first Range	9 23
do No 3, second Range	2 17
do No 3, or N. E. Machias	17 80
do No 6	4 61
do No 7	5 69
do No 10	24 41
do No 13	6 91
do No 14	8 75
do No 16	4 38
do No 17	1 88
do No 18	6 91
do No 20	1 50
Bingham's Purchase	151 96
Houlton Plantation	7 43

## JOHN BENSON.

No 20 Central Wharf - Boston.  
**INFORMED** Friends and the public, that he intends to pay particular attention to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and that all orders for purchasing even the smallest article will be carefully attended to. Consignments of every description for sale will be disposed of to best advantage. Having transacted business in Maine more than twenty years, considers himself a competent judge of Goods suitable for that market and of the price and qualities of Goods in this place. His personal attention will be given to the business of all who may favor him with their Commands and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged. Boston, March 20, 1823.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND of between 90 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.**

## New Books.

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

# MARSHAL'S SALE.

**United States of America.**  
**District of Maine.**  
**PURSUANT** to warrants from the Hon. ASHER WARE, Judge of the United States District Court, for said District, I hereby give public notice that on Tuesday the eight day of April next, at ten o'clock, A.M. at the Custom-House store in Lubec, I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder—

10 puncheons of Rum,  
 2 barrels of Rum,  
 3 hhd. and 1 bbl. Molasses,  
 3 chests of Tea,  
 a lot of empty Casks,  
 700 pieces of Hard-Ware.

And at Machias in said District, on the twelfth day of April next, at the Custom-House store, at ten o'clock A.M. I shall sell at Auction, as aforesaid—

5 barrels of Rum,  
 5 barrels of Salt.

The said Rum, Molasses, Tea, empty Casks and Salt, having been decreed forfeit by said Court, and the said Hard-Ware, ordered to be sold by an interlocutory decree thereof.

G. S. SMITH, Dep'ty Marshal  
 Machias, March 18, 1823

## 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. }  
 10 " No. 2. } BEEF  
 50 barrels bread  
 40 bushels beans  
 chests and boxes, souchong and green TEAS  
 40 boxes candles  
 50 " soap—3 lbs. vinegar

## Hard Ware,

PAINTS, &c.

## LAIRD'S

**PORTER & ALE** in whole and half Barrels constantly for sale, by

**CHARLES WADE,**  
 No 29, Merchant's Row Boston.

\* All orders for Summer Stocks promptly attended to and the liquor forwarded in good order.

## Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment,

FROM Mr. GEORGE SAVORY, a large and extensive assortment of BOOTS and Shoes, suitable for this market, which will be sold at wholesale very low for cash or approved credit, by

**BUCK & TINKHAM,**  
 No. 1, Union-Wharf.

## James Kimball,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE,

350 bbls. supline, fine & middling flour,  
 200 bags of yellow corn and meal,  
 100 bbls. pilot & ship bread & crackers,  
 70 chests, boxes & keddys souchong tea,  
 67 kegs excellent q'ty B hand tobacco,  
 100 boxes world & dip'd candles & soap,  
 70 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins,  
 50 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.

## H.A.R.

**FOR SALE,**

40 Casks of Hair, suitable for

plastering, in prime order, by

m29. **BALKEH & SAWYER.**

The Office of the SENTINEL is removed two doors South of the old stand.

That extensive structure, the Hall of the Washington Benevolent Society, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Monday 17th ult.

# LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

**AN ACT** to amend an act, entitled "And [An] act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory."

**BE it enacted** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, every master or other person having charge of a vessel, boat, canoe, or raft, or the conductor or driver of any carriage or sleigh, or other person bringing merchandise from any foreign territory adjacent to the United States, who shall neglect or refuse to deliver a manifest, as is required in and by the act, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be subject to pay, instead of the penalty of four hundred dollars imposed by the first section of said act, four times the value of the merchandise so imported.

**SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,** That if any person or persons shall receive, conceal, or buy, any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to have been illegally imported into the United States, and liable to seizure by virtue of any act in relation to the revenue, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares, or merchandise, so received, concealed, or purchased.

**SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,** That if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs, or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person, so offending, shall, for every such offence, be fined a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

**SEC. 4. And be it further enacted,** That the provisions of the forty-sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be and they are hereby, extended to the case of goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, from an adjacent territory.

**SEC. 5. And be it further enacted,** That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

The following spirited comments on the late measures of the allied monarchs are from the Scotsman, an ably conducted paper at Edinburgh—

One advantage will result from this decided policy of the Holy Allies. It must bring the two contending principles, the good and bad, fairly to issue. The time is evidently past for a compromise, and all nations—ourselves among the number, must make their election. The Holy Allies broadly lay down this proposition, they will not suffer any people to correct internal abuses, to reform their government, or to be any thing else than the slaves of a few persons who are responsible only to heaven and the Board of Verona. The Spaniards assert the right of ameliorating their government, & improving their institutions, by borrowing the lights which philosophy and experience have supplied—of doing, in fact exactly what we did in 1688, and doing it without offering any insult or disturbance to their neighbors.—In doing this have the Spaniards been guilty of an atrocious crime, which considered Europe should punish with fire and sword? This is the point at issue—upon which statesmen and nations must make up their minds, for if war once arise, we venture to say that neutrality will not long be practicable for any European state.

It is in vain that these Holy Allies cloak their wicked purposes under unmeaning phrases about "moral order," "social order," "the subversion of human society," "anarchy a prey to anarchy and convulsions." Such empty generalities only show that they have no tangible offence to allege. To make a hostile attack on such grounds is like trying a man capitally for being unsocial in his disposition, or for having brawls among his children. That there should be convulsions in the north of Spain the legitimates themselves take special care, by hiring brigands and robbers, and discharged monks, to keep up a civil war in the country. So far as this plea goes, it is their own blame if they have not a strong case; for it is always in their power to create arguments for themselves. But what more concern have the Muscovites with a petty war among the monks and smugglers of the Pyrenees, than the Spaniards have with the petty wars between the Russians and the barbarous tribes of Caucasus? If compassion for the oppressed moves these congregated potentates, let them turn the stream of their humanity to the cudgeled serfs of Russia and Poland, where they will find more unmerited suffering in one week than in Spain for the last three years. If it is a concern for lives lost and blood shed, let them stop the pay of the banditti of the faith, and let them lend their ear to the cry of the Greeks, groaning under Turkish cruelty. But suppose the Spaniards had a fancy to worry one another, have they not the same right to indulge their taste in this respect that the Russians have to get their backs flayed with the knot, or the Turks to dispatch one another by the bowstring, and to shoot their

Greeks by permission of the Holy Allies? Granting, however, what is utterly false, that Spain actually held up a frightful picture of anarchy, is not the offence its own punishment? and how can such a state of things, which weakens her for offensive war, and moves even a muscovite to pity, give cause of alarm to her neighbors, or seduce any other nation to follow her example? The spectacle of a conflagration in a great city sends hundreds to the insurance office, but never tempts one to throw a firebrand upon his own house. Look at the United States. They feel none of your terrors, and need none of your precautions. Among the Mexicans, their neighbors, there has been abundance of mutual slaughters, and "anarchy," and "convulsions," and "subversions of society," and a sad want of "moral and social order," as might have melted stern Ulysses, or sterner Castlereagh. But all these things troubled them no more than revolt among the Mahattas troubles the King of Prussia. Nay, you may transact every thing politically monstrous at their door, and set up a government as beastly despotical as that of Muscovy, or as wildly anarchical as that of Robespierre, under their nose, it disturbs not their tranquillity. In her pure and generous institutions, that country has a source of strength and security, which all your whistled military hordes cannot give. She has no need of making war on another nation for the prevention of blood-shed and convulsion, or lighting up a conflagration in the whole continent for the maintenance of peace and civilization. She needs no neighbors but a Board of Dictators like you, who meet reason with brute force, and tread justice and humanity under your feet.

You, Messieurs Despots, compel persons to make comparisons little to your advantage. You tell us to regard the overthrow of Bonaparte as a blessing.—But what was he ever guilty of in the plenitude of his power, so insolently wicked as your invasion of Spain? He did what ambitious princes have always done; he stripped some weak neighbors of their possessions; placed his relations on the thrones he conquered; and reduced the power of those who left him no power at all when they got the ascendancy. But he never made war on any people expressly because they made an effort to rid themselves of the lquisition, feudal rights, and arbitrary power. He never issued a manifesto to warn nations that henceforth they should not amend their governments without his permission of the chief of the Calmucs. He made light of kings and nobles, whom "a breath can make as a breath has always made," but to us, the people, he was,—not the best of men—but the best of conquerors. He had no veneration for those corruptions which you are digging up from their graves; he abolished the feudal privileges which you are so anxious to maintain; he pulled down the tyranny of the church which you are rebuilding; he encouraged learning which you proscribe; he made many reforms in law and police, of which we every day feel the loss under your administration. Ambition and selfishness he had in common with you; but in him these were not associated with your littleness of soul. Compared with a Washington, he was but one of the vulgar herd of conquerors; but seven years' of your legitimate sway has taught us to regard him as an enlightened prince, and a benefactor to mankind. Finally, Messieurs Despots, in your crusade against Spanish liberty, you should raise up a new Bonaparte for the punishment of your pride—pray look to it yourselves, for if you call to us a second time to lift you out of your difficulties, be assured we shall throw your broken promises in your face, and glory in your tribulation; we shall exult in your calamities, and pointing with the finger of scorn, cry like the horses of Job, ha! ha!

**Highway Robbery.**—On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. John Andrews, of this city, was knocked down in State street, and robbed of about 80 dollars in bank bills. The persons called *him by name*, and said they had seen him put money in his pocket-book in the course of the day; and he thinks he had before heard the voice of one of them. They had on fur caps and cloaks, and had not the appearance of common rogues.

**Boston Palladium.**

**Another.**—A man from the country, while passing Charles River Bridge, on foot, about 5 o'clock on Thursday night, was accosted when near the draw by a well dressed middle sized person, who demanded his money, and insisted that he had seen him take a large sum of money that day. The man told him that he had very little money, and opened his pocket book to assure him of the fact. The robber observed one bank bill in the pocket book, which he took and then hastily turned his course towards Boston. He said that he was poor, and that his business was to rob. He did not show any weapon, or use any act of violence, but threatened to throw the man over into the river, if he did not comply with his demand.—D. Adv.

## FATAL QUARREL.

On Thursday last, Mr. Samuel A. Coombs, of Brunswick, was killed in a quarrel with a man by the name of Patrick Cole, an Irishman. Mr. Coombs was a blacksmith, and had set a shoe upon a horse for Cole; a day or two after Cole called at Coomb's shop and complained that the work was not well done. Some irritating words followed, and they agreed to fight, both promising not to take the advantage of the law. This, we under-

stand, is Cole's statement. They called a person to hear their agreement. Cole stripped off his coat, and Coombs, who had no coat on, divested himself also of his apron, when they fell to blows. The person who was present, we understand, went out to call in others, and when they came in Coombs was dead, and Cole in the act of striking him. Coomb's cry was drawn very tight about his neck, and the verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death either by strangling or by blows inflicted on his head. Cole has been brought to this town and confined in jail to await his trial at the Supreme Court in May next.—Argus.

## EASTPORT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1823.

## Election next Monday.

Washington and Hancock Nominations for Congress.

Hon. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, Machias.  
 Hon. ALFRED JOHNSON, jr. Belfast.  
 JONA. D. WESTON, Esq. Eastport.  
 AARON HOLBROOK, Esq. Frankfort.  
 JEREMIAH O. BALCH, Esq. Lubec.  
 WILLIAM ABBOT, Esq. Castine.

The number of candidates for Representative to Congress it will be seen is this week reduced, the nomination of Mr. Vesie, a Ferry-man (which first appeared in the Portland Statesman) being spurious. Mr. THAYER, editor of the Statesman, has offered a reward of twenty dollars for the discovery of the father of the imposition. The Argus thinks all the real blame to be attached to Mr. Thayer, in the business, is, that he omitted to give the public the sentiments of Mr. Vesie on the presidential question—he should have told us whether he was in favor of Adams or Crawford, as he has of the other candidates.

The new Districting of the State has given rise to a numerous host of office seekers, or, perhaps it may be more consonant with their feelings, to call them office wishers. In every District there are more or less super-numeraries nominated, but Hancock & Washington District out-strips the whole, for we have six. What is to be done? Five certainly must be disappointed and have the privilege of staying at home. Which one will be so fortunate as to mount the ladder is impossible to tell; and in the dilemma we are led to exclaim—What a blind and foolish law it is that deprives the nation of the services of so many great men! But it cannot be helped. Only one can go to Congress, and the mortifying of five is too horrible to think of—yet chagrin'd they must be, but not more so than we are puzzled to act, for we want to please all; and, if we vote for ALFRED, the friends of JONATHAN will turn up their noses and "pout with their lips";—if we support WILLIAM, the friends of the JEREMIAH will exclaim, we have "the balm in Gilead," and AARON's advocates will cry out, worship the calf and you will receive the promises. "O! tempora, O! mores."

\* \* \* The Election of Town-Officers takes place next Monday.

The Post-Masters in this District are requested to furnish us, first opportunity, with a return of votes for the several candidates for Representative to Congress.

A Court Martial will be held in this place the 13th of May next, for the trial of Lt. Col. CHARLES FRAVEY, of the 3d Regt. 2d Brig. 3d Div. for charges preferred against him by Col. Jon Johnson, Jr.—President, Maj. Gen. Herrick; Judge Advocate, Hon. Alfred Johnson, Jr.

\* \* \* We are authorised to state that the Legislature of New-Brunswick in their late session have repealed or amended all the Acts which placed the ships or goods entered at the Custom-Houses in that Province, and belonging to Foreigners, on a different footing to the ships and goods of British subjects, and that an official communication of these facts has been made to the British Envoy at Washington (the Honorable STRATFORD CANNING) in order that the same may be reported to the President of the United States.

The new Novel, the Pioneers, has been dramatised, and now in rehearsal at



the Park Theatre in New-York. The managers are said to be taking much pains in preparing scenery, dresses &c.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

By the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate.

James J. Boyd, to be Surveyor of the Customs at Portland in the State of Maine.

Samuel Ayer, Surveyor and Inspector of Passamaquoddy.

Daniel Lane, Collector and Inspector for the District and Port of Frenchman's Bay.

By the several arrivals this week we have received in anticipation of the Mail, N. York papers to the 29th, ult. Boston and Portland to the 1st inst. All they contain of importance will be seen below.

#### WAR.

Boston, April 1.

#### Latest from Europe.

By the brig Jew, capt Duane, which arrived at this port on Sunday. Gibraltar papers, and prices current, to the 20th Feb. were received.—Palladium.

The Gibraltar papers contain Madrid dates to Feb. 9.

The Ultra General, Bonaires, is said to have denounced by his own party as a "Traitor," and a reward is offered for his being brought in dead or alive.

The Government had made new military appointments, and taken measures to augment and supply the armies and fortresses.

Capt Duane states, that Mr Hill, (of the house of Hill and Blodgett) informed him, the morning he sailed, the last mail brought news that War had actually taken place.

A verbal account was received here yesterday by the steamer Celer, arrived from Martinique. It is stated that a French frigate had arrived at Martinique in the very short passage of four days from Bordeaux and brought information that there would be no war in Europe, the differences between France and Spain having been amicably adjusted.—Balt. Am.

According to the dates given, the frigate must have left Bordeaux about the 11th of Feb.

Our Correspondent at New-Bedford informs us of the arrival of the brig Enterprise, Capt. Nye, in 35 days from Lisbon.

Capt. Nye states that the Enterprise had been captured by the pirates. The information was had from Mr. Hutchinson, the Am. Consul—and the general conversation was that every all Europe would be involved.

A Spanish corvette has been taken by a French frigate. [This is war.] There was but little resistance on the part of the Spaniards. Afterwards both vessels were driven ashore in a gale of wind.

A fleet of transports, attempting to land troops on the coast of Spain, had been destroyed by a storm.

#### WAR DECLARED.

By the ship Rising Sun, 34 days from Cuba, we learn that it was reported there, on the 14th February, from Lisbon, that France had declared War against Spain and Portugal.—Phila. pa.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

#### THE TIMES.

There seems to have been an almost entire suspension of business about our wharves and public places, since the arrival of the late news; commerce seems hushed into that breathless silence so well understood by hunters, when one of the pack scents the game and yelps the alarm; all is silence; ears and eyes gazing and listening for the next arrival to point out the track wherein to catch the game. Before this there was a sober steady appearance of sleek headed industry, which it is not so much in accumulation, is certainly more lasting & substantial in its benefits to society, than all the frenzied hurry and bustle of war-excited commercial speculation.

Com. Porter's squadron is to cruise off Cape Verde—then to proceed to Cape Haytien, Matanzas and Thompson's Island.

The British are said to have sent to the West India a fleet of small vessels, like those under Com. Porter to cruise against the pirates. A squadron of small frigates and sloops, arrived at the Cape Verde, and proceeded there to cruise.

The next Parliament was to meet on the 4th February. The next arrival will bring us the speech of the King of England, which may furnish grounds for a positive opinion as to the policy of the British cabinet. A strong sympathy for the Spaniards is said to pervade the English people. Spain in fact, may appeal to the government for aid as justly as she did in 1808, when she rose against Napoleon—it is now perhaps, as much the interest of England to prevent her from being subdued, as it was then. An English writer, advertising to the issue of the contest, exclaims—"Europe must become universally enslaved or universally free; and America must follow the fate of Europe.—Nat. Gaz.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle says, "Rumors are afloat, and we fear more than rumors, that our government has received official information from our Ministers abroad that it is the settled determination of the English Ministry to take possession of the Island of Cuba. We know that the last despatches that were received, were enclosed in an envelope, endorsed very important intelligence. Two cabinet councils have been held since the reception of those despatches, and nothing has transpired since they have broken up. On this subject the National Intelligencer preserves a guarded and ominous silence. Our government it is perfectly well known, would not suffer Cuba to pass under English jurisdiction, with their consent, and it is strongly suspected that this question has occupied two cabinet councils. We are per-

haps nearer than many are aware, of being concerned, not as neutrals, but as parties in the ensuing contests of Europe. Is there any other question growing out of the present hostile attitude of Europe, that could so directly affect the interests of America? Cuba is to the United States immensely important.

Mr. Coke, member of Parliament from Norfolk, who is said to be the wealthiest Commoner in England, and who was recently married, in his 74th year, to a young lady of 17, was blessed "with a son and hen" in Dec. on which occasion there was a great rejoicing amongst his tenantry, and a salute of 21 guns was fired.

A Canal was to be opened from the English to the Bristol Channel.

The British Merchants at Valparaiso protested against the Commercial Decree of Aug. last.

102,000 inhabitants of Java, died last year, of the Cholera Mortuus.

PIRACY.—On the 24th of Feb. about midnight, the schr. Honor & Amey, Stone, while lying in the harbor of Mayaguez, P. Rico, was boarded by 6 or 7 pirates, who tied the hands of the Capt & mate behind their backs, and threatened to kill them if they did not tell where the money was—they then broke open the trunk, &c. took 700 dollars in money; and the Captain's and Mate's clothing. They then went forward, and wounded two of the men, who made such an outcry, that the pirates were fearful they would be heard on shore, and thought best to flee, with their plunder.

A piratical vessel, from the Havana, lately robbed the schr. Lady's Delight, of Baltimore, at Neutivas, tied the Captain and threatened to kill him, and have the crew overboard, but took them on board again. They then sent a party to take possession of the fort, to give themselves the controul of the harbor for their diabolical purposes.

A schr. which lately sailed from Havana, with freight, afterwards turned a pirate. This circumstance will tend to justify the detention of the Nina Catalina by the Spark.

Capt. Cushing, of the brig Cuba, states, it was reported at Matanzas, on the 12th inst. that the Eng. schr. Enterprise, which sailed thence 8 days previous for Nassau, N. P. was captured by the pirates, and all on board murdered, except two women, who were landed on shore to the windward. A Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Donothan, were among the passengers on board the Enterprise.—N. Y. Pa.

The house of Col. Jones, at Madison, Me. has been destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Hannah Norton, a visitor, perished in consequence of the alarm she experienced. Mr. Johnson, an inhabitant of the house, had recently lost three children. Mrs. N. was a native of Edgarton, Mass.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, by L. R. CHADBOURNE, Esq. Mr. Alexander Heffernan, to Miss Margaret Howe.

At St George, Mr. Benjamin Mellick, to Miss Catherine M. R. only daughter of Capt. Joseph White, of that place, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

In New-York, Mr. William F. Kells, of N. J. to Miss Sarah S. Aymer, formerly of Eastport.

In Richmond township, Penn. 23d ultimo, Master Jacob Hohn, aged 17, to Miss Susan Mayers, aged almost 12!

#### DEATHS.

In Dennyville, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Nathan Preston, sen. aged 64; one of the first who settled in that town. She was a professor of religion and practised what she professed. Were there any sick, she visited them; in want, she administered to their necessities as far as was in her power. As she lived, so she died, calmly resigning her soul to Him who gave it, with the fullest assurance of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Washington City, on the 6th inst. of this month, the Rev. BROCKHOUST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

In Freeport, after an illness of ten days, Major General GEORGE TRACY SMYTH, 60 years of age, died at the residence of Mrs. Brunswick.

In Portland, Mr. Nathaniel Dyer, aged 73, died of a fatal illness, leaving a wife and three children in St. George, state of Illinois.

In the Bay of Honduras, on the 8th of Feb. last, Capt Benjamin Clark, at 74.

In Gorham, Mr. Wm. Files, aged 95.

Drowned, at Casine, March 14th, Thomas Veasey, of Brooksville.

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

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY. ARRIVED.

Ap. 1st—sch Gen. Greene, Rogers, Boston 2nd—sch Atlantic, —, Eden —sch Fame, Prescott, of Hallowell, from Wiscasset, 18 days. In the gale of the 20th was blown off the coast.

3d—sch Vigilant, Waite, Portland, 2 days —sch Boston, Slackford, Boston, 10 hours Bro's papers to the 1st inst.

4th—sch Albert, Slackford, 5 days from New-York.

#### RAILED.

sch St. Croix, Brooks, Boston sch Increase, Small, Newburyport. In going out on the ledge at the end of Hobbs wharf and had to discharge part of her cargo, but received no material damage.

#### MEMORANDA.

The brig Barzilai, Knight, of this port,

was left at Port Spain, Trinidad, 22d Feb to sail for Wilmington, in 15 days sch Fame, Herrington, hence at Boston, 5 days.

brig Colombia, Bradford, of this port, at N. York, 23d ult. 9 days fr Matanzas sch Julia Ann, of Lubec, was going into Turks Island, 11th ult.

The U. S. sch Revenge was lately wrecked in the Bay of Honduras, through the mismanagement of the Pilot.

at New-York, 18th ult. brig Hannah, Mason, of this port, 19 days from Jamaica.

brig Vermont, Dickenson, of this port, at New-York, 14 days from Havana.

brig Bee, Garrick, of St John, N. H. has at Georgetown, (Dem.) with a part of the crew of brig Susan, Loring, of Portland, founded on the 12th Jan. Of nine persons on board only three survived, the captain, mate and cook. Capt Loring has published a card in the Portland papers tendering his sincere thanks to Capt Garrick for his humane and generous conduct in taking him and his fellow-sufferers from the wreck, as well as for his kind treatment on board the Bee.

The sch Anstrea, capt Dockrey, owned by Major Bartol, of this town, at Curacao on the 23d ult. from Barbados. On the 7th ult. capt L. was captured by a Spanish privateer mounting 1 gun and having a crew of 22 men. They took out his mate, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, of Saco, Charles Ashton, of Portland, and M. S. Huntington, of Eastport, and the captain of his books, charts, clothing, &c. and ordered his vessel to Porto Cabello. When on the point of entering the harbor he was fortunately recaptured by the Bolivar, commander Daniel's flag ship. On the approach of the ship, the privateersmen took to the boat and made their escape. Com. Daniels treated captain L. in the most gentlemanly manner, and kindly supplied him with men to proceed on his voyage. His mate and seamen are now prisoners at Porto Cabello. The Commodore sent in a flag requesting the delivery of the men, and even so far as to propose an exchange, offering two Spaniards for one of them; but General Morales refused, saying they were prisoners and must be tried before they could be liberated.—Portland Gaz.

Peveril of the Peak—The author of Waverley, in his new work, has for the first time introduced a description of a real scene in New-England—it is the sudden appearance of Goffie, one King Charles' judges, during a battle between the inhabitants of Hadley, in Massachusetts, and a large body of Indians, who surprised them at public worship during the time of Philip, and were repulsed by the courage which his example inspired. Though this great author has related the story imperfectly, and in some respects incorrectly, probably from want of accurate knowledge of our history, it is gratifying to find him recognizing the situation and the exploits of our ancestors as truly romantic, and their characters as worthy of exalted praise.—Prov. Pat

The Christian Disciple and Theological Review, for Jan. and Feb. 1823, and

The Christian Intelligencer and Gospel Advocate, for March and June are ready for delivery to Subscribers at Folsom's Book-Store.

CLOVER & HERDS GRASS SEED.

For Sale by S. STEVENS, CENTRAL WHARF.

—ALSO—

Groceries

ap. 5. as usual.

CLOVER & HERDS GRASS SEED.

For Sale by BUCK & TINKHAM.

More New Books.

Just received and for Sale at FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,

Sign of the Bible,

The PIONEERS, a Descriptive Tale. By the Author of the Spy, &c. in 2 volumes.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, a Romance. By the Author of Waverley, &c. in three volumes.

Sporting Anecdotes, original and selected, in one volume.

Rhyming Dictionary. By J. Walker.

Journal of the Count De Las Cases

Barnockburn; a Novel: being a Sequel to the Scottish Chiefs by Miss Jane Porter

Jamieson's Logic.

Werner, a Tragedy. By Lord Byron

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY, as usual.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand for Two hundred and fifty dollars, given by the Subscriber to Mr. Edward Williams, in October last, payable in Goods, as said Note has been paid.

JAMES PARKINSON.

St. Andrews, March 25, 1823.

#### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has removed his Turning Works, Block and Pump Establishment, to the apartment under Miss Lynd's, head of Market Wharf, where he will be found at all times ready to wait on those that feel disposed to encourage him.

WILLIAM MEDCALF.

#### List of Letters remaining in the

Post Office at Eastport, April 3, 1823.

A—Daniel Aymer, Anna Andrews; B—Rufus Brockway, Mag'e; John Burns 2; Miss Hannah Bates; C—Sarah Caffell, Le'tang; Jared Crade, Mag'e; Joseph Chaney, Joseph Corlew, James Carr; D—Ezra Dingley, Josiah Davis, Mag'e; E—Noah Edgecomb 2; F—Joseph Finny, Campo-bello; John Ferris; G—Ebenzer Given, Mag'e; Charles Green, Charles Greenleaf, John Gammage, John Grogar; H—Capt. Lemuel Hervy, David Hilliard, Le'tang; Capt. Nathan Harding; J—James Payson Jordan, Samuel Jones; L—Joseph Lambert, Deer-Island; M—Ezra Mitchel, Campo-bello; Mrs. Mary Mason, James McClelan, Charles McKinney, Deer-Island; N—Jackson Nickerson, No. 10; O—Ebenzer Oaks 2; R—Hezekiah Rich 2; Mrs. Hannah Robertson; S—John Stacy, Amos Smith, Mrs. Mary Stevens; T—Edward Williams, Elias Washburn; Y—Ephraim Young, Mag'e; Daniel Young, Mag'e.

JOHN BURLIN, P. M.

#### List of Letters remaining in the

Post-Office at Lubec, April 1, 1823.

C—Joseph Chaney, Gaud T. Comstock 2, Robert Campbell, Nath'l Clough; D—Andrews Dyer, Heald Davis; F—Brady Follett, St. Martins N. B. Mary B. Frabaland; G—Dennis Gariand; J—Benjamin Joubor; M—John Marshall 2, John Millikin 2, Edmund Morris; O—Terence O'Beirne; S—Benjamin Simon-ton 2, Henry Sloper, Charles Shaw, William Stuart, Deer-Island.

MOSES FULLER, P. M.

#### List of Letters remaining in the

Post-Office at Robbinston, April 1, 1823.

B—Barber, Elias Robbinston; Bradford, Daniel do.; C—Coombs, Joshua Schoodicfalls; Chaney, Ephraim Robbinston; G—Gunn, David Dearbon; H—Hopkins, David Robbinston; J—Jackman, Joseph do.; P—Perkins, Daniel do.; Patterson, Robert Perry; R—Kipley, Jotham do.

JOHN BILKAM, P. M.

#### New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

ENOCH HILLSLEY'S

BOOK-STORE,

Peveril of the Peak; Pioneers, Pen Owen; Sir Andrew Wylie, Barnockburn; a Novel: being a Sequel to the Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter

Loves of the Angels, a Poem—By Thomas Moore

Songs of Zion—By James Montgomery Werner, a Tragedy—By Lord Byron Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains

Count Las Cases Journal of St. Helena O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile,

English Expedition to Dongola and Senaar

Decorities of Masonry

Manners and Customs of the several Indian Tribes west of the Mississippi

Sporting Anecdotes; Jamieson's Logic

Rhyming Dictionary; Percy Anecdotes

No's 1, 2 and 3 of Theatrical Budget or the Recitations of Mr Mathews

Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music

Songs of the Temple—or, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—tenth edition, improved and enlarged

Morse's new School Geography, &c &c

#### BOOK-BINDING

in all its various Branches done at short notice. BLANK BOOKS made and sold—old Books Rebound

april 5

By Order of the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Eastport,

Will be sold at Auction, on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the house of John Swett, the following goods, being the property of the late Samuel Morgan, deceased, and sold for the payment of his Funeral charges and his last sickness, viz.

2 paint mills and apparatus,

paint stones, do. pots and kegs,

1 desk and contents,

1 trunk and contents,

1 coat, 1 pr. pantaloons,

1 vest, draws &c. &c.

scales and weights, steel-yards,

And a number of small articles

March 22. J SWETT, Auc'r

Washington, ss.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling

house of Joseph Adams, Esq. in Cherry-field, in said county, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the right, title, and interest which Joseph Leighton has in and to the farm which he has heretofore occupied in said Cherryfield, by virtue of a possession and improvement situated on the west side of Narragansett river, bounded southerly by Ross Leighton and northerly by Joseph Leighton, jr.

ROBERT FOSTER,

Columbia, March 17 Dep'y Sheriff

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 on board, or to

April 5. SAMUEL WHEELER.

Will positively be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday next, the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the Exchange in Eastport—

500 quintals COD FISH,

to be delivered at Indian Island, within five days after sale.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash on delivery, for the other half, four months with approved Indorsed Notes.

JOHN SWETT, Auc'r.

Eastport, April 3, 1823.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Washington, ss.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at E. Foster & Co's Wharf, in this town—

The New and Elegant Brig

JULIA, with her appurtenances, &c. burthen 176 75-95 tons.

Also—At the same time and place as above, about One hundred thousand of Clear and Merchantable PINE BOARDS. T. GREEN, Dep'y Sheriff.

April 5, 1823.

#### For Boston,

The new and regular Packet sch.

CHAMPION, WILLIAM SHACKFORD, master. Will commence loading on Wednesday next, and sail in the course of the week. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the master, or

GEORGE & ISAAC HOBBS.

March 29.

#### For Boston,

The regular packet sch. GENERAL

GREEN, T. ROGERS, master, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board.

[ap 5.

#### For Boston,

The regular packet sch. BOSTON,

JOHN SHACKFORD, master. Will sail next week. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to S. WHEELER.

April 5. Union Wharf.

#### Eastport and Dennyville Packet.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced running for the season, the Packet Boat SPEEDY RETURN, between Eastport and Dennyville. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Hayden & Kilby. Freight entrusted to his care shall be carefully attended to, and feeling thankful for past favours he solicits a continuance.

m29] BELA R. REYNOLDS.

#### NEW PACKET ENTERPRISE.

The Subscriber intends running the above Packet, between Campo-Bello and Saint Andrews, and will accommodate passengers from and to Eastport and its vicinity. He has endeavored to put her in the best possible order for the accommodation of passengers, and pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to make them comfortable, her accommodations being superior to any in that line of business;—he will also attend faithfully to any business entrusted to his care, and will be thankful for the smallest favour.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

#### To the Honourable Justices of

the Court of Common Pleas, holden at Machias on the first Tuesday of March, 1823—

#### RESPECTFULLY represents, Martha

Cochran, Agnes Gordon Cochran, Mary Ann Cochran and Elizabeth Cochran, minor children and heirs of William Cochran, late of Boston in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, by their Guardian Lemuel Shaw—That they are seized in fee and in Common of forty-one one hundred and ninth parts in and of a certain lot of land called number fourteen, east division in the county of Washington, bounded easterly by Denny's river, southerly partly by number thirteen, westerly partly by number eighteen and partly by number nineteen, and northerly by number fifteen, containing seventeen thousand four hundred and forty acres, with persons to your petitioners unknown—That they cannot occupy and improve the same premises to advantage: They therefore pray that partition may be made so that they may hold in severally according to Law, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Martha Cochran, Agnes Gordon Cochran, Mary Ann Cochran, Elizabeth Cochran.

By their Guardian LEMUEL SHAW, by his Att'y L. R. CHADBOURNE.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, March Term, 1823.

#### On the foregoing Petition, Ordered,

That the petitioners notify all persons interested therein, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in Eastport, the last publication to be three weeks at least before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Machias within and for the county of Washington, on the third Tuesday of September next, that they may then and there shew cause (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted.

A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon. Attest, JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.

Attest, JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.



From the National Gazette.

### THE ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.

The flower in all its sweetness,  
Must wither and decay;  
And soon my friend, time's sweetness  
Will bear thy frame away.  
Though on thy cheek is bleeded  
The rose and lily's bloom,  
Death, ere the day is ended,  
May call thee to the tomb.

Give not a sigh of sadness  
For joys that cannot last;  
Prepare to live in gladness  
When all these scenes are past;  
Let Sharon's Rose be braided  
In youth's uncertain morn:  
'Twill be through life unfaded,  
The rose without a thorn.

In the dark night of sorrow  
'Twill be thy constant friend,  
And at the coming morrow  
Give all thy woes an end.  
And when in pain reclining,  
About to leave all care,  
Sweet Sharon's rose, unpinning,  
Will shed its fragrance there.

From the Salem Register.  
CHINCHILLAS.

Said William to Mary, "pray what do you call  
Those neat little caps which you ladies now  
wear,  
Drest out in rich lace, and a ribbon withal?"  
'They call them,' said Mary, 'Chinchillas,'  
my dear.'  
'Chinchillas, indeed?' said Bill with a smile,  
'They sit on your head with respectable  
grace,  
But they are so open, I'm sure that they chill  
Not only the chin, but the whole of the  
face.'

Mr. Solomon—I send you the following  
fragment, illustrative of the wisdom of Solo-  
mon.

The queen of Sheba, attracted by the splen-  
dor of his reputation, set out upon her jour-  
ney in order to visit this celebrated poten-  
tate, at his own court, with the intention to  
ask him questions, and to realize the great-  
ness of his glory, and the extent of his match-  
less wisdom. The interview of these illus-  
trious personages commenced in the presence  
of the whole court. At the foot of the throne  
stood Sheba's Queen; in each hand she held  
a garland of flowers, the one composed of  
natural, the other of artificial. Art in the la-  
bor of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely  
emulated the lively hues, and the variegated  
beauties of nature, so that, at the distance it  
was held by the Queen for the inspection of  
Solomon's monarch, it was deemed impos-  
sible for him to decide, as her question im-  
posed, which was the natural, and which the  
artificial wreath. The sagacious Solomon, to  
seemly pause; no doubt unwilling to relin-  
quish his extended fame. A solemn silence  
pervades the whole assembly!

The son of David who had written treatises  
on the vegetable productions from the lofty  
cedar in Lebanon, to the hyssop that grows  
upon the walls, inspected the garlands with  
minute attention. For a moment his honour  
appeared to be at stake. The Jewish Court  
looked solemn and melancholy, and a time  
of awful suspense it was. At length an ex-  
pedient presented itself to this highly favoured  
King; and it must be confessed an expedient  
altogether worthy the natural philosopher—  
Observing a cluster of bees hovering on the  
outside of one of the windows, he command-  
ed it to be opened, the monarch's mandate  
was immediately obeyed, and the bees, rush-  
ing into the Court, alighted instantly on one  
of the wreaths, while not a single one alighted  
on the other. The decision was now unfolded.  
The learned monarchs shook their heads in  
rapture, and the wondering Sheba, the po-  
tent empress of the south, saw an addi-  
tional reason to be astonished at the wisdom  
of Solomon.

#### OBSERVATION

The hypocrite in Religion may be said to  
be a garland of painted flowers, and  
the true Christian is justly comparable to the  
natural, fragrant, beautiful wreath. A peri-  
od is fast approaching, when the Lord, who is  
'a God of knowledge,' will to the presence  
of an assembled universe, discriminate be-  
tween the hypocritical and the Christian  
character, for 'it respects penetrative dis-  
cernment and consummate wisdom, 'Behold  
a greater than Solomon is here.'

#### ANALYSIS

#### SAMUEL ADAMS.

A meeting was called in Boston, in conse-  
quence of some new proposals upon the rights  
and liberties of the people. Adams, who  
sat silent, listening to all their violent har-  
angues, at last rose, and after a few re-  
marks, concluded with saying: "A Grecian  
philosopher, who was lying asleep upon the  
grass, was roused by the bite of some ani-  
mal upon the palm of his hand. He closed  
his hand suddenly, as he awoke, and found  
that he had caught a field-mouse. As he was  
examining the little animal who dared to at-  
tack him, it unexpectedly bit him a second  
time; he dropped it, and it made its escape.  
Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the  
recreation he made upon the trifling circum-  
stance? It was this; that there is no animal  
however weak and contemptible, which can-  
not defend its own liberty, if it will only  
fight for it." The cause of American inde-  
pendence owed much to the zeal and intrep-  
idity of this individual. In comparison with  
the politicians of expediency and intrigue,  
his love of liberty, his sincerity, his honesty,  
and his consistency of character, raised him  
into true dignity. Compared with those who  
have governed empires and swayed the fate  
of nations, but whose history is tarnished by  
corruption and venality, the memory of this  
humble patriot is enrolled among the defend-  
ers of his country, and repeated with grati-  
tude and respect by the meanest citizen of  
that state which he contributed to render  
free.—Percy Anecdotes.

Administration of Justice in Brazil.—An  
American gentleman who has been at Rio,  
furnishes the editor of the National Gazette  
with the following article, which gives some  
idea of the manner in which justice is admin-  
istered in the dominions of King Peter:

Justice, which in most civilized countries,  
is represented as blindfolded, in order that  
she may not see which side the scale prepon-  
derates, in this country has the bandage placed  
in such a loose way over her eyes, that like  
the little rogues who cheat at blind-  
men's-buff, she can see whose cause has the  
most weighty arguments in its favor. Open,  
barefaced bribery, is common with the ad-  
ministrators of the law, as integrity is here.  
A judge, who receives but six hundred dol-  
lars salary, lives at an expense of six thou-  
sand; and it is a notorious fact, that the cor-  
ruptibility of a judge is more looked at by  
the parties in a suit, than the justice of their  
cause, and he that bribes highest, has usual-  
ly the best side of the cause. One instance  
occurred not long since in which the gross-  
ness of the corruption was too base to be  
passed unnoticed by the government, and  
the Judge was actually displaced. This up-  
right expounder of the law accepted of 1000  
dollars to give a decision in favor of one of  
the parties, but the opposite party present-  
ing himself, with 1500, his Honour returned  
the first sum to its owner, with the conveni-  
ent apology, that his antagonist had the just  
side of the case. Sometimes the bribery is  
managed through the intervention of the  
lawyers. I know of one case in which a de-  
fendant to bring his cause to a favorable  
issue, adopted the plan of betting a wager  
with the opposite lawyer of 1000 dollars,  
that he the defendant would lose his cause.—  
It was a claim for damages, and the plaintiff  
perhaps not wishing to stake a large sum  
with its opponent's counsel, was compelled to  
pocket his injury, for the decision was given  
by the Court against him.

The laws of Brazil are founded upon the  
Civil code. The process is extremely ted-  
ious and expensive, and a suit may by a  
proper application of funds, be kept off for  
20 or 30 years. In the Penal code, there is  
great mildness. Capital punishment is rarely  
inflicted; but transportation to Africa,  
and to the mines, was common under the  
former government.

Singular.—In New-Jersey, a short time  
since, a stick of logwood was split open, in  
the heart of which was found a honey comb,  
fifteen inches long, containing honey of an  
excellent flavor, and in a perfect state of  
preservation—the comb was closely envel-  
oped on all sides with solid timber. How  
many years have passed since the honey was  
thus deposited, it is impossible now to dis-  
cover.

During the traitor Arnold's predatory  
operations in Virginia, in 1781 he took an  
American captain prisoner. After some  
general conversation, he asked the captain,  
what he thought the Americans would do  
with him if they caught him. The captain  
declined at first giving an answer; but, af-  
ter being repeatedly urged, he said, 'Why,  
sir, if I must answer your question, you  
must excuse my telling you the plain truth;  
if my countrymen should catch you, I be-  
lieve they would first cut off that lame leg,  
which was wounded in the cause of freedom  
and virtue at Quebec, and bury it with the  
honors of war, and afterwards hang the re-  
mainder of your body on a gibbet.'

#### HUMOUR.

Extract from the Speech of Counsellor  
Phillips, in an action, between Sharpe  
v. Vials, Clerk, to recover damages,  
for a malicious prosecution, of steal-  
ing Beef and Bread—value two pence.—  
Salem Observer.

I shall proceed to detail to you the  
facts—hear them if you can with gravity  
—think of them, I trust you will not, with-  
out indignation. The plaintiff is a poor  
man, living by the labor of his hands.—  
The defendant, Mr. Vials, is a Clergy-  
man of the Church of England, of ample  
fortune, and its usual attendant, a large  
establishment. It happened that in Oc-  
tober of the last year, the defendant was  
employed in the garden of Mr. Vials, as  
under gardener, and on the 21st of that  
month, it being Sunday, he dined with  
his aunt at Camberwell. They had a  
small round of corned beef for dinner,  
and, upon his departure, his aunt, with  
much hospitality, pressed him to accept  
of a slice of it. He accepted it, returned  
home, and placed it in an open tool box in  
the garden, the usual depository for the  
under gardener's dinner. About 11 o'-  
clock the Parson went to take the air in  
his garden; he proceeded with the sagac-  
ity of an old pointer to the tool-house  
and made a dead set upon the poor man's  
beef. He was not contented with the  
title of it, or he might perhaps have  
pleaded prescription. But he swept it  
at once entire and whole-sale into his  
breaches pocket. Out of the Doctor's  
own lips I shall prove this ludicrous dis-  
posal of the beef.—The poor man was  
earning an appetite, which it seems even  
breakfast could not take away from the  
Parson. The Doctor proceeded direct-  
ly to his house—he dined at once into the  
kitchen: "Follow me," said he, to his  
astonished cook, "follow me to the larder,  
and bring the carving knife with you."—  
The cook followed with tremulous ap-  
prehension, the scullion retreated in si-  
lent consternation. Arrived at the kitch-  
en he cast a look at a round of beef which  
had already done duty in the family, cut  
a measured slice from it with much cau-  
tion performed the like operation upon  
a loaf of bread, and then stalked away  
without uttering a syllable. "Lord bless

us," says the cook, "how hungry my mas-  
ter is—breakfast just over; he's taking  
to the luncheon." Not for a luncheon  
was the beef intended; all that day and  
all that night it was the Parson's compan-  
ion, and next morning the cook received a  
summons to attend his dressing-room;  
there, spread out in state, he shewed her  
the slice he had cut off the round, and the  
beef he had manoeuvred out of the  
tool-box—so cut to match, that you could  
scarcely distinguish between them.—  
"Won't you swear," said the Parson,  
"that these two slices are from the same  
round?" "It's impossible that I can," said  
that cook, "beef's beef all the world over."  
"I can," said the Parson; "here's a slice  
that came off my round, and I'll swear it  
I did, because I found it in the tool-box."  
"Your round," said the cook, "was safe  
in the larder; the door was locked, and  
the key was in my pocket." There was a  
reason too which the Doctor assigned  
for claiming the beef, and which, as it  
has at least the merit of originality I shall  
mention. Indeed, he repeated it before a  
jury. I know the beef to be mine from  
its complexion! Gentlemen, perhaps he  
might. I dare say there was a lily white-  
ness about the fat, and a modest, salt-  
petre, Aurora-like redness about the lean,  
familiar to the eyes of Doctors of Divinity.

Gentlemen, the next appearance of the  
issue was before a Magistrate, where she  
distinctly swore to the utter impossibil-  
ity of any access to the beef without her  
knowledge, and she solemnly denied that  
such access was ever afforded. The  
cook having failed, the butler was resorted  
to. The Parson produced to him the  
slice from the round, and asked him  
whether it was not his property? "No,"  
said the butler "God bless me!" said the  
Parson, "what a fool you are not to swear  
to beef!" He then produced the slice  
from the tool-box. "At all events, Joe,  
you will have no hesitation in swearing  
that this and the other came from the  
same round?" "No," replied Joe, "I'd  
rather say they did not, because the one  
is much drier than the other." The old  
mathematician, when he solved the prob-  
lem, and exclaimed *eureka*, never felt  
one tenth portion of the Parson's ecstasy  
—"It's the same, Joe, it's the same—  
it's only because I carried it in my breeches  
pocket."

In the mean time, gentlemen, the beef  
was hourly affording to the Parson anoth-  
er opportunity of lecturing upon the mu-  
tability of human affairs; in other words,  
it was getting musty. The Parson  
sent it down with a strict command that  
some of the servants should dine on it.  
The butler rejected it as he was to be a  
witness; the kitchen maid swore she'd  
not make her stomach a receiver of stolen  
goods; and the unfortunate cook will  
tell you that she bolted it herself in order  
to prevent a revolution in the scullery.

Did you ever gentlemen hear of such a  
case as this? I remember to have heard of  
one, and but one which occurred in anoth-  
er country. It was not in Ireland gentle-  
men, though Mr. Gurney's smiling would  
seem to say so. It happened in Ameri-  
ca about fifty years ago. Johnny Hook,  
gentlemen, was a Highlander. He lived  
in one of the most economical parts of  
Scotland, until he arrived at a state of dis-  
cretion, when, of course he emigrated.—  
He arrived in America about the period  
of the revolution, having brought with  
him from Scotland a little stout bullock,  
which I dare say he thought an apt em-  
blem of his countrymen. Patriotism is  
said to be a hungry quality, and unhappi-  
ly for Johnny Hook the American army  
encamped in the very field where his  
bullock was soon sacrificed to the appe-  
tites of the invaders of the field, and the  
setting sun beheld but its last rib in ex-  
istence. At the conclusion of the war  
Johnny set off from the farm, and brought  
his action against the Commissary Gen-  
eral for the price of his bullock. The  
defence was conducted by the inspired  
peasant, Patrick Henry—a name immor-  
tal in America, and which should never  
die wherever talent and genius are held  
in estimation. He touched the chords of  
the jurors' hearts; and when he had pic-  
tured before them the perils and priva-  
tions which the American army had un-  
dergone, the achievements and victories  
they had obtained, he exclaimed with a  
feeling which soon became contagious,  
"But who is this man who disturbs a na-  
tion's devotion, and at the very moment  
when they are with uplifted arms return-  
ing thanks to the god of battles, exclaims  
beef, beef, beef!"

In America the name of Johnny Hook  
will never die; Genius has touched it  
and made it immortal—but what was  
Johnny Hook when compared with Vi-  
als? as a candle, to the sun. From the  
moment that the Parson glanced his  
keen, worldly, tithe discerning eye into  
the poor man's box his very imagination  
appears to have been embosomed.—  
Throughout all creation he could see  
nothing but beef! This rounded world,  
with all its rich varieties, was in his mind  
nothing but—a round beef; his roses and  
his lilies became transformed into bul-  
locks—not a text could he think of except  
the flesh-pots of Egypt. Beef came to  
him what ale was to Boniface, his diet  
and his dream, his garment and his pil-

low—in short, whether the Parson was  
eating or thinking, dreaming or preach-  
ing, it was all the same—he saw nothing,  
said nothing, thought of nothing but beef,  
beef, beef! The disease, innocent at first  
became at last malignant—it excited all  
his sympathies, and he vowed by his holy  
hatred of persecution—by his love of  
Christian charity and forbearance—by  
his reprobation of all luxury out of the  
pale of the Church—that he'd grind the  
devoted beef eater to the dust! If he re-  
lented but for a moment the mutilated  
round swam across his memory, and with  
it came the train of its perfections. Oh,  
it was round fit for a Rector's appetite—  
a round the very Corporation might have  
envied—a round to bid defiance to the  
whole Common Council after a fast day—

The round was a picture for painters  
to study,

The fat was so white, and the lean  
was so ruddy,

And then his Roman indignation burst in-  
to soilology—"I'll make an example of  
the miscreant—I'll make it a lesson to  
business—I'll have the monster tried at  
Hall—I'll retain a Judge to prosecute  
him—I'll go further, the Court of Alder-  
men shall be on the bench, and he shan't  
have even a chance, for I'll have him in-  
dicted five minutes before dinner—the  
rascal shall become a perfect Pythagore-  
an, and take a distaste to the whole ani-  
mal creation—even in Botany Bay he  
won't have the hardihood to look a bul-  
lock in the face."

So far this may appear a jest, and as  
such so far you see I have not been un-  
willing to treat it. But what will you  
say when I tell you that he actually put  
it into practice? What will you say when  
I tell you that he took three whole days  
to deliberate, and then, though the poor  
man returned to his garden to his daily  
work as usual, actually had him arrested  
on a charge of felony! Yes, when the  
poor peasant with all the boldness nat-  
ural to innocence, day after day present-  
ed himself before him—when he was  
bending in toil over the sluggish soil of  
its more insensible proprietor, he had  
him arrested on a charge of robbery!—  
And who did this—a man of wealth—a  
man of God!—the very "Dives" of the  
Bible, "faring sumptuously every day,"  
and grudging to poverty even the crumbs  
from his table! Who was the Magistrate  
before whom he brought him? A Ser-  
geant-at-Law—his own father-in-law—  
the son-in-law accused, and the father-in-  
law committed him; and indeed, they  
were right not to let the glory of the a-  
chievement go out of the family.

Imagine gentlemen, you behold the  
spectacle—the Parson swearing to the  
complexion of the penny worth—the but-  
ler endeavouring to coax him into reason—  
the cook maintaining the inviolabil-  
ity of the larder—the Serjeant threat-  
ening to bundle her out of the office, un-  
til at last, amid the babel of the contest,  
and the alternate ascendancy of "beef!"  
"Church!" "Newgate!" and "Botany  
Bay!" he was confined to five hours im-  
prisonment by these twin ornaments of  
Law and Divinity.

At the conclusion of Mr. Philipp's  
speech the jury instantly returned a ver-  
dict for the plaintiff—Damages Fifty  
Pounds.

From the Anorora.

#### ON LONG SPEECHES.

A long discourse, not only is an abuse  
of a man's leisure, but in some degree  
is an insult to his understanding. With  
the ignorant, there is need of detail;  
with men of sense, something ought to  
be left, in mercy to their own intelligence  
and discernment. No people were more  
sensible of this necessary act of discre-  
tion than the ancient Greeks, Phocion,  
preparing to ascend the rostrum, and be-  
ing asked by some one of three near him  
the cause of his peevishness, replied, I  
am reflecting how I shall abridge what I  
am to say on this occasion. Of this Pho-  
cion, Demosthenes often said: This is  
the axe which prunes my speeches.

In our country, the merit of a speech  
is measured by its duration. In Greece,  
an orator was praised for speaking well;  
in America, for speaking a long time,  
and the good people are not insensible of  
the insult offered to their judgment, and  
of the expense of time and money to the  
nation but are themselves accomplices of  
the offence. The Governor made a  
speech two hours long, the Attorney  
General spoke two hours and a half.—  
The longest of Demosthenes' speeches  
may be read in fifty minutes; and the  
most diffuse of Cicero in an hour.

Amongst the pleadings of the French  
bar the following brief speech has been  
preserved by the curious, which may be  
translated and dedicated to the orators of  
the Mayor's Court, and to other speak-  
ers of the republic generally. The de-  
fendant who was a dauber of signs—a  
sorry occupation at Paris, was wretched-  
ly poor, proverbially stupid, and hide-  
ously ugly; and moreover was accused of  
seduction. The following is the plead-  
ing of this lawyer.

"GENTLEMEN: My arguments on  
this occasion shall be brief. In the sed-  
uction of a woman, one of three requi-  
sites are indispensable; the seducer must  
possess beauty, money, or sense. My

client is ugly, beggarly, and foolish. Ugly;  
look at him. Beggarly; he is a  
painter of signs. Foolish; interrogate  
him. Gentlemen, I persist in my conclu-  
sions."

From the North American Review.

MISSOURI RIVER.—We now see the  
Missouri stretching far to the north and  
west, not a tributary, but itself a prin-  
cipal and mighty river not of secondary  
or doubtful magnitude, but beyond doubt  
the largest river of the known world.—  
The Platte, the Arkansas, and other tribu-  
taries of this prodigious stream, would in  
the old continent be rivers of the first  
magnitude.—These, with the Ohio and  
other eastern branches, draw off the wa-  
ters of a tract of country now familiarly  
designated as the "valley of the Mississip-  
pi." To ears, accustomed to associate  
with the term valley the idea of "a low  
ground between hills," in which a few  
shepherds might feed their flocks, or a  
few tenements find shelter from the wind  
and storm, this name, first applied to the  
country of the Mississippi, we believe, by  
Volney, sounds singularly large.—Here  
is a valley, in whose fertile shades there  
repose more inhabitants than the United  
States contained at the beginning of the  
Revolution. A valley, over which two  
thirds of the continent of Europe might  
be spread out, and hardly suffice to cov-  
er it.

We have spoken of the Missouri as the  
largest river known upon the face of the  
globe. We shall be understood of course  
as including the part of the Mississippi  
which is below its confluence, and of  
which the Missouri is undoubtedly the  
true continuation. Accordingly to the  
best authorities, the Missouri brings into  
the common channel four times as much  
water as the Mississippi; it is at least  
twice as long, and some of its principal  
branches are even longer than the last  
named stream. The length of this ma-  
jestic river from its remote sources in  
the Rocky mountains, to its outlet in the  
Gulf of Mexico, is between four and five  
thousand miles. During three thousand  
miles of this course its apparent  
size is hardly diminished, and even at the  
Mandan villages Mr. Breckenridge in-  
forms us, that its full channel appeared to  
him not less broad or majestic than that  
of the Mississippi at New-Orleans. Still  
higher up it receives tributary branches,  
which might compare with the Danube  
or Indus in magnitude. We know of no  
other river which draws from such an ex-  
tent of country, or connects together cli-  
mates so remote and dissimilar. The  
Amazon, formerly accounted the chief  
of streams, hardly exceeds three quar-  
ters of the length of the Missouri. The  
Macquerrie of New-Holland, which from  
its size and distance from the sea in the  
direction of its course, was a few years  
since imagined to exceed all other rivers  
in extent, has since been "ridden down  
into bogs and morasses." There remains  
but one stream which, for the palm of  
superiority, may hereafter come into  
competition with the Missouri, and this is  
the Niger. But when shall we know  
the course, the destination, or the outlet  
of the Niger? No modern geographical  
problem has excited so much enthusiasm  
for its solution, and none has more com-  
pletely set at defiance the efforts of en-  
terprize and perseverance. Like a mys-  
terious divinity, the Niger holds its  
course in a wilderness impenetrable to  
civilized man, and slaves and savages are  
the only attendants on its way. A hun-  
dred Europeans have laid down their  
lives in African deserts with their faces  
towards this goal of expectation, but  
hitherto only one of them all has tasted  
the waters of the Niger, and returned to  
tell it.

LUDICROUS APPREHENSION.—A  
gentleman travelling some time ago  
through some of the suffering counties of  
the South of Ireland, was surprised to  
find in several of the distressed families  
the rice which had been distributed by  
the Irish Committee untouched. On in-  
quiry into the cause, he found that they  
supposed the rice was given them to  
prevent over-population!

Honey a cure for the gravel.—It is stat-  
ed in some of the papers, that a gentle-  
man who was much afflicted with the  
gravel, got rid of that disorder by sweet-  
ening his tea with half honey and half  
sugar.

A French publication contains an ac-  
count of a lap dog which watched for  
seven years at the grave of him who  
had been its master.

At Glasgow a person has bet that he  
will produce a pig to run against a horse  
a distance of 100 yards.

The Discovery ships, sent some since  
to the northern regions, had not been  
heard from, and it was proposed to send  
several expeditions to look for them.—  
Perhaps they have found Capt. Symmes'  
river, and sailed into the cavity of the  
earth.

The first part of the winter had been  
remarkably mild in Ireland. The fields  
were green, and the cattle turned to pas-  
ture in Jan. but the weather was severe-  
ly cold in England in Jan.—*Eng. paper.*