

The Spanish Ambassador has arrived at Georgetown, near Washington, but had not at the last date presented his credentials to the President. Democrats say he will not be received by our Executive—we presume the reason of their being of this opinion is, that he might offend democratic sympathies.

An order has been issued by the Spanish Government, prohibiting the admission of foreign vessels into their colonies.

Communications.

THE SQUATTERS.

MR. EDITOR,

Hearing much of late of this class of men, I have been induced to search for the etymology of the term. I know full well that it is said to have originated from the manner in which the fraternity took possession of the lands which they occupy. Not content with this explanation, I have taken the trouble to investigate the subject more profoundly. On investigation, I find the term peculiarly appropriate. The founder of this brotherhood, once resided in paradise. However strange it may appear, it is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof—I do not allude to Adam, the father of men, but to the arch fiend. In proof of this assertion, I adduce the authority of the great Milton, who, though a poet, does not always deal in fiction. In the fourth book of Paradise Lost, Ithuriel and Zephon, are described as in search of the arch fiend, in the garden of Eden:

"Him there they found,
"Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve."

Hence the origin of the term Squatters.—It remains to be determined whether the edge of the sword of justice will have the same effect on them, as the touch of Ithuriel's spear had on their progenitor.

BOOKWORM.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The late President Adams.

"You look not well, Signior Antonio;
"You have too much respect upon the world;
"They lose it, who do buy it with much care;
"Believe me, you are marvellously changed."

SO it is with man. Time, who unheeded travels his unvarying course from age to age, leaves the frailty, the changeableness, and the weakness of our natures, stamped, in striking characters, upon every stage of human action. But few men bear their ruling passion predominant through the entire course of a long life; and that life is long, in the estimation of mortals, which has been filled with few days, but with a series of various and notable services. Indeed, man mostly appears so multifarious in his natural passions and propensities, so flexible in his mind, and so crooked in his movements, he seems, oftener than otherwise, to have no "guiding genius." Few great men—I should say, men of noble intellects, have passed through life's hemisphere, disclosing, like a meteor, a continued chain of light; but mostly, "they leave a trackless course behind." If any have shone like a constellation, it was, perhaps, because the "imperious storms of fate" never fell across their path to check their daring pursuit. The stoutest resolution of man is liable, like the stubborn oak, to be shivered and broken. The gales and hurricanes of fortune are to the mind, like the storms of the elements to the brittle wood. Nor is it to be wondered, that the most firm mind, led by the most inflexible ruling passion, should lean with age. When the frail covering begins to totter, infection, or rather decay, "creeps in through chinks which time has made;" and the mind, absorbed by something novel, which pleases now as in youth, seizes some fancied object, and, unable to distinguish, clasps it with doating fondness. Forgetful of the point to which its strong passion directed its exertions while the mind was kept in health by the agility of the body, the heart, with its affections already riveted, its sensibility on tip-toe, catches the rein; and the steady, unshaken, resolute, decisive man, is no longer what he was! When the body, from age, grows incapable of achieving the designs and schemes of the brain, we should cease to wish, or attempt, to lead a world, or community, of robust, agile frames, active as we once were, and warmed with as good blood. Every day of a man's life was not designed for hardy action, or philosophic study. As well might the child presume to dictate to the adult, as a man in second childhood attempt to teach philosophy.

When I mention the name of John Adams, I wish candour to listen. I am myself, in speaking of this personage, actuated with the greatest candour. His name is ever dear to me, for the many valuable services he has performed for his country. So much do I esteem President Adams, that I cannot yet believe that he is the real author of all those writings lately charged to his name, nor of all those that bear his signature. But, if he be—what shall I say! Every man that lives in these United States,

lives under a happy form of government, which secures him the privilege of uttering his own sentiments and opinions, political as well as religious. Mr. Adams is not blameable for putting his thoughts on paper, neither is his editor for publishing them. Mr. Adams may injure himself, which I think he has done, if he have sanctioned the writings which bear his signature, and no one should say, 'tis my right or business to call him in question for that—and for that I do not. But, he may injure the community, as well as himself—may wrong my country, and then I have a right to speak, for my duty calls. If my opinion of the tendency of publishing his productions be erroneous, yet, let me be treated with candour; for my sentiments of men and measures are as dear to me, as even Mr. Adams' are to him.

Every man is tenacious of his own opinions; therefore if he be worthy of any notice, he should be treated with fairness.

Intelligent men can dissect, weigh, and properly estimate Mr. Adams' late writings, with the same facility that an experienced surgeon can anatomize a skeleton. Thence, were we all well informed, I should apprehend no evil consequences from their promulgation. But since,

"Some are, and will be greater than the rest," and since the greater proportion of our citizens are both incapable and unwilling to scrutinize and trace the actions of their fellow creatures, from the cause to the effect, an able writer, and a servile editor, might poison the minds of millions of people, were there none to stand sentinel, and strip the fellow of his guise.

I am far from wishing to charge Mr. Adams with corruption or intrigue. I believe him to deserve the name of neither. But a child, or a man in dotage, may, through ignorance or imbecility, administer as virulent poison, as the most designing knave. If they are once encouraged, they are generally thence ungovernable. Ignorance and imbecility may plead their pure intentions, but can be no excuse for the injury sustained.

If any of these remarks will apply to Mr. Adams, or to his late productions, let them be cautiously weighed. Caution is the mother of security. It is an idea of being already secure, that draws people into sluggish indolence, and then the enemy preys upon them.

Great names often cover imposition. We implicitly receive and swallow that, as a wholesome draught, from an eminent character, which we should spurn from humble honesty. A demagogue aims, first, to acquire a title, or sounding name; then steals the people's hearts with a kiss. And, in fact, they seek to know no more of the man. What he says is gospel to them, and all his actions are nobly christened, though begotten by the devil, evilly performed, and openly flagitious. What he performs under the specious name of "public service," is often admired as the very deeds of God. I do not now speak of Mr. Adams; he is no demagogue. I speak of the influence of names generally. Strip all the political writings of modern days of their names and god-fathers, and three fourths would be the vilest of trash.

The writings which have lately appeared as Mr. Adams', are tinged with a spirit of disappointment, resentment, and mortification; and bear indubitable marks of intellectual imbecility. I own I have not read all of them; but I have examined enough to know their character, and I think I can discern their design. I therefore fear some injury may arise to the community from their circulation. Mr. Adams' name is great, is influential, and revered. The people's disposition and capacity to examine every side, and to distinguish, are equal to the sight & action of the mole.

A few stubborn facts will give the impartial reader a striking feature in a great man's character. John Adams has ever been deemed by me, "a noble of nature;" yet, there are no abilities, no talents, no nobleness in man, without its fellow blemish; and no human intellect secure from the overturning besom of time.

Mr. Adams, through the whole of his public life, attached himself with warmth and constancy to the constitutional party in this government, the FEDERALISTS. He was esteemed, respected, and supported, by them solely; he received from their hands the first offices in the country.

He now, in private life, in his old age, is eclipsed with his industrious pen in the ranks of news-paper scribblers, against them.

During the whole of his public life, the Jacobins and democrats, alias disorganizers, continually abused him—called him by all the hard names scurrility could bring into play, or malice invent.

All his offices of profit and honor, all his fair fame, he received from the federalists. Through his public scenes of action they supported him, defended his name & character against the malevolent marlings of vile Jacobins, and to this hour they "speak him fair."

He now, in his private life, in old age, when these friends can help him to no more offices, because age has deprived him of ability to fill them, has engaged to thwart and defame them.

He never received a suffrage of a democrat; but in public life always received every democrat's curses. His son too, never received a suffrage from a democrat till he began to hunt down the friends of our Con-

stitution—until he had boldly signalized himself in the ranks of democracy.

He now, in private life, in old age, has commenced hostilities against his friends and former supporters, and accuses them of ingratitude and want of respect: and his son sings the chorus.

When he had relinquished public scenes he found retirement, even in his old age, no shield from calumny and detraction. His enemies, (now his mouth friends) contorted the features of his public conduct, and let not his private pass unassailed. The federalists, ever faithful to their friends & country, then stood sentinels to his fame, guarding his character in private life with the same regard and esteem for his talents, his patriotism and services, with which they had before supported him. Until it was publicly known that he would take a part against his friends, democracy kept yelling at him, though retired from the scene of political action. The federalists prevented the dogs from taring him in pieces. They now pity, but do not despise him. It is however found that some mad cur of the democratic family has bitten him, for, like the operation of the Hydrophobia, he has turned upon his friends, and now, in private life, in old age, belabours himself to destroy them and the country that gave him birth.

Gen. WASHINGTON, just before his retirement, speaking of the base treatment he had received from the Jacobin presses, observes, "I did not believe, until lately, that it was within the bounds of probability, hardly within those of possibility, that while I was using my utmost exertions to establish a national character of our own, independent, as far as our obligations and justice would permit, of every nation of the earth; and wished by steering a steady course, to preserve this country from the horrors of a desolating war, I should be accused of being the enemy of our nation and subject to the influence of another; and to prove it, that every act of my administration would be tortured, and the grossest and most insidious misrepresentations of them be made, by giving one side only of the subject, and that too in such exaggerated and indecent terms, as would scarcely be applied to a Nero—to a traitorous defaulter—or even to a common pick-pocket."

This letter was written to Mr. Jefferson, in answer to one requiring an explanation from, or disavowal of any unfavourable opinion which Gen. WASHINGTON was suspected by Mr. Jefferson to entertain against him. Gen. WASHINGTON does not through the whole letter acquit him of suspicion; thence it is evident that our illustrious cur did believe Mr. Jefferson his political enemy.

To this faction, who could treat the Saviour of our country's rights so inhumanly, rashly and treacherously, who has been the main share of Mr. Jefferson's official life and popularity, to which Calicewer, Duane, Gallatin, Ben. Austin, Levi Lincoln—not forgetting his "Farmer's Letters" and the Chronicle speakers—belonged:—a precious parcel of mushroom politicians. To this faction—and I do from my heart regret that it is a fact—to this faction, though it had often panted and puffed with its hard blows to knock him and his fair fame from their high standing—to this faction John Adams has joined himself; and is now lending his pen and name to sink the friends of WASHINGTON, of his own life, and of his country, if possible, into disgrace and ruin. "He is marvellously changed."

By the influence of the leader of this faction, his son is now at the court of Russia. Few years since the father and son would have spurned the offer of the most conspicuous office from such hands! And why? Ah, that's the question. What was then patriotism, is today to-day. Do you take, reader!—Here is a little monkey in this—that's all.

Yet, I do beseech Heaven that Mr. Adams may, ere he retires from the scene of life, detect "the wolf that is in sheep's clothing;" which is now deluding him in his old age to commit political suicide.

ROLAND.

Married.

In Boston, Mr. Noah Harding, of Portland, to Miss Hannah Watts, of Boston.

Portland Ship News.

Friday, Oct. 20.

Arrived brig Telemak, James Stevens, 58 days from Christianland. A gentleman belonging to this town, who came passenger in the Telemak, has politely favored us with the following list of American vessels in the kingdom of Norway, Aug. 23.—Ships North America, Drinkwater, of Portland, condemned; June, McLellan, do. do.; Herfrell Lewis, do. cleared, to pay 600 dollars; brig Suwarrow, Leach, of Beverly, condemned; ship Rachel, Joseph, of Salem, cleared, to pay 600 dollars; ship Endeavor, Lovett, do. do.; barque Pacific, Becker, do. condemned; ship Doras, Chamberlain, do. cleared, to pay 500 dollars; brig Industry, Cook, do. condemned; barque Edward & Henry, Foster, of Gloucester, do.; brig Ann, How, of Boston, do.; fchr. Washington, James, do. cleared, to pay 500 dollars; ship Good Friends, Ghamlon, of Philadelphia condemned; ship Atlantic, Fountain, do. do.; brig Elizabeth, Campbell, do. cleared to pay 400 dollars; ship Commerce, Skinner, do. condemned; brig Belle Air, Jacobs, do. waiting trial; fchr. Luna, Martin, of Baltimore, cleared, to pay 600 dollars; ship Cheapeake, Mun, do. cleared, to pay 500 dollars; ship Woonanet, Randall, of Portsmouth, waiting trial; brig Washington, Blackler, of Marblehead, do.; Byfield, Foster, of Boston,

do.; ship James, Spafford, of Philadelphia, do.; United States, Harding, of Boston, cleared, to pay 400 dollars; Commerce, Ingolf, of Salem, cleared to pay 600 dollars; America, Stone, of Newburyport, waiting trial; brig Topaz, Herrick, do. do.; ship Lion, Brian, of Philadelphia, do.; brig Eleanor, Sweet, of Newburyport, do.; fchr. Bryant, of Norfolk, do.; brig Dolphin, Craft, of Boston, cleared.

List of vessels detained at Copenhagen, according to the latest accounts in Norway.

Ships Aurora, Martins, of Salem, waiting trial; Helvetius, of Philadelphia, do.; Hebe, do. do.; Harriot, Weeks, of Portland, do.; Heper, of Boston, do.; Antelope, Hopkins, do. do.; Two Friends, Livingston, of Charleston, do.; brig Henry, of Salem, do.; Commerce, Otis, condemned.

In all cases where the vessel and cargo has been condemned in Norway, the Captains have appealed to the High Court of Admiralty at Christiania; and in every case where the vessel and cargo has been cleared, the captors have appealed to the same Court. From the judgment of this Court there is no appeal. Captain Lewis, of the Herfrell, and Captain Lovett of the Endeavor, had made an agreement with their captors by paying a sum more than that awarded in the judgment, both had received their Papers and expected permission to sail. In the case of the Ann, Captain How, the Edward Henry, Captain Foster, & the Atlantic, Captain Fountain, the cargoes were discharged into the King's warehouses, and part sold by the captors.

In addition to the above list of vessels in Norway, all of whom left the United States after the repeal of the embargo laws, the following ships were at Christianland, viz.:—Ship Pigou, Captain Collet of Philadelphia. This ship had been twice tried and cleared, but was detained, waiting a third trial—August 25.

Arrived brig Lydia, William Crabtree, master, from London, 52 days from the Downs. Sailed in company with the following American Vessels.—Ships Richmond of Philadelphia; Radius of New York; Plutarch of Plymouth; Shepherdess, Nims, New York; brig Hannah, Farley, and Charleston—of New York; and several others, names unknown. Just arrived in the River, ship Robert, Hale, Providence; Fanny, New York; ship Manlius, and another New York ship, name unknown. orig John and Charles, Dyer, of Portland; brig—Tufts of ditto—came down the River with ship Grand Turk, Isaac, of New York, for Stockholm, to sail next day with convoy. Lost overboard, on her outward bound passage, July 10th, from the brig Lydia, the mate, William White, belonging to Cape Ann—and was drowned notwithstanding every possible effort was made to recover him. Capt. Crabtree feels it his duty to acknowledge with gratitude, and publicly, the prompt and generous assistance received from Capt. Conn, of his Britannic Majesty's ship Swiftsure of 80 guns, who boarded him on the 14th of Oct. and understanding him to be in want of provisions, readily offered him a supply of any articles of provision or small stores he had on board, and even conveyed them to the Lydia in his own boat. The Swiftsure has lately been mentioned in the papers with similar acknowledgments. Capt. C. was boarded by several British ships of War, both on his outward and homeward passage, and treated invariably with the utmost politeness.

E. STEVENS,

Fish Street,

HAS received, and is now opening for sale, a general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Goods;

among which are the following:—Bombazets, Black, Green, Slate and Scarlet—Peltie Flannels, of various colors—5-4 & 4 and 7-8 Common Flannels—British Shirting Cottons—Cambrics, Black, Red, Brown, Slate, Green and Purple—White ditto—Cambric & common Dimity—Linnen Cambric—Gingham—Calicoes—Furniture Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Velvets—Long Lamm—Diaper—India Cottons—India Calicoes—Bandanna Handkerchiefs—Black Ditto—Cotton Pocket Hkerchiefs—Cotton Shawls—Black Cotton Crape—Italian ditto—Modes, Sarcenets—Black Satin—Lustrings, Black, Green, Brown and olive—Black Persian—Cotton Laces—Black Silk ditto—a variety of elegant Mullins—Bed Lace—Cotton Umbrellas—Checks—White and colored Cotton Sewings—Bos—Cotton Stocks—Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery—Ribbons—Ladies long and short Kid and Silk Gloves—Mittens—Gentlemen's ditto—Brown Linnen—Floor and Hearth Brushes—Turtle shell Combs—Glass Buttons—Black and White Millenett—with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Oct. 30

SETH CLARK,

FISH-STREET,

HAS just received an assortment of SUPER-FINE AND COMMON

BROADCLOTHS;

which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.—Likewise, WAISTCOAT PATTERNS and TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

He continues to execute the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the most fashionable style, and with fidelity.

WANTED,

At the above business, an APPRENTICE of industrious and "steady habits"—to whom good encouragement will be given.

Portland, October 30.

Duck, &c.

FOR sale at No. 18 Union Wharf, 150 pieces RAVEN'S DUCK, 2 bales real MADRAS HOSIES, 150 boxes BROWN SOAP.

Wanted to Charter,

For the fortnight, a low Duck VESSEL, of 50 or 100 tons burthen.—Enquire as above. October 30.

Doctor Kittredge,

WISHES to inform the public and in particular his friends, that, finding his health much impaired in consequence of an Hemorrhage, he has determined in future to decline attending to any calls in his profession during the night, till his health shall be re-established. He hopes and believes, however, that he shall be able to pursue his practice during the day as usual and to pay the utmost attention to all who are disposed to place themselves under his care. Oct. 30

BANK SHARES.

FOR sale, a number of Shares in the PORTLAND BANK.—Enquire at this office. Oct. 30.

FRESH GOODS,

Royal Lincoln.

Head of Life Street.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Fresh Seasonable Goods, of the latest importations; comprising almost every article usually wanted in this market; which will be sold on the very best terms. Portland, Oct. 30, 1809.

NEW STORE.

John Johnson,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Portland, and its Vicinity, that he has taken Store No. 2, in Union River, Middle Street, where he has received, and is now opening, a general assortment of

European & India piece GOODS, of the latest importations, among which are,

Superfine, Midling & low priced Broad Cloths	Lace stripe and seeded ditto
Callimere	Striped, seeded, figured and plain Mullins
Ladies Pelisse Cloths of various colours	Cambric & common Dimities
Coatings and Fearnights	Cotton Laces
fashionable Vellings	Thread ditto, Ribbons
Swandowns	7-8 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings
Molekins of a superior fabric for Sur-touts	7-8 and 4-4 Colerain Linnens
Devonshire Kerseys,	Black Lustrings
Plains, Surges	Black India Sarfettes
Baizes and Flannels	4 4 Black Crape
Swankins	Brown and white Cotton Plurillas
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4	Check'd Linnens
Mill'd Rose Blau-	Brown ditto
Angola, Lambs wool	Blk and White Mill-nets
and common Ho-	Cotton Shawls of every description
Gery	Twild Cotton Bandannas, Common do
Men's worsted Caps & Gloves	Common do
Ladies fleecy worsted	Pulicat, Madras, Malabar, blue, Gille
Gloves	frockloy and Sooty
Bombazetti, Wildberes	Romal Handkerchiefs
Moreens,	Canton and Bandanna ditto
Shallons, Durants,	Suspenders, Silk and
Durcys, Calimanco's	Cotton Umbrellas,
and Ruffels	Gentlemen's Beaver, &
Black and Brown Tab-	Ladies long & short
by Velvets	Silk Gloves
Black and olive Vel-	Silk and Twist
vets, Silver Cords,	white and colour'd
Corduroys & Thick-	Thread
sets	Cotton Sewings,
Calicoes, Furnitures & Gingham, of every	Quality and Shoe Bin-
discription	dings,
Black, White and col-	Pins, Tapes, Galloons,
ored Cotton Cambricks	Ferrets, &c. &c.

Straw Bonnets, India Cottons and Checks. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call examine the above, which will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved credit. Oct. 30

Henry Smith & Co.

No. 4, Miffy's Row,

HAVE just received a large supply of Fall and Winter GOODS. October 30.

This day published,

An Address of "The Bible Society of Maine," to the Publick.

ANY Gentleman or Lady, who should be inclined to encourage the design of this Institution, may be supplied with subscription papers, and copies of the Address, by applying to either of the Trustees. Oct. 30.

ANY Gentleman that wishes to purchase FRAMES and PINE TIMBER, the ensuing season, of any kind, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber at Standish. Oct. 30. ROBERT McDONALD.

To check a false Report.

AS it is reported that the subscriber is fond of the law, and avails himself of all opportunities to take undue advantages, he declares he never wished to be at law at his days; but chooses when any dispute arises, to leave its adjustment to good men. And he is now ready, in all matters in which he is concerned, where disputes exist, to leave them to good men to settle; and not trouble courts with them, excepting those relating to Real Estate. ROBERT McDONALD. Standish, Oct. 30

As he has been answered, he only wishes justice, peace and friendship with all men.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM ROGERS, 31, late of Georgetown, in the county of Lincoln, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said William Rogers, 31, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROGERS, (30) October 3.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Samuel Freeman, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the county of Cumberland, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ROBERT THOMPSON, late of Brunswick, Esq. deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the mansion house of said deceased, on the first and last Mondays in November next, and on the first Mondays in the four succeeding months, from one o'clock to five P.M.

JOHN PERRY, Jun. ROBERT D. DUNNING } Comm. Rogers. D. & J. 30, Oct. 30, 1809.