

# 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. 46... Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824.

[2 Dolls. a Year.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**BENJAMIN FOLSOM.**

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

## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE  
NEATEST MANNER.

## J. A. Balkam,

IN addition to his former stock, has just received and for sale a general assortment of

## NEW GOODS

suited to the calls of this market, which he offers very cheap for cash. "Call and see."

—ALSO—

20 bbls. Russet Apples, in prime order,

150 bush. Hair, for plastering.

Eastport, May 1, 1824.

## J. M. Lincoln,

Head of Market-Wharf,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER SCH. BOSTON,

Pork, Tea, Soap, Candles,

BOOTS & SHOES,

And a complete Assortment of

**DOMESTIC GOODS**

**GROCERIES,**

which he will sell lower than ever before offered in this market, for Cash or Fish.

March 27.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Just received and for Sale at

## Enoch Isley's

BOOK-STORE,

Conversations on English Grammar.

By Charles M. Ingersoll.

This work is highly recommended by many of the first scholars in our country, among whom are, Hon. Prentiss Mellen, ELD. Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of District Court for Maine; B. Cashman, principal of the Academy, Portland; Rev. E. Payson, DD; N. H. Carter, Esq. late Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College; William Colman, Esq. editor N. York Evening Post; J. W. N. Yates, Secretary of State, N. York; and R. Walsh, Jr. editor National Gazette, Philadelphia.

May 22.

Just received and for Sale, by

## S. STEVENS,

Who has removed to the Store directly opposite the old stand on Central Wharf,

hyson tea  
shou'g do. in chests  
and boxes  
S. M. wine  
port do.  
sherry do.  
Malaga do.  
W. I. shrub  
H. gin  
cognac brandy  
boxes Muskateel raisins  
Smyrna do.  
Malaga do.

oranges  
mustard  
Bengal indigo  
11 bbls. Phil. gin  
bbls. clear pork  
do. No 1 do.  
1 cask beaçon  
300 pr. 1st qu. shoes  
10 bales & cases Am.  
factory goods  
1 case silk hdk.  
hannels  
bombazetts  
pumps, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of

## W. I. Goods & Groceries.

Roxbury sole Leather

60 sides upper do.

wax calf skins, window glass

—ALSO—

Clover and Herds Grass Seed,

last years growth.

## John Norton & Co.

Have just received from New-York,

10 tierces Herds Grass Seed,

270 bbls. Pitch,

Which articles they will sell low for cash or short credit.

April 24, 1824.

Just Published, and for Sale at

## FOLSOM'S Book-Store,

The Adventures of HAJJIBABA, of Isphah; 2 vol. 8vo. Price \$2.

The ALBIGENSES, a romance, in 3 vol. by the Author of "Bertram," &c. &c. Price \$2.50.

Memoir of John Aikin, M. D. Price \$3.

Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

## J. BARTLETT,

No. 7, Union-Wharf

Has for Sale, now landing from brig JUBILEE,

Southern YELLOW CORN,

CORN MEAL,

do. do. (kiln dried)

CALAVANCES,

Southern R. O. H. STAVES.

—In Store—

Cables, Hawser, small Cordage,

Duck, &c. &c. &c.

Eastport, May 1, 1824.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

**JEREMIAH FOWLER** of Lubec, having been duly appointed Agent for the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Incorporated for the purpose of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, with a capital of \$200,000 and the liberty of increasing the same to \$500,000, will receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, at his Store at Lubec, each day in the week, Sunday excepted.

The company have a surplus fund of \$30,000 appropriated exclusively for the payment of losses. The whole of the funds of the Company, are in the most secure and best possible situation, and may, with a few days notice, be converted into ready cash. The proposals for Insurance of this Company, are believed to be as favourable as the nature of the business will admit. It is also thought worthy of consideration, that the business of the Company is confined principally to risks in the country, and therefore, necessarily so situated and detached, that the capital of the Company is not exposed to a great loss by a sweeping Fire.

JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Lubec, March 30, 1824.

## FRESH GOODS.

### INGOLS & CHACE

HAVE just received from New York and Boston an extensive assortment of American, French, English and India Goods,

low for CASH, consisting of

Extra sup. fine, fine  
middling, blk. blue,  
mixt and olive broad-  
cloth & cassimeres,  
bombazetts, bombaz-  
eens, flannels,  
London, Manchester,  
super and common  
prints  
French prints (new  
article)  
ginghams, ging-  
ham dresses,  
fig'd and plain cam-  
brics, cambric and  
muslin robes  
plain & fig'd mull,  
India imitation, Sac-  
arilla, jaconett and  
Swiss muslins  
gent's white & as-  
sorted cravats  
super white & as'd  
vestings  
long lawn, lincens,  
linen cambric  
linen and cotton  
pocket lks.  
dimities, jeans  
linen and cotton  
damask, bird-eye, Rus-  
sian & cotton diapers  
Russia drilling, cot-  
ton shawls and hdk's.  
inserting trimmings  
ladies' and gent's  
silk, worsted and cot-  
ton hosiery and gloves  
tapes and bobbins;  
Holt's super and other  
thread; furniture  
binding; buckram &  
padding; Scotch table  
clothing; oil cloths;  
carpeting  
wreaths and flow-  
ers; ladies' & gent's  
fine gold seals; com-  
mon watches; 100  
doz French bosom  
pins; Hemming's best  
needles; a good as-  
sortment fashionable  
buttons

gent's Leghorn  
Hats  
cases blk. and col'd  
Canton crapes  
do. do. nankeen do.  
some fig'd and bor-  
dered  
cases crape shawls  
and scarfs fig'd and  
border'd some of large  
sizes  
cases of bird-eye  
& damask fancy hks.  
cases black do. some  
of extra quality; flag  
and bandanna do.;  
cross hair'd and as-  
sorted do. German do.  
black and change-  
able India saracets  
Merino shawls and  
lks.; raw silk do. do.  
silk umbrellas and  
parasols  
black and colour'd  
Gros de Naples and  
plain fig'd silks  
super Italian and  
India levantines  
assorted fig'd and  
bordered levantine  
dresses  
Italian fig'd Flo-  
rentine vestings; silk  
cambric  
white, pink, blue  
and green florences  
a large assortment  
of fashionable plaid  
silks  
zelias, zephyrs,  
barrage, gauze and  
Italian plaid hks  
Italian sewing silks  
nankeen, gimpes, cords;  
and buttons, indispen-  
sibles; a good assort-  
ment of plain & fig'd  
ribbons; Webb's su-  
per silk suspenders;  
fig'd and plain silk &  
thread laces; pressed  
crapes; Italian do.;  
batters' bandings and  
bindings; pongees,  
&c. &c.

Leghorn Gip-  
seys & Bonnets;  
sheetings; shirtings; white and blue  
warp; candle wicken; ginghams; stripes;  
checks; bed ticking; calicoes; good as-  
sortment Sea Island and Waltham sheet-  
ings and shirtings; satinets; drabs; Wil-  
mington stripes; factory threads; straw  
bonnets; New York superfine hats, Adams  
fashion.

PAPER HANGINGS, Turkish  
and views in Italy.

Fire Board Pieces.

The above were selected with great care,  
and are offered at prices, that cannot fail to  
give satisfaction.

A lot of Looking Glasses, on  
consignment, &c. &c. &c. Ap. 17.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

**B. FOLSOM & E. ILSLEY,**  
EASTPORT,

KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A SUPPLY OF THE  
FOLLOWING VALUABLE

### SCHOOL BOOKS—viz:

Morse's improved School Geog-  
raphy & Atlases,

ancient and modern—a work now generally  
recommended and adopted in the first schools.

Whelpley's compend of History,  
with Questions.

This work, from its merit, has generally taken  
the place of all others of the kind. It has  
been introduced into the Eastern Classical  
School, as well as into many other institu-  
tions of high standing

Perry's improved Spelling Book.

Boston Edition.

An Analytical Guide to the art of  
Penmanship.

in which the correct principles of the Round  
and Running Hands are systematized and  
simplified. Designed to teach this important  
and elegant art with the utmost facility.—  
By Enoch Noyes. Accompanied with a  
Writing-Book, ruled expressly for this system.  
Stanford's Practical Arithmetic;  
to which is added, Systems of Book-Keeping,  
both by Single and Double Entry.—Recom-  
mended by the Boston Association of In-  
structors.

The Evangelical Instructor,

a Reading Book for Schools, highly recom-  
mended.

Rowson's Exercises

in General History, Chronology, Biography,  
&c. from the Creation to the present time.—  
Price 37 cents.

School Bibles;

The Boston Stereotype edition, much pre-  
ferred for elegance and clearness, to any  
other in print.

The New Testament,

printed in the same way.

The Art of Reading.

By Daniel Stanford.

Templi Carmina;

or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.  
New edition, just published.

Biblical Dialogues,

2 vols. By Susannah Rowson.

Webster's Spelling Books.

Teachers and School Committees, not  
already acquainted with the merits of these  
publications, are respectfully invited to call  
and examine them. Boston, April 24.

House, Ship & Sign Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that  
he intends carrying on the

**PAINTING BUSINESS**

in the above branches the ensuing season,  
and having had sixteen years experience in  
the business, feels confident of giving ample  
satisfaction to his employers.

Constantly on hand at his Shop in Boyen-  
ton-street, (one door east of Capt. J. SWETT'S  
Hotel) a few dozen warranted CHAIRS (not  
city made) which will be sold low for cash,  
or exchanged for the going currency of the  
place (i.e.) Pullock Fish, Herring, Oil or  
Lumber. Employment solicited, by the  
public's Humble Servant,

JOSEPH VERY.

Eastport, March 27. [16.]

## 350 Barrels Tar.

Landing this day from schr. Fair Play,

200 bbls. Wilmington TAR in  
prime order.

In Store—150 barrels.

Likewise—A general assortment of

## NAVAL STORES,

For Sale by

**DEERING & NOYES,**

April 24. No. 2, Union-Wharf.

## NEW GOODS.

### Hayden & Kilby,

Have just received from Boston

in addition to their former Stock, a

large assortment of

## Domestic, English

## and India Goods,

which were purchased low, and are for  
Sale on the most reasonable terms.

aug. 16.

## 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.

CASH given for RAGS.

## Lands of Maine for Sale.

THE Lands now holden by Maine in sev-  
eralty are for Sale upon the terms speci-  
fied in the act of the Legislature of the 25th  
February, 1824, viz: Lands suitable for Set-  
tlement and Cultivation, to each of the first  
forty settlers in each township, at thirty cents  
per acre, for the first hundred acres; one  
half to be paid in money at the time of con-  
tracting, the other half to be paid in labour,  
in making Roads in said town, under the di-  
rection of the Agent. And he who shall en-  
ter on any of said lands, under contract, and  
clear in a good and workman like manner,  
fifteen acres, ten of which shall be well laid  
down to grass; and build a house and fix his  
residence thereon, with his family, if any he  
have, within four years from the time of the  
contract, shall be deemed an actual settler.  
When contracts are made for forty settlers  
in each township, the residue thereof shall  
be sold at sixty cents per acre. And any  
one may purchase any quantity, not exceed-  
ing five hundred acres in all, he paying sixty  
cents per acre, for all he may purchase  
above one hundred acres; and obligating  
himself to put thereon two settlers if he  
purchase over three hundred acres—the settling  
duties for each settler, so put on, and condi-  
tions of payment, to be the same as above stated—  
excepting that the lots on the Penobscot  
now assigned to this State, suitable for set-  
tlement and cultivation, shall not be sold for  
less than fifty cents per acre. Lands prop-  
erly falling under the denomination of Timber  
Land, shall be sold for its just value, not  
exceeding five hundred acres to any one per-  
son; one half of the purchase money to be  
paid at the time of contracting, the other half  
in three, equal, annual installments, with in-  
terest annually, with good security for the  
payments.

Applications for any of said lands, lying  
in the vicinity of the St. Croix, or Schoodiac  
River, and the waters emptying therein; for  
Grass on the last named lands, or for the re-  
served lots of Maine in the counties of Wash-  
ington and Hancock, may be made to the  
Agent, the subscriber, or to the Assistant  
Agent, ANSON G. CHANDLER, at Calais—but  
for the Islands, application must be made to  
the Agent only. Concerning all applica-  
tions for timber land or grass, in the vicinity  
of the Schoodiac river, &c. previous to the  
first of August in each year, the Agent will  
be ready to close the contracts in that month,  
at Calais.

It is believed that lands have never been  
offered for sale, in this State, on terms and  
under circumstances more favourable to pur-  
chasers, than the above. The title will be  
from the State and indisputable—the price is  
low—the mode of payment easy. The land  
in the vicinity of the Schoodiac river, &c.  
has a good soil; is well watered by lakes and  
streams, which afford numerous good sites for  
mills, and make rich and extensive meadows.  
Within the next summer and autumn a Road  
will be located, and at least a part of it open-  
ed over said Lands, which will afford a con-  
venient and direct communication from the  
tide waters of the St. Croix or Schoodiac with  
Houlton plantation.

The Timber is of a good quality; abun-  
dant and easily brought through the different  
lakes and streams to a good market. With  
all these recommendations and advantages,  
we may reasonably expect to have all the  
most advantageous positions early occupied,  
those, therefore, who intend purchasing, will  
find it expedient to make immediate appli-  
cation.

JAMES IRISH, Land Agent.

Calais, April 22, 1824.

P. S.—Application may be made either  
personally or by letter, post paid. Tres-  
passers will, in future, be dealt with strictly  
as trespassers. 4wincowt1st July.

## Singing Books.

FOR SALE AT FOLSOM'S Book

Store, SIGN OF THE BIBLE, EASTPORT,

Songs of the Temple, or Bridge-

water Collection—Tenth and Twelfth

Editions.

The Wesleyan Harmony, adapt-  
ed to the various Metres in the Metho-  
dist Hymn Book, now in use, with a table  
of the particular Hymns, and names of the  
Tunes annexed in which they may be  
sung.

The Hallowell Collection, adapt-  
ed to the different subjects and Metres,  
commonly used in Churches.

—ALSO—

The Village Harmony, differ-  
ent Editions.

## APPLES & QUILLS.

20 bbls. Roxbury russett Apples,

Also—40,000 Quills,

For Sale by S. STEVENS.

## New Packet Enterprise.

The Subscriber has commenced run-  
ning the New Packet Enterprise be-  
tween Campo-Bello and Saint Andrews, and  
will accommodate Passengers from and to  
Eastport and its vicinity. He has end-  
avored 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 ac-  
commodations being superior to any in this  
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

## James P. Jordan,

At his Store, No. 6, Coffee-House, Slip,  
LUBEC.

HAS just received per the scho. Olive  
BRANCH, from Boston, in addition to  
his old stock, an extensive assortment of

## English, West India and American Goods,

usually kept in a Quoddy Store, which will  
be sold on fair terms, for Cash, Plaster,  
Grindstones, Lumber, Wood, Fish & Oil, &c.

He has also an establishment for taking  
green Fish, in which branch he hopes to have  
sufficient encouragement, as he intends to  
pay particular attention to the business.

(6w) May 22.

## Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing  
between the Subscribers, under the  
firm of

## Daniel Young & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All  
persons having demands against said firm,  
are requested to exhibit the same for settle-  
ment, and all persons indebted to them, are  
called upon to make immediate payment, to  
JOSEPH SUMNER, who is authorised to settle  
the same.

DANIEL YOUNG,  
JOSEPH SUMNER,

Lubec, April 26, 1824.

## W. M. Brooks,

IS now opening for Sale, in addition  
to his former Stock—

## ENGLISH & AMERICAN

## Dry Goods,

Leghorn & Amer. Straw Bonnets,

Men's and boys' Leghorn, Fur

and Felt Hats,

Ladies' and gent's Shoes & Boots,

various kinds,

Hard, Hollow, Crockery & Earth-

en Ware,

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

At the Sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,

Water street, — — — EASTPORT,

THE Subscriber informs the public that

he has bought the stock of Mr. R. M.

Bartlett, and has removed to the Store lately

occupied by Mr. A. Stevens, directly oppo-  
site Messrs. Hayden & Kilby, with what  
he has lately purchased in Boston, makes a  
general assortment of

## MEDICINES,

## PAINTS, DYE STUFFS,

&c. among which are

saleratus,  
spices of all kinds,  
oatmeal,  
sage,  
sweet oil in bottles,  
bees wax,  
bayberry tallow,  
walnuts,  
chessnuts,  
filberts,  
raisins,  
Windor, transpar-  
ent & castile soap,  
sugar plums,  
horehound, barley and  
sugar candy,  
complements,  
sugard carraway &  
aniseeds,  
English peppermint  
lozenges,  
ground logwood, and  
redwood,  
alum, coperae and  
blue vitriol,  
linseed oil, boiled &  
raw,  
spirits turpentine,  
winter and summer  
strai'd sperin oil,  
best Spanish cigars,  
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest CASH price

GOOD TERMS.

\* \* \* MEDICINE CHESTS put



# PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN Q. ADAMS.**

**ELECTORS AT LARGE FOR MAINE.**

[Unequivocal Adams Candidates.]

Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Hon. THOMAS FILLEBROWN.

From the New-Hampshire Statesman.

**THE NEXT PRESIDENT.**

No. IV.

Mr. Editor,—Through fear lest those friendly to Mr. Adams should get over the grand objection of his being the son of his own father, (which Timothy Pickens the file leader of the Essex Juno thinks an insuperable objection) another grander one is conjured up.

Mr. A. is charged with being an aristocrat. This is the charge usually brought forward when all others have failed. If a man is any wise reserved in his manners, he is called an aristocrat; and if sociable, he is pronounced a demagogue. We all know, that there are men who are born with a crow bar in their bodies, and which all the skill of the dancing master, cannot extract. They must carry themselves in a stiff aristocratic manner. Gen. Washington was one of your crow bar men. The exercises &c. of the war, limbered it some; but he was at times, so cold and reserved in his manners, that strangers who were ignorant of his principles and actions, pronounced him a "sort of aristocrat."

But the charge is too ridiculous when applied to Mr. Adams. He has given as many proofs of aristocracy as Gen. Jackson has of cowardice or Gov. W. of extravagance, and no more. No act of his of an aristocratic nature, can be pointed out, and no line of his composition, which breathes aristocratic feelings, can be cited. It is very certain that Mr. A. does not make any public exhibition of his aristocracy. He looks as if his cloths might have been made up by any cross-legged yankee tailor of the last century. If he sends any orders abroad, they are for the latest books, not the latest London and Parisian fashions.

His manners are plain—indeed, they incline so much towards *Pilgrims* (long live Noah Webster) that one of the most important dandy objections to him is, that he has not the polished manners of that anti-republican animal—a very fine gentleman. Mr. Calhoun is not an aristocrat, but he far surpasses Mr. A. in outside pomp and greatness. He understands the noble art of bowing, in all its branches—but Mr. A. makes just such a bow to every one, as Miles Straish made to the first friendly savage he met after his landing.

It is said by the French, who have made unexampled proficiencies in these important matters, that a gentleman "must be careful to carry his arms selon les regles." Now Mr. A. carries his arms just as he pleases.

Mr. A. would rather spend his time in drafting a report than in playing Whist—would rather crack a book than a bottle. He holds that if a man has a wife, he ought not to keep a mistress; and has no such high notions of honor as to send a bullet through a man because he differed from him in opinion.

It must be confessed, that Mr. A. sometimes acts as if he thought that he had a right to refuse to sacrifice sentiments which he has formed with great care; and is occasionally so uncourtly as to refuse his assent to propositions which he does not believe. He is not one of those State men with whom it is all "Si Signor," "S'il vous plait Monsieur." "Yaw Myneer" and "thank you, sir."

Mr. A. we must further admit can "read Latin" and "talk French," and indeed in his literary and diplomatic acquirements he is so much an aristocrat that Jack Cade the "radical" if he were now alive, would hang him up "with his pen and inkhorn about his neck" and the most valiant General Smyth, and Minister Russell would not deign consent unto his death. By way of set off to these strong marks of an aristocratical feeling, let it be known that Mr. Adams' most uncharitable enemies admit that he has clear hands, a pure heart, and a sound well cultivated understanding. He never has been suspected of any want of personal or political integrity. All his public acts, reports, have been prepared with so much care and ability, that no man, surely ever thought of regretting that William H. Crawford, was not Secretary of State.

LACONIA.

Adams Meetings.—We publish to-day the proceedings of the large meeting in Winchester, held to advance Mr. Adams' pretensions to the Presidency. Meetings have also been held, very numerous attended, in Cincinnati, (Ohio) and Baltimore, and electors nominated in furtherance of the same object. Every indication points to the certainty of Mr. A's final success, in spite of caucusses and intrigues. So mote it be! [Virginian.]

Notwithstanding the sly cuts which they have made at the Adams and Jackson meetings, we find the Crawford journals vastly delighted when they get a chance, once in a while, to notice similar

movements in favor of their candidate.—With them it is all stuff and humbug when public sentiment is manifested through the medium of grand juries, chance assemblages of citizens, and regularly called meetings, in favor of the other candidates—but it becomes a very grave and important matter when such indications of preference for Mr. Crawford are announced. We can only account for this one-side way of dealing, upon the principle that what is strange and uncommon always attracts more regard than matter of every day occurrence.—Norfolk Herald.

FROM THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new and expeditious method of Milking Cows.

I have had the satisfaction of witnessing, in presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk by the following simple contrivance. A rye straw was introduced into the orifice of each teat, through which the milk flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly five minutes, between 5 and 6 quarts were thus drawn off. After the straw was withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonful of milk could be obtained by the efforts of the hand.—It is well known to anatomists, that the numerous milk tubes or canals are so formed as to communicate with each other, and all terminate in the extremity of the teat, and the milk is retained by a power similar to the contraction of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely. The discovery of this novel process was reserved for a simple rustic boy, in the town of Middleborough. His father, by the name of Bent, having a cow that did not yield her milk without great strength and effort, was induced to sell her to a neighbor, but she was for the same reason returned again to the original owner. The boy always dreaded the milking, as a very laborious and fatiguing task, while his brother finished milking another cow in half the time. After some time, however, the boy, who had the most difficult task assigned him, brought in his milk before the other. Mr. Bent inquired by what means he had finished milking sooner than usual. The boy was silent and the secret remained undiscovered for several days, when the father accompanied him to the barn, and had his curiosity fully gratified. The boy opening a box which contained a number of rye straws, one of which being introduced into each teat, the cow was speedily milked without the smallest exertion. The straws are introduced about an half an inch, which is done with great facility; the cow discovers not the least impatience, but in withdrawing the straw a little force is required. Small quilts made entirely smooth at the end, would be preferable; but milking tubes may be made of silver or tin, and it is not improbable that those articles will soon be numbered among our indispensable utensils. The size should be a little larger than a quill from the wing of a hen. Whether the habitual employment of the tube will tend to impair the retentive power of the teat or otherwise prove injurious, must be determined by experience; but I am inclined to the opinion, that no injury will be produced as the substance of the teat is not very susceptible of irritation or inflammation. We may now congratulate our milking men and milkmaids on this very important acquisition from which may be anticipated the following advantages.

1st. A dairy of 50 or more cows employs twice in a day 6 or 8 persons in milking—by this new method, if the tube is made of the full size of the orifice to receive it, the whole business may be performed in one third of the time, and with greater ease to the milker and the animal.

2d. We may be relieved from the unpleasant apprehension of dirty hands employed in milking.

3d. When the udder is in an undrained or diseased state, or the teats tender and excoriated, the animal may be milked without pain.

4th. Fractious kicking cows may in this way be milked with less trouble and danger.

Had this curious discovery been made by philosophers and physiologists in past ages, they might have claimed a rank with Franklin and Jenner, but the Middleborough boy is surely entitled to public consideration for his ingenuity.

I cannot resist the desire, (if the association may be permitted) on this occasion, to suggest another happy consequence that may result from this discovery, one in which our personal feelings are more particularly interested.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, June, 1824.

From the Brattleboro' Vermont Messenger, of June 15th.

BEAR-HUNT.—On Tuesday last, at sunset, a large Bear was seen to cross the public road, in Winhall, Bennington county—Ten or 12 men and boys immediately turned out, armed with muskets and clubs; old Bruin was soon surround-

ed, and finding his retreat cut off and dog at his heels, he ascended a tree, where, at an elevation of 30 feet, he anxiously waited the motion of his pursuers. The darkness concealing him—one of the hunters, Dr. Leonard, climbed a neighboring tree, from whence the first fire jostled Bruin from his seat; but catching a limb by one paw, he recovered his position and received a second dose of "blue pills," without winking; the third brought him to the ground—he recovered and ran twenty rods before he fell to rise no more.

He measured in length 5 feet 8 inches, in girth 3 feet 10 inches and was estimated to weigh 350 lbs.

On the publication of the infamous Cunningham Correspondence, (a publication scarcely more dishonoring to the country than that which Mr. Pickering has made it the pretext for issuing in his own name) it will be remembered that Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to Mr. Adams, assuring him that the malicious and mercenary motives of those who were seeking by such treacherous deeds to surround with bitterness and envenomed passions, the closing scenes of their long and active lives, would be vain and unsuccessful. This letter, alike honorable to him who wrote, and to him who received it; and of which the mildness and magnanimity constitute a most stinging reproach to the angry and vindictive pamphlets of Cunningham and of Pickering, (these names are henceforth inseparable) has been said to have been an answer to a fawning, supplicatory, and apologetical epistle on the part of Mr. Adams; and the friends of that aged patriot have been dared to produce his letter.—It has been produced, and after reading it, if the cheeks of those who have imputed every base and unworthy motive to its writer, be not crimsoned with shame, it must be because personal resentments and fancied injuries have deadened in them more ingenious feelings.—It is indeed a remarkable circumstance connected with this Presidential struggle, the sentiments and opinions, which nature, religion and society combine in respect to other men, to inculcate, uphold and applaud, have been made, with respect to Mr. Adams and to his son John Quincy Adams, the sources of reproach and censure. It is imputed as a crime to the father that he has a son, when he loves, confides in, and is proud of. It is made the reproach of the son, that he has not condemned the acts of his parent, and that he has in obedience to the decalog "honored his father and his mother." It is in the face of a moral, a thinking, and a religious people, that these charges are made—and that on their acknowledged truth an argument is raised against the qualifications of that man, for the first public station, whose private life has ever been in the strictest accordance with the dictates of nature and of duty. And who are sought to be preferred above him? Men, guiltless of blood—of pure and unsullied lives—unstained by debaucheries—unbroken by dissipation? Let those who maintain their claims answer.

N. Y. American.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi.—The Engineer Department, under a late act of Congress, has given notice that proposals will be received for removing all trees fixed on the bed of the Mississippi river, commonly called *plumbers, sawyers, and snags*; and also that plans, machines or instruments, calculated to remove such trees, to be accompanied by such drawing, model, or description, as will enable the Board of Engineers clearly to comprehend the same, will be received, and the premium of one thousand dollars will be awarded to the person whose plan, machine or instrument shall be approved by the Board.

## MONEY ENOUGH.

Before Mr. Bell had finally retired from the Court of Chancery, he waited on the Lord Chancellor to acquaint him of his intention. The Learned Lord, justly estimating the distinguished legal abilities of Mr. Bell, remonstrated with him on the impolicy of putting his intentions into immediate execution. "My Lord," said Mr. Bell, "I am growing old." "I am your senior by some years," replied Lord Eldon. "My Lord, I feel myself growing weak." "I am much weaker," Mr. Bell, said the Chancellor. "I have a swimming in my head." "And so have I," retorted his Lordship. "My Lord," said Mr. Bell, "I have made money enough."—The Chancellor was silent!

London Morning Chronicle.

The drawing of the seventh class of the Literary Lottery, took place at New York on Wednesday afternoon, when the nine ballots were drawn from the wheel as follows:

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th  
45 4 13 31 10 14 53 29 40  
The fortunate holders of the \$30,000 prize were the Messrs. Cunningham's of Poughkeepsie, New York, who were also the double fortunate holders of the \$10,000 prize.

N. Y. Post.

Steam Vessels.—One hundred and sixty steam vessels are at present employed in Great Britain.

Small Pox.—Fifteen hundred cases of this disease occurred at New York during the last year.

## Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The ship *Enphrates*, Capt. Sprague, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th of May. By this arrival the editors of the *Com. Advertiser* have received files of London papers to the 23d, with Lloyd's and Shipping List, &c.

At this late hour it cannot be expected that we should descend much into detail with the news. The most prominent matters that engage our attention, are the various accounts of an attempt to bring about a revolution in Portugal. We must be as brief as possible.

It appears that the Queen and the Infant Don Miguel, intended to deprive the King of his royal authority, and the latter, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, was to have been declared Regent on the 29th May, when the friends of the Royal Family celebrated the fete of the Princess Beira, now in Spain, on which occasion the British Ambassador gave a Grand Ball. Some movements during the night excited suspicions, that all was not as it should be, and at day break, to the surprise of the public, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and the Infant Don Miguel was at their head.—It was rumored that an attempt had been made in the night to assassinate the King; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose, and that Pamplona, Count de Parate, Count Villafior, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, and had been declared partisans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. A new minister of police was appointed; the King was shut up, and the number of arrests and imprisonments, of distinguished persons, was from 200 to 300. All access to the King was denied, until the diplomatic corps assembled in a body and demanded an interview. He was found in a distressing state of mind, and ignorant of what had been going forward. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Foreign Ministers made a full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his Royal Highness, which, however, had no weight with the Ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent, in the King's name, to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every night appeared to be tranquilly quiet. The Queen had come from Oporto early in the morning, fully expecting to hear the Infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent and was at Benafosa when the above consultation took place.

As late as the 5th of May, universal distrust prevailed. Don Miguel still had command of the troops—the prisons were crowded, and the arrested persons despatched in squads to the country, to make room for new successions of prisoners; that the minister Suberra (Pamplona) had taken refuge on board the British frigate *Lively*; and that the King's person was considered in so much danger, as to make it necessary to prepare the ship *Windsor Castle* for his reception in the hour of need! The King, it appears, has not been actually deposed by his son and wife; but yet he has been obliged to issue proclamations, approving of their acts, and condemning to punishment those whom they had condemned. Our journal contains a proclamation of that nature. It is dated on the 4th inst. In this his Majesty is made to say, that the Prince was "under the necessity of having recourse to arms," and that the danger of the crisis would not allow time to him to consult his father. A dangerous concession this, we should think.

It was reported that a Cabinet Council was to be held on the morning of the 22d, at the house of the Duke of Wellington, who was too ill to leave his house; and on account of news from Lisbon, his presence was considered necessary. A 4 gun ship was to proceed to the Tagus forthwith.

Lord Byron is no more!—he sleeps with the mighty dead! The world has done with his faults and his foibles, whatever they were. He perished in a cause worthy of his fame and genius—Greece, the subject of his earliest and sweetest muse, employed his latest efforts. The grief of the literary world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his life, written by himself, and in which it is said he had handled himself with a severity few men are capable of.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a Mausoleum, in that country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be brought to England.

LONDON, May 15.

## DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

A courier arrived in town yesterday morning, with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. A cold, attended with inflammation, was the cause of the fatal result. Lord Sidney Osborne's letters from Corfu are dated the 27th of April.—His Lordship was about to proceed to Zante, where the body had arrived.

Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in February, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:

## "PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

"The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all—

"Lord Noel Byron departed this life today about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which had lasted for ten days.

"During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that prevailed your hearts. All classes, without distinction of age or sex, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter.

"The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable

for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it.

"His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor.

"Until the disposition of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event, be known by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 311 of the date of the 15th October,

"It is ordained,

"1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All public offices, including all courts of Justice, shall be shut for the three following days.

"3. "All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty one days.

"Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"GEORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary  
"Missolonghi, 19th April 1824."

LONDON, May 15.

The following letter announcing the death of Lord Byron, has been addressed, by Prince Mavrocordato, the Secretary to the Greek Committee:—

"MISSOLONGHI, 8th (20th) April, 1824.

"Sir, and my very dear friend,—It is with the greatest affliction that I fulfill the duty of giving you the sad news of the death of Lord Byron, after an illness of ten days. Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we are mourning ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man; the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will excuse—your will justify, my being overwhelmed with sorrow, and accept the assurance of my devotion and the high consideration with which I have the honor to be sir,

"Your very humble

and very obedient servt.

"A. MAVROCORDATO

To J. Bowring, Esq.  
Secretary to the Greek Committee."

## WANTED.

50 tons Paving Stones, and 50 tons Beach Gravel. The Stone to be delivered immediately, and the Gravel in the month of August. Apply to

JERRY BURGIN,  
GEORGE HOBBS,  
DANIEL KILBY.

July 3.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Eastport, July 1, 1824.

A John Adams, Deer Island.  
B James Brown, Deer Island; Mrs. Harriet Bates, Joseph Bryant, Henry Blodell, George Beckman, Charles Bowser, E. & L. O. Bunnell, Miss Sarah Batson, Henry Bates, Cooper; Justice R. Bishop.

C Patrick Carry, Pat Collins, Joseph Chaney, John C. Cole, William Coney, Thomson Chamberlain, Elijah Chamberlain, Jeremiah Chase, Sergeant Coats.

D Archibald Dougherty, St. Georges; Rev. Matthew R. Dutton, Mary Dunham, Deer Island.

F Thomas Folsom, John Ferris 2, care of Wm. Egan; Noah Field.

G Daniel Garland, Miss Mehitable Greenough.

H James Hall, Letete; Mrs. Sarah Hanson, Nathan Higgins, Mrs. Susanah Hawats, Welsh Pool; Capt. John Hutton, Deer Island; Nathaniel Higgins, Thomas Hooper.

J Dame Jackson, Jr.

L Daniel Lunt 2, Edward Lank, Daniel Low, Mercy Low, Miss Sarah Lynde, Calais; Robert Little, Doctor Clark Lellybridge.

M James Murry, Campobello; Mrs. Marshal, Deer Island; Elizabeth Money, Miss Maria Martin, Church Meigs, Grand Manan; John Morse, Jr. do; Benj. Monk, John Minott, John McAlester, John McNeal, Deer Island; John Milklin, Lubec; Wm. A. Matthews, Miss Jane McClellan.

N Mrs. Margaret Nelson, Salathiel Nickerson.

O Mrs. Hans Oprey.

P Justice Pike.

R Capt. James Richardson 2, Benj. Camp Robinson, Henry Robinson, John Rust.

S Robert Sullivan, Amasa Smith, Jenkins Stewart, William Safford, Mrs. Margaret Sherwood, Wm. Howard Smith, Henry Oneal or George Swift, St. Andrews; Robert Smith, Campobello; Silas Sterns 4, Margert Shabar, John Henry Short.

T And Tinker, James Tyler, Ephraim Twamley 3, Doct. Samuel Thompson.

JOHN BURGIN, P. M.



# EASTPORT!

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Hale, from Portland, for an Argus of the 29th ult. from which we have extracted some important news respecting the state of Portugal, and an account of the "death of the deathless Byron."

A Meeting, we understand, was to have been held at Machias, on Wednesday evening last, by those friendly to the election of John Quincy Adams, to the Presidency, for the purpose of making arrangements relative to an Elector for this District.

An elegant Brig, owned by A. L. Raymond, Esq., of about 130 tons, was launched, at East Machias, a few days since. Another vessel is building at the same place.

On Wednesday last, GEORGE DOWNES, Esq., of Calais, was admitted as Counsellor at the Supreme Judicial Court, now in session at Machias.

## Crawford and Edwards.

The Commtee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards, against Mr. Crawford, have at length finished their task, and the two following paragraphs, which are taken from the last Argus, are all we have seen of the Report, which we shall publish next week, if our limits will admit, and shall do it the more readily, and with greater satisfaction, as it is the "opinion of the Committee that nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances." The result of the examination is such, as to gratify every friend of his country, for it would fix a stain upon its character, if an officer so high in trust as Mr. Crawford, were actually guilty of such iniquitous conduct as charged against him; and we heartily rejoice at the failure of Mr. Edwards who sought to gratify personal animosity.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary, they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroborated and fully established case, which they have heretofore expressed.

"They content themselves with saying, that in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result, which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present."

## INDEPENDENCE

The Citizens of Eastport, and Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the Procession, for celebrating the 49th Anniversary of our National Jubilee, will move from Capt. John Swift's Hotel, precisely at 12 o'clock (when a National Salute will be fired) for the South Meeting-House, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by FREDERICK HOBBS, Esq., and a National Ode sung; after which, the Procession will return to the Hall, over the Store opposite Capt. Pine's Hotel, where a Dinner will be provided. Tickets to be had at Capt. Swift's Bar and at Mr. Folsom's Book-Store

T. PILSBURY,  
C. CHACE,  
J. SHAW,  
J. PEASELEY,  
J. DAVIS.  
Com. of Arrangements.

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Foster—By giving the following a place in your paper you will gratify one of your Subscribers.

## NINIAN EDWARDS.

The attack on William H. Crawford, by Ninian Edwards, furnishes another evidence that the highest virtue and most devoted attachment to the best interests of a nation, cannot secure a man from the attack of intriguers and political pirates, who can only hope to escape when there is neither virtue or talent in the guardians of the people's rights to detect the artificial and flimsy fabrications of base men for unworthy purposes. It cannot be matter of pleasure to Mr. Crawford's friends, that he has been declared free from "corrupt management" by enlightened men, for, few, if any of his enemies have ever believed aught of him unworthy a virtuous and enlightened statesman.

but it is matter of much satisfaction to Mr. Crawford's friends, that such a man as Mr. Edwards is stripped of all disguise and shown to the world in such naked baseness as must draw down the denunciations of a free, virtuous, and enlightened people. Mr. Crawford's character is so well known to be high minded, that it cannot, for a moment, be supposed that he would be gratified at the disgrace of his antagonist, however merited, or that he would "turn on his heel" to plant one painful shaft in the breast of his most virulent enemy; but, for the cause of virtue and justice, the public must feel interested when the machinations of the designing "dig a pit" for themselves, or are suspended on the "high gallows" erected for the just.

We published yesterday the reported resignation of Mr. Edwards of his appointment as Minister to Mexico. We are now able to state with more certainty, that such is the fact. Mr. Edwards communicated his resignation immediately after the Report of the Investigating Committee was sent to the President, and before the President had time to read the report and evidence through.

National Intelligencer.

**MILITARY ELECTIONS.** At a meeting of the members of a Company of Artillery, recently formed in this town, the following officers were chosen: STEPHEN T. HARRIS was elected Captain; PHILIPAS FOSTER, 1st Lieutenant; GEORGE HARRIS, 2d Lieutenant; and SETH B. GOODWIN, Ensign.

In the Company of Infantry commanded by Capt. Jabez W. Foster, Ensign Elijah Hall was elected Lieutenant, vice Wm. Gooch resigned. Oliver M. Gould was elected Ensign.—Eastern Star.

## HALLOWELL, June 23.

**REMARKABLE ESCAPE.**—Two of the men who were on the beam of the Winthrop Meeting House, when it began to break, leaped over the plate, and came to the ground on the outside of the Building, without sustaining any injury! The height from which they jumped was 30 feet.

We are happy to hear, that the survivors of those who were wounded on that occasion, are recovering, and are considered out of danger.

## Gloucester Canal.

The Canal from Boston Bay to Ipswich Bay, through Gloucester, was opened last week—and vessels whose draft of water is within the rise of the tide, can now pass. In a passage between Boston and Ipswich or Newburyport, 5 or 6 miles will be saved—and vessels between Boston and the Eastward may profit by it when the wind is unfavorable for doubling the Cape. Congress, in the true spirit of a paternal Government, has appropriated \$200,000 towards this Canal.— Essex Reg. June 24.

## MARRIED.

In Lubec, by the Rev. J. Bigelow, Mr. Samuel A. Lawrence, to Miss Elizabeth C. Avery, daughter in law of Lemuel Prescott, Esq.

In Pennamagan, by E. C. Wilder, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Chickering, to Miss Elizabeth Allen.

In Machias, by Rev. Andrew Jackson, Mr. Dennis Garland, merchant, to Miss Anna Ingles, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Ingles, Esq. both of that town.

In Plantation No. 12, Mr. Theodore Hill, to Miss Charlotte West.

In Harrington, Mr. T. A. Snow, to Miss Catherine Campbell, daughter of H. James Campbell.

In Kensington, Mr. Beny. B. Leavitt, merchant, of Eastport, to Miss Harriet Lamprey.

## DIED.

At Calais, Caroline, daughter of George Downes, Esq. aged 10 months.

At St. Stephen, Mr. William Patterson M. Allister, aged 50.

At St. George, Capt. Kirk, formerly of brig Nandy, of Dumfries.

In West Newbury, Mr. Samuel Jacques, aged XCV years, 6 months. He was eighty-one years a member of the Church in that place. He fought at the Battle of Lonsburg, when taken by the English from the French, in 1759, and our informant thinks, was in several engagements in our Revolutionary struggle for independence. His descendants, were—13 children, 51 grand-children, 61 great-grand-children, and 1 great-great-grand child; making in all 126!

In Hartford, on the 27th ult. Mr. John A. Wells, of New Hartford, aged about 23 years, who had been insane for some time, threw himself into the river with a grindstone tied to him, and was drowned. Among his papers was the following epitaph, to be inscribed upon his monument:

19 Miles to Hartford.  
Passing stranger, do not stare,  
John Allen Wells lies buried there.

## BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Discount day - - - - Monday.  
Director next week - - S. WHEELER.

## SENTINEL

Marine Journal.

## PORT OF EASTPORT.

## ARRIVED.

27th—steam brig New-York, Rogers, Boston.  
29th—sch. Champion, Shackford, Boston.  
30th—sch. Gen. Green, Higgins, Boston.  
also, sch. Rainbow, Battle, St. John.  
July 1st—sch. Reindeer, Crowell, N York.  
2d—sloop Augustus, Hale, Portland.  
also, sloop Liberty, Johnson, Portland.  
—cutter Alert, Smith, from a cruise.  
—sch. Sally, Matthews, Fredericksburgh.

—sch. Fame, Grove, Wisconsin.  
—sch. Edna, Hews, Islesborough.  
—sch. Boston, Shackford, Boston.  
During the week about 15 sail passed by this port, bound up the Schoodiac river.

## SAILED.

steam brig New York, Rogers, Boston, with 100 passengers.  
sch. Freetown, Greenlow, Boston.  
sch. Aristides, Greenlow, Boston.  
sch. Superior, Kendall, do.  
sloop Reindeer, Beck, St. John.  
sch. St. Croix, Brooks, Boston.  
sch. Sea Flower, Clark, fishing.

## PORT OF LUBEC.

## ARRIVED.

26th—brig Commerce, Card, Boston.  
also, sch. Julian, Card, do.  
28th—sloop Jubilee, Davis, Falmouth.  
also, sch. Maine, Spurling, Boston. Spoke off Mt. Desert, sch. Wellington 11 days from New-York for St. John.  
also, brig Industry, Spurling, Boston.  
also, sloop Caroline, Howland, New-Bedford.  
also, sch. Eliza-ann Haskell, Providence.  
29th—sloop Liberty, Davis, Dorchester.  
also, sch. Warren, Humblin, Charlestown.  
also, sch. Amazon, Ellis, Falmouth.  
also, sch. Sally, Liscomb, Newburyport.  
also, sch. Brothers, Brown, New York.  
30th—brig Edward and Mary Burges, Newport, R. I.  
also, sch. Favorite, Watts, Ellsworth.  
also, sch. Sally and Phebe, Marshall, Deer-Island.

July 1st—sch. Traveller, Merithew, Prospect.  
2d—sch. Susan, Miller, Davis, Wadsworth.  
also, sch. Catherine, Harthorn, Thomas-town.  
Also, sloop Friendship, Long, Boston.  
From a fishing cruise—sch. Monk, Myers! Charlotte, Ann Godfrey; Friend, Coggins; Galion, Hunt; Dependence, Godfrey.

## SAILED.

sch. Swift, Swift, New Bedford.  
sch. Hulda and Judah, Thompson, New-York.  
sloop Georgianna, Fuller, New-York.  
sch. Maine, Spurling, Philadelphia.  
brig Industry, Spurling, Baltimore.  
sloop Jubilee, Lewis, Hartford.  
sloop Caroline, Howland, Philadelphia.  
sloop Liberty, Lewis, do.  
sch. Warren, Howland, Hartford.

## Attention!

The Members of the Eastport Light Infantry, are requested to meet at the South Meeting-House, on Monday, July 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, for the purpose of performing Escot Duty on that day.

JOHN SHAW, O. S.

## BEECH TRUNNELS.

4000 Trunnels made of red hearted Beech, and  
12000 Beech or Maple hhd.  
Saves, are wanted by  
JOHN PATERSON.  
Snug Cove, July 3.

## SHEARED WOOL.

For Sale, a quantity of sheared Sheep's Wool, by  
JONAS GLEASON.  
July 3.

## Chain Cables.

one 1-2 inch 50 fathoms,  
one 3-4 " 60 "  
one 3-4 " 80 "  
two 7-8 " 60 "  
For Sale by DEERING & NOYES,  
No. 2, UNION-WHARF.

Fig'd Silk Dresses, Parasols, Paper Hangings, &c.

JUST received from New York, per sch. Reindeer, for Sale by  
INGOLS & CHACE.  
Brick Store, Water street.

## PENMANSHIP.

THE Subscriber, with deference, informs the Inhabitants of Eastport that he shall open a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in Roman, German, and Old English Text; Angling, Round, Secretary, Ornamental, Scrivener's and Stenographic Writing, if sufficient and immediate encouragement be offered.

Application may be made to Mr. E. PILSBURY, Bookseller, with whom are specimens of the subscriber's Writing.  
July 3. A. M. PURINGTON.

Collector's Notice—Plant. No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non resident Proprietor of Lot No. 1, 9th range, containing 160 acres in Plantation No. 3, County of Washington, State of Maine, that he is Taxed in a Bill committed to the Subscriber, for collection, which remains unpaid, viz:—State, County, Plantation, Highway, School and School-house Tax, for the Years 1822 and 1823.

NAME. DOLS. CTS.  
Peter Loring, 7 50.

Unless said Tax, with all intervening charges, are paid on or before the twenty sixth day of July inst, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Dwelling-house of the Subscriber in said Plantation, at 11 o'clock, A. M. as will discharge the same.  
HENRY G. ARCHER, Collector.  
July 3, 1824.

## Sugar.

A FEW hhd. superior Barbadoes SUGAR, For sale by  
T. PILSBURY  
May 22

## WANTED,

A Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

## List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Lubec, June 1, 1824.

R—James Bowes, Luke Robert, Grandville, N. S.; James Berton, Fredericton, N. B.; James Eabson.  
C—Abner Cushing, Peleg Churchill, C. & Y. Comstock, George Comstock, Jr.  
F—Alexander Foster.  
G—John S. Grow.  
H—Abner R. Hallowell, Joseph Hill, Augustus F. Head, Silas Hatch, Horton, N. S.; Nathaniel Hatch, Horton, N. S.  
L—Moody Lakeman, Gilbert Lester.  
M—Cornelline Morton, Henry Mulholland, Charles Mulholland.  
O—Edward O'Donell 2.  
P—Overseers of the Poor.  
R—Mr. Russell, Campbellello.  
S—Rufus Sampson, H. C. G. Schreiller, Moses Stevens.  
T—James Taylor, Windsor, N. S.  
MOSES FULLER, P. M.

## List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Hallowell, June 1, 1824.

A—Mrs. S. J. Armstrong, Indian Island.  
B—Ebenezer Brown, St. Andrews, 2; Ephraim Black, do.; John Brewer, Esq. Thaddeus Burgess, John Brown, Mail Contractor.  
C—Francis Curry, Ireland; Mrs. Sarah Cook, Deer Island, NB.  
G—Calvin Goodsoo, William Grant, St. Andrews.  
L—Jabez Leadbetter, Stephen C. Lord, Lower Canada.  
M—James McClury, St. Andrews, 3.  
P—William Parnell, do.  
S—Hugh Stevens, do.; John Steward, do.; Richard Smg, do.  
T—Nickals Turner.  
JOHN BALKAM, P. M.

## To Mill-Wrights.

A PERSON competent to superintend and direct the building of a STONE WIND MILL, on the best and most approved plan, in this town, is wanted: Any person, who can give unqualified & satisfactory reference of his abilities and fidelity, is requested, with as little delay as possible, to make application to the WIND MILL COMMITTEE, who will immediately treat with such person.  
St. Andrews, May 14, 1824.

## Machine Cards.

FOR SALE, a set of Machine Cards, for carding wool. They were made by a first rate workman and will be sold cheap. Enquire of  
MOSES FULLER  
Lubec, June 12, 1824. (H)

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ELIAS BATES, are requested to present them immediately, and those indebted to make payment to  
W. TUTTLE, or  
EZRA WHITNEY.  
June 19.

## TEA.

For Sale, a quantity of Tea.  
W. TUTTLE.  
June 19.

## WANTED,

A BOY from 15 to 17 years old as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. One from the country would be preferred.— Enquire of  
JOSEPH WHELFLEY.  
June 19.

## T. Pilsbury

HAS FOR SALE,  
Clear, bone middling and No. 1 PORK,  
FLOUR—CORN—MEAL,  
TEAS in chests and boxes, first quality,  
And a general Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS and GROCERIES. may 22.

Ingols & Chace,  
BRICK STORE,  
Have just received by the Sch. Boston, 1100 yards BLACK SILKS,  
some very stout and heavy  
—Also—  
Peterboro' Sheetings & Shirts— ings of a superior quality. may 29.

Wanted to Hire,  
A man well acquainted with the FARMING BUSINESS.  
JESSE GLEASON.  
Perry, June 5.

## Washington Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public, in general, that he has removed from his old stand, in Boynton street, to the large and spacious House at the corner of Washington and Water streets, formerly occupied by Capt. Elias Bates, at the Sign of the illustrious Geo. Washington. He returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received from his friends, and trusts by his assiduity and attention, and keeping a well supplied larder, and the best of liquors, to still merit their favours.  
June 5. JOHN SWETT

## PRICES CURRENT

At EASTPORT and LUBEC.

[CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.]

	\$ cts. to	\$ cts.
Beef, mess, per bbl.	9 00	— 10 00
" No. 1.	8 00	— 9 00
" No. 2.	6 00	— 6 50
Pork, clear	19 00	— 20 00
" No. 1.	13 50	— 14 00
Flour, s. fine	8 50	— 7 00
" Genessee.	7 00	— 7 25
" Rye	3 00	— 3 25
Corn, per bushel rel.	0 52	— 0 55
Fish, cod qtl.	2 00	— 3 00
" Pollock	1 50	— 1 75
Herring, scald box	70	
" No. 1	60	— 0 65
" No. 2	40	— 0 45
Tea,ouchong chest	0 60	— 0 63
Boards, clear	13 00	
" ucr.	9 00	
Staves, hhd. W. O. M.	23 00	— 26 00
" R. O. M.	12 00	— 13 00
" Southern,	13 00	— 15 50
Shooks, R. O.	0 75	— 1 00
Staves, cedar m	2 50	— 3 00
" laying	2 00	— 2 25
Salt, Liv. bu. on the Lines	0 25	
Molasses,	0 25	
Rum, W. Isl. on the Lines	0 30	
Oil, liver	9 00	— 10 00
Tar, Wilmington	2 00	
Pitch,	2 50	
PLASTER	2 00	— 00 00

## Books at Auction.

Received on consignment and will positively be sold at Auction, (for Cash) on Tuesday, July 6th, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Room opposite Messrs. Ingols & Chace's store—  
Over 500 volumes of new and valuable BOOKS.

June 26. T. GREEN, Auct'r

## 4000 DOLLARS!!

A Chance for a Small Capital!  
TEN TICKETS in the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, 2d Class, No. 308—331—339—521—522—524—720—72—735—750—790—are put up in a lot. Divided into twenty shares, at \$2.75 each, warrantee undrawn at this date. Shares can be had of  
JOHN DAVIS, or at  
ENOCH ILSLEY'S  
Book Store.  
June 23.

## To Ship-Carpenters.

A FEW Ship-Carpenters are wanted to work in Christopher Scott's ship-yard, St. Andrews Island.  
JOSHUA BRIGGS,  
may 29. Master of said Yard.

## NAILS.

DEERING & NOYES.  
No. 2. UNION-WHARF,  
Have Received,  
5 TONS cut and wrought Nails and Spikes, embracing a great variety, and from the first Factories.

## MILL SAWS.

ROWLAND's best Philadelphia MILL SAWS.  
constantly for sale at the lowest prices that they can be bought in Eastport, by ap24. [2m] JAMES KIMBALL.

## Boards, Timber, &c.

150 M. British mer. pine Boards,  
200 tons mer. pine Timber,  
100 hhd. Molasses Shooks,  
12 pun. Jamaica Rum,  
For Sale by  
T. PILSBURY.  
June 5.

## MILL SAWS.

Deering & Noyes,  
No. 2. UNION-WHARF,  
HAVE on hand and will be constantly supplied with  
"HALBACH's" (real) German—and "ROWLAND's" best Philadelphia  
MILL SAWS.  
for sale uncommonly low. May 20.

## SALT.

2400 Bushels Waterford Salt,  
For Sale by  
T. PILSBURY.  
June 26.

For Boston, via. Portland,  
The Packet, sch. CHAMPION WILLIAM SHACKFORD, master, will sail THIS DAY. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to the master on board, or to  
G. & I. HOBBS.  
July 3.

For Boston, via. Portland,  
The Packet, sch. BOSTON, JOHN SHACKFORD master, will sail on Monday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master or to  
JULY 3. SAMUEL WHEELER



The following Acrostic from the *Worcester Regu*, is correct in sentiment and not without political merit.

Justice and Reason fix upon the man  
On whom a country's gratitude should lay;  
His power our country's interests quickly scan,  
Nor storms nor factions cloud his rising day.  
Quench not the fire that glows within his breast,  
Unfawn'd with lawless pride or madd'ning zeal;  
In him all shining virtues lie compress'd,  
Nor is he sacred to his country's weal.  
Catch then the light of his capacious mind;  
Your bosoms fill with patriotism's careless flame,  
And in your heart's your Country's pride will find,  
Deeply impress'd, his own immortal name—  
And in his own, he seeks his country's fame.  
Mighty in council—his name will ever stand  
Spotless as snow, the glory of our land.

## TIME AND LOVE.

An artist painted Time and Love:  
Time with two pinions spread above,  
And Love without a feather:  
Sir Harry patronized the plan,  
And soon Sir Hal and Lady Anne  
In wedlock came together.

Copies of each the dame bespoke:  
The artist, ere he drew a stroke,  
Reversed his opinions,  
And straightway to the fair one brings  
Time in his turn devoid of wings,  
And Cupid with two pinions.

"What blunder's this?" the lady cries,  
"No blunder, Madam," he replies,  
"I hope I'm not so stupid.  
Each has his pinions, in his day,  
Time, before marriage, flies away,  
And, after marriage, Cupid."

## Lawyers and Ministers.

Canis very unequally distributed in this world. Some people skate over life with beautiful rapidity and find no pause or pleasure. The path of others is irksome, rough, rugged, and precipitous. Now, although it is a part of our creed, that every man may be happy who chooses to be so, yet are there certainly greater facilities of happiness in some tracts, than in others—something more genial in the moral climate, to the growth of joy.

It is well, however, that this is not generally understood; otherwise we should behold a monopoly of pursuit, and all mankind, instead of being physicians, lawyers, &c. would inevitably be—*clergymen*.

The clergy have the easiest time of any people on this earth—perhaps it is because they deserve it. A clergyman enjoys a prescriptive respect and esteem being ranked by common consent, as high as a lady, and above a man. He has the charge of souls, which are not tangible, and have no rough edges, nor corners, nor acute angles, to annoy and afflict sensibility. The comforts of this world are accorded to him with cheerfulness. The merchant presents him with a quarter-cask of Madeira—the planter a barrel of rice—the ladies send him sweetmeats, and all the baby-clothes of his children are made in advance, by the courteous labour of his youthful parishioners. A few hours toil produces his weekly discourse, which he delivers to hearers who believe all that he says, and never think of denying it if they do not. He is associated with happiness by those whom he marries, with wisdom by those whom he instructs, with hope by those whom he consoles, and with blessings by them all. Now can there be a more envied situation, a more smooth and unembarrassed journey, than this? Compared with the poor unfortunate lawyer, the clergyman travels on a railway, and the lawyer in a crazy waggon, struggling through mud and water, over a road abounding with ditches.

The lawyer incurs a prescriptive distrust. His gown is not associated in the mind, with the idea of purity in innocence, but of cunning and concealment. His client regrets that he has occasion to employ him, and struggles to get rid of him as early as possible. He is not like a clergyman, who, acting by himself, cannot differ from himself—nor like physicians, who meet only to consult and to agree, or, rather, like a game-cock, trained for perpetual war, and brought out of obscurity, only for a public contest. Much as he may love music, he must be always in discord; much as he may covet peace, he must never cease disputing. If there be only one side, he must make two out of it; and whether it be right or wrong, he must contend it is the right. He may be perfectly conscious of the superiority of another, but that won't do. He must oppose him in open court, and if he lose the victory, stands an excellent chance of losing his livelihood. People will take a clergyman, or a physician, on trust; but with regard to a lawyer, they are as fastidious as Othello, in requiring evidence.

So much for the general and perrad-

ing embarrassments of a lawyer's professional life. But if, unfortunately, he has a great deal of business, and several courts will sit at the same time, requiring him in all, then is there an additional distress, arising from the impossibility of being in more than one place at a time. Then it is harassing indeed, to hear him called in the city court, and in the admiralty, and in the equity, and in the common law, and peradventure at chambers. "Mungo here, Mungo there, and Mungo everywhere."

There is another additional misery, which is too true to make a joke of. If by any misfortune, people come to think that you are disinterested and humane, they imagine themselves entitled, on all occasions, your gratuitous labour, and to the wear and tear of your mind and affections. Thus comfortable is the profession of the law.

## Take Care!!

"Take care," said a fellow of 300 pounds, as he trod with his whole weight upon my gouty toe—"take care!" I had almost said devil take you why didn't you cry before—but, thinking if I did, possibly he might tread on it again, I got out of the way as fast as possible. It was an awkward lesson but let me see if I can't improve on it. Look here a minute—citizens! mechanics! farmers! are there no tender toes among you? there is—[what, says one, do you think every body has the gout, because Esq. Oakwood has it—stay a moment friend, till I explain,] and peradventure I may give you a seasonable caution.

Take care Mr. Merchant it's a tempting time—you are thinking about speculations, I know. There's the war coming on—flour will (it may be) be in demand abroad: do you feel like buying a few thousand barrels for exportation?—Well take care of your toes—heavy debts and disappointments play the mischief.—Then the spring custom begins to come in—look to your ledger—do you book it? Take care of your toes, I say—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Be accommodating, but be honest to yourself and to your creditors. Assignments make work for the printers to be sure, but, my word for it, they would rather head an advertisement with (*—New Assortment*), than with "Take Notice—A. B. has this day executed &c."

Take care, Mr. Mechanic, I suppose times begin to be stirring with you—and depend upon it there's a great deal in the manner in which you do business. Look to every thing yourself—if you do this, and work a little with your boys, besides, it will save you two journeymen's wages. Never disappoint a customer—be as punctual to the hour as the sun. I'll warrant you to thrive. Be careful with your boys—induce them to read a little, and by and by they will read much—this will be worth more to them than two freedom suits.

Take care Mr. Farmer—do you see how green your fields begin to look—well there's a fine prospect, but are your fences tight and strong? If they are not take care of your toes! Had a dozen hungry cattle will do mischief if they can get in. "A farmers merchandise thrives while he sleeps." I've heard so—but I think this depends upon how long he sleeps—like many other shrewd maxims, it needs to be qualified, before it is practised upon. Then I would say a word to you, which every one may be profitably reminded of now and then. How are your expenses regulated? I had an industrious friend, who shaved to the skin, in trade, and lived sometimes on bread and milk to economize, but he failed—"He held on the spigot, and left the bung out"—he kept a useless horse—engaged in his silly speculations, and sometimes took a frolic. This will not do—you must stop up every crevice where cash leaks out unnecessarily, or you won't get your barrel full, though you pour into it ever so fast.

Take care all of you! I've fifty things to remind you of, but I have not time now to go over them all. Mr. Printer take care to keep a pleasant face on the gable end of your head piece, though your subscribers laugh at the collection. Mr. Lawyer, when you come across a couple of well disposed fellows, bickering over a dispute try and settle it without a jury.—Mr. Doctor don't keep an honest industrious man off his legs longer than you can help—keep your medicine as much as possible for the fat flounders, who may as well be down as up for all the good they do. And you pretty Miss, have I caught you laughing—well, do you take care—don't you know what they say about May? There's many a young fellow would give his eyes to—never mind—take care I say.—*Emporium.*

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

A good man will seek to have his thoughts and actions one—to own a heart so pure, as that he may be able to defy the keenest inquisitor of the human race. We may succeed in concealing our thoughts from the world—but there is an Eye which constantly fastens its observations on us, to which the darkness and the light are both alike, and which can

pierce the thickest veil with which we cover our hearts. We may deceive our fellow-men, but God we cannot deceive.

In order to regulate our thoughts, there must be a steady and systematic employment of our time: a vigorous exercise of our faculties in some useful occupation. A great part of the wretchedness of human life, we all know, proceeds from the want of something to do. But this is not the worst effect of idleness. It is impossible we should be long unemployed and keep our innocence. The mind, at least in its waking hours, can never cease to think; and if it be not thinking of something useful and good, it will infallibly soon be occupied with what is pernicious and sinful. The demon of temptation always hover round a vacant, listless, and unoccupied mind, and mark it for their prey.

It is the duty of every man to propose to himself some high and useful object to live for, some end that is worthy of the pursuit of an immortal being. We may always find employment in the cultivation and enlargement of our moral and intellectual powers—in the duties of our calling—in the care of those entrusted to us—and in seeking that our fellow men may be made good and wise—at all events, let us never permit ourselves to be idle while there is any thing, that is not criminal, to be done.

At the first approach of evil thoughts, let us force ourselves to toil, an however reluctant the mind might be, still bind it down to its task. By God's grace, nothing that is necessary for us is impracticable and with every temptation, if we are true to ourselves, he will make a way for our escape.

Another aid to assist us in the regulation of our thoughts, is a constant use of the means of religion, and particularly of prayer, must be powerful instruments to assist us in withstanding the temptations of vain thoughts, and unholy desires.

We shall also find, that the greatest aid in excluding vain and wicked thoughts from the mind, is to give our contemplation on a future world. Let us think of the shortness of life, and the vanity of its pleasures and pursuits; of the certainty of death, and of the glories of heaven. Such thoughts as these will quell the power of temptation, and subdue the madness of passion—and with which nothing unholy and impure will dare to intermingle.

Further.—Nothing at first view may seem more wholly placid beyond control, than the thought of man—no bounds can we set to its excursions—it passes in a moment from earth to heaven. The conception of the mind outruns incalculably the performance of the hand—and we can contrive in minutes what we can only slowly execute in years.

The connexion between thought and action is so unavoidable, that if the propensities of our nature are to be subjected to regulation at all, the check must be laid on the thought, or it will be in vain to prohibit the action. If to regulate the thought be impossible, then is virtue itself impracticable—and to call on us to obey its laws is cruel mockery.—But this we know to be untrue. If we are commanded to regulate the thoughts, He, who gives the command, will also give the power of obedience. For every temptation with which we can be assailed in the world, there is a power within us, greater and mightier than that temptation.

Though the mind cannot indeed be left wholly vacant of thought, it rests with us to determine what kind of thought shall occupy it. We may arrest any idea we choose, in its course through the mind, dwell upon it, expand it, and call up and arrange a multitude of others related to it. Just so far as this power is lost, reason itself is eclipsed. It is this which enables us to think connectedly and long on any subject that we choose to contemplate, and to determine the class and colouring of the ideas which shall occupy our attention.

It in effect amounts to a power of excluding from our minds any thought, which we may be unwilling should enter it. For though we cannot by a direct and despot effort of will banish any idea, which presents itself, we can indirectly exclude it, by giving the mind another direction—that is to say, we may prevent the entrance of wrong ideas into the mind, by always keeping it full of those which are right. No man, perhaps, in this world, we must allow, possesses this power in a perfect degree—but a good man is continually making approaches to it. His efforts are constantly aided by the law of habit, by which the yoke of our duties is made each day more easy, and their burthen more light; the force of temptation diminished, the power of resistance increased, until at length, we can conceive of a mind so perfectly governed, that not a thought shall find its way into it, which the God of purity himself might not approve.

From the Emporium.

"Among nine bad if one be good,  
"There's yet one good in ten."

A sorrow-faced long necked boy, was seen, one day, strolling along the stone-

fence that bounded the north side of Mr. Scallfield's orchard, and apparently searching for minerals among the pebbles which were used as filling in for the wall, or numbering the leaves on the clover, and looking out for exotics among the wild flowers that grew by the hedge, a large handful of which he had collected to gratify his nose, while his hat-band was decorated with a bunch of the yellow blooms which bear the name by which naughty children are sometimes called, and his bosom ornamented with a laurel twig. The worthy farmer stopped his plough in the adjoining field, and the girls at the house threw up the window, while the dog barked, to see the strange apperelled and more strangely mannered traveller; who observing that Jowler was disposed to take more notice of him than he desired, and that he had attracted considerable attention among the residents of the farm-house, clambered over the ditches to get at Mr. Scallfield, and saluting him with a fal-lal-la and a very low bow, began, after cocking his hat on one ear, and splintering a stick from the fence to whittle at, by making sundry inquiries relative to the plough, the horse, the ground, the farm, whether every thing was paid for, and how many children Mr. Scallfield had, and what were their names, going over a score of similar matters, until the good man, tired of being chatechised, asked in turning where he came from, seeing he appeared a stranger, without a staff or bundle, in a new country.

Jonathan, however, would have been one of the last men in the world to be disconcerted at this new turn of the colloquy. He was as ready to impart information as to demand it, and gave a detailed account of his parentage, his education, his home—fortune, and his business—all which, of course, were of the higher order. In simple fact, he was from New-England, and a school-master; if not a superior order of beings in his own country, doubtless of such an order among common Pennsylvania country people, and in the conclusion of his answer to the first question speered at him, he reckoned he should remain with Mr. S. a day or two and see what encouragement he might meet with in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury.

To an invitation of so ceremonious a kind, the honest host knew not how to frame a negative, and Jonathan was invited to the house, shown into the best room, and treated to a glass of buttermilk. Here, his ears were fully employed in attending to an interesting dialogue between the old dame and her husband at the door—"who is tat Nicholas?"—"one yankee man all de way from de New-England!"—"one yankee de debble, he shall tell no story, he cheat you." In this pleasant manner, the good woman argued the matter for some time, but finding Nicholas too irresolute to execute her wishes, she lit her pipe and sallied in, determined to send away the dangerous guest herself.

Our adventurer, like a good practitioner of the science of sponging, was prepared for her, and poured a volley of compliments in her ear, the moment he saw her nose poke itself through the door; what fine children—la! how young she looked, good lord! what poor tobacco she smokes, at the same time displaying a twist of James' River, dried in his breeches pocket, so that it crumbled at the touch of the thumb and finger, and with which he filled her pipe, bidding take a piece sufficient for another pipe full if she liked it. The woman was struck dumb; her opinions underwent an instantaneous change, and orders were given to the girls, who were peeping through every crack and window to get a sight of the yankee man, to prepare a fine supper and get the great feather bed ready for our hero's accommodation.

The main obstacle overthrown, Jonathan set every other at defiance, took quiet possession of his share of the house—amused the wondering family circle that collected around him in the evening with at least twenty marvellous tales, and established a title to a wondrous degree of obedience, on the score of knowledge, and cleverness before bed hours. He had by this time, taken a thorough survey of the whole ground, and concluding it tenable, sagaciously laid his plan for a long residence at the farm. For two or three of the first weeks he amused his kind guest with a most ingenious display of words about patents, of which he had the model of some twelve or fifteen in his pockets, for every thing, from making wine or vinegar, to turning a mill without wind or water. When this fruitful source of conciliation failed, he had another promptly cut and dried for the occasion. He drew up a paper, proposing to teach all the common branches of country school learning—of half a dozen 'ologies, all kinds of vocal and instrumental music, besides fencing, dancing, and the magic art of making a "cute bargain." This was new food for the honest Mr. Scallfield and the neighbourhood.

A month or two passed, and Jonathan contrived to raise expectation on tiptoe, and to avoid disappointments by most dexterously avoiding the fulfilment of any of his engagements in any way that laid

himself open to criticism, consequently none could gainsay his right to the distinguished reputation his professions claimed title. The school keeping concern, however, finally fell through by mutual consent of the employed and the employers, and some supposed he was now ready to emigrate further.—But it was not—Jonathan was staunch to his purpose.

A few days after, Jonathan, with the young folks of the farm were seen driving away in their best wagon towards "Squire Joy's, where he became the honest farmer's happy son-in-law. This settled matters. The farm was some months after cut up, and a decent portion of land fenced off to our young itinerant, who lived until he came in possession of the whole place, was made colonel of militia, justice of the peace, and one of the first men in that country.

Thus runs the wheel of fortune—and there are more ways than one of turning a card to advantage. If all adventures, similarly begun, ended as well we might join in the old chorus, which will be called to the mind of the reader by the lines at the head of the story.

## Pruning Trees.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Kenrick, of Newton, to the Vice President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

"I have for a number of years deferred pruning my trees till June. And I am satisfied that the only proper time for pruning is while the bark will peel; in June or July. I have made many experiments, and find where limbs have been taken off, either in Autumn, Winter, or early in the Spring it has invariably proved injurious—much of the sap has exuded, rotteness ensued and soon penetrated to the heart. I have no doubt but most of the decayed hollow, and rotten apple-trees so commonly to be seen, were occasioned by unreasonable and improper pruning. I have also found that the stumps of the limbs amputated in June or July, will be almost immediately enriched with a ring of new wood, and in a short time, in proportion to the thriftiness of the tree, and size of the limbs, be completely healed over.

I well remember a fine thrifty orchard of apple-trees of grafted fruit, in the south of Newton, more than 50 years ago, so productive as to excite envy among the neighbours (for that passion existed then.) Mr. Ward the owner, always pruned his orchard pretty thoroughly in March, and I remember to have heard him say—"it would ruin apple-trees to prune them in the summer." This fine orchard soon went to decay, and for more than twenty years past there has been scarcely a remnant of a tree on the ground.

## Mrs. McKay and Col. Brown.

In the beginning of June, 1781, the British garrison at Augusta, Georgia, capitulated to the American forces, under the command of Gen. Pickens and Col. H. Lee, of the partisan legion: Col. Grierson, who was obnoxious to the Americans, on account of his barbarities, was shot down by an unknown hand, after he was a prisoner. A reward of one hundred guineas was offered to any person who would point out the offender, but in vain. Colonel Brown, the British commander, expected the same fate, conscious that he deserved it, from his unrelenting and vindictive disposition towards the Americans, was furnished with a guard, although he had hanged thirteen American prisoners, and had given others into the hands of the Indians to be tortured. On his way to Savannah, he passed through the settlements where he had burnt a number of houses, and hung some of the relations of the inhabitants. At Silverbluff, Mrs. McKay obtained leave of the American officer who commanded his safeguard, to speak to him; when she thus addressed him: "Col. Brown, in the late day of your prosperity, I visited your camp, and on my knees supplicated for the life of my only son, but you were deaf to my entreaties, you hanged him, though a beardless youth, before my face. These eyes have seen him scalped by the savages under your immediate command, and for no better reason than that his name was McKay. As you are now a prisoner to the leaders of my country, for the present I lay aside all thoughts of revenge, but when you resume your sword, I will go five hundred miles to demand satisfaction at the point of it, for the murder of my son!"

A Good Memory.—An old gentleman, now in his 84th year, whose son expressed his intention to visit the Seat of Justice during Court, with that recollection which distinguishes some of Miner's particular friends—and with that sense of justice which is praise worthy at any age—kindly said on taking leave—"Son, I hope you won't forget the Printer." Such a remark is worthy of particular notice.—*Doylstown Cor.*

In a mixed company, let your conversation be guarded; for, without intending it, you may say something, which a person present may consider as personal.