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

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"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by Influence, and unbrib'd by Gain;
Here Patriot Truth its glorious Precepts draw,
Pledge'd to Religion, Liberty and Law."

The following Ode was written by Mr. SAMUEL WOODWORTH, and sung at the late celebration of the pupils of the New-York Institution of Deaf and Dumb.

ODE.

The ills which call for Pity's tear
Were all in mercy given;
The fetter'd tongue—obstructed ear,
And every woe we suffer here,
Invites us back to Heaven.

But he who binds the bleeding heart,
By sorrow's tempest driven;
Whose kindness dries the tears that start,
Performs a man's, an angel's part,
And wins the plan of Heaven.

Then see! the tear from misery's cheek,
By love and genius driven!
Behold! they gain the light they seek,
The Deaf can hear—the Dumb can speak,
And praise approving Heaven.

And now a bright and glorious morn
Succeeds the dusky even;
The dazzled soul, but newly born,
In wonder lost, salutes the dawn,
And hails the light of Heaven.

From the Philadelphia Union.

The following lines are taken from an Irish publication of the year 1817. They are characteristic of the people of that highly injured nation.

The Irishman.

The savage loves his native shore,
Tho' rude the soil and chill the air,
Then why should not Erin's sons adore,
A land which nature formed so fair?
What flood reflects a shore so sweet;
As Shannon great or pastoral Bann,
Or who a friend or foe can meet,
So generous as an Irishman?

His hand is rash; his heart is warm,
But principle be still his guide;
None more regrets a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride.
He may be dup'd but won't be dard,
More fit to practice than to plan;
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman.

If poor and strange he'll for you pay,
Or guide to where you safe may be;
If your his comrades, while you stay
His cottage holds a jubilee.
His very soul he will unlock,
And if he may your merits scan,
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an Irishman.

By honor bound, in woe or weal,
Whatever she bids he dares to do,
Try him with bribe, it will prevail,
Put him in fire, you'll find him true.
He seeks not safety, be his post
Where'er it may in danger's van,
And if the field of fame be lost;
It won't be by an Irishman.

Erin's lov'd land from age to age,
Be thou more great, more framed and free;
May peace be thine, or should you wage
Defensive war—cheap victory.
May plenty flow in every field;
Which gentle breezes sweetly fan,
And cheerful smiles serenely gild,
The breast of every Irishman.

A TOUCH AT THE TIMES.

Gallantry.—Mr. Patterson, a member of Congress from this state, a bachelor, has made a motion to alter the rules of the House, so as to admit ladies to a seat on the floor; and Mr. John Randolph, an older bachelor, has paid the ladies a very handsome compliment in a speech excluding ex-members from within the bar. It is excessively painful for us to differ on a proposition having in view the comfort and convenience of the ladies, to whom we dare avow as great an attachment, as either of the above honorable gentlemen; but the fact is, the ladies are already entitled to seats in the spacious and well furnished gallery, and the consequences of admitting them on the floor, in a national point of view, may be very precarious. It is incredible how much influence the ladies now possess, not only in the drawing rooms, but in higher and more masculine departments. I would sooner have their interest and co-operation at an election, than that of the dozen stump-orators at a public meeting. If we talk about a candidate for president, governor, senator, minister, *et cetera*, how ordinary it is to say, "what charming women they have for wives." Now we don't deary this influence, nor feel a remote desire to abridge it, when it is controlled by decorum, and pursued with moderation. Heaven be praised, we have no Madison Pampadours, who issue orders to field marshals at their toilets; no Madam Clarks, having charge of a port folio of blank commissions; nor Duchesses of Ossuna, controlling the destinies of a nation. But we must guard against the effect of an influence sometimes too powerful to resist. All husbands obey their wives, or ought to obey them, and love them too. A very interesting sensible woman takes a fancy to a very pleasant handsome

beau, who may be a candidate for some office at the disposal of her husband, who, obeying the public wish, & the recommendation of his political friends, designs the office for an honest, capable, ugly little gentleman; but the caresses and winning eloquence of a pair of coral lips and languishing blue eyes, reverse the decision of judgment, and give the prize to beauty. Here is one of the results of political influence and power centered in a lady's dimples; and besides, how often do puppets take advantage of this confidence? Bill Whiffles wishes an office, and while performing his whiskers, and drawing on his Woolstock gloves, swears, "that he will carry the day," upon honour for he will make love to the wife." Men in prominent situations should fortify themselves against the effect of these political blandishments; the influence, we repeat, is sometimes irresistible, and therefore dangerous.

We object, again, and with all due reverence and humility, to Mr. Patterson's proposition on another ground. The experiment is costly. Once have it distinctly understood that ladies are to occupy seats within the bar, it will be fashionable for them to shed the benign rays of their smiles and countenance upon the members; and while they are thus drinking deep at the national fountain, and regulating affairs of government, very irregular, indeed, will be the operation of their domestic concerns, and if it is asked why the dear little baby keeps squalling in its crib, the answer will be, its mamma has gone to Congress to hear Mr. Baldwin make a speech on domestic manufactures, and Mr. Patterson, from Columbia, on a bill to tax old bachelors. Another branch of the evil to be apprehended may be found in the fact, that members instead of speaking to the question, will speak to the ladies; and if a motion is made to sit with closed doors, common civility requires that they should not be disturbed; besides, parties will be made for the express purpose of visiting Congress Hall. Let us suppose a crowded drawing room, and several bachelors belonging to the lower house, "Miss Biddy," said Mr. McGossely, sipping his coffee and eating his sponge cake, "do you visit Congress Hall to-morrow?" "Why what's the question?" says Miss Biddy. "The state of the nation is such, and I certainly will make a speech, if you will do us the honor to attend." "Oh, by all means," says Miss Biddy, "we'll make up a dashing party; there's Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. Harry Careless, the dashing widow, and a few beauties from Alexandria; O, we can display a force capable of carrying any question." Select parties are thus made up, which soon have a party operation. A crowd of beautiful women, ushered within the circle of the splendid dome, cannot fail to attract the eyes and engage the hearts of members, and away goes the poor nation. A handsome fellow takes the floor; calls for the consideration of his favorite bill; adjusts his cravat; places himself in a striking attitude; and, casting a languishing look at the ladies, breaks forth with Mr. Speaker, had I caught y or eye at an earlier hour, *et cetera*. No it won't do. Place a lady near the Speaker's chair, and the members will all speak to her; and every speech thus made will cost the nation a few thousands. Fox and Pitt, fellows of your true dashing eloquence, and extremely fond of the society of ladies, never relished their presence in parliament. N. Y. National Advocate.

In the new Congress there are two Kings, one Noble, one Knight, and one Sergeant—one Archer, one Stewart, one Cook, one Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four Barbours, four Smiths—one Fuller, and two Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrott, one Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one Key, one Pitcher, besides some Wright Long Hooks—some Sterling White Wood—Rich Chambers—Brown Mills, a Little Hill or so, and two or three More.

Dr. Franklin's Parable against Persecution.

The following beautiful imitation of the historical style of the Old Testament, was written by Dr. Franklin, and by him communicated to Lord Kames.

And it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun.

And beheld a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness, leading on a staff.

And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt arise early on the morning and go on thy way.

And the man said, Nay; for I will abide under this tree.

But Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went unto the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?

And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things.

And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

And God called unto Abraham, saying Abraham, where is the stranger?

And Abraham answered and said, Lord he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness.

And God said, Have I not borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me—and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

An inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of temper, in a wife, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

From the National Gazette.

The following is a part of the narrative, contained in the 2d Vol. of Dr. Dwight's Travels, of the escape of Major General Wadsworth,* from the British fort at Bagaduce, in which he was for some time imprisoned, during our revolutionary war. General Wadsworth, had been sent in the spring of 1780, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to command in the District of Maine. He was surprised in his quarters by a party of British soldiers, severely wounded in a gallant attempt to defend himself, put on board of a privateer and lodged in the fort. The account of his capture is interesting; but that of his escape is most so; and not having room for both we have selected the latter. It commences immediately after the departure of his wife and a female friend of hers, who had been suffered to pay him a visit.

From Dwight's Travels.

Story of Gen. Wadsworth.

Soon after the departure of the ladies, Gen. Wadsworth was informed, that a parole could not be given to him, because some of the refugees had communicated unfavorable information concerning him to the Commander in Chief at New York. From this time, Gen. Campbell withheld his civilities. Other officers in the garrison however visited him daily: treated him with polite attention; and beguiled by various amusements the tedious hours of his captivity. He learned from the servants who attended him, that he was to be exchanged, but sent to England, as a rebel of too much consequence to be trusted with his liberty.

Not long afterwards, about the middle of April, Major Benjamin Burton, an agreeable brave and worthy man, who had served under Gen. Wadsworth the preceding summer, was taken, on his passing from Boston to St. George's river, the place of his residence; brought to the fort of Bagaduce; and lodged in the same room with Gen. Wadsworth. Burton confided the report of the servants. He had learned from a source which he justly regarded as authentic, that both the General and himself were to be sent, immediately after the return of a privateer, now out upon a cruise, either to New-York or to Halifax; and thence to England. There they were to remain prisoners until the close of the war; and were to be treated afterwards, as circumstances should direct. This intelligence, thus confirmed, explained at once the mounting caution of Miss Fenno, and perfectly exhibited to General Wadsworth the importance of taking care of himself.

The plan was not long in determining, that they would not cross the Atlantic as prisoners. They resolved, that they would effect their escape, or perish in the attempt. When an enterprise bordering on desperation, is resolutely undertaken, the means of accomplishing it are rarely wanted.

It must, however, be admitted, that scarcely any circumstances could promise less than theirs.—They were confined in a grated room, in the officers' barracks, within the fort. The walls of the fortress, exclusively of the depth of the ditch surrounding it, were twenty feet high: with fraizing on the top, and chaux-de-frize at the bottom.—Two sentinels were always in the entry: and their door, the upper part of which was a window-sash, might be opened by these watchmen, whenever they thought proper: and was actually opened at seasons of peculiar darkness and silence. At the exterior doors of the entries sentinels were stationed: as were others in the body of the fort, and at the quarters of Gen. Campbell. At the guard house a strong guard was daily mounted. Several sentinels were daily stationed on the walls of the fort: and a complete line occupied them by night. Without the ditch, glacis, and abattis, another complete set of soldiers patrolled through the night also. The gate of the fort was shut at sun-set: and a picket guard was placed on, or near the isthmus, leading from the fort to the main land.

Bagaduce, on the middle of which the fort stands, is a peninsula, about a mile & a half in length, and a mile in breadth: washed by Penobscot bay on the South, Bagaduce river on the East, on the North-West by a broad cove, and throughout the remainder of the circle by the bay and river of Penobscot. A sandy beach, however connects it with the main land on the Western side. From these facts the difficulties of making an escape may be imperfectly imagined. Indeed, nothing but the melancholy prospect of a deplorable captivity in the hands of an enemy, exasperated by a long and tedious war carried on against those who were deemed rebels, could have induced the prisoners to take this resolution.

Not long after a cartel arrived from Boston bringing letters from the Governor and Council to Gen. Wadsworth, with a proposal for his exchange, and a sum of money, &c. for his use.—These were carefully delivered to him: but the exchange being, as Gen. Campbell said, not authorized, he refused to liberate the prisoners.—This determination they had expected.

Several plans were proposed by the gentlemen for their escape; and successively rejected. At length they resolved on the following. The room in which they were confined was ceiled with boards. One of these they determined to cut off, so as to make a hole, sufficiently large for a man to go through. After having passed through this hole, they proposed to creep along one of the joists, under which these boards were nailed, and thus to pass over the officers' rooms, bordering on it, until they should come to the next, or middle, en-

*Hon. Pelag Wadsworth, who we believe is still living, greatly respected, at Hiram, in the State of Maine. He has been a member of Congress, and in other public stations, and is father of Capt. Wadsworth, of the U. S. Navy.

†Nova Castina.

try, and then to leap down into this entry by a blanket which they proposed to carry with them. If they should be discovered, they proposed to act the character of officers belonging to the garrison, intoxicated. These being objects to which the sentinels were familiarized they hoped in this disguise to escape detection. If they should not be discovered, the passage to the walls of the fort was easy. Thence they intended to leap into the ditch: and, if they escaped without injury from the fall, to make the best of their way to the cove: on the surface of whose water they meant to leave their hats floating (if they should be closely pursued,) to attract the fire of the enemy: while they were softly and silently making their escape.

Such was their original plan. Accordingly after the prisoners had been seen by the sentinel, looking through the glass of the door to have gone to bed, Gen. W. got up, the room being dark: and standing in a chair, attempted to cut with his knife the intended opening; but he found the attempt useless and hazardous. It was useless, because the ladder was too great to be accomplished with the necessary expedition. It was hazardous, because the noise, made by the strokes of the knife, could not fail, amid the profound silence, of being heard by the sentinel. And because the next morning must bring on an unpleasant detection. This part of the design was therefore given up.

The next day, a soldier who was their barber, was requested to procure a large gumblet, and bring it with him, when he came the next time to dress Gen. Wadsworth. This he promised, and performed, without a suspicion that it was intended for any more than amusement. He received a dollar for this piece of civility: and was sufficiently careful not to disclose a secret which might create trouble for himself.

The prisoners waited with anxiety for the arrival of the succeeding night. To their surprise the noise made by the gumblet was such, as to alarm their apprehensions, and induce them again to desist. They were, however, not discouraged; but determined to make the experiment again during the day, when they hoped the noise would either not be heard at all, or would attract no notice. The eyes of the sentinels were now to be eluded: for the operation must in this case be performed at times, when they might very naturally be employed in inspecting the room. It was necessary, also, to escape the observation of their servants: who often came in without any warning: and that of the officers: who were accustomed to visit them at almost all times of the day.—But on these difficulties their persevering minds were totally for the purpose of overcoming them. The two sentinels who guarded the prisoners, commonly walked through the entry, one after the other, from the front of the building to the rear. This distance was exactly the breadth of two rooms. After they had begun their walk the prisoners watched them with attention, until they acquired a complete comprehension of the length of the intervals between the moments at which the sentinels successively passed the door. The prisoners then began to walk within their room, at the same pace with their watchmen: the sound of their feet being mutually heard: and all passing at the glass door the same way, at the same time. The prisoners in this manner, took two turns across the room, while a sentinel took one through the entry. This difference of time gave them all the opportunities, which they enjoyed, for using their gumblet.

General Wadsworth, being of the middle stature, could, while standing on the floor, only reach the ceiling with the ends of his fingers. But Major Burton was very tall, and could reach it conveniently: so as to use the gumblet without the aid of a chair. This was a very fortunate circumstance: as it saved appearances, and not improbably prevented the discovery, to which they were exposed from so many sources. Accordingly, whilst the garrison was under arms on the parade, and their servants were purposely sent away on errands, the gentlemen began their walk, and passed by the glass door with the sentinels. General Wadsworth, then walked on: but Major Burton, stopping short in the proper spot, perforated the ceiling with his gumblet, in sufficient season to join General Wadsworth to his room. Again they passed the door, and returned, as if by mere accident; when the ceiling was in the same manner perforated again. This process was repeated until a sufficient number of holes were bored. The intervals in the mean time were cut through with a pen knife: the wounds in the ceiling, which were small, being carefully covered with a paste of chewed bread, almost of the same colour with that of the board. The dust made by the gumblet, was also carefully swept from the floor. In this manner they completely avoided suspicion, either from the sentinels, the servants, or the gentlemen, by whom they were visited. In the course of three weeks a board was entire, cut a hole, except a small part at each corner, which was left for the purpose of binding the several boards together, lest some accident should open the passage prematurely.

During all this time the prisoners had watched every thing, which related to the return of the privateer, in which they were to be embarked.—They had, also, made every unobtrusive inquiry in their power, while occasionally conversing with their visitors, and with the servants concerning the exterior part of the fort: the ditch, the position of the chaux-de-frize, the fraizing, the posting of the outer sentinels, and picket guard.—The scraps of information, which were obtained in this cautious manner, General Wadsworth, who was tolerably well acquainted with the place, was able to put together in such a manner, as to form a complete view of the whole ground: to fix with precision the place, where they should attempt to cross the wall: where, if separated by accident, they should meet again: and to determine on several other objects, of the same general nature.

Major Burton, whose first acquaintance with Baggage commenced when he was landed as a prisoner, was less able to form correct views concerning these subjects; and laboured, therefore, under disadvantages, which might prove serious.

The privateer was now daily expected. It is necessary to observe, that the prisoners regarded the moment of her approach with extreme anxiety. They wished for a dark and boisterous night to conceal their attempt, and to escape from the observation of their guard; but determined, that if such an opportunity should not be furnished before the return of the privateer, to seize the best time which should occur. A part of the meat, supplied for their daily meals, they laid up and dried, and preserved the crust of their bread, to sustain them on their projected excursion. They also made each a large shower of strong wash, with which they intended to fasten the corner of a large bed blanket to one of the stakes in the fraising, on the top of the wall, in order to let themselves down more easily into the ditch.

When their preparations were finished, a whole week elapsed without a single favourable night. Their anxiety became intense. The weather being warm, the butter which had been employed as paste to cover the holes in the ceiling, spread along the neighbouring parts of the board, and discoloured them to a considerable extent. This fact alarmed them not a little; particularly when their visitors were now and then gazing round the room in which they were confined. Nor were their apprehensions at all lessened by several accidental expressions of some British officers, which to the jealous minds of the prisoners, seemed to indicate that their design was discovered.

On the afternoon of June 15th the sky was overcast. At the close of evening, thick clouds from the South brought on an unusual darkness. The lightning began to blaze with intense splendour, and speedily became almost incessant. About 11 o'clock, the flashes ceased. The prisoners sat up till this time; apparently playing at cards, but really waiting for the return of absolute darkness. Suddenly rain began to descend in torrents. The darkness was profound. The propitious moment for which they had so long waited with extreme solicitude, had, as they believed, finally come, and more advantageously than could have been reasonably expected. They, therefore, went immediately to bed; while the sentinel was looking through the glass door; and extinguished their candles.

They then immediately rose, and dressed themselves. General Wadsworth standing in a chair, attempted to cut the corner of the board, which had been left, to prevent the severed piece from falling; but found that he made a slow progress. Major Burton then took the knife, and within somewhat less than an hour completed the intended opening. The noise attending this operation was considerable; but was drowned by the rain upon the roof. Burton ascended first; and being a large man, forced his way through the hole with difficulty. By agreement he was to proceed along the joists, till he reached the middle entry: where he was to wait for his companion. The fowls, which roosted above these rooms, gave notice of his passage by their cackling; but it was unheard by the sentinels. As soon as this noise ceased, General Wadsworth put his blanket through the hole, fastened it with a skewer; and attempted with this aid to make his way through the passage, standing in a chair below. But he found his arm weaker, and of less service, than he had expected. He did not accomplish his design without extreme difficulty. But the urgency of the case reanimated his mind, invigorated his limbs; and enabled him, at length, to overcome every obstacle. The auspicious rain, in the mean time, roaring incessantly on the roof of the building, entirely concealed the noise he made during this part of his enterprise, and which in a common season must certainly have betrayed him.

When the General had reached the middle entry, he could not find his companion. After searching for him several minutes in vain, he perceived the air blowing in through the door of the entry; and concluded that Major Burton had already gone out, and left the door open. He therefore gave over the search; and proceeded to take care of himself. After passing through the door, he felt his way along the eastern side, the northern end, and a part of the western side of the building; walking directly under the sheet of water, which poured from the roof, that he might avoid impinging against any person, accidentally in his way; a misfortune to which he was entirely exposed by the extreme darkness of the night.

After he had reached the Western side of the building, he made his way towards the neighbouring wall of the fort; and attempted to climb the bank, but the ascent being steep, and the sand giving way, he found it impossible to reach the top. He then felt out an oblique path; and ascended to the top; as from his window he had observed the soldiers do, when they went out to man the wall. After he had gained the top, he proceeded to the spot on the North Bastion, where Burton and himself had agreed to cross the wall if no accident should intervene. When he had arrived at this place, and was endeavouring to discover the sentry boxes, that he might creep between them, across the top of the wall; the guard-house door on the opposite side of the fort was thrown open; and the sergeant of the guard called "Rein turn out." Instantly there was a scrambling on the gorge of the bastion, opposite to that where he now was. This scrambling he knew must be made by Burton. The rain in the meantime, kept the sentinels within their boxes; and made such a noise on them, that they could not hear that which was made by the prisoners. In this critical moment no time was to be lost. Wadsworth made all haste therefore, to get himself with his heavy blanket, across the parapet, upon the fraising, which was on the exterior margin of the wall, a measure indispensable, to prevent the relief from treading on him as they came round on the top of the wall; and he barely effected it during the time, in which the relief was shifting the sentinels. At the same time he fastened, with the skewer, the corner of his blanket round a picket of the fraising; so that it might hang at the greatest length beneath him. As the relief had passed on, the Gen. with great difficulty, arising partly from the lameness of his arm, and with his feet foremost off the ends of the pickets of the fraising; clinging with his arms to the ends; thus bringing himself under the blanket, so as to get hold of the blanket hanging below. Then he let himself down by the blanket, until he reached the ditch, and nearest to the ground. From this he dropped, without in-

jury, on the berm. Leaving his blanket suspended from the fraising, he crept into the Chaux-de-frise, nearest to the spot, where he had descended; and moved softly along to the next angle. Here he remained without noise or motion, until the relief, having gone round the walls, and out of the gate, to relieve the sentinels without the abatis, should have passed by. As soon as he had heard them pass, and before the sentinels had become accustomed to noise around them, he crept safely down into the ditch; went out at the water course between the sentry boxes; and descended the declivity of the hill on which the fort stood into the open field. Finding himself fairly without the line of sentries, and perceiving no evidence that he had been discovered, he could scarcely persuade himself that the whole adventure was not a dream; from which he might soon awake, and find himself still in his prison.

Both the rain and the darkness, continued. He groped his way, therefore, among rocks, stumps, and brush, very leisurely, to an old guard-house on the shore of the back cove. This building had been agreed upon between the prisoners as their place of rendezvous, if any accident should separate them. After searching and waiting for his companion half an hour in vain, he proceeded onward to the cove. The time was happily that of low water. Here he drew off his shoes and stockings; took his hat from the skirt of his coat, to which hitherto it had been pinned; girded up his clothes; and began to cross the water, which was about a mile in breadth. Fortunately he found it no where more than three feet in depth. Having safely arrived at the opposite shore, and put on his stockings and shoes, he found the rain beginning to abate, and the sky becoming less dark. Still he saw nothing of his companion.

(To be continued.)

THE POOR DEBTOR'S LAW.

One of the most important of the laws enacted by the last Legislature is that which relates to poor debtors. The intrinsic difficulties attending this subject are almost insuperable. It occupied much of the attention of our first Legislature and nothing was done. We have endeavoured to learn the provisions which have been engrafted into the law upon that subject. One change of importance is in the time required for notice to the creditor before taking the poor debtor's oath—it was formerly thirty days—it is now fifteen.

All persons committed on execution, and admitted to the liberty of the yard, must take the oath, or as it is commonly expressed, swear out, within nine months, and if he do not, he must after the expiration of that period go into close confinement within the walls of the prison. A person committed on execution who is the owner of real estate, may in writing offer to the creditor real estate sufficient to satisfy the execution, and may then take the oath, that he has no property, excepting such as was before exempted by law, and excepting also the real estate mentioned in his offer to the creditor. The creditor has a lien upon real estate, so offered for thirty days. When a person shall be committed who is unable to support himself, and shall be confined in close gaol, the creditor must, after eight days notice give security for his support in prison or the debtor will be permitted to go at large.

There was much diversity of opinion in relation to these several important amendments, particularly that with respect to the tender of real estate. It is an experiment which we hope will be found of salutary influence; but we fear it will be attended with unforeseen embarrassments: should the real estate so offered be under attachment it will be a source of great inconvenience. It is a provision of a novel character and we shall await the result of the experiment with the most earnest hope that it may be successful. The amendment requiring debtors within the gaol limits, to swear out within nine months is a good one. It is founded in substantial justice. A man cannot now convert his property into personal securities, and live within the limits, year after year, and bid defiance to his creditors. The time allowed (nine months) seems at first view to be unreasonably long; but a debtor's property may be under such embarrassments that it will be impracticable to convert it into money in a shorter time, and it was judicious in making a first trial of a novel principle to be liberal, as greater rigor may be at any time introduced should it be thought advisable. The operation of the new

law upon persons now in gaol is thought to be equivocal, but seems to be the general opinion that it must be prospective. We intend giving some attention to the other important laws which have been recently enacted.

Am. Advocate.

In our last we made some remarks upon the law for the relief of Poor Debtors, passed at the last session of the Legislature. Beside those before noticed the law contains two other new provisions of some importance.

The first relates to the judgment to be entered for a breach of the bond given for the liberty of the yard which can never be rendered against the sureties for more than the original debt, costs and interest; but if the breach be willful, judgment for the penalty of the bond, being double the amount of the debt and costs, may be recovered against the principal.—This is a salutary provision. Heretofore both principal and sureties have been liable in case of a breach, to the whole amount of the penalty. A poor debtor will more easily obtain sureties for his enlargement from the walls of the prison, when they will incur but half the risk that they were formerly subject to; and the honest and fair creditor will be equally safe, for such an one never yet compelled the surety of his debtor to pay double the amount which was justly his due. The practice, the right to require double the amount has never been enforced except by the hard hearted and unfeeling, who fixing no bounds to legal rapacity, could take advantage of the humanity of others, and cold to the miseries of the unfortunate.

By the other new provision a creditor may discharge from arrest or prison his debtor taken or committed on execution without thereby releasing the debt. But the body of the debtor is in such case forever free from arrest for the same debt, and the creditor can resort only to the property, in the same manner as if the debtor had sworn out of gaol.—This is a beneficial amendment. Unwary creditors have sometimes, from motives of humanity released their debtor from arrest or prison, without intending to relinquish all their claim; and the debtors have been wicked and abandoned enough to take advantage of such indulgence to defraud the creditor of his whole debt. But where creditors were aware of the law they have been compelled to take new notes, &c. upon discharging their prisoners and thus incur the necessity of commencing new suits and creating new expense to obtain another execution.—ib.

County Buildings.

[The attention of certain "Memorialists" is particularly invited to the following interesting Law! Query—How much has real estate risen, in a certain place, in consequence of anticipating the removal of certain County Buildings.]

STATE OF MAINE.

AN ACT in addition to an Act to establish Courts of Sessions.

Sec. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever the Court of Sessions, in any County within this State, shall adjudge the removal of any County buildings erected, or the erection of any new County buildings, to or at a place in any shire town in such County distant more than one half of a mile from the place where any county buildings may have been erected and established, to be of public convenience and necessity, such Courts shall, prior to the removal or erection of such buildings, designate the place to which such County buildings erected should be removed, or at which such new County buildings should be erected and established; and shall give notice in writing of such adjudication and designation to the Selectmen of each town, and the assessors of each plantation in the county; and the Selectmen and assessors aforesaid shall lay the said notice before said towns and plantations respectively, at their next annual meeting for the choice of State or Town and plantation officers; and shall at said meeting receive, sort and count the votes that shall be given by the legal voters in favor or against said adjudication and designation; and the Clerks of said towns and plantations respectively, shall within thirty days from and after said meeting, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Clerk of said Court a copy of the list of votes thus given, attested by the selectmen or assessors and by said clerks; and, if, upon examination by said court of the votes so returned, a majority of the votes shall

be in favor of the adjudication and designation, such court may order the removal of such County buildings to, or the erection of such County buildings at the place so designated; but if upon examination of the votes, a majority shall be in favor of the adjudication and designation, the court shall not have power or authority to remove the buildings, or erect the same at the place so designated.

Sec. 2. **BE** it further enacted, That the Court of Sessions within the respective Counties of this State shall not appoint any Justice of said County upon any committee to lay out a new highway from town to town, or place to place, or to turn or alter any highway laid out, stated and established, nor upon any viewing committee prior to its being determined by such court to be of common convenience or necessity to have such new highway laid out or old way altered; and that all committees appointed by such courts to lay out or alter such highways, shall be paid by the County in which the highway, to be laid out or altered, is, and all viewing committees appointed by such courts shall be paid by the party or parties requesting the same, and in such proportions as the court may determine.

February 8, 1822, Approved:
ALBION K. PARRIS.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

Executive Appointments.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Eastport—Seward Bucknam.
Robbinston—Samuel Topliff.
Perry—Nathan Pettingill.
Calais—Jones Dyer.

CONGRESS

For several weeks past seem to have done very little. The bill for the next apportionment of Representatives has passed the House and the number of inhabitants required for one Representative is forty thousand. It must now undergo the ordeal of the Senate. That body, we believe, will be more likely to require a greater, than a less number than forty thousand. The bankrupt bill is still laboring in the House, with little prospect of a speedy termination of the debate. The motion, under consideration, has been to strike out the first section—in order to try the sense of the House whether a bankrupt system of any kind should be adopted. If this motion prevails the bill is destroyed: if it do not succeed, the difficulty will then be to agree upon the details of the system, and such is the diversity and tenacity of opinion that we should not expect to find a majority to agree upon any plan that can be devised. We are therefore of opinion that a bankrupt bill will not pass at the present session.

Mr. Holmes' bill for the regulating and reduction of fees, &c. of custom house officers, has passed the Senate by a large majority. It will probably become a law and save immense sums annually in the nation.

North Eastern Boundary.—The Secretary of State in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, has communicated to the House two letters from the Agent and Commissioner of the U. States under the 5th article of the Treaty, of Ghent, in which they state that copies of the arguments of the agents, reports of Surveyors and Maps, will be completed so as to be delivered at the department of State by the 1st of April next. A copy of the journal and part of the arguments, is already delivered but no material information is communicated of the state of the business, except that at the last meeting of the commissioners in September last, a difference of opinion occurred in respect to the North West Angle of Nova-Scotia, and the North Westernmost head of Connecticut river; and that fair duplicate copies of all the proceedings, arguments and documents are making for each government in a shape proper to be submitted to a foreign power.

Nomination for Governor.

The last Argus contains the nomination of Governor PARRIS, as a candidate for that office, at the election in Sept. next, by a convention of the Republican members of the Legislature, held on the 22d Jan.—The Governor, in his communication to the convention, signifying his assent to their request, has the following paragraph.

"During the last summer it was frequently intimated, and more recently it has been positively asserted, that I was, and am, pledged to support a particular individual as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. As I cannot with propriety answer electioneering paragraphs of newspaper scribblers, I have concluded it just to myself to make known, through you, to the portion of the community which you represent, that I am under neither pledge nor obligation to give my support to any individual that has been named as a candidate for the Presidency, and that I have on no occasion expressed my preference for either of the gentlemen so named. But, on the contrary, when conversing on this subject, have uniformly, and on all occasions, stated that, in my opinion, the people should be left to judge for themselves, when the time for election arrived; and that on no consideration should I be induced to suffer myself to be connected in the controversy."

A report has gone the rounds of the press, that Gen. Izard had been nominated by the President to the Senate, for the office of governor of Florida. This is not only not true, but Gen. Izard has not, in any quarter, been spoken of as a candidate for the office.—Nat. Int.
The venerable John Jay has accepted the office of President of the American Bible Society.

Commercially Important.

Through the attentions of a distinguished citizen of this State, now at Washington, and who stands deservedly high in the confidence of those connected with our national administration, we are enabled to state, for the information of our commercial friends, "That from various sources of unquestionable authority it is understood that the Ministry of Great Britain is inclined soon to relax their Navigation laws as it respects the West India colonies of that country, so far as to admit our vessels to a full participation of the trade, subject however to a duty upon our products, with a view to favoring those of their northern colonies. The revenue arising from this duty to go into their national treasury." The degree of credit which we give to the foregoing information is fully justified by the respectability of the gentleman from whom it is derived, as well as from the means which we know him to possess of ascertaining the facts. *Both Gas.*

West-India Trade.

Extract of a letter dated Bermuda, Jan. 12th.
"We have just received letters from our friends in Barbadoes, stating the collector of that island, who is now in England, has written that a brisk negotiation was going on with the American Ambassador for the opening of the British ports to American vessels, under certain restrictions, which he thought would take place."

Bankrupt Bill.

The Franklin Gazette states that the debate on the Bankrupt Bill has become so very uninteresting to Members, that but few listen to it at all.—There is no prospect, however, of its speedy termination. One member continues to succeed another, much as school-boys recite their tasks, and nowise daunted with the fate of his predecessors, orator follows orator, in monotonous cadence and prising declamation, to the very end of the chapter, while his fellow hearers can write or sleep around him, apparently unconscious of his presence and certainly no more affected by his eloquence than the walls that enclose him. No opinion is changed by these interminable talkers; no new ideas flow from them; and the only plausible ground to which their loquacity can be assigned is, that, as they get eight dollars per diem, they may conceive themselves bound in justice to return the worth of it in words.

Cumberland and Oxford Canal.

We are gratified to see that measures are about to be adopted for carrying into effect a project so highly interesting and so useful to the public. We think the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, as projected in the act of incorporation, will be by far the most important public improvement, which has ever been made within this State. The proposed Canal will open a boat navigation from this town, extending back into the country through a beautiful chain of ponds and rivers to the distance of forty or fifty miles. *Portland Argus.*

On the 15th ult. Capt. Wm. BAINBRIDGE received the compliment of a Public Dinner from the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Boston and its vicinity, at the Exchange Coffee House. A large number of distinguished guests were present on the occasion. Amongst the toasts which were given, we notice the following:
The Master piece of Arts & Arms—A Man of War well-built, and well fought—May we provide for the first part, as nobly as our distinguished guest has done for the second.

Industry—The good old labor-saving, time-sparing, money-making Machine.

Better than Patent Tools—a true eye, a hard hand, and plenty of elbow grease.

American Industry and Enterprise in all its branches; and good luck to the little island of Nantucket, that lays the Great Pacific Ocean under contribution.

"The sov'reignest thing on earth is permacity."

By Capt. HELL—The Militia—when the arm which guides the plough, and wields the ax, protects the land, in vain will foes assail.

By Capt. PORTER—A free Press and Education—the fulcrum and lever that can move the world.

According to the statement of the Secretary of War, lately submitted to Congress, the number of persons placed on the pension roll, agreeably to the act of March, 1818, who had been engaged in the revolutionary war, amounted to 17,730; of this number, 11,392 have been continued under the Act of May, 1820, and 2,389 dropped therefrom under said Act; and the number of original claims admitted since the 1st of May, 1820, is 679.

Commercially Important.

We learn that instructions have been given to the Officers of the Customs, to reject all certificates of goods landed in foreign ports, where a Consul of the United States is resident, and which come without the verification required by law, under his signature; as well as invoices of goods paying advalorem duty, and required to be certified by the Consuls; no certificate of foreign officers being of any validity. *Evening Gazette.*

St. Domingo.—It now appears, by official documents, that President RIVER, instead of interfering to subvert the republican system in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, has been invited there by the inhabitants as a protector, and with the view of uniting the whole island under one independent government. Accounts received at Philadelphia from Port-au-Prince, so late as the 20th Jan. state, that all the principal towns in the east of the island had sent in their adhesion, and that the army of occupation, 6,000 strong, with President RIVER at its head, was preparing to march upon the city of St. Domingo. The Spanish population is said not to exceed 40,000, and to be miserably poor, though possessing the richest portion of soil in the island.

Haiti.—At the last dates RIVER had sent an expedition to Port-au-Prince—and another to the City of St. Domingo. The whole of that large and valuable island will probably soon be under the government of the colored people—and afford them a fair opportunity of making the experiment of their competency to self-government, and to maintain the proper relations with other countries. The eyes of the world will be upon them, and their course will be watched with a mixture of curiosity, hope and fear. The best efforts should be made by them to ascertain what is right, and to

do it. The Commerce of Haiti, a way of great consequence, will now be still more important. *[Palladium.]*

More from the U. S. Sch. Porpoise.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ramo, of the U. S. Sch. Porpoise, to the naval officer commanding at Charleston, dated

Off the North Coast of Cuba, 25th Jan. 1822.

"I have just time to tell you that at Charleston in two or three weeks. I have taken and destroyed six piratical vessels, burnt two of their establishments, killed some of their people, and have now some prisoners on board. I also recaptured from them an American vessel, which had been in their possession three days. I have one of the schooners taken acting as a tender, and find her of great service."

The New-York papers say, that the Duties on Imports, received at the Custom House, in that city, for the first six days in Feb. current, amounted to nearly one million of dollars.

Reward of Gallantry.

The following is a copy of the Inscription on the Medal, ordered by the Humane Society, and presented to Capt. HENRY ATWOOD, who commanded the brig *Draco*, of Boston during her last voyage.

A Testimony of Respect from the HUMANE SOCIETY of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

TO HENRY ATWOOD,

Commander of the American brig *Draco*: For his perseverance and humanity, whereby Capt. William Fortune, and ten of his companions, were saved from perishing on the wreck of the British brig *Woodman*, during a tempestuous night, on the 5th of January, 1822, at the great risk of the lives of all who were concerned.

Manufacturing Companies.—There are three Bills before the legislature of Delaware, which will probably be passed into laws, for incorporating two manufacturing companies, with capitals of \$250,000 each, another with 150,000. The latter to be called the 'Cotton Manufacturing Company on the Brandywine.'—*Dem. Press.*

—OCTOBER—

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.—By the arrival yesterday of the Jan. Ductile, from Port au Prince, we learn that a French frigate had arrived at that place with the Bremen ship John Carl, from Trinidad, which vessel she had recaptured. The above vessel had been captured by a pirate, and was retaken by a Columbian privateer, who also captured the pirate, when the frigate came across them and captured the three vessels. The Columbian privateer and pirate were sent to Martinique. The frigate carried the Bremen ship into Port au Prince, where she was released.

The house of George A. Drake, of Eppingham (N.H.) has been destroyed by fire in consequence of ashes being deposited in a wooden vessel—the family had just time to escape with their lives, the fire having broken out at 2 o'clock in the morning.

We have had no less than 12 or 13 arrivals from Liverpool since the 1st of this month, besides valuable arrivals from other parts of Europe and the West Indies. We understand the duties secured at the custom house the first six days of the month, exceeded a million of dollars, being a greater sum than ever accrued in the same period of time. *N. Y. M. J.*

A letter from Louisville, (Ken.) published in the Washington Gazette, mentions Mr. John Holmes of Maine, as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice President of the U. States.

More Boston Banks.—Three bills passed on Monday, 25th ult. in the House of Representatives, (Mass.) in concurrence with the Senate, to incorporate the Columbian, the Eagle and the City Banks, all to be established in Boston, and each with a capital of \$500,000 dollars.

The Cobourg Theatre in London, has been recently enriched with a splendid Drop Curtain made of Looking Glasses. Thus literally holding the Mirror up to nature!

CONCORD, (N. H.) Feb. 18.—Counterfeiting bank bills is carried on with a high hand; and it requires all vigilance to detect the spurious bills, except a person is intimately acquainted with the genuine. In some instances they are remarkable good imitations. A large quantity of \$10 of the N. Y. Mechanic; 3s of the Hartford Phoenix; 3s of the Central N. Y.; and 2s of the Washington, R. I. were lately detected at New-York.—3s of Coos; 3s of Hartford, payable at the Merchants' bank in New-York, and 5s of the Montreal Bank, have recently been offered at our office.

Constantinople burnt.—Captain Leslie of the Philip, arrived at Baltimore, states, that a report prevailed in Amsterdam, at the time of the Philip's sailing, (Jan. 5) that the principal part of Constantinople had been burnt by the Janissaries.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Alexandria, (Lou.) Jan. 12.—On Friday last, while Mr. Hector McNeil and Mr. Cooper, two citizens of our county, were crossing the chain bridge over the Bayou Pierre, at the foot of main street, in this town, the upper chain broke! They were precipitated, with their horses, twenty feet into the stream. Fortunately, several successive days of rain had swollen the creek considerably, or they must inevitably have been dashed to pieces on the bottom. They succeeded in getting upon some of the floating timbers, and directed themselves of their great coats, which were closely buttoned around them, and by providential interposition, they and their horses escaped the slightest injury.—[Port Gibson Correspondent, Dec. 28.] Let your love advise before you choose, and your choice be fixed before you marry. Remember the happiness or misery of your life depends on this one act, and that nothing but death can dissolve the knot.

The votes in the State of New-York on the suspended Constitution were, in favor of the amendment, 75,422; against it, 41,467, majority in favor, 33,955.

ment, 75,422; against it, 41,467, majority in favor, 33,955.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H" on Duelling, shall have a place after the next sitting of the S. Court in New Brunswick.

"CONSCIENCE" is received. Let be may improperly publishing the conscience of some person we decline publishing it, and request an interview.

An "UNFETTERED FEET" must wait till he is better covered before he ventures to fly abroad.
"J. Brown," our Christian Correspondent, in reply to J. Webster, must also wait till he possesses a little more of the spirit of the "God Man Christ Jesus," before he will be fit to appear in public.

DEATHS.

At Machias, Mr. Jirah Phinney, aged 50.
At L'Etoile, 22d ult. Huldah, consort of Mr Ebenezer Oakes, aged 28 years, after a long and painful illness which she bore with patience and Christian resignation.

At S. Berwick, Manasseh Smith, jr. Esq. Counsellor at Law, aged 42, he left a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

At Haverhill, Mr. John Whiting, aged 94.—He was born in Chester, N. H. Feb. 22, 1728, and is said to have been the first white male child in that settlement. At the age of 12, he removed to Haverhill. In 1745, he was engaged as an artisan in the expedition to Cape Breton, when the important fortress of Louisbourg yielded to the undisciplined valor of the New-England militia.—The duties of his profession exposed him to all the dangers of that siege. In 1759, he again united with a corps of engineers attached to the army of Gen. Wolfe. Peace restored John Whiting to his former employments. Our revolution found him too far advanced to share in its triumphs and dangers. But his name retained an uncommon degree of vigour till the time of his death. Since his eightieth year, he has repeatedly, on a visit to his friends in Gloucester, walked thirty miles in one day, and returned the next. Since that age, he has also borne fatigue as a labourer, from which most men at any age would shrink. At eighty-two, he had a new set of teeth—his sight continued perfectly good, but his hearing failed a little during the last ten years. His only sickness was his last, when, like a shock of corn fully ripe, he came to his grave in peace. He was of a family remarkable for longevity—his mother died at the advanced age of 99. But we are undoubtedly to ascribe to habits of the strictest temperance, the long continuance of his health and life.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Discount day - - - - - Friday
Director next week - - - - - J. PENMAN.

MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 24th—brig Beaver, Calder, 33 days from Jamaica. Left, brig Errata, Robinson, to sail in 10 days for St. John; brig Fountain, Howard, having put in there dismasted, and was sold for benefit of Underwriters. Spoke, 21st ult. lat 42, 40, long 67, 30, brig Henry, from Boston, for Gibraltar. Same day, brig Union, of Dresden. The Beaver brought home the crew of the Eng. brig Nelson, wrecked on the Florida shore, in the night of the 31st Jan.—The capt. was sick, and the mate, Neat Merry, jumped overboard the night previous to her being lost. The Beaver, during her voyage, lost 19 men by sickness and 1 since her arrival.

sch. Boston, Blackford, Boston.
28th—brig Dispatch, Lelover, 19 days from Tobago. Left, brig Sophia, Richards, of St. John. for St. Thomas, in 8 days; brigantine Thomas, for Barrington, NS in 25 days. Spoke nothing.
brig Indian Chief, McVicar, 26 days from Bermuda. The I. C. was blown off the coast twice, & put into Bermuda with the loss of sails.

March 1—sch. Mary & Catherine, Ferris, 23 days from Trinidad. Left, Feb. 5, brig Margaret, Rumford, of Halifax; sch. Cleopatra, Colli, St. Andrews; brig Union, Hubbard, St. John; sch. Jane and Maria, Yarmouth; brig Jessie, Donaldson, St. Andrews; brig Sarah, Hooper, do. Elizabeth, Stevens, Halifax; Amicus, O'Connor, do. condemned and sold; sch. Fane, Muser, do—brig Fane, Smith, had sailed for Jamaica.

MEMORANDA.

ship Messenger, ar. at Salem, fell in with, Jan. 14, lat. 45, 30, lon. 16, 11, the wreck of the brig 'Mary-Ann, of Maryland'—boarded her, and found no person on board. Next day, discovered a brig water logged, no person on board—sails hauled, 8 painted ports on a side—thought they could with the assistance of a glass, discern 'John Robert' (of Jo—). No doubt she was an English vessel.

Havana papers of the 28th ult. mention, that a Buenos Ayrean brig had captured, off Cape Antonio, three pirates, and hung the entire crew.—Two Patriot vessels, a brig and a schooner had been cruising off Havana for a number of days, but left in pursuit of the fleet which sailed on the 26th.

Capt. Perkins, late of the Alliance, of Kennebec, arrived at Havana 24th ult. having been picked up, in his boat, near Campeachy, by a Spanish sch.—His vessel was taken on the 16th, 20 miles W. of Cape Antonio, laden with coffee—they threatened to burn her and all hands, but some of the gang objected; they gave them the long-boat, after beating the capt. and crew severely, and stripping them of every thing, the former even to his shirt. The man who appeared to be the commander of these miscreants, and who struck Capt. P. had on a shirt, the front of which was marked, in many places, with the print of a man's hand, stained with blood.

The Catharine, at Charleston, from Havana, was boarded, one hour after her sailing, (Jan. 24) by the Porpoise, having a small piratical sch. in co. with 3 of her crew on board.

The communication between Havana and Matanzas was suspended, in consequence of the number of Patriot cruisers said to be on the coast.
Arrived at Matanzas Jan. 10, the brig Done Knight, of N. Haven—sailed from Portland in December. The day after sailing, the crew mutinied, and ordered capt. Knight to put the brig, about, or they would take his life. There being no alternative but to give up the command of the brig, or lose his life, capt. Knight shot the ring leader, by the name of Wm. Crown, of Wiscasset, who at the time had an axe in his hands in a threatening attitude. The remainder of the crew returned to their duty. Capt. Knight is a young man, and this is the first time he has had command of a vessel.

AUCTION.

This Day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at J. SWETT'S Auction Room, 15 bbls. FLOUR, on account of the U. States.—Also, immediately after, about 20 bushels Turnips, 4 bbls. Onions, 4 sides Sole Leather, 1 doz. Narrow Axes, quantity Ax Helves, 5 boxes Soap, and a number of other articles.
March 2. J. SWETT, Aucr.



SOMETHING NEW

and pleasing, for those that purchase Tickets of FRANCIS.

If they should not draw a prize, they may save their money; as the following will shew.

Six Tickets of the following Numbers, viz

| | |
|-----|--------|
| No. | 29185, |
| " | 29184, |
| " | 23221, |
| " | 13194, |
| " | 13191, |
| " | 3061, |

ALL NOW IN THE WHEEL,

Are, and shall be held sacred; and should either of them, or any other Number, which he may have on hand, in this LOTTERY, draw one or more of the following Capital Prizes, viz. \$100,000, \$25,000, or \$10,000, which are now in the WHEELS, he hereby promises to refund the money paid him, for all Tickets in this Lottery, which shall have drawn Blanks.—As Venders of Tickets are, from the nature of their business obliged to have more or less Numbers on hand, there may be fifty chances for unfortunate adventurers to save their money.—Francis being unwilling that any one should suffer loss by Tickets purchased of him, has adopted the above method, and presumes it will meet the approbation of ALL.

The Goddess of Fortune, having intimated by a few smiles (on the twelfth drawing) her intention of honouring his Temple with her presence, he flatters himself he shall have the pleasure of complimenting his customers, with some the Capital Prizes now in the WHEELS, viz.

| | |
|------|----------|
| 1 Of | 100,000, |
| 1 " | 25,000, |
| 1 " | 10,000, |
| 3 " | 5,000, |
| 80 " | 1,000, |
| 4 " | 500, |
| 81 " | 100, |

Besides, 14,000, of smaller PRIZES.

Orders from any part of the Union, inclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets, cheerfully and promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis by WILLIAM FRANCIS, Agent for all legal Lotteries.

Union Street, near the Post Office.

Q. As there are some misapprehensions existing, relative to the Gold Eagle, offered in my last advertisement, as a premium for the first capital prize sold at my Office, it may be proper to notice, that it will be at the option of the person holding the Ticket, whether to receive a representation of a living Eagle, in gold, or an American Coin of that denomination.
Portland, Feb. 2.

Lumber for Sale.

200 M PINE BOARDS, of good quality, now lying at Mr. Crane's Landing at Orongetown, and can be delivered in a few days. For terms, apply to BURNALL & RAYMOND, Lubec, or RAYMOND, DUNNING & Co. March 2 at East-Falls, Machias.

For Sale or Freight,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 800 tons PLAISTER. Apply to Mr. THEODORE JONES. CALVIN GIBBS. Lubec, Jan'y 26, 1822

Washington County Bible Society.

THE Gentlemen composing, and friendly to, the Washington County Bible Society, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Machias, on Thursday Evening the 7th of March next at 7 o'clock.
J. D. WESTON, Sec'y.

February 23.

Found,

ON Soward's Neck, in Lubec a Seaman's Chest, and several articles of clothing, &c. Enquire of JACOB LINCOLN. March 2

LOST,

A FEW days since, in Eastport, a TIN BUGLE-HORN. Who ever has found it shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Sentinel Office. March 2.

For Boston,

The regular packet, sch. BOSTON, JON SHACKFORD, master. Will sail TO-MORROW, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to SAMUEL WHEELER. March 2

ASHUR WAKE, Esq. we understand is appointed Judge of the District Court of the U. States, vice A. I. Parris, resigned.

The brig Neptune, lately arrived at St. John was robbed, off Cape Antonio, of £300 in specie.

John Shaw,

No. 1, Central Wharf,

Offers for Sale on Commission,

Philad. superfine Flour
Boston yellow meal
rice, pilot bread
and crackers
600 lbs. Connecticut
cheese, 1st quality.
few firkins butter
Muskatol box raisins
Bismarck cask do
hyson
y. hyson & } TEAS
souchong } in boxes
coffee
mould and dipt candles
castile and bar soap
English walnuts
fibbert
shagbarks
pimento
cassia
nutmegs

Factory sheetings & shirtings, bleached and unbleached,
do. bed ticking, do. gingham,
satinett, cotton-wool, writing paper,
sewing cotton from No. 18 to 50,
men's BOOTS & SHOES.
IRON HOLLOW-WARE,
4, 6, 8, 10 & 20d cut nails.

—ALSO—
An Assortment of
Crockery-Ware,
J12] STONE JUGS & JARS.
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received by late arrivals from Boston, a general assortment of West-India Goods, Groceries, &c. which he offers for sale at the Store lately occupied by E. BATES, at the foot of Washington street, among which are the following

real port
Madeira
S. Madeira
Lisbon & Sherry
cognac brandy
old spirits
old sherry
rum
Hollands gin
American do.
10 bbls. mess beef
10 half do. do.
5 bbls. clear pork
5 " No. 1 do.
0 boxes mould candles
10 " dipt do.
16 kegs tobacco
0 kegs butter
15 bbls. Am. gin
14 boxes window glass
7x9 and 8x10
800 pieces stone ware,
consisting of jugs,
pitchers & pickle
pots, from 2 quarts
to 5 gallons,
600 lbs. double refined
loaf sugar
6 bbls. vinegar
10 boxes soap
9 crates Liverpool Ware (assorted)
15000 Dutch Quills,
1 elegant China Tea Service,
4, 6, 8, 10 & 20d Cut Nails,
3, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 20d Wro't do.
Wro't and Cut Spikes,
40 doz. Files.

DYE STUFFS, &c.

logwood
red wood
fustic
Nicaragua wood
linseed oil
boiled do.
white lead
red do.
spirits turpentine,
verdigrise
indigo
alum
copperas
yellow ochre
red do.
spanish brown
black
Prussia blue

Cables and small Cordage,
1 Camboose suitable for a vessel
of 200 tons,
1 Anchor of 22 cwt.
HOLLOW & HARD WARE,
cart and wagon Boxes,
bars of Steel, sheet Lead,
1 elegant Looking Glass,
Together with a General Assortment of

**American & English
GOODS,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.**
all of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash.
Dec. 22 T. PILSBURY.

S. Stevens,

No. 1, Central Wharf,

600 lbs. prime BUTTER,

Also—Superfine Flour, & a general
assortment of W. L. GOODS and
GROCERIES. 4w Jan 19.

MACKEREL

60 bbls. Fat MACKEREL for sale at
the Store of T. PILSBURY.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Joel Carter

HAS for sale at Chamber No. 9, Market Row,
fronting Corn-Hill, Boston,
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
175 ps. Satinets,
30 bales bleached Sheetings and
Shirtings,
40 " brown do. do.
26 " Stripes and Demines,
10 " Bed Tickings,
10 do. Shoe-Linings (very cheap.)
45 do. gingham & checks 3s4&1s4
Jeans, Table Cloths & Comforters,
6000 lbs. wh. & blue Yarn fr. No. 7 to 20
1500 " Knitting Cotton,
1000 " Sewing do.
500 " Bonnet do.
300 " Floss do.
5000 pr. men's & boy's thick and la-
dies' and misses' morocco SHOES of the
best quality, &c. &c.
The above Goods comprise a
very beautiful assortment, being some from almost
every Factory in the New-England States, and
good bargains may be had for cash or credit by
the bale or piece. 4w Boston, Jan 19

Stephen Jones, & Co.

HAVE just received persch Sally, from Bos-
ton, and offer for sale at their Store,
No. 1, MARKET WHARF.
Superfine Flour, Boston Corn and
rye meal: corn: bbls. clear pork:
kegs hard: boxes sperm, mould and
dipt candles: 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 win-
dow glass: real Port and Sicily Ma-
deira wines: Cognac brandy.

—IN STORE—
American Shirtings, Sheetings, Sat-
inets, and cheap broad cloths: Dev-
onshire kersey: cambries: linen: mus-
lins: gent's cotton and silk hbk's:
gent's and ladies' silk gloves: kid do.:
tapes: sewing cotton and silk: red
wood: log-wood and fustick: allum:
Gould's real japan blacking: wrap-
ping and writing paper: 4, 6, 8, 10,
and 20d cut nails: 20d cut floor brads:
10 and 20d wro't nails: boxes soap:
corn brooms: cotton and wool cards:
American cigars: snuff: powder and
shot: Holland and American gin:
Irish whiskey: N. E. rum: sewing
twine: hyson, young hyson and
souchong teas: men's and boys thick
boots: together with a general assort-
ment of crockery ware—ALSO—50 M
pine boards: which can be delivered
as soon as the ice breaks up at Den-
nysville—200 boxes smoked herrings:
a few bbls. of superior mackerel:
from 2 to 500 M cedar shingles which
can be delivered in all the month of
April. Old customers are invited
to call. (3w) [Feb. 15.]

CHEAP BARGAINS.

Samuel N. Newell,

Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of
this and the neighbouring Towns, that he is
about retiring from business in Eastport, and of-
fers for sale the following articles, which may be
had at reduced prices for cash, or barter, at cash
prices, viz:—

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands,
Pembroke, Dining and Card Tables,
Portable Writing Desks, Sophas,
Gardevine Cases,
Clock Cases, Chairs, &c. &c.
20 M ft. seasoned Birch Boards,
5 M do. Birch Joice,
500 do. Mahogany Boards,
30 cords best Hard Wood,
400 bushels best quality Potatoes.

—ALSO—
A machine for the purpose of
dyeing Linen Calicoes, Muslins and Silks,
which is far superior to ironing.
N. B.—All persons having demands
against him are requested to present them for pay-
ment, and all persons indebted are called upon to
make payment on or before the first day of March.
as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time
will be left with an Attorney for collection.—
Pay attention and make every exertion to
save cost. Feb. 23.

\$10 Reward.

THE Grist Mill, occupied by the Subscriber,
in Lubek, was broken open on the night of
the 5th inst. and a quantity of Rum and six bags
containing twelve bushels Meal, and about fifty
pounds of Pork were stolen therefrom. Some of
the bags were marked C. W. R.—The above re-
ward will be given for the detection of the thief
and the recovery of the property, or one half for
the thief alone. Feb. 9. J. M. LAWRENCE

Buck & Tinkham,

No. 1.

UNION WHARF

Have received and offer for Sale,

40 chests Hyson
Young Hyson
Souchong &
Campoi
25 boxes Muscatel } RAISINS,
& Bloom } latest importations
12 drums fresh pulled FIGS,
Chesnuts, Shagbarks, Almonds, &c.
sup. Flour, (selected for family use)
50 doz. Corn Brooms,
20 kegs twist & figg Tobacco,
25 boxes mould & dipt Candles,
FIRST QUALITY OF

Wines & Liquors

kept constantly for sale with a Gen-
eral Assortment of W. L. GOODS &
GROCERIES. —Also—
5000 lbs. excellent BUTTER. [F2.
APPLES, &c.

Just received by R. M. BARTLET,
50 bbls. russett APPLES, superior
quality—in good order for shipping or fam-
ily use,
bbls. Winter Pears & Cranberries.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore
existing under the firm of
HAYDEN, JONES & KILBY, is by mutu-
al consent dissolved.

AARON HAYDEN & DANIEL KILBY
have formed a connexion in trade,
under the firm of *Hayden & Kilby*,
and will continue to do business on the
most favourable terms at the same
place, and will attend to the settle-
ment of the accounts of the late firm
of Hayden, Jones & Kilby. [Feb. 13.]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchas-
ed the FULFILLING MILL, at
Dennysville, lately owned by Messrs.
W. & T. A. Snow, intends to employ
a first rate workman to take charge
of it.—All cloth left at *Hayden &
Kilby's* store, shall be sent to said
Mill and returned free of expence;
and the Subscriber will be accounta-
ble that it shall be coloured and dress-
ed according to direction. He feels
satisfied that all who will favour him
with their custom, shall have no
cause of complaint.

DANIEL KILBY.

Eastport, Feb. 23.

W. L. GOODS & GROCERIES,
AND
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. M. BARTLET offers for sale, at cost, all
his Stock in Trade, which consists of a large
assortment, amongst which are the following.
Purchasers are invited to call.

all kinds FRUITS
short, long and Spanish
cigars,
macaboy, rappee and
Scotch snuff
lad es' twist tobacco
lig & smoking do.
Windsor soap
white & bar do.
crockery-ware
iron hollow-ware
wooden ware, brooms
lamp-glasses
tumblers, junk bottles
floor brushes
hearth and shoe do.
Day & Martin's blacking
black ball (superior)
60 bbls onions
—ALSO—
every article that is
wanted in a DRUGGIST
STORE, warranted of the
first quality
—LIKEWISE—
PAINTS & OIL, &c.
white lead, verdigrise,
Prussian blue, French
yellow, Spanish brown,
red ochre, whitening, gum
shellack, gum copal,
chrome yellow, vermilion,
patent yellow
linseed oil, (boiled & raw)
paint brushes, &c. &c.
All persons having demands a-
gainst R. M. BARTLET are requested to pre-
sent them for settlement; and all who are indebt-
ed to him are called upon to make payment on or
before the first day of April next. Be careful
and pay particular attention. Jan 26

Horses and Sleights To Let.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhab-
itants of Eastport and vicinity, that they
have taken a Stable in Boynton street, wher
they intend keeping *Horses & Sleights* to let. A
so, Saddle Horses, and Stabling for Horses.
J19] Stuart & Irvine.

THE Subscriber would hereby give notice
that by an Act of the Legislature of the
State passed at the last Session, he has been al-
lowed to take the name of NATHANIEL D. POOR
DEERING, and that hereafter he will be known by
that name and no other.

NATHANIEL D. POOR

February 11, 1822.

IN consequence of an Act of the
Legislature of this State altering
the name of one of the Firm of Poor
& Noyes, they hereby give notice
that the business of said Firm will
be continued at their Old Stand, No.
2, Union-Wharf, under the name and
style of

Deering & Noyes,
who will keep constantly for sale a
complete assortment of
Ship-Chandlery

AND
Hard-Ware.

February 18, 1822.

Bonnets, Hats, Furs.

JONAS GLEASON, North Door
on the Platform, has just receiv-
ed from Boston, an assortment of La-
dies' beaver bonnets of the newest
fashion: Gentlemen's superfine Hats
from the Boston Hat Manufactory:
1 case fine Hats from New-York: an
assortment of black & drab Ostrich
Plumes: black & drab Trimmings for
bonnets: men's and boy's Caps: Pon-
gees: banding: binding, buckles: loop-
ings, and morocco skins.

—Also, of his own Manufacture—
gentlemen's superfine Hats: men's &
youth's plaited do.: men's and boy's
wool do.—all of which are offered on
the most favourable terms at whole-
sale or retail for cash or approved
credit.

Hats covered and Ladies' Bonnets altered
and trim'd at short notice. Nov. 17

Teas—Flour—Meal—Pilot Bread—
Tobacco, &c.

James Kimball

HAS just received and offers for sale at the
lowest prices for Cash,
125 chests, half chests and boxes of
first quality Souchong and Congo TEAS,
100 bbls. new Superfine Flour,
100 bags yellow Corn Boston Meal,
50 bbls Pilot Bread, from Sup. Flour,
50 kegs of 8 hand Tobacco,
20 bbls. of prime Russet Apples,
10 " of Gin,
30 " Beef and Pork,
40 kegs Butter—1000 lbs. best
Cheese. —ALSO—
Other GOODS as usual. [Feb. 9.]

STATE OF MAINE.

Washington, ss.
To the heirs of Allen Smith and oth-
ers, heirs of the Estate of Job Smith, late of
Steuben, in said county, deceased and to all con-
cerned in said Estate. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument, purporting
to be the last will and testament of said de-
ceased, has been presented for Probate to me the
Subscriber, Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the
said County of Washington, by Barnabas Smith,
the executor therein named. You are therefore
hereby cited to appear before me at the Probate
Office in Machias, on Tuesday, the second day of
April next, to offer what you think fit either for
or against the same. You the said Barnabas
Smith are hereby required to serve this citation,
by causing it to be published in the Eastport Sen-
tinel, printed at Eastport, three weeks successively,
and by posting up a true copy of the same at
some public place at said Steuben, said publish-
ment and posting to be fourteen days at least
before the day appointed for bearing as aforesaid.
Given under my Hand at Machias, the 5th day
of February, A. D. 1822.

JOHN DICKENSON.

WANTED,

SIX or Eight Ship-Carpenters, to whom
wages will be given, by applying to
JOHN BREWER.
Robbinston, Feb. 20, 1822.

WANTED.

A BOY from 12 to 16 years old,
(who can produce good recommendation) to
follow the Packeting Business. Apply to
E. B. TUTTLE,
Feb. 23. On board Packet Hard Time.

THE Subscriber hereby informs
all persons trusting his sons or
any body else on his account, as he
will only pay debts of his own con-
tracting.
MOSES NORWOOD.

SCHOOL BOOKS

* * * Of various kinds, by the groce-
ry or single, for sale at the EASTPORT FV
STORE.