

EASTPORT SENTINEL

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

THE OLIO.

From a new volume of Poems, by one
of a Family Circle.

The motto of the following poem is "Si Deseris Pireo." The description which it contains of a young woman, who is supposed to have died broken-hearted, is touched, in many parts, with uncommon tenderness.—British Critic.

He seem'd to love her, and her youthful cheek
Wore for a while, the transient bloom of joy;
And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not
speak,
New to delight, and new to ecstasy.
He won that heart in its simplicity,
All undisguis'd in its young tenderness;
And smiling, saw that he, and only he,
Had power at once to wound it or to bless.

She gave him her innocent affection,
And the warm feelings of her guileless breast;
And from the storms of life she sought protection
In his dear love, her home of earthly rest.
In this sweet trust, her opening days were blest,
And joyously she baid her coming years;
For well she knew, that, even if distress,
There would be one kind hand to dry her tears.

He left her—and in trouble she awoke
From her young dream of bliss; but murmur'd
not
Over her silent sufferings, nor spoke
To any one upon her cruel lot.
You would have deem'd that he had been forgot,
Or thought her bosom callous to the stroke;
But in her cheek there was one hectic spot,
'Twas little—but it told her heart was broke.

And deeper and more deep the painful flush
Daily became; yet all distress seem'd o'er,
Save when the life-blood gave a sudden rush,
Then trembled into silence as before.
At once too proud, too humble to deplore,
She bow'd her head in quietness; she knew
Her blighted prospects could revive no more;
Yet was she calm, for she had Heaven in view.

She lov'd and she forgave him—and, in dying,
She ask'd a blessing on his future years;
And so she went to sleep, meekly relying
Upon that Power which shall efface all tears.
Her simple turf the young spring flower wears,
And the pale primrose grows upon her tomb;
And when the storm its simple blossom tears,
It bows its head—an emblem of her doom!

[The following truly affecting Narrative of a case of distress, copied from Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of Jan. last, cannot be perused without emotion, except by those insensible to human suffering. Such examples of severest woe, (says the National Gazette) while they lacerate the feelings, have yet a salutary influence upon the heart. They move it to aspirations and efforts of benevolence: they tend to rouse the rich and prosperous from a state of perfect confidence in their own fortunes, and a comparative indifference about what may be the condition of many worthy members of the community to which they belong. Few, if any instances of wretchedness so extreme and complicate as that related in the following extract, can be supposed to happen in this country. Yet there may be some; and there are, no doubt, several which approach the climax. When encountered, they should be reported, as they are in London, in the newspapers, that the humane and opulent may be stimulated, and have the opportunity to furnish relief.]

A Case of Heart-rending Distress.

Mansion-house.—On Monday an investigation took place before the Lord Mayor, which caused a great sensation amongst the number of persons who were present in the justice room upon business or from curiosity.

A man of decent appearance, named George Poole, was charged by a poulterer, who resides in little Bell alley, with having, on the preceding Saturday evening, stolen two fowls, which lay rather exposed in the front of the shop. An officer named Field had observed the unfortunate man looking about in agitation, and suspected that his object was to snatch at something. The suspicion was correct. The prisoner seized the two fowls and walked away. The officer followed and secured him. No attempt was made at escape, nor did the prisoner attempt to deny the charge. On the contrary, he stood calmly and acknowledged that he had taken what he was not entitled to; but he said he had a wife and three children, at no great distance, starving; & his wife was waiting at home in the vain hope that he would take to her as much money as would give them one meal, and pay for the burial of her youngest infant, who had lain dead for some days.

The Lord Mayor observed something in the conduct of the prisoner at the bar of the justice room which led him to give credit to his statement. His Lordship asked him why he was not at work, and whether he had not applied to his parish, in a distressful extremity as he had described.

The prisoner replied, that he had in vain applied for work, and that the parish upon which he had a claim (the parish of St. Luke) allowed him but 4s. per week—a sum which merely paid for his lodgings.

The Lord Mayor then directed that the prisoner should be provided with food, and lodged in

the Compter, and that strict inquiry should be made into the state of his family.

On the following day, Field, who is an officer of Coleman street, stated to the Lord Mayor that he had made the necessary inquiry into the case of Poole's family; and found that the account given by that unfortunate individual was far from being exaggerated. The officer went, according to the directions of Poole, to No. 1, New row, Memel street, Old street road, and learned that the family of the poor man were above stairs; upon going up, he saw Mrs. Poole in a state of indescribable distress. She had scarcely any clothes upon her: there was neither bed nor covering of any kind in the room, but in a corner lay a few rags, in which he believed the wretched family endeavoured to hide themselves up at night. There were three half naked children with the mother; they were crying no doubt for bread; but there was an object in the room, which excited the compassion of the witness, even more than the distress of the hungry children. Upon a chair, without any more covering than a little frock, lay a dead child. For some days it had lain in that state.—No money could be got to purchase a coffin. The father had left the house in despair, but his wife knew his attachment to those who looked to him for support, and had no apprehension for some time about his return. His delay caused great agony, when she reflected upon the violence of his grief at seeing his children perishing. On being told that he was in prison, she expressed but little surprise at hearing that he had stolen the means of keeping life in those who remained for some time longer. The officer declared that in his life he had never witnessed such misery; and although a poor man himself, he could not help giving the poor desolate woman a shilling. The moment he gave her the money she dropped down on her knees to thank him. Bread was immediately brought to the children, and the officer left them in a state of comparative felicity. While the officer was mentioning these particulars, Poole stood at the bar in tears.

The Lord Mayor relieved the present wants of the unfortunate person, who so powerfully affected all around him, and desired him to state those facts to the parish of St. Luke, by which instant and abundant relief would, no doubt, be granted. His Lordship deeply regretted the misfortunes which had led Poole to run the hazard of lasting disgrace and punishment, and expressed a hope that employment would be given to him by those in the line of business he followed, who were qualified to assist him.

The prisoner said he was a watch gilder: that he had for eighteen years resided in a reputable way in Coleman street, where he was a master, and that unforeseen calamities had reduced him to his present state.

The officer confirmed this account, and said that the neighbours informed him the prisoner was a hard-working man, and full of misfortunes. The poulterer, upon hearing of the distress of Poole, said he never would prosecute under such circumstances, he would much rather relieve. Poole left the justice-room to visit his unfortunate wife and family, and to represent his cause to the parish.

[From the Courier]

Yesterday some gentlemen waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of making inquiries into the case of Poole, the unfortunate person whose family was stated a few days ago to be suffering very great privations.

Poole was present at the time, the Lord Mayor having sent for him, in order to give him directions as to the application of a sum of money that had been raised for the relief of those dependent upon him.

It was stated by Poole, that on the day after he was examined at the Mansion-house, a number of ladies and gentlemen, led by the public statement in the newspapers, called at his lodging, and relieved all the necessities of his distressed family. An abundance of bed-clothes and necessaries of all kinds, were supplied by the humanity of those benefactors; and bank-notes were given him to the amount of 24l. by which he should be enabled to get into some business for the support of himself and children. His intention, he said, was to set up a shop in the fruit line.

The Lord Mayor, having advised Poole to be very careful in the management of the money, mentioned, that he had understood a subscription had been made at the Stock Exchange for the family, and the sum of 60l. had been raised. His Lordship, in the course of a conversation with the gentlemen who waited upon him, stated, that a great number of cases of distress frequently were detailed to him in the justice-room, of a degree very nearly approaching that of Poole's, by the sufferers. In most of these cases, he was obliged to afford the applicant relief from perishing, and he remained ignorant of the extent to which their parish was in assisting them, after he had disposed of them. Parishes, however, were not liberal to a proverb, and he believed there were multitudes of objects, most deserving the attention of the alms-giver, in the habit of receiving parochial relief. He had, besides, a great many applications from persons who had no parishes to claim upon. He had, on such occasions, given to fathers and mothers, with crowds of young children, a little temporary relief, and those unfortunate individuals set out, perhaps, on a long journey, without any additional means of support. We understand that subscriptions are going forward at the Bank, for the family of Poole, and that a sum has been raised at the west end of the town. The Lord Mayor advised that the money already collected should be placed in a savings' bank, until those worthy individuals who are actively engaged in this service shall determine upon the best manner of applying it.

Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness. Intemperance by enervating them, ends generally in misery.

From the Washington City Gazette, Feb. 27.

The late William Pinkney.

In this Gazette of yesterday, we briefly announced the death of the late William Pinkney, Esq.—The demise of so extraordinary and illustrious a man deserves a more particular and characteristic notice.

Mr. Pinkney was born in the city of Annapolis, in Maryland or in its vicinity. He derived no adventitious aid from the circumstances of his birth; but his youth was marked by unequivocal indications of genius and talent, which attracted the attention of the first characters in the State, by whom he was, in some degree patronized.

A young man without fortune, must have undoubted abilities to rise rapidly in the world's estimation, as he did; and Mr. Pinkney's early career in life was distinguished also by this uncommon feature, that altho' his imagination was vivid and his conceptions rapid, his judgment was remarkably sound; inasmuch that, whilst still in the warmth of blood, he was elected to Congress; and having declined this mark of popular confidence, was appointed by President Washington in 1796, in conjunction with Christopher Gore, a commissioner of claims under the treaty of 1794. Whilst in England he was selected by the public authorities of his native state, for the purpose of reclaiming from the government of that country a large sum of money belonging to Maryland, which had been deposited in the bank of England previously to the American war. After long delays, his persevering exertions succeeded, and in the year 1804 he effected the restoration to the State of upwards of 800,000 dollars. He soon afterwards returned to America, and the Legislature of Maryland immediately voted him, as a compensation for his services in England, and as a proof of their esteem, the sum of 12,000 dollars.

Mr. Pinkney has been, from his entrance upon the profession of the law, an admired member of the bar, as well by profound legal characters as by the people at large. Upon his return to Baltimore, he recommenced the practice, and immediately business of the first moment thickened upon him and crowded his desk. But he was soon called from so lucrative a career, by president Jefferson, to vindicate and sustain the interests and honor of his nation abroad.

The year 1806 is memorable for British outrages on American rights. Of the numerous memorials presented to government at that period against these multiplying wrongs, that from the city of Baltimore was remarkable for the strength of its logic and the eloquence of its style. It was from the pen of Mr. Pinkney. He was almost instantly designated by the national executive to proceed to England as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Our diplomatic history of that period is too well known to render it necessary to specify the course of his conduct whilst there. His negotiations, in conjunction with our present respected Chief Magistrate with the Fox ministry; his difficulties with the Grenville party; his diplomatic contest with the Canning and the Wellesleys; until the time of his departure from London, in the full flush of an unanswerable, victorious and spirited official valedictory, the force of which in no inconsiderable degree checked the audacity of the British authorities, and gained him the unbounded applause of his own countrymen, will never be forgotten. Returning home, he was in the year 1811, appointed Attorney General of the United States. Clients more numerous than ever, looked to him for the assistance of his powerful talents in the most important judicial causes.

The war with Great Britain ensued in 1812; and Mr. Pinkney was the foremost in supporting the just cause of his country. With his pen, his eloquence before the people, and his sword, he was always ready; and the clearness of his elucidations, the persuasive and commanding reasoning of his voice, and his personal courage in battle, were noticed with universal approbation. If there were a few opposing partisans that howled at the irresistible energy of his march to the temple of immortal Fame, by him they were unheeded, and they have sunk into the intrinsic nothingness of their nature.

Mr. Pinkney subsequently resigned the office of Attorney General of the U. S. and in 1816 President Madison appointed him minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Russia, with a special mission to Naples. His duties in these stations, as in all others he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of his government. He did not retain his situation at St. Petersburg long; but returned home early in the first term of President Monroe's official service, and resumed, with even unwonted success, the practice of the law: from which time until the hour of his death, he was honoured with the favor of his fellow citizens, by repeated elections either to the House of Representatives, or to the Senate of the United States, in the latter of which dignified bodies he held a seat when he died.

Such is the brief outline, committed to paper with a running pen, and chiefly from memory, of the public life and honors of William Pinkney.

Still, in our opinion, Rome owed all her greatness and power to the genius and capacity of a few extraordinary men, who from time to time arose in the Commonwealth. It must be so in all ages and in all nations; and among the celebrated American few, whose abilities have raised its high and honorable distinction for twenty years past, and whose fame will shine clear and bright, and be a watch-word in the nation, as its inhabitants and their public institutions, descend from generation through the vast abyss of time, will be remembered William Pinkney, in the first rank of intellectual superiority, foremost in the logic and eloquence of the bar, equal to the best statesman, and surpassed by none as a patriot.

In private life Mr. Pinkney was rather retiring. He was habitually studious. As he never court-

ed the people, no he mixed as seldom as possible with the more fashionable world. But he was nevertheless alive to the brilliant charms of gay society, and when he pleased shone in that circle; but it was in the company of a select number of well informed friends that he enjoyed himself with perfect cheerfulness which gives elevation to the heart and enlightens the understanding.—He had no sordid qualities; disdained the accumulation of money; was a firm and untiring friend, and possessed feelings of the greatest benevolence. Long will he be missed and mourned by his family and acquaintance. He has left several children, all much respected, one of whom is now secretary of legation of the U. S. to St. Petersburg.

A young woman has been committed to prison in Boston, on a warrant for perjury, charged with making a false accusation of a scandalous nature against a married gentleman of that city, and thereby extorting a sum of money from him. It is said she has confessed the perjury, and that she was advised to this course by her associates in vico.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the FULLING MILL, at Dennysville, lately owned by Messrs. W. & T. A. Shaw, has employed 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.

NATHAN LUNT, Agent for JOSEPH KILGORE, and others, has taken the Store lately occupied by Ebenezer Starboard, two doors South of the Eastport Book-Store, where he offers for sale,

brandy, wine, Holland & Am. gun, shrub, rum, cordials, soap, candles, teas, raisins, tobacco, pipes, cigars, ginger, all-spice, pepper, cinnamon, sugar, starch, brimstone, nutmegs, shoes, crockery & tin ware, confectionary, and other articles.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, on High-street. Enquire of NATHAN LUNT.

Eastport, Lubec and Machias Packet.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced running a packet, for the season, between Eastport, Lubec and Machias, and solicits a share of their patronage.

March 30.

BENJ. DRYANT.

Eastport, Robbinston & Calais Packet.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he shall continue the Packeting Business between Eastport, Robbinston and Calais, the present Season. All Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed. m30 J. H. DODGE.

"Great Cry and Little Wool."

THE Subscriber observing a puffing advertisement in the last Eastport Sentinel, headed "City Chairs" is induced to inform the public, that he has taken a shop in this place (formerly occupied by Mr. G. W. Stickney) where he now carries on the Chair Making business in its various branches. Although he is not, with propriety, give his work the title of "city chairs" (which a certain chair vender calculates a great recommendation) yet he will give them a more substantial title, that of WARRANTED CHAIRS, a name which he thinks the "city chairs" are not entitled to, and will suit purchasers far better in the end.

On hand as above six doz. Warranted Chairs which will be sold cheap for cash. "As you value" cash be particular as none are genuine unless warranted.

The subscriber would recommend the above chair vender to ship his chairs to St. John (N. B.) for he is positive (by experience) that if he can get one or two of his near neighbors to recommend them, he will find a ready market for them.

N. B.—Old chairs Repaired and Painted, and Furniture Furnished as above with despatch.

Eastport, April 13

JOSEPH VEERY

CORNPLANTER'S LETTER.

Alleghany River, 2d. mo. 24. 1822.

Speech of Cornplanter to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

I feel it my duty to send a speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania at this time, and inform him the place where I was from—which was at Conewango, on the Genesee River.

When I was a child, I played with the butterfly, the grasshopper, and the frogs; and as I grew up, I began to pay some attention and play with the Indian boys in the neighborhood, and they took notice of my skin being a different color from theirs, and spoke about it. I enquired of my mother the cause, and she told me my father was a resident in Albany—I still put my victuals out of a bark dish. I grew up to be a young man and married a wife. And I had on kettle or gun. I then knew where my father lived, and I went to see him; and found he was a white man, and spoke the English language. He gave me victuals whilst I was at his house; but when I started to return home, he gave me no provision to eat on the way. He gave me neither kettle nor gun; neither did he tell me, that the United States were about to rebel against the government of England.

I will now tell you brothers, who are in session of the legislature of Pennsylvania, that the Great Spirit has made known to me that I have been wicked; and the cause thereof was, the revolutionary war in America. The cause of Indians having been led into sin, at that time, was, that many of them were in the practice of drinking and getting intoxicated. Great-Britain requested us to join with them in the conflict against the Americans, and promised the Indians lands and liquor. I, myself, was opposed to join in the conflict, as I had nothing to do with the difficulty that existed between the two parties—I have now informed you how it happened, that the Indians took a part in the revolution, and relate to you some circumstances that occurred after the close of the war. Gen. Putnam who was then at Philadelphia, told me, there was to be a council at Fort Stanwix; and the Indians requested me to attend on behalf of the Six Nations—which I did, and met there with commissioners, who had been appointed to hold the council. They told me, they would inform me of the cause of the revolution, which I requested them to do privately. They then said, that it had originated on account of the heavy taxes that had been imposed upon them by the British government which had been for fifty years, increasing upon them; that the Americans had grown weary thereof, and refused to pay; which affronted the king. There had likewise a difficulty taken place, about some tea (which they wished me not to use, as it had been one of the causes that many people had lost their lives.) And the British government now being affronted, the war commenced, and the cannons began to roar in our country. Gen. Putnam then told me at the council at Fort Stanwix, that by the late war, the Americans had gained two objects: they had established themselves an independent nation, and had obtained some land to live upon—the division line of which, from Great Britain, run through the lakes. I then spoke and said, that I wanted some land for the Indians to live on; and General Putnam said, that it should be granted, and I should have land in the state of New York, for the Indians. Gen. Putnam then encouraged me, to use my best endeavors to pacify the Indians generally; and as he considered it an arduous task to perform, wished to know what I wanted for pay there? I replied to him, that I would use my endeavors to do as he had requested, with the Indians, and for pay therefor I would take land. I told him not to pay me money or dry goods, but land. And for having attended, thereto I received the tract of land on which I now live, which was presented to me by governor Mifflin. I told Gen. Putnam that I wished the Indians to have the exclusive privilege of the deer and wild game—which he assented to. I also wished the Indians to have the privilege of hunting in the woods, and making fires—which he likewise assented to.

The treaty that was made at the aforementioned council, has been broken by some of the white people, which I now intend acquainting the governor with. Some white people are not willing that Indians should hunt any more, whilst others are satisfied therewith—and those white people, who reside near our reservation, tell us that the woods are theirs, and they have obtained them from the governor. The treaty has also been broken, by the white people using their endeavors to destroy all the wolves—which was not spoken about in the council at Fort Stanwix, by Gen. Putnam; but has originated lately.

It has been broken again, which is a recent origin. White people wish to get credit from Indians, and do not pay them honestly, according to agreement. In another respect, it has also been broken by white people, who reside near my dwelling; for when I plant melons and vines in my field, they take them as their own. It has been broken again, by white people using their endeavors to obtain our pine trees from us—we have very few pine trees on our land, in the state of New-York; and white people and Indians often get into dispute respecting them. There is also a great quantity of whiskey brought near our reservation by white people and the Indians obtain it and become drunken. Another circumstance has taken place, which is very trying to me, and I wish the interference of the governor. The white people who live at Warren, called upon me some time ago, to pay taxes for my land, which I objected to, as I had never been called upon for that purpose before; and having refused to pay, the white people became irritated, called upon me frequently, and at length brought four guns with them and seized our cattle. I still refused and was not willing to let the cattle go. After a time of dispute, they returned home, and I understood the militia was ordered out to enforce the collection of the tax. I went to Warren, and to avert the impending difficulty, was obliged to give my note for the tax, the amount of which was forty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents. It is my desire that the governor will exempt me from paying taxes for my land to white people; and also, cause that the money I am now obliged to pay may be refunded to me, as I am very poor. The governor is the person who attends to the situation of the people; and I wish him to send a person to Albany, that I may inform him of the particulars of our situation, and he be authorized to instruct the white people, in what manner to conduct themselves towards Indians.

The government has told us, that when any difficulties arise between Indians and white people, they would attend to having them removed. We are now in a trying situation; and I wish the governor to send a person, authorized to attend thereto, the fore part of next summer, about the time that grass has grown high enough for pasture. The governor formerly requested me to pay attention to the Indians, and take care of them. We are now arrived at a situation that I believe Indians cannot exist unless the governor should comply with my request, and send a person authorized to treat between us and the white people, the approaching summer.

I have now no more to speak.

CORNPLANTER, his X mark.

JOSEPH ELKINGTON,

Interpreter and Scrivener.

To JOSEPH HEISTER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

DOMESTIC.

From the Boston Centinel.

Humanity disgraced.—On Saturday last Mr. John Savage, of Charlestown, discovered near the Toll-House, on Charles River Bridge, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a large canvass bag which had drifted down with the last ebb tide. On going to examine the same he found it to contain the remains of six human bodies! which had been garbled, and by some unfeeling monster, the bones being all missing. Among the above was one young female! whose hair was braided and tied up in the modern fashionable style; the other five were males, one of whom was a colored person. What must be the feelings of the survivors who have buried friends within the last week, as those who saw the above are decidedly of an opinion that the vital spark had not been fled more than 4 or 5 days. They were decently interred by Mr. Symmes, funeral undertaker, of Charlestown.

Rapid Progress of Improvement.

The New-York National Advocate, in speaking of Ship Building, advances the following sentiments:—Some fifty years ago, a voyage across the Atlantic was the result of long and profound deliberation. It was considered for a twelve month, then two months to select the ship; two months to put affairs in order; two months to prepare sea clothes, provisions, sweetmeats and gingerbread; along and lamentable farewell of all relations down to the fifteenth cousin: a notice in the paper that A. B. is bound to Europe, and is ready to pay all his debts, crowded wharves, and numerous adieus at parting, and then a decent passage to London of eight weeks—tempora mutantur. Now a gentleman hesitates a moment over his glass of wine and cigar, whether he shall go to Liverpool or Baltimore springs, to spend the summer months, and finally makes up his mind; empties his bottle, and cries out, "Water take my trunk on board the Albion," and all is finished. This is the way we do business now-a-days. Such is the march of the mind: the rapid progress of improvement.

UNPARALLELED BARBARITY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, (Penn.) to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 3.

"A shocking outrage was committed in this place the night before last—as you know some of the parties concerned, I will endeavour to give you the particulars. Some time last Fall an improper intimacy was discovered to exist between H— and the wife of L—. Some time afterwards an eclatissement took place, and L— and his wife again lived together. On Monday night while Mrs. L— was asleep, her husband tied a thin rope round her neck and strangled her and otherwise abused the body—he then dragged her up stairs in the garret, and suspended her to one of the joists—after which he went to the house of H—, armed with a pair of pistols, loaded with double bullets—entered the house by some means, with an intention to murder H—, who with his wife got out of bed and went towards the room door. H— enquired who was there? When L— fired both pistols—the load from one of which grazed the forehead of H—, the other entered the breast of Mrs. H—, who instantly expired—she was in the last stage of pregnancy. Mrs. L— was stated to be in the same situation. Thus has this fatal intrigue terminated, we may say in the destruction of four human beings.

L— has made his escape. It is supposed by some he will make towards your city. You know him—would it not be well to give notice to your Officers. There is a reward of \$400 offered for his apprehension. He rode a grey horse, and has taken his wife's clothes, with which he probably intends to disguise himself."

Boston, April 13.—MAYOR—The whole number of votes for Mayor given on Monday last was 3708; necessary to a choice 1855. Hon. H. G. Otis had 1384, Hon. J. Quincy, 1736, T. L. Winthrop, Esq. 361, Geo. Blake, Esq. 157, others 70—and no choice was made. The friends of Mr. Otis have, in his behalf, declined having him considered a candidate at the next election; and Mr. Quincy has also declined begin a candidate. When the list of City Officers is completed, we shall publish it entire.

Tuesday next, at 3, P. M. has been appointed for the election of Mayor of the City, in consequence of the failure of a choice on Monday last.

Another Mail Robbery.—The Postmaster at New-York advertises a reward of 100 dollars for the detection and conviction of the robber, or robbers, who cut open the great Southern mail, between Philadelphia and New-York, and took therefrom sundry letters. The advertisement says, "the only letters missing, thirty-four single ones, from Baltimore to New-York, and the contents of a bundle from Washington to the state

of Maine, containing twenty free letters, as appears by the post bills, which were found loose in the mail bag; all the other mails, as far as is known, were left entire. It is supposed that the felony was perpetrated while the coach or mails were changing, and must have been done in great haste, from the inconsiderable number of letters that appear to have been taken out."

INDIAN WAR—The Kentucky Gaz. states that the Secretary of Gov. Miller, Robert Crittenden, Esq. who in his absence administered the affairs of the Arkansas Territory, had arrived in Lexington, and confirmed the accounts heretofore received, respecting the war between the Cherokees and Osages. The contest (he states) is not likely soon to be terminated, as the latter will only fight in open prairies on horseback, and the former prefer the thickest woods, so that they are not likely to meet. The Osages have taken in horses and cattle, a much greater amount of property, but the advantage in prisoners, is still in favor of the Cherokees. Gov. Miller ordered the latter to be at peace, but it was refused on the ground that the Cherokee nation was an independent, free people and at liberty to wage war or make peace at pleasure. An American trader residing in the Indian Country has been murdered by the Cherokees, and the murderers were not given up by that nation. The Government of the U. S. has furnished complete armor for 2000 horsemen and 800 infantry, who have been organized and prepared: besides there are about 400 men of the U. S. army stationed in the same country; a force sufficient to drive every Indian from the territory, if it should be necessary. The Cherokee tribes on the west side of the Mississippi are a part of the same nation on the Tennessee river, who removed to the Arkansas since the year 1817.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822.

The report of Mr. Thacher's

Appointment being confirmed, we shall commence, probably next week, the publication of certain parts of the Evidence produced at the 'Investigation.' Our object, as was stated last week, is to let the PEOPLE see, if our rulers at Washington, when they made the appointment, put these Questions—'is he HONEST?' 'Is he Capable?' were governed by the answers.

St. Domingo.—A letter from Aux Cayes of 9th ult. received by way of St. Thomas, informs that an embargo had been laid upon all foreign vessels at Aux Cayes, in consequence of a skirmish which had taken place at Samana, between some French soldiers landed from the Martinique expedition against St. Domingo and the Haytian troops. After this skirmish a regiment of Haytian troops were marched to Samana, when an action commenced between the shipping and the troops, which resulted in the bombardment and final destruction of the place. Haytian Gen. Lavater was wounded and several of his officers and men killed and wounded. Previous to the action the French troops plundered two plantations of the negroes cattle and every thing valuable and destroyed a little village in the neighbourhood. It was reported at Aux Cayes that President Boyer had dispatched a vessel to Martinique to enquire into the matter.—*Post. Pat.*

Latest from Europe.

London, Feb. 12. Yesterday the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

Last night Mr. Brougham made his promised motion on the state of the Country, in which he took a very able and comprehensive view of the actual situation of the agricultural and commercial interests. He showed that the distress which existed was excessive taxation—that the only relief was in a reduction of the public expenditure. He exposed, in many instances, the wanton extravagance of Ministers, and how fallacious all their plans of economy and retrenchment had been. He declared, that it was only by retrenching, and that on such a scale as would be effectual, that we could avoid the rock—the most dreadful on which a state could be wrecked—national

bankruptcy. The Ministers, he said, had but a choice of evils between insolvency and efficient retrenchment. He particularly cautioned the House against any plan of relief founded upon a shifting of the Taxes, or upon the renewal of the Property Tax, well knowing from little beginnings that Tax amounted such enormous magnitude. The Learned Gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, which occupied three hours and a half, with moving a resolution, 'That it was the bounden duty of the House to consider the distress under which all classes of the community, but particularly the labouring classes, struggled; and to obtain for the suffering people of this realm such a reduction of taxation as would relieve the burdens by which they were at present borne down.'

The Marquis of Londonderry, the only Minister who spoke on this subject, acting on the general policy of the Administration of which he forms so prominent a member, of deferring the evil day as long as possible, met the arguments of Mr. Brougham by moving the previous question and entreating the House to wait until Friday, when it would be seen what his Majesty's ministers intended for them. His Lordship was particularly uneasy lest he should disclose any part of his plan, but notwithstanding his anxiety in this respect, he let out enough to show that a reduction in the taxation formed no part of it. What the grand specific may be, we know not: but as the House seemed willing to respite his Lordship until Friday, we shall not enter into any speculations.

By a Gentleman, passenger in the St. Croix from Boston, we were favoured with a Gazette of the 15th, from which we extract the following—The March packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing dates from that place to the 2d of March. Nothing materially interesting in the affairs of Russia and Turkey: nor, say the German papers, will there be any decisive steps taken until March. The British Parliament was prin-

cipally occupied with the local affairs of the kingdom, particularly on the subject of agriculture. The ministry have proposed to lower the country rents, and adjust, on better terms, the outlay and expenses to the farmer's production and income.

A motion was made to reduce the seamen and marines from 21,000 to 19,000, but negatived.

The outrages in Ireland are said to be increasing.

The King of England, it is said, was negotiating for a Princess of Denmark.

The Chancellor has introduced a proposition for extinguishing the 5 per cent. Stock, amounting to 142,530,000, and creating a new Stock, bearing 4 per cent. by which the public will be immediately relieved of 1,220,000, and the government enabled to dispense with the malt tax. The wisdom of this plan is generally conceded.

WEST INDIA TRADE

Important.—In the British House of Commons, Feb. 21, Mr. Ker, seeing the under Secretary for the Colonial Department, (Mr. Wilmot) in his place, wished to be informed whether it was true, as had been reported, that an order in Council had been issued, allowing trade to be carried on between the United States of America and our West India Colonies?

Mr. Wilmot answered, that there was no foundation whatever for the report which had appeared in the public papers, stating that his Majesty's Government had issued an order of the nature alluded to. No such order had been issued; because the law which sanctioned orders of that kind, had expired six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The Navy.—The Naval Committee have reported a bill for permanently fixing the Naval Peace Establishment. The Bill proposes that the number and description of the principal officers shall be as follows: One Rear Admiral; Five Commodores; Nineteen Captains; Twenty-three Masters Commandants; One hundred and forty Lieutenants, &c. The Intelligence remarks thus upon the bill: The effect of it, we believe, will be to discharge from service a considerable number of the officers now on the Naval Establishment.

It is stated that Gen. Jackson will be elected to Congress from the state of Tennessee.

An outside way passenger has been arrested on suspicion of having robbed the mail.

Dispatch.—The convention of Vermont assembled and organized on Thursday, 21st ult. deliberated and decided on Friday, dissolved and departed on Saturday, leaving the Constitution of the State just as they found it.

A Company in Boston are erecting buildings at Dover, New Hampshire to contain 20,000 spindles. They give to superintend the construction of their machinery, twenty thousand dollars for ten years.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has unanimously passed a bill granting a pension to Molly McCaully, for services rendered during the revolutionary war! This is just and proper.

On Saturday morning the 23d ult. the dwelling house of Mr. David Richardson, jr of Limington was consumed by fire, and Mr. Richardson and a little son about six years of age perished in the flames.

Gov. Brooks and Lieut. Gov. Phillips are re-elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year.

The Spanish, French, and Russian Ministers at Washington, have recently disposed of their household furniture at auction; the two latter gentlemen about leaving the country, and the former had taken up his residence in Philadelphia.

The Navy.—The committee have reported, that it is inexpedient to alter or modify the act providing for the gradual increase of the Navy.

Duties of 2s. 6d. per bl. on Flour from the U. States, and 9d per bushel on Wheat, have been determined on in a Committee of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia. A former act laying duties has been continued. The Legislature of New-Brunswick has granted liberal bounties to encourage the Fisheries, and the raising of Corn.

The insurrection bill, says a London paper, gives to Magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house and, if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females. By this Act, any man found out of his home between sun-set and sun-rise, any person found drinking in a public house in the same period, whether a traveler or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home within the same period—any person in whose

possessions either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this too without the interference of a Grand Jury by Bill—without the Petty Jury by their verdict, and without allowing the aggrieved party any satisfactory appeal.

NOVA SCOTIA—The Nova Scotia General Agricultural Report for March 1822—states, that Oatmeal has become a very general article of consumption, that 600 bushels of potatoes have been dug from 160 rods in many places, and in one 640; that 97 bushels Oats have been raised on an acre; 123 of Indian corn: from 50 to 60 of Wheat.—There are 22 Branch Societies.

A premium has been offered in Nova Scotia for raising Flax, for salting Beef and Pork, encouraging the use of Gypsum, making Compost Manure, transporting March Mud on to upland, erecting Lime Kilns, &c.

From the encouragement afforded to agriculture in Nova Scotia, and the advance it has made, it is calculated there that the consumption of articles from the States has greatly diminished.

An amendment to the Constitution of the U S to allow States to enact Bankrupt Laws, has been passed by the N Y assembly unanimously. A bill is pending to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

American Independence.

Congress proceeds with great moderation in the measures connected with the acknowledgment of the Independence of the late Spanish colonies.—The Senate have not yet taken the subject up.

The new views of Spain will be known at Washington before the final vote is taken.

It appears that the President contemplates sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal.

We should be very willing (says the Boston Patriot.) that Congress should grant the petition of the 'winged Mr. Bennett,' provided he will engage to take Capt. Symmes upon his back and carry him to the North Pole. The advantages of this mode of conveyance are very obvious, and we presume that Capt. Symmes would be very happy to improve it. The *New York Daily Advertiser* well observes 'now the aerial gentleman might easily take him into his machine, in which he says 'he can soar to any height, steer in any direction, start from any place, and alight without risk or injury,' and having carried him to the pole, might hover over the hole, and drop him plump in.'

A lady's toast.—The following sentiment was given by an aged lady at a party on Washington's birth-day.

Gen. Washington—May a monument of gratitude be erected in every female heart, as some atonement for the error of the other sex in neglecting to erect a public one in honor of departed worth.

We see many new things in our day, that we think the safest way is to be astonished at nothing. A number of young men in Cross Creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, amounting to one hundred, have come to sundry resolutions amongst which is the following.

'We will in paying our addresses to the young ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country.'

If the ladies will now only follow this precedent, and agree that in escapting the addresses of young gentlemen, they will give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own country, it will supercede the necessity of imposing any other tariff by the authority of Congress. We may then expect that a proper encouragement will be given to domestic manufactures.—*M. Chron.*

The vicissitudes of Travelling.—Mr. John Joseph Harrison, came last year to Canada from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child, she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city; and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption—on this voyage he quite recovered his health: and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learned he had gone to New-York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he had sailed; destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen near who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London; where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had remained but one day there, having sailed for New York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in this city, and it is hoped that this notice of their 'perils by sea and perils by land,' may meet his view. Mrs Harrison's address may be had at this office.—*N. Y. pap.*

MARRIAGES.

In Perry, by ROBINSON PALMER, Esq. Mr Charles First, jr. to miss Hannah Kelley, both of Perry.

In Falmouth, Mr Daniel Housdon, to miss Miriam Sweet: Mr Josiah Gerrish, to miss Eunice Leighton.

In Boston, Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, of Lubec, to miss Eliza Tappan.

DEATHS.

At his residence in Cambridge, the 14th inst. Brig. Gen. Moses PORTER, of the U. S. Army, and col. of the 1st Regt. of Artillery, a part of which is stationed at Fort Sullivan. He was one of the bandful of worthies who fought at Bunker's Hill, and has continued ever since, without reproach, in the service of his country.

In Cape-Elizabeth, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr Benjamin Welch, aged 19.

In Westbrook, Mr Thomas Minto, aged 82.

In Eden, Mrs Mary Higgins, aged 75 years, consort of Isaac Higgins formerly of Cape-Cod, and one of the first settlers of Eden. She had eight sons and two daughters; she lived a pious and exemplary life, and when the time of her departure drew nigh, she bore her sickness with Christian fortitude.

In Kennebunk, Mr Charles Greenwood, 24.

In Foxcroft, Mr John Allen, aged 23, son of Deacon Isaac A. of Minot.

In Bluehill, Miss Hannah H. Darling, aged 22.

In Halifax, N. S. Mr Samuel King, of Halifax at 71.—In Jamaica, Mr Charles Binney of Halifax aged 79.

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

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

13th—sch Enterprise, Ames, Norfolk, 12 days.

—sch Sarah, Simpson, Frankfort

14th—sch Three Sisters, Dorel, Portland

—sch Edna, Hewes, Hsborough

—sloop Perseverance Gage, Hallowell. Spoke of Mellicous, sch Margaret, Bradford, for Boston

15th—sch Julia-Ann, Higgins, Boston.

—brig William Pitt, Mowett, 23 days from Barbados.

—brig John, Wilson, Demerara, via Bermuda, to John Wilson, Esq. Left, brig Superior, Wilson, taking in ballast for St Thomas.

—sch Leader, Cousins, Boston.

—sloop —, Farnsworth, Bristol.

—orig Barzula, Knight, Portland.

—sch Constitution, Spurling, Baltimore.

16th—sch Mark, Stewart, Grenada, 28 days. Left, sch. Mary-Ann, Hutchings, discharging. Spoke, 5th inst. lat. 30, long. 67, sch. Prosperity, Cook, from St. Vincent's for Yarmouth. (N. S.) 6th, brig Prince of Waterloo, and ship Venus, both from Demerara for Halifax. The sch. Compact, Scott, was at St. Vincent the 21st of March, to sail for St. Andrews in 4 or 5 days. Passengers in the Mark, Capt Richards, and his carpenter, late of the brig Sophia, of St. John, lost on the East end of Grenada—a small part of the cargo saved.—*Markets*—Pine boards \$65—pine \$49—RO staves \$40—fish \$5—flour \$10—meal \$8 per bbl Produce scarce and high.

17th—sch Friends, Cook, St Thomas, 19 days.

to Warren Hatheway, Esq. Capt C. informs that the day previous to his sailing, a sch belonging to Bath, arrived there from St Barts, who on her passage was attacked by a piratical vessel, whom she beat off, after a smart action, and losing one of her men.

17th—sloop Augustus, Hale, Portland.

—sch Sally, Shackford, Halifax, 5 days.

18th—sch Faine, Harrington, Portland

19th—brig Hopewell, Mabeu, Demerara 22 days

19th—sch St Croix, Brooks, Boston

SAILED

brig Hannah, Mason, New-York.

brig Franklin, Spurling, do.

brig Charlotte Jinn, Carver, West Indies

MEMORANDA.

sch Sally, hence at St Thomas, March 19

sch's General Greene, Rogers, Enterprise, Morton, at Boston 9th, and Enterprise, Johnson, from Lubec 12th

No accounts had been received at Havana, as late as March 28, nor at Matanzas, 26th, of the U. S. brig Enterprise, since she left the former port, on the 3d

A brig from Liverpool, Eng ar at Kingston, Ja. Feb 9, with a cargo of Froun.

MAILED, AUG. 29, 1821.—Arrived here the ship Sealower, (belonging to Salem, Mass.) Capt W. Spiers, from the Tawee-Tawee Island. The ship had a most fortunate escape from being taken by the Malays, of which the following is an outline:—She had been some days trading there, but on the last day some dispute took place as to the weight of an article, for which they were bargaining, when the Malay Chief, who was with many of his people on board, made a signal to them, drew his crees, and attempted to stab Capt Spiers. Though unarmed, Capt S. contrived, after a desperate struggle to wrench his crees from him, and laid him dead at his feet! A desperate conflict had now taken place, which was obstinately maintained on both sides, but in which all the Malays on board were eventually shot or cut to pieces, excepting those who jumped overboard. About 40 were left dead upon the deck. Of the Sealower's crew, 4 were killed, & 16 wounded: amongst the latter is Capt Spiers himself, who is severely cut, but is fast recovering.

BOOK-STORE & BINDERY.

Enoch Ilesley

Has taken the Brick-Store, adjoining the Bank, where he intends keeping an assortment of

Books & Stationary,

which will be sold low for CASH.

Book-Binding

of every description executed in the best manner and at short notice.

BLANK BOOKS

ruled and bound to any pattern. April 20

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY

100,000 Dollars

Highest Prize.

A few warranted undrawn Tickets and Parts for sale by

ENOCH ILSLEY.

Whole Tickets \$15

Quarters - 4

Eighths \$2

Sixteenths 1

April 20

Wood.

PERSONS wishing to contract for furnishing 25 cords white birch Wood in the month of June. 25 do. in July, and 25 do. in August. to be delivered at Eastport, are requested to apply to either of the Subscribers.

A. STEVENS, } Over-Seers
M. HARRIS, } of the Post.
D. GARLAND, }

Eastport, April 6

Co-Partnership Formed.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business under the firm of

Green & Shaw,

Who offer for Sale at No. 5, Union Wharf,

200 bbls. superfine flour,

50 " navy bread,

50 " pilot do.

10 casks rice,

40 bbls. no. 1 beef,

15 half bbls. mess do.

40 bbls. clear. no. 1 & prime pork,

3 tons cordage (assorted sizes),

bags yellow meal,

hams, lard, butter,

chests, boxes & chatty's sou'g tea,

brandy, gin and wines,

tobacco 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qual.

snuff, cigars, soap, candles,

raisins, chocolate,

Hollow, Crockery & Glass Ware,

cotton and wool cards,

boots and shoes,

cod and pollock lines,

shovels and hoes,

sieves, brooms, hats,

ravens duck and sewing twine,

cotton shirting & sheetings (bleached and unbleached),

ginghams, satinets, cassimeres,

broad cloths, &c. &c. &c.

E. D. GREEN,
N. D. SHAW.

april 1.]

J. BARTLETT,

HAS FOR SALE,

Balt. Howard Street & Wh'f Flour,

Southern Yellow Corn,

Pilot and Navy Bread,

Rbls. Corn Meal,

Mess and No. 1 Beef,

Clear, N. Mess and No. 1 Pork,

Hyson, Young Hyson & Sou'g Teas.

Rice, Beans and Peas,

Cotton, boxes Candles & Chocolate,

Tobacco, American Gin.

A complete Assortment of Cordage

including Cables 60 and 65 fathoms 3 to 12 inch.

Liverpool Salt. (17)

Farm To Let.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, an excellent Farm situated near Prince's Cove, consisting of thirty acres, which is all cleared, and will be fenced by the first of May. Said Farm has a good dwelling-house and barn on it, and a good well of water. For particulars enquire of

April 20 DANIEL LUNT.

BOOKS, &c.

JUST received at FOLSOJ'S BOOK and STATIONARY STORE, Sign of the Bible, in addition to his former Stock,

A TEXT BOOK;

Or first Lessons in Modern Geography. By the Rev. J. L. BLAKE, A. M. Member of the American Antiquarian Society, and honorary member of the New-York Historical Society. Price \$1

Minstrel Love:

From the Author of Undine. By GEORGE SOANE

SARDANAPALUS:

A Tragedy—the Two Foscari, a Tragedy—Cain, a Mystery. By Lord Byron.

A Foreigner's Opinion of England.

Annals of the Parish.

Johnson's Lives of the Poets—Shakespeare's Plays, with and without Plates.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA

of the United States of America, by the Authority of the Medical Societies and Colleges.

Coast Pilot & Bowditch's Navigator.

CHARTS

of the West-Indies, (latest)—of Bermuda, Southern Coast, Eastern Coast, Western Ocean, Labrador, English Channel, &c. &c.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

LEVI INGOLS informs the public he has formed a connexion in business with Mr. CALEB CHACE under the firm of

INGOLS & CHACE,

and, in addition to their former stock have received per St. Croix, and will open this day, a General Assortment of

English, India, French

& American Goods,

which they offer for Sale for cash at low prices.

LEVI INGOLS,
CALEB CHACE.

april 20.]

MARSHALL'S SALES.
United States of America,
District of Maine, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from the Hon Ashur Ware, Judge of the United States District Court of Maine, I hereby give Notice, that at the places and times herein after named, I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the following named Articles:—viz

At Machias, Monday, the 29th day of April, inst at W. F. Penniman's Store, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

An open Boat, and 3 barrels of Rum

At Marston's Store, at 1 o'clock, P. M. same day.

The Schooner called the ROXANA, about 28 tons burthen; her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with the cargo on board, consisting of about 13 hogsheads of A. M. &c.

At Lubec, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, next, at the Custom-House Store, at 10 o'clock A. M.

2 Puncheons of Rum, & 3 bbls. of Butter.

23 & 1-2 yards of blue Broad Cloth,

1 Puncheon of Rum,

3 barrels of Molasses, and 4 & 1-2 barrels of Sugar,

3 barrels and four kegs of Rum,

5 Grindstones, and 1 box Sugar.

—ALSO—

The Schooner called the FANNY, about 16 tons burthen; her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

—ALSO—

The Schooner called the OLIVE BRANCH, about 47 tons burthen; her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo on board.

The said Articles, having been decreed forfeit to the United States, and ordered to be sold.

G. S. SMITH, Dep'y Marshal.

Dated at Machias, April 10, 1822.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Taken by Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the sixth day of May next, on the Premises, at two o'clock, in the afternoon—

THE Right in Equity of Redemption in and of the following Mortgaged Real Estate situated in Lubec, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof on the lot of Moses L. Humphrey; thence running southerly in a direct line with the front of said Humphrey's store, twenty-two feet; thence westerly at right angles thirty-eight feet and a half; thence northerly twenty-two feet at right angles & parallel with the first line; thence easterly thirty-eight feet and a half at right angles to the line first mentioned, with all the Building Privileges and Appurtenances to the same belonging.

WM. CHALONER, Dep'y Sheriff.

Lubec, April 6, 1822.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of

Enoch Waterhouse,

late of Machias, in the county of Washington, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

J. C. TALBOT, Adm'r.

Machias, April 16, 1822

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Eastport are hereby notified to bring in to the Subscribers, Assessors of said town, true and perfect lists of their polls and of all their estate both real & personal, (not exempted from taxation) which they may be possessed of on the first day of May next.—

The Assessors will attend to receive the said Lists from the first to the eighth of May next at the Assessors' office. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this Notice, so that no complaints may be made relative to the valuation of their property, and also that the taxes may be seasonably assessed and collected:

JOHN BURLIN,

J. D. WESTON,

DANIEL GARLAND,

Assessors.

Eastport, April 20, 1822

Burton & Ilesley,

HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH STOCK OF

English, India, French

& American Goods.

Also an assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS

some very elegant patterns. [April 13.]

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, at Lubec, April 1, 1822.

F. A. BARKOTT, Wm. Bateson, George T. Burr, John Boynton, John Colcord, Lemuel Coffin, A. Chambers, Samuel Dyer, John Edwards, Alexander Foster 2, Simon Fitch, Horton, N. S. Joseph S. Foster, Rufus Godfrey, Peter Godfrey, Joseph Lakeman, Lucas Kinsley, Eben'r McLeod, Little River, John Mout, Johannes Frederick Meger, Michael Marony, Wm. Morehouse, John Rose, James Richardson, James Trumbull, John Townsend, Campo-bello 2, D. Tucker

MOSES FULLER, P. M.

TO LET,

THAT excellent Stand for Fishing, or any other business, on Allen's Island. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

April 1 CHARLES PEAVEY.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

