

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

No. 2.....VOL. IV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1821.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.]

BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unaw'd by influence, and unabrid'd by gain,
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—2D MONDAY IN SEPT.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS.
Gen. JOSHUA WINGATE, Jr.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.

Washington County.
JONATHAN BARTLET, Esq.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Fourth District.
Hon. WM. D. WILLIAMSON.

CLERK OF THE COURT AND REGISTER OF DEEDS.

GEORGE S. SMITH, Esq.

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Republican Nomination for Representative.

Isaac Hobart, Esq.

Will be supported for Representative in this Town and Plantations Nos. 9, 10, 12, 15 & 16, and is recommended to the Electors of this District, as a suitable person to Represent their true interests in the Legislature of the State of Maine.

Mr. HOBART has resided thirty years in the centre of the District, and is known to possess every requisite for the office. Being friendly to the general interest of the District, it is hoped and confidently believed that he will be strongly if not unanimously supported.

Dennysville, Aug. 24, 1821.

THE OIL.

Whitlow—how to treat it.

This disease is often a severe affliction to hard working men, such as farmers. It originates from bruises or punctures, that inflame the muscles, tendons or membranes beneath the skin—these swellings, whilst the hard tough skin of the fingers remain unyielding, causes the great pain, and extension of it up the arm—the thick skin of the fingers also prevents any exudation or escape of perulent matter, and thus the bone becomes diseased, and a joint is lost. Persons with soft fingers are seldom attacked. An artificial and singular disease may be formed at any time by winding a string round an inflamed finger, or by sewing it up in a piece of unyielding leather. In this case the most stupid person would think only of cutting the string or ripping the leather, and yet it is rarely that you see a physician go to work in this rational manner. He must first salve it, and plaster it with some ointment, which is just as likely to make a cure as the treading on it, that is practised by ignorant people before it becomes intolerable—by such practices and such neglect, the disease often runs on till nature makes a gap, and the physician modestly charges for what another has done. The proper remedy is simple and easy: lay open the thick skin, the whole length of the swelling, and dress the finger for one or two days with a soft poultice of bread and milk, and then lay lint on the wound—a little red precipitate ointment may be necessary where the proud flesh does not suppurate freely. The writer of this has relieved a great many persons without the loss of a joint, and has followed no other plan for 20 years.—[Nat. Gazette.] MEDICUS.

FASHIONABLE ADVICE.

Empty of all good wherein consists
Woman's domestic honour and chief praise,
Bred only, and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and trol the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton.

"My dear Julia," said Lady — to her youngest daughter, as I was paying my morning visit to the latter, "I was quite horrified last night to see you out of the Argyle rooms, hanging on young Walsingham's arm. You put both your hands through it, clasped together, and leaned forward, and looked in his face, as if he was your whole dependance and delight, with an air of regard and confidence which quite petrified me: I assure it was observed by Lady Gubspeech, and by the three Misses Mortimer, who kept their eyes upon you whilst they whispered to each other, 'A match, I suppose!'" "Dear me mamma," said the artless Julia, "I did not err intentionally. I'm sure: I only leaned upon his arm because I was fatigued, and because he very kindly offered it."

"There are many lints which I wish to give you, child," continued her Ladyship, "in taking a man's arm, you should do it neither bashfully nor confidently, neither disdainfully nor kindly. You should never lean upon him in any sense of the word; but receive either his arm for the promenade, or his hand for the dance as a mere matter of course.

When you smile, too, in return for a bow, or other salutation or acknowledgment, you smile with all your heart! your eyes wide open, and beaming regard. Now nothing is more vulgar—

Your smile should be half grave, half sportive, enough of the former to shew becoming pride; and of the latter to set off and embellish your countenance.

"When you laugh, you laugh as if you really were delighted, which is piteous in the extreme. A woman of quality's laugh is in a very doubtful, minor key, as if half ashamed of herself at being moved to mirth by the exertions of any one. 'In surprise, again, you expand your large blue eyes, and look like a picture.'" (Julia is beautiful in this expression of countenance), "although I have told you, a hundred times, that none but rustics appeared amazed; nothing being quite novel to people of fashion;" (A fine compound of deceit she will make of her, cried I, to myself.)

"Then you have a trick of standing near the fire, which catches your face and arms, and makes you look as ruddy as a milkmaid, and ruining your complexion for the night." (This was impossible to be done to her Ladyship's artificial nines and roses.)

"When you are asked if you are engaged to dance, you cry no, with the simplicity of a peasant, and look, as much as to say, 'I'll dance with you with a great deal of pleasure—instead of hanging down your head, then looking up in a pretty attitude, expressive of doubt and consideration, so as to give added interest to your hand, which the cavalier is uncertain of obtaining; and showing at the same time, how much you are in request.—Nay when you have accepted a dancing partner, you should not rise full of spirits and satisfaction, to join the gay throng; but, even then, testify some degree of indifference, and take your place coolly, and loungingly as it were."

"But then," replied Julia, "my dear mamma, I am so fond of dancing!" "That is just what I complain of!" said her Ladyship. "You ought to be fond of nothing but fashion, your father and myself." "And brothers and sisters," added Julia, hanging down her head. "Yes brothers and sisters," replied Lady —; "but don't hang down your head; and pronounce these words like a simpleton."

"When you ride out with a gentleman (I beg your pardon Mr. —, for delivering this lecture before you, but I know that you are a friend of the family," said she to me. "Oh, madame, ne vous genez pas; the discourse is very edifying," replied I.) "Never," resumed she, "allow him either to ride on your left side, or to lean on the pommel of your saddle."

"When you walk with a beaux, never dismiss your footman; and never let me see you go out with young Archer in his tiliary. A curriole, with two groom behind is well enough, even if the grooms be a quarter of a mile behind; because these two witnesses defeat the idea of a tete-a-tete, and are stylish; whilst the other is mean and matronlike." "Aye, there's the rub, thought I: for the first position exhibits a distinction without a difference, considering the quarter of a mile business."

"Lastly," concluded she, "when you waltz, extend your arms, and keep your partner literally at arms length; look occasionally at your feet, and smile around you; but never allow his eye to meet yours, nor give him one undivided smile whatever; and pray—do not let me have to finish for you any more." "Very well, mamma," said Julia, and left the room with a tearful eye.

"She is," said her Ladyship, addressing herself to me, "such a novice that I have no patience with her." "What would you have her to be," exclaimed I, "at sweet sixteen, and as innocent and as engaging as a girl can be!" "Stuff!" said her Ladyship; "the girls barely passable"—(her Ladyship was envious of her.) "But don't you think," added I, "that it would be just as useful, and a deal more simple, to advise her not to waltz, nor to ride out, nor to lean on arms in a morning promenade, unless with a relation to protect her, or in your Ladyship's company; or finally if she never waltzed at all, unless with a brother or sister, would it not be just as safe?" "Oh nonsense!" replied her Ladyship; "I can't be bound to dance attendance on grown up girls, although it be my duty to give good advice. I might shut myself up in prison just as well. That would finely interfere with my engagements, indeed! A pretty thing to make a bear-leader of me! yet, I would chuse my daughters to be perfect women of fashion." "Oh! I perfectly understand you," replied I, and shutting the subject, took an early leave.

It was her Ladyship's wish to check the sprightliness of her daughters, and to make them fashionable, but prudent—two words not always reconcilable; and all this, without interfering with her pleasures, without eclipsing her own imaginary charms, and without giving her any trouble whatever. The Herald in London.

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TO PARENTS.

The bringing up of our children does not appear as important a task as it really is. If children are to become useful and valuable members of society, they will require the constant care, attention and advice of their parents, from their infancy until their arrival at maturity.—In the first place, parents ought to furnish a good example, because it deprives their offspring of an apology for doing evil. The peculiarities in the disposition of each child should be attentively studied, and parental deportment should be shaped accordingly. This is often neglected, and it is this neglect which has ruined many children. In the second place, parents should always know what their children are learning at school, so as to aid the efforts of their offspring, if they are competent, by a proper investigation and explanation of the various subjects submitted for their study. The result of this will be, that children will often propose questions to their parents, for elucidation; they will be induced to think—the object for which

their teacher is laboring will be easily attained, and a lasting benefit may be more certainly calculated upon.

Children ought to have exercise and amusement, which, if properly directed, is conducive to health, and elevates their spirits; but it is unfortunately the case, that many parents know not, or care not, whether the amusements of their children are regular or irregular. As soon as irregularity is allowed, a fondness for study decreases, and this apparently trifling neglect, is the cause of the ruin of thousands and thousands. One little impropriety leads on to another; both are overlooked by the fond parents; a third is committed; a slight reprimand is given, and the offence and the rebuke are forgotten. In a short time, the youth is considered too much of a man to be reproved; the authority of the parent decreases; temptation spreads her gaudy net, and the indulged and neglected child falls a victim, and is lost.

This is a subject in which parents are particularly interested. It is a fruitful subject, and cannot be too clearly elucidated. Its importance may be illustrated by this remark: a community is a congregation of families; each parent is the head of his family, which forms a portion of that community. Now, suppose these parents do their duty and bring up their children properly, will not that community be a good one? On the other hand, suppose those families neglect their children, and by bad example, excessive indulgence, improper severity, or carelessness, make them vicious—will not that community have the same character as the individuals composing it? There can be no question on this point. It is on this account that we would press the subject on the minds of parents and guardians generally. It is for them to say, whether the succeeding generation shall be better or worse than this. If they individually do their duty as parents in their respective families, and bring up their children as a sacred trust confided to them; if they watch over them at the age when the mind is ripe for evil or good impressions, and just principles of religion, morality, industry and truth, the result will be gratifying to them, and the good effects of such conduct on the part of the parents, will be felt by succeeding generations.—*Fed. Repub.*

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The following humorous and lively description of a Country School, was re published about a year since in the New England Galaxy, and a belief expressed that it was originally calculated for the latitude and longitude of some parts of Connecticut. Be that as it may, it will probably yet "serve without essential variation" as a Country School Epitaphic for too many places in New-England. It was not, however, written by a Connecticut man, as implied in the Galaxy, but is one of the early productions of the late HENRY MILLER, Esq. of Dover, in this State; a man whose talents and virtues, social and endearing qualities, cheerful humor, ready and refined wit never injurious to the feelings of others, made him the delight and life of the social circle. This production, immediately after its first appearance, was widely circulated in the papers of the day, and has been, we believe, before inserted in the

New-Hampshire Sentinel.

COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Put to the door, the school's begun,
Stand in your places—tell every one,
Read in the Bible—tell the place,
Job, 20, and the 17th verse,
Caleb, begin—and he shall rule!—
Sir, Moses got a pin and stuck—
Silence! Stop, Caleb,—Moses here,
What's his complaint? I didn't, Sir,
Hold up your hand, what is't a pin!
O, dear, Sir, I wond do so 'gin
Read on—The increase of his h—h—house—
Hold—H, O, U, S, E, spells house—
Sir, what's that word?—I can't tell it.
Can't you indeed?—Why spell it—spell it.
Begin yourself I say. Who I?—
Yes; try sure you can spell it—try.
Go take your seats and primmers, go;
You shan't abuse the bible so.
Will pray, Sir, master mend my pen?
Say Master, that's enough. Here, Ben,
Is this your copy? Can't you tell?
Set all your letters parallel.
I've done my sum it's just a groat.
Let's see it. Master, m's gout.
Yes. Bring some wood in. What's that noise?
Taint I sir, t's themmare boys.
Come Billy, read. What's that! That's A.
Sir, Jim has snatch'd my rule away.
Return it, James. Here, rule with this.
Billy read on. That's cruked S.
Read in the Spelling book. Begin:
The boys are out. Then call them in,
My nose bleeds; maynt I get some ice,
And hold it in my breeches?—Yes.
Take your seats there. Tim, spell tool,
I can't Sir. Try. T, W, L.
How's this! just come, Sam? Why I been—
Who knocks? I don't know Sir. Come in.
Your most obedient, Sir—and yours.
Sit down, Sir. Sam put to the doors.
What do you bring to tell that's new?
Nothing that's either strange or true.
What a prodigious school! I'm sure,
You've got a hundred here, or more.
A word, Sir, if you please. I will.
You girls, till I come in, be still.
Come we can dance to night, so you
Dismiss your brain distracting crew.
And come—for all the girls are there,
We'll have a fiddle, and a player.
Well, mind and have the sleigh bells sent,
I'll soon dismiss my regiment—
Silence! the second class must read
As quick as possible—proceed.
Not found your book yet? Stand, be fix'd!
The next read—stop—the next—the next.

You need not read again, 'tis well!

Come Tom and Dick, choose sides to spell.
I've got a word. Well, name it.—Gizzard.
Tom, spell it.—G, I,—izzard.
Spell conscience Jack. K, O, N, kon—
S, H, U, N, T, S,—well done!
Put out the next. Mine's folks.
Dick spell it. P, H, O, U, K, &
O shocking! this will never do,
Try it again.—No matter, go,
Lay up your books and you, Josiah,
Help Jed to make the morning fire.

Do not Throw Dust in your own eyes.

Not long since in the public way, I observed 2 small boys, one was amusing himself with a little waggon which he drew after him, the other stepped into it. The former entreated him to get out; finding entreaty unavailing, he over set the waggon and threw him out. Enraged, the latter filled his hand with dust and threw it with vengeance at his little antagonist; the wind blew fresh from that quarter in which the object of this spite stood, the dust of course blew with violence into his own eyes. More vexed, he threw a larger handful which as before was blown into his own eyes.—Almost blind he made a third attempt. Well thought I, here is a picture of the malicious world. Since that period, what happens among children of larger size often brings to my recollection, the little boy who threw dust in his own eyes.—When I see a man of standing in society who has been insulted by a neighbor, sitting down in the fever of revenge to write him a challenge: I cannot forbear thinking he is throwing dust in his own eyes.—When I hear of a man abusing his wife, the mother of his children, pulling her hair or turning her out of doors: I say within myself, poor man, he is throwing dust in his own eyes.—When I hear a man of doubtful character venting hard speeches against a neighbor, and denouncing him publicly as the worst of men; because forth he is not as bad as himself: I am almost ready to exclaim: de-luded man! he is throwing dust in his own eyes.—When I see a man so peevish and petulant that he takes fire at every trifle (that does not suit his views,) and deals in such hard words as, it is a lie—you are a liar: I would if I did not fear his fiery tongue, whisper in his ear, do not throw dust in your own eyes. But above all, when I hear a man of loose morals and passionate temper, frequenty abuse his minister because he tells him unwelcome truths:—ah I cannot but sigh out, unhappy man! He will find when it is too late, perhaps that he was throwing dust in his own eyes.

From the Boston Gazette.

RECIPE TO MAKE A DANDISSETTE.

Take any ordinary girl, about fifteen, who can read so as to comprehend a novel; the less she is encumbered with modesty and understanding, the better. Scour her face and neck, hands and arms, thoroughly with soap and sand, and send her, for three weeks, to a fashionable boarding school.—There let her be sprinkled and perfumed daily with a wash composed of the following ingredients:—Music, French, geography, history, drawing, embroidery, grammar, and composition, of each one grain, dissolved in quant. suff. of inattention and imbecility. Let her be constantly fed on a dish made up of pride, vanity, conceit, presumption, imprudence, ignorance, folly and romantic expectation, and let her only drink be flattery and indulgence, administered by her parents and others in unlimited quantities. Let her sole exercise (to occupy seven-eighths of her time at least, when not asleep) be learning to curtsy, practising attitudes, and dancing waltzes and cotillions, under the tuition of a French dancing master. At the end of three weeks, take her home, dress her in the extremity of fashion, and array her in a mixture of the most gaudy and incongruous finery. Make a splendid ball, for the purpose of bringing her out: after which, let her parade Cornhill and Market-street, every fair day, from morning till night, in tight-laced stays, a double leghorn bonnet flapping over her eyes at every step, with a gold watch chain, seals and keys hanging from her side: and let her be attended by some little insignificant dandy of the first water. This method, properly pursued, will infallibly and speedily produce an animal denominated, in the fashionable sphere, a Dandisette; who, at balls and parties, and every public place, will be constantly surrounded by all the brainless fops of one sex, and be envied by all the tools of the other. She will, in due time, (if she does no worse) marry a worthless dandy for a husband, in opposition to the wishes and remonstrances of her best friends, will soon find herself reduced to as comfortable a state of poverty and misery as she ever read of in romance: and will finally bring down the grey hairs of her parents in sorrow to the grave. PROBATION EST.

Specimen of female activity and industry.—MARTY HALL, daughter of Mr. John Hall, of this town, on the 20th July, spun ten runs, thirteen knots, and twenty-eight threads of Wooden Yarn. She began at day light and ended at nine o'clock the same evening. Cherry-Valley Gazette.

MISSOURI.—A traveler purporting to be from New-England, makes unfavorable mention of the soil, climate and produce of Missouri.—Speaking of the flourishing town of St. Louis, he makes the following remarks:—

"The amusements are balls, white, yellow and black: and which are frequent and well attended. Billiards are fashionable: ruffing very common; card-playing universal: 600 packs sold to one Bible!"

"The Catholic Religion, consisting of pomp and show, carries the sway over every other. The Missionaries from Andover have produced little effect."

BY THE MAILS.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.

Dedication and Installation.

The first Universal Meeting House in Portland was solemnly and religiously dedicated to the future worship and service of the one God of universal goodness and impartial salvation, on the 16th instant. The services commenced with an appropriate and enrapturing Anthem, performed in a superior style, by a large and respectable Choir, who did honor to themselves and to the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Ballou, of Boston, made the consecrating Prayer, the Rev. Mr. Sreeter, from Portsmouth delivered the dedication Sermon, from Hagazai, 11th ch. 6, 7, 8, 9, verses. The Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Waterville, made the concluding Prayer, and in the afternoon, the Rev. Russel Street, was installed to the Pastoral care and supervision of the First Universalist Society in Portland. Rev. Mr. Ballou made the introductory Prayer, and delivered a Discourse from Jeremiah III. 15. Mr. Sreeter, made the installation Prayer, and presented the fellowship of the Churches; and Rev. Mr. Cobb, closed by devout Prayer and Thanksgiving. The several services were performed to universal admiration and education. The discourses were able, erudite and appropriate; the prayers, interesting, animated and devout; the charge, sound and impressive; and the band of fellowship, solemn and affecting. It would be impardonable to neglect the expression of gratitude to Mr. Davis, and his respectable Choir of Singers, for the superior and excellent style in which they performed the four Anthems, and other parts, on that interesting occasion. May their future endeavors to serve the cause of Zion be blessed, till the songs in these temples made with hands, shall be exchanged for the hallelujahs of Heaven.

The committee for the First Universal Society in Portland, beg leave to present, in their official capacity, unfeigned acknowledgments to the Selectmen of Portland for the friendship and christian liberality by them manifested in granting the occupancy of the Town House to that society, for the convenience of public worship as long as it was requested.

To the liberal Citizens of Portland, who generously contributed to purchase a Bell for the Universal Meeting House in this town, the committee for that society return their most sincere respects and gratitude and solicit the acceptance of the unanimous expressions of the whole society. They would further add that it is their sincere desire to cultivate habits of friendship and unanimity will all sincere christians, and especially those whose liberality of conduct entitles them to such a conspicuous place in their affection and esteem.

BANGOR, Aug. 23.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Thursday last, a man by the name of REED, was arrested and committed to goal in this town for having in his possession Counterfeit Bills to the amount of \$1000, on the following banks, viz. Suffolk Bank, of the denomination of five dollars, dated 8th May, 1819, payable to N. B. Stone, or bearer; five on the Bankholder's Bank, dated 13th Nov. 1819, payable to A. French, or bearer; tens on New Haven Bank, dated Aug. 31, 1819, payable to J. Graham, or bearer; five on Coon Bank, dated March 11, 1819; three on Coon, dated June 1, 1819, payable to R. Gooking, or bearer; and twos on Franklin Bank, dated April 1, 1816, payable to D. Windsor, or bearer. He was detected by attempting to make a confidant of one of our citizens, and engaging him in the same nefarious traffic; who instead of listening to his golden allurement, hastened to a magistrate, and had the villain arrested the very same hour. He stated that he was direct from Canada, and had passed about \$1000 in Portland. The bills are generally well executed, especially those on the Suffolk Bank.—They may be seen at the office of Thomas A. Hill, Esq. the Justice who took the examination.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot

A friend at Washington, under date of August 9, has given us the following account of the origin of the quarrel which terminated in the death of young Fox.

"Mrs. C. a widow of a very respectable family, has kept a boarding house for some years in a block called the 7 Buildings in this city. About 18 months ago, one of her daughters, a beautiful young girl was seduced (report says under a promise of marriage) by Randall, one of the boarders. As soon as her case was known to the family, R. who continued to board in the family, was called upon to repair the injury he had done by marriage, which he refused to do.—The brother of Miss C. a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, came on to visit his family, and said to the friends of Randall he must marry his sister or he would take his life whenever he could meet him.—The next morning, while Randall was standing near the door with a friend, he perceived young C. approaching him with another person: when he came up he requested R. to go up into his room. All went to the room; when C. demanded of R. that he should repair the injury done to his sister. Randall replied by intimating that her character was bad—thus adding insult to injury. C. drew a pistol from his pocket, and presented it to R's breast, snapped it, but it missed fire—a scuffle ensued, in which Randall was wounded by a severe stab in the breast from a small sword drawn from a cane by C.

who was disarmed by the friend of Randall. C. Left the room and district immediately, as it was uncertain what would be the fate of R's wound. The circumstances were soon known to the citizens generally, who expressed little sympathy for R. He soon recovered from the wound. The young lady was sent out of the city. Randall, after being wounded, took lodgings at another house, and there appeared a probability that the business would end here. But about two months ago, Miss C. was sent for by her friends; and her return appears to have revived all the unpleasant recollections of the friends to the family of the injury she had sustained. About ten days ago, as Randall was passing the street in the evening, with two ladies, his relations one on each side, he was attacked by a person with a cane, who knocked him down and severely beat him before any one came to his assistance. This he supposed to be by a person who had lately been dismissed from the army and of course unworthy to be noticed by him. However, a few days after from some circumstances which came to Randall's ears, he thought the person had been set on to make the attack by young Fox, who boarded with Mrs. C. and took the first opportunity (which was last Saturday morning) to cane Fox severely. Fox did not anticipate this attack and made but a feeble resistance; he disclaimed all interference in the affair between Randall and Miss C's friends and considered R's attack on him as wholly unprovoked. On Monday, he challenged Randall—the challenge was accepted; on Tuesday afternoon they met—the distance was eight paces; both fired almost at the same moment (Fox's pistol being little first.) Fox was shot through the heart, and died almost without a groan or struggle.—His remains were brought to this city, and the next day interred. Randall has been dismissed from the Treasury office, and has gone to his friends at Annapolis."

Utica, August 14.—On the 6th inst late in the evening, or possibly, of the firm of Dexter & Mosely, of Whitesborough, entered his store, near the Canal, for the purpose of retiring to rest.—Having washed, in wiping himself he threw down a clothes brush on the floor. Not being willing to leave it there until morning, he groped about on the floor to find it; and in so doing felt the body of a man concealed under the counter. He instantly seized and dragged him to the door, the villain pretending to be sick, and that he was there by mistake. On opening the door however, he made a violent effort to escape, but Mr M keeping his hold, they both came to the ground, Mr M uppermost. After a desperate struggle the robber became quiet, and assistance to Mr M arriving, the thief was pinioned, and sent to prison. He calls himself Wm Allen, and says that he had two accomplices in the cellar. Before Mr M's arrival the robber had thrown from the store window a considerable quantity of the most valuable goods in it, which have all been recovered.

NEW GOODS.

HAYDEN, JONES & KILBY, Have just received in addition to their former Stock, Superfine and rye Flour—Corn—peas and beans—beef, pork and hams—duck and cordage—hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souckong TEAS, in whole and half chests—ladies, gentlemen's, misses, boy's leather and morocco shoes and boots—a large assortment of American sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, checks and satinets—blue and white cotton yarn—broad-cloths—pelisse cloths—vestings—bombazetts—low priced calicoes—British shirting—coloured muslins—do. sarsenets—do. bonnet silks—do sewing silks—do ribbons—black silk and flag hanks—one case American straws. The above completes a very large assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season. September 1

New Cabinet & Chair MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlotte County, and the public in general, that he has commenced the manufacturing of all kinds of CABINET & CHAIR WORK, at Friar's Bay, (Campo-Bello) where they can be supplied on as fair terms as at any other place in the Provinces. All Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. H. M. W. CHAPMAN. Campo-Bello, Sept 1. BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

EASTPORT: SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1821.

Extract of a Letter received by a Gentleman, in this Town, from the Western part of the County, dated Aug. 25, 1821.

"From what I am able to learn the nomination of Mr. BARTLET, for Senator, meets the approbation of the Electors, generally, in this quarter. Mr. WILLIAMSON will be powerfully supported. If you are only vigilant in your quarter, a quietus will be given to a host of office seekers. The "Eminence" labours prodigiously, but it certainly can produce nothing more than a mouse."

VOTES!—VOTES!

The Selectmen and Assessors of the several Towns & Plantations in this County, are particularly requested to forward the Editor an account of the Votes for Governor, &c. &c. by the first Mail after the Election.

Confirmation of Bonaparte's Death.

The ship Elizabeth, Capt. McIntosh, of Portland, 40 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing English dates to the 9th of July. The only article of interest by this arrival is the confirmation of the decease of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, who died on the 6th of May last. The account was received in England directly from St. Helena, and couriers were immediately dispatched to every court in Europe with the intelligence. The following account of his Funeral, &c. will, we presume, be acceptable to our readers.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from The Guardian, in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St Helena:—"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House, (by the road.) A procession of the military Staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin, (laid wood and tin within,) and was received, on emerging from the grounds, by a line of 1000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present to the grave, where it was deposited, with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being fitted in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of eleven pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the Vigo, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges moaning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab over it.

"St Helena, May 14"

The following is the order of Bonaparte's Funeral Procession—

- Naval Officers Staff Officers Members of Council Gen Coffin Marq de Montcheno The Admiral The Governor Servants { Lady Low and Daughter, } Servants { in an open vehicle } Servants { Dragoons } St Helena Volunteers St Helena Regiment St Helena Artillery Sixty-sixth Regiment Royal Marines Twentieth Regiment Royal Artillery

- Napoleon Bertrand, The Priests, in full son of the Marshal robes Dr Arnott, 20th Regt Bonaparte's Physician THE BODY Grenadiers { In a car, drawn by } Grenadiers { four horses } [24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill where the car could not go] Count Mon- (Bonaparte's Horse,) Marshal Bertholon } led by 2 Servants } trand Servants { Mad Bertrand & Daugh- } Servants { ter, in an open vehicle } Servants

Extract of a private letter, dated St Helena, May 16 "Bonaparte's grave was about 14 feet deep, very wide at the top, but the lower part chambered to receive the coffin. One large stone covered the whole of the chamber. The remaining space was filled up with solid masonry, clamped with iron. Thus every precaution is taken to prevent the removal of the body, and I believe it has been full as much by the desire of the French commission, as from the wish of the government of the Island. The spot had been previously consecrated by his priest. His heart, which Bertrand and Montholon earnestly desired to take with them to Europe, was restored to the coffin, but it remains in a silver cup, filled with spirits. His stomach his Surgeon was anxious to preserve, but that is also restored, and is in another silver cup.

"The body of Bonaparte is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead, and oak

"As every thing relating to so great a man as Bonaparte must be of extreme interest, I should tell you that after having attended his funeral, I paid a visit to his residence. I was shewn his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set out I never beheld. Old coats, hats and pantaloons, that a midshipman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. But Marchand said it was quite an undertaking to make him put on any thing new, and then after wearing it an hour he would throw it off, and put on the old again. The last words Bonaparte uttered were "etc—

agree" What their connection was cannot be ascertained; but they were heard about five o'clock on the morning of the day he died "An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave"

Chronological Account of the principal events in the life of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

1769, August 15, born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.— 1779, March —, placed at the Military School at Brienne.—1793, an officer of artillery at the Siege of Toulon, and appointed General of Brigade.— 1794, Oct. 4, commands the Conventional troops, and slays the Parisians.—1797, appointed to the command of the Army of Italy.— May 11, Bat. of Lodi. Aug. 3, Bat. of Castiglione. Nov. 16, Bat. of Aroola.—1797, Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua. March 23, Trieste surrenders. April, 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben.— May 16, French take possession of Venice. Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.—1798, May 20, sails for Egypt. July 21, Battle of the Pyramids. Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo.—1799, May 21, Siege of Acre raised. Aug. 23, sails from Egypt for France. Oct. 7, lands at Frejus. Nov. 9, dissolves the Conventional Government. Nov. 10, declared First Consul.— 800, Feb. 12, France made with the Chouans. May 14, crosses Mount St. Bernard. June 16, Bat. of Marongio. July 23, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Paris. Dec. 3, Bat. of Hohenluden. Dec. 24, Explosion of the Infernal Machine.—1801, Feb. 9, Treaty of Luneville with Austria. Oct. 8, Preliminaries with England.—1802, Jan. 25, Cisalpine Republic seized. March 27, Definitive Treaty with England. May 15, Legion of Honor instituted. Aug. 2, declared Consul for Life. Aug. 21, the Swiss form of Government.—1803, May 19, English Declaration of War. June 3, Invasion overrun.—1804, Feb. —, Aureau arrested. March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot. April 6, Pichegru murdered in prison. May 18, declared Emperor. November 19, crowned by the Pope.—1805, February —, writes to the King of England.— April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg, between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. May 26, declared King of Italy. Eept. 24, heads his Army, against Austria. Oct. 20, Mack's Army surrenders at Lin. Nov. 13, French enter Vienna. Dec. 2, Bat. of Ansterlitz. Dec. 15, Treaty of Vienna, with Prussia. Dec. 26, Treaty of Presburg, with Austria.—1806, March 30, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Naples. June 3, Louis made King of Holland. July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim. July 27, Confederation of the Rhine.— Sept. 24, marches against Prussia. Oct. 14, Bat. of Auerstadt or Jena. Oct. 27, enters Berlin. Nov. 15, Hamburg taken; Berlin Decree.—1807, Feb. 3, Bat. of Eylau against Russia. June 14, Bat. of Friedland. July 7, Treaty of Tilsit with Russia.—1808, July 7, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Spain. July 20, surrender of Dupont's Army at Baylen. June 29, Joseph Buonaparte evacuates Madrid. Aug. 21, Bat. of Vimiera. Sept. 27, Conferences at Erfurt. Nov. 5, Buonaparte arrives at Vittoria. Dec 4, surrender of Madrid to Buonaparte.—1809, Jan. 16, Bat. of Corunna. Jan. 22, returns to Paris. April 6, War declared by Austria. April 13, heads his Army against Austria. May 10, French enter Vienna. May 22, Battle of Essling or Aspern. July 6, Battle of Wagram. October 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria. December 13, Lucien Buonaparte arrives in England. Dec 16, Buonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.—1810, March 11, marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emp. of Austria. July 9, Holland and the House Towns annexed to the French Empire, by Decree of Napoleon. Aug. 21, Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden. Dec 21, Decree for restraining the Liberty of the Press 1811, Jan 1, Hamburg annexed to the French Empire. April 20, the Empress delivered of a son, styled King of Rome. Sept 2, present at an engagement between a French flotilla and an English cruiser.—1812, Jan 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Buonaparte. May 2, he heads a vast army against Russia. June 11, arrives at Konigsberg. June 28, enters Wilna, Aug 18, Smolensko taken. Sept 7, Bat. of Moskwa, at Borodino. Sept 14, French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow, which is burnt. Oct 22 French evacuate Moscow. Nov 9, arrives at Smolensko. Dec 5, quits the Army in the snows. Dec 18, arrives at Paris.—1813, April —, heads the Army on the Elbe. May 1, Bat. of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia. May 20, Bat. of Bautzen. June 4, armistice agreed on. June 21, Bat. of Vittoria in Spain. Aug 17, Hostilities recommence. Austria declared against Buonaparte. Aug 28, Bat. of Dresden.—Moreau killed. Sept 7, English enter France. Sept 28, evacuates Drusden. Oct 13, Bat. of Leipsic.—Buonaparte defeated. Nov 15, Revolution in Holland. Dec 1, Declaration of the Allies at Fankfort.—1814, Jan 4, Allies cross the Rhine. March 30, Bat. of Montmartre, before Paris. April 11, Buonaparte abdicated the Throne. May 8, arrives at Elba.—1815, March 1, sails from Elba for France. March 20, arrives at Paris and re-assumes the Throne. April 25, is declared an Out law by the Sovereigns of Europe, then assembled at Vienna. April —, calls a New House of Peers, and Chamber of Representatives of the French people.—Chap de Mai. June 16, defeats the Prussians. June 18, loses his Army at Waterloo, near Mount St Jean. June 21, abdicates the Throne a second time. July 22, surrenders himself to an English ship of war off Rochefort.— Arrives at Torbay. Aug 7, sails for St Helena, where he arrives Oct 17th, 1815.—1821, May 6, died, of a cancer in the breast. Esul. C. N.

000*000 BONAPARTE.

This man, who once shock thrones and empires to their centre, having now paid the common debt to nature, his life and character will for a time be brought in review again before the public. The following was written by the Irish Counsellor, Phillips, soon after his downfall in 1815. He is fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered among us like some ancient ruin whose frown terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptred hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful grandeur. A mind bold, independent, and despotic, a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that transcended expedition; and a conscience pure to every touch of interest, marked the outline of that extraordinary character: the most extraordinary perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell. Flung into the midst of a revolution that quickened every eye

of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity! With no sword but his sword and no fortune but his talents, he rushed into the lists where rank, and wealth, and genius, had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest; he acknowledged no criterion but success; he worshiped no God but ambition, and with a stern devotion knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not possess; there was no opinion he did not promulgate. In the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and with a passionate impetuosity, on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of his despotism! A professed catholic, he imprisoned the pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and in the name of Brutus, he grasped without remorse, and wore without shame the diadem of the Cæsars!

Through this pantomime of his policy fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the color of his whim, and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat assumed the operations of victory; his flight from Egypt confirmed destiny; ruin itself only elevated him to empire.

But if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his councils, and it was the same to decide and to perform. To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable; but, in his hand simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had do obstacles that he did not surmount; space no opposition that he did not spurn; and whether amid Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or Polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and seemed empowered with ubiquity! The whole continent of Europe trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs and the miracle of their execution. Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of history; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became common-places in her contemplation. Kings were his people; nations were his outposts; and he disposed of courts, & camps and churches, and cabinets, as if they were the titular dignitaries of the chess-board.

Amid all these changes he stood immutable as adamant. It mattered little whether in the field or drawing room; with the mob or the levee; wearing the jacobin bonnet, or the iron crown; banishing a Bragaza, or espousing a Lorraine: directing peace on a raft to the Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipsic; he was still the same military despot.

Cradled in the camp, he was to the last hour the darling of the army. Of all his soldiers, not one forsook him till affection was useless, and their first stipulation was the safety of their favorite. They knew well that if he was lavish of them, he was prodigal of himself; and that if he exposed them to peril, he repaid them with plunder. For the soldier he subsidized every people: to the people he made even pride pay tribute.

The victorious veteran glittered with gains: and the capitol, gorgeous with the spoils of art, became the miniature metropolis of the world.—In this wonderful combination, his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The jailer of the press, he affected the patronage of letters; the proscriber of books, he encour-

aged philosophy; the persecuter of authors, and the murderer of printers he yet pretended to the protection of learning; the assassin of Palm, the silencer of De Staël, and the denouncer of Kotzebue, he was the friend of David, the benefactor of De Lille; and sent his academical prize to the philosopher of England. †

Such a medley of contradictions, and, at the same time, such an individual consistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican, and an emperor; a mahometan, a catholic, and a patron of the stangogue; a subaltern and a sovereign; a traitor and a tyrant: a christian and an infidel: he was, thro' all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible original: the same mysterious, incomprehensible self: the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie.—Such is a faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first (and it is to be hoped the last) emperor of the French.

That he has done much evil there is little doubt: that he has been the origin of much good there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal, and France, have arisen to the blessings of a free constitution: superstition has found her grave in the ruins of the inquisition: and the feudal system, with its whole train of satellites, has fled forever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him, that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource: and to those who would rise on the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise him from the lowest station, it can prostrate them from the highest.

†Mr Humphrey Davy was transmitted the first prize of the academy of arts and sciences

Agreeably to Bonaparte's request he was opened by his Physicians after his decease. Their report we are unable to publish this week.

The Highwayman, who committed the daring robbery upon Maj. Bray, mentioned in our last, has been apprehended, and Maj. B's watch found upon him. His name is Michael Martin.

A public dinner was given to Gov. King, at Augusta, on the 16th inst.—Among the toasts: By Gov. King—Our next Legislature, if assailed by partizans at their present place of meeting, may they retire to the centre, where the measures of our State are unitedly supported on the ground of principle.

From the Maine Gazette
The Ex-Great Man's Toast.

Messrs Printers—I have seen in the public papers a toast said to have been given by a gentleman at Doctor Loney's dinner a few days since, which I do not perfectly comprehend, and respecting which there is great diversity of opinion. In the first place it appears to be questionable whether it is the "Legislature" or "Partizans" which are to retreat to the "Centre"; and secondly there is some doubt respecting the precise point where this "centre" is to be found. If there is meaning in professions, the people of Bath say, it is directly opposite "Preble's Gut"—that it certainly is not near the Augusta Gaol, nor Hallowell Theatre, as the citizens of those two places have been induced to suppose. It is said however, that a few people further up the Kennebec have "no doubt" that "Waterville" is the "centre" or that it is much nearer the Million Acres than either of the places before named. I have been cogitating a little on this subject messrs Printers, and have come to the conclusion in my own mind that the "Centre" means Mr Symmes' new world, or the centre of "hypocrisy and nonsense," sometimes called BOB'S NODDLE.

The St. Louis Enquirer of the 7th July presents an account of a public dinner given in St. Louis on the 4th July. Among the toasts drunk we remark the following:—

*The President's Proclamation for the admission of Missouri.—If it were done when it does, these were well if it were done quickly.

*The State of Missouri.—The last created member of the Federal Compact—may she like the afterpiece of universal creation be acknowledged the head of the Union.—By the Vice President.

*The People of Missouri.—Willing to contend for their just rights with moderation: ready to defend them at the point of the bayonet.

*The State of Missouri.—A bright Link in the Chain of the Union—her Laws are mild, her Sons are brave; if any doubt it let them come and try.

The question submitted to the British Privy Council, whether the Queen Consort's claim to

be crowned with the King, was valid or otherwise? had not been decided on.—It had been warmly and ably advocated before a full Council, by the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor-General (Messrs BROUGHAM and DENMAN); and as ably though more coolly opposed by the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General (Messrs GIFFORD and COPLEY) but as far as we can gather the general opinion from the papers, the decision of the Council would be against the claim. The Queen urges in her memorials on the subject, that several appointments and privileges rested, depend solely on her actual coronation. The Council being an open one, the short-hand writers have published full reports of the arguments adduced on both sides—but if a judgment may be formed of the public opinion, by the publications which have appeared on the important subject, it was, that the decision of Council would be decidedly against the claim: which the Queen as usual would bear with respect, and submit to, as a subject, with resignation.—Cent.

Another bank robbery.—The Phoenix Bank has just experienced another heavy robbery. The second Teller of the Institution (Edward W. Milligan) has purloined from the vaults nearly \$70,000, and has absconded. P. S. Since writing the above we learn, that \$55,600 of the money (\$20,000 of which in checks) have been recovered, having been found secreted in a drawer in the Bank used for stationary. A reward of two thousand dollars has been offered for the detection of the thief, and the recovery of the funds, or 1000 for the detection of the thief only. It is said he has taken the road to Montreal. Proc. pap.

The Mars, Frier, from Belfast, brought out 210 passengers, some of them afflicted with the SMALL POX. The vessel has been ordered to Hardwood Island to perform quarantine until further orders, but unfortunately many of the passengers have been landed, and we are fearful the infection will spread widely.

The Edenton, N. C. Gazette of the 30th ult. says, Mr. John Leland, a Baptist preacher, has travelled as far as would reach 3 times round the world, has preached 8000 sermons, baptized 1276 persons, been acquainted with 902 ministers, heard 313 of them preach, heard of the death of 300, had 207 to visit him at his own house, has written and published 80 pamphlets, is now 66 years of age, has lived with the wife of his youth 45 years, has 9 children, 40 grand children, and 4 great-grand-children. Mr. Leland it is said is now preaching in Berkshire county, Mass. where his family resides. It will be recollected that this is the Rev. gentleman who presented the Mammoth Cheese to President Jefferson some 15 or 20 years since.

Suicide.—Capt. Baily, late of the United States Army, put a period to his existence at Plattsburg, on the 22d ult. He was attached to a regiment which has lately been disbanded, and the officers of which cast lots to determine who should be retained in the service. It fell to the lot of Capt. B. to take a discharge, which so depressed his spirits, as to produce a partial derangement, and led him to commit suicide in a manner too shocking to be mentioned.

We are requested to state that the Rev Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of Fryburg, will preach at the old South School House, to-morrow.

MARRIED.—In Lubec, by SAMUEL YEATON, Esq. Mr Michael Barret, aged 25, to Miss Hannah Davis, aged 55 years, both of Lubec. In Boston, Mr William B. Wortman, formerly of Eastport, to Miss Harriot G. W. Harrison.

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

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

Aug 27th—sch Compact, Shackford, 16 days from Labrador, with 1600 qtls. Fish. Left, sch Albert, Harrington, with about 1500 qtls; sch Lane, of Castine, with about 60,000; sloop Christopher, of St Andrews, newly loaded; sch Mary & Catherine, Ferris.
—sch Deborah & Lucy, Clements, St Lucia, 30 days, via Yarmouth.—Left no vessels belonging to this quarter.—Spoke nothing. August 16th, lat 40, long 67, fell in with a brigantine upon her beam ends—shingles were seen drifting from her and appeared to be lumber loaded. A small Trunk was found lashed upon her main channel, with the following written upon the inside of the lid:—Pelly Barrow, owner—W. J. Barrow, master.—Upset August 13.—Seven days on the wreck.—Took to the bows for self preservation. God be merciful. On the bottom of the Trunk was written with chalk—"Stephen Bartlett & Joseph Hanson, Portland." The letters, D, O, M, E, S, were all that could be seen on her stern. The Trunk is at the Sentinel Office for the benefit of all concerned.

—sch Sarah-Ann, McKenny, from Labrador 27th—sch Henry, Tilton, Belfast
sch Margaret, Bradford, Boston
29th—sloop John, Tappan, Newburyport
—sch St Croix, Brooks, Boston, with merchandise to sundry persons, and a number of Passengers

sch Reindeer, Crowl, N York
—sch Trial, Appleby, fr Labrador, 500 qtls
—sch Rising Sun, Stover, Newburyport
—sch Sally-Ann, Hilton, 23 days fr Antigua, to Warren Hatheway, Esq. Left, sch Ranger, Thompson, of Cornwallis, for Campo-Bello—Spoke, lat 29, 30, long 66, sch Trio, Moore, 40 days from Castine, for Havana, short of water—supplied him with 30 gallons, which was all Capt H could spare
—sch Cleopatra, Young, 33 days fr Jamaica. Spoke nothing. Capt Y. furnished us with a file of Jamaica papers to the 25th July
—sch Stranger, Norton, Boston
—sch Eliza Hoyt, Carleton, Alexandria, with flour and corn
29th—Charlotte Farquhar, baker, Boston.

31—English Gun Brig, Belleville, from a cruise. A sch. from Alexandria, passed here on Tuesday last for St John.

Sailed.
sch Boston, Shackford, Boston
— Maine, Rogers, do
sloop Thomas, Melville, Portland
brig Adams, for Baltimore
— Betsey, for Philadelphia

sch Susan, Clark, from Machias, for NYork at Holmes' Hole on Friday. Off Nantucket, the capt's brother was knocked over-board & drowned. Jamaica July 25—Ar brig Blucher, Hanford, Halifax—at Port Royal, brig see, Adams, St John —at Port Antonio, brig May-Flower, Cook, St John.

Land at Public Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, at the House of Harrison Thatcher, in Machias, on the first day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, and interest which Frank-Allen Rising has in and to 834 acres and 133 rods of Land in Township No. 12, (alias Orange-town) lying in common and undivided, as the same was set off to said Rising on Execution, in March, 1820. Terms—Cash, Boston money, on the delivery of the Deed. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. P. O. Thatcher and W. A. Warner, Court Square, Boston, or

R. K. PORTER.
Machias, Aug. 17

Notice.

THE Selectmen will be in session at the House of Capt. JOHN SWETT, on Monday, the third day of September next, from 2 to 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting LICENSES to Retailers and Tavern-keepers, & to transact any other business that may come before them. JERRY BURGIN,
H. T. EMERY,
CHARLES PELFREY,
Selectmen of Eastport.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will receive sealed Proposals for supplying the Troops at Fort Sullivan with Fresh Beef, for one year from the 1st of October next, until 12 o'clock the 26th inst. The Proposals must state the price per pound. A copy of the contract to be entered into, with bonds for its faithful performance, may be seen on application to Sergt. COATES, at Fort Sullivan. N. G. DANA,
Lt. 1st Regt. Art. A. C. S. & A. A. Q. M.
Eastport, Sept. 1.

BY virtue of a Warrant from the Selectmen of the Town of Eastport, I hereby Notify and Warn the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Eastport qualified to vote for Governor, to meet at the Old South School House, in said Eastport, on Monday the Tenth Day of Sept. inst. at One o'clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following business, viz.—

- 1st—To give in their Votes for a Governor of the State.
- 2d—To give in their Votes for a Senator to represent the County of Washington in the Senate of Maine, the year ensuing.
- 3d—To give in their Votes for one person to represent this Town in the next Legislature of this State, the year ensuing.
- 4th—To give in their Votes for one person to represent the Fourth Eastern District in the Seventeenth Congress of the U. States.
- 5th—To give in their Votes for County Treasurer.
- 6th—To give in their Votes for County Register.

The Selectmen will be in session at the place of meeting one hour previous to opening said meeting, to receive evidence of the qualifications of Voters.

By Order of the Selectmen.
JOHN SWETT, Constable.

BY virtue of a Warrant from the Selectmen of the Town of Eastport, I hereby notify and warn the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Eastport qualified to vote in Town affairs, to meet & assemble at the old South School House, in said Eastport, on the Tenth day of Sept. inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following business, viz:—

- 1st—To choose a Moderator to govern said Meeting.
- 2d—To see if the Town will vote to petition the Legislature for leave to dispose of the Town's Land, the property of Eastport, and laying in Lubec, or otherwise act on said article.
- 3d—To see if the Town will accept of the several Roads or Streets as laid out, altered or reported by the Selectmen.
- 4th—To see if the Town will accept of the list of Names contained in the Jury Box.

By Order of the Selectmen.
JOHN SWETT, Constable.

Soap For Sale.

100 boxes of SOAP, first quality, for sale by JOHN NORTON & Co.

Wanted, to Charter.

WARRREN HATHWAY.

For Boston.

The sch'r ST. CROIX, A. Brooks, master, will positively sail on Wednesday, or Thursday next, wind and weather permitting.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

For Calais.

The sloop boat ROB ROY, Jonathan B. Dodge, master, will run regularly from this to Calais, and will take freight and passengers on reasonable terms. Eastport, Sept. 1.

*In his hypocritical cant after liberty, in the commencement of the revolution, he assumed the name of Brutus. Proc. Pudor.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Mr. Allen—I saw in the Palladium under the Exeter N. H. head, a query—If cutting or pulling off suckers from Corn would increase the crop?—If either, which mode was best?—and wish an answer from some one.

I answer that neither is best, for I have tried both. In 1818 I planted one acre by measure: I furrowed my ground three feet square, put four kernels in a hill; when fit to weed run the plough each way; second hoeing plowed again, which comprised most of the labor; the third time I put no earth to the corn, but merely hoed up the weeds. Where there are four stalks of corn, there will commonly be from six to eight suckers; collect them all together, bend them down, (not so short as to break them, or they will sprout again,) set your foot on them, draw on earth enough to hold them down. They make manure and the fruitful stalk gets all the nourishment.

I gathered 106 two-bushel baskets full from the acre which averaged 1 bushel and 3 quarts shelled corn each, which fraction we allowed for shrinkage, and it was very dry when gathered. I have practised this for 10 years, and have not raised less than 80 or 90 bushels per acre. I have planted different ways, and find this the best. A FARMER.

Newbury, Aug. 7, 1821.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND.—Nine vessels sailed from Stonington, Conn. last week, on a sealing voyage to the *new found land*, whose fruits these Yankees of Stonington had gathered for several years before it was discovered by "Britannia, ruler of the waves." The same thing has happened with regard to other discoveries. While mother Britannia is preparing to display her "inventive genius," her Yankee descendants often get the start of her, in arts and arms.—Prov. Pat.

Buck & Tinkham,

No. 11, Union-wharf, keep constantly for sale, a large variety of the first quality of Goods, among which are the following:

PROVISIONS—superfine wheat and rye flour, bacon, clear pork, half bbls. mess beef, navy and pilot bread, Medford crackers, corn and rye meal, peas and beans, rice—LIQUORS, old cognac and Spanish brandy, Holland and American gin, Jamaica, Antigua and cherry rum; old LP Madeira, old real port, Sicily Madeira, Canary, Lisbon and Malaga WINES—cordials—hyson, young hyson, hyson tea, souchong and camphoy TEAS—peppars; mace, nutmegs, cloves, pimento, ginger, cassia, &c. &c.—SUGARS; loaf, lump, Havana white and Muscovado—apertments, mould & dipt candles—Spanish and American cigars—ladies' twist, roll, No. 1 and 2 tobacco—pearl barley, coffee, chocolate shells, bottled and draught cider, Laird's ale, stone jugs and pots, milk pans, molasses, vinegar, mustard, whole and ground pepper, cayenne, black oil, capers, india currie; macaboy, rappee and Scotch mull; white and brown soap, Windsor shaving do. salt petre, starch, indigo, sulphur, cotton, 7x8 and 8x10 glass, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20 cut nails, 20d floor brads, hoes, spades, shovels and scythes, seives, brooms and brushes, liquor bbls. half bbls. and kegs, elegant entry mats, cotton and wool carpets, oil of spruce, fish hooks; cod, pollock and mackerel lines, powder, shot and flints, Day's and Martin's & Gould's blacking, cotton yarn, an assortment of English & American Piece Goods.

Also—a large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' & children's SHOES, Hard-Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c. June 16

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court, held at Eastport, in the county of Washington, on the first Wednesday of July, A. D. 1821—

GEORGE HUMM, made application to be appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of John Kennedy, late of Eastport deceased, Orderd, That the said George give notice thereof to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published two weeks successively in the Eastport Sentinel, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Machias, on the first Tuesday of September next, and show cause (if any they have) why the same should not be granted.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A true copy of record, 52 Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

Leghorn Bonnets.

BENJAMIN KING

HAS just received per sch. Maine from Boston, one case elegant Leghorn Bonnets—Also, a large assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, which he offers very low for cash. may 5

New Goods—Cheap for Cash.

D. & E. Olmstead,

No. 1, Central Wharf, opposite Passamaquoddy Bank,

HAVE just received from Boston by the sch's Albert and Strauger, as great an assortment of GOODS as has ever been offered for sale in this place, viz—

Cassimeres, Flannels, elegant and low priced calicoes, printed shawls, English and French silk gloves, gent's and ladies' beaver and kid do. assorted colours, silk twist, blue and cloth coloured sewing silk, chinelle cord, garniture ribbons, crape do.; a complete assortment of satin and lustrings, gent's fancy and white cravats, English flag and pocket handkerchiefs, bone stick pins, steel busks, gent's and ladies' cotton and worsted hose, cotton and worsted braces, millinetts, imitation merino shawls, gingham umbrellas, floss cotton, tapes, cotton cambricks, cambrick dimoty, saranets (elegantly assorted,) changeable and black awshaws, fancy silk and damask hdkts. silk braids, velvet binding; pound, paper and box pins; silk, bag and X barr'd hdkts. straw bonnets, Leghorn do.; yellow nankins, an elegant assortment of buttons, British shirtings; cambricks, jack-nott, leno and sacaiela muslins; vestings, white & striped jean, American shirtings and sheetings, striped factory ginghams, satinets, bed-ticken, nankin and Canton Crape, Canton crape shawls, linen cambrick, &c. &c. &c.

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

completely assorted.

A handsome Assortment of Hollow-Ware.

Boston Crown & Bristol GLASS, Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's BOOTS & SHOES.

Sole and upper Leather, calf skins, red and yellow Morocco skins.

GROCERIES.

Cognac Brandy, Port Wine of a superior quality, Common do. Sicily Madeira and Malaga Wine, Cherry Rum, Rose Cordial, Annis-Seed and Peppermint do. Holland and American Gin, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Domestic Coffee, Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, Peas, Beans, Cotton, Hops, Laird's Porter, wooden Ware (assorted,) wrought and cut Nails, Anchors, Mill Cranks and Mill Saws, &c. &c. —ALSO—

400 Tons Pine Ton TIMBER. June 2.

TICKETS

IN THE

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY, FIFTH CLASS.

For Sale, by E. T. BUCKNAM.

SCHEME.

1	Grand Capital Prize of \$100,000	is	100,000
1	do do do	25,000	is 25,000
2	do do do	10,000	is 20,000
5	do do do	5,000	is 25,000
100	do do do	1,000	is 100,000
10	do do do	500	is 5,000
105	do do do	100	is 10,500
16500	do do do	13	is 214,500

Prizes only to be drawn. Not two blanks to a prize. On the 10th day will be deposited in the wheel one Prize of 5,000 dollars; on the 15th day one Prize of 5,000 dollars; on the 20th day one Prize of 5,000 dollars; on the 25th day one Prize of 10,000 dollars; on the 28th day one Prize of 25,000 dollars; and on the 30th day one Prize of 100,000 dollars. Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Thirty-three drawings.—The drawings will commence in a few weeks, at which time the Tickets will begin to rise. Aug. 11

New Shoe Store.

BENJAMIN KING informs his friends and customers that he has removed to a Store corner of Market Wharf and Water Street, where he keeps constantly for sale, a large assortment of

SHOES.

Ladies' morocco and kid, of first quality, and of the most fashionable patterns: misses' morocco, with heels: do. do. with broad straps: childrens' do. boots and boottees: do. leather, do. & do.: gent's calf skin shoes and pumps, superior quality: men's and boy's thick do. and boots: women's calf skin slippers, with and without heels: do. morocco do. at 75 cents per pair.

Calf Skins, Binding Skins and Sole Leather.

—ALSO—

One case elegant LEIGHORN BONNETS. All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, low for CASH. ON COMMISSION—A few dozen Chairs of different patterns, Tables, Bedsteads, Light Stands, &c. &c. May 19.

New Furniture, &c.

Nathaniel P. Page

HAS just received, and for sale at his store near the Exchange—

1 elegant Secretary, 12 mahogany Bureaus, diff't patterns. 10 night Stands, 6 portable Desks, with several other pieces of Furniture.

—ALSO—

bbls. clear Pork— " white Beans, scythes, &c.

15 M R. O. Staves, of an excellent quality, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or good pollock fish. June 21

W. de Les Dernier

OFFERS for Sale, at his old stand, near our PINE'S Hotel—

40 bbls. wheat & rye Flour, 100 bushels best yellow meal in bags, 6 bbls. clear Pork, 6 " pilot bread, 4 do. crackers, 2 tierces rice, 5 hhds. rum (at Campo-Bello.)

crates crockery-ware—3 whole and 6 half chests souchong tea—4 half chests hyson do.—4 kegs tobacco—10 boxes soap—

GROCERIES—consisting of

Holland gin—Irish whiskey—brown and loaf sugar—molasses—rum—vinegar—chocolate, &c. &c. —axe helves and goards—scythes and sneth—wool cards—currie combs—knives and forks—fish hooks and lines—decanter's—tunblers and wine glasses—boxes 7x9 glass—reams wrapping paper—thick boots and shoes—5 doz. corn brooms—pepper—ginger—cloves—pipes—10 doz. pr. heel irons, all sizes—stone jugs—sailor's tin pots—sides of sole leather, &c. —

General and Good Assortment of DRY GOODS.

dark and light blue, drab, dark mixed and radical coloured cassimeres—elegant brown and black broadcloths—blue and green do. common—2 pieces light pelisse cloth—men's worsted hose and half hose—ladies' white cotton and worsted hose—slate and dark coloured do.—black bombazeens—bombazetts—yellow, red and white flannels, all of which with a large variety of other goods, too numerous to particularize, will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for fish & lumber. June 21



Justly esteemed and highly approved MEDICINES,

Prepared by W. T. CONWAY, Chemist,

DR. RELL'S Botanical Drops! for scurfula and fever sores. (See Pamphlet.) Dr. Rell's Asthmatic Pills, for coughs, colds, consumptions.

Dr. Rell's Aromatic Female Pills, for obstructions, &c.

Dr. Rell's Antibilious Pills, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. Rell's Vegetable Specific for "Sick Head Ache."

Dr. Rell's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills, an excellent Medicine.

British Antiseptic Dentrifrice, for the teeth and gums.

Dunfries Ointment, a certain and safe cure for the ITCH, no danger from taking cold!

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills; Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders, and Dr. Hunter's Cerate, for the prevention & cure of the venereal complaints, even when mercury has failed, with perfect secrecy for a few dollars.

Albion Corn Plaster, it affords instant ease, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the roots.

Cambrion Tooth-Ache Pills—the relief is immediate, without the least injury to the teeth.

None are genuine unless signed W. T. Conway.

*A large discount to country traders—pamphlets may be had gratis, setting forth a great number of interesting and extraordinary cures performed by the above valuable Medicines.

The above MEDICINES may be had wholesale or retail at the

Eastport-Book Store and Printing Office,

and of most Druggists and Book-Sellers in the United States.

CHEAP!

R. M. BARTLET has for sale at his Variety

Store, nearly opposite the Town Landing—

Rice, Crackers, Beans, Peas, Pilot and Ship Bread by the bbl.

Oat Meal & Barley.

—ALSO—

WINES of every description—10

bbls. Porter—likewise 6 doz. bottles

Castor Oil, just received from Calcutta

via Boston, together with every article that is kept in this part of the

country which will be sold cheaper

than at any other store in town.

20,000 Herring Sticks, for sale as

above, at the low price of 25 cents per hundred.

Call soon or they will be all sold. a4

Notice.

LEFT in the store of the Subscriber, sometime since, a small bundle of CLOTHING with the initials W. F. on them. The owner, by proving property and paying for this advertisement may obtain the same, on application to

S. STEVENS

FOR SALE—BY

JOHN HARROD, Market Wharf

50 bbls. Mackerel, 62 " No. 3, Beef, 20 " Tar, 2 " Rosin, 4 " Vinegar, 6 " Whiskey, 2000 bushels Corn, 300 " Rye, 10 kegs Tobacco, (sup. quality) 10,000 Alexandria Cigars.

3w Aug. 18

R. M. BARTLET,

HAS just received per sch'r Maine, a large variety of articles, among which are, 1 ton of Whiting—onseed oil—red—pink—black lead—chrome yellow—ground white lead—patent yellow, &c. &c. Also—cognac brandy—ginger—loaf sugar—mustard—nutmegs—lyson, young lyson & souchong teas—candies—pilot bread—crackers 20,000 cigars—mackerel heads and lines, &c. &c. —LIKewise—

A lot of silver wire Tooth Brush- es. Aug. 18



FOR the short time these Pills have been offered for sale, they have been very much approved of by the public, and are very justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as mild, safe and sovereign remedy for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, indigestions, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms and bilious cholice; they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstruction of every kind by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons & hours, they may be taken in Summer or Winter, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant, and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physio heretofore offered to the public. It will be proper here to notice those only are genuine which are covered with a check plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the agent's name thereon.

J. DANIEL, Agent

The above celebrated Pill may be had in large or small quantities by the agent in Dedham—in Eastport, at the Dispensary—In Farmery—by R. M. Bartlett and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by J. Faxon, M. Fuller, & J. O. Balch.—Likewise, DAVENPORT'S celebrated EYE WATER, and WHEATON'S noted ITCH OINTMENT & JAUNDICE BITTERS, for sale as above 12m Sept 9

Just received by sch'r Maine, and for Sale by

D. & E. OLMSTEAD, A LARGE quantity of SHEATHING and DRAWING NAILS, & SHEATHING PAPER. June 9.

New Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has Horses and Chaises to let, at the stable, head of Boynton street. JONAS T. KEYES. August 18

For Sale,

100 M merchantable BRICKS, in lots to suit purchasers, and can be delivered in Calais, St. Andrews, or Eastport. Apply to JOHN BUCK, Eastport, or to EBENEZER BUCK, Robbinston. July 28

Wanted to Purchase,

100 M Red Oak Hhd. STAVES, of good quality, to be delivered at St. Andrews. Apply to HENRY HUTCHINGS. St. Andrews, June 30. 6w

House for Sale.

FOR SALE, a pleasantly situated one Story House, in Washington street, suitable for one large or two small families, with a good Barn and Out Houses and 1-4 of an acre of Land. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to BENJAMIN KING, in Eastport, or to GEORGE ANDERSON, Dipper Harbour. June 2.

LEAVITT & LAMPREY, No. 2, Market Wharf, have just received per sch's Planet and Maine—

Domestic & W. I. Goods and Groceries, all of which will be sold very low for cash or produce of the country. Aug. 18

Picked up Adrift,

IN St. Andrews Bay, an English built BOAT, of 14 feet keel, with "Kitty Ann" painted on her stern. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges. Eastport, July 21 W. M. FRANK

IF JOHN FRASER, Son of Simon Fraser, late Store-Keeper at Bermuda, in the service of Great Britain, is alive, as he was last heard of in the United States, he will bear of an event which entitles him to inherit £:0,000, by calling at No. 88, Maiden Lane. G. W. & H. BRLEN. —Editors at a distance, friendly to the cause of humanity, are requested to give the above insertion in their Newspapers. N. York, July 24

New Charts of the West-India Islands for sale at the Eastport Book-Store.