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FOR THE GAZETTE.

The Sponsor....No. VIII.

"But even he is dead, wherefore should I fast?—  
Can I bring him back again?"

PERHAPS in the history of the world we have not a more striking example of true fortitude and resignation to the will of God than in the conduct of holy David. His darling child, the presumptive heir of his crown and glory, was marked as a victim for his sin; and, as faith the word, "the Lord struck the child, and it was very sick." The sorrowful monarch seemed to be smitten in the tenderest point. His life was, as it were, bound up in the life of the child, and he ceased not, with fasting and many tears, to try to avert the impending stroke. But all was unavailing. The angel of death, like a determined foe, stood to his purpose, executed his dread commission, and at one blow levelled to the dust the towering hopes of the king of Israel. Observe now his conduct. When he knew that the child was dead, he arose from the earth, and having changed his raiment, he worshipped devoutly, and commanded that they should set bread before him, saying to his wondering servants, "while the child was yet living, I fasted and wept; for I said, peradventure the Lord shall have mercy & spare his life; but now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go unto him, but he will not return unto me."

This plain, ungarmented relation, while it exhibits real philosophy in the liveliest colors, and displays the influence of correct principles, is also replete with instruction. The unbounded sorrow into which some plunge themselves, on feeling the afflictive hand of providence, betrays a distrust in the divine goodness altogether unbecoming a believer in the gospel. Repining at the dispensations of providence, shows also a want of knowledge of the Divine Character, from whose hand we are to receive evil as well as good; and who, amid all the troubles of his people, "fits as a refiner, and a purifier of silver, to purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer an offering in righteousness."

The votary of Mahomet, bewildered as he is in error, adds the more rational part, when he is afflicted by providential misfortunes. While some christians would be almost frantic with grief at the loss of children or friends, and the language of their conduct would be, "What dost thou; and why am I thus afflicted?"—the striken Musselman, laying his hand on his breast, would only exclaim, "God is just—God is good, and man must submit to his decrees."

The ways of the Almighty are sometimes inscrutable to short sighted mortals; but veiled in the depth of the eternal councils, unerring Wisdom still pursues her grand designs—and in due time the very mysteries of Heaven, will be made clearly manifest in the "bread of cataract of day."

## HEBRON ACADEMY.

The annual Exhibition of this Seminary, was attended on Wednesday the tenth instant, by a very numerous assembly. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the *Adelpsi Society* formed in procession, and proceeded to the Academy, where an Oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by JAMES WOODMAN, A. M.—The orator acquitted himself handsomely, and was saluted with universal applause.

In the afternoon, the audience were highly gratified with the performances of the students, consisting of the "Stranger," "No Song, no Supper," a number of Dialogues, and several single Pieces. Without the least flattery we can say, that all was well done; and many of the performers so much excelled what is usually expected on such an occasion, as to deserve particular notice. They possessed an entire power over the audience, cheered them with hopes, depressed them with fears, melted them to pity, and made them glow with resentment. The introductory and valedictory pieces, were informed, were written by the Preceptor, Mr. THOMAS FESSENDEN. They evidently showed he possessed a fruitful imagination, a brilliant genius, and a correct taste for poetry. In fine, that he excels as much in this pleasing art, as he is known to excel in deep research, and profound investigation. He has good talents for communicating information, which, added to his other qualifications, must constitute him an excellent instructor.

The Academy at Hebron, seems fast rising to a very respectable rank among similar institutions in Massachusetts. Its situation is far from scenes of dissipation and idle amusement, in the midst of an agricultural country. The necessary expenses of students are small, and for unnecessary expenses there is no opportunity. Since the late interruption of business on the sea-board, this Seminary has afforded a pleasing and very useful retreat to many young mechanics, merchants' clerks, and sailors, who have applied their leisure to the treasuring up of information. The society too, into which all students of common genius and good moral character may be initiated, is well calculated to further their progress, and rouse a literary spirit, which, being fostered and cherished by farther application to study, may hereafter make its possessor shine in the literary world, or in public and professional

life. We understand the board of Trustees, to make their future exhibitions still more useful to the students, have voted that no plays, or theatrical performances shall be admitted—that the exercises shall consist of original compositions and dialogues from the most approved authors. This being the case, it is probable the society will occupy a greater portion of the day than it has heretofore done. As several of its members are gentlemen of liberal education, the number of their exercises will be enlarged, and it is hoped and believed that their next anniversary will be more than usually interesting and instructing—a rich repast for the scientific mind.

A SPECTATOR.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

A sample of democratic regard for the memory of Washington.

The following extracts are from a ministerial print in New Jersey.

"Washington, with others, humbly petitioned the British king not to lay too grievous a burthen upon the necks of his wayward American children; and, with others, was willing to contribute to support the corruption of Britain, if he would suffer them to raise the tax according to their own pleasure."

Again—

"Had Washington lived in these days there is no doubt he would have exerted his utmost abilities to embarrass our own government, and give aid and assistance to that of England."

Again—

"As Washington would be sensible of his error in having opposed the British power, were he living at this time; to these his true followers, being tender of his honor, make great exertions to do away that stain upon his character."

If the scoundrel that penned the above paragraphs would not rob a church or commit murder to profit by it, then we give up all pretensions to a knowledge of mankind. The law does not denounce this sacrilege as deserving of punishment, but we should be sorry to consent that the author did not, more richly, deserve a halter, than a horse thief. The democrats prate about the principles of Washington, the school of Washington the memory of Washington, and yet they hated and calumniated him while living, and traduce him now that he is no more. And yet such scoundrels can look benevolent men in the face as they walk the streets. Mr. Jefferson who first gave form, life and strength to the faction which opposed Washington, hired libellers to vilify and insult him; and this same Thomas Jefferson dropped the tear of love and veneration upon Washington's tomb. His example has been strictly followed by his adherents. Had Washington lived but a few years longer, he would have been more persecuted & slandered if possible than his bosom friend and compatriot Pickering. It was a good remark made by an honest and plain man, "most of these democrats are great hypocrites and scoundrels, you may be sure."—Baltimore Fed. Repub.

## ANOTHER PLUMPER.

"While the American government has done every thing to place the commerce of this country in the most auspicious situation, some Federal lawyers have done every thing to oppose it."—[Boston Chron.

Should the father of lies empty his budget into old Hone's lap, and employ the lank Jacobin to cull the most palatable and malignant, to cut and dry for future use, none would be found more villainous than the above. Pray, Mr. Chronicle, were Federal Editors and Lawyers the authors, or advocates of the non importation, non intercourse and embargo acts? We shall next be told that the Federalists elected Mr. Jefferson to office—paid Callender for abusing

Washington—caused our vessels to be captured and burnt on the high seas by our good friends the French—emptied our treasury in time of peace; sold, dry-docked and rotted our navy. You might as well accuse the Federalists of the atrocities of Robespierre, or the massacres of St. Domingo. What an indelible disgrace to the country that such a vehicle of barefaced and abominable falsehoods as the Boston Chronicle should find patrons or readers!

[Reporter.

Don James Wilkinson, Commander of the American Army, Knight of the Spur, the friend of Jefferson, &c. &c.

Justice at length is in swift pursuit of this friend of Burr—that he is about to be overtaken, seems no longer doubtful. But whither will he fly! can he to Paris go, and there embrace his master! or, will his pupil, that "miserable Governor" Claiborne, shelter him awhile; no, he cannot for his troops also are disbanded!

The report however, is, that the General is superfluous in the command of the army (only the army we hope, not the other titles) by General Wade Hampton, of South-Carolina—that General Wilkinson is ordered to Washington to take his trial—now what will Col Billy Duane say to this?—In Burr's case he said, if we remember right, that there would be some stretching of hemp—is it not now equally probable that in the present case there may be some little use for ball cartridges?

There are several reports as to the cause of this movement against the General, but we shall wait for better information upon the subject—when our readers may depend on being fully informed.—Spirit '76.

In addition to the charge against gen. Wilkinson, for suffering the troops to remain so long in unhealthy situations, is the neglect of the general to set the Rifle regiment to work on the great post road to New-Orleans, for which object they were raised. This indulgence granted to Duane, by suffering him and his regiment to rest in idleness, will, we trust, be enquired into by Congress.

The Romans found that the only way to keep their armies from being sickly and vicious, in time of peace, was to set them to work on the highways; and no country on earth could be more benefited than this by following this Roman example.

[Independent American.

Suppose the Lieutenant Colonel (Duane) should be ordered to New-Orleans to join his regiment, would he go or resign his commission? Whether he went or resigned, would he not denounce the President, Secretary at War, and all the heads of departments? If so, would it not be better to let the Lieut. Col. have his own way, stay at home, pocket 2000 dollars a year, and endeavor to remove the little State governments, rather than hazard his high displeasure.

[Demo. Pres.

Supposing Bonaparte has declared, that there shall be no neutrals, and that every nation on earth shall fight for him or against him. Query, which side ought the United States to take, for or against?

Supposing the British should seize and sequester all American property they could lay their hands on, and declare they held it as a pledge of our good behaviour;—How long would it be proper for us to bear with them, before we began to talk about going to war with them?

The democrats are great king-haters, mighty enemies to monarchy, yet they are continually praying that Napoleon may conquer and rule the world.—

It appears by the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer, that Demo-

cracy has lost a great number of votes in several counties in that State since the last election. As information progresses, the people will be more and more convinced of the fact, that Democracy, instead of being Republicanism, is its bane; and that they cannot really love the one unless they avoid the other.

## Democratic Sense.

An eastern democratic editor, in a note to correspondents says, "We cannot think of afflicting our readers with the perusal of absolute nonsense." We were astonished at this declaration, but found upon examination that it alluded to a moral or miscellaneous piece. No instance has been ascertained in which a democratic printer has manifested any unwillingness to afflict his readers with nonsense in a POLITICAL publication.—Freeman's Journal.

Indictments against seventy persons were lately found, and tried at one term of the quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia. Crimes—Larceny, Incestuous Fornication, Bigamy, Assault and Battery, and keeping Disorderly and Tippling Houses.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

(From the Traveller, a London paper of August 29, 1809)

Of the following singular case, no doubt can be entertained. It is copied from the Dublin papers, and has been duly authenticated:

"On Tuesday last, at 7 o'clock in the evening as a man was passing by the lime kiln of D. Gosson, near Finglas, he saw in a hollow, below the wall of the kiln, a person in a great coat lying on his face on the ground. At first he supposed him to be asleep or intoxicated; but after some time, perceiving he did not stir, he was induced to examine him more closely, when he found him apparently dead.

On turning him on his back, to ascertain who he might be, a sight the most awful and horrid presented itself to his view. The person was not dead, but on removing his coat, the whole surface of his body seemed a moving mass of worms; his face was much disfigured, apparently from some bruises inflicted either by blows or by a fall; and from every aperture of his head, his eyes, ears, mouth, and nose, poured innumerable worms, as if the interior of the skull were entirely filled with them. His eyes were dissolved and their cavities, as well as those of his ears, mouth and nose, were filled with a white moving mass, more horrid and disgusting than it is possible for imagination to conceive without ocular inspection. After some time the miserable man having recovered sufficient strength to walk, and so far recovered his recollection and voice, that he distinctly answered several questions put to him, he told who he was, where he lived, &c. that he was returning home on a car, the evening before, and having drunk too much, he fell off and lay stunned with the fall till he was discovered. He could not account for the wounds in his head nor for his being so far off the road; but it is probable he had received the contusions on his face from the fall, or, perhaps, the car had gone over him, and he had insensibly crawled to the place where he lay. The humidity of the air and the heat of the weather had rapidly brought on a solution of the solids in those bruised parts already predisposed to putrefaction, and now lying in contact with the moist earth. In these were speedily deposited the eggs of innumerable insects, whose generation was as rapid as the predisposing causes were favourable; and thus, while the vital powers rallied at the centre, and the blood, yet circulating round the heart, preserved the vital principle, the extremities, in which all pulsation had ceased, were dissolving into their primitive elements, and the whole surface of the body exhibited a mass of animated corruption. He was brought into an

out house and laid on some hay; the loathsome objects were removed as far as that could be done; he was washed with spirit and vinegar, and cordials poured down his throat, which he swallowed, though with some difficulty. In fact, every precaution was taken by the worthy people by whom he was discovered, but without effect—the putrescency rapidly increased; in a very short time the spasms in his throat prevented his swallowing; he gradually became insensible, and at 12 o'clock the next day he died, in a state of total putrid solution, having lived in that dreadful situation 17 hours from the time he was first discovered, and the greater portion of that period in full possession of his senses; so much so, that he at several times inquired eagerly for his pocket, in which he recollected he had put some money, and which, to a small amount was found. That Herod, Sylla, &c. were devoured by worms while yet alive, are facts recorded by ancient historians, and that worms engender in the flesh and nuclei, &c. is also true; but those are not parallel cases, as they were the effects of morbid dependents, and specific disorders. The only case in modern times perhaps of a human being living under such circumstances, is recorded in the romantic adventures of Ilicerro Viand; and even here the incident throws a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the work, although it was attested by the annexed affidavits of persons who had seen it. Yet in that case the worms had only engendered in the lower extremities, while the head and the viscera, necessary to animal life, were free. But here, the most essential organ of the animal economy was dissolved, while yet the living being walked and talked.

"The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out, And sported his eyes and his temples about."

Exhibiting an appearance even more awful than the ghastly spectre of poetical imagination."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

## PRECEDENTS AT HOME.

Our unfortunate ally Louis XVI. was beheaded the 21st January, 1793; on the 8th April, G-net, the Minister of the French Republic arrived at Charleston; on the 16th May he reached Philadelphia, the seat of government; and on the 19th, (third day after his arrival) was publicly received by the President, though during his stay at Charleston he had commissioned a number of persons to cruise against a nation with which we were at peace, and established consular courts within our territory, to condemn the prizes; and though the brothers of the late king of France were in arms against the republic, and the dauphin, the heir to the crown, with the queen his mother, were prisoners in the Temple at Paris.

Soon after the treaty with the French Republic in 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte put down that republic, and put himself up in the place of it; and his minister, general Turreau, was received here without delay or hesitation. Some time after, Bonaparte put down the republic of the united provinces of Holland, and put up his brother Louis in the place of it, who was soon recognised king in a very friendly way, by president Jefferson.

In 1808, the duke of Braganza, driven out of Portugal by the French, lands in the Portuguese colony of Brazil, and the American government sends an envoy there to him, who has not been refused that we know of.

In the month of March, same year, Ferdinand, eldest son of Charles IV. king of Spain, received the crown of that kingdom from his father; his agent in America was recognised; (nor do we know, nor should we care, if the king who has since started up, has demanded the dismissal of Ferdinand's agent, accredited here