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

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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.

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT relating to Hoghead Shooks.

SEC. 1. **BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That all white oak hoghead shooks shall be made of staves of at least forty-one inches in length, and not less than half an inch, on the thickest edge, and the head to be twenty-nine inches across the same, and shall be three fourths of an inch thick when worked, and the staves and heading to be sound and clear of sap, knots, and rents. All shooks of red oak, & other wood, shall be of the same dimensions, and thickness as the white oak shooks, with heads of the same wood as the staves, or with good sound white pine heads, not less than seven eighths of an inch thick, the materials to be well seasoned, and shooks and heading to be made in a good and workmanlike manner, and in all cases each shook shall contain staves sufficient for a cask to contain at least one hundred gallons.

SEC. 2. **Be it further enacted,** That all new shooks before being sold, shall be branded with the first letter of the owners or maker's christian name, and with his surname at large: and if any person shall brand any shook with any other than his own or his employers name, he shall for each shook so branded, forfeit one dollar.

SEC. 3. **Be it further enacted,** That in each town where shooks are manufactured or shipped, the Selectmen of such town shall appoint one or more persons, not exceeding three in any one town to be inspectors of shooks, who shall severally be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty, and shall give bonds with sufficient sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of his trust, to the Treasurer of the town where he is appointed, and the selectmen shall be judges of the sufficiency of the sureties; and any person who shall sustain any injury by the malefeasance or neglect of any inspector, shall be entitled to a copy of such bond, and to bring an action thereon, in the name of such treasurer or his successor in that office, to his own benefit, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue for such sum in damages as such person shall be entitled to recover against such inspector and his sureties, which action may be brought before any Court of competent jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid inspectors to examine all shooks that may be offered for sale, or made in the towns where they severally reside, and shall stamp or brand all such shooks which shall be good and well made, according to the provision of this act, with the first letter of his christian name, and his surname, at large, with the letters INS. and the name of the town for which he is appointed. And such inspector in order fully to examine and satisfy himself of the quality of any shooks, is authorised to remove the hoops or binders if he shall deem it necessary, but to be by him replaced if found good and merchantable.

SEC. 4. **Be it further enacted,** That if any person shall alter or erase the mark of any inspector, or shall mark or brand any shook with the name of any inspector, he shall forfeit for each offence, two dollars, and if any person shall put on board any vessel for exportation, any shooks which shall not have been inspected and marked as is herein provided, he shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each shook, to be paid by the owner or owners of such shooks.

SEC. 5. **Be it further enacted,** That the fees to be paid to the inspector shall be, two cents for each shook to be paid by the purchaser, and all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered to the use of any person who shall sue therefor in an action of debt before any court proper to try the same: *Provided,* That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next and not before.

Approved by the Governor, March 20, 1821.

AN ACT establishing the salaries of the Judges of Probate.

SEC. 1. **BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,** That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be allowed and paid out of the treasuries of the several counties in this state, to the respective judges of Probate, the following sums which shall be in full for their services:—to the Judge of Probate for the county of York, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the county of Cumberland, three hundred dollars; for the county of Lincoln, three hundred dollars; for the county of Kennebec, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the county of Hancock, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the county of Oxford, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the county of Somerset, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the county of Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the county of Penobscot, one hundred and fifty dollars—which salaries shall be paid in equal quarterly payments.

SEC. 2. **Be it further enacted,** That the Registers of Probate in the respective counties shall keep an account of all fees which by law accrue to the several Judges of Probate, and shall at the end of every three months, pay to each of the County Treasurers the amount they may have received during said term.

SEC. 3. **Be it further enacted,** That all laws now in force, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor—March 19, 1821.

THE OLIO.

Ode to Despair.

BY HENRY NEALE.

IT was Despair:
He roll'd his large red eye around,
And laid his withered hand upon the lyre:
Then woke that strain so wildly terrible,
That Madness
Ceas'd for awhile her idiot grin, and Fear
Call'd Disappointment from his iron cell,
To pause and listen while his own pale cheek
Grew paler.

It was despair:
The man of dark imaginings,
Who sits him sull'd on some blasted heath,
Which the pale moon-beam saddens, not relieves:
There raving
Fashioning shapes huge, strange and horrible,
And starting wild, he points at Vacancy,
And to the spirit of the night-blast tells
His sorrows.

He asks not aid,
Nor does the big sigh heave his breast;
Nor does the sorrowful tear suffuse his eyes:
For sighs and tears bespeak a spirit worn,
Not withered:
Bended, not broken: they are like the rains
That bless the plains they deinge, when the flow'rs,
Even while they bend beneath their weight, are
Reviving.

There was a light,
That us'd to fit across his path,
Famely, yet lovely, and it cheer'd his soul,
And he would cherish it, and call it Hope:
That vanish'd—
And he must wander now despairingly,
Where never taper lends its little ray,
Where never moon must soothe, and never sun
Shall gladden.

Despair is Death:
And though he come not in the storm
That blasts the roses, yet he lurks unseen:
Eating their core away, and o'er them sheds
His milder:
While of such sad, sad change, the cause and cure
Alike unknown, we can but mourn the flow'rs
That look less beautiful, and count the leaves
That wither.

Thou son of heaven!
Thou' thou art cheerful, and he dull
As blackest night, Despair rescues thee,
Fierce as thou art, and lasting as thou seem'st,
His sorrows.
Thy setting sees the same pale marble cheeks
Thy rising radiance vainly strove to gild.
The same dull eye's fix'd glare, the same wild steps.

Yet he can smile
With seem'g careless jollity,
And o'er the goblet gay will join the laugh,
And strive to play the courtier dextily:
But vainly—
The worm that fattens in the dead man's socket
Looks not less like the life that glitter'd there,
Than that faint smile, the heart exulting mirth
It mimics.

O saddest lot!
Thus barely doom'd to breathe and be,
To wander up and down this care bound sphere
And only know we live, because we feel
Lives sorrows,
And only shrink from death, because we fear
The grave itself may hold some dream like life,
And even that dark slumber may not be
Unbroken.

The Wisdom of Providence.

[An Apologue from the German of Gellert.]

During the violence of a storm, a traveller implored relief from Jupiter, and entreated him to assuage the tempest. But Jupiter lent a deaf ear to his entreaty. Struggling with the unabated fury of the whirlwind, tired and far from shelter, he grew peevish and discontented.

"It is true," he said, "that the gods, to whom our sacrifices are offered daily, heedless of our wel-welfare, and amused at our sufferings, make an ostentatious display of their omnipotence?" At length approaching the verge of the forest, he cried, "here I shall find that succour and protection which heaven either unable or unwilling to aid me, hath refused." But, as he advanced, a robber arose suddenly from a brake, and our traveller impelled by instant terror, and prospect of great danger, betook himself to flight, exposing himself to the rigor of the tempest, of which he had so lately complained. His enemy, meanwhile, fitting an arrow to his bow, took exact aim, but the bow string being relaxed with the moisture the deadly weapon fell short of the mark, and the traveller escaped uninjured. As he continued his journey, an awful voice issued from the clouds, "Meditate on the providence as well as on the power of heaven; the storm which you deprecated so blasphemously hath been the means of your preservation. Had not the bowstring of your enemy been rendered useless by the rain, you had fallen a prey to his violence."

A tailor having eloped with the wife of a barber, a person wondered what attractions she possessed to draw the tailor so powerfully towards her. Surely, says a wag present, it is very easy to account for the conjunction of the needle to the pole.

BRIDGETOWN, [N. J.] Aug. 13.

Distressing Circumstance.—We take the liberty to publish the following extract from the private letter of a respectable gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. to one of the editors of this paper dated Aug. 3d ult.

"I have just learned that the widow of the murdered Wm. Seaver, departed this life a few days ago. She died of grief. From the moment she saw the mangled corpse of her beloved husband, sorrow took full possession of her soul, and her countenance assumed the air of a fixed melancholy. Her grief was too great for utterance—She wept not—Her sorrow was dumb.

"She stood,
Pierc'd by severe amazement hat'g life,
Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of wo."
She neglected herself; and her little infant, was unnoticed; the fountain from which it drew its nourishment no longer yielded its wholesome supplies; sorrow had poisoned it. The little innocent emphatically sucked sorrow from its mother's breast; it pined away and died. How great must be that grief which can thus extinguish the feelings of maternal tenderness, and totally supplant those cares and affections which rule so powerfully in the bosom of a mother! Such was the case of this unfortunate lady. Her sorrow produced an obduracy of all things, save the image of her murdered husband. Her tearless eye roll'd in restless agony, for the balmy slumbers of peace were frighted away. Her heaving bosom betrayed the unutterable emotions of her soul sinking beneath the burden of its calamity. The medical gentlemen were deeply interested for her, and spared no exertions to banish her gloom and to restore her to tranquillity. Their well meant efforts were of no avail, for, incapable longer of sustaining her burden of grief, she sunk beneath it. Thus this cursed lust of gold, at one blow, has deprived three human beings of their existence. The heinousness of the action needs no comment. Their murderers are not yet brought to punishment, but they cannot escape. Heaven requires that the vigilance of men should be exercised in the detection of crime; and should this vigilance be eluded, I do not hesitate to say that the supernatural interposition of Heaven, will unrobe it, for his justice stands bound to punish the guilty."

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Remarkable Preservation.—At Hallowell, on the 25th ult. at 10 in the evening, Palmer's tavern, a three-story house, was struck with lightning. It entered the chimney, and left marks of its violence from the upper story to the lowest floor.—There were about 30 persons in the house, some in bed, and (wonderful to relate!) not one received the slightest hurt. It being court term, many Lawyers were there, and after the explosion there was a strong smell of brimstone; and though some of the windows were open, there were none of the Lawyers found to be killed, wounded or missing.

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Among the articles sold at vendue Tuesday last, by Messrs. Whitwell & Bond, was a Mahogany Table, formerly the property of the great Franklin, and was in daily use in the family of the Philosopher while he resided in this town. It brought twenty dollars.—*Bost. Cent.*

By an article in the Concord paper it seems that the fellow who robbed Maj. Bray, turns out to be the same who robbed Mr. Karr, in Bos-cawen, N. H. and that the latter has recovered his horse. The progress of this offender shows considerable industry in his way, he having in 10 days committed two highway robberies, stole two horses, broke into a shop, & travelled more than 140 miles.

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EDUCATION.

The Eastern (Maryland) Gazette, in treating of the importance of Education, and the advantages under a republican government, of close application to study, concludes with the following characteristic allusions:

Who was Mr. Wirt, the present Attorney General of the United States? A poor boy of our State: of the village of Bladenburgh. What has given him one of the first stations in the country, with a handsome income? Good education, laborious study and application, and consequent knowledge.

Who was William Pinkney? A poor boy of Annapolis. What has learning made him? The first lawyer; the most celebrated advocate of our country. He is the effulgent centre of our orators: the streams of his eloquence are floods of light, rapid as thought, and irresistible as lightning. He combines the attributes and the powers of the two greatest orators of antiquity: never rising, but he is either the impetuous and over-

whelming torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully.

Here again follow the certain consequences—learning, accumulating around her station and public honors, and the power almost of minting money. The net annual income of the exertions of this single brain is little, if any, less than the net income of the largest estate on the Eastern Shore, where a real capital of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars is improved by the labor and sweat of hundreds of slaves.

Who was James Monroe? The son of a brick-layer in the town of Cambridge in Dorset. Who is James Monroe? The President of these United States—and what has placed him above kings, and crowned heads, and principalities; nay, in the most exalted station on this ball of earth? Education is the solid granite pedestal of the column of his fame, supporting a shaft of the most towering altitude, whose Corinthian capital is high above the clouds. How emphatically, in this instance, has wisdom, founded on good education, and matured by intense study and application, proved herself to be power, with station, and honors, and wealth, following in her train. Why then should not a son of one of our bricklayers, or tanners, or tailors, or cabinet makers become a future President of the United States? The same path is open to them; true it winds up the sides of a steep and rugged mountain; and the elevated pinnacle is not to be gained without setting out aright, with the earliest and best discipline of good schools, and the severest and most intense labor. But the prize is well worth the boldest, the highest exertion.

Will it be said that nature made these men of her best materials? No such thing—Providence was bountiful to them—but Nature left these diamonds as rough as many of the pebbles now in the streets.—Instruction mined them; and education gave the high polish and the point, which illumines and dazzles America, and throws their radiance far into other countries. And have we not at this moment genius and talents in our Academy equal to Wirt's and Pinkney's and Monroe's? Yes without doubt, and among the sons of our mechanics too—and would to Heaven I could fire their young bosoms with the noblest ambition—else they can never reach what they aim at.

With such singularly exalted examples full in our view, the native growth of our own soil; can we hesitate another moment to combine and unite our best exertions to afford the blessings of good education, not only to every child in our town; but to as many more, as will please to see it among us.

From the Connecticut Herald.

"Money makes the mare go."

—Yes:—Money makes the mare go; and the horse and the cow, and every creature subject to the call of man; and man himself, and woman too. There is nothing under the sun, which money does not make go. A great poet tells us, that

"Fortune in men has some small difference made,
One flaunts in rags—the other flutters in brocade."

Had Mr. Pope lived in these latter days, or had he viewed mankind in his own time, through any other medium than that of fancy, or had he not feared to mar the melody of his verse, he would not have presented this difference as small. If we divest ourselves for a moment, of the prejudices of early education, and weigh custom fairly against common sense, we will not only be astonished, but alarmed, at the influence of money.—The first lesson of childhood is—"Get money."—When we arrive at years of discretion, the respect paid to wealth by all around us, shows the necessity of adhering to this precept, if we would be respected. At this stage of life, the lesson becomes indelibly impressed upon the mind, and enters into the very heart. It is never forgotten in our projects: indeed, it becomes the foundation of which all our schemes of happiness are based.—It directs the passions, controls the affections, forms the opinions, and changes the man. It is now that money becomes the arbiter of love, the guide of reason, and the dictator of talents.—Without it, we see that nothing can be obtained. We look as the man who "flaunts in rags," and see that whatever gifts of nature he possesses, though he be wise as Solomon, learned as a sage, pious as a saint, eloquent as Paul; yet rags and respectability are incompatible. There is not a rich fool's word, that will not out-weigh his wisdom and his virtue. No wonder then, if on entering into the concerns of life, and engaging in business, so many become the slaves of sordid interest. Every thing we see and hear teaches that without money, we are without every thing which renders us respected in the eyes of the world. A man of moderate capacity becomes learned as he grows rich. Men bow down before the fool in purple, and children "point the finger" at the sage in rags. How many could be named, who were once the butts and laughing-stocks of those who now think that are now from a change of fortune in the addition of a few thousand, become very intelligent men? How many, who now in company with the poor of widows and orphans in their necessities, are regarded as men of the first respectability? How many despicable wretches, born on the dunghill, and nurtured in the kennel, and whose lives would disgrace even their birth and education, have been changed to all that is good, from all that was bad, by this same money? We may look back on the career of such beings, and think of the faith and mire through which the tinselled caterpillars have crawled to light, but dare not speak of it.

It would be as unjust and inhuman to hate a man for honest errors of opinion in religion, politics, &c. as it would be to hate another, because he is infected with some constitutional disease.

MISCELLANY.

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Evan. Intelligencer.
The Gambler—A Fact.

I saw him, near the midnight hour, bloated and emaciated, staggering to his wretched cabin, assisted by the amiable companion of his fallen fortunes. The height of human anguish was depicted in her countenance, and her trembling limbs but feebly supported the object of her early attachment. Her plighted vows still remained sacred, notwithstanding the unworthiness of him who had received them.

How different was now his aspect in life. A professor of the religion of Jesus, he appeared to be a man of high calling. Respectful, because he was virtuous, he enjoyed the esteem of all. His advice was sought with avidity, and followed with scrupulous exactness. His home the abode of contentment, was honored with the presence of the poor and the good—for there the righteous feasted on the communion of saints, and rejoiced in the company of Zion's pilgrims, as they stopped to refresh themselves to acquire strength to pursue their pilgrimages. Plenty covered his board, and peace sat on every countenance. The companion of his hours united with joy, as she presided over the feast prepared for the pious stranger—and her heart beat with gratitude to God, for the many blessings with which she was surrounded. Their lovely children, the subjects of their pious parental cares and prayers, appeared to be growing up in righteousness like the towering cedars of Lebanon, and bid fair to ornament the doctrine of the Cross. The husband and the father was cited as an example worthy of imitation: honest, industrious and frugal, he seemed to be far removed from the vices of the times—temperate and laborious, he was thought to be secure from the temptations of Satan, and the allurements of the world.

Alas! how changed!—How and the reverse! He wanted firmness to resist some of the smaller, but not less ruinous, evils of the world. For pastime only, and at the solicitation of his thoughtless children, an insignificant game was introduced in his house; and, but for the consequences, might have been harmless. In process of time, however, others followed of greater magnitude—and, at length, the once watchful Christian, having had his heart vitiated by degrees, consented to the introduction of cards, and other similar games, that disgrace civilized society.

It is unnecessary to detail all the painful particulars of his progress in vice:—suffice it to say, that his downfall was complete. The Christian, the husband and the father became a *professed gambler*. Intemperance followed. Ruin and devastation kept pace with his retrograde from virtue—until nothing was left, save a ruined reputation, an agonized wife, and disconsolate children. Shunned by society—Yes, that very society, which so lately rejoiced in his prosperity and felt honored by his countenance, now avoid him as they would the most deadly poison—for his awful declension has disgraced their Master's cause and brought a scandal on the sacred Christian name he professed. Their prayers may ascend to the Mercy-Seat to reclaim the wanderer—but Divine Justice may remain unsatisfied, and he may sink to the grave abhorred by God and man. Uphraved by the companions of his wickedness, his existence is already miserable—the fearful precursor of a more miserable eternity.

One faithful companion still cleaves to him.—Neither adversity nor disgrace can sever the tender cord which binds her to him. She, whom he has reduced to poverty and wretchedness, still feebly supports him in her arms—still ministers to his wants, and endeavours to reclaim him from the destroyers of his happiness. She upbraids him not, except with the involuntary sighs and tears which will sometimes burst forth. Surely, she, who is innocent of his errors, will yet enjoy a rest from her afflictions. Surely, the protector of the unfortunate will receive her in his bosom, when her earthly trials are ended. W.

GENERAL WARREN.

[It is well remembered that this ardent patriot, twice mounted the rostrum to address his fellow citizens on the subject of the Massacre of the 5th of March; but the occasion of his second appointment for that purpose is not generally known.—Mr. Knapp, in his "Biographical Sketches," just published, has given the following very interesting explanation of it, which is in concurrence with the daring spirit of the man, who was always foremost in danger.—*Dial, Gaz.*

His next oration was delivered March 6th, 1775. It was at his own solicitation that he was appointed to this duty a second time. The fact is illustrative of his character, and worthy of remembrance. Some British officers of the army then in Boston had publicly declared that it should be at the price of the life of any man to speak of the event of March 5, 1770, on that anniversary. Warren's soul took fire at such a threat, so openly made, and he wished for the honor of braving it. This was readily granted, for at such a time a man would probably find but few rivals. Many who would spurn the thought of personal fear might be apprehensive that they would be so far disconcerted as to forget their discourse. It is easier to fight bravely, than to think clearly or correctly in danger. Passion sometimes nerves the arm to fight, but disturbs the regular current of thought. The day came, and the weather was remarkably fine.—The Old South Meeting-house was crowded at an early hour. The British officers occupied the aisles, the flight of steps to the pulpit, and several of them were within it. It

was not precisely known whether this was accident or design. The orator with the assistance of his friends made his entrance at the pulpit window by a ladder. The officers, seeing his coolness and intrepidity, made way for him to advance and address the audience. An awful stillness preceded his exordium. Each man felt the palpitations of his own heart, and saw the pale but determined face of his neighbor. The speaker began his oration in a firm tone of voice, and proceeded with great energy and pathos. Warren and his friends were prepared to chastise contumely, prevent disgrace, and avenge an attempt at assassination.

The scene was sublime; a patriot in whom the flush of youth, and the grace and dignity of manhood were combined, stood armed in the sanctuary of God, to animate and encourage the sons of liberty, and to hurl defiance at their oppressors. The orator commenced with the early history of the country, described the tenure by which we held our liberties and property—the affection we had constantly shown the parent country, and boldly told them how, and by whom these blessings of life had been violated. There was in this appeal to Britain—in this description of suffering, agony and horror, a calm and high-souled defiance which must have chilled the blood of every sensible foe. Such another hour has seldom happened in the history of man, and is not surpassed in the records of nations. The thunders of Demosthenes rolled at a distance from Philip and his host—and Tully poured the fiercest torrent of his invective when Catiline was at a distance and his dagger no longer to be feared, but Warren's speech was made to proud oppressors resting on their arms, whose errand it was to overawe, and whose business it was to fight.

If the deed of Brutus deserved to be commemorated by history, poetry, painting and sculpture, should not this instance of patriotism and bravery be held in lasting remembrance? If he

'That struck the foremost man of all this world,' was hailed as the first of freemen, what honors are not due to him, who undismayed bearded the British lion to show the world what his countrymen dared to do in the cause of liberty? If the statue of Brutus was placed among those of the gods, who were the preservers of Roman freedom should not that of Warren fill a lofty niche in the temple reared to perpetuate the remembrance of our birth as a nation?

WESTERN CANAL.

There is no subject of public interest, which so much attracts the attention of the Northern and Eastern people of the United States, as the Canals in the state of New-York; and of those, the great Western Canal from the city of Albany to Lake Erie, ending at or near Buffalo, is the most important. This, when completed, will be from 340 to 350 miles in length; thereby connecting the waters of Erie with those of Hudson, and then uniting the navigable waters of all the western lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. The shores adjoining these lakes, are of greater extent than the whole of our shores on the Atlantic, from Maine to Georgia, both inclusive. On this canal, the produce of a fertile country, much greater in extent than all the New-England states, will be brought to market.

135 miles of this canal are now completed, and the water let in for public use, beginning 9 miles south of the village of Utica, and ending at Montezuma, 95 miles west of that village. The canal is 41 feet in width, and 4 in depth. The first level, beginning 9 miles below Utica, is 69 miles without any lock. On this Middle Section (as it is called) there are 9 locks; of these, 7 fall, and 2 rise. The greatest fall at any lock, is 11 feet; and the least, 6; the greatest rise is 11 1-2 feet, and the least 6 1-2.

Two basins or harbors have been made by the village of Utica, in the limits of the village, within which a great number of boats can be conveniently accommodated, for the purpose of taking in and discharging freight.

On the middle section of the canal the deepest cut into the earth is 22 feet, and the highest embankment 36. There are several aqueduct bridges, constructed of well wrought stones into arches, which carry the waters of the canal from 20 to 30 feet above the level of the streams that pass under it.

It ought to be here noticed, that in erecting the locks and other stone works connected with water, the builders have used what is called water-lime, which petrifies and hardens under water, like the Duke of Bridgewater's lime. This lime is found adjacent to the canal in great abundance,

and may well be considered a great acquisition in the United States.

There are two packet boats, the *Montezuma* and *Oneida* Chief, owned by the Erie-Canal Navigation Company. These boats are 77 feet in length, and 13 in width; are each navigated by 7 hands, and are employed exclusively for the conveyance of passengers. The forward cabin is used for lodgings, and is handsomely furnished with 12 berths, each having a good mattress, and every suitable accommodation. Next, and in the center, is a dining cabin, 18 feet by 13, where 25 passengers can conveniently be seated at table; and on the sides of this cabin are sofas; so that, with these and mattresses, good lodgings for 50 passengers can be had. More than this number cannot well be accommodated in their boats. Next to this cabin is a gangway and bar, which are rented to the steward at \$250 for the season—at which bar, passengers are furnished with all good refreshments as can be had on board of our steam-boats and at as cheap a rate. Next, and back of this, is a kitchen, with all the cooking apparatus, and lodgings for the crew.

These boats are drawn each by 2 horses, by means of a tow-rope from 6 to 8 rods in length.—The horses are harnessed tandem with a small rider on the hind horse, and are exchanged every 11 miles. Each of these boats pass up and down this section of the canal every day. The fare of passengers is 4 cents per mile, and includes every expense except such as may be voluntarily incurred at the bar. The tables are well furnished, and every attention is shown the passengers, so as to render them perfectly satisfied with their accommodations. The average number of passengers in these boats for this season (thus far, has been about 20 each trip up and down.

These boats pass and re-pass night and day; so that, although they are prohibited a greater headway than five miles in each hour, yet in the course of 24 hours, the progress is as great as that of our best stages.

The tow-path on the side of the canal is about 3 feet above the level of the water, and about 10 feet in width, and is made hard by gravel.

In the boats, travellers are regaled by viewing alternately the richest productions of cultivated earth, and the rudest display of forests, hills, morasses and swamps; which, together with the rapidity of their passage, makes the whole a delightful stretch of scenery, highly interesting to all who have never before witnessed any thing of the kind.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 13th July, contains a long letter from Dr. O'Meara late Surgeon of Napoleon, in which he ridicules the statement of the Emperor having died of a cancer, as asserted in the report of the physicians. We have not room for the whole letter, but the following extracts will enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of the writer's opinion.

National Advocate.

'It is very important first to observe that this report is *not signed* by Professor Antommarchi, although the Governor asserts that the *whole* of the medical gentlemen concurred in a report on their appearance; and next I assert, without dread of contradiction, that no man ever saw an instance of cancer of the stomach proceeding through all its stages, from its commencement to death in seven weeks and one day. Cancer of the stomach is a tedious, lingering disease, keeping the patient in torture for months; but here we have the stomach to nearly its whole extent, a mass of cancerous disease in seven weeks! With respect to the assertion of hereditary cancer, promulgated through a fabricated letter by the Gazette report in their possession, it is too contemptible to be seriously refuted. No respectable ancient author ever mentioned, no modern practitioner ever met such a disease; it is a desperate experiment practised upon public credulity, too gross to impose upon the most unformed, but natural enough to be hazarded by those who are willing to impute the death of the victim to any other cause rather than the true one. It is only surprising that they have not followed it up by a calculation of how many years may elapse before the stomach of young Napoleon is to enter upon its paternal inheritance.—The story is too ridiculous for argument, and those who have fabricated it might just as well assert the existence of hereditary drunkenness, or hereditary murder, or any other moral depravity which may happen to be uppermost in their memories. I do not assert positively the proximate cause of the death of Napoleon; that can only be known with certainty to the Almighty Disposer of all life and death; but I assert unhesitatingly, that it was hastened by the treatment he experienced—by his transportation to a tropical climate—by the petty vexations inflicted in his imprisonment; by the numberless minute and studied mortifications which none but a mind like his could have endured, and at length by that

derangement of the digestive organs, which mental anxiety invariably produces. Such is my opinion, not originating in the indignation of the moment, but formed and deliberated long ago, and delivered by me in language not to be misunderstood, at two different periods of Napoleon's detention. I told his majesty's ministers, emphatically, that if the same treatment was continued, this premature death might not be so immediate, but was quite as inevitable as if it had taken place under the hands of the executioner.' To these documents I now direct the eyes of Europe, as the testimonies of my judgment, and to the event I point for the accuracy with which it was formed.

Napoleon.—The death of this distinguished warrior reminds us of his protest against his being sent to St. Helena. The conclusion of it is affectingly prophetic of his fate:

PROTEST.

I protest solemnly before God and before man, against the violation of my sacred rights, which is committed, in disposing by force of my person and of my liberty. I came voluntary on board the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner: I am an inhabitant of England.

From the moment that I set foot on board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the English nation. If its government, in giving the captain of the Bellerophon, orders to receive me and my suite, meant only to ensnare me, it has lost its honor and sullied its flag.

If that act be put into execution, it will be to stain the English flag with the blood of their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be stained by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history to say, whether an enemy, who, after having during 20 years made war against the English nation, comes willingly, upon a reverse of fortune, to seek an asylum under the protection of her laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence; but how have the English required that confidence and such magnanimity? They have pretended to hold out a friendly hand to that country, and when he committed himself to their good faith they sacrificed him.

NAPOLEON.

On board the Bellerophon, at sea, August 4, 1815.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

It may be a satisfaction to some of our readers to know the modes of choosing Governors in the several States of the Union, which are as follows:

Maine—annually, in Sept. by the people.
New-Hampshire—annually, in March by the people.
Massachusetts—annually, in April, by the people.
Vermont—annually, in September, by the people.
Rhode-Island—annually, by the people.
Connecticut—annually, in April, by the people.
New-York—once in 3 years, in April, by the people.
New-Jersey—annually, by council and assembly.
Pennsylvania—once in three years, in October, by the people.
Delaware—once in three years by the people.
Maryland—annually, in December, by the general assembly.
Virginia—annually, by joint ballot of the general assembly.
North-Carolina—annually, by the Senate and House of Commons.
South-Carolina—once in two years, by the Senate and House of Representatives.
Georgia—once in two years by the general assembly.
Louisiana—once in four years, by the people.
Kentucky—once in four years, by the people.
Ohio—once in two years, by the people.
Tennessee—once in two years, by the people.
Mississippi—once in two years, by the people.
Indiana—once in three years, by the people.
Illinois—once in four years, by the people.
Alabama—once in two years, by the people.

From which we find that 10 States elect their Governors annually, 6 once in two years, 4 once in three years, 3 once in four years—23 States—and that the people have a direct voice in the election in all the States except six.

Ladies Look out!

At the sheriff's court, held in London, a jury was called to assess damages for a breach of promise of marriage. It appeared that a Mr. Pizzy had gained the affections of Miss Sarah Burdett, and that they were engaged to be married together. About that time, the lady purchased the sixteenth share of a lottery ticket, which came a prize of 20,000*l*. Letters were produced, written by the lady after her good fortune, in which she still declared her intention of marrying the plaintiff; preparations were accordingly made for the happy event, the wedding ring was purchased, and the bands were invited, when she altered her mind and married Mr. Boulter. The jury returned a verdict of \$283 23 cents, for the disappointed swain.

Presence of Mind.—An Irish laborer near Richmond, Va. who was blowing rocks at 200 feet below the surface of the earth, had prepared a match for a blast, and was ascending in the bucket to get clear of the explosion, when the rope broke, and he fell 50 feet to his old place of labor. He immediately clapped his hands on the burning match and ex-*tinguished it!* What an awful moment!

The teeth of a very talkative lady being loose, she asked Signor Raspini, a celebrated dentist, what was the cause, he answered, it did proceed from the violent shocks her ladyship did give dead with her tongue.

A remark lately made by the Recorder of N. Y., in his charge to the jury on an indictment of keeping a disorderly house, is worthy the serious reflection of gamblers:—'Mark it where you will, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, the gambler goes through life poor, and to the grave dejected and degraded.'

EASTPORT: SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1871.

ELECTION.

On Monday last, agreeably to the Constitution, the Electors of this State met for the purpose of choosing Governor, Senators, &c. The following are all the towns heard from:—

Votes for Governor.

	Farris.	Whitman.	Wingate.
Eastport	53	83	39
Lubeck	30	90	19
Perry	51	14	0
Robbinston	44	5	0
Dennysville	27	21	0
Machias	15	71	0
Calais	45	0	25
No. 9	8	0	0
No. 13	15	2	0
No. 15	19	0	7
Columbia	21	41	0
Addison	1	51	18
Prospect	55	15	12
Bucksport	32	45	0
Castine	44	38	12
Orland	29	59	0
Blue Hill	38	35	0
Surry	41	4	32
Orrington	25	0	0
Ellsworth	12	2	37
Trenton	40	4	0
Sullivan	52	39	0
Goldborough	0	25	2
Steuben	29	24	0
Harrington	17	4	0
	876	636	202

Votes for Senator.

	Bartlett.	O'Brien.	Seat.
Eastport	105	4	5
Lubeck	18	9	
Perry	30	27	6
Dennysville	43	8	
Machias	17	215	2
Robbinston	13	37	
Calais	27	45	2
Steuben	0	58	
Harrington	0	20	
No. 15	0	24	
No. 3	39	0	
No. 9	0	8	
No. 10	15	2	
Columbia	44	22	
	414	565	15

Votes for Representative to Congress.

	Williamson.	Mowry.	Cobb.	Seat.
Eastport	74	10	2	7
Lubeck	3	131	0	4
Perry	51	0	0	
Machias	90	48	56	
Dennysville	4	0	59	
Robbinston	15	32	0	
Columbia	13	36	13	
Harrington	0	0	0	Kins. 20
Steuben	61	0	28	
No. 9	8	0	0	
No. 10	17	0	0	
No. 15	0	31	0	
Sullivan	42	0	33	
Goldboro'	1	0	26	2
	349	288	213	33

Representatives.

Eastport—Whole number of votes 155—Wors-
ter TUTTLE, Esq. 101—elected.
District No. 6 composed of Lubeck and Pianta-
tion No. 11. No choice.
District No. 7, composed of Robbinston, Perry,
&c. No choice.
District No. 8, composed of Jonesborough, &c.
ICHABOD ECKHAM.

The Election.

There remains six towns and plantations in this
county to be heard from. The election of Mr
O'BRIEN, however is beyond a doubt. Having
returns from only two towns out of this County,
for Representative to Congress, we are unable to
form any opinion as to the result.

LAUNCHES.—This week was launched at
Robbinston from the Ship Yard of Mr Briggs, the
elegant brig HANNAH, intended, we under-
stand, as a regular trader between this place and
Alexandria. Also, at Deer-Island, the substan-
tial brig DAVID OWAN, belonging to Camp-Bello,
of about 130 tons.

Latest from England.

London advices to the 17th July, are received
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
A Vienna article of July 3d announces, that
the Russian Ambassador, STROGOFF, had left
Constantinople, and had issued a circular to the
Russian merchants, "to put their affairs provision-
ally in order, and to secure their property in or-
der not to be taken unawares by a government
which no longer observes any measures in its op-
erations."
The general opinion is, that war will ensue be-
tween Russia and the Porte. Since the Rus-
sian Ambassador had left Constantinople, the massacre
of the Greeks has increased.

FRANCE.—July 3. It is positively announce-
d, that the relations between Russia and the
Porte have recently taken a serious turn.
The arrival of the King of Portugal at Lisbon,
on the 1st, is confirmed.

The S. H. H. establishment is ordered to be
removed to a Post Captain's command. The es-
tablishment at the Cape of Good Hope is also to
be removed.

Foreign.—The interest excited by the Corona-
tion was increasing, and new preparations for its
celebration throughout the United King-
dom, were daily announced. The Queen had for-
mally notified the Earl Marshal that she should be
at Westminster Abbey at half past eight o'clock
on the morning of the Coronation, and requesting
him to have an attendant in waiting to conduct
her to her seat. No seat had been assigned her;
but it is very probable some one of the Royal Fam-
ily will request a seat to accommodate her—

She has also notified the Archbishop of Canterbu-
ry, of her desire to be crowned as Queen, imme-
diately after the coronation of the King, and be-
fore the decorations of the hall, &c. are removed,
in order to save expense. The Archbishop, of
course could only say in answer, that he had no
power to grant the request. Cent.

CRIMES, ACCIDENTS, &c.

Duels.—On the 7th Aug. a duel was fought at
Baton Rouge, by Sheriff Amelung, and Capt. Jones
of the U. S. army. The former was killed, the
latter escaped unhurt.

Early in August a duel was fought near Pen-
sacola, between Surgeon RANDALL, of the army,
and Lt. HULL, of the navy. The latter was shot
in the body, and died in a few hours.

On the 26th July last, one Timothy Bennett,
was tried at Jandaha, Illinois, for the murder of
Alphonso C. Stewart, in a duel, fought in 1819,
which the seconds intended should have been a
slam one; but Bennett, after he received his rifle,
slipped a ball into it, & shot his antagonist through
the heart. The murderer fled, but supposing the
crime forgotten, returned, was tried, convicted,
and was to be hung for the murder on Monday last.
The coincidence between these circumstances and
the place in which they occurred will strike the
reader.

The theatre in Huntsville, Alabama, was de-
stroyed by fire the 5th ult. supposed to be another
work of some vile incendiary.

The Bank Robber taken.—Letters from Mont-
real inform, that Milligan, the plunderer of the
N. Y. Phoenix Bank, was apprehended near Point
Claire, on the morning of the 29th ult. and that
Welchman, his accomplice, was taken the same
day. Of the \$24,000 taken from the bank, nearly
\$12,000 were found on Milligan; the other half is
said to have been secreted by Welchman. They
are both in jail at Montreal. Centinel.

The Convention of New York has adopted the
same mode of proceeding for the examination of
the Constitution of that State, as was adopted by
the late Convention of Massachusetts.—All the
great subjects have been referred to select com-
mittees, to examine and report thereon, and at the
last dates from Albany, the committees were in
busy session. The abolition of the Council of Ap-
pointment, and the extension of the Right of Sui-
rage, are the most prominent objects of the advo-
cates of alteration.

Letters from London inform, that Mr. PHILLIPS,
the vocalist, intends shortly to return to the U. S.
and to bring with him some females of musical ce-
lebrity.

The Hartford papers have informed the public
that in that town a cat had been so accommodat-
ing as to nurse a young rat—and the Hartford
paper states a similar fact respecting a cat and a
squirrel in that town. This may be the case in
Hartford and Litchfield counties; but we are in
possession of a fact, which shows that some of the
stiff-necked animals in New Haven county are
not so much disposed to promote this era of good
feelings. It has frequently been asserted that
snakes sometimes draw milk from cows—and it
seems that an attempt of the kind was lately made
on a cow belonging to Mr. James Basset, of Ham-
den. On Wednesday evening the 22d ult. when
Mr. B's cows returned from the swamp pasture
in which they had been feeding during the day,
one of them had on her back a large snake, vir-
tually called the poisonous chunk. It seems
probable that the snake attempted to suck the
cow—that she attacked him, and he cont acted
and flattened himself, so that she drove her horn
through his body, in which situation the snake was
brought to the yard of Mr. B. alive. This cow
should have a station in the front rank of our cat-
tle show next month.—Columbian Register.

SURVEY OF GEORGE'S SHOAL.

The following is an extract from the report of
the officer sent by order of the Navy Department,
to survey George's Shoal:

"The S. E. point is in lat. 41 deg. 33 min. North,
lon. 67. 46, W. West point lat. 41. 42, N. lon. 68,
11, 30, W. N. E. point lat 41, 43, N. long. 67, 56,
W. Besides this main shoal, there are several
breakers to the N. and E.; one in lat. 41, 50, N.
long. 67, 55, W. The most northerly and easterly
in lat. 41, 53, N. long. 67, 49, W.

"The shoals are very dangerous, and whoever
approaches them must be subject to be carried on
by rapid tides and currents, unless the wind should
be very favorable.

"They are composed of a great number of nar-
row sand spits, several of which must be bare at
low water, with a wind off shore, as we found but
three feet at low water in a calm day. The tide
goes round the compass with the sun, in about 13
hours, setting from 1 to 3 miles per hour, accord-
ing to the shallowness of the water. All the charts
and descriptions which I have seen are very incor-
rect, giving no idea of the shoals."

The Halifax Free Press contains the act of Par-
liament, of the 28th of May last, establishing the
duties on the importation of timber into Great
Britain, and granting drawbacks. This act con-
tains a provision that the several sorts of wood and
timber enumerated and being the growth or pro-
duction of the countries bordering on the prov-
ince of Quebec, or on the province of Upper or
Lower Canada, and having been brought by land
or inland navigation into the said provinces, and
imported from the said provinces into Great Brit-
ain, at any time after passing of this act, shall be
subject and liable to the like duties as if such wood
and timber had been imported into Great Britain
directly from any of the United States of America.

A Camp Meeting (or Army) was
held for four days and nights on Tan-
gier Island, in the Chesapeake. The
persons present were estimated at
5500—who arrived in about 200
decked vessels, and two hundred and
ten open boats. The encamp-
ment consisted of 264 tents. The ut-
most harmony, and brotherly and
sisterly love prevailed on the occasion.

"In taking the census of Whiteha-
ven, it was found that a man and his
wife, both upwards of 98, have been
married above 70 years; and another
happy pair, both above 70, have been

united 58 years without having been
a week separate from each other!
On the person who is taking the cen-
sus inquiring of the mistress of a house
in that town, where boarders are
kept, how many males were in the
house, the woman replied with great
naivete, 'I give them four meals a day,
Sir.'

Did not the following communication come
from a highly respectable source we certainly
should not publish it. We truly hope, for the hon-
our of the gentlemen composing the Court of Ses-
sions, that our Correspondent has been misinfor-
med, and that the report abroad, so unfavourable to
their characters, if untrue, will be immediately
contradicted.]

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Folsom—I understand that
during the last week, at an extraor-
dinary sitting of the Court of Sessions
at Machias, it was determined to re-
move the county Buildings to East
Machias—report adds, what I am
unwilling to believe, that this impor-
tant subject was taken up by the Ses-
sions after repeated intimations and
assurances by the members of the
Court, that it would lie over till the
next regular Session—and that the
Court sat in the evening, under such
circumstances of secrecy that the in-
habitants adjacent to the Court
House were wholly ignorant of it.—
If this be, as I fear it is, FACT, what
will the people of this county say of
the measure—and what additional
honorary title will be given to the
honourable Members of the Court of
Sessions for the County of Washing-
ton?—More hereafter.

At a Dinner of the Court and Bar, of this Coun-
ty, during the last week, the following Toast was
given by J. R. CROSBY:—

"The next Legislature," whether it be held at
the "centre or extreme" may it possess talents
and integrity enough to raise it above the influ-
ence of party intrigue."

DIED.—In this town, Mary F. child of Maj.
Samuel Wheeler, aged 6 months.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day - - - - - Friday.
Director next week - - - - - J. D. Weston.

SENTINEL.
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

Sch. - Only Daughter, Lewis, Boston.
- Arr. Admittance, Moody, Portland, corn
and flour.
- Sch. Traveller, Clewly, Boston, corn & flour.
- Sch. Lucy Healy, Hawks, Boston, flour.
- Sch. Leander, Green, Boston & Portland.
- Sch. Mary Snow, Post, Augusta, Staves.
- Sch. Industry, Mansfield, Portland.
13th—sch Two Friends, fr Jonesborough, on a
fishing voyage.
- sch Sally, Tucker, Steuben, shingles & butter.
- sch Dolphin, Tabbutt, fr Addison, on a fish-
ing cruise.—14th—sch Hinet, Pike, Newburyport.
SAILED.
14th—sch Boston, Shackford, Boston
- sch Mary, Chase, Newburyport
brigs Fountain, Howard, Jamaica: Beaver,
Calder, W. L. Dispatch, Lefevre, do: Hopewell,
J Mabee, do: Thomas Ferrald, Forsyth, Jamaica.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of the
brig Indian Chief, capt Samuel Leeman, fr King-
ston, Jam. and likewise stated that he was robbed
of \$2500, since which capt. L. has furnished us
with a particular account of the barbarous man-
ner in which he and his crew were treated by the
Pirates, as has also capt. Stewart, late of the sch'r
L'Abderee, who was passenger on board. It ap-
pears that they were all threatened with death,
and several were badly cut and bruised. Their
treatment being similar to that received by the
crew of the brigs Abolus and Francis, published in
our last, the gentlemen will excuse our not giving
their statements in full. In addition to the \$2200
capt. L. was robbed of cash, clothing, &c. to the
amount of about £86, and capt S. of property a-
mounting to about £50, they were, in fact, strip-
ped, as well as the crew of every thing excepting what
they had on.

Stevens & Shaw,
No. 1—CENTRAL WHARF,
Boston, their

Fall Supply of Goods,
which are offered for sale on reasonable terms—
among which are the following, viz:—

Superfine, scratch'd and Philadel-
phia Flour—rye do—yellow corn—rye and In-
dian meal—bbls. crackers—navy and pilot bread
—clear, No. 1 and navy pork—prime cheese—
pollock fish—smoked herrings—600 bunches on-
ions—1 pipe pure Holland gin—1 do SM wine—
chests and boxes hyson, young hyson & soulong
teas—1800 yds assorted Factory Goods—broad-
cloths, cassimeres—satinets—flannels, &c.—
crates crockery-ware—one blue dining sett cro-
360 pieces new village pattern, together with a
General Assortment of
W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.
Sept 15

Wanted to Hire,
A MAN to work on a Farm. One acquainted
with farming will meet with encouragement
on application to BENJ. KING.

Sheriff's Sale.
Washington, ss.
Taken by Execution and will be sold
at Auction on Saturday next, 15th inst. at John
Swett's Auction Room, in Eastport, at 12 o'clock,
A. M.
TWO feather beds, 1 straw do. 3 blankets, 2
quilts, 2 sheets, 2 pillows, 2 bolsters, 1 cov-
erlid, 2 ps carpeting, 1 carpet, 3 bedsteads, 1 bed
cord, 1 looking glass and 4 chairs.
Sept 11th] T. GREEN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Paper Hangings, &c.

ONE Case, 450 rolls Paper Hang-
ings—1 case Satinets—1 do.
superfine Hats—worsted Stockings—
Yarn, &c. &c. just received per sch'r
Boston, and for sale by
Sept. 8. LEVI INGOLS.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST received, on consignment,
from Mr. GEORGE SAVARY, a
large assortment of BOOTS and
SHOES suitable for the approaching
season, and will be sold at wholesale
as low as can be purchased in Boston
on application to
JESSE GLEASON.
Eastport, Sept 15

For Sale,
200 M hard burnt BRICKS at the
Kiln, in Perry. Can be delivered in
Eastport, Lubeck, or any of the adjoining towns
at the shortest notice. Apply to Robinson Palmer,
in Perry, William Deleatner, in Eastport, and
in Lubeck, to OLIVER N. ALLEN.

Onions.

A FEW Barrels of Onions, of a
superior quality raised from
the seed this year, for sale by R. M.
BARTLET, at his Variety Store,
Water-street. Sept. 15.

Wanted to Charter,
A VESSEL of about 100 tons for Boston—
Apply to BENJ. KING.
Sept 15

Stone for Sale Cheap!
FOR SALE, a large quantity of STONE, lying
in Boynton street, suitable for building cel-
lar walls. Said stone will be sold cheap for cash
or pollock fish, and a long credit (so desirable these
hard times) given, if required. Sept 15

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Bank of Passama-
quoddy are hereby notified to meet at said
Bank on Monday the first day of October next, at
two o'clock, P. M. for the choice of Seven Di-
rectors the year ensuing.
By Order of the President and Directors
J. WOODMAN, Cashier.
Eastport, Sept. 8

FRESH FLOUR

From New Wheat.
NOW landing from schr. Enterprize, from Al-
exandria, and for sale by JOHN HARROD,
No. 5, Market wharf—
329 bbls. superfine Flour,
229 " fine do.
56 " middlings, do.
20 half bbls. superfine do.
18 " " middlings,
500 kegs Crackers,
2000 bushels Corn.
—IN STORE—
3500 bushels Corn,
250 bbls. Flour,
15 coils Cordage,
5 casks Whiskey. Sept. 8.

POOR & NOYES,

No. 2, UNION WHARF, - - - - - EASTPORT,
Have just received,
60 bbls. Beef,
30 " No. 1, Pork,
5 " clear do.
100 " Navy Bread,
40 " superfine Flour,
200 bushels yellow Corn.

Ship-Chandlery
& HARD-WARE.

1000 bushels Philadelphia yellow
CORN, just received and for sale by
WORSTER TUTTLE.
Sept 8

LEFT the town of Eaton, county of Stafford,
L. N. H. on the 31 of June last, RANDAL
SEAVEY, supposed to be deranged. The cause
of his absconding is settled. His wife has been
and is in a weak and declining condition and if he
wishes to see her again, he must return immedi-
ately, as she has a great desire to see him once
more. His grandfather, Mr. Randal, desires his
immediate return. Any person who will commu-
nicate information respecting him by letter to Bet-
sey Seavey, the distressed wife, will confer an ob-
ligation which will not soon be forgotten.
HEZEKIAH RANDAL.
Faton, August 21, 1871.

New Goods—Cheap for Cash.

D. & E. Olmstead,

No. 1, Central Wharf, opposite Passamaquoddy Bank,

HAVE just received from Boston by the sch's L. Albert and Stranger, 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. a variety of shawls, silk twist, blue and cloth coloured sewing silks, chinelle cord, garniture ribbons, crapes, do. a complete assortment of satin and lustrings, gent's fancy and white cravats, English and pocket handkerchiefs, bone stick fans, steel pens, gent's and ladies' cotton and worsted hose, cotton and worsted braces, millinery, buttoned merino shawls, gingham umbrellas, blue cotton, tapes, cotton cambricks, cambric damsey, saratons (elegantly assorted,) changeable and black shawls, long silk and damask hdkfs, silk braids, velvet binding, pound, paper and box pins, silk, flag and K havel hdkfs, straw bonnets, Leghorn do, yellow stockings, an elegant assortment buttons, British shirtings, cambric, jackonet, leno and various musings, vestings, white striped jeans, American shirtings and sheetings, striped factory gingham, satinets, bed-tickens, nankeen and Canton Coopers, Canton crape shawls, huen cambric, &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.



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 cholera; they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstruction of every kind by dissolving and discharging this 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 physic 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-firmary—by R. M. Bartlett and J. Gleason—in Lubec, by J. Paxton, M. Fuller, & J. O. Balch.—Likewise, DAVENPORT'S celebrated EYE WATER, and WILSON'S noted ITCH OINTMENT & JAUNDICE BITTERS, for sale as above

12m

sept9

Leghorn Bonnets.

BENJAMIN KING

HAVE just received per sch's Maine from Boston, one case elegant Leghorn Bonnets—Also, large assortment of

SHOES & BOOTS,

which he offers very low for cash

may 5

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 Province. All Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. F. CHAPMAN.

Campo-Bello, Sept. 1

W. de Les Dernier

OFFERS for Sale, at his old stand, near Mr. 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 hhd. 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 heives and guards—scythes and soeths—wool cards—currie combs—knives and forks—fish hooks and lines—decanters—tumblers and wine glasses—boxes 7x9 glass—reams wrapping paper—thick boots and shoes—6 doz. corn brooms—pepper—ginger—cloves—pipes—10 doz. pr. heel tongs, all sizes—stone jug—sailor's tin pots—sides of sole leather, &c.—

General and Good Assortment of DRY GOODS.

dark and light blue, drab, dark raised 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—bombazeens—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. RELF'S Botanical Drops! for scurfula and fever sores. (See Pamphlet.)

Dr. Relf's Asthmatic Pills, for coughs, colds, consumptions.

Dr. Relf's Aromatic Female Pill, for obstructions, &c.

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

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

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

British Antiseptic Dentrifice, for the teeth and gums.

Douffries 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.

Cambrian 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.

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

CHEAP!

R. M. BARTLET has for sale at his Variety Store, nearly opposite the Town Landing—

Boston Meal, Northern Corn,

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.

14

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 properly and paying for this advertisement may obtain the same, on application to

S. STEPHENS

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—dock and cordage—hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong 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, gingham, checks and satinets—blue and white cotton yarn—broadcloths—pelisse cloths—vestings—bombazeets—low priced calicoes—British shirting—coloured synshaws—do. sarsenets—do. bonnet silks—do sewing silks—do ribbons—black silk and flag hdkfs—one case American straws. The above completes a very large assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season.

September 1

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 booties: 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 LEGHORN 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

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

D. & E. OLMSTEAD,

A LARGE quantity of SHEATHING and DRAWING NAILS, & SHEATHING PAPER.

June 9.

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

Soap For Sale.

100 boxes of SOAP, first quality, for sale by

Sept 1

JOHN NORTON & Co.

Market Wharf

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 20

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 Col. BENJAMIN KING, in Eastport, or to

June 2.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

Dipper Harbour.

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.

LEAVITT & LAMPREY, No. 2, Market 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

Land at Public Auction.

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

A. L. the right, title, and interest which Frank A. Lin Rising has in and to 100 acres and 100 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. Thacher and W. A. Warner, Court Square, Boston, or

R. K. PORTER.

Machias, Aug. 17

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. E. & A. A. Q. M. Eastport, Sept. 1.

Edward Williams

Has just received from Boston,

12 chests souchong Tea,
15 boxes do. do.
4 " hyson do.
28 kegs Tobacco (various qualities)
183 bbls. Flour,
300 bushels yellow & white Corn,
100 " indian Meal,
22 bbls. Beef,
14 " Pork,
5 hhd. American Gin,
1 pipe Holland do. (Weesup)
1 " cognac Brandy,
1 " Spanish Brandy,
5 qtr casks S. M. & Port Wines,
40 boxes Soap,
10 " mould Candles,
2 cases Hauls,
36 dozen corn Brooms,
2 bbls. loaf Sugar,
6 kegs Nails (assorted)
6 boxes wool Cards,
1 " cotton do.
1 case looking Glasses,
40 bbls. navy Bread,
14 " Pilot do.
536 rolls elegant Paper Hangings,
1 case Dutch Quills,
7 casks Cheese,
20 bushels Beans—

He has on hand an assortment of

Groceries, Domestic Goods, Crockery, Hollow-Ware, and Shoes,

which he will sell at fair prices for Oil, Cattle, Fish or Lumber.

Sept 8

CHAIRS,

Cheap for Cash or Barter,

JOSEPH VERY informs the public that he has just landed from sloop Fancy Packet,

200 elegant CHAIRS,

(warranted) which he offers for sale, cheap for Cash or Barter, at the Store of Mr. M. CALKIN, near the Eastport Book-Store. Persons waiting Chairs will find it to their advantage to call soon as above.

Sept 8

Rational & Scientific Amusements.

THE NEW-ENGLAND MUSEUM, No. 76, Court-Street, containing by far the largest and most highly interesting collection of Natural and Miscellaneous Curiosities, Wax Figures, &c. &c. in America, is open every day and evening. Music on the Great Organ, Piano Forte, and other Instruments. A military band will perform every evening.—Well lighted and good attendance. Admittance to the whole 25 cents only.

Boston, Aug.

R. M. BARTLET,

HAS just received per sch's Maine, a large variety of articles, among which are, 1 ton of gutting—linseed oil—roze pink—black lead—chrome yellow—ground white lead—patent yellow, &c. &c. Also—cognac brandy—ginger—loaf sugar—mustard—nutmegs—hyson, young hyson & souchong teas—pilot bread—crackers—20,000 cigars—mackerel hooks and lines, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A lot of silver wire Tooth Brush—

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

WM. TRASK.

New Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built a new and Chaises to let, at the stable, head of Broadway street.

JONAS T. KILPATRICK

August 18