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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 unbrib'd by Gain;
Hence Patriot Truth its glorious Precepts draw,
Pledg'd to Religion, Liberty and Law."

THE OLIO.

The following lines are from the pen of a master.
We never recollect to have met any thing, in
the same strains, which pleased us so much.
Liverpool Mercury.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY, AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.
And thou hast walked about, how strange a story!
In Thebes' straits three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory,
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou enough hast acted Duminy:
Thou has a tongue—come—let us hear its tone:
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, Mum-
my!

Remember the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts of disembodied creatures
But with bony bones & flesh, and limbs and features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame;
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Mad Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade:
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sunrise played.
Perhaps thou wert a Priest: if so—my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owes its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinion'd flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass:
Or dropp'd a half-penny in Homer's hat:
Or gull'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass:
Or held by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand when arm'd
Has any Roman soldier man'd an' knuckled
For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalm'd
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled:
An' if appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou couldst develop, if that wither'd tongue
Might tell us what these sightless orbs have
seen,

How the world look'd when it was fresh and young,
And the great deluge which had left it green:
Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages?

Still silent, uncommunicative elf?
Worn to secrecy? then keep thy vows,
Ere we tell us something of thyself,
The secret of thy prison house;
For the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd,
What strange adventures

Seen thy form was in this box extended,
We have, above ground, seen some strange mu-
seums.

The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old na-
tions;
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head
When the great Persian conqueror Cambyses
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thundering
tread,

O'erthrew Osiris, Gize, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold;
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusky cheek have roll'd;
Have children climb'd these knees, and kiss'd that
face?

What was thy name and station, age and race?
Statue of flesh—Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!

Perishous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed,
And standest undecayed within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the dawn of morning,
When the great trump shall shrill thee with its
warning.

Why should this worthless segment endure,
Its undying quest be lost for ever?
O let us keep the soul embalmed and pure
In living virtue—that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Thy immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

Retort Courteous.—Judge K. who
presided in the County Court of an
American State, was fond of includ-
ing himself occasionally in a joke
at the expense of Counsellor B. a
practising Attorney in the same
Court, with whom he was very inti-

mate, and for whom he had a high
regard. On a certain occasion, when
pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. B.
observed that he would conclude his
remarks on the following day, unless
the Court would consent to set late
enough for him to finish them that
evening. "Sit, Sir," said the Judge,
"not set—hens set." "I stand correct-
ed, Sir," said the Counsellor, bowing.
Not long after, while giving an opin-
ion, the Judge remarked, that under
such and such circumstances an action
would not lay. "Lie, may it please
your honor," says the Counsellor, "not
lay—hens lay."

Melancholy.—By the falling of a
stack of chimnies of a house destroy-
ed by fire, in Washington. Penn. a
grown person and three children
were instantly killed, and five per-
sons wounded.

A servant near Limerick wrote to
his master in Dublin that he had se-
cured the fire-arms, having sent all
the pokers and tongs to the barracks.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore dat-
ed 1st March, 1822.

"No. 1,101, in the University of
Maryland Lottery, drew the capital
prize of thirty thousand dollars, yes-
terday, and is in possession of Messrs.
HAMMOND & NEWMAN, merchants, of
this city, and formerly of Boston:
who say the ticket was deposited
with them by a gentleman who does
not belong to Baltimore. I think
this ticket belongs to some Bostonian,
as these gentlemen remitted the mon-
ey for the prize of thirty thousand
dollars, in May last, to *****
a professional gentleman of Boston."

EXTRACTS

FROM MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

We have made the following Selections from a
Discourse, by DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered at
Plymouth in commemoration of the settlement
of New-England. Under the hand of such a
master, our ancestors stand forth in that bold
relief, to which their virtues and their merits en-
title them. These are subjects which, inde-
pendently of the eloquence with which they are
discussed, have powerful claims upon our atten-
tion. The coin, upon which is collected the
rust of age, and the edifice, whose ruined towers
are covered by the moss of time, have ever been
the objects of admiring curiosity. But far more
interest ought to be attached to traits of char-
acter faintly visible through the shadows of al-
most two centuries. We cannot but congrat-
ulate our countrymen, that the unwearied re-
search of a Dwight has treasured up the memo-
rials of our fathers' worth, while the command-
ing genius of a Webster, has held them up, in
all the ornaments of eloquence, to the admi-
ration of posterity.—Haverhill Int.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM EN- GLAND.

The embarkation of the Pilgrims
for Holland is deeply interesting,
from its circumstances, and also as it
marks the character of the time; in-
dependently of its connexion with
names now incorporated with the
history of Empire. The embarka-
tion was intended to be in the night,
that it might escape the notice of
the officers of government. Great
pains had been taken to secure boats,
which should come undiscovered to
the shore, and receive the fugi-
tives; and frequent disappointments
had been experienced in this respect.
At length the appointed time came
bringing with it unusual severity of
cold and rain. An unfrequented and
barren heath, on the shores of Lin-
colnshire, was the selected spot,
where the feet of the Pilgrims were
to tread, for the last time, the land
of their fathers.

The vessel which was to receive
them, did not come until the next
day, and in the mean time the little

band was collected, and men and wo-
men and children and baggage were
crowded together, in melancholy and
distressed confusion. The sea was
rough, and the women and children
already sick, from their passage down
the river to the place of embarka-
tion. At length the wished for boat
silently and fearfully approaches the
shore, and men and women and chil-
dren, shaking with fear and with cold
as many as the small vessel could
bear, venture off on a dangerous sea.
Immediately the advance of horses
is heard from behind, armed men ap-
pear, and those not yet embarked
are seized, and taken into custody.—
In the hurry of the moment, there
had been no regard to the keeping
together of families, in the first em-
barkation, and on account of the ap-
pearance of the horsemen, the boat
never returned for the residue.—
Those who had got away, and those
who had not, were in equal distress.
A storm, of great violence, and long
duration, arose at sea, which not on-
ly protracted the voyage, rendered
distressing by the want of all those
accommodations which the interrup-
tion of the embarkation had occasion-
ed, but also forced the vessel out of
her course, and menaced immediate
shipwreck; while those on shore,
when they were dismissed from the
custody of the officers of justice, hav-
ing no longer homes or houses to
retire to, and their friends and pro-
tectors being already gone, became
objects of necessary charity, as well
as of deep commiseration.

As this scene passes before us, we
can hardly forbear asking, whether
this be a band of malefactors and
felons flying from justice? What are
their crimes, that they hide them-
selves in darkness?—To what punish-
ment are they exposed, that to avoid
it, men, and women, and children,
thus encounter the surf of the North
Sea, and the terrors of a night storm?
What induces this armed pursuit, and
this arrest of fugitives, of all ages
and both sexes?—Truth does not al-
low us to answer these inquiries, in a
manner that does credit to the wis-
dom or the justice of the times.—
This was not the flight of guilt, but
of virtue. It was an humble and
peaceable religion, flying from cause-
less oppression. It was conscience,
attempting to escape from the arbi-
trary rule of the Stuarts. It was
Robinson, and Brewster, leading off
their little band from their native
soil, at first to find shelter on the
shores of the neighboring continent,
but ultimately to come hither; and
having surmounted all difficulties, and
braved a thousand dangers, to find
here a place of refuge and of rest.—
Thanks be to God, that this spot was
honoured as the asylum of religious
liberty. May its standard, reared
here, remain forever!—May it rise
up as high as heaven, till its banner
shall fan the air of both continents,
and wave as a glorious ensign of peace
and security to the nations!

ATTACHMENT OF THE FIRST SETTLERS TO THE COUNTRY.

They came hither to a land from
which they were never to return.—
Hither they had brought, and here
they were to fix, their hopes, their
attachments, and their objects.—
Some natural tears they shed, as
they left the pleasant abodes of their
fathers, and some emotions they sup-
pressed, when the white cliffs of their
native country, now seen for the last

time, grew dim to their sight. They
were acting however upon a resolu-
tion not to be changed. With what-
ever stifled regrets, with whatever
occasional hesitation, with whatever
appalling apprehensions, which might
sometimes arise with force to shake
the firmest purpose, they had yet
committed themselves to heaven, and
the elements; and a thousand leagues
of water soon interposed to separate
them forever from the region which
gave them birth. A new existence
awaited them here; and when they
saw these shores, rough, cold, barbar-
ous, and barren as then they were,
they beheld their country. That
mixed and strong feeling, which we
call love of country, and which, in
general, never extinguished in the
heart of man, grasped and embraced
its proper object here. Whatever
constitutes country, except the earth
and the sun, all the moral causes of
affection and attachment, which op-
erate upon the heart, they had brought
with them to their new abode.—
Here were now their families and
friends: their homes and their prop-
erty. Before they reached the shore
they had established the elements of
a social system, and at a much earlier
period had settled their forms of re-
ligious worship. At the moment of
their landing, therefore they possess-
ed institutions of government, and in-
stitutions of religion: and friends and
families, and social and religious insti-
tutions, established by consent, found-
ed on choice and preference, how
nearly do these fill up our whole idea
of country!—The morning that beam-
ed on the first night of their repose,
saw the Pilgrims already established
in their country. There were politi-
cal institutions, and civil liberty, and
religious worship. Poetry has fanci-
ed nothing in the wanderings of he-
roes, so distinct and characteristic.—
Here was man, indeed, unprotected,
and unprovided for, on the shore of
a rude and fearful wilderness; but it
was politic, intelligent and educated
man.—Every thing was civilized but
the physical world. Institutions con-
taining in substance all that ages had
done for human government, were
established in a forest. Cultivated
mind was to act on uncultivated na-
ture; and more than all, a govern-
ment, and a country, were to com-
mence, with the very first founda-
tions laid under the divine light of
the christian religion. Happy auspices
of a happy futurity! Who
would wish that his country's exis-
tence had otherwise begun?—Who
would desire the power of going
back to the ages of fable? Who
would wish for an origin, obscured
in the darkness of antiquity?—Who
would wish for other emblazoning of
his country's heraldry, or other or-
naments of her genealogy, than to
be able to say, that her first exis-
tence was with intelligence: her first
breath the inspirations of liberty;
her first principle the truth of divine
religion?

Local attachments and sympathies
would ere long spring up in the
breasts of our ancestors, endearing to
them the place of their refuge.—
Whatever natural objects are associ-
ated with interesting scenes and high
efforts, obtain a hold on human feel-
ing, and demand from the heart a
sort of recognition and regard: This
Rock soon became hallowed in the
esteem of the pilgrims, and these hills
dear to their sight. Neither the

For their children were again to the soil of England, nor again to the seas which surrounded her. But here was a new sea, now open to their enterprise, and a new soil, which had not failed to respond gratefully to their laborious industry, and which was already assuming a robe of verdure. Hardly had they provided shelter for the living, ere they were summoned to erect sepulchres for the dead. The ground had become sacred, by enclosing the remains of some of their companions and connexions. A parent, a child, a husband or a wife, had gone the way of all flesh, and mingled with the dust of New-England. We naturally look with strong emotions to the spot, though it be a wilderness, where the bones of those we have loved repose. Where the heart has laid down what it loved most, it is desirous of lying itself down. No sculptured marble, no enduring monument, no honourable inscription, no ever burning taper that would drive away the darkness of death, can soften our sense of the reality of mortality, and hallow to our feelings the ground which is to cover us like the consciousness that we shall sleep dust to dust, with the objects of our affections.

In a short time other causes sprung up to bind the Pilgrims with new cords to their chosen land. Children were born and the hopes of future generations arose, in the spot of their habitation. The second generation found this the land of their native birth, and saw that they were bound to its fortunes. They behold their father's graves around them, and while they read the memorials of their toils and labours, they rejoiced in the inheritance which they found bequeathed to them.

As a son, leaving the house of his father for his own, finds, by the order of nature, and the very law of his being, nearer and dearer objects around which his affections circle, while his attachment to the parental roof becomes moderated, by degrees, to a composed regard, and an affectionate remembrance: so our ancestors, leaving their native land, not without some violence to the feelings of nature and affection, yet in time found here, a new circle of engagements, interests, and affections: a feeling, which more and more encircled upon the old, the undivided sentiment, that this was their country, occupied the heart: and patriotism, shutting out from its embraces the parent realm, became local to America.

CONCLUSION OF THE DISCOURSE.

The hours of this day are rapidly flying, and this occasion will soon be passed. Neither we nor our children expect to behold its return. They are in the distant regions of futurity, they exist only in the all-creating power of God, who shall stand here, a hundred years hence, to trace, through us, their descent from the Pilgrims, and to survey, as we have now surveyed, the progress of their country, during the lapse of a century. We would anticipate their concurrence with us in our sentiments of deep regard for our common ancestors. We would anticipate and partake the pleasure with which they will then recount the steps of New-England's advancement. On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, coming on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific.

We would leave for the consideration of those who shall then occupy our places, some proof that we hold the blessings transmitted from our fathers in just estimation; some proof of our attachment to the cause of good government, and of civil religious liberty; some proof of a so-

cere and ardent desire to promote every thing which may enlarge the understandings and improve the hearts of men. And when, from the long distance of an hundred years, they shall look back upon us, they shall know, at least, that we possessed affections, which running backward, and warming with gratitude for what our ancestors have done for our happiness, run forward also to our posterity and meet them with cordial salutation, ere yet they have arrived on the shore of Being.

Advance, then, ye future generations! We would hail you, as you rise in your long succession, to fill the places which we now fill, and to taste the blessings of existence, where we are passing, and soon shall have passed, our own human duration. We bid you welcome to this pleasant land of the Fathers. We bid you welcome to the beautiful skies, and the verdant fields of New-England. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blessings of good government, and religious liberty. We welcome you to the treasures of science, and the delights of learning. We welcome you to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred, and parents and children. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of Christianity and the light of everlasting Truth!

FREDERICKTON, (N. B.) Feb. 23. HILARY TERM.

At this Term of the Supreme Court G. F. Street, Esq. and Lieut. R. Davis, were arraigned on the charge of the Murder of G. L. Wetmore, Esq. After the examination of many evidences, a charge was given to the Jury by the Hon. Judge Saunders, nearly as follows:—

Charge of the Judge.

"Before you take this case into consideration, I must request you to dismiss prejudice, by any attention to stories told out of doors, to which you cannot give any weight free from prejudice, but that you will be guided by evidence and carefully weigh that evidence. In the present case, the gentlemen at the bar stand indicted for the murder of George Ludlow Wetmore. The event of the party's death, is made to appear by the Doctors and others on the ground, that being established, it requires attention to see whether the prisoners are the perpetrators of this homicide. The evidence is but presumptive at best, and it should be considered in all such cases with attention, and no doubt, in the present instance particularly. Murder is, where a person in sound mind, and with malice aforethought, deliberately kills his victim. The prisoners are charged with this crime. Malice of two kinds are implied by law—express, where the minds are expressed by outward sense, such as laying in wait, &c. and, in this case, murder by duelling, where it can be proved that the parties had gone to revenge themselves, it charges them indeed with express malice, but must be made out expressly. But does malice apply to the prisoners? It appears by Mr. TAYLOR, that some high words had passed between the deceased and Mr. STREET, at the Court house, on Saturday. It appears it was about a writ, and the parties proceeded to high words. Expressions were made use of by Mr. WETMORE, treating the whole transaction in a rash manner. Mr. MILLER heard high words between the parties, but being at the door, did not hear the commencement of the affair. On the interference of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, they went on as usual, and they appeared to bear no malice. He says he saw the deceased as late on Monday night as 12 o'clock, in good spirits, and had not the least idea of such a circumstance taking place. Thus it appears, Gentlemen, that the parties, from this testimony, at least the deceased, had submitted to the imputation of his father, and in his mind had no malice or desire to quarrel. To bring it home to the prisoners, Mr. STREET was called. Mr. MILLER nor Mr. TAYLOR, knew nothing subsequent.

Mr. STREET got up at his usual hour, and shortly after heard two pistols in quick succession, he could distinguish a difference in the report; about six or seven minutes after heard two more; and soon after went to the place where the firing was heard, and found the deceased, with two wounds, one in the arm, and one near the right temple; he was alive, but insensible; he (Mr. STREET) did not know the parties, on his way back to the house, saw two persons passing, and thought them to be the prisoners. But this will not answer; you must have positive proofs, his testimony, as far as it is material, goes little farther, and his son's is much the same; they did not know the prisoners; one was examined before the Coroner, and was cross-examined; could not decide on any thing; for he would not swear; he only thought so, and spoke contradictorily. No attention should be paid to that, on so high a crime as this. Young STREET saw a pair of pistols; it appears that the parties stood about fifteen paces distance apart; and by the Doctors, that the two wounds were by the same ball, and were given when the deceased was in the act of firing, and the ball received a different direction from the arm. There is no question about the homicide; but it cannot be brought home to the prisoners; it is all presumptive proof, and that of the slightest kind. Nor did it appear by the evidence, that there was any such as is contemplated in law; the authorities read by the counsel, is good law; and you must, in all cases, have direct evidence of the fact, to take a person's life. You will find it to be all circumstantial, and

that it does not prove these to be the persons committing the crime.

"Should there be any doubt, in cases of this kind you should acquit the prisoners; but in this case it is not in any shape legally brought home. They stand charged by the indictment; and, indeed, I cannot say any thing further upon the testimony, having explained the principal parts as far as I understood it. I was told it was a dark morning. One evidence mentioning the dress of Mr. STREET, said he had on a blue coat; another called it blue or black. It is proved by two witnesses, (brothers to the party) that he never wore a blue or black coat. There were several witnesses called as to their character as gentlemen. Character is of great weight in all cases, particularly where there is but presumptive evidence; it assists you, Gentlemen, in circumstances of doubt; and there the Jury must weigh the case with greater doubt and attention, on the part of the prisoner.

"In all cases of circumstantial evidence, there is great room for doubt on the part of the prisoner; and where there is doubt, a Jury should always be on the merciful ground, and acquit. Every thing is liable to doubt in a civil case. Where the story is, however, weighed, and the evidence is strong, it is considered proper to strike a balance. This is not the case in criminal cases; there you are not to weigh; the evidence must be positive; and in doubtful cases you must acquit the prisoner. Therefore if you have a doubt acquit the prisoners.

Several gentlemen have been called, who speak in the most favorable light for the prisoners as gentlemen; and, according to the evidence, you are to say Guilty or Not Guilty."

The Jury then withdrew from the Court, and returning in a short time, gave a verdict of—Not Guilty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following highly interesting and important Message from the President of the United States, recommending a recognition of SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be read with pleasure by every friend of Liberty and Independence, in every part of the globe.

From the National Intelligencer, March 9.

The following important Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the U. States to the House of Representatives:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents, called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that, should Congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such co-operation between the two Departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The Revolutionary movement, in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy, of our fellow citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honorable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the Provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also have carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled with the utmost impartiality all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached a stage, and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the Republic of Columbia, after having separately declared their independence, were united, by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the Territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The Provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those Provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers, as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honorable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determina-

tion not to interfere with them. The Provinces belonging to this hemisphere, are our nearest neighbors, and have successively, as each portion of the contest acquired its independence, proved their loyalty to us, by an appeal to their duty to free themselves from the yoke of Spain, which they thought gave them no other choice. To motives of interest the great and noble principle of self-interest has been always a powerful motive to take part in the controversy, or rather to remain in regard to it, which should not be the case in the relation of the civilized world. To our just sensibility has been always a powerful motive to acknowledge, but they, in their view, have never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed, which has been done. When we regard, then, the great lapse of time, which this war has been prosecuted, the complete success which has attended it, in the case of the Provinces; the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the Provinces which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish Government on this subject, no particular information has been received. It may be presumed, that the success of progress of the revolution, through such a series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing the late important events, with little exception, of the dominions of Spain, south of the United States, on this continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people, will reconcile the Parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their qualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the position of other powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were some time past duly apprized, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and the Provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be as ought to be satisfactory. The measure is proposed under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accordance with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it. Should Congress concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE

[For the following succinct account of particulars touching the War Department we are indebted to our attentive Washington Correspondent.]

The War Department.

The department of war was established by Statute of the 7th of August 1789, and placed under the direction of a Secretary, who superintends the several military branches of government; as the Army, the Military Academy, the Indian Affairs and Revolutionary and other Pensions; he is also by usage a member of the Cabinet and has an annual salary of 6000 dollars. There are attached to this Department 19 clerks, whose respective annual salaries are these, viz. to the Chief Clerk \$2000; to three others each 1600; to five, each \$1400 each, and to two \$800, severally. Besides a Messenger with a yearly stipend of \$710.

The Army.

The act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1821 ordains that the Military Peace Establishment (standing army) shall be composed of 4 Regiments of Artillery, to consist of 36 Companies, of 55.

Noncommissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates	1,350
Enlisted men for ordnance duties	56
7 Regiments of Infantry to consist of 70 companies of 51, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	3,570
And the non-commissioned staff	36
	6,646

Monthly pay is to a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant \$5; to a Sergeant, a principal musician \$4; to a Corporal \$3; to a Musician \$2, and to a private \$1, besides his clothing.

Officers in commission about 440 in all. One Maj. Gen. whole pay is \$200 per month; 2 Brig. Genls. each \$104 per month; one Adj. Genl. \$90 monthly, and 2 Clerks, both together, having an annual salary of \$2,150; a Quartermaster General, \$104 monthly; a Commissary General of Purchases who has a year's salary of \$3,000; a Commissary General of subsistence, \$40 per month; 1 Pay-Master General has \$2,500 per annum; 1 Inspector General, \$60 per month; a Surveyor General \$2,500 per annum; 3 Surgeons and 41 Assistant Surgeons, the former have \$45, and the latter \$40 each per month. There are 33 Regimental officers, viz. Col. Lt. Col. and Majors, that is 11 of each: the monthly pay of the first is \$75, of the second \$60, of the third \$45. A Pay-Master has also \$50 per month, and there are no less than 15 of them. An Adjutant and Quartermaster have each \$10, a Captain \$45, a 1st Lieutenant \$30, and a 2d Lieut. \$25 per month. There are 106 captains, and there are two lieutenants to a company.

Besides the preceding there are depots, and assistant officers of several grades, and ordnance Storekeepers, which swell the charges on government. The headquarters of the Gen. in Chief is in the District of Columbia; and the United States are divided by a line from East Florida to Lake Superior, into two great departments, the Eastern, in which the headquarters is on Governor's Island, New-York; the Western, including Tennessee and Kentucky, in which the headquarters are Louisville, in Kentucky.

Of the Artillery companies, two only are stationed in Maine, viz. one at Fort Sullivan, and one at Fort Preble. 7 in the state of New-York, 3 in Florida; in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

and the others are distributed to the forts, arsenals, and depots in different States, though there is none stationed in Vermont and in no other of the States. A regiment of Infantry is stationed at each of the following places, Baton Rouge, Sackets Harbor, Green Bay, Chicago, Pensacola, Fort Armstrong, Council Bluffs, and at Arkansas and Red Rivers. Our Military Establishment is manifestly too expensive in seasons of peace, when the Militia, by the last returns, numbers and enrols more than a Million of men, a militia consisting exclusively of citizen-soldiers, in the prime of manhood, which has ever been represented as the bulwark and glory of a free Republican people.

The following exhibit will show the last year's appropriations and expense of this provisional army: they consist of six principal items. 1. The subsistence of the army and forage for the officers, \$295,195 84; 2. clothing of the soldiery, \$200,495 97; 3. medical and hospital department, \$11,336 63; 4. pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, \$1,135,436 04; 5. the quartermaster general's department for transportation and regular supplies, rents, and repairs, postage, contingencies, &c., \$384,988 00; 6. for the military academy at West-Point, \$7,036 22—total \$4,125,392 34. The foregoing are the appropriations made by law for the year ending Dec. 31, 1821, but still there was a deficit in the quartermaster general's department of \$76,000, but there remained at the close of the year of the other appropriations about \$200,000 unexpended, and consequently the total expenses of the army, which probably be during the year 1822, as the secretary of war has made the estimation \$1,695,500, if the army continues unaltered. Soldiers who are employed in the erection and repairs of barracks and other constant labour have extra pay, which is estimated for the ensuing year at \$6,400 and which constitute one item in the quartermaster general's department.

As the best possible care ought to be taken of our fortifications, ordnance and other munitions of war, it is believed government is doing wisely in keeping the four artillery companies in the service; but in my judgment it remains yet to be shown if the people's satisfaction, that the infantry companies are necessarily employed. In a free government repression ought to be brand every species of a "standing army," under whatever specious colour it may plume itself. Our safety must spring from the patriot's bosom, and the virtues of our militia citizens must be our walls of defence, and the most safe-guard of our liberties. How much better would it not probably be to take from the army appropriation a million of dollars, and expend it on the militia.

Military Academy. The military academy was established by an Act of March 16, 1802: It is seated at West-Point in the State of New-York, on the river Hudson. The scholars of students, called "cadets," were at first only ten, but by stat. of 1812, were extended and limited to two hundred and fifty in number, arranged into companies of non-commissioned officers and privates for the purpose of military instruction, and taught all the duties of an officer, non-commissioned officer and private. They are encamped at least three months in each year and instructed in all the duties incident to a regular camp. The academy consists of a corps of engineers, under a superintendent who is a major by brevet, with a military staff consisting of a quartermaster, paymaster and adjutant. The academic staff consists of ten, viz.:

Professor of natural and experimental Philosophy,	\$30 00
Professor of mathematics,	50 00
Professor of engineering,	50 00
Three assistants in each of the above branches who have severally,	40 00
Chaplain and prof. of geog. hist. and ethics,	50 00
Two teachers of the French language,	40 00
A teacher in drawing,	40 00
A sword master,	26 66

There is also instruction in tactics, in chemistry and mineralogy, and sometimes a subaltern in the engineer corps acts as a professor in teaching those branches. (To be Continued.)

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1822.

MILITARY ELECTION.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Officers of this Regiment, held in this Town, at Mr. Corlew's Hotel, Maj. Job Johnson, jr. was chosen Colonel, vice Col. Thomas Vose, jr. resigned; Capt. Charles Peasey, Lt. Colonel, vice Lt. Col. Benjamin King, resigned; Capt. Ebenezer Redding, Major, vice Maj. Job Johnson, jr. promoted.

The whole amount of receipts at the Treasury of Maine Charity School, for the year ending 9th inst. is \$1604.13: of this sum the following was contributed in this county:—

Acushnet	Stephen Jones	3
	John Cooper	5
	A Subscriber	5
	Harrison Thatcher	3
	Joshua Harris	10
	John Dickinson	2
	Rosewell Hitchcock	2
	Oliver Crocker	1
Eastport	Samuel Stevens	5
	J. Bartlett	40
	Ezra Whitney	5
	Benjamin Bucknam	20
	Jesse Gleason	5
	J. D. Weston	10
Lubec	Jabez Morry	10
Danversville	Ebenezer C. Wilder	2
	R. R. Jones	2
	John Kilby	2
	William Kilby	4
Blinston	Joshua Priggs	6
	John Brewer	3
	Rufus Gates	2
	Ebenezer Buck	3
	Brian P. Stevenson	3
	John Balkam	3
Bethen	John Upton	5
	Ebenezer Mandy	5
Columbia	Gowin Wilson	7
	William Wase	10
Adams	Daniel Locke	15
	Hoimes Nash	10
Jonesborough	Hatcove Hall	2
	Locations	
Marblehead	Rev. M. Steel	2
	William A. Crocker	4
	Ladies, towards constituting Rev. Mansfield Steel, a life member of Society for Theological Education	10
Marblehead	Fancy Wood	20

The following are the Officers of WASHINGTON LODGE recently organized at Lubec:—
R. W. DANIEL PEASE, M.
DENNIS GARLAND, S. W.
JABEZ MORRY, J. W.
OLIVER N. ALLEN, Treasurer.
S. WHIPPLE, Sec'y.
JOSEPH WHITNEY, & D.
J. O. BALCH, J. D.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Robert-Edwards at New-York from London, papers to the 22d January have been received. They contain scarcely any intelligence of interest. The great question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey was still undecided; tho' appearances were rather in favor of war. The Greeks continued to be successful in the Morea, but no decisive opinion can yet be formed of the result of the contest. The tumults in Spain were in some degree composed by the change of Ministers, but the republican party was continually gaining ground, and the crown is still tottering upon the head of "the beloved Ferdinand."—*Port's Jour.*

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, have refused to strike out the first section of the bankrupt bill, by a majority of twenty votes. This decision however must not be regarded as any indication of the ultimate fate of the bill. The National Intelligencer states that at least forty members of the House were at Washington, who did not vote upon the question; and that several who were opposed to the measure, voted against striking out the first section, because they were willing that the bill should be examined in its details. The opinion still prevails that it will not pass.—*ib.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Post-Master General has communicated to Congress a Report of the Receipts and expenditures of the General Post-Office, from the year 1816 to 1821 inclusive. It appears by this Report, that a considerable deficiency is anticipated in the revenue of the Department; and the Post-Master General has made a number of suggestions to supply this contingent deficiency; and to diminish the expenditures.—He proposes,

1st. A discontinuance of all Post-routes which do not produce one third of the expense of transporting the mails.

2d. An increase of the postage of newspapers, and to make printers pay postage on their exchange papers.

3d. All newspaper postage to be paid before the papers are put into the mail.

4th. A diminution of the expenses of collection, by a reduction of the commissions of post-masters, and regulating by law their clerk hire and office expenses.

5th. Prohibiting all passengers in steam-boats from carrying letters.

Miscellaneous.

If Congress recognize the independence of the South American Governments it will cause great rejoicings among them. Ambassadors will be reciprocally appointed—and Commercial Treaties will probably be negotiated—but our Administration asks for no exclusive privileges. There will, however, be many incidental advantages, and our Commerce will be greatly improved by the measure. A great consumption of American Manufactures may be expected in S. America. Great Britain it is likely, will immediately follow the example of the American Legislature, unless restrained by treaty with Spain.—*Pul.*

The N. York Gazette says the President's late important message to Congress was received with marked satisfaction, and a regret that it was not sent earlier.

Extract of a letter from Washington, March 9. "Mr. Randolph resumed his speech this day on the bankrupt bill. Towards the conclusion, he took a most affectionate and paternal leave of the house. He said he should part in peace with every member of the house, and that he would not be seen here again."

Extract of another Letter. "The majority against striking out the first section of the bankrupt bill, on the vote of to-day, gives hope of its final passage. I, nevertheless, consider its fate as very doubtful."—*Frank Gaz.* The massacre of Turks by the Greeks, at Tripolizza, is said to have amounted to 26,000. A large and respectable meeting of citizens took place in the Wards in Boston, has been held at which men of both political parties were nominated for penitents from Suffolk county.

Extract of a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated 15th Feb. 1822.

"Hard Times.—That you may know how scarce money is, it has been remarked that there is but one quarter of a dollar in Worthington, and that has been borrowed so much from one to another to pay postages, that it is worn smooth, and is now a twenty cent piece."

From the Bridgeport Courier.

Mr. Skinner.—A few evenings since, I happened, with a number of others, to be in at my neighbor A's, when the old gentleman got on his spectacles, and commenced reading the newspaper, which the Post had just left; presently a boy came running in, almost breathless, and said—"Mr. B. wants to borrow your newspaper." The old gentleman quit reading, and lent it to him. After the boy had gone, and a considerable pause ensued, the old gentleman began—"I wonder my neighbour B. don't take the papers, he loves to read them, and is abundantly able to pay for them; the Post comes right by his door; and he has to send here, a half a mile at least, to borrow mine; I can't have the reading of my paper sometimes in a week after it is left." "La!" said a young woman, (daughter of Mr. B.) who sat snapping her knitting needles with the rest of the females, "you are very kind and he can borrow when he wants; the paper costs four dollars a year, and that would buy me a very good frock." Well, says Mr. A. "I had rather pay four dollars a year for it than go without, or go half a mile to borrow of my neighbours. I have sometimes saved more than the cost of it a year, by knowing what was passing in the world, and my family can, by reading it, be able to converse with people on various topics, whilst my neighbors, that do not read, must sit mute for want of the information to be obtained by reading them."—*An Observer.*

John Claves Symmes, of Ohio, has presented a petition to Congress, in which he states his belief of the existence of an inhabited concave to this Globe; his desire to embark on a voyage of discovery to one or other of the Polar Regions; his belief in the value and great honour to his country of the discoveries which he would make; that his pecuniary means are inadequate to the purpose, without public aid; and suggests to Congress the equipment of two vessels of 250 or 300 tons for the expedition, and the granting of such other aid as government may deem requisite to promote the object. What next?

DISTRESSING FIRE.—Early on Monday morning last, the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Weston, of Gray, was destroyed by fire, together with the principal part of his furniture. This is a very serious calamity to Mr. Weston, as it leaves him and his family destitute, and in needy circumstances. Subscription papers for his relief are in circulation, and have been liberally subscribed to. *Ind. States.*

Executive Appointments.

Eastport—JERRY BURGIN, Just. Peaceo.
Columbia—THEODORE JELLINEO, Coroner.

—OCCASIONAL—

MARRIED.—In this town, by JOHN BURGIN, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Phinney, to Miss Mary C. Harrington.

DIED.—In St. Stephens, very suddenly, Mr. Samuel Hill, aged 62.

Drowned, last evening, from on board sch'r Hindoo, Mr. Henry Andrews, of this town.

—OCCASIONAL—

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day Friday
Director next week D. KILBY.

SENTINEL.
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.
16th—sloop President, Peland, Portland.
18th—sch. Cornelia, Reed, Belfast.
—sch. Aretas, Dyer, Portland.
20th—sch. Union, Thorndike, Thomastown.

21st—sch. Boston, Shackford, Boston.
sch. America, Johnson, Portland.
sch. Cornelia, Reed, St. John.
MEMORANDA.
St. John, N. B. March 13.—Arr. sch'r. Enterprise, Crowell, Wiscasset; Washington, Emery, Belfast; Casco, York, N. York.

The Susannah, from St. John, N. B. to St. Lawrence, put into Penance, Jan. 5, very leaky, loss of deck load, and much damaged.

Ship Garthland, Knight, from St. John, N. B. to London, with loss of fore and main masts, bowsprit, boats, decks swept, &c. and waterlogged, was fallen in with, Dec. 20, lat 45, long 26—no man had been washed overboard, and two others had died, and fallen from the maintop, (where the crew had retreated.)

The survivors were taken off by the brig Hope, from Civita Vecchia for Newfoundland, which arrived at the Mother Bank Dec. 30, blown off—They had subsisted (for what length of time is not mentioned) on two 4-lb pieces of raw pork, and each man was rationed to a piece of the size of a nutting per day. They could not have held out but a few hours more, had they not been relieved.

The Pallas, from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool, was abandoned, waterlogged, Dec. 23—crew saved by the George, from Loughorn, for Newfoundland, which arrived at Falmouth 30th, in distress.

The Helena, from St. Andrews to Liverpool, distressed, was towed into Milford, Jan 1.

The Queen Charlotte, 8 weeks from Dumfries, for St. John N. B. put in to Whitehaven, Jan 2.

By the loss of the Nersea, of Port Glasgow, 15 women have been made widows, and 33 children fatherless—all belonging to the above city or vicinity.

Brig Washington, of Machias, from Oporto to N. York, was spoken off Egg Harbour, 8th inst.

Washington, March 8, 1822.
W. E. the Subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. John Dickinson, Judge of Probate of the County of Washington, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of David Howes, late of Eastport, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, here by give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the office of I. R. Chaboune, at Eastport, on the last Monday of March, and the five following months, at 3 o'clock P. M. to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors.
I. R. CHABOURNE, } Comrs.
EZRA WHITNEY, }

Eastport, March 11, 1822.

S. STEVENS,

No. 1 CENTRAL WHARF.

Has just received and offers for Sale.

20 bbls. clear bone middlings and
No. 1, Pork,
2 casks 1st quality Hams,
bbls. fine Flour,
Boston rye and indian Meal,
bbls. Domestic Coffee,
20 chests souchong & green Teas,
mould and dip'd Candles,
20 boxes No. 1, yellow Soap,
Richmond No. 1 & 2 Tobacco,
bags blown Salt, Laird's Ale,
Cognac & Marsailles Brandy,
pure Sicily Madeira Wine,
Holland & American Gin,
double boil'd Sugar,
loaf do.
few lbs. Italian Sewing Silk,
Raven's Duck,
2 cases & 2 bales Am. Goods,
400 yards Tow Cloth,

CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE

ALSO—An Assortment of

Groceries.

in 23]

[6W

Flour, &c. &c.

RECEIVED by the brig Almira, from Alexandria, and for sale by JOHN HARROD, Market Wharf—

1340 bbls. superfine & fine Flour,
42 half bbls. do. do. do.
600 kegs Jamieson's Crackers,
40 bbls. Navy Bread,
—Also, by the sch'r Emerald, from Boston—
80 bbls. Wilmington Tar, in shipping order,
—IN STORE—
170 bbls. No. 3, Mackerel,
60 " " 1, Beef,
12 coils small size Cordage,
5 kegs manufactured Tobacco,
1 case Men's Hats, 310 M9.

For Sale or Freight,

By THE SUBSCRIBER,

200 tons PLASTER. Apply to

MR. THEODORE JONES.

CALVIN GIBBS.

Lubec, Jan'y 26, 1822

ist

Farm to be Rented.

TO be Leased for one year from the first of April ensuing, the old Liberty Point Farm, in Robbinston, on the shore directly opposite St. Andrews, containing about 100 acres of cleared land inclosed with a cedar fence, consisting of excellent Pasture land and mowing, producing about fifteen tons of Hay, and may thirty by seasonable application of Rock Weed with which the shore abounds. The house will be put in tenable repair for a Farmer, in April, and the Barn before haying and some other accommodations provided. There is plenty of good plough land and some manure. Apply to Col. Thomas Vose, jr. of Robbinston, or BENJAMIN KING, Esq. Eastport. The rent will be moderate but security must be given for the payment. March 23.

Just received for Sale,

210 casks THOMASTON LIME,

1st Quality, by

March 23] STEPHEN JONES & Co.

CASH given for RAGS.

Buck & Tinkham,

No. 1. UNION WHARF.

Have received and offer for Sale,

40 chests Hyson }
Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Souchong & } latest importations,
Campoi }
25 boxes Muscatel } **RAISINS,**
& Bloom }
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 General Assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES. —Also—

5000 lbs. excellent BUTTER. {#2.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Joel Carter

HAS for sale at Chamber No. 9, Market Row, fronting Corn-Hill, Boston,

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

175 ps. Satinetta,

20 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&4s4

Jeans, Table Cloths & Comforter-

6000 lbs. wh. & blue Yarn fr. No. 7 to 2.

1500 " Knitting Cotton,

1000 " Sewing do.

500 " Bonnet do.

300 " Floss do.

5000 pr. men's & boy's thick and la-

diest 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. Am Boston, Jan 19

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAYDEN, JONES & KILBY, is by mutual 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 settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Hayden, Jones & Kilby. [Feb. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the FULFILLING MILL, at Dennyville, lately owned by Messrs. W. & T. A. Shaw, 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 accountable that it shall be coloured and dressed 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.

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 16 1822.

WANTED,

SIX or eight Ship-Chandlers, to whom good wages will be given by applying to

JOHN BARTLEY.

Robbinston, Feb. 23, 1822.



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.

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.

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 offers 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 Joist,
500 do. Mahogany Boards,
30 cords best Hard Wood,
400 bushels best quality Potatoes.

—ALSO—

A machine for the purpose of Mangling Linen Calicoes, Muslins and Silks, which is far superior to ironing. Feb. 23.

Books Missing.

PERSONS having any of the following Books in their Possession, belonging to the subscriber, are requested to return them without delay

Ballou's 'Notes on the Parables',

do. 'On Atonement',

do. 'Series of Lectures',

do. 'Candid Review',

'Winchester's Dialogues',

do. 'On Prophecies',

Huntington's 'Calvinism Improved',

Kneeland's 'Lectures', and various

Sermons preached by Rev. HOSEA

BALLOU. BENJ. DEAN.

Eastport, March 9.

(Take Notice.)

THE Subscriber hereby forbids all persons to receive by endorsement, or otherwise, or pay for any Note or Notes of Hand, signed by JAMES BIXBY and JOHN BIXBY, or either of them, in behalf of the said James and John, without the express assent of the Subscriber, as he will not be responsible for any thing against the import and meaning of this advertisement.

JOHN BIXBY.

St. Stephens, March 1, 1822

SCHOOL BOOKS

* * * Of various kinds, by the groce, dozen or single, for sale at the EASTPORT BOOK-TORR.

Removal.

JOSEPH GUNNISON

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed from the head of Commercial to the head of Market wharf, and taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. EZRA T. BUCKNAM, and has taken NATHAN BUCKNAM in Co-Partnership. The Business will be carried on under the Firm of

Bucknam & Gunnison

—who offer for sale—

Broadcloths	50 do do	30 shoes
cassimeres	50 do do	thin do
600 yds. unbl. sheetings	25 do do	pumps
300 yards steam loom	10 do do	mor. do
shirting	200 lbs loaf sugar	
300 do. satinetta	bbls brown do	
200 do gingham	200 lbs cheese (1st qua.)	
200 do stripes & checks	200 do butter	
600 do shirtings	10 boxes candles	
pieces flannel	boxes soap	
200 lbs. cotton yarn fr.	5 do glass 7x9 & 8x10	
No. 7 to 12	200 lbs sole leather	
100 yds. b. holland	3 kegs powder—lbs shot	
pieces silk goods	1-2 ton nails 4, 6, 10, 20d	
gent worsted hose	bottles macaboy suiff	
do cotton do	do rappee do.	
pieces nankins	Spanish cigars	
do diaper	American do	
flag handkerchiefs	3 boxes pipes	
black silk do	bloom raisins	
cotton do	muscatel do	
jackets, trousers, shirts	keg do	
lbs. sewing twine	bbls mackerel	
sewing cotton (all col's)	lyson	
silk & twist	y. hyson	
thread, pins & needles	souchong	
10 bolts Russia duck	pepper—alsipice	
1 bag cotton wool	cinnamon—nutmegs	
25 pr women's walking	kegs ginger-mustard	
shoes	slates—chest hinges	
50 pr do mor. slippers	knives & forks	
30 pr do leather do	coat and vest buttons	
20 pr do do shoes	powder	
50 pr do children's do	cod & pollock lines	
50 pr men's thick boots	100 boxes No. 1 herrings	

Rum, Brandy, Hol. & Am. Gin, Wine, Molasses, Vinegar, Cider, with a General Assortment of

HOLLOW & HARD-WARE,

with many other articles too numerous to particularise.

—ALSO—

Hingham Ware, corn Brooms,

1 pot-ash Kettle (100 gall's)

300 qtls. Cod Fish,

300 tons Plaster,

20 M Clapboards,

100 " Cedar Shingles,

100 " Pine do.

10 " season'd clear Boards,

1000 lbs. Oakum,

28 setts Window Sashes, containing

336 Lights 11 by 14,

25 M merchantable Bricks, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

NATHAN BUCKNAM, JOSEPH GUNNISON.

N B.—All persons having demands against JOSEPH GUNNISON are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment. If March 1

W. I. 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.

old cognac brandy	all kinds FRUITS
old Jamaica spirit	short, long and Spanish
W. India rum	cigars,
Holland & American gin	macaboy, rappee and
shrub, cherry rum	Scotch snuff
STOUGHTON'S E-	ladies' twist tobacco
LIXIR by the bottle or	fig & smoking do.
gallon (first quality)	Windsor soap
anise, rose,	white & bar do.
clove, noyau	crochery-ware
& cinnamon	iron hollow-ware
	wooden ware, brooms
	lamp glasses
	tumbler, junk bottles
	door brushes
	leath and shoe do.
	Day & Martin's blacking
	black ball (superior)
	60 bbls onions

—ALSO—
vinegar, molasses, porter, sweet oil, porpoise do. mould & dipt candles first quality cheese do. do. butter hyson, hyson-skin, young hyson & souchong loaf, brown & white Hav. coffee, chocolate chocolate shells starch, ginger, pepper, & all kinds SPICES

every article that is wanted in a DRUGGIST'S STORE, warranted of the first quality

—LIKEWISE—
PAINTS & OIL, &c. white lead, verdigraese, Prussian blue, French yellow, Spanish brown, red ochre, whitening, gum shellack, gum copal, crome yellow, vermilion, patent yellow linseed oil, (boiled & raw) paint brushes, &c. &c.

All persons having demands against R. M. BARTLET are requested to present them for settlement; and all who are indebted 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

Found,

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

MACKEREL.

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

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received by late arrivals from Boston, a general assortment of W. I. India Goods, Groceries, &c. which he offers for sale at the Store lately occupied by F. BATALE, at the foot of Washington street, among which are the following:—

real port	6 chests do. half
Madeira	do. souchong
S. Madeira	old hyson &
Lisbon &	young hyson
Sherry	cassia
cognac brandy	pimento
old spirits	nutmegs
old shrub	pepper
rum	ginger
Holland's gin	raisins (in casks & boxes)
American do.	walnuts
10 bbls. mess beef	filberts
10 half do. do.	almonds
5 bbls. clear pork	chestnuts
5 " No. 1 do.	best Spanish cigars
0 boxes mo'd candles	American do.
10 " dipt do.	coffee
16 kegs tobacco	cocoa
0 kegs butter	shells
15 bbls. Am. gin	best English mustard
14 boxes window glass	basket table salt
7x9 and 8x10	sperm candles
800 pieces stone ware,	flasks sweet oil
consisting of jugs,	beans and peas
pitchers & pickle	boxes soap
pots, from 2 qts.	powder and shot
to 5 gallons,	brown sugar
600 lbs. double refin'd	Havanah white & c.
loaf sugar	molasses
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	verdigrease
red wood	indigo
fustic	allum
Nicaragua wood	copperas
linseed oil	yellow ochre
boild do.	red do.
white lead	Spanish brown
red do.	lambblack
spirits turpentine,	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.

TAN YARD.

TO LET, and immediate possession given, a Tan Yard conveniently situated in the Town of Eastport. Any person desirous of establishing himself will find this to be one of the best Stands in the State, and may learn the terms of application to

I. R. CHADBOURNE.

Eastport, March 8

For Sale,

AT Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) on the Exchange, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, One Quarter Part of the above Tan Yard. A liberal credit will be given. JOHN MILLIKEN.

March 9

STOLEN.

FROM the house of the Subscriber between the 6th and 10th inst. a Blue Broad-Cloth Coat, nearly new, the sleeve linings and pockets of which were made of unbleached Factory Cotton. Any person who will give information that shall lead to the detection of the Thief shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN BRACKET

Robbinston March 16.

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

BURRALL & RAYMOND, Lubec, or RAYMOND, DUNNING & Co. at East-Falls, Machias. March 2

New Packet.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced running the Packet Boat ROSE-IN-BLOOM, between Eastport, Lubec, and Machias. Will start from Union wharf, in Eastport: from McLain's wharf, in Lubec, and from J. & E. Marston's wharf, in Machias. March 9

WANTED.

A BOY from 12 to 16 years old, (who can produce good recommendations) to do low the Packaging Business. Apply to E. B. TUTTLE.