

# 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,—PLEG'D TO RELIGION, LIBERTY AND LAW."

No. 4.....VOL. VI.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923.

[33 50 CTS. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

Payable in advance, and no paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

## Lime & Tar.

400 casks Lime, } in good shipping  
100 bbls. Tar, } order  
20 " fresh Walnuts,  
Together with a general assortment of AMERICAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES, for sale, by  
O. S. LIVERMORE,  
July 12, end of Central Wharf.

## HARD-WARE, &c

### Deering & Noyes,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A LARGE assortment of Hard-Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or short approved credit.

### Cutlery.

Setts elegant Ivory handle. Steel and Sham Buck, Ebony and white Bone. Tables, Desks, & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—pen  
ducket }  
jack }  
butcher }  
cooks & }  
shoe }  
razors }  
scissors }  
sheep shears }  
KNIVES }  
SAWS }  
chisels }  
plane irons }  
hand }  
screw }  
compass }  
web and }  
key hole }

### Brass Goods.

curtain pins  
clock pins  
commodes  
lifting handles  
castors  
table fasteners  
bed caps  
hat hooks  
thumb latches  
brass knobs  
candlesticks  
rings  
chimney hooks  
curtain rings

### Locks & Hinges.

brass case cabinet door  
knob, closet  
copboard  
till, chest  
trunk, pad  
stock and  
desk  
cut brass 1-2d to 20d  
cut and wrought  
tacks  
clout nails  
brick trowels  
plastering do.  
steel snuffers  
bed keys  
cork screws  
tea bells  
rules

Counter scales  
table and tea spoons  
bright iron  
norfolk and  
knob  
wood screws  
bed do.  
augers  
gimlets  
hammers  
hatchets  
mincing knives

FILES—A very complete assortment best cast steel—Hand saw, X cut saw, 1-2 round and mill saw.

FISH-HOOKS—200 groce extra bank large and small Quarter, Pollock and Mackarel.

LINES—100 doz. Cod, Pollock, and Mackarel.

BRUSHES—Floor, Hand, Scrubbing, Paint, Hearth, White-Wash & Shoe. 20 doz. sewing twine oven doors sad irons shovels spades hoes c. s. axes.

60 casks Cut Nails, 4d to 40d casks Wro't do. casks Shot 1 to B. B.

6 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron, boxes Tin Plate, keel Hoop (L) Blistered Steel, boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass, 2 rolls Sheet Lead, 3 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

—THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT—

### Ship Chandlery.

### Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment,

FROM Mr. GEORGE SAVARY, 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.

### LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives this Public Notice, that unless those who are indebted to him make immediate payment, their respective dues will be put into the hands of an Attorney without discrimination for Collection.

JESSE GLEASON.

Perry, July 12, 1923.

### WHEATON'S Itch Ointment,

37 1-2

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

—ALSO—  
Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters,  
Davenport's  
BILIOUS PILLS

### 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 from the system, restoring a lost appetite—a sure relief for constive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons and climates that they may be taken in summer or winter at any time of the day, without regard to diet or temperature of business. Their operation is so gentle and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public.

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

J. DANIEL, AGENT  
Likewise  
DAVENPORT'S Celebrated  
Eye Water.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale in Eastport, by Dr. M. Hawks, 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. Fopplil, 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

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the firm of  
**Kelley & Kimbails,**

offer for sale at their Store in CALAIS, the following articles for Cash or Lumber, viz:

bbls. clear and No. 1  
" pork,  
" mess beef,  
" superfine flour,  
" X brand do.  
" pilot's ship bread,  
" Medford crackers,  
bags corn and meal,  
coffee and chocolate,  
casks of hyson, hyson skin & scotch's tea,  
S.M. & Malaga wine,  
rum, gin, cordials,  
sugar, molasses and cotton  
butter and cheese,  
box & cask raisins,  
boxes shaving & bar soap,  
do. mould & dipt candles,  
kegs tobacco, segars,  
cotton & wool cards,  
crockery & glass ware  
boxes 7x9 & 8x10 glass,  
casks 4, 6, 10 & 20d nails,  
Bartlett's and Sibby's scythes,  
cast steel axes,  
hoes and shovels,  
powder & shot,  
do. &c.

—ALSO—  
Rowland's warranted Philadelphia  
Mill Saws.

Mill saw, cross cut, and hand saw cast steel FILES, of all sizes.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES and a variety of other articles, all at the lowest prices.

SAMUEL KELLEY,  
J. G. KIMBALL,  
D. S. KIMBALL.

Calais, July 1, 1923. (1st)

### TO BE LET,

A STORE Wharf, and premises, opposite Mr. A. Pine's 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

### New Packet Enterprise.

The Subscriber has commenced running the New Packet Enterprise between Camp Belio 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.



OR WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED  
OPODELDOC.

THE article here enumerated must not be considered as adding one more number to the already extensive catalogue of advertised Medicines; it is in fact an important improvement only, in a well known composition.

The Embrocation contains three of the most valuable articles to be met with in the whole circle of Medicine, never before employed in any other Opodeldoc, in addition to the other ingredients usually made use of to the hard kind, and will be found on experiment at least of three times its strength and effect. The money will be cheerfully refunded to those who, after having used one bottle, may think differently.

The Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. LL. D. one of the first Medical Professors in the State of New-York, has given a certificate in its favour—such authority you will not dispute. Certificates also from several respectable citizens are annexed to the directions, who have received the greatest benefit from the "Improved Liquid Opodeldoc," when they had previously used the hard kind to no purpose whatever.

This article is asserted to be a sovereign remedy in *Rheumatism, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Slight Burns, Scalds, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c.*

For the use of horses and cattle in these cases, it may be considered as inestimable. As the whole family of mankind are liable to these casualties, no prudent person should be without a bottle of it in their house.

It is prepared by J. P. WHITWELL, whose name is impressed on each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

N. B. In cases of acute Gout and Rheumatism, a tea spoonful on going to bed, taken inwardly, in a wine glass of cold water, has in conjunction with the external application of it, performed some most extraordinary cures.

### CAUTION.

Be on your guard against counterfeits, as spurious and servile imitations are in existence, manufactured by other people in their own names. Therefore be sure to ask for and receive "WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED OPODELDOC" which is printed on each bottle—Or you assuredly will be disappointed.

Also may be had, that valuable and popular article, ARTHUR'S EMULSION, recommended by Doctor Waterhouse, which emulsion is so celebrated throughout the American continent, in cases of catarrh and headache, & which possesses that desirable property of sensibly stimulating the spirits without subsequent depression.

The above valuable Medicines may be had of

RICHARD M. BARTLETT,  
Agent, at the New Drugist Store nearly opposite Capt. Pine's Hotel, where also may be had

DRUGS & MEDICINE,  
warranted of the first quality. All orders faithfully attended to and with dispatch. Medicine Chests for vessels put up and replenished at short notice. Every favor gratefully received.

—LIKEWISE—  
PAINTS, OIL & DYE STUFFS  
of every description, cheaper than at any store in this town for Cash. Call and see the prices. Aug 9.

### Soda Water

May be had during the Season, at the Store nearly opposite Capt. Pine's Hotel, at the new or "Quoddy" Wharf. As almost every person knows the virtue of this Water, &c. &c. it is unnecessary to make any comment. June 14.

ON SALE, A  
200 gallon COPPER BOILER, with a Cock,  
125 Gallies or Tiles for Malt  
Kiln Floor,  
A Malt Mill and Fly Wheel.

—ALSO—A cast iron Door and Frame.

JAMES PARKINSON.  
St Andrews, Aug. 20. (3rd)

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are called upon to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

June 28. E. FOSTER, & Co.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle their Dues immediately.

July 12. W. TUTTLE.

For Sale or to Let,  
THE STORE recently occupied by Mr William Easton on Central Wharf  
S. WHEELER.  
Apply to May 10. (3rd)

### NEW FLOUR, &c.

### James Kimball,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,  
New superfine and fine Flour,  
" Rye Flour—Oatmeal,  
dried Apples—Butter & Cheese.  
—LIKEWISE—  
Best Warranted  
MILL SAWS.

Aug. 16.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,  
At the BOOK-STORE of

### Enochasley,

Consisting of a choice and good selection of late publications, additions to which are constantly making. New works will be received as soon as possible after publishing. This affords a good chance for the "reading community" to obtain a sight of "Fashionable Books," without the expense of purchasing.  
June 14. (11)

### A Co-Partnership

IS this day formed between the Subscribers under the firm of  
McKENZIE & ROBERTSON.  
They occupy the premises formerly in possession of Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, on the North Market Wharf in Saint John—where they will transact COMMISSION BUSINESS, and endeavour by unremitting and strict attention, to merit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.

ANGUS McKENZIE,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.  
Reference.  
Thomas Millidge, Esq. St. John.  
Cudde, Esq. St. John.  
Samuel Wheeler, Esq. St. John.  
Worster Tuttle, Esq. St. John.  
Mess. Buck & Tinkham,  
Jabez Mowry, Esq. Lubec.  
St. John, (N. B.) May 1, 1923.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has sold his Stock in trade, and will in future attend to COMMISSION BUSINESS, such as selling Merchandise and Produce, but cannot attend to the collecting of Boards, as his time is too much taken up in selling goods, to attend the collection of Lumber.

Just Received from Boston,  
Flour—Pork—Hogs Lard—Tea—Tobacco—Factory Goods, &c.

—ALSO—A Quantity  
SHOES & BOOTS.

All of which is on sale low for Cash or approved indorsed Notes.

ANDREW BRADFORD.  
Calais, Aug. 2.

### NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at B. FOLSOM'S Book Store, two doors South of the old stand,  
QUENTIN DURWARD: a

Romance.—By the Author of Waverley, &c. &c. in 2 volumes. A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to '83, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous facts and anecdotes, from the original manuscript. To which is added an Appendix, containing Biographical Sketches of several General Officers. By James Thacher, M. D. late Surgeon in the American Army, with many other New Works.

—All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, as usual, with the largest assortment of Miscellaneous Books in this section of our Country.

—All Orders for Books, &c. punctually attended to. June 28.

### Washington Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Washington Academy, at Machias, will be opened for the admission of Pupils, on Monday, the 8th day of September next. Mr. SOLOMON ADAMS, A. M. has been engaged by the Trustees to take the charge of it, who will instruct in all the branches usually taught in similar Institutions.—Tuition five dollars per year. Board on reasonable terms may be had in respectable families in the vicinity of the Academy.

By Order of the Trustees,  
aug. 16. J. D. WESTON, Pres't.

### Lime.

THE subscriber has constantly for Sale Lime of the first quality which will be delivered at his Kiln in Lubec, or at Eastport.  
ZENAS MORTON.  
Lubec, May 3.

### MAINE

### "Town Officer"

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

### FOR SALE, BY

### E. Foster & Co.

75 pair men's fine shoes,  
70 " boys' booties,  
50 " men's do.  
125 " women's walking shoes,  
150 " men's thick do.  
25 " do. fine boots,  
50 " do. bound shoes,  
50 " misses walking shoes,  
50 " men's pegg do.

July 12.

### J. BARTLETT,

No. 7, - - - UNION WHARF,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
coarse and fine LIVERPOOL

SALT and Coal,  
bbls. mess. No. 1 & prime Beef,  
" clear and B. M. Pork.

hyson, y. hyson and souch. Teas,  
bags Coffee and Pepper,  
white Brazil and lump Sugars,  
boxes Candles, Chocolate & Soap,

kegs Tobacco,  
firkins 1st quality Butter,  
bbls. Beans and Peas,  
Cod Fish for W. I. market,

Cordage including Cables & Hawsers assorted sizes,  
Ravens Duck & Russia Sheetting

second hand Anchors,  
1 large Cod Seine for Labrador fishing, 90 fathoms. (cpt) ap. 20.

### Fulling Mill.

THE Subscribers having purchased the FULLING MILL, in Dennyville, formerly owned by Mr. DANIEL KILBY, hereby inform the public that the Mill will be in operation by the first of September, and having employed a first rate workman, they feel confident that all those who feel disposed to favour them with their custom, shall have no cause of complaint. All Cloth left at the Store of Messrs. HAYDEN & KILBY, will be carried to the Mill and returned free from expense.

W. & J. KILBY.  
Dennyville, Aug 23

Notice is hereby Given,  
THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of  
JOHN STEVENS,

late of Lubec, in the county of Washington, Carpenter, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to  
SOLOMON THAYER, Adm'r.  
Lubec, Aug 30 p

Notice is hereby Given,  
THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of  
JOSEPH S. FOSTER,

late of Lubec, in the county of Washington, Trader, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to  
SOLOMON THAYER, Adm'r.  
Lubec, Aug 30 p

Notice is hereby Given,  
THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of  
ASA SMITH,

late of Dennyville, in the county of Washington, yeoman, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to  
DANIEL SMITH, Jr. Adm'r.  
Plant. No. 10, Aug 16. p

### 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 compare with the late census.

CASH given for RAGS.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM DR. BREWSTER'S EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

## MR. PERKINS'S NEW STEAM ENGINE.

There has never been in our day an invention which has created such sensation in the scientific and in the manufacturing world. The steam engine of Mr. Watt had been so long considered as the greatest triumph of art and science, that it was deemed a sort of heresy to regard it as capable of improvement; and notwithstanding all that has been done by Mr. Woolf, and other eminent engineers, the undoubted merit of their engines has scarcely yet been admitted by the public. Under such circumstances, Mr. Perkins's claims were likely to meet with various kinds of opposition. Instead of hailing it as an invention which was to do honor to the age which we live, and to add a new and powerful arm to British industry, imperfect experiments and confined views were urged against the principle of its construction, the jealousies of rival traders were arrayed against it, imaginary apprehensions of danger were excited, and short-sighted politicians sounded the alarm, that such an invention would precipitate our country from its lofty pre-eminence among the manufacturing nations of the world.

Most of these grounds of opposition have been now removed by direct experiment. Mr. Perkins's engine is actually at work. Its operations have been witnessed and minutely examined by engineers and philosophers of all kinds; and the most unreasonable sceptics have been compelled to acknowledge the justice of its principles, as well as the energy of its operation. The active and inventive mind of Mr. Perkins, however, did not remain satisfied with this experiment. He has discovered a method, which we consider equal in value to his new engine, by which he can convey the benefit of his original principle to steam engines of the old construction; and this has recently been succeeded, we are told, by a most extraordinary discovery, that the same heat may be made to perform its part more than once in the active operations of the engine.

Great as the invention is, yet we are disposed to think that the application of the principle to old steam-engines is not less important. When we consider the enormous capital which is at present embodied in Great Britain in the substantial form of steam engines, and the admirable elegance and skill with which these noble machines impel and regulate the vast population of wheels and pinions over which they reign, we feel as if some vast innovation were proposed upon our established usages, by the introduction of Mr. Perkins's engine. The very idea that these potentates of the mechanical world should be displaced from their thrones; that their strong holds should be dismantled; their palaces demolished, and their whole affairs placed under a more economical management, is somewhat startling to those who dread change and admire institutions that both work and wear well. Mr. Perkins, however, has saved them from such a degradation. He has allowed them to retain all their honours and privileges, and propose only to invigorate them with fresh influence and power.

In this new system, the old engines, with their boilers are returned unaltered. The furnaces are alone removed. Mr. Perkins's construction consists of three horizontal tubes of gun metal, connected together, filled with water, and supplied with water from a forcing pump, as in his own engine. This generator is exposed to heat in an analogous manner, so that, by means of a loaded valve, which opens and shuts, the red hot fluid may be constrained till forced out of the generator into the water, in the boilers of Bolton and Watt. By this means, as much low pressure steam of four pounds in the square inch, may be generated by one bushel of coals, as could be produced in the old engine by nine bushels. This most important result was obtained by actual experiment.

Since these great improvements have been effected, Mr. Perkins has made a discovery, that seems, in its practical importance, to surpass them all. He now entirely dispenses with the use of the condenser, and works the engine against the atmosphere alone; and by methods with which we are not acquainted, and which indeed it would not be prudent for him to disclose at present, he is enabled to arrest heat after it has performed its mechanical functions and actually pump it back to the generator, to mix with a fresh portion of water, and repeat its useful labours. In an operation like this, a considerable portion of the heat must still be lost, but the wonder is that any should be saved, and we venture to say, that the most sanguine speculator on the omnipotence of the steam engine, never dared even to imagine the possibility of such an invention.

We are well aware that in announcing this discovery, we are exposing ourselves to the criticisms of those whose belief is naturally limited by their own experience; but it is satisfactory to know, that Captain Basil Hall, (whose account of Mr. Perkins's discoveries and inventions, delivered before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, gave such universal satisfaction,) has been entrusted with Mr. Per-

kins's discovery and that he speaks confidently of the soundness of its principles as well as the practicability of its application. After the 10th June, Mr. Perkins is ready to take orders for his new engines, and his apparatus for producing low pressure steam for working the ordinary engines. The price, we believe of the new engine, is only half that of Bolton and Watt's with one third of the savings of fuel for a period of years, which we have not heard stated.

**Fashion.**—We have been several times mortified and disgusted of late, by the coarse jests which have found their way into many of the newspapers, respecting a certain article of dress adopted by the ladies. With the Portsmouth Journal, we think there is something very graceful in the present fashion among ladies, of wearing a simple sash or belt around the waist—it sets off a handsome shape to much advantage, and does something to palliate the defects of an ungraceful one. But then (says the editor) the material of which it is made should be a proper one; we cannot abide a leather strap. Who, on reading Homer's beautiful description of the zone of Venus, would think of a horse-belt?

—from her fragrant breast the zone unbraced

With various sky & high embroidery graced. In this was every art and every charm To win the wisest and the coldest warm. Fond love, the gentle vow, thy gay desire, The kind deceit the still reviving fire, Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs, Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.

Now, with all possible deference, we beg leave to dissent from the wholesale condemnation of the morocco belts that are worn. To our eyes, they are at once simple and beautiful. And what is more, they are substantial and economical. And besides, there is no justice in the comparison instituted between the simple morocco girdle, and the zone of Venus, as mentioned by the poet. That was richly embroidered, and "unbraced" withal—which clearly shows that it was not designed for usefulness, or to add to the gracefulness of the form. With these views, we trust the ladies will continue the plain morocco belts, unadorned by any thing save their own beauty, and a simple steel buckle, or a gilded clasp, and alike regardless of the vulgar jests of some, or the poetical comparisons of others. There is one innovation of the present season, upon ancient customs, however, which has grievously annoyed us, and which we supplicate the ladies to do away as soon as possible. We allude to the fashion of drawing or gathering the backs and fronts of their frocks into wrinkles, exactly alike. This is the most unbecoming fashion, in our view, that we ever saw. If one meets a lady, whose head is immersed in a large hat, whose back is for her life, till whether she is approaching him by walking forward or backwards, until he looks under the hat to discover her face. —[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

## A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident lately occurred at the Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster, England. A parish officer from the neighbourhood of Middleton took a lunatic to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination, but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his journey. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrates' order for his own detention, which of course let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not infrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day; adding, "He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways." For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him, and not believe a word that he says." The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still fast asleep. He awoke him and they sat down to breakfast together. "You're a very lazy fellow to be laying all day. I have had a good long walk this morning." "Indeed," said the overseer, "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast: perhaps you will go with me." The lunatic assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer leading the way towards the asylum, intending to deliver his charge, but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe. When they came within sight of the asylum, the lunatic exclaimed, "What a fine house that is!" "Yes," said the overseer. "I should like to see the inside of it." "So should I," observed the lunatic. "Well," said the other, "I dare say they will let us look through. However, I'll ask." They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell, and the keeper whom the lunatic had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants. The overseer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced and gave it to the keeper, saying "This is the man I spoke to you about, you will take care of him; shave his head, and put a straight waist coat on him." The man immediately laid hands on the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the keeper, but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not all lead to procure his libe-

ration. He was taken away, and became so very obstreperous, that a straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people in the country were, of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked with great trepidation what he had done with him? "Done with him," said the madman, "why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, as mad as h—l," which, indeed, was not very far from truth; for the wits of the poor overseer were well nigh overcast by his unexpected detention and subsequent treatment. Further inquiry was forthwith made; it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home on Wednesday last, with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.

The National Gazette has given several interesting extracts from a work just published by Professor Grison, a scientific American gentleman, who has lately travelled in Europe. The following is one of the extracts, presenting a striking instance of the prejudice against the United States which he found to exist in England.

## National Prejudice.

Having taken a seat in the Defiance coach for Derby, I left London on the 15th at 2 o'clock, in a mood but little disposed to join in the conversation of two inside passengers, one of whom I found was from Manchester, the other from Norwich. In their colloquial topics I felt no interest; till the former happened to mention that he had recently returned from the United States. He had seen the principal towns on the seaboard, and had ascended the Hudson river as far as Albany. On being asked by the other how he liked the country, he replied, that he was not at all pleased. He was disgusted every where with the want of good manners. In his whole route he had not fallen in with a single person whom he could call a gentleman. This reply appeared to startle his companion, and he asked how this could possibly happen. "I know not how to account for it," said he "unless there be no real gentlemen in the country." But, said the other, we see Americans occasionally in this country who do not appear to be deficient in the qualities of gentlemen. "That may be, but I believe, none but the best of them ever visit England. Information is at a very low ebb among them." But do they not read? "Yes they may read, but they do not seem to profit by it. The roads are miserably bad, and the coaches worse." Such was the flippant and unqualified invective in which this citizen of Manchester, with a true Lancashire asperity, chose to indulge against our national character and customs. My feelings were somewhat roused—but suppressing the excitement, I proceeded to question him further respecting America, as one desirous of information, and having some intention of going there myself. I found that he had spent but two and a half months in the United States, nearly the whole of which time was devoted to his commercial concerns. He had been introduced into no society, except that of dealers. Our steam-boats he admitted were worthy of praise, but he saw little or nothing in the country deserving commendation. Of the honesty and fair dealing of the merchants he had no great opinion.

At the supper table of the inn where we stopped, one of my inside fellow-passengers, in reply to another who was riding on the outside, remarked, "You are from the North, I think, sir." "I am." "Can you then," I asked, "distinguish a northern from a southern man by his appearance?" "We can, sir, generally." "What part of England do you then suppose me to be from?" "I do not know exactly, but I should take you to be of the south." Another, after observing me more closely, conjectured that I was from one of the middle counties. They appeared greatly surprised when I assured them that I had not been in England six months in my life. "You are not, surely, from America?" "I am." "I must ask a thousand pardons, Sir," said the Manchester passenger, with some confusion, "for the manner in which I have spoken of your country." "We see," said his companion, "there are some exceptions to your rule of American gentlemen." "Yes," said he, "but you know that I before remarked, that these who visit England are the very best of the country." My judgment was seriously appealed to, whether this was not the fact. Indeed I have often been asked whether those who visit Europe are not mostly or altogether of the superior class of Americans, with respect to intellect and information; and I have not hesitated to say that as far as my information extends, I might safely answer in the negative.

**Test of Courage.**—When the American army was at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777, a Captain of the Virginia line refused a challenge sent him by a brother officer, alleging that his life was devoted to the service of his country, and that he did not think it a point of duty to risk it to gratify the caprice of any man. His antagonist gave him the character of a coward through the whole army. Conscious of not having merited the aspersion and discovering the injury he should sustain in the minds of those unacquaint-

ed with him, he repaired one evening to a general meeting of the officers of that line. On his entrance, he was avoided by the company, and the officer who had challenged him insolently ordered him to leave the room, a request which was loudly reiterated from all parts. He refused and asserted that he came there to vindicate his fame; and, after mentioning the reasons which induced him not to accept the challenge, he applied a large hand grenade to the candle, and when the fuse had caught fire, threw it on the floor, saying, "Here gentlemen, this will quickly determine which of us all dare brave danger most." At first, they started upon him for a moment in stupid astonishment, but their eyes soon fell upon the fuse of the grenade which was fast burning down. Away scampered Colonel General, Ensign and Captain, and all made a rush at the door, simultaneous and confused. Some fell, and others made way over the bodies of their comrades; some succeeded in getting out, but for an instant there was a general heap of flesh sprawling at the entrance of the apartment. Here was a colonel jostling with a subaltern; and there, fat generals pressing lean lieutenants into the boards, and blustering majors and squenking ensigns wrestling for exit, the size of one and the feebleness of the other making their chance of departure pretty equal, until time, which does all at last, cleared the room, and left the noble captain standing over the grenade with arms folded, and his countenance expressing every kind of scorn and contempt for the train of scrambling redcoats, as they toiled and hustled and bored their way out of the door. After the explosion had taken place, some of them ventured to return, to take a peep at the mangled remains of their comrade, whom, however, to their great surprise they found alive and uninjured. When they were all gone, the captain threw himself on the floor, as the only possible means of escape, and fortunately came off with a whole skin and a repaired reputation.

—\* \* \* \* \*

## THE LATE HAIL-STORM.

"The storm in extent was about three miles, from north to south, and one and a half from east to west; its duration was nearly half an hour, during which time hail fell almost sufficient to cover the surface of the ground for nearly one mile square in the centre of the storm. These hail stones were of an enormous size, being from three to eight inches in circumference, and were accompanied with some flakes of ice from four to eight inches in length, with ragged sides and irregular forms; they descended with such remarkable force as to split shingles off the roofs of buildings, break window glass, and penetrate into every part of many dwelling houses, and compelled some families to flee to their cellars for safety. Some parts of the clouds were seen to disengage themselves from the main body and dash upon the ground. In walking the fields it is not uncommon to find tops and even whole trees carried from three to six rods from their former stations into cleared lands, dumb beasts with their backs severely bruised, dead fowls, &c.—And true it is, that after the lapse of more than 20 days, and after many heavy showers, large dents are now to be seen upon the walls of the buildings and sound timber fences, made by the hail, and woodlands are left with the naked and gloomy appearance of autumn. Some of our farmers in that quarter have sustained severe losses by the destruction of crops and damage of fruit trees; some fields being partly, others wholly stripped of their foliage. A scene like the above, where the elements are loose to destroy vegetation, and restrained from taking the lives of human beings, serves, among a thousand other proofs, to convince us of the all wise and superintending providence of Him "who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm."

**Hail Storm at Durham, (N. H.)**  
On Monday the 4th of August, about 3 o'clock, P. M. a small cloud appeared nearly in the southeast and rapidly increased to an alarming magnitude, attended with violent thunder and lightning. It seemed to portend a hurricane, and was thought, from its roaring to contain a great body of hail. Its destructive effects were first experienced in Barnstead and Strafford. The wind was very violent, and large hailstones and pieces of ice fell in great abundance, some of the former weighing 3 or 4 ounces each, and of the latter measuring 4 or 5 inches in length. The storm passed in a northeasterly direction through Alton, New Durham, Middleton & Wakefield, spreading destruction the whole distance of 12 or 14 miles, and about half a mile in width. Almost every pane of glass on the southerly side of the houses was broken; the corn, grain, and, indeed the whole crops on many farms were entirely ruined; all the fruit trees were stripped of their fruit, and many of their leaves and small limbs; persons exposed to its force were much bruised by falling ice, and the cattle, by running and bellowing about the pastures, gave evident signs of distress. Great numbers of our most industrious husbandmen have lost all expectation of a crop the present year.

The total population of Hindostan is estimated at 124,000,000, and 1,280,000 square miles.

## EASTPORT: SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1823.

### THE ELECTION.

On Monday last the Election of Governor, Senators, &c. &c. of this State, took place. The result of the Votes, as far as we have heard, is as follows. In this town, a new Representative was chosen, after two trials, WORSTER TUTTLE, Esq. having declined. At the first, for

J. Bartlett, 81  
John Burgin, 51  
W. Delesdernier, 22  
C. Peavey, 10  
Scattering, 8

173

2d TRIAL.

Bartlett, 99  
Burgin, 60  
Scattering, 2

leaving a plurality for JONATHAN BARTLETT, Esq. of 37.

### Votes for Governor.

PARRIS.

\*Eastport, 93  
Lubec, 86 Scat. 4  
Perry, 71  
Robbinston, 55  
Dennysville, 63  
Calais, 51  
Machias, 50  
Cooper, 18  
Pl. No. 10, 22  
— No. 9, 23  
Columbia, 34  
Pls. No. 20, 16 & 3, 52

638

\*Also 30 for Judge WHITMAN.

### Votes for Senator.

Votes.

Eastport, 89  
Lubec, 19  
Perry, 14  
Robbinston, 55  
Dennysville, 48  
Machias, 4  
Calais, 66  
Columbia, 7  
Cooper, 17  
Pl. No. 20, 6  
" " 16, 11  
" " 10, 14  
" " 9, 4  
" " 3, 0

354

Campbell, 27  
70  
56  
15  
15  
54  
18  
1  
0  
8  
16  
35

343

Scat. 23

### Votes for Rep. to Congress.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

3d Trial.

Eastport, 68  
Lubec, 49  
Perry, 70  
Robbinston, 38  
Dennysville, 47  
Machias, 49  
Calais, 40  
Cooper, 41  
No. 12, 18  
No. 20, 19  
No. 16, 11  
No. 10, 22  
No. 3, 35  
No. 9, 24

537

146

6

294

70

4

### HANCOCK COUNTY.

Relfast, 14  
Waldo, 0  
Thorndike, 19  
Searsport, 4  
Jackson, 3  
Bucksport, 39  
Frankfort, 140  
Knox, 25  
Brooks, 7  
Belmont, 0  
Northport, 0  
Islesbo, 13  
Swanville, 14

270

127

205

214

117

359

537

146

6

294

70

4

### Total.

815

273

301

508

187

363

### Votes for Rep. to the Legislature.

Perry District.

Goulding, Palmer.

Perry, 41  
Robbinston, 57  
Calais, 72  
No. 3, 0  
No's 6 & 7 not heard from.

24

12

11

35

Peter Goulding, Esq. is elected.

### Dennysville District.

Wildor, Hubart, Crane, Ball.

Dennysville, 44  
Pl. No. 10, 12  
" " 15  
" " 12  
" " 9  
" " 4  
" " 5

19

13

5

13

E. C. Wildor, Esq. is elected.

### Lubec District.

Summer, Mowry, Balch.

Lubec, 49  
No. 11, 5

40

5

Scat. 1

No choice

Deaths at N. Orleans July 29 to Aug. 5—41



(Almost every mail brings us a Paper recently established in some part of our country, and almost every paper contains a prospectus for a new one, so that the time is rapidly approaching when every town and hamlet, of suitable size, will be provided with that most valuable engine for the advancement of knowledge, and perpetuity of our liberties and republican form of government—a Newspaper. It is by a free circulation of Papers that the public become acquainted with men and things—that they become acquainted with a thousand circumstances, an ignorance of which, makes them fit subjects for vassals and slaves to ambitious and designing men. Is there a dishonest and fatiguing demagogue who is aiming for office and power, Newspapers, if freely circulated, are sure to hunt him down,—Is there any treasonable plot in agitation, the Newspaper is sure to detect it and hold all who are concerned in it up to public scorn and contempt,—Is an innocent man, in office, traduced and reviled, what better source has he to flee too than a Newspaper to restore his injured and violated character,—Is there a place under heaven where tyranny and despotism bear away that the circulation of Newspapers is not very limited, and if ever our liberties are subjugated it must be through an ocean of blood and the Muzzling of the Press. The advantages of a Newspaper has too often been portrayed in our columns to need any thing on that subject at this time, but the above few remarks are drawn from us by the Proposals for a new Paper, to be established in this county, at East-Machias, by J. O. BALCH, Esq., as will be seen in another part of our paper.—From our acquaintance with Mr. Balch, we are led to believe it will be a valuable acquisition to our county, and we certainly hope he will succeed in his intentions, as the public will be benefited by those talents which have long remained dormant for want of a suitable opportunity to bring them forth. Should he succeed, we certainly hope he will never lose sight of the promise which he makes, "that no scurrility or abuse shall ever disgrace his publication—that private character shall be held sacred, and no expression of local animosity shall be countenanced." We are the more urgent in this hope as like promises have so often been made and forgotten in the first number. However, we expect of Mr. Balch more consistency, and think the public will not be disappointed in him. Subscriptions for his paper received at this Office.

Since our last we have received papers no later than the 4th from Boston, and have nothing of an important nature to present our readers this week.

The National Register has the following "Political Reflections" as a guide to the Republican party to preserve its power:—

In the first place, be careful to avoid collision among yourselves. In order to secure the harmony and co-operation of "brethren of the same principle," never quarrel among yourselves—let the mantle of charity cover the sins of indiscretion which more or less of us are guilty of—let the spirit of forgiveness become an universal principle—and little danger need be apprehended to the permanency of republican triumph. Look at the States of New-York and Pennsylvania—divided and divided and wheedled about by men who regard their own personal elevation more than the quiet and the good of the community. Our contest has never been a contest of men but for principle. Men of talents, however, may be, as they frequently are, not fit to be intrusted with public office. Many of them mistake their talents for principle, and in their advocacy of measures, they think more of the distinction of their friends, than the principles which will probably regulate their public conduct. One eternal chaos of jarring and stiff-neckedness will soon produce the extreme of confusion among us, and make us ashamed of our pretended forbearance and moderation. Let it, therefore, be our endeavour to cultivate Republicans, in our extensive political family, "harmony and social intercourse," and in all our future associations, "meet upon the square, and part upon the level." Where there is so much freedom of opinion indulged, and so much education and intelligence diffused throughout our extensive nation, it cannot be matter of surprise that so many men are qualified to fill our public offices. Competition for preferment is not unnatural in any government; it does and will exist. But the number to be elected, or appointed, is definite; and it is as impossible that all can be accommodated with office as that the millions of beings throughout the world could find comfortable residence and support in the smallest State of our confederacy.—It is, therefore, idle to speak of superior claims to public employment, and to fret and scold because you or I were not preferred to somebody else.

Greece.—From scenes of apathy and tame subservience to foreign insolence, where man, enslaved by the confederated gloom of slavery and superstition, beholds and trembles at the day star of freedom that sparkles on him from the summit of his native mountains, we turn to another spectacle, where liberty begins to breathe her native atmosphere, and to display the splendor of her wings.

Greece, that fairly land—that region of what may be called piratical romance—that asylum of ancient Gods and heroes, where every mountain, hill, stream and valley was made vocal by the pipe of genius, prepares to assert her ancient dignity. Long has this spirit lain dormant—she has been dragged to unnatural slumber by Ottoman opiates, but we trust she has now slept her appointed hour.—She awakens at last, and beholds the same beautiful and pellucid firmament, which she beheld in her better day, and feels the same refreshing sympathy in the clouds of heaven, and the same invigorating quality in the sea-born breeze.—She looks around, and enquires for the magnificent temples, the pride of architecture, and the glory of Greece—for those simple and severe monuments of beauty and grace—she finds them in ruins.—Vengeance! she exclaims, and the summits of Olympus, and the vale of Tempe, alike re-echo vengeance!

What, we would inquire, have the English government to do with the subjugation of Greece? Must they become the humble and servile instruments in the hands of the Ottoman Porte? The intelligence is, that British officers have been the medium through which the grand Turk has made overtures to his Grecian subjects? If they had listened to such proposals, and put the Grecians off their guard, the Scio Massacre would have been acted over again, there would have been a new edition of blood and murder; for the Mahometans hold, that no faith is to be kept with infidels. But this catastrophe did not happen; because the Greeks despised the officious interference, so much, that they refused to return any answer whatever. Balt. Chron.

Election of Delegates and Vice Presidents of the United States.—Mr. Niles, in a late Register, has furnished a table of the times when the several Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States were elected, together with the number of votes of those elections, from which the following is an abstract, commencing after the resignation of Gen. Washington.

1796.—President—Adams, 71; Jefferson 68. Vice President. T. Pinckney, 59; A. Burr, 30.	1800. P. Jefferson, 73; Adams, 64. V.P.—A. Burr, 73; T. Pinckney, 63.
1804. P. Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14. V.P.—G. Clinton, 162; R. King, 14.	1808. P. Madison, 122; C. C. Pinckney, 47. V.P.—G. Clinton, 113; R. King 47.
1812. P. Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 89. V.P.—E. Gerry, 128; Ingersoll, 57.	1816. P. Monroe, 183; R. King 34. V.P.—Tompkins, 113; opposition scattering.
1820. P. Monroe, 231; no opposition excepting one vote given from New-Hampshire. V.P.—Tompkins 218; opposition divided.	

The number of votes that each state is entitled to in 1824.

Maine 9	North Carolina 15
Massachusetts 15	South Carolina 11
New Hampshire 8	Georgia 9
Rhode Island 4	Kentucky 14
Connecticut 8	Tennessee 11
Vermont 7	Ohio 16
New-York 36	Louisiana 5
New Jersey 8	Indiana 5
Pennsylvania 28	Illinois 3
Delaware 3	Mississippi 3
Maryland 11	Alabama 5
Virginia 24	Missouri 3

Mr. NILES editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, has the following paragraph in his paper of the 26th ult.

"It is the opinion of many, and certainly mine, that there is a greater amount of political intrigue now existing in the United States than ever was before. I have had a pretty near view of some of the supposed hidden things that are going on, and do verily believe, just as surely as that I shall die and account for my acts, that quass bargains have been made, as for the sale of votes, and that these bargains will be brought into a caucus, if composed of the members of the present Congress. As I will not purchase any man's liberty, no one shall sell mine, if I can prevent it. What is it to me whether Tom is in office and Dick is out? They each equally live on the proceeds of my labour. Not the most despicable class of men, living, is the tribe of persons who affect a right to rule and govern the opinions of others, and denounce, as political heresy, all that does not come up to the standard of their own will, and subserve their private and personal purposes."

The New-York Advocate informs us that the Head of Mr. Crawford is just completed and that it is in the market, if purchasers can be obtained for it. O. Unrepent!

A waggish correspondent says he always thought there was some Indian blood in Mr. Crawford, ever since he proposed intermarriages with that race; and, now that his head being engraved, his suspicions are confirmed. He sets him down as belonging to the Copperface tribe.

Washington Republican.

Vocal Melody.—A Georgia paper states, that three wives (sisters) in that State, recently had twins within a short time of each other, and that the six children were all in good health a few days ago, when they were heard to cry in concert.

Newport Beauties.—A writer in the Rhode Island Journal would have us to believe that the superior beauty of his fair neighbors is owing to their being almost always seen through a fog. The Beauties of New-York on the contrary, appear to most advantage in the sunshine. [Ibid.]

Best New Cheese, For Family use, By the St. Croix, to JAMES KIMBALL

MARRIED)—In this town, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Joseph Gunnison, merchant, to Miss Sarah Ann Bucknam, daughter of Seward Bucknam, Esq.

DIED. In this town, a child of Richard Armstrong Esq. of Indian Island, aged 16 months.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY. Discount day Friday Director next week S. WHEELER.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY. ARRIVED.

6th—schr. Two-Brothers, Billings, from a fishing voyage with 45,000 cod fish.  
8th—schr. Liberty, Crowell, New-York.  
9th—schr. Freetown, Greenlaw, Boston.  
—schr. Mark, Bell, Antigua 26 days, with rum and molasses to W. Hattaway, Esq.  
11th—schr. Sally, Jordan, Schodick.  
—schr. William, Drinkwater, Penmaquan  
12th—brig Hopes Delight, Baker, N.York.  
Sailed.  
schr. Sally, Johnson, on a fishing voyage.  
schr. Geo. Greene, Rogers, Boston.  
schr. Faine, Herrington, Boston.

C. CURRY, Has for sale at his Soap & Candle

Manufactory, Campo-Bello,  
1000 boxes brown Soap,  
100 " white do.  
100 barrels soft do.  
1500 boxes mould Candles,  
150 " dip'd do.  
Orders for Soap and Candles promptly executed, and the articles warranted of a good quality, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers.

WANTED. 5000 bushels Hard Wood Ashes, for which a liberal price will be paid on delivery. (6m) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 13.

FOR SALE. 100 Tons of RED PINE TIMBER, laying at the head of the tide, in St. Stephens.

ICHABOD RUSSELL, Calais, Sept. 13, 1823. (6m) 4

\$100 Reward.

BROKE and Escaped from the Prison in Castine, in the County of Hancock, this morning.

MAYHEW TECUNSEY, an Indian, 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, he has lost the thumb of his left hand and the use of one or two of his fingers of the same.

GEORGE STEWART, about 30 years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, 5 feet 5 inches high.

SETH MARSHALL, 5 feet 3 1-2 inches high, sandy complexion, dark hair, blue eyes.

JAMES HALL, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, light complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, 30 years of age.

JOHN SMITH, an Irishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, grey hair, about 50 years of age.

DAVID MOREY, a boy, 5 feet high, sandy complexion, blue eyes, red hair.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the Prisoners to me at this place, and all necessary charges, or for the Prisoners separately, as follows, viz:—

For Stewart, 25 Dollars,  
Tecunsey, 20 do.  
Marshall, 15 do.  
Hall, 15 do.  
Smith, 13 do.  
Morey, 12 do.

SAM'L L. VALENTINE, Keeper of said Prison. Castine, Sept. 1, 1823.

Silk Goods, &c.

Ingols & Chace,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK, PER SCHO. ALBERT,

sup. plain and fig'd black Levantine,  
" do do do Silk Vesting,  
" birdseye, bordered and damask Hkfs.  
" black twilled and fringed do.  
" black levantine do.  
" plaid do.

Zebra Hkfs; wide black Velvet Ribbon; brown Satin Ribbon and assorted colours; Gimp, assorted colours; elegant fig'd and bordered Levantine Dresses; 4 & 7-4 Crape Shawls; Cashmere Scarfs and Worsted Long Shawls, with a variety of other Seasonable Goods.

—ALSO— A few sup. fine N-York BEAVER HATS. Sept. 6.

FOR SALE, ABOUT Ninety Acres of good LAND situated on Allan's Island, in Lubec—it is a most advantageous place for Business or Farming, and has been one of the first stands for trade in the Bay of Passamaquoddy. The terms of payment will be liberal, and the conditions will be known by applying to MARK SIMS or GEORGE F. BLUNT, of Portsmouth; or Col. CHARLES PEABY, of Eastport; or JAREZ MOWRY, of Lubec. Sept. 6.

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS from the Gardner Factory are for Sale by the bale at Factory prices by

Burton & Hsley,

who will be constantly supplied direct from the Factory.

Traders are invited to call and examine them.

Dennis Garland,

WOULD inform the Public, that he has just received at his Store in East-Machias, a few rods from the Washington Academy, a large assortment of

Books & Stationary

Among which are the ENGLISH, LATIN, AND GREEK CLASSICS,

to be used at the Academy, approved and selected by Mr. ADAMS, the Preceptor—Together with a complete assortment of

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, W. INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES,

All at the lowest prices for CASH. (6w) Machias, Aug. 23, 1823.

T. PILSBURY,

Has Removed, TO the Store owned by Capt. John Pater-

son, formerly occupied by C. Curry, Esq. and recently by the late R. Parker, Esq. Where is offered for sale low for Cash, or approved Credit,

60 bbls. clear and No. 1 pork,  
50 " No. 1 and 2 beef,  
10 kegs tobacco,  
75 bushels beans,  
20 casks nails assorted,  
80 bbls. bread,  
75 chests, boxes and caddy boxes

esouchong tea,  
30 bbls. rye flour,  
20 bbls. Laird's porter,  
500 lbs. cheese,  
300 " dbl. refined loaf sugar,  
6 puncheons W. I. rum,  
2000 bush. Liverpool salt,  
20 bbls. excellent vinegar,  
100 boxes brown soap,  
1200 pr. men's boots and shoes,  
500 " women's leather & Morocco, do. do.

30 cwt. cordage assorted sizes—  
40 doz. cod, pollock and mackerel lines,  
20 bolts ravins duck,  
20 sacks cassia.

A general assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS & TEAS

of a superior quality.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF English & Domestic Goods.

Crockery and Glass Ware, Elegant China Tea Sets.

mill cross cut whip and hand saw

Narrow axes, carpenters' do., carpenters' adzes, hoes, scythes, rakes, ploughs, shovels, cotton and wool cards, fire sets, sad irons, fire irons, pots and kettles.

Wanted as Above, 100 M first quality pine shingles.

Going, Going, BID, OR GONE!

TWELVE Dwelling-Houses

of various sizes, with several Stores and Wharves, and 50 Building Lots, in Eastport, to be Sold or Let on long or short leases. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO— Several FARMS in the country. Enquire of ELIAS BATES.

aug. 30.

Burton & Hsley,

OFFER FOR SALE A complete Assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA & DOMESTIC Piece Goods,

AND Paper Hangings,

Wholesale and retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

GOOD PAY Will be given for FISH.

MANILLA CORDAGE, &c.

Deering & Noyes,

No. 2, Union-Wharf.

HAVE just received a supply of Manilla Cordage, a new and valuable article—they have also on hand a full assortment of Patent Cordage, Bolt Rope, Worline, House-line, Marline, &c. &c. aug. 9.

WANTED, TWO smart, active LADS, 12 to 14 years of age, for Ship-Masters apprentices. J. BARTLETT, No. 7, Union-Wharf. Eastport, Aug. 2. [4pis]

Postscript.

From the papers brought by the Mail, last Evening, after our paper was put to press, we have selected the following interesting News.

CADIZ ACCOUNTS

A file of Cadiz papers, to the 20th July, has been received at Philadelphia, and extracts therefrom given in the National Gazette. They summarily state, that the Cortes were engaged in determining questions of public economy, passing resolutions of thanks to meritorious officers, and framing vigorous plans of administration, without any apparent symptom of alarm or discord, in reference to the designs of their enemy. The papers also give an account of the loss of Tortosa, which they ascribe to treason; and on account of the reconnoissance, made on the 16th July, by the army of Cadiz, in which the loss of the French, is stated at 500 men, that of the Constitutional troops at 15 or 20 killed, and 110 wounded. On the success of this action, the Cortes had ordered a list to be prepared of the individuals who had distinguished themselves in the engagement, for the purpose of receiving rewards from the King.

The Cadiz Gazette, of the 18th, contains a decree signed by the King, which declares the Spanish grandees who signed the address to the Duke d'Angouleme, to be traitors; strips them of all honors, titles, pensions, &c., and sequesters all their property of every kind. In the 3d article of the decree, it is asserted that the thirty one persons in question do not compose the grandeeza of Spain, nor the majority of that order and were without any representative, character or authority.

Peace between South America and Spain.

On the 4th of July, the Commissioners of Spain and of Buenos Ayres, signed at the latter, a Preliminary Treaty of Peace & Commerce, in behalf of their own Governments, and of Chili and Peru—subject to ratification. All hostilities are to cease in 60 days, and to continue suspended for 18 months, to afford time for adjusting a Definitive Treaty.

The B. A. Govt. proposes to grant Twenty Millions Dollars to support the Independence of Spain after the ratification of a Definitive Treaty.

The Colombian Republic is not mentioned in the Treaty.

In this treaty we have unqualified recognition, by the authorized agents of Ferdinand, of the Independence of the "United Provinces" of Buenos Ayres.

But a new state of affairs in Spain may render the above important negotiation of no avail.

Destructive Fires.

In Brunswick, Me. it is said twenty buildings have been destroyed by Fire, and the Village narrowly escaped. Bath has also sustained much damage by Fire. In Wiscasset upwards of seventy buildings including two school-houses, one or two mills and a tannery, with all the hay, grain, &c. on about forty farms. One woman was burnt to death, and another saved her life and her two children by descending into a well while her house burnt down, and the fields and fences on fire. In various parts of this County much damage has been done by Fire, in the Woods, but we have heard of no lives or buildings being lost.

Hannah Sidley,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she has commenced the

Pelisse & Dress-Making

business, in Washington-street, and hopes by her perfect knowledge of the business, and indefatigable attention, to gain the approbation and patronage of those who shall honour her with their commands.

Eastport, Aug. 30.

WASHINGTON, 30.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on the first day of October next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, at my Office in Machias—

ALL the right, title, and interest which Nathaniel Waterman, has in equity to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:—

500 acres of Land at Cathance, so called, in Plantation No. 13, in said county, with the saw mill and other improvements thereon standing, the same being mortgaged by one Allen—the said Waterman owning one fourth part of the premises subject to said mortgage.

Also—100 acres of Land in the town of Cooper commonly called the Peacock place, with the improvements thereon, one half of which subject to a mortgage by Peacock, and which belongs to said Waterman.

H. G. BALCH, Sheriff.

July 21, 1823.

Passamaquoddy Line of Packets.

The following Vessels are intended to run as a Line of Packets between this Port, Lubec and Boston, viz:—

Schrs. ST. CROIX, A. BROOKS, Master. BOSTON, J. SHACKFORD, " CHAMPION, W. SHACKFORD, "

All first rate Vessels, with superior accommodations for Passengers, and experienced Masters. One of said Vessels will positively leave this place on Wednesday, and Boston on Saturday, of each week, (weather permitting.)

Application for Freight or Passage to be made to the masters on board, SAMUEL WHEELER, or GEO. & ISAAC HOBBS.

REGULAR LINE.

The Packet sch. ST. CROIX, A. BROOKS, master, will sail for BOSTON on Wednesday wind & weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to

Sept. 13. SAMUEL WHEELER.



*Excuse for gazing on a beautiful Woman at Church.*

On a face of such charms and a form of such mould,  
If my eye gazed with constant emotion,  
Oh, say not religion was absent, or cold,  
Or my heart was not touched with devotion.

The constant desire, and the spirit that burn'd,  
Were touch'd with sweet piety's heaven,  
Since the glance and the thro' on an angel  
that turn'd,  
Had both a direction towards Heaven!  
Washington Repub. OLANDO.

## A LITTLE TALE.

At a tavern one night,  
Messrs. More, Strange, and Wright,  
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange;  
Says More, of us three,  
The whole town will agree,  
There is only one knave, and that's Strange;  
Yes, says Strange, rather sure,  
I'm sure there's our More,  
A most terrible knave and a bite,  
Who cheated his mother;  
His sister and brother,  
O yes, replied More that is Wright.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

## Thoughts on a Voyage.

I envy not the man, who can sail o'er  
the deep and dark waters, and feel not  
more impressively than ever, that he is  
dependent on that Being, "who maketh  
the clouds his chariot," and who "meas-  
ureth the waters in the hollow of his  
hand."

Pass we thro' the streets of a crowded  
metropolis: we behold on every side,  
the memorials of man's ability: walk we  
abroad thro' the fields, o'er which God  
has scattered manifold beauties: we are  
here too surrounded with beauties, which  
the art of man has created.

We embark in a goodly vessel, and  
cross the pathless ocean: in a few hours,  
the memorials of man's genius, are hid-  
den from our view.

The "flying clouds," which now hide,  
and now reveal the sun," "the glad wa-  
ters of the dark blue sea," the firm-  
ament, at times,

"So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful,"  
that God alone is to be seen in heav-  
en: which represents to us, but imper-  
fectly, the brightness and purity of the  
celestial world; are evidences for God,  
that He is near to us, and that He is all  
powerful.

In the evening, a milder voice from  
the moon or stars proclaims, that God is  
powerful: but the soft harmony in which  
the attestation is uttered, intimates to us,  
His benignity.

We have left, it may be for the first  
time, the parents, who have loved, and  
taught us: the brother and sister, with  
whom our childhood and youth have  
been spent: the friends, by whose asso-  
ciation we have been made better. When  
we can no longer hear the monitions of  
parental wisdom, or the accents of friend-  
ly regard, the recollection of the past  
will prevent our forgetfulness of them.—  
We have found all our social feelings  
strengthened by absence: the bond which  
connects us with our parents and kind-  
red, like the chain which binds us to  
eternity, is not obscured by distance: its  
links become brighter and brighter: the  
light of joys past, and joys anticipated, is  
concentrated upon them. But there are  
moments, when the mind would sink un-  
der the feeling of loneliness: at such a  
time, it may be, a little bird shall fly o-  
ver our heads, uttering its note of glad-  
ness and joy: its lively carol reassures  
our spirits: it speaks to us of God: it tells  
us, that He is near to us, and that He is  
good.

The effect of this consciousness of a  
present Deity, will appear in future days.

We shall return to our homes: the pa-  
rental embrace will be welcomed with  
more ardor: the fervor of a brother and  
sister's love will be more warmly recip-  
rocated.

We shall go forth into the world, and  
its duties and pleasures will gather  
thickly around us: we shall view  
with new delight the beauties of the field,  
which, so profusely are they scattered,  
seem but as toys spread o'er the carpet  
of nature for this childhood of our im-  
mortal being.

Duty will be met with firmness and fi-  
delity: pleasure will be resisted with  
promptness and decision: and the beau-  
ties of nature will be viewed only as the  
evidences of a goodness that is infinite.  
IGNATIUS.

## PRESIDENT HOLLEY.

We have been favored (says the New-  
England Galaxy) with a copy of a "Discourse  
occasioned by the death of Col. James Mor-  
rison, delivered at the Episcopal Church,  
Lexington, Ken. May 19th, 1833, by the  
Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, A. M. President of  
Transylvania University."

It will be recollected that Col. Morrison,  
who died in April last, at Washington, left  
by will, 20,000 dollars, in money, to the Uni-  
versity: and also made the University his re-  
siduary legatee, the product of which, it is  
believed, will be 40 or 50,000 dollars.

The following extracts from the Discourse  
will be found interesting, the first of which  
sketches the character of Col. M.

It has already been suggested that Col.  
Morrison had not the advantage of an

academical education, but that he labor-  
ed under many privations in this respect.  
The poverty of his parents, the new state  
of the country where he resided, and the  
active life which he was obliged to lead,  
forbade an early attention to letters, and  
to the scientific discipline of his mind.—  
He was, however, endowed by nature  
with a good understanding, a sound judg-  
ment, clear though not rapid perceptions,  
an ardent desire of knowledge, and un-  
conquerable patience and perseverance  
in every pursuit upon which he had once  
entered. He accomplished himself as  
far as possible, by private and nightly  
study, in the usual branches of an En-  
glish education, and advanced through an  
honorable distance in this course. His  
language was marked by general correct-  
ness and even elegance, and he was able  
to express himself, both by the voice and  
the pen, with force and felicity. He had  
an unfeigned attachment to books, and  
those of the most valuable kind, such as  
give us just, practical, and philosophical  
views of our nature, relations, and duties;  
but he cared little for works of mere crit-  
icism and technical defences of principles  
or dogmas, for authorities collected and  
arranged to support unnatural, uncon-  
formable, and injurious systems of belief,  
and for narrow and exclusive purposes.  
He studied men most in the original,  
but was always sincerely grateful for  
the aids which he derived from the  
writings of the enlightened and judicious.  
He was particularly fond of those books  
which combine, in a popular form, men-  
tal philosophy with ethics and divinity,  
and which show us how we may be most  
naturally wise and useful here, and most  
rationally and practically sure of an ac-  
tive, intelligent, happy, and progressive  
existence hereafter. It was his delight  
to search out the harmony, which he  
knew must prevail between all the modes  
of divine instruction, whether in a reve-  
lation by the works of creation, by laws  
and their administration, by the consti-  
tution of the powers and affections of the  
various orders of minds, by the nature and  
uses of matter, by the history of society  
and government, or by the passages of  
holy writ. Though habitually cautious  
and discreet, moderate and forbearing,  
he was bold and independent in his reli-  
gious opinions, and he rejected, both as  
unnecessary and untrue, the artificial doc-  
trines of scholastic theology. His con-  
ciliatory disposition and native courtesy  
appeared conspicuously in all his conver-  
sation upon these subjects. Firm and un-  
deviating in the principles which he be-  
lieved to be at once correct and impor-  
tant, he was disposed to inquire rather  
than to argue with those who sought hon-  
estly and ingeniously for truth. But  
when he saw the bigoted and intolerant  
use unworthy means, appeal to the base  
prejudices, and employ malicious den-  
unciations against the upright advocate  
of free inquiry and religious liberty in  
opinions and worship, he was capable of  
being roused to a high degree of severity,  
and of pursuing a lofty tone of expostu-  
lation and rebuke. Though he was a  
defender of liberty, and would secure  
to every man the full enjoyment of his  
opinions, and the fair expression of them  
with a correspondent course of action,  
yet he was not so factitious or weak as  
to permit his rights to be assailed with  
impunity, and his privileges to be taken  
from him by the intolerant, under the  
sophism that the freedom of thought and  
action, which he avowed, justified them  
in slandering his motives, misrepresent-  
ing his faith, calumniating his good name,  
diminishing his usefulness, or impeding  
his lawful progress in society. It is not  
difficult for a fair mind to understand  
the limitations of one's own rights by  
the rights of others. Whenever a con-  
science becomes so perverted as to make  
the possessor think it his duty to perse-  
cute, it is time to resist and punish him  
as a common nuisance, unless indeed in  
this free and happy country, the best and  
surest of all punishments is to let him  
alone, or to leave him to the natural fag-  
nation of an offended people. We are  
brought to bear arms for the sake of us-  
es, but not for any other reason. It is  
not required of us that we consent, in re-  
gard to civil or ecclesiastical usurpation  
under the claims of legitimacy, to the  
right of the wolf to madden the water in  
the stream above us, and then to charge  
the turbidness, raised by his own feet,  
upon ours, either for the purpose of de-  
serving us, or of preventing his merited  
punishment, or of forbidding us to go and  
drink at the pure sources of the current.

His religious opinions are thus given:  
Colonel Morrison was a christian in  
his sentiments and practice, but did not  
consider the peculiarities of any of the  
sectarian creeds in religion, whether pa-  
pal or protestant, ancient or modern, as  
necessary, or as useful, or as ornamental  
to his character. He had large views  
and philanthropic feelings, and recognis-  
ed the wisdom, authority, goodness, and  
impartiality of the Deity in all the rela-  
tions of life; in the wide variety of nat-  
ural scenery before him; in the temple  
made without hands, as well erected by  
human art, and consecrated to the im-  
mediate acts of formal worship; in the ag-  
es that are past, as well as in those now

present; in the foreign city and cottage  
of the distant gentile, as well as in the  
metropolis of christendom and the village  
church of the pious followers of the heav-  
en-directed teacher of Nazareth. With  
him, a life of virtue was the most accept-  
able homage to the Deity. He knew  
and felt that the end of all genuine re-  
ligion is to make men good, useful, and  
happy. He ordinarily attended worship  
in the churches of the Presbyterians, a  
highly respectable and pious body of  
christians; but he was entirely eclectic  
in his principles, taking truth wherever  
he found it, and giving the hand of fel-  
lowship to good men of every country  
and denomination. In this respect he  
invites our imitation, and furnishes us  
with suitable occasion to thank our heav-  
enly father for the happy formation of  
his character, for the judicious direction  
of his opinions, and for the catholic scope  
of his philanthropic communion.

Col. M. is represented as charitable and  
generous, not as one who knows not the value  
of money, but who always considered that it  
should be given with prudence and discretion.

It is to be remembered that he arose  
from poverty and obscurity, that he made  
his own fortune, that he was the archi-  
tect of his own empire and influence; and  
that he had been accustomed to regard  
even minute details as parts of a great and  
important whole, which would have fail-  
ed without them. The well known prin-  
ciples of association in mental philoso-  
phy, especially in reference to the man-  
ner in which the love of property is nurs-  
ed by a succession of regrets arising from  
its expenditure, easily show that such a  
man, from the force of habit, after the  
necessity has ceased, may still be careful  
about small sums, while he parts with  
large ones with freedom and magnanimi-  
ty. The influence of system may thus  
be mistaken by the unreflecting for parsim-  
ony, and those who see but one side  
of the portrait, may easily be deceived  
with regard to the other.

Mr. Holley gives a summary of his opin-  
ions with respect to the formation of charac-  
ter, as being requisite to future happiness, in  
a note, which is as follows:

I am desirous of preventing erroneous  
impressions concerning my opinions ab-  
out the importance of education. It has  
been supposed, or at least said, that I in-  
culcate the sentiment, which requires an  
education for admission into heaven, and  
of course, that scholars only are saved.—  
I hardly think it necessary to say, in a  
formal manner, that this is a mistake;—  
but it may be well to direct the attention  
of the reader to the distinction between  
an academical or book education, and that  
natural education which is acquired by  
our progress in life, and our intercourse  
with the world. Virtue is essential to  
eternal happiness. Other words may be  
adopted to express the same general  
truth—thus, a right formation of charac-  
ter, a suitable development of the facul-  
ties of the soul, such an union of knowl-  
edge and good disposition as constitutes  
true wisdom and benevolence, or the vari-  
ous and comprehensive state of mind  
included in the word education, everlasting  
happiness, that happiness, which we  
mean when we speak of salvation.—  
The want of literature is very different  
from the want of knowledge and of vir-  
tue. I have known some excellent and  
philosophical minds, which had little  
knowledge of books. There are also  
men, who have much literature, and no  
philosophy. The distinction is easily  
understood between a natural and an arti-  
ficial education.

After observing that the best and most  
distinguished men, such as Washington,  
Franklin, Rumford, Adams, Jefferson, and  
others, have been uniformly devoted to the  
great cause of education, he continues:

What a spectacle for European poten-  
tates to behold, is furnished by the plain,  
but enlightened and truly noble servants  
of our Republic in private life! What a  
contrast do these benefactors for the best  
of all purposes exhibit to the blood stain-  
ed career of mad ambition; to the self-  
ish, haughty, and cruel doctrines of legiti-  
macy; to the luxurious, debaucheries, ef-  
feminacy, and decapitations of too many  
of the crowned pageants that glitter thro'  
a short and oppressive reign, and are  
known afterwards only for their want of  
capacity, usefulness, and virtue! O my  
country long mayest thou boast of thy free  
institutions, thy equal laws, thy simple  
manners, thy hardy and independent spir-  
it, thy active patriots, and thy honored  
statesmen, not only in public but in private  
life.

ELOQUENT PRINTER.—A meeting of the  
Scottish Club, says the N. Y. American,  
was held at Liverpool on the 18th of  
June, when "The bulwark of liberty, and  
the foe of despotism—a FREE PRESS  
being given as a toast, Mr. D. Abercombie,  
a printer, rose and addressed the  
meeting, upon the objects of the institu-  
tion, from which we select the following  
animated observations:

Engaged in the righteous cause of  
benevolence, in fulfilling the new com-  
mandment given by the divine author of  
christianity, "That you love one another,"  
the pleasures of the festive board  
are refined and consecrated; it sheds an  
almost sanctifying influence over the

joy-inspiring bowl, and imparts to our  
convivial intercourse a charm more than  
human. But I have said that another  
object which the Scottish Club has in view  
is the promotion of the love of country.  
This feeling is natural to all mankind,  
and is described by the Psalmist when he  
says—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let  
my right hand forget her cunning."—  
Sacred and profane history abound with  
instances of the truth of this feeling.—  
This attachment to our native country is  
not dependent on soil or geniality of cli-  
mate, but is a feeling that glows with  
equal, perhaps greater ardor in the breast  
of the daring Swiss, hunting the chamois  
amidst the eternal snows of the Alps—  
the poor Greenlander, seeking a preca-  
rious subsistence among the enormous  
icebergs of the Arctic regions—or our  
hardy countrymen on their heath-cover-  
ed mountains—as in the bosom of the  
Asiatic or African, living under the cheer-  
ing influences of the sun, and amidst a  
perennial harvest. Who amongst us can  
cease to love the land of Calcedonia, where  
first we saw the light, and where we first  
breathed the air of heaven? A thousand  
delightful associations rush into our minds  
at her very name. There are the scenes  
of our youthful amusements; There re-  
side the friends of our love: and there  
are the graves where our fathers sleep  
in peace. Dear to our bosoms are Scot-  
tia's heath-clad mountains and her lonely  
cells, &c we exclaim with a poet of our own,  
Rough though thou be, yet still our native land.  
Never can a Scotsman cease to love the  
land of his fathers. Wandering on the  
desert sands of Africa, immured in the  
wilds of Canada, or trudging beneath the  
burning sun of India, his imagination ling-  
ers on the hills of his native land, where  
"blooms the red heather and thistle sac-  
green," and musing on the scenery and  
friendships of youth, he thinks of the  
time when, weary with the toils and jour-  
ney of life, he shall yet return and lay  
his bones with those of his kindred.

The Governor of Cuba has addressed  
a letter to Commodore Porter, stating  
that on an examination of the men deliv-  
ered into his hands characterised as pi-  
rates, on appearance, had not resulted  
that they had had an actual participation  
in the incursions and robberies, having been  
brought to their condition by compulsion.  
They were to be sent to Matanzas for  
further examination.—N. Y. Gaz.

The U. S. schrs. Fox and Weasel were  
spoken 34 fathoms in lat. 23, 29, bound to  
Key West, having in company a schr. of  
150 tons, with a long gun on a pivot, and  
30 men, which they had just captured,  
after exchanging a few shots. The schr.  
hailed from Tampico for Havana.

A mortal sickness prevails in Bethel  
Maine, particularly among children. In  
one neighborhood, ten children have di-  
ed, in 3 weeks; and others in the town.  
On last Monday, more than 50 were sick  
in the Congregational Parish, several of  
whom were given over; and new cases  
are occurring every day. The disorder,  
which is called the dysentery, baffles  
the skill of physicians, and very few pa-  
tients recover. Port. Gaz.

EDWARD SHORT, who was arrested in  
this city on a charge of homicide, com-  
mitted in Ireland, and afterwards brought  
before Judge Tilghman by a writ of Habeas  
Corpus, was, after several hearings  
before the Judge, discharged, this morn-  
ing, from bail. The decision gave great  
satisfaction to the immense multitude as-  
sembled in Court, they perhaps without  
exception, believing that, if any homi-  
cide had been committed, (of which the  
proof required by our laws was not given)  
it had occurred in one of these po-  
litical disturbances, to which the people  
of Ireland are so unfortunately subject.  
Philed. Gaz.

## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN MACHIAS, (ME.) A NEWS-  
PAPER

To be Entitled the  
EASTERN STAR.

## PROSPECTUS.

To vindicate truth—to expose error—to  
sow the seeds of virtue—and to de-  
stroy the germs of vice, is a duty which  
every good citizen owes to society. To  
inform the mind is the direct mode of  
mending the heart. Ignorance checks  
the growth of virtue, and is, generally,  
the nurse of moral turpitude. Any means  
calculated to enlighten the mind and en-  
force the practice of virtue, is, certainly,  
worthy of public patronage and support.

The Press has effected more for the  
benefit of man than any other human in-  
vention. It has shed the light of science  
over a large portion of the world, and  
enabled man to judge more correctly of  
the extent of his powers and the dignity  
of his nature. It has communicated the  
knowledge of religion to millions of the  
human race, who, otherwise, must have  
remained ignorant of the precepts which  
the gospel inculcates, and of the hopes  
which it inspires. If, then, such are the  
effects of the Press, on the condition of

mankind, who will not patronize such an  
instrument of good?

The moral and political condition of  
our Country depends, essentially, on the  
general diffusion of knowledge. Period-  
ical publications are well calculated to  
enlighten the public mind. They have  
great influence on public sentiment.—  
The character of the people of the United  
States is formed, in some degree, by  
opinions which they propagate.

No country enjoys the freedom of the  
Press with so few restraints as our own.  
We owe it to this inestimable privilege,  
that the people of the United States are  
much more enlightened and so much bet-  
ter acquainted, than the people of any other  
country, with their rights as members  
of civil community. The abuse of this  
privilege, it must be acknowledged, has  
too often been matter for just complaint,  
and caused many a sigh from the patri-  
otic bosom. But the evil can be remedied.  
The good sense and virtue of the people  
of our Country are a sufficient safeguard  
against such abuse. Our intelligent  
yeomanry will discountenance any breach  
of that decorum, which befits public dis-  
cussion.

The editor of the projected publica-  
tion is aware of the discouragements,  
which will be thrown in his way by men  
of unenlightened and contracted minds.  
From such he expects—he asks—no aid.  
It is to men of enlarged views—of be-  
nevolent hearts—and true patriotism—he  
looks for patronage. Such patronage,  
therefore, being his dependence, he will  
not insult their understandings by at-  
tempting to do away the objections,  
which will be brought against the pro-  
posed undertaking. The liberal, enlight-  
ened and patriotic will rejoice at the  
prospect of possessing additional means  
for the general diffusion of knowledge  
and for the promotion of morality.

It is reasonable that the public should  
be made acquainted with the manner in  
which the editor intends to conduct the  
proposed publication. Its politics shall  
be consistent with the true interest of the  
Country. Those principles shall be in-  
culcated which constitute the genius of  
our excellent constitution of govern-  
ment, and such measures vindicated as  
shall appear best calculated to promote  
the public good. Integrity and pure  
morality shall always be advocated.—  
Candid religious discussions shall be ad-  
mitted, but never those, which are dic-  
tated by the spirit of a party or sect. A  
portion, also, of his paper shall be de-  
voted to religious and missionary intelli-  
gence. No quantity of abuse shall ever  
disgrace the publication. Private  
character shall be held sacred, and no  
expression of local animosity shall be coun-  
tenanced. The merits of public men and  
measures shall be discussed with candor.  
It shall be the constant aim of the editor  
to communicate the earliest information  
both of foreign and domestic events. No  
pains shall be spared to render the paper  
a profitable source of information and  
pleasure to all classes of the community.  
Due attention shall be paid to agricul-  
tural information. A marine list shall be  
published; and advertisements inserted  
at a reasonable price. Advertisements  
of all religious and benevolent institu-  
tions, which may request the favor, shall  
be published free of charge.

The editor has chosen Machias, (East-  
Falls) for the place of publication. Machias,  
being the shire town for the County  
of Washington, offers many advantages  
for the proposed establishment. Relying,  
however, on the liberality of the public  
he submits his plan to their considera-  
tion, and rests assured it will receive  
a candid attention, and a patronage cor-  
respondent with the importance of the  
object.

J. O. BALCH.

## CONDITIONS.

1. The Paper shall be of a Medium size,  
and handsomely printed on new type.

2. The price to be THREE DOLLARS per  
year. A discount will be made to those who  
pay at the expiration of six months from the  
publication of the first number.

3. The first number to be issued when  
suitable encouragement shall have been of-  
fered.

N. B. Persons holding Subscription Pa-  
pers will please return them by the first of  
October.

Machias, Sept. 6, 1833.

HILLSDALE, July 30.—A circumstance  
occurred on Sunday morning last, at New-  
Hope, a few miles from this place, of a  
peculiarly distressing nature. Mrs. Kirk-  
land, the wife of James Kirkland, with  
others, had made application to be baptiz-  
ed, and that morning was appointed for  
its administration.—The ordinance was  
first performed on Mrs. Kirkland; and it  
was observed by the minister as well as  
those on shore, that as he was about lay-  
ing her in the water, her head fell for-  
ward; after being raised she made but  
one or two gasps and expired. It appears  
that she had a fainting fit in the morning;  
but the immediate cause of her death  
cannot be accounted for. By this sudden  
dispensation of Providence, a husband has  
been bereaved of solace, and two infant  
children of a mother's care. Mrs. Kirk-  
land was about twenty-five years of age.