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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY  
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## Moral and Religious.

### THE HOUR OF PRAYER.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Child, amidst the flowers at play,  
 While the red light fades away;  
 Mother, with thine earnest eye,  
 Ever following silently;  
 Father, by the lattice of eve  
 Calling thy harvest work to leave;  
 Give, give, let the dark hours be  
 Lift the heart and bend the knee.

Traveller in the stranger's land,  
 Far from thine own household band;  
 Mourner, haunted by the tone  
 Of a voice from this world gone;  
 Captive in whose narrow cell  
 Sunshine hath not leave to dwell;  
 Sailor, on the darkening sea,  
 Lift the heart and bend the knee!

Warrior, that from battle won,  
 Breathing rest at set of sun;  
 Woman, o'er the lowly slale,  
 Weeping on her burial plain;  
 Ye that triumph, ye that sigh,  
 Kindred by one holy tie,  
 Heaven's first star alike ye see,  
 Lift the heart and bend the knee!

### THE HOLY BIBLE.

If right we read, no prejudice the mind,  
 The Bible is the text-book of mankind.

I took upon the Bible as the oldest and best of books. The history of creation is said by Strabo, to have been handed down to the Egyptians by a Chaldean shepherd; and its superiority to all other books is proven by the one important circumstance, of its influence in civilizing mankind. Its doctrines are superior to those of the Mahometan Koran, and of the Talmud of the Rabbis. The Bible inculcates universal charity, which words signifies in the original, love. To say nothing of the glorious principle of love, the laws which it inculcates are at the same time the most lenient, and powerful. Human laws are founded upon them, but they are like the rays of light compared with the sources from whence they spring. On the sacred page of the Bible we find woman elevated to her proper dignity, but among those nations where it is not read, woman is the drudge of the Sultan and the Caliph. The light of learning and wisdom flourishes where the Bible is read, but at its boundary commences the night of darkness and superstition. It has illuminated the world of literature and science, and cast a halo of glory around the atmosphere of intellect. It smiles on the calm and sunny scenes of life, and gilds the evening skies of the faithful in the dark hour of death. What the compass is to the mariner, the Bible is to the world. It teaches the king in the government of his empire, and the peasant in the tilling of his field. It proposes reward to virtue, and punishment to vice. It interests equally the brilliant intellect and the humble capacity. All that is good, grand and sublime is contained within it. Many cannot relish it because their taste is perverted; and many reject it from prejudice. To understand the Bible is at once to be introduced to a high source of enjoyment—the highest source on earth. When I hear a man exclaim against the Bible, I cannot refrain from taxing his mind with ignorance.

If you are a literary character and wish to behold elegance, perspicuity and taste, turn over the leaves of the sacred book. Are you pleased with poetry? you have at once an inexhaustible fountain. You have beautiful scenery, sparkling imagery, and ideas clothed in sublimity of language. It contains numerous specimens of the angelic lyre, and I doubt whether there is such a field for the poet in the world. The poet who draws his scenes from the Bible never can fail to please—his writings are always new. Are you pleased with the thunders of eloquence? Here is another inexhaustible source. Some passages of Scripture are irresistible. What can be more grand and sublime than David's description of the appearance of the Most High? "He bowed the

heavens also, and came down, and darkness was under his feet; he rode upon a cherub, and did fly, and he was seen upon the wings of the wind." "Do you ask for more such passages? I could quote a volume, but let the description which the prophet Habakkuk gives of the grandeur of God, suffice. "Before him went the pestilence, and burning coals went forth at his feet: he stood, and measured the earth; he beheld, and drove asunder the nations; the everlasting mountains were scattered; the perpetual hills did bow: his ways are everlasting." It was such eloquence that made Felix tremble on his throne. But poetry and eloquence are not the only beauties of the Bible. We there find sound science and philosophy. We there read of chemistry, and of an experiment which dissolved gold and rendered it potable. Aqua Regia will dissolve gold; but to drink it is fatal. History is complete. There we have the biography of many great and learned men. But it is a vain endeavor to attempt scanning the whole.

The history is, in the Bible, of him who groaned on Calvary. From that sacred summit a flood of light broke forth upon the world. It was the dawn of redemption! Superstition fled affrighted before the glorious appearance of Christianity, and the Church of the living God arose on the ruins of the Heathen altar. The automations of Pagan idolatry tumbled to the dust, and the false deities perished on Olympus. That glorious gospel which effected this great work is contained within the Bible. Like the rainbow which is hung out in the heavens, it was sent as a token that God would be mindful of us. Glorious token! I rejoice when I read it, and I would recommend it to all my fellow travellers to the grave. The waves of time are rolling on to sweep us away, and as we pass through the dark vale of death the light of Calvary will illumine our path to the superb palaces of God. Darkness and death are horrible to the lonely mind, but the Bible will overcome those terrors, and infuse a calm serenity in the darkest hour of existence.

## Miscellany.

FROM THE N. YORK TRUTH TELLER.

### Memoir of the Duke of York.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, second son of George III, and brother to the King of England, was born on the 16th of August 1763. When he was but seven months old, he was elected Bishop of Osnabruck, a nominal office, to which the Elector of Hanover has the power of influencing the election alternately with another European Power. On the 25th of July, 1771, his Royal Highness was installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in company with his two brothers, the Princes of Wales and Cumberland. The education of his Royal Highness, under the paternal eye of George the Third, was strictly attended to; and the pictures which are left us of the domestic life pursued under his Majesty's sanction, are such as to convince us of his paramount regard for the blessings of a tranquil life. During their childhood, the Prince of Wales and the subject of our memoir, were remarkably attached to each other. They studied together and played together, and were noticed as being extremely devoted to each other's society. On the 27th of November he was created Duke of York and Albany. This very year was marked by a circumstance so very remarkable in the history of the Duke, as to require a particular mention.

On the 18th of May, 1789, Colonel Lennox sent a circular letter to the members of Daubigny's Club to the following effect: "That a report having been spread that the Duke of York had said some words that had been made use of to him (Colonel Lennox) in a political conversation, that no gentleman ought to submit to, Colonel Lennox took the first opportunity to speak to his Royal Highness before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, to which Col. L. belonged, when he answered that he had heard them said to Colonel L. at Daubigny's, but refused at the same time to tell the expression or the person who had used it; that in this situation, being perfectly ignorant of what his Royal Highness could allude to, and not being aware that any such expression ever passed, he (Colonel L.) knew not of any better mode of clearing up the matter than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny's Club, desiring each of them to let him know if he could recollect any expression to have been used in his (Colonel L.) presence, which could bear the construction put on it by his Royal Highness; and in such case, by whom the expression was used."

None of the members of the club having given an affirmative answer to this request, and the Duke still declining to give any further explanation than he had done before the officers of the Coldstream Regiment, Col. Lennox thought it incumbent on him to call on his Royal Highness for the satisfaction due from one Gentleman to another. The Duke at once waived that distinction of rank of which he might have availed himself, and consented to give Colonel Lennox the meeting required. The following is the account of the affair published by the two seconds (Lord Rawdon) the late Marquis of Hastings, and Lord Winchelsea:

In consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieut. Colonel Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon common. The ground was measured at 12 paces, and both parties were to fire on a signal agreed on. The signal being given, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's coat; the Duke of York did not fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox observed that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said it was not the Duke's intention to fire; his Royal Highness had come out on Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox pressed that the Duke of York should fire, which was declined, on a repetition of the same. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York and expressed a hope that his Royal Highness could have no objection to say he considered Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox as a man of honor and courage. His Royal Highness replied that he would not say any thing, he had come out to give Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox said he could not possibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him. On this both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and integrity.

RAYDON.

WINCHELSEA.

Such was the caution observed by the Duke of York, to keep this meeting with Colonel Lennox a secret from the Prince of Wales, that he left his hat at Carlton-house, and took a hat belonging to some of the household with him. During the whole of the affair the Duke was so composed, that it was difficult to say whether his Royal Highness was aware of being so near the royal death. One remarkable thing connected with this duel was, that the Earl of Winchelsea, the second of Colonel Lennox, was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty; and his mother, Lady Winchelsea, was employed in rearing his Royal Highness.

And the political agitation of the year 1791, the marriage of the Duke to a Princess of the House of Prussia, served to cement more closely the relations which the courts of St. James's and Berlin had found it their interests to contract, with the view of counterpoising the inordinate ambition and mighty projects of the restless Empress of Russia. The treaty touching this alliance was signed at Berlin on the 25th of January, 1792, by Sir Morton Sackville, on the part of the King of England, and three representatives on behalf of his Prussian Majesty. The King, in his speech on the opening of Parliament, on the 31st January, 1792, communicated to both Houses the important change which had taken place in his family, and invited the Commons to consider of the means of enabling him to keep his engagements with his Prussian Majesty. The House voted in addition to the Duke's then income of £2,000,000 a year, an annuity of £20,000, in consideration of his past military alliance. On the arrival of the Duke at the end of the month of November.

The Duke was now called into actual public service. Troops were embarked for Holland, and he was appointed Commander in Chief of the army on the Continent. On the 4th of September, 1793, he was defeated by the French, near Dunkirk. Nothing particular transpired till the 3d of May, 1794, when the French attacked him, he was driven back to the enemy, however, quickly re-appeared in the field, and gave a second battle to the Duke's forces at Tourcoing, where they defeated with great slaughter. It was in the year 1794, at the battle of Tournay, where the English army was quite surrounded by the French, and succeeded in making a retreat by cutting their way through at the point of the bayonet, that the Duke very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner.

He retreated with his army into Flanders, where he was joined by the Earl of Moira with additional forces. He was driven from the position where he stationed his troops, near Brecht and Bois-le-duc, and forced to retire to Grave, from thence to Nimwegen, and finally the British forces were under the necessity of abandoning all hope of making an impression against France on that occasion. The Duke took his departure for England in the beginning of December, 1794.

On the 13th of September, 1799, he landed in Holland, and took the command of an army of 10,000 men, of whom 7,000 were Russians. On the 19th of the same month he attacked the French near Alkmaar, but in consequence of the want of discipline, or of courage of the Russians, he was obliged to retreat. On the 3rd of October, he again attacked the French, and succeeded in defeating them. At length, after further unavailing efforts on the part of the allied army, a suspension of arms was agreed on, and finally the British troops embarked for England, along with the Russians, and prisoners were given up on both sides. Thus ended those expeditions.

In obedience to the dictates of impartial history, we now proceed to a passage in his life, which, out of regard to the memory of the Duke, we would gladly have avoided, we allude to his unfortunate connection with Mrs. Clarke. Rumour at first began to be busy with his official purity. The vague charges which were thus set afloat soon embodied themselves in the defined shape of pamphlets, letters, &c. The King's Bench was oppressed with the number of informations for libel, the principal portion of them related to the case of supposed corruption on the part of the Duke. The Duke was attacked, in that, that such was the influence exercised by Mrs. Clarke over him, and so notorious was that influence, that ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank became his suitors for military promotions—even Divines of the church had considered her as the fountain of preferment. The newspapers of the day teemed with paragraphs alluding to the corrupt system of military administration. The cry of licentiousness and Jacobinism was immediately raised against the authors or circulators of those reports, and to mention the existence of an intercourse between the Duke and Mrs. Clarke; and to say that the lady was allowed to possess the least control in military arrangements were described as overt acts of treason, the tendency of which was to overthrow the House of Brunswick, the Constitution, and all the most valued institutions of our country. It was, therefore, under no small disadvantage that Colonel Wardle stood up in the character of an accuser.

On the 27th of January, 1800, Col. Wardle introduced the subject in the House of Commons. He began by a modest apology for his own unworthiness, and then expatiated on the height to which corruption had risen in the disposal of military patronage, alluded to the improper connection which subsisted between the Commander in Chief and Mrs. Clarke, and submitted five cases of corruption to the House, which he prepared to substantiate. The first case was that of Tonny. He paid Mrs. Clarke 5000, on being promoted to the rank of Major; or more correctly speaking, this sum was paid to a silver-smith on Mrs. Clarke's account, in part payment of a service of plate which had been ordered for herself and the Duke. The second case was that of an exchange which was effected between Tonny and the Duke. (Brooke and Knight.) and for which Mrs. Clarke received 2000. The third case was of a different description, that two most meritorious officers, who mutually wished to exchange, were prevented from doing so, in consequence of their inability to make the presents which were expected. The fourth case was more important than any of the former. A Major, who had after repeated negotiations obtained from Mrs. C. the assurance that he should receive the appointment of Dep. Barrack-master at the Cape on paying her 10000. He ultimately received the appointment, but was enabled to make good to Mrs. Clarke no more than 5000. The lady complained to the Commander-in-Chief, for which she was kept at home, and ordered to half pay. The fifth case was that, in 1804, Col. French was appointed, through Mrs. Clarke's influence, to conduct a levy. He was to pay over to her a guinea of the bounty of each man, together with the sale of patronage of commissions to a certain extent. A loss was also to be raised by the same party for the use of the Duke, for which he was to obtain a considerable sum of money from government for Col. French. The last case related to Capt. Maling, who, through the influence of Mrs. Clarke, was appointed to an ensigncy, and to a rank of Lieut. and Cap., he being all the while acting as clerk in a public office, without ever having handled a sword even for the sake of form. Such were the charges, with the statements of which Col. Wardle prefaced a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. The charges were treated as a seditious conspiracy, particularly by Lord Castlereagh and the Ministerial Members. The present Duke of Wellington was then a Member of the House, and warmly espoused the cause of the Duke. After some debate the House agreed to receive the evidence that might be adduced by the accuser in a committee of the whole House. The evidence was then gone through, the hearing of which occupied a considerable portion of the time of the House. Mrs. Clarke was a principal witness. On the 9th of March, the case being closed, Mr. Wardle moved an address, in which, after reciting substance of the evidence, and the inferences to be drawn from it, he expressed an opinion that the Duke ought to be removed from his office. This motion gave rise to a long debate. Several amendments were proposed, one by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declaring that Mrs. Clarke was not guilty, and another by Mr. Bathurst, declaring him to be guilty, at the same time acknowledging his great official services. On the 17th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed some amendments. However while these debates were about to close, the Duke waited on the King, and tendered his resignation in a written document, which contained the following terms: "The Duke, in answer to a long and full investigation of the merits of certain allegations against him, passed a resolution of his innocence; he might now approach his Majesty, and venture to render, to him his resignation of the chief command of his Majesty's army, as he could no longer be suspected of the charges of which he was accused, or be accused of having shrunk from the extent of an inquiry, from which, painful as it had been, he trusted he should appear, even to those who had been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with the patience and firmness which could arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence."

Sir David Dundas was the successor. In his retirement the Duke endeavored to console himself in the society of his friends. At the meantime the charge and the proceedings on it made a sensible impression. Thanks were forwarded from various places to Col. Wardle. Some of these addresses were characterised by very strong language, and no doubt must have been to Col. Wardle more than a counterbalance for the charges of Jacobinism, conspiracy, treason, &c. which were levelled against him from the out of the House. "I am attacked," said he, "as I never given to him by the Livery of London: I have been attacked as holding an improper intimacy with the principal witness (Mrs. Clarke), whom I never saw until I visited her with a view of availing myself of her testimony to substantiate the charges which I brought forward in the name of the country against the Duke of York. For this purpose only, I became acquainted with her, and I pledge myself that this was the sole cause of my knowledge of that lady." Dinners in various places followed, at which Col. Wardle was invited, and his popularity appeared to be increasing every day.

The restoration of his Royal Highness to the command of the Army, was a measure that gave gratification to the military, generally; and we have no doubt, from the manner in which he performed the duties of that office, that it was one also very beneficial to the public service.

In the year 1820 the Duchess of York died, after having endured a lingering and painful disease.

Shortly afterwards the Duke drew the attention of the public towards him by a declaration of his intention to sit and vote during the Queen's trial. Her Majesty's advocate was induced to notice the circumstance; and, in alluding to his Royal Highness personally, taunted him with being the object of a condemnatory resolution in 1809, which was proposed by Mr. Burrell, who, at the moment when he (Mr. Brougham) was speaking, as a Member of that Cabinet, by which the Queen was prosecuted. The memorable speech which he delivered in Parliament on the 25th of April 1826, on the subject of the Catholic claims, has been the subject of so much commentary as to require no description in this place. It is justly executed by the liberal minded of every country, and remains a stain upon his memory which time can never obliterate. Whatever may be the opinion of others on the subject of it, nothing we think more certain, than that it emanated from himself. In the early part of

his career, as well as in the latter stages of his life, he showed a strong attachment to the amusement of horse-racing; and his attendance at Newmarket was punctual. Besides the Duke's attachment to the turf, as impartial historians we are bound to state that he was addicted to other fashionable vices of the age. He liked wine—he loved play—and he had other tastes—unfortunately too often indulged in, by men of all professions, but of which the cultivation is perhaps less excusable in many other walks of life than those of the Prince, beset from infancy by the seductions of a court—and the soldier, to whom, if his mind be not more than ordinary intellectual and moral force, habits of licentiousness come fatally recommended by those of his reckless associates.

Having now brought this hasty sketch to a close, we have merely to add—that those who were acquainted with his character well knew that in private life he was much respected and beloved as an amiable, affable, kind and warm hearted man. He readily lent a hand to distress, whenever it was in his power to relieve it; and it was often observed of him, that he underwent frequent struggles when called upon before him in which it was impossible for him to reconcile the granting of favors which would be inconsistent with the rigid administration of his public duty. In his official capacity, his merit is attested by the state of discipline in which the British army is now kept—by the fairness with which honors are granted—and by the general and constant success of his measures which are infused into the profession. In his political conduct, he was unfortunate and unhappy. The folly which prompted him to deliver an irreconcilable judgment on a question, involving the peace of two great Kingdoms, and the civil relations of 22,000,000 of men, as we have repeatedly stated cannot be forgotten.

His fair and sanguine complexion, above the middle size, of a robust and vigorous constitution, which promised a long life. In his youth he was accounted handsome, but for many years before his death he was exceedingly corpulent, and his form had lost its symmetry—Great good nature was expressed in his open countenance, which, however, had by no means an intellectual cast. His voice had little flexibility, and his utterance was disagreeable.

### THE POWER OF PRESENTIMENT.

During the French revolution the Baron de Marivert was continually tormented, by the apprehension that he should die on a scaffold. All the cares of his wife were employed unsuccessfully to calm his fears. He sometimes indulged himself with the hope, that if his birth-day passed without his being arrested, he should be delivered from the worst of his troubles. On his heart, and night, perhaps, be saved. Upon one occasion, he gazed in a fit of deep melancholy upon his son, who was then about two years old, and exclaimed, "I shall never live to see this child in male clothing," an observation which his lady carefully treasured up in her memory.—"The horrors of the Revolution appeared at length to be at its crisis, and on the birth-day of the Baron de Marivert arrived. His wife was preparing a little feast for him upon the occasion, and the hour of supper fixed for enjoying it. Wishing to give her husband an agreeable surprise, and to baffle his presentiments, Madame de Marivert, about eleven o'clock, when they were just serving the dessert, left the table, and returning in a few moments after with her son in her arms, dressed like a sailor, she gave him to her husband, whom she tenderly embraced, and exclaimed, "Now you see your son, my dear, in man's clothing, and your birth-day has already passed."—"Not yet!" was his reply; "midnight has not struck yet." His friends shuddered at the words, and anxiously turned their eyes upon a time-piece, the fingers of which they silently regarded, as they moved toward the wished-for hour. M. de Marivert turned pale; all who surrounded him were struck with terror. The door opened, and gave admission to the emissaries of the Revolutionary Committee, who were come to seize him. M. de Marivert, in a letter he had advised to emigrate, had not taken the precaution to destroy his papers. After his departure, they had been transported, among other effects to the house of M. de Piepape, his grandfather. The latter had been imprisoned on suspicion, and seals had been placed upon the property at his house. He died in prison; and the agents of the committee, who were present when the seals were removed, found, in an earthen vessel, amongst some torn papers, which were destined to be burnt, the letter in which Monsieur de Marivert advised M. de C. to emigrate. This letter was his sentence of condemnation. Monsieur de Marivert was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and the guillotine was placed upon the scaffold just before Thermidor.

**KENYON COLLEGE.**—This Institution, which owes its origin to the pious exertions of Bishop Chase, is located in Knox county, Ohio, about six miles from Mt Vernon, in a tract of country which is represented as peculiarly charming. It receives its name in honor of Lord Kenyon, who has proved himself one of its best friends, and most zealous supporters. During the Bishop's late visit to England, he received, in addition to many pleasing expressions of regard for the Institution, donations amounting to \$30,000.

The American Lyceum has given an account of a subterranean forest, discovered not long since, near Melair, in Brittany, in France, by Comte La Fleguere. A like discovery has been taken place, lately, in digging a canal near Carlisle, in England, where a very extensive forest of oak trees was found under ground. The trees are all inclining towards the north, and covered with four feet depth of earth, and above a Roman wall is discernible. The wood of these trees appears in a good state of preservation, and differs but little from our common oak wood. It is presumed the forest must have been a very long time under ground, before the Romans erected the wall that stands upon it.—*Lon. pa.*

**Suiling the action to the word.**—In a recent trial for assault and battery, in Pennsylvania, the counsel for the defendant asked one of the witnesses, a stout, athletic man, to describe the manner in which the plaintiff was assaulted; when he immediately took hold of the counsel by the collar and gave him a tremendous shaking, to the no small amusement of the judges, spectators, &c. who were convulsed with laughter.







European News.

Dates, a few days later than those given in our last paper, have been received from England.—They furnish some articles from Spain and Portugal, of a hostile and vindictive character; but it was not believed in England, that Spain, notwithstanding the zeal and activity of the Spanish Priesthood against her, would undertake a serious war against Portugal, without the concurrence of France; and this, the British Cabinet seem to be fully assured, will not take place at present. The interest of both the great nations (France and England) is opposed to war of any kind, unless for the maintenance of its just rights and privileges. There have been some skirmishes between the Portuguese troops, and the insurgents, who hover on the margin of the two neighboring nations, the latter receiving aid from the Spanish side; but these are not considered as involving the question of a general and authorized war; and of course, must be considered as the natural consequences of such a political change of things as has recently taken place in the dynasty of Portugal.

Georgia Affairs.

The Committee, to whom was referred the President's message, relative to the affairs of Georgia, in its transactions with the Creek Indians, has made a masterly report on the same, and by leave of the Senate, directed 2000 copies to be printed. Its leading feature is in opposition to the course pursued by the President, particularly the menacing threat of using military force; and concludes, by recommending the purchase of the Indian claims, or compromising, in some way or other, their relinquishment of all the lands lying within the State of Georgia. We shall endeavor to publish this report, as soon as possible.

Congress.

The Washington papers furnish the proceedings of Congress, to the close of its last session, which took place at an early hour of the evening of the 3d inst. The bill, of a public nature, passed on the two preceding days, are—an act concerning invalid pensioners—an act for the improvement of the navy—an act authorizing the importation of Brandy in casks of 15 gallons—an act for building light houses and beacons—and the usual appropriation acts. The important bills, not finished, are those relating to the reduction of duties on salt, wines, coffee, and tea—the raising of the duties on foreign woollens—exchange of stocks—compensation to surviving revolutionary officers—and for regulating the West-India Trade.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

This important Bill has finally passed Congress, after some discussion, of a protracted nature, arising from the difference of opinion, between the two branches, whether it was expedient to establish a Naval Academy; and whether two or three Dry Docks, should be constructed. It was finally agreed, after one or two conferences, to strike out the provision for a Naval Academy, and to have but two, instead of three Dry Docks, as had been previously insisted on by the House. No objection was made to the appropriation of three millions for the gradual increase of the Navy; and for the establishment of a Navy-Yard, and Marine Rail-Way, at Pensacola. This station is to be placed under the superintendency of Capt. RICHARD DERRY, who has proceeded, with his family, to take possession of his arduous and responsible office.

Aid to the Greeks.

We are rejoiced to find, that at length, in almost every part of the Union, the spirit of sympathy and benevolence has been aroused in favor of the suffering Greeks. The aid most needed, at this moment, is clothing and provisions; and for these purposes, Philadelphia has set a brilliant example, by despatching a businessess vessel, loaded with flour, and other valuable articles; New-York has followed up the beneficent act, by large contributions, sufficient to load two ships, bearing provisions, clothes, and other necessaries; Boston is heartily engaged in the same cause; and we are proud to find, that Maine is not backward in similar endeavors. Greece is struggling for her liberties, as were our countrymen, in the dark days of the American revolution—her fields are therefore left uncultivated, and her manufactures and commerce neglected—leaving a large portion of the population, consisting of the aged and infirm, and of women and children, destitute of almost every comfort of life, and in many instances, dying of hunger, sickness, and despair. This is a sad, but true picture of the wretchedness of Greece; and what American can behold it, without a feeling of compassion, and a disposition to relieve, as far as possible, the wants of such a people.

Curacao.

This Island has been made a free port by the Dutch parent country; but the circumstance offers no benefits to our commerce, since the old duties on American productions, have been raised to 75 per cent. and their medium currency, though of base metal, not worth 50 cents to the dollar, had been made a tender in all payments.

Brazil.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, states, that the war with Buenos-Ayres, was very unpopular; and that a speedy peace was confidently expected.

Coasting Trade.

The Coasting Trade, which has suffered a longer embargo, during the last winter, than usual, has begun to shake off its fetters, and resume its wonted spirit and activity. Our packets have commenced running to Boston; and we find the lines of packets from Boston to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and the Steam Boats in Long Island Sound, in full operation. The Bay of Massachusetts, which is also the Bay of Maine, will be soon crowded with our canvasses bearing on its broad bosom the rich product of our soil, and the hardy industry of our numerous and enterprising citizens.—In contemplating the rising greatness of this State, emanating from its vast internal resources, its valuable ship-timber, extensive fisheries, and natural situation, we are led to exclaim, whenever we see a foreign vessel coming into our harbor—

"E'en the tall mast that bears your flag on high,  
Grew in our soil, and ripen'd in our sky."

An isolated example of the triumph of principle.

These are the words, with which Dr. Low, with his usual civility and decorum to the Legislature of Maine, characterizes the decision of the House of Representatives, in relation to the order offered by Mr. SMITH, of Nobleboro', concerning the unwarrantable liberties taken by the Doctor as reporter of the proceedings of the House. It will be recollected that the order with the communication of Dr. Low to the Speaker, were referred to a Committee of the House on the last day of the session, who reported that "inasmuch as the object of the order did not extend beyond the session, no further order be taken on the subject."—And, that the House, entertaining, doubtless, the same opinion, postponed the subject indefinitely, being, in effect precisely in conformity with the report of the committee. It will also be recollected that the order was first laid on the table on motion of Mr. Ames, of Bath, and had been suffered to lay there undisturbed, at the urgent solicitation of other friends of Dr. Low, who did not pretend to justify the man, but thought the introduction of the order a sufficient punishment.

The Doctor says "this result has been highly gratifying to us." Indeed! This reminds us of the old story of the man who met with a fall and broke both his legs and one arm, and rejoiced that it was no worse. But why is the man so elated; was the order refused a passage? Was the report of the Committee rejected? By no means. No one, at all acquainted with the feelings of the House on that subject, will doubt for a moment that the members were as two to one in favor of the passage of that order; and it was, solely, because it was taken up at the last moment of the session, after the vote of thanks had been passed by both branches to the presiding officers, that it was thought as well to postpone the subject indefinitely; or in other words "take no further order on the subject." Now we have no sort of objection that Dr. Low should feel as much exhilaration at the issue of this business, as it is possible for him to experience; but we cannot perceive the least benefit of his lugubrious in our humble selves, as coadjutors with him in the works of licentiousness. And we most earnestly beseech the little gentleman when he has occasion again to allude to "scurrilous and indecent communications," and a "licentious Press," he will not introduce us into his claustrophobic society for the purpose of saying "how we applaud swim." In relation to the mover of the order, we can merely remark, that we should feel happy if he would occasionally enrich our columns with the "contributions of his pen"—and hope the remarks of Mr. Clay's organ in this case, if perchance they meet his eye, will serve as a hint to him for that purpose. As yet we have never had that pleasure.

"As for the Gentleman from Howland it was labor lost. We might as well have lectured a hog on the indecency of grunting."

Mr. Clay's reporter thus continues his weekly account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Maine in his last paper. We know full well that every individual of the Legislature holds the Editor of the Patriot in such utter contempt, that he would not notice him at all, but as the common blackguard of the Wingate faction. But we claim it a duty to the public to make occasional extracts from the "lucubrations" of his refined imagination, that the Editorial character of Mr. Clay's printer may be more generally known. In performing this duty, we shall beg to be excused from denying as we proceed every fact we may translate from that paper into our columns, because it should be most distinctly understood—that facts and truths are words long since expunged from the Doctor's vocabulary, and cannot, therefore, be found in his editorial remarks. This is conclusively exemplified in the long and labored column of froth, from which the above extract is selected. Not one statement asserted in that piece, as a fact, is true—for it is so well known, that the Doctor is related to the matter which is the subject of his remarks, was so vastly in the vocative, that his best friends (God preserve them) abandoned him to his fate. The poor man cannot forget the mover of the order. It will be remembered that the Doctor was sorely vexed last summer, at a journey our friend SMITH had occasion to make into the County of Kennebec—and he then cautioned the people against the dangerous influence of the "wheeler lawyer of Nobleboro'." The little fellow at that time checked a good deal, that he had so happily hit on that beautiful ex-

pression—and let his friends and Mr. Clay should have forgotten it, he has twice introduced the same wheeler expression into the paragraph in his last paper. Now we were aware that the member from Nobleboro' had been affected with a severe cold, accompanied with hoarseness—but we were somewhat surprised that the contagion from it was so peculiar, as to have given to our friend, the star gazer, the heart-burn. We sincerely hope it may not be fatal to him. His loss would be most severely felt by the community. Mr. Clay would lose his printer—and what would Nabby Tucker do? If there be really danger of a serious termination, we advise him to send at once for his friend "Socius"—who can advise him experimentally on the nature of that disease.

MOCK DUEL.—In another column, we have given a brief abstract of the hostile correspondence between Gen. METCALFE and Col. M'DUFFIE, as also their second-friends, relative to a duel which has not been fought.

Metcalfe and M'Duffie dispute about trifles—Then agree not to use either pistols or rifles.

We have received a communication, on the subject of the fashions of the present day, in regard to the manner in which our ladies dress. The writer has suggested some favorable opinions on the subject, which might, if practiced, be useful. But we consider, that all that could be written on this subject would have but little influence in practice. There are living monitors in every family to control the mode of dress, if they think proper. The fair part of our readers, whom we are always anxious to please, might take in badger the communication of our friend, and though his ideas and opinions might convince them, it would be

"Against their will," and "They'd be of the same opinion still."

Our own idea is, that there may be some imperfection in the dress of our females, in regard to quality and quantity; but we know no effectual remedy. They who make it a business should know best; besides, ornament sometimes will take the place of comfort in many things, even among the best informed. From what we have said, our correspondent will perceive that we have not treated his communication with neglect, but from motives of expediency must decline its publication.

UNITED STATES.—The Message of the President has given rise to some speculations upon the probability of a rupture. The most unexpected and extraordinary passage in the President's Message is that relative to the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, who is extolled to the skies. The panegyric of a despot by the President of a really free government, was, we presume, "all in the way of business," and with an eye to the "main chance." On no other principle can we comprehend this eulogium upon the greatest tyrant of Europe, the father of the Holy Alliance, and the enemy of the representative system, which is the pride and glory of his panegyrist.—Liverpool Courier.

Commerce of the United States.

From documents transmitted to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday—It appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to \$84,974,477, of which amount \$80,778,120 were imported in American vessels, and \$4,196,357 in foreign vessels. That the exports, during the same period, amounted to \$77,395,322, of which \$63,055,710 were of domestic, and \$14,339,612 of foreign articles. That of domestic articles \$46,129,528 were exported in American vessels, and \$6,856,182 in foreign vessels; and of foreign articles \$23,333,988 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,482,634 in foreign vessels. That 242,206 tons of American shipping entered, and 933,012 cleared from the ports of the United States, and that 103,684 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 99,417 cleared during the same period. The Register of the Treasury states, that the amount of registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade on the 31st December, 1825, amounted to 700,788; that the enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to 657,899; that the tonnage of fishing vessels amounted to 64,424—total, 1,423,111.

Indiana.—The legislature of this state adjourned on the 27th January. A resolution, approving of the measures of the administration, was laid on the table, by a vote of 30 to 24. Strates, &c.

Boston, March 10.—The Legislature of this Commonwealth will be adjourned to-day. The bill to establish the Warren (Charlestown) Erie Bridge Corporation has passed both branches of the General Court to be enacted.

The following were the drawn numbers in the Washington City Lottery, No One.

34—5—9—23—24—26—56—11—55

Drawn numbers in the Grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island, 10th Class.

35—23—7—19—10—34

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev Mr. Stearns, Mr. Gilbert Parsley to Miss Fayette Turner.

In Portland, Mr. William Roberts to Miss Mary Tarbox—Mr. Edmund Winslow to Miss Sally Clay.

In Windham, Mr. John Bodge to Miss Elizabeth Millions.

In Camden, Mr. Robert Harkness to Miss Deborah W. Thordike.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Miss Mary Moore, relict of the late Mr. John Moore, aged 54 years.

In Chelsea, Mr. Abijah Richardson, aged 52.

In Portland, Mr. William Smiley, aged 26.

In Bridgton, 3d inst. while on a visit with his family to his father, Mr. Jacob Ellsworth, Jr. of Salem, aged 34.

In Waldoboro', 23d ult. Avery Rawson, Esq. aged 37—Colonel in the Militia and lately a Representative of that town in the Legislature of the State. His remains were attended to the grave by the New Jerusalem Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, St. George's Lodge and members of Alpha, Ancient and Union Lodges.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Almon K. Parris, Portland, and John Whitney, Phillips, Justices of the Peace, and Quorum throughout the State.

William King, Bath, and Rufus McIntire, Parsonsfield, Commissioners under the Resolve providing for the survey and establishment of the line between Maine and New-Hampshire, passed 20th January 1827.

Joshua Carpenter, Howland, Agent for opening the road from Township No. 2, to Metanawcook stream, under the resolve of the 9th of February 1827.

Joel Wellington, Albion, Agent for locating a road from Metanawcook, to Houlton, under resolve of the 7th February 1827.

CIRCUIT COURT MARTIAL.

First Military Circuit, composed of the first, fifth and sixth Divisions.

Samuel Fessenden, Portland, President. John Turner, Turner, and Barnabas Palmer, Kennebec, Members.

Second Military Circuit, composed of the second, fourth and eighth Divisions.

William King, Bath, President. John Chandler, Monmouth, and Ebenezer Hutchinson, Waterville, Members.

Third Military Circuit, composed of the third and sixth Divisions.

Jedediah Herrick, Hampden, Pres. Charles Peavey, Eastport, and Alfred Johnson, Jr. Belfast, Members.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Samuel Brown, Bluehill, and Henry Jarvis, Surry, Members of the Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

William Godfrey, Lubec, Pilot for the Port of Passamaquoddy.

William Wass, Columbia, Commissioner of Wracks.

James A. Campbell, Cherryfield, Rufus K. Lane, Eoring, and Charles Peavey, Eastport, Members of the Committee to view and lay out roads.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

William Clark Whitney, Hebron, Sheriff. Thomas Webster, Paris, Register of Probate.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Joseph Dyer, Phillips, Caleb Leavitt, Athens, and John H. Smith, Palmyra, Members of the Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Edward Kent, Bangor, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions.

William R. Lowney, Sebec, George Waugh, Levant, and Joshua Chamberlin, Brewer, Members of the Committee to view and lay out roads.

The Court adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet again at the Council Chamber, in Portland, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of June next.

A special meeting is to be held at Augusta, on Tuesday, the fifth day of June next, for the purpose of viewing such lot or lots of land as may be offered for the public Buildings, under the "Act fixing the place of the permanent seat of Government, and prescribing where the Legislature shall hold its sessions."

Ship News.

PORT OF BATH.

Wednesday—Arrsch James & Isaac, Johnson, Harpawell.

Saturday—Arrsch Jasper, Oliver, Boston—Oliver, Webb, Wiscasset.

Sunday—Arrsch Planet, Pierce, Boothbay.

SPRINGER.—19th. Capt. Hatters, bearing N E distance 20 miles, sch Soler, 2000, of Bath, 1 days from New-York for Wilmington, N. C.

No date, &c. John, of Topsham, 6 days out.

A brig, reported as the Amazon, 20 days from Boston for Mobile, was spoken Feb 22, Key West, N 75 miles—(probably the Amazon of Brunswick, which sailed from Portland, last of Jan for Mobile.)

Brig Confucius, Riley, for Lisbon, sailed from Flushing Jan 19.

At St. Pierre, Feb 17, brig William, Fisher, of this port, lying off and on, trying the market.

Fox, Given, of do. disch'd—Pilgrim, Freeman, of do. went to leeward 16th.

At Matanzas, 22d ult. Exchange, Grezier, to sail in 5 days.

At St. Thomas, Feb. 15, Neutrality, Crocker, disch'd—Albert, Melcher, uncertain—Retrieve, for Castine, 1, in ballast.

At St. Pierre, Feb 11, Superior, Hopkins, fm Newbern, just ar.

At Havana, 20th ult. ship Leonidas, Gardner, of this port, waiting freight—Albion, Wenburg, waiting cargo—Helen, Farrington, loading—Turner, Higgins, loading. Markets dull for all kinds of American produce. Molasses 4 1-2 rs. Coffee 7 a 8 c.

At Matanzas, 23d ult. brig Arditia, Colburn, for Boston, 3 days.

Brig Jasper, Patten, of this port, for Hamburg, sailed from Havana 18th ult.

At St. Pierre, 6th ult. brig Sarah, Lowell, of this port, disch'd—Phebe, Perkins, of do.—sch Mary Ann, Bailey, do.

At Trinidad, de Cuba, 23 inst. sch Sclot, Clark, of Wiscasset for Charleston, to sail next day.

At St. Croix, W E 18th ult. brig Helen, Saunders, of this port, loading for Boston.

Sch. Active, Trott, from Boston, at Charleston, 10th ult.

Ar at Holmes' Hole, 8th, sch Franklin, Card, from New-York for Thomaston.

Brig Julia, Kimball, of this port, for New-Orleans, c'd at Baltimore 27th ult.

At Savannah, 21st ult. ship Mary, Stinson, last from Havana, 5, ballast.

Ar at Charleston, 23d, sch Carpenter, Lemont of this port, from Satilla River.

At Wilmington, about Feb 27, Leopard, of this port, for New-York, 4—Franklin, Wilcox, of do. for West Indies, 4.

Ar at New-York, 6th, Hunter, Carr, and Fisher, Higgins, Wilmington, 7.

Ar at New-York, 10th, for Boston, (with 70 bales of cotton) c'd at Noble Feb 10.

Ar at Newbern, Susan, Harding, New-York Ar at New-York, 8th, Abby Jones, Crawford, New-Orleans 24 from Balize—Pilgrim, Big-land, Mobile 18—Splendid, Miller, do 15—Edward, Snow, do do.

Ar anchor, outside the bar, Savannah, 23d, ship Mary, Stinson, of Bath, 57 days from Amsterdam.

Sailed from Alexandria, 1st, brig Knott, Lincoln, for Boston.

The brig Brandywine, Perry, of Thomaston, which went ashore at Ipswich, sometime since, has been got off and anchored in the river.

Sch William Henry, Keer, of Bristol, Me for Charleston, sailed from Boston 3d inst.

Sch Jane, Homer, 4 days from Camden for Marblehead, ar at Portland 7th.

Ar at New-York, 8th, sch Leo, Spaulding, Thomaston, 7 days.

Arrg New-York, 2d inst. ship Am Maria, Boston of Thomaston, 10 days from Portland, 11 days from Bath, 12 days from New-York, 13 days from this port, Wilmington, N C 12—Mary, Boston of Wiscasset, from New-York, and 10 days from the Balize. Advisech Thomas, from of Thomaston, for Savannah—Mary Thorne, from of do. for New-England.

Below Alexandria, 1st inst. ship Charles, from New-Orleans, 10 days from Baltimore, 11 days from New-York.

Who says it is useless to buy a Lottery Ticket?

Many that have not always drawn more than the advance for their tickets—this is a fair case in the game of chance, and we have a few prizes and a grand one in the CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, and less than \$100 worth in the whole. Of these few, one was a quarter of the CAPITAL PRIZE OF

1100 DOLLARS.

one of \$100, one of \$50, three of \$20, 6 of \$10,

besides smaller ones. These are facts without exaggeration. I have sold more prizes than any other vender in the State, those at Portland and Hallowell excepted. Holders of the prizes I have mentioned, will please present their tickets. Such as are willing to risk one dollar for ten, or even a thousand, will do well to call. There may be better ways of spending money, and such as are convinced of that fact, will not buy tickets; and surely there are many ways of laying out a dollar to less profit than to risk it in a lottery. Few men, were they sure of doubling their money, would hesitate to buy. All who call shall receive due attention, and prize money as it is due—also intelligence of adventures and chances for a Fortune at the South, where public improvements are greatly advanced by lotteries.

TH. EATON.

Inquirer Office, March 12.

To be sold at Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on the first Monday of April next.

A LOT of LAND, formerly owned by Obadiah Call, situated at Dresden, near the Meeting-House, containing about forty acres, with a DWELLING HOUSE, and two good BARNs thereon.

Also—A LOT of LAND, situated in the lower part of Dresden, containing twelve acres, set off on execution to the subscriber.

ISAAC LILLY.

Dresden, March 7, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

ARNOLD & HYDE,

was by mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st inst. All persons having any demands against the late firm, may please present the same for settlement; and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment to E. ARNOLD, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

E. ARNOLD, G. HYDE.

Bath, March 5, 1827.

GERSHOM HYDE.

Has taken the Store lately occupied by Arnold & Hyde, where he intends to sell GOODS cheap as ever.

E. ARNOLD,

Has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Richardson, and will sell what GOODS he has on hand, at very low prices for Cash.

G. HYDE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HARTSHORN & SMALL, are requested to make payment to the subscriber before the 20th of March next, as all accounts then standing will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JERE HARTSHORN.

Bath, Feb. 27.

To the Honorable JEREMIAH BAILEY, Esq. Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Lincoln:

RESPECTFULLY represents CHARLES POTTER, Administrator with the will annexed of HANNAH WYMAN, late of Topsham, in said County, deceased—that the Personal Estate of the said Hannah, is not sufficient by the sum of nine hundred dollars, to answer the just debts which she owed: he therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the said sum with incidental charges.

CHARLES POTTER.

LINCOLN, ss.—At a Probate Court held at Bath, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1827.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset, on the second Monday of May next, by causing a copy of said Petition, with this Order to be published three weeks successively, previous to said Court in one of the Newspapers printed at Bath.

J. BAILEY, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest: JOHN H. SHEPARD, Reg.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.

ZINA HYDE has just received from the Manufactory in New-York, CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of various sizes, which he warrants made of the best Iron, and thoroughly proved, and offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices, at their establishment, which is as low as can be bought in the U. States.

Also—His usual assortment of

STEP CHANDLERIES.

HARD WARES, &c.

Printing, of all kinds, neatly executed at this Office.



rent money, and the subject of the

ROOPEL, and ZAN.

for the troops when on their  
December 14, 1826.

MY MOTHER, MARIA POMEROY

My dear mother, I have thought

of writing you for some time

but have been so busy that I

could not find time to do so

but now I have a few lines to

write to you, and I hope you

will find them interesting.

I am well, and hope you are

the same. I have not much

news to write you at present.

I have been thinking of writing

you for some time, but have

been so busy that I could not

find time to do so.

I have a few lines to write

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and often at such times. It is  
with you, and ought to be  
considered as the greatest calamity  
one that is to be most studiously  
avoided. It is a calamity which  
ought to be permitted to enter a  
habitation where all should be peace,  
unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt  
affection. Besides, what can a woman  
gain by her opposition or her differ-  
ences? Nothing. But she loses every-  
thing; she loses her husband's respect  
for her virtues, she loses his love, and  
with that, all prospect of future hap-  
piness. She creates her own misery,  
and then, utters idle and silly com-  
plaints, but utters them in vain. The  
love of a husband can be retained,  
only by the high opinion which he en-  
tertains of his wife's goodness of heart,  
of her amiable disposition, of the  
sweetness of her temper, of her pru-  
dence, and of her devotion to him.  
Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever  
lessen that opinion. On the contrary,  
it should augment every day: he should  
have much more reason to admire her  
for those excellent qualities, which will  
cast a lustre over a virtuous woman,  
when her personal attractions are no  
more.

Has your husband staid out longer  
than you expected? When he returns,  
receive him as a partner of your heart.  
Has he disappointed you in something  
you expected, whether of ornament, or  
of furniture, or of any convenience;  
never evince discontent; receive his  
apology with cheerfulness. Does he,  
when you are house-keeper, invite com-  
pany without informing you of it, or  
bring home with him a friend? What-  
ever may be your repent, however scan-  
tily it may be, however impossible it may  
be to add to it; receive them with a  
pleasing countenance, adorn your table  
with cheerfulness, give to your husband  
and your company a hearty welcome—  
it will more than compensate for every  
other deficiency—it will evince love  
for your husband; good sense in your-  
self, and that politeness of manners,  
which acts as the most powerful  
charm—it will give to the plainest  
fare a zest superior to all that luxury  
can best. Never be discontented on  
any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's  
success in his profession will depend  
upon his popularity, and as the man-  
ners of a wife have no little influence  
in extending or lessening the respect  
and esteem of others for her husband,  
you would take care to be affable and  
polite to the poorest as well as to the  
richest. A reserved haughtiness is a  
sure indication of a weak mind and un-  
feeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach  
them to respect and love you, while  
you expect from them a reasonable  
discharge of their respective duties—  
Never treat yourself or them by scold-  
ing; it has no other effect than to ren-  
der them discontented and impertinent.  
Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind with the perusal  
of those books which instruct while  
they amuse. Do not devote much of  
your time to novels; there are a few  
which may be useful in improving and  
in giving a higher tone to our moral  
sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the  
taste, and to produce disrelish for sub-  
stantial intellectual food. Most plays  
are of the same cast; they are not  
friendly to the delicacy which is one  
of the ornaments of the female char-  
acter. History, Geography, Poetry,  
Moral Essays, Biography, Travels,  
Sermons, and other well written re-  
ligious productions, will not fail to en-  
large your understanding, to render  
you a more agreeable companion, and  
to exalt your virtue. A woman de-  
void of rational ideas of religion, has  
no security for her virtue, it is sacri-  
ficed to her passions, whose voice, not  
that of her God, is her only govern-  
ing principle. Besides, in those hours  
of calamity to which families must  
be exposed, where will she find sup-  
port, if it be not in her just reflec-  
tions upon that all ruling Providence  
which governs the universe, whether  
animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most  
intimate friends, is essential to that  
harmony, which should never be once  
broken or interrupted. How impor-  
tant then is it between man and wife!  
The more warm the attachment, the  
less will either party bear to be slighted  
or treated with the smallest de-  
gree of rudeness or inattention. This  
politeness, then, if it be not in itself  
a virtue, is at least the means of giv-  
ing to real goodness a new lustre; it  
is the means of preventing discontent,  
and even quarrels; it is the oil of  
the intercourse, it removes asperities,  
and gives to every thing a smooth, an easy,  
and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial  
happiness does not depend upon wealth;  
no, it is not to be found in wealth, but  
in minds properly tempered and united

to our respective situations. Compe-  
tency is necessary, all beyond that  
point, is ideal. Do not suppose, how-  
ever, that I would not advise your  
husband to augment his property by  
all honest and commendable means.  
I would wish to see him actively en-  
gaged in such a pursuit because en-  
gagement, a sedulous employment, in  
obtaining some laudable end, is essen-  
tial to happiness. In the attainment  
of a fortune, by honourable means;  
and particularly by professional exer-  
tion, a man derives particular satis-  
faction, in self-applause, as well as  
from increasing estimation in which  
he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domes-  
tic concerns, let prudence and wis-  
dom prevail. Let neatness, or-  
der, judgment, be seen in all your  
different departments. Unite liberality  
with a just frugality; always reserve  
something for the hand of charity;  
and never let your door be closed to  
the voice of suffering humanity.—  
Your servants, in particular, will have  
the strongest claim upon your charity;  
let them be well fed, well clothed,  
nursed in sickness, and never unjustly  
treated.

#### THE SECRET BANDIT.

There lived formerly in Denmark a  
wealthy noble, who had an only child,  
a fair daughter. The maiden lacked  
not suitors, both for her beauty and  
amiable qualities, and for the lands she  
would one day inherit; but among them  
all she selected one who was distin-  
guished by his handsome person and  
gallant bearing, nor less so for his ap-  
parent riches, although he was a  
stranger in those parts, and no one  
could tell where lay his possessions,  
or whence he came. In short, the day  
was fixed for their betrothment, upon  
which occasion a magnificent enter-  
tainment was to be given by the noble-  
man.

It chanced, however, that on the  
preceding eve the maiden walked out,  
unaccompanied by any attendant; and  
ere she was aware of the distance she  
had wandered, had lost herself in the  
intricacies of a deep wood. At length  
meeting with what seemed to be a  
path, she pursued the track, but found  
that it conducted to a dismal cavern,  
that extended for some way beneath  
the ground. Struck with wonder at  
its romantic appearance, she deter-  
mined to explore it; and advancing on-  
ward, soon discovered a spacious vault,  
that had every appearance of being in-  
habited, and that, too, not by a hermit  
or religious recluse, but by one who  
had a taste for wealth and luxury.

She next proceeded into an inner  
chamber, where she saw a shining heap  
of gold and silver, which, on examina-  
tion, she found to consist of richly  
chased goblets and other costly vessels,  
and gold coin. Continuing her search,  
she came to a third chamber, where,  
to her exceeding dismay and horror,  
she beheld the remains of human car-  
casses, dead men's bones, and hideous  
skulls. She was now certain that she  
was in a retreat of robbers and murder-  
ers, and was about to make her  
escape as quickly as possible, when the  
sound of approaching footsteps  
warned her to conceal herself instant-  
ly behind a kind of projecting pillar at  
the extremity of this chamber of  
death. Hardly had she crept behind  
herself before a robber entered, bearing  
in his arms the dead body of a lady  
richly attired, from which he began to  
strip the jewels and valuable orna-  
ments. While the barbarian was thus  
employed, the maiden caught a glimpse  
of his features, and a cry of horror  
nearly escaped her lips, as she dis-  
covered them to be those of her lover.  
He had now plundered the body of all  
but a beautiful ring, when, in his im-  
patience to get it, he cut off the finger  
with his sword, but with such violence,  
that it flew to some distance very near  
the spot where the maiden was con-  
cealed. Fortunately, however, he did  
not stay to search for it, but having  
heard a signal from without, hurried  
away to rejoin his comrades. For  
some minutes the maiden stood rooted  
to the spot with horror at what she  
had thus witnessed, and dread for her  
own fate; at length, hearing no noise  
whatever, she ventured from her hid-  
ing place, and soon after stole out of  
the cavern, having first picked up the  
finger that had been cut off, and suc-  
ceeded in finding her way home, where  
she found her father awaiting her re-  
turn in the greatest anxiety. She ex-  
cused herself by saying that she had  
wandered much farther than she intend-  
ed, but mentioned not a word of the  
cavern, or the scene she had witnessed  
there.

On the following day the bridegroom  
arrived at the castle attended by sev-  
eral companions, all splendidly attired,  
and the lady welcomed him as befitting  
one who was to be her future lord.

As they afterwards sat at the festival  
board, and the goblet passed round,  
each guest recited some legend or  
wondrous tale. At length it came to  
the lady's turn to be narrator; where-  
upon she began to relate the adventure  
of a damsel, who, having lost herself  
in a forest, took shelter within a cave  
that was used by banditti for the pur-  
pose of concealing their booty. The  
bridegroom listened with the utmost  
anxiety. "Within this cave," continu-  
ed the lady, "were many fair cham-  
bers, one of which was filled with  
heaps of gold and silver; in another  
were hands and legs, and other remains  
of dead bodies." The bridegroom  
could scarcely conceal his agitation;  
yet seemed to lend an ear of uncon-  
cerned attention to the story, which  
proceeded to state how the damsel was  
surprised by the return of the robbers;  
how she concealed herself, and the  
shocking scene she beheld. "Ha! a  
pleasant tale truly," exclaimed he,  
when the lady had finished; "yet methinks  
better for an old crone's fireside,  
than a banquet like ours." "I have  
reason to believe, however," returned  
the lady, "that it is not a mere gothic  
legend, but a fact." "A fact?" ex-  
claimed several of the guests. "Yes,  
one does not care to vouch for the  
truth of stories of the kind in general,  
but I am inclined to believe this, be-  
cause—tis indeed a very odd circum-  
stance—I happen to have here the very  
finger and ring that the robber cut off."  
What then followed may be easily con-  
jectured. He who had entered the  
castle as a welcome guest, was detain-  
ed along with his comrades as a pris-  
oner, and shortly after delivered up  
to the arm of justice. As for the lady,  
she thanked Heaven for having rescued  
her in the first place from imminent  
peril, and in the next from an union  
with a guilty assassin.

#### ANECDOTE OF MR. PITT.

On one occasion, Mr. Moreton, the  
chief justice of Chester, a gentleman  
of some eminence at the bar, happen-  
ed to say, "King, lords and commons,  
or,"—directing his eye towards Mr.  
Pitt,—"as that right honorable mem-  
ber would call them,—commons,  
lords and king." The only fault of  
this sentence is its nonsense. Mr. Pitt  
arose,—as he ever did,—with great  
deliberation, and called to order:—  
"I have," he said, "heard frequently  
in this house, doctrines, which have  
surprised me; but now, my blood runs  
cold! I desire the words of the hon-  
orable gentleman may be taken down."  
The clerks of the house wrote the  
words. "Bring them to me," said  
Mr. Pitt in his loudest voice. By this  
Mr. Moreton was frightened out of  
his senses. "Sir," he said, address-  
ing himself to the Speaker, "I am  
sorry to have given offence to the  
honorable member, or to the house:  
I meant nothing. King, lords and  
commons,—lords, king and commons,—  
commons, lords and king,—tria  
juncta in uno.—I meant nothing! I  
indeed I meant nothing." "I don't  
wish to push the matter further," said  
lord Chatham, in a tone a little above  
a whisper;—then in a higher tone,—  
"The moment a man acknowledges  
his error, he ceases to be guilty. I  
have a great regard for the honorable  
member, and as an instance of that  
regard, I give him this advice:—a  
pause of some moments ensued,—then  
assuming a look of unspeakable derision,  
he said in a kind of colloquial  
tone,—"Whenever that member  
means nothing, I recommend him to  
say nothing."—Butler's Reminiscences.

#### WANT OF MONEY.

Hazlitt, in the last London Monthly  
Magazine, has an excellent article on a melancholy  
subject—want of money—which he handles with  
great spirit. The following are his con-  
clusions:—

"To be in want of money is to pass through  
life with little credit or pleasure: it is to live  
out of the world, or be despised if you come in-  
to it; it is not to be sent for to Court or asked  
out to dinner, or noticed in the street; it is not  
to have your opinion consulted, or else rejected  
with contempt; to have your acquaintance car-  
ped at and doubted; your good things derided  
and as to be scrutinized by strangers and  
neglected by friends; it is to be a thrall to  
creditors, and an exile in foreign lands; to  
forego leisure, freedom, ease of body and mind,  
to be dependent on the good will and caprice of  
others, or earn a precarious and irksome livelihood  
by some laborious employment; it is to be  
compelled to stand behind the counter, or to sit  
at a desk in some public office, or to make your  
landlord, or not the person you would wish, or to  
go out to the East or West Indies, or to get a  
situation as Judge abroad and return home with  
a liver complaint, or to be a law stationer, or a  
servicer, or a scavenger, or newspaper reporter,  
or to read law and sit the court without a  
brief, to be deprived of the use of your fingers  
by transcribing Greek manuscripts, or to be a  
seal engraver and pour yourself blind, or to go  
upon the stage, or try some of the fine arts:—  
With all these pains, anxiety and hopes, most  
probably to fail, or if you succeed after the ex-  
ertions of years, and undergoing every variety  
of mind and fortune, to be assailed on every  
side with envy, backbiting and falsehood, or

be a favorite with the public, or a while and  
then thrown into the back ground, or in jail by  
the fickleness of taste and some new favorite:  
to be full of vexation and extravagance in  
youth, of chagrin and disappointment in after  
life, to be jostled by the rabble because you do  
not ride in your coach, availed by those who  
know your worth, and wish from it as a claim  
on their respect or their purse, to be a burden  
to your relations or unable to do any thing for  
them; to be ashamed to venture into crowds; to  
have cold comforts at home; to lose by degrees  
your confidence in mankind; you might pos-  
sibly grow crabbed, morose and querulous;  
dissatisfied with the lot of your life, but most so  
yourself, and plagued with the thought of look-  
ing for a place to rest in, and the world without  
any one's asking about your will. The wise-  
acre will possibly, however, crowd round your  
couch, and raise a memorial, at a considerable  
expense and after a lapse of time, to commem-  
orate your genius and your misfortunes.

Parson's Tale. A Frenchman who had been  
several years in debt in the Fleet  
Prison, found himself at last at home within  
his walls, and was, what, so harmless and in-  
offensive a character, that the jailer occasionally  
permitted him to recreate himself by spending  
his evenings at home, without any apprehension  
of the forfeiture of his verbal engagement.—His  
little earnings as a jack of all trades enabled him  
to form several poor house connections; and those  
aid him by degrees to be less and less punctual  
in his return at the appointed hour of nine. "I'll  
tell thee what it is, Monsieur," at length said the  
jailer to him, "you are a good fellow, but I am  
afraid you have lately got into bad company—so  
I tell you once for all, that if you do not keep  
better hours, and come back in good time, I shall  
be under the necessity of locking you out alto-  
gether!"

Dioctian, a Roman emperor, after having  
experienced both the troubles and pleasures of  
a crown, retired to a private station. In his retreat  
he employed himself chiefly in rural occupations,  
and found in them more enjoyment than he had  
done amidst all the splendor of royalty. After  
remaining several years in this situation, he was  
invited by Maximilian to return to the throne.  
He received the messengers with a smile of pity,  
and said, if Maximilian saw how the cabbages  
which I have planted at Salona are thriving, he  
would never invite me to exchange content and  
happiness for power.

Two elderly ladies, who were in very circum-  
stances, though not wealthy, took a liking to a  
poor man who lived in a neighboring village, and  
invited him to come to their kitchen when he was  
hungry. They put him to a country school, and  
paid the expense of his education. He left  
school to go abroad; he became prosperous there;  
and the first time the ladies heard of him after  
many years, was by a merchant which he made  
on each of them of fifty pounds a-year, and tes-  
timony of his gratitude.

Two boys going home one day, found a box  
in the road, and disputed who was the finder.—  
They fought a whole afternoon without coming  
to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the  
contents equally, but, on opening the box, be-  
hold, it was empty.

Needle-Making.—I will attempt to  
give you some idea of needle-making. The wire  
is first cut into suitable length for two needles.  
Each end is sharpened by taking fifty or a hun-  
dred between the fingers and rolling the points on  
a revolving stone. The needles are then placed on  
a die, exactly in the centre, and one blow makes  
two eyes out at the same time, and the wire  
nearly in two, between the eyes. This was  
done with some rapidity that I asked how many  
times the die fell to make the eye, not pre-  
ceiving that the boy took up one at every blow.  
Two needles are then parted, and you have two  
in an unfinished state. Tempering them is the  
next process. The needles while heated red hot,  
are thrown into cold water, and afterwards are  
brought to a spring tempering by being rolled in  
plates of hot iron. Each is then held in the eye,  
and last of all, receives the polish in the same  
way as it is pointed, only on a finer stone. In  
the last room I visited, were 15 or 20 young girls,  
from ten to fourteen years of age, busy in count-  
ing them, putting them into papers, and then  
selling them. The principal part of the work is  
done by boys, who, from their appearance must  
be poorly paid.—Lon. pa.

A curse like a stone thrown up towards  
heaven, and most likely to return on the head of  
him that sent it. Sir Walter Scott.

Jos. S. & Wm. S. Sampson,  
No. 36, South Market Street,  
BOSTON.

IMPORT direct from the Manu-  
factories, and keep constantly on hand, a general  
assortment of

Crockery, Glass & China Ware,  
which they offer for sale on the most favorable  
terms.

CRATES variously assorted  
for country trade.  
Oct 1826.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

BARBOUR & HALE,  
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Middle St.  
PORTLAND.

HAVE just received from New-

York,  
Bales of Fine Scotch Carpeting;  
Do. Super Do. Do. Do.  
Do. Extra-Do. Do. Do.  
Do. Elegant Venetian Do.

LIKEWISE—a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Brussels and Wilton RUGS,  
comprising a much larger assortment than ever  
before offered in this market. Orders from  
a distance will be promptly attended to.  
Portland, Nov. 1.

#### FOR SALE.

THE Directors of the Bath Bank  
offer for sale the property purchased of Isaac  
Crispin Esq. consisting of a large number of  
LOTS, most of which are in the centre part of  
the town. A plan representing the situation and  
size of the several Lots, may be seen at the Bath  
Bank room—also the price and terms of payment  
will be made known by public notice.  
JAMES McLELLAN.