

# EASTPORT SENTINEL.

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

No. 36.....Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1823.

[83 50 Cts. A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

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

## 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**  
**Bannockburn**; 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 SYLLABARY**, as usual.  
The Christian Disciple and Theological Review, for Jan. and Feb. 1823, and

**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

**J. BARTLETT,**  
No. 7, UNION WHARF,  
Has for Sale,  
coarse and fine  
**Liverpool Salt,**  
and Corn—bols. Beef and Pork—  
Cordage—Anchors—Lumber—  
Cod Fish for the W. I. market.  
March 22 (opt)

## MORSE'S NEW School Geography.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
**B. FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,**  
Sign of the BIBLE,  
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.

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. HATFIELD, Esq. at Saug Cove.  
Being assured by a communication from His Majesty's Ministers of the 4th of Dec. that a *Quia 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.

## JOHN BENSON,

No. 39 Central Wharf - - Boston.  
INFORMS his 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.

## HAIR.

FOR SALE,  
40 Casks of Hair, suitable for plastering, in prime order, by  
m29.] **BALKAM & SAWYER.**

## NEW GOODS.

### T. PILSBURY,

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

An extensive assortment of

### English Goods,

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

### Slop Clothing,

#### SILK GOODS,

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

### American Goods,

broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, bleached and unbleached sheeting and shirtings, yards.

### Boots & Shoes,

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

### Cordage, Duck,

#### OAKUM & LINES.

### Crockery & Glass

#### WARE—

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

### Provisions.

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

### Liverpool & Turk's Island Salt.

a large assortment of  
**BRISTOL STONE JUGS AND PICKLE POTS,**  
4, 6, 8, 10 and 200 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.

To Let, in St. George,

AT the Portage of Maggagaudavick, and possession given the first day of May next, a large Dwelling-House, with a stable and convenient Out-Houses, together with a large and excellent Garden. It is now occupied by the Rev. Doct. Thompson, and is well calculated for a Tavern, having been kept as one for several years.—Also, one other House situated near the above, which is well calculated for one family with a good Garden annexed to the same.—Also, to let half of a PEW in the Baptist Meeting-House. Also, an Intervale Lot near the fresh water of about 7 acres suitable for mowing or pasturing, which has a good landing place for piling Lumber. For particulars apply in Eastport at the Sentinel Counting Room, and in St. George to  
March 15. **PETER CLINCH.**

### 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.

## 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 southerly of Bingham's Lottery Lands, to-wit: viz.

**River Township No. 3**, third range, containing 17062 acres; Townships No. 6, same range, 22264 acres; No. 7, same range, 23040 acres; No. 8, same range, 23040 acres; No. 9, same range, 23040 acres; No. 10, same range, 23040 acres; No. 11, same range, 23040 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, 23568 acres; and west of Penobscot River and north of the Waldo Patent, Township No. 2, ninth range, 23568 acres; No. 3, same range, 28900 acres; part of No. 2, seventh range, 2415 acres; No. 1, seventh range, 28041 acres; half of No. 6, ninth range, 11520 acres; No. 2 eighth range, 25225 acres; No. 4, eighth range, 23040 acres.

And we hereby give public notice, that some time in the course of the approaching Summer or Autumn, and at some place or places hereafter to be designated, we will offer at Public Auction, the following LANDS in Township No. 1, west side of Penobscot River, part of the Old Indian Purchase, containing 18923 acres; Township No. 2, do. containing 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 Surry 7340 acres; in Lubec 6345 acres; the northeast quarter of Township No. 23, in the County of Washington, 7200 acres; part of Township No. 3, first range, west of Schoodic River, 3320 acres; and in No. 1, fourth range, do. 620 acres; several lots in the town of Ellsworth, containing about 1204 acres.—Also, the lots reserved for the disposal of Government out of the grants and conveyances heretofore made, viz in the town of Orono, 280 acres; in the town of Corinth, Newport, Sangerville, 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, Dennysville and Perry, each 200 acres; in Columbia 220 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, 160 acres: Township No. 1, first range west of Schoodic 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, Ayon, 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 Dover, No. 6, between Kennebec and Androscogga Rivers, No. 2, between said rivers, No. 2, first range, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, No. 3, second range, do. No. 5, third range do. No. 4, fourth range do. No. 3, third range do. No. 5, second range, do. Letter B. E. A. No. 2, and No. 1 south side of Androscogga River, each 320 acres. East Dover 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 Agriculturalists 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.  
**GEO. W. COFFIN,** Agents.  
Lead Office Boston, 4th Feb. 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. **EBENAZER TUTTLE.**

## 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 conveniences of roasting, (as perfectly as before a fire) boiling, frying, &c. at the same time. There are none better calculated for genteel cooking, or by which more can be done with less fuel—thus uniting at once convenience, economy and safety.

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

Sept. 28.

### WHEATON'S Itch Ointment,

37 1-2

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

—ALSO—

Wheaton's Juandice Bitters,

Davenport's

BILIOUS PILLS

or

DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.

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

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

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

J. DANIEL, AGENT

Lakeview

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated

Eye Water.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale in Eastport, by Dr. M. Hawkes, Dr. E. Richardson, R. M. Bartlett, and J. Gleason.—in Lubec, by Dr. J. Faxon, M. Fuller, J. O. Balch, and Davenport Tucker.—in Robbinston, by S. Topf, and J. Johnson, and in St. Andrews, by J. Parkinson, and by some person in all the principal towns from this place to the State of Georgia.  
Sept. 21.

E. FOSTER & Co

April 11.

### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THAT well known lot of Land, and

Black Yard, situated in Broad Cove, on the West side of this Town, containing 19 acres, now occupied by D. M'Glaulin.

One other excellent lot of Land, situated on the North side of Boynton street.

Also—One lot of Land in this town, containing 19 acres, adjoining Land of Messrs. Jacob Clark, Alex'r Capen on High-street. Apply to

E. FOSTER & Co

April 11.

### 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.

N. B.—His Letter Bag is left at Mr. John Norton's Store, Market Wharf, Eastport.

MAINE

### "Town Officer"

Just received and for Sale at

FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE.

## New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

### ENOCH ILSLEY'S

BOOK-STORE,

Peveril of the Peak; Pioneers, &c. Pen Owen; Sir Andrew Wyllie, &c. Bannockburn; 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 Sennaar

Beauties of Masonry

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

Sporting Anecdotes; Jamieson's Logic

Rhyming Dictionary; Percy Anecdotes

No. 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

### TO BE LET,

A STOREWHARF, and premises, opposite Mr. A. P. P. Hotel, and possession to be immediately given. Enquire of Mr. Charles Gray, at Indian Island or Mr. Alpheus Pine, in Eastport.

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

### Eastport and Dennysville 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 Dennysville. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. *Waggon & Kirby*. Freight entrusted to his care shall be carefully attended to, and feeling thankful for past favours he solicits a continuance.  
m29] **BELA R. REYNOLDS.**

### 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.

### Tavern House and Farm on Lease

for one or more years.

TO be let and entered upon immediately, that noted Tavern stand in Robbinston, near the old Mills, consisting of a convenient House, Barn, &c. and from five to fifty acres of land. For several years past improved for that purpose by Mr. John Brackett, who has removed one mile to a larger new house built by himself the last year. It is believed not to be a better situation but because the increase of business required more accommodation. The peculiar advantages of this situation, and the success of the late occupant will naturally attract the attention of any person disposed to engage in the employment of an Inn-keeper and Trader. Necessary repairs will be made. For terms apply to Col. BENJ. KIRO, Eastport, or Col. THOMAS VOSE, jr. Robbinston.  
Ap. 19.

### TO LET,

And Possession given Immediately,

THAT large, commodious and pleasantly situated Dwelling House, with the Garden and Out Buildings lately occupied by the Subscriber on the North side of Washington street.—It is extremely well calculated for a Boarding-House. Those acquainted with its situation need no description of it, and those who are not, will please call and see. The Parlour Furniture will be sold low if wanted. Apply at the Sentinel Office, or to

ap.19 **STEPHEN JONES.**

### 80 M. merchantable BRICKS,

at Broad Cove, for Sale by

ap12 **E. FOSTER, & Co.**



### Latest from Europe.

Since our last we have received advices from England, Portugal, France, and Spain, some days latest.—Those from Spain are to the 10th March.

They all concur in the moral certainty that hostilities would commence between France and Spain, as early as the beginning of April, if not earlier;—and that all negotiations for accommodation had been broken off.

Among the documents from Spain is the King's Speech, or message, to the new Cortes. In this, he continued to condemn the conduct of the Holy Alliance in regard to Spain, and particularly that of his relative, Louis 18th; and more than half ridiculed his threat to send 100,000 troops, as Reformers of abuses in Spain. He also expressed his readiness to repeat his oath to defend the existing Constitution; and his confidence of the eventual glorious success of his armies in repelling the invaders, and that reason and justice would not prove more powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. He had appointed a new Ministry, composed, it was said, of Patriots of all the parties, but found it difficult to find persons to accept offices. He had committed to the removal of the seat of government from Madrid to Seville.—One of his Ministers had announced to the Cortes, that a French army of from 70 to 80,000 men, would be in readiness to enter Spain by the 15th March. What appeared extraordinary was, that there were no visible preparations to oppose the progress of the French to Madrid, by any powerful concentration of force; and that orders had been given to remove all the Church plate and other valuable property from Navarre, Biscay, Old Castile, and those parts of Catalonia, and Arragon, which it was expected the French would overrun! The Cortes appeared resolute and united, and determined to vindicate the independence of their country, notwithstanding their readiness to desert its capital.

In France, the war party continued predominant, and carried all their measures through the Chambers with a high hand, and by overwhelming majorities, notwithstanding the most spirited and persevering efforts of the Opposition to check them. All the troops destined to the army were approaching the frontier; and the Royal Generalissimo, with his Lieutenant, and Marshals, left Paris the first day of March. They probably would not be at their posts to commence operations early in April, if not before.

It was made certain, that Portugal meant to unite her destinies with Spain; and it was no less certain, that the fact gave much uneasiness to the British Ministry. The Spanish cause appeared highly popular in England; and a very splendid dinner given to the Spanish and Portuguese Ministers had been attended by most of the Opposition Peers and Commons of the realm, one of the Princes of the Blood, and some of the Ministers, who have heretofore figured in the ministerial ranks.

The English accounts are to the 8th March. The Ministry appeared resolved to maintain neutrality, if possible; but a provisional vote of supplies by Parliament seemed to admit of the existence of doubts in the minds of Ministers, whether, if their ally, Portugal, was involved in the war, and invaded, they could avoid assisting her, and thereby be drawn into the vortex; and be compelled to ask for additional supplies.

The French Stocks had risen one or two per cent at the last dates; and a letter from Havre, dated the 12th March, says, "Many people do not believe that Government are in earnest in going to war with Spain." Other accounts, however, stated, that so certain were the underwriters of war, that they would not insure French vessels bound to the West India, and that French merchants were paying 25 per cent to insure homeward bound West India.

A Spanish squadron under Ad. VACAR, composed of the *Asia* 64, *Castilla* 36, *Arethusa* corvette, and *Aguilas* brig, sailed from Cadix early in March, on a cruise. A French squadron was to sail from Rochefort, early in April, on a cruise off the Spanish coast; and all the French men of war were fitting for sea. The Spanish government were issuing commissions to privateers.

Despatches for government from Mr. GALLATIN, in Paris, arrived in the vessel from Havre.

### Russia and the United States.

#### VERY IMPORTANT.

Capt. GARDNER, arrived at New Bedford, from the Sandwich Islands, informs that the brig *Pearl*, Stevens, of Boston, arrived there five days before he sailed from the N. W. Coast, having been ordered off by the Russian officer commanding at Norfolk Sound. After leaving the port, the *Pearl* was boarded by the Russian frigate *Apollo*, and documents were presented to Capt. S. declaring the Russian claim to exclusive jurisdiction to extend to lat. 51. N. on the N. W. Coast of America, northward to Bearings Strait's and thence to lat. 47. 53. N. on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation, caught within 100 Italian miles even of those extensive limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be

subject to CONFISCATION.—*National Vessels not excepted.* The *Apollo* was about to despatch vessels, and also to proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off. Two other large Russian frigates are on their way to the coast.

The above article is interesting, as affording proof of the intention of the Russian Government to execute the famous Ukase which was the subject of so much sharp discussion between our Government and the late Russian Minister in Washington; and which it was supposed had satisfied the Russian Government of the injustice and unsoundness of its claim.—Accounts from Europe have often mentioned, that Russian ships have sailed for the N. W. Coast to carry into execution that arbitrary edict, but we believe the above is the first information received of its actual execution by a Russian force.

### Affairs of Portugal.

Lisbon, Feb. 20.—Yesterday the Cortes resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Defence of the Kingdom, made on the 14th inst. when the first article, (including the preamble) was agreed to. The following is the preamble of the Decree reported:

"The Cortes, &c. considering that it is absolutely necessary to maintain the national independence, to resist every attempt of foreign invasion, on account of the alterations and changes which the nation, by its Representatives have legally made in our political system; and that every invasion of the Peninsula, made for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions adopted by Spain, shall be considered as a direct aggression of Portugal, decree as follows—

"1st. That the whole force of the kingdom shall be immediately assembled, and posted in the positions proper to resist such aggression.

"2d. The recruiting shall be carried on with utmost diligence to raise the army of the first line to 60,000 men at least, of all arms.

"3d. The corps of militia shall be raised to their full complement, and the Government shall organize them in a manner suitable to the service which they are to perform.

"4th. A national guard shall be formed in Lisbon and Oporto.

"5. Those soldiers who have received their discharge shall be invited to serve during the war, and a bounty shall be offered them."

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The King of Sardinia is at this moment putting his army on a war footing.

GERMANY.—Frankfort, March 2.—On the 24th ult. the German Diet passed a resolution, by a majority of 16 votes, thinking the August Monarchs of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the communication of the Circulars, dated at Verona, Dec. 4th, relating to the results of the Congress held in that city. The Minister of Wurtemberg declared, that in obedience to the declaration of his Sovereign, he could take no part in this resolution.

### From Com. Porter's Squadron.

"Aguedilla, Porto Rico, March 12. "The particulars of the melancholy and lamented death of Lt. Commandant Wm. H. COCKE, commanding the U. S. schooner *Fox*, are as follows.—On the 6th inst. Com. PORTER, then lying too, off Porto Rico, despatched the *Fox* into the port, with orders to Capt. JOHN PORTER, then lying there, in the Greyhound, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the privateers lately sent from Porto Rico, agreeable to the Commodore's instructions. On the 7th inst. the *Fox* (a castle mounting 300 guns, and flanked with strong batteries) a very heavy fire was opened on her, which soon rendered her almost a wreck, and put a period to the existence of her gallant Commander, by a 40 pound shot.

"When the fire commenced, it was found impossible to bring the *Fox* to anchor on account of a heavy surf setting on shore; and when by the direction of her dying commander, the Lieutenant cast anchor, the sea made a complete breach over her. Soon after, one of the King's pilot boats came on board the *Fox*, with offers of assistance, which were indignantly refused. A correspondence was immediately entered into between Capt. J. PORTER and the Governor General, (who was absent in the country when the fatal event occurred,) on the subject of this atrocious outrage, in which correspondence the dignity and honor of the U. S. have been well maintained.

The Commodore, on learning this event, issued the General Order which follows—

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The affecting intelligence which has this day been received, relative to the death of that most excellent officer and man, Lieut. Wm. H. COCKE, by a shot fired from the castle at St. John, has filled us with the most lively sorrow and regret. Had he fallen in battle—had he died by the hands of declared enemies, our sorrow would be assuaged by the knowledge of his having died in the defence of the rights of his country, and while doing his duty as an officer. But to be thus cruelly torn from his family, his friends, and his country, by the conduct of a dastard, whose aim was rendered more sure by his perfect safety, and by the helpless condition of the vessel of our lamented friend, is heart-rending in the extreme.

But while we deprecate the act of the individual who committed it, we must not involve in it the conduct of a whole people.—The Captain General of the Island has given the most unequivocal proofs of the most sincere regret that the event has taken place.—Every thing has been done by him that I could reasonably expect of him to do at present, to satisfy me of his friendly disposition towards us, and as no act of ours can recall to life the estimable man who has been taken from us, we must leave what remains yet to be done to our country, whose demands will no doubt be prompt and effectual. All that remains for us to do is to grieve, and as a slight token of what we feel, it is proposed to wear crepe on our left arms, and on our swords for one month.

(Signed) D. PORTER.

U. S. ship *Peacock*, March 10, 1823.

"Every mark of respect has been paid to the remains of our departed friend. The British squadron, under Sir Thomas Cochrane, was lying in St. John, and evinced towards our officers the kindest and most friendly attention.

### EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1823.

THE MAILS, during the Summer Season, will arrive at this place on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and leave on Wednesday and Sunday evenings at 5 o'clock.

### Votes for Representative to Congress.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.									
	O'Brien	Johnson	Wheeler	Holmes	Butch.	Abbott.			
18 towns in } our last	705	48	137	0	36	173			
Jonesborough	70	0	14	0	0	0			
Pl. No. 6, 7, & 11 to be heard from Probana.)	80								
	855	48	151	0	36	173			
HANCOCK COUNTY.									
19 towns in } our last	321	627	0	44	0	493			
Vinalhaven	3	9				3			
Pl. No. 8 & 9	27								
Jackson	16					15			
Thorndike	22	24				5			
Swansville	5		31						
Monroe	16		32			2			
Eden	51								
Mt. Desert	56								
Deer-Isle	2	39				121			
Frankfort	6		20						
Blue-Hill	46	5				48			
Penobscot	79					3			
Hesbo	7					30			
Orland	20					40			
	421	1060	0	355	0	760			
Total	1276	1108	151	365	36	933			

Sedgwick and two small Plantations remain to be heard from in Hancock county.

Scattering 31. Whole number of vote, 3800.

JONATHAN BARTLETT, Esq. has been chosen President of Paramaquoddy Bank, vice J. MOWRY, Esq. resigned.

Hon. Josiah Quincy is elected Mayor of Boston by 159 majority over Hon. Mr. Blake the Whig Interest candidate.

Mr. Kiddle is elected to Congress from Somerset and Penobscot District.

In Massachusetts 19 Republican Senators are elected and 16 Federal. Five doubtful.

### Com. Porter's Squadron.

We learn by Capt. Cole, from Matanzas, and who sailed thence March 23, that a part of Com. Porter's squadron, including the *Peacock*, arrived there on the 26th—and that on the 27th an order was received from the Governor of Cuba, reviving a former one, excluding American men-of-war from the ports of the Island—that a copy had been delivered to Com. Porter. The commander of the place had intimated no design to enforce it, but had gone on a visit to the interior.

Cent. *Mark Piques*.—Capt. Lee, from Trinidad, arrived at New-York, informs that an Havana piratical brig, with 150 men, had taken possession of Fort Neuvitas (Cuba) the 22d March, and burned every thing it contained. They also cut out two Philadelphia and Baltimore schooners, of which nothing had been heard, and the crews supposed to be murdered; and that the coast swarmed with pirates.

This is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. Forty-seven years are now elapsed, since the first American blood flowed in the sacred cause of Independence. Forty-seven years have rolled in the increasing march of time, since the first martyrs to the rights of man, sealed with their lives, the sincerity of their political faith. How inspiring the recollection of that awful period, when a band of patriots, with no other reliance than on HIM who standeth by the just in the day of battle, encountered the strong arm of unflinching power, and laid low the instruments of oppression! How cheering to contemplate the glorious results of our revolutionary struggle! When we view our fair and fertile fields, when we listen to the busy hum of our populous cities, when we behold our proud ships dividing the waters of the great deep, and bearing the "star spangled banner" to the four corners of the earth, when we behold the mind of our country diffusing its radiance round the world, how do our hearts swell in admiration of that Freedom from which all these mighty results are flowing; how do they glow with devout and pious gratitude to those heroes, by whose precious blood this freedom was obtained!

Have there been among us hearts insensible to these thrilling recollections? Have there been among us those, whose designs would have made the blood of Lexington to flow in vain? Yes! But the sons of those who died for freedom, have risen in their might and proclaimed with a loud voice, "let not such men be trusted." They have declared that the companion of their fathers' toils is the firm supporter of their fathers' principles, and one whom their fathers' sons will ever delight to honor.

The blood that flowed at Lexington should be held in sacred remembrance. The marble that covers our first heroes' ashes, should be the altar at which every citizen of Massachusetts should proclaim his political creed. Let every father in our State lead his children to the monument at Lexington; and with one hand

pointing to the grave of the martyrs, and the other elevated to HIM in whose cause they fell, exclaim, "Behold where rest the fathers of your Independence; think of what they suffered that you might be free; and when the arm of oppression shall be raised against your rights, go and follow their example."

Boston Patriot, April 19.

The Tread Mills in several of the towns of the Southern and Midland counties, are completely out of work—in other words where machinery is attached to them for grinding flour, &c. the Overseers are obliged to hire labourers, as "these terrors to evil doers" have frightened away the vagrants altogether.—*Lon. pap.*

Piratical Vessel Destroyed.—The schr. Scott, capt. Scott, of Baltimore, arrived at Charleston on the 1st inst. in 14 days from Kingston, Jamaica. March 25d, Cape Corrientes, in Cuba, W. 1-28.39 miles, was boarded by H. B. M. cutter *Gremlin*, who informed us of her having completely destroyed the famous piratical schr. *La Cata*, on the 20th of March, off the Isle of Pines, in about 20 minutes action. She had on board 100 men and 7 guns—it was supposed the pirate had 30 men killed—3 were made prisoners, and the rest made their escape on shore, where horses were in readiness to convey them into the interior. Considerable quantities of goods were found on board the pirate, part of which was saved by the *Gremlin*, and the remainder was destroyed. She engaged the *G.* under piratical colours, namely, red at the fore, with a black ensign and white pendant, which she hoisted on firing the first gun—she had the most destructive kind of shot on board. The *G.* sustained but little damage, and but two of her men were slightly wounded. The three piratical prisoners were to be taken into Jamaica. The *Gremlin* was commanded by Lt. John Cowley, having 50 men on board.

Capt. Dearth at New-York, from Trinidad, Cuba, informs, that the British sloop of war *Fumar*, and a schr. of six guns, her tender, were cruising off Trinidad, for pirates. All the pirates in prison had been liberated.

Mr. Hume has invited the attention of the British Parliament to the expediency of declaring Canada independent.

The Government of New-Brunswick is now administered by the Hon. Ward Chipman.

In 1785 a piratical sch. was taken near Cape-Azu.

A singular achievement of the brig *Brutus* is described in a letter from Capt. Lewis to his owner in New-York, in the following extract. The *Brutus* was not armed, and had a crew of only 10 men, but had on board some cannon for Com. Porter's squadron, which she made a successful use of, although she was without powder:

"Thompson's Island, Key West, Feb. 22d. "On the 19th inst. I put into Key West, for water, having been short for several days. A few hours after I came to anchor, a Spanish privateer brig came in, with 20 men on board armed with 15 muskets, 17 cutlasses, and other small arms. A short time after she anchored, I went on board to inquire where she came from. The first man I saw was one of my former crew in the brig *Harmony*. This excited my suspicions—and I returned on board the *Brutus*, mounted two 12 pounders, got a spring on the cable, and hoisted the Spanish flag, then about 20 yards from us, to send her boat with a captain and papers on board. After some delay, the captain, two other officers, with four men, came on board. I inquired for their commissions but they had none except a journal which had been kept for three or four days. So I detained the officers and men on board the *Brutus*, and sent to examine their vessel. Every thing on board appeared to have been stolen. I therefore determined to bring her to Key West, for the inspection of Com. Porter. She arrived here with me this day. Com. Patterson, who is now here, surveying, approved of my conduct, and assured me Com. Porter will do the same. The brig has on board flour, butter, lard, rice, sugar, Irish linen, wine, brandy, and some Spanish cedar.

Yours respectfully,

S. J. LEWIS."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The inhabitants of the village of Bellowe Falls, in the evening of the 2d inst. were alarmed by the cry of *Fire!* Great bustle, and the usual note of preparation in such an emergency, ensued: when, after diligent search, it was discovered to have originated in the brain of a drunken tinker, undoubtedly from spontaneous combustion! who, being unable to navigate himself in a straight forward course, brought up in a ditch, unable to make further headway, when to procure assistance—he vociferated the appalling cry of *fire!* It was no sooner discovered from whence the alarm proceeded, than the fire buckets were filled, and emptied with alacrity upon the pate of the poor mender of pots and kettles, to the no small gratification of the spectators; and the tinker's brain being somewhat cooled by this process, he raised every rag and bore off as fast as possible for another port!—*Hav. Gaz.*

Opinions of Bonaparte.—Las Casas, in his account of Bonaparte, gives the following as some of the views of that great man:

"If narrow and vulgar minds only saw, in all my efforts, the care of my own power, ought not those of greater scope to have shown, that under the circumstances in which we were placed, my power and the country were but one? Did it require such great and incurable mischiefs to enable them to comprehend me? History will do me more justice: it will signalize me as the man of self-denials and disinterestedness. To what temptations was I not exposed in the army of Italy? England offered me the crown of France at the time of the treaty of Amiens. I refused peace at Cha-

tilion: I disdained all personal stipulations at Waterloo; and why? because all this had no reference to my country, and I had no ambition distinct from hers—that of her glory, her ascendancy, her majesty. And there is the reason that, in spite of so many calamities, I remain so popular among the French. It is a sort of instinct of after justice on their part.

"Who in the world ever had greater treasures at his disposal? I have had many hundred millions in my vaults; many other hundreds composed my *maie de l'extraordinaire*; all these were my own. What is become of them? They were poured out in the distresses of the country. Let them contemplate me here: I remain destitute upon my rock. My fortune was wholly in that of France. In the extraordinary situation to which fate had raised me, my treasures were hers; I had identified myself completely with her destinies. What other calculations was consistent with the height I had risen to? Was I ever seen occupied about my personal interests? I never knew any other riches, than those of the public.

"Ah! the French people undoubtedly did more for me: more than was ever done for man! But, at the same time, who ever did so much for them? who ever identified himself so much with them in the same manner? But to return; after all, what could be their fears? Were not the chambers and the new constitution sufficient guarantees for the future? those additional acts, against which so much indignation was expressed did they not carry in themselves their own corrective—remedies that were infallible? How could I have violated them? I had not myself millions of arms—I was but a man. Public opinion raised me up once more; public opinion might equally put me down again; and compared with this risk, what had I to gain?"

Among the philanthropic measures which Napoleon Bonaparte introduced into France was a law to abolish imprisonment for debt, which is still in force. It provides, as it should, against frauds.

### HORRID PIRACIES.

NEW-YORK, April 9.—The last mails bring tidings of the repetition of most horrid Piracies in the West-India seas, and which call loudly for vengeance.

"SAVANNAH, March 27.—Capt. Lequeille has arrived here from St. Jago de Cuba, in great distress. On the 7th ult. his brig, the *Jeune Henrietta*, was boarded from two piratical schooners, full of men, and armed with two carriage guns, and a great gun, about six leagues from Havana. The pirates first robbed the brig of her light sails, boats, stores, &c. and then beat a Mr. Bazalais, a passenger, most dreadfully, in consequence of having found some gold about him; then, to compel him to confess where other specie was concealed, they drew him three times by the neck, beat him most unmercifully, and only desisted when they thought him dead; and then stripped him of all his clothes excepting his flannel shirt, and threw him into the boat.—He afterwards recovered. The Captain of the brig was taken on board the pirate, and on his refusing to reveal where his money was concealed, they threw his papers overboard, beat him over the head with swords, and then threw him & two of his men across a gun, and flogged them nearly out of their lives; and when the sufferers were exhausted, the wretches would desist, give them water, repeat the inquiries after money, and then renew the flogging, which was continued until their bodies were much lacerated. They threatened on leaving the brig, that if they attempted to make for Havana, they would make them, and put every man to death. The booty obtained by the pirates were 70 doubloons, 370 francs, 390 piasters, and several gold watches.

Two ladies, who had been captured by the pirates and had been detained 10 days, were put on board the brig. One of them had a rope put round her neck, and a knife put to her breast, to compel her to disclose where any specie, &c. were concealed. These ladies were robbed of their money, jewelry, and bedding; and can give no account of the fate of the schooner, the *Success*, Capt. Ray, but suppose the Captain and crew to have been murdered.

The *Savannah Republican* of the 28th March contains a very long and particular account of this shameful outrage, from which it appears, that the sufferings of the Captain, and the passenger, Bazalais, were much more severe than above described; and that they also robbed the brig of a part of her cargo of coffee and tobacco, which were put on board small craft, which had all come from the island of Cuba to load and pillage.

The articles plundered from the Capt. were 1000 francs, a box of jewels, two silver covers, and a gold watch. Mr. B. the passenger, lost nearly \$2400 in money and jewels. Mr. MEYER, another passenger, 66 doubloons, 490 dollars, and a silver watch.

Capt. BROWELL, from Havana, informs, that while there he had one of his crew murdered and thrown into the dock, with a knife sticking in his throat; and that he was obliged to pay \$34 for the Coroner's fees.

London, March 8.—Yesterday a splendid public dinner was given to the Spanish and Portuguese Ministers, and the Duke of SAN LOMERZO, at the London







## Care, the Lot of All.

Care lives with all: no rules, no precepts save  
The wise from wo, no fortune the brave.  
Tempests and storms in life's whole progress  
rise,  
And hope shines dimly through o'erclouded  
skies;  
Some drops of comfort on the favor'd fall,  
But showers of sorrow are the lot of ALL:  
Partial to talents, then, shall Heaven with-  
draw  
The afflictive rod, or break the general law?  
Shall he who soars, inspir'd by loftier views,  
Life's little cares and little pains refuse?  
Shall he not rather feel a double share  
Of mortal wo, when doubly arm'd to bear?

Hard is his fate, who builds his peace of  
mind  
On the precarious favor of mankind;  
With hopes for wild and visionary things,  
And mounts o'er unknown seas with venturous  
wings.  
But as of various evils that befall  
The human race, some portion goes to all;  
To him, perhaps, the milder lot's assigned  
Who feels his consolation in his mind;  
And lock'd within his bosom, bears about  
A mental charm for every care without.  
Even in the pangs of each domestic grief,  
Or health or vigorous hope affords relief;  
And every wound the tortured bosom feels,  
Or virtue bears or some preserver heals,  
Some generous friend, of ample power pos-  
sessed,  
Some feeling heart that bleeds for the dis-  
tress.

Go on, then, son of vision! still pursue  
Thy airy dreams—the world is dreaming too.  
Ambition's lofty views—the pomp of state—  
The pride of wealth the splendor of the great;  
Strip of their mask, their cares and troubles  
know.  
Are visions far less happy than their own;  
Go on, and while the sons of care complain,  
Be wisely gay, and innocently vain;  
While serious souls are by their fears undone  
Blow sportive bubbles in the beamy sun,  
And call their world!—and bid the greatest  
show  
More radiant colors in the world below:  
Then as they break, the slaves of care re-  
prove,  
And tell them, such are all the toys they love.

## A DREAM.

I DREAM'D that, buried by my fellow  
clay,  
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;  
And, as so mean a neighbor shock'd my  
pride,  
Thus like a corpse of quality I cried:—  
Away, thou scoundrel! touch me not,  
More manners learn, and at a distance rot.  
'Thou scoundrel!' in a louder tone, cried he:  
'Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy words and  
thee!  
'We're equal now—I'll not an inch resign—  
'This is my rotting place, and that is thine.

## The Portion of a Just Lawyer.

Whilst he lives, he is the delight  
of the Court, the ornament of the Bar, a  
pattern of innocence, the glory of his  
profession, a terror to deceit, the oracle  
of his country: and when death calls him  
to the Bar of Heaven, by the *De habenda  
corpus cum causa*, he finds the Judge his  
advocate, non-suits the Devil, and contin-  
ues one of the long robe in glory.

A gentleman who filled every situa-  
tion necessary to constitute him "the  
head of the village," and who had taken  
some pains to instruct the rustic inhabi-  
tants in the proper signs of respect due  
to him, being lately on a horse some-  
what given to shy, and observed a lad  
walking before him, called out, "Boy,  
don't take off your hat;" the youth, turn-  
ing his head, very innocently answered,  
"I won't a going to, Sir."

From the London News Monthly Magazine,  
for January, 1823.

## TO DAY.

"The past is all by death possess'd,  
And frugal faith that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids us live to-day."—PENTON.  
To day is like a child's pocket money,  
which he never thinks of keeping in his  
pocket. Considering it bestowed upon  
us for the sole purpose of being expended  
as fast as possible in dainties, toys and  
knick-knacks, we should reproach our-  
selves for meanness of spirit were we to  
hoard it up, or appropriate it to any ob-  
ject of serious utility. It is the only  
part of life of which we are sure; yet  
we treat it as if it were the sole portion  
of existence beyond our control. We  
make sage reflections upon the past, and  
wise resolutions for the future, but no  
one ever forms an important determina-  
tion for to-day. Whatever is urgent must  
be reserved till to-morrow; the present  
hour is a digression, an episode that be-  
longs not to the main business of life.  
We may cut it out altogether, and the  
plot will not be the less complete. Every  
sun dial on the church wall thrusts out  
his guonon, as if he would enforce his  
dictum at the point of the bayonet, or drive  
wisdom down our throats, to inform us that  
eternity hangs from the present moment;  
but we revolt from the schooling of this  
iron ferula.—Who would be made wise  
by compulsion, and what ignorance is  
polltroom enough to surrender at discre-  
tion? Moral lessons may be too pertina-  
ciously obtruded; we may be reminded  
till we forget to listen, or we may retain  
the words and not the sentiment, learn-  
ing our task by rote rather than by heart  
or heart. This is the fault of modern

education which teaches the sound rather  
than the sense of things. Children  
taken from the nursery and pinned down  
to Latin and Greek, are instructed to  
name an object in three or four different  
languages, not to analyse its nature; a  
process which may often make them  
learned, but rarely wise; for as knowl-  
edge is not confined to names, a great  
linguist may be a great fool. It is an e-  
qual mistake to give children mental food  
which they cannot digest, and dangle  
aphorisms before their eyes from sun-  
dials and church sides, which they learn  
so early to repeat that they are sure never  
to feel their influence. What he who  
runs may read, nobody will stop to con-  
sider, which is probably the reason why  
this didactic hand-writing on the wall has  
ever proved an unavailing warning.—  
Besides, there are many of maturer age  
who above all things dislike an apoph-  
thegm, which preventing the complacent  
exercise of their own faculties deprives  
them of the merit of discovery; while  
there are others so paradoxically inclin-  
ed, that they will admit any thing rather  
than a truism, and can never be brought  
to see that which is self-evident. Hart-  
leys in morals they deny matter of  
fact as stupidly as he did physical matter.

In spite, however, of its being a tru-  
ism, it must be admitted that to day is a  
portion of our existence. Granted, ex-  
claims the idler, but, after all, what is  
a single day? A question which is peev-  
ishly repeated three hundred and sixty-  
five times in a year, when we commence  
a new score of similar interrogatories,  
so that we might as well say at once,  
"what is a single life?" Short as the in-  
terval may be, and however indolently  
we may have passed it, to-day has not  
been altogether unimportant. Perched  
upon our goodly vehicle the earth, we  
have swung through space at a tolerably  
brisk rate in the performance of our an-  
nual rotation around the sun;—so many  
miles of life's journey have at all events  
brought us so much nearer to its end;  
they are struck off from our account; we  
shall never travel over them again.—  
With every tick of our watch in that  
brief space of time, some hundreds or  
thousands have started from the great  
antennal initiate to light and life; while  
as many have returned into the darkness  
of the invisible world. And we ourselves,  
though we sometimes exclaim like the  
Emperor Titus, that we have lost a day,  
may be well assured that to-day has not  
lost sight of us. The footsteps of time  
may not be heard when he treads upon  
roses, but his progress is not the less cer-  
tain; we need not shake his hour glass  
to make the sands of life flow faster; they  
keep perpetually diminishing; night and  
day, asleep or awake, grain by grain,  
our existence dribbles away. We call  
those happy moments when time flies  
most rapidly, forgetting that he is the only  
winged personage who cannot fly back-  
wards, and that his speed is but hurrying  
us to the grave. The hours, his cour-  
sers and out-riders, are this instant hover-  
ing around us, busy as the Slyphs and  
Gnomes of the Rosicrucians, though we  
be not sensible of their ministry. Yet  
now that I strictly watch my sensations,  
methinks I feel one busy imp faintly trac-  
ing the outline of the abhorred cross's  
foot at the corner of my eye, which future  
urchins will gradually stamp indelible  
lines. Another is craftily indenting a  
wrinkle by the mouth, to be hereafter  
chisselled into a deep furrow; a third  
plucks out a single hair, the precursory  
theft to final baldness; a fourth is boring  
his gimlet through my most potential in-  
stigator, fatal prelude to a toothach and  
extraction; a fifth malignant, grinding  
spitefully in the consciousness of his su-  
perior powers of annoyance, is distilling  
the first drop of his blenching liquid up-  
on my whiskers; while a sixth yellow-  
faced tormentor, the master devil of the  
whole pandemonium, has leaped clean  
down my throat, and is at this moment,  
with a ladle of melted butter in one hand  
and the drumstick of a goose in the other,  
concocting the ingredients of a bilious  
attack. Our face is a chronometer reveal-  
ing our age with a fearful punctuality.—  
The hour-hand leaves its impression with  
every rotation; nay, the minute-hand  
makes its mark, though it may not write  
legibly. Smiles and laughter turn up  
the ends of the lines and indentations, as  
melancholy drags them down, turning  
our sixes into nines, and so putting us  
forward fifty per cent. Can we desire a  
better argument for merriment.

Alas! these are not the worst pranks  
of the boral legion some of whose more  
subtle members fly from one chamber  
of the brain to another, maddening the  
current of clear thought, dulling the im-  
agination, and undermining the memory.—  
One boazer in particular is ever prompt-  
ing me to repeat the same joke which I  
have resumed to the same people twenty  
times before, and then bursts out a laugh-  
ing because nobody else does. And lo!  
even now sits one of these mischievous  
sprites upon the top of my pen, mocking  
and mowing, and perforating the quill,  
that so the spirit of the goose from whose  
wing it was plucked, may flow down to  
the nib. Hence sententious tribe; a-  
vaunt, ye piecemeal destroyers! Which  
of ye thus duffers at mine ear? Ah! your

reproach is too true. I recal my words:  
pursue your tasks, most dainty dilapida-  
tors, for your successors will set to work  
with a still more unsparring hand.

To-day has a triple claim to considera-  
tion; for, besides its present appeal, it  
has been the future, and will be the past.  
He is wise, says an ancient philosopher,  
who lives to-day; he is wiser still, ex-  
claims his commentator, who lived yes-  
terday. But what is the best mode of  
life for the attainment of happiness?—  
This question has puzzled the philoso-  
phers of all ages. Pyrrho, denying the  
existence of any beatitude, maintained  
that life and death were alike, and when  
asked why he did not seek the latter,  
since the former was so little attractive,  
replied, "Because they are both indiffer-  
ent to me." Cæsar placed the chief  
good in riches; Periander of Corinth in  
honour; Socrates in knowledge; Plato in  
idea; Orpheus in beauty; Milo the Cro-  
tonian in bodily strength; Thales the Mi-  
lesian in the union of prudence and knowl-  
edge; Pittacus in benevolence; Aristotle  
in the practice and operation of virtue;  
and Epicurus affirms that happiness is the  
chief good, and virtue the only happiness.  
Confirming this last theory by the sanc-  
tions of religion, we shall probably make  
the nearest approach to perfect enjoy-  
ment which our nature will admit; and it  
may be laid down as an universal maxim,  
that no mind is so constituted as to be ca-  
pable of unalloyed happiness while it can  
reproach itself with any crime towards  
man, however secret and undiscovered,  
since it must be always conscious of hav-  
ing offended a superior power from which  
nothing is hid.

The To-day of England, nationally  
considered cannot be reckoned happy.—  
It is too bustling, laborious and excessive.  
In France pleasure is almost the only bu-  
siness; in England business is almost the  
only pleasure, and this is pushed to an  
extremity that surrounds it with hazard  
and anxiety. By devoting all its ener-  
gies and faculties, physical and intellec-  
tual, to this one object, for a series of  
years, the nation has attained an emi-  
nence so fearfully beyond its natural  
claims and position, that nothing but a  
continuance of convulsive efforts, even in  
the midst of distress and exhaustion, can  
enable it to uphold the rank it has assum-  
ed. Hence every thing is artificial, and  
in all directions we contemplate tension,  
excitement, fever. Her navy exceeds  
that of the collected world;—so does her  
debt, a co-existence that cannot be very  
durable. Her establishments of all sorts  
are proportioned to what she owes rather  
than to what she has—her grandeur  
can only be equalled by her embarrass-  
ments. In one colony she has sixty mil-  
lions of subjects, while a great portion  
of her native population are paupers, and  
in her sister island famine has lately  
sifted hand in hand with rebellion.—  
Nor have her intellectual developments  
been less extraordinary, for she possesses  
a constellation of living luminaries,  
who, pouring forth their streams of light  
with a profusion unparalleled as their  
intensity, at this moment irradiate and  
supply all Europe. Splendid talents have  
excited public admiration, and procured  
unprecedented remuneration; while fame  
and honors have reacted upon and stimu-  
lated latent genius, until the existing lit-  
erature of the country presents a univer-  
sality of diffusion, an unbounded copious-  
ness of production, and a magnificence of  
encouragement hitherto totally unknown  
in the history of the world. No social  
system was ever pushed to such an en-  
ergetic extremity, or afforded so curious  
and glorious a spectacle; but it has not  
sufficiently secured for enjoyment happi-  
ness; love to dwell amid more tranquil  
elements. Its tendency has been pain-  
fully illustrated by the recent fate of  
some of its leading members. Unable or  
unwilling to relax in their career, they  
have devoted mind and body to this res-  
less principle of advancement, and have  
toiled and prospered, and become enslave-  
d and enriched, and achieved misery  
and fame, until nature was exhausted in  
the strife, and their own hands relieved  
them from the burden of existence at the  
precise moment when they had attained  
every object of their ambition, and ap-  
peared to the world to stand upon the  
summit of human happiness. How  
long is this fearful tension upon all the  
nerves and sinews of the country to en-  
dure? What is to be the result of this  
overworking of the national machine? A  
certain Frenchman implored death to  
spare him till he saw the end of the  
French Revolution, so curious was he to  
witness its termination. An Englishman  
might well petition to be absolved from  
the omnivorous scythe, until he ascer-  
tained what would be the finale of the  
present ecstasy of his country.

Those individuals who seek happiness  
will withdraw themselves from this whirl  
and vortex of excitement. They will  
not aggravate the diseased enlargement  
of the public heart, and share the pain-  
ful intensity of its pulsations, by residing  
in the capital. There is no holy calm,  
no sabbath of the soul, no cessation of  
strife in that vast arena of the passions,  
where life is a ceaseless struggle of mon-  
ey-getting and money-spending; a deliri-

um of the senses or of the mind. If we  
desire peace and repose, let us look out  
upon the variegated earth, ever new and  
ever beautiful—upon the azure dome of  
Heaven hung around with painted clouds  
—upon the wide waters, dancing and  
glittering in the sun, or lying in the still-  
ness of their crystal sleep. Let us listen  
to the music of the sky, when the boughs  
are singing to the wind, and the birds are  
serenading one another; or surrender  
ourselves to that more pleasing sensation,  
when the serenity of Nature's silence  
imparts a congenial balm and tranquility  
to the heart. Gazing upon the face of  
Nature, we shall encounter no human  
passions, no distrust, no jealousy, no in-  
termission of friendship or attraction;—  
even her frowns are beautiful, and we  
need not fear that death shall tear her from  
us. We look upon an immortal counte-  
nance. A morning thus dedicated is an  
act of the purest piety; it is offering to  
the Deity a heart made happy by the con-  
templation of his works; and if I can pre-  
vail upon a single reader to detach him-  
self for a time from crowds and entral-  
ments, and betake himself to the sunny  
meadows or the green twilight of the  
woods, I shall felicitate myself, on not  
having quite unprofitably employed the  
morning of—"To-day." H.

## NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed, that the  
Subscriber having failed to support his  
first patent in consequence of the court de-  
ciding that the specifications therein were  
not correctly made out, has obtained a new  
patent from the government, which secures  
to him the exclusive right of compounding,  
using and vending all those Vegetable Me-  
dicines contained in the six numbers of his sys-  
tem of practice, as given in his book of direc-  
tions, entitled the New Guide to Health, or  
Botanic Family Physician—together with  
the Composition of Vegetable Powder, and  
also his method of applying Steam to raise  
the vital heat of the system. All persons are  
hereby cautioned against using the said me-  
dicine or system of practice, without authori-  
ty from me, or my agents duly authorized.—  
The specifications are made according to the  
best legal advice that could be obtained, and  
the penalty of the law will be strictly enforc-  
ed against all those who trespass.

N. B. As the subscriber does not wish to  
take advantage of those who may be innocent  
or ignorant, he informs those who have pur-  
chased or may hereafter purchase, a book  
published by Elias Smith, entitled A Medical  
Pocket-Book, all the important contents of  
which are my system of practice, as far as he  
had a knowledge of it, and which informa-  
tion he had of me, and has published it with-  
out my consent—therefore it cannot be made  
use of without trespassing on my patent rights,  
and those who use my practice or medicine  
therein contained, without authority from me  
or my agents, will be dealt with according  
to law.

Information, Medicine and Family  
Rights may be obtained by applying to the  
subscriber, or E. DARTING, 21, Back-street,  
E. G. House, 18, Cornhill, his agents in Bos-  
ton, and others in different parts of the coun-  
try.  
SAMUEL THOMPSON.  
Boston, March 25, 1823.

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 Coch-  
ran, minor children and heirs of William  
Cochran, late of Boston in the county of  
Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachu-  
setts, 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 hun-  
dred 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 be made so that  
they may hold in severalty 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 Atty I. R. CHADBOURNE.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Court of Common Pleas, March Term, 1823.

On the foregoing Petition, Or-  
dered, That the petitioners notify all per-  
sons interested therein, by causing an at-  
tested 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 Sep-  
tember next, that they may then and  
there shew cause (if any they have) why  
the said petition should not be granted.  
Attest, JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.  
A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon.  
Attest, JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.

## Collector's Notice—Harrington.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-  
resident Proprietors and Owners of  
Land, in the town of Harrington, county  
of Washington and State of Maine, that  
they are taxed in bills committed to me  
the subscriber for collection and remain  
unpaid, to wit State, County, Town and  
School Taxes for the years

NAMES	1821	1822
William Campbell	46	53
Samuel Campbell	58	71
Heirs of William Shaw		33
Heirs of George Deake	1 10	1 10
Heirs of Ebenezer Jordan		71
Heirs of Thomas Kuggles, Esq	8 54	5 40
John Low	59	
Elisha Nash	1 05	1 04
Moses Plummer	54	57
John Patten	83	83
Elijah Willis	57	58
Robert Wallace	44	42
John Ward	24	23
Levi Quinby	72	71
Crosby & Invermore	72	73
Foster's Island	4 23	
Bowbear Island	3 40	3 42
Pond Island	2 07	2 08
Dyer's Island	2 76	2 76
Jordan's Delight	24	24
Two small Islands between Bowbear & Pond Island		38
Flint Island		53

Unless said Taxes with all intervening  
charges, are paid on or before Monday  
the sixteenth day of June next, so much  
of said land will then be sold at Public  
Vendue, at the house of John Densmore,  
Jun. in said Harrington, at two o'clock,  
P. M. as will discharge the same.

LOUIS I. WALLACE, Collector.  
Harrington, April 1, 1823.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Subscriber has  
been duly appointed, Administrator, de  
bonis non, on the estate of Jeremiah Plum-  
mer late of Addison, in the county of Wash-  
ington, deceased, and has taken upon himself  
that trust by giving bonds as the law directs,  
and all persons indebted to the said estate  
are called upon to make payment to  
ICH'B BUCKNAM,  
April 19. p Adm'r de bonis non.

## Co-Partnership

FORMED between the Subscribers under  
the firm of  
McKENZIE & ROBERTSON,  
and to go into effect on the first day of May  
next, at St. John, N. B. They will occupy  
the premises now in possession of Mr. JOHN  
ROBERTSON, on the North Market Wharf in  
that city—where they will transact COM-  
MISSION BUSINESS, and endeavour by un-  
remitted and strict attention, to merit the  
patronage of their Friends and the Public.  
ANGUS MCKENZIE,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

## Reference.

Thomas Millidge, Esq. ST. JOHN.  
Cedz. Curry, Esq. CAMPO-BELLO.  
Samuel Wheeler, Esq. }  
Worster Tuttle, Esq. } EASTPORT.  
Mess. Bush & Tinkham, }  
Jabez Mowry, Esq. LUBEC.  
Campo-Bello, April 12, 1823.

To the Honorable the Justices of  
the Court of Sessions, for the County of  
Washington, begun and holden the first  
Tuesday of March 1823—

THE undersigned Grand Jurors for the  
County of Washington, represent, that  
the county road leading from Machias toward  
Eastport, through Plantations number eight-  
teen, thirteen and fourteen, is much out of  
repair and at some seasons of the year nearly  
impassable.—We would therefore pray that  
the proprietors of said Townships No. eight-  
teen, thirteen and fourteen be required to  
amend said road at their expence—and as in  
duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by  
SOLOMON RICE, Foreman,  
March 7, 1823. and twelve others.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Court of Sessions, March Term, A. D. 1823.

Upon the foregoing Petition,  
Ordered, That the Petitioners notify all per-  
sons interested therein, by causing an attest-  
ed copy thereof & of this Order thereon to be  
inserted in the Eastern Argus printed in Port-  
land and the Eastport Sentinel printed in  
Eastport three weeks successively, the last  
of said publications to be thirty days at  
least before the term of this Court 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.  
Attest JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.  
True copy of the Petition and Order thereon.  
Attest JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.

## One Cent Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber  
the 16th inst. an indentured appren-  
tice named JAMES BUCK, aged sixteen  
years. All persons are hereby cautioned  
against harbouring or trusting said run-  
away on my account, as I will pay no debts  
of his contracting. Whoever will return  
said Boy to me shall receive the above re-  
ward and no charges paid.  
Ap 17. MOSES ESTY.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber  
are called upon to make immediate pay-  
ment—those persons having unsettled ac-  
counts with them, are requested to settle the  
same, within 30 days from this date.  
April 12. E. FOSTER & Co.