

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

No. 46.....Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1822.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.]

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

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

THE OLIO.

*A decision in law, interesting to the
Ladies, in the case of
BLUE vs. BLACK.*

The eyes that glow with sparkling jet,
And those that swim in orbs of blue;
Black versus Azure, strove to get
The prize to beauty's empire due.

The Courts below were mov'd but fail'd
To solve a case of such impression;
Even pleaders melted at the tale,
'Twas told with such a soft expression.

Conflicting claims inflame dispute,
Black was too bold, and blue too stupid;
At length this most important suit
Came on before the Justice Cupid.

And never was a case before
Perplex'd with such intense confusion—
And never had the dark robed corps
Before been feed'd with such profusion.

The witnesses were—Burning Kisses,
The Advocates—Voluptuous Sighs;
The proofs—Unutterable Blisses;
And the reporters—Estasies.

Forbear: to both the prize is due,
'Twas thus the God decreed, forbear!
Woman is fair with eyes of blue,
With eyes of black, she still is fair.

Black more vivacity impart:
In blue more tenderness we find:
Black indicates finesse and art,
And blue the gentleness of mind.

Black is too subject to caprice—
Wo to the gazer's heart! but blue
Is free from guile and artifice,
Is tender, delicate and true.

In black, I've placed my shafts of fire,
But blue in liquid languor roll:
Black, sparkling black, transports inspire,
But blue enchants, dissolves the soul.

"THE PIRATE."

The following novel sentiments on the subject of marriage, are extracted from the "PIRATE."—Perhaps some of our married readers may be edified by a perusal of them. And to those of them that are "ill-assorted" it may be some consolation to be told, that it is by such connexions only, that Providence balances the moral good and evil of life.

"A moral and primary cause might be easily assigned for these anomalies, in the wise dispensation of Providence, that the general balance of wit, wisdom, and amiable qualities of all kinds, should be kept up through society at large. For what a world were it, if the wise were to intermarry only with the wise, the learned with the learned, the amiable with the amiable; nay even the handsome with the handsome; and is it not evident that the degraded castes of the foolish, the ignorant, the brutal, and the deformed (comprehending, by the way, far the greatest portion of mankind) must, when condemned to exclusive intercourse with each other, become gradually as much brutalized in person and disposition as so many ouran-outangs! When, therefore, we see the 'gentle joined to the rude,' we may lament the fate of the suffering individual, but we must not the less admire the mysterious disposition of that wise Providence which thus balances the moral good and evil of life; which secures for a family, unhappy in the dispositions of our parent, a share of better and sweeter blood, transmitted from the other, and preserves to the offspring the affectionate care and protection of at least one of those from whom it is naturally due.

"Without the frequent occurrence of such alliances and unions—misordered as they may seem at first sight—the world could not be that for which Eternal Wisdom has designed it—a place of mixed good and evil—a place of trial at once, and of suffering, where even the worst ills are chequered with something that renders them tolerable to humble and patient minds, and where the best blessings carry with them a necessary alloy of embittering depreciation. When indeed we look a little closer on the causes of those unexpected and ill suited attachments, we have occasion to acknowledge, that the means by which they are produced do not infer that complete departure from, or inconsistency with, the character of the parties which we might expect when the result alone is contemplated. The wise purposes which providence appears to have had in view, by permitting such intercourse of disposition, tempers, and understandings, in the married state, are not accomplished by any mysterious impulse by which, in contradiction to the ordinary laws of nature, men or women are urged to an union with those who the world see to be unsuitable to them. The freedom of the will is permitted to us in the occurrences of ordinary life, as in our moral conduct, and in the former, as well as the latter case, is often the means of misguiding those who possess it. Thus it usually happens, more especially the enthusiastic and imaginative, that, they too often deceive themselves by some faint resemblance in some existing being, whom their fancy as speedily as gratuitously invests with all the attributes necessary to complete the beautiful ideal of mental per-

fection. No one, perhaps, even in the happiest marriage, with an object really beloved, ever found all the qualities he expected to possess; but in far too many cases, he finds he has practised a much higher degree of mental deception, and has erected his airy castle of felicity upon some rainbow; which owed its very existence only to the peculiar state of the atmosphere."
[The above work is for sale at the Eastport Book Store, Sign of the Bible.]

THE COFFEE-HOUSE OF SURAT.

AN ORIENTAL APALOGUE.

From St. Pierre's *Studies of Nature*.

In the city of Surat was a coffee-house, to which persons of various countries resorted.—One day a Persian Seider, or Doctor of the Law, entered the room. This man had employed his whole life in theological discussions, and yet believed no longer in the existence of a Deity.

"What is God?" said he, "Whence does he come? From whom does he derive his origin? In what part of the universe does he exist? If he were a corporeal being, we should see him; if a spiritual existence, he would be intelligent and just, and would not permit his rational creatures to be unhappy. I, for instance, after having been so much devoted to his service, should have been the high priest at Isphahan, instead of being compelled to abandon Persia, after having endeavoured to enlighten my countrymen. It is evident then, that there is no God." Thus was the Doctor bewildered by his ambition. By perpetually reasoning on the first cause of all things, he had, at last, actually lost his understanding; inasmuch, that he took it into his head, that it was not his own reason of which he was deprived, but that the intelligence by which the universe is governed no longer existed.

This Doctor had a slave, a Caffre, almost naked, whom he left at the door of the coffee-house. He himself sat down on a sofa, and took a cup of opium. When this potion had begun to operate on his brain, he thus addressed his slave, who was sitting on a stone in the sunshine, and busy in driving away the flies that tormented him; "Thou wretched Negro, dost thou believe there is a God?"—"Who can doubt it?" answered the slave; and instantly taking a little wooden monkey from the piece of cotton that covered his waist, "Here," said he, "is the God who has protected me ever since I was born. It is made of a branch of the titchie tree* that grows in my country." The company in the coffee-room were not less astonished at the answer of the slave than at the question of the master.

"Thou poor idiot," said a Bramin, shrugging his shoulders, "What! dost thou carry thy God to thy girdle? Know that there is no other God than Yramia, who created the world, and whose temples are on the Banks of the Ganges. The Bramins only are his priests; and it is by his particular protection that they have been preserved 120,000 years, amid all the revolutions in India." Here he was interrupted by a Jewish courtier, who asked, "How can the Bramins believe that God has no temples but in India, and that he exists for their cast only? There is no other God than the God of Abraham, and he has no people but the people of Israel. He still preserves them, although dispersed over the whole earth, and he will continue to preserve them till that happy period, when he is to restore Jerusalem to them, give them dominion over all nations, and re-establish their temple, once the wonder of the world." In uttering these words, the Israelite shed some tears. He was proceeding, when an Italian, in a blue robe, angrily said, "You give a very injurious representation of God, in asserting that the Israelites only are the objects of his favour. He rejected them seventeen hundred years ago, which is evident from their present dispersion. He now invites all men into the pale of the church of Rome, out of which there is no salvation."—A protestant minister, of the Danish mission at Tanquebar, changing countenance, here addressed the Catholic priest: "How can you thus exclude all from salvation but the members of your idolatrous communion? Learn, that none can be saved, but those who, as the disciples of Jesus, and in conformity to his gospel, worship God in spirit and to truth." Then a Turk, a custom-house officer at Surat, who was smoking his pipe, said to the two Christians, with a very grave countenance, "Fathers, why do you confine the knowledge of God to your churches? The law of Jesus has been abolished ever since the divine mission of Mahomet, the Comforter foretold by that very Jesus, the Word of God. Your religion exists in a few kingdoms only; ours has been erected on its ruins in the finest countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and the Isles. It is now seated on the throne of the Great Mogul, and has penetrated even into China, that country of knowledge. You perceive, yourselves, the reprobation of the Jews, in their present humiliations; behold the mission of the prophet in his victories. None can be saved but the friends of Mahomet and Omar; for as to the disciples of Ah, they are infidels."—At these words the Seider, who was a native of Persia, where the people are universally of the sect of Ah, affected to a smile. But this theological conversation, among persons of such different nations and religions, produced a great quarrel; for, besides those already mentioned, there were Abyssinians, Christians, Copts, Tartarian Latins, Arabian Infidels, and Guebres or Worshipers of Fire.—These were all disputing on the nature of God and of the worship due to him; each insisting, that the only true religion was that of his own country.

In the coffee-room was a learned Chinese, a disciple of Confucius, who was travelling for the acquisition of knowledge. He sat, drinking tea to the corner of the room, attending in silence to the dispute. The Turkish custom-house officer addressed this Chinese with great vehemence, "said, 'My good friend Chinese, you know that many religions have found their way into China. The merchants of your country, who have had occasion

for my services, have in fact told me so, in assuring me, that of all these religions, that of Mahomet is the best. Be as ingenious and just as they have been. What is your opinion of God and the religion of our prophet?'—There was now a universal silence. The disciple of Confucius, concealing his hands in his long sleeves, and placing them cross-wise on his breast, paused for some moments, and then addressed the company in a mild and deliberate voice: 'Gentlemen, if you permit me to speak my opinion with frankness, I must observe, that ambition is universally the cause of the disagreements among mankind. I will relate an instance of this, which is still fresh in my memory.

"When I left China, I went on board an English ship, which had been round the world. In our voyage to this place, we came to anchor on the eastern coast of Sumatra. At noon, having landed with many of the crew, we sat down under some cocoa-trees, between a small village and the sea-shore. Under the shade of these trees, many persons, of different countries, were reposing.—To this spot came a blind man, who had lost his sight by contemplating the sun. He had the foolish ambition of understanding the nature of that great luminary, with the selfish view of appropriating its glorious light to himself. He had tried all the methods of optics, chymistry, and even of magic, in order to inclose one of its rays in a bottle. All his efforts being unsuccessful, he gravely said, 'The light of the sun is not a fluid; for it cannot be agitated by the wind. It is not a solid; for it is impossible to separate a single particle from it. It consists not of fire, for it is not to be extinguished in water. It is not a spirit; for it is visible. It is not a body; for it cannot be felt. It has not even a locomotive power; for it does not agitate the lightest bodies. It is evidently, therefore, a nonentity.—In fine, this philosopher, by incessantly contemplating the sun, and reasoning upon its light, had lost his eyes, and what is worse, his understanding. He imagined, not that his sight was lost, but that the sun no longer existed. This conductor was a Negro, who having seated his master under a cocoa tree, took up one of its nuts from the ground, and began to make of its shell, a wick of its rough filaments and to extract from its kernel a little oil for his lamp. While the Negro was thus employed, the blind man, sighing, said to him, 'There is no longer then any light in the world?'—'There is the light of the sun,' answered the negro. 'What is the sun,' replied the blind man. 'I know no more of it,' returned the slave, 'than that its rising is the beginning of my labour, and its setting the end of it. The light of the sun is of less consequence to me than that of my lamp, which enlightens my cottage, and without which I could not serve you in the night.'—Then taking up his lamp, 'This,' said he, 'is my sun.' At this conversation, one of the villagers, who walked with crutches, began to laugh; and supposing that the blind man had been born so, he said to him, 'Know that the sun is a globe of fire, which rises every day in the sea, and sets each evening in the west, in the mountains of Sumatra. This you would see as well as all of us, if you had the enjoyment of sight.' A fisherman then said, 'It is very evident that you have never been out of your village. If you had legs, and were to make the tour of the Island of Sumatra, you would find that the sun does not set in these mountains, but that it leaves the sea every morning, and returns to it in the evening to refresh itself. I constantly see this myself, on whatever part of the coast I may be sailing.' An inhabitant of the peninsula of India then said to the fisherman, 'Is it possible that any man endowed with common sense, can imagine the sun to be a globe of fire, that it leaves the sea every day, and returns in the evening to be extinguished? You are to know then, that the sun is a divinity of my country, who traverses the heavens every day in his chariot, making a circuit round the golden mountains of Meroua; and when he is eclipsed, he is swallowed up by the serpents *Rigou* and *Sekou*, from which he is delivered by the prayers of the Indians on the banks of the Ganges. It is a very ridiculous pride in an inhabitant of Sumatra, to suppose that the sun shines only on the horizon of this Island. Such an idea could never enter into the head of any man who had navigated any thing larger than a canoe.' A Lascar, the master of a coasting vessel then at anchor, here observed, that it was still a more ridiculous pride to believe that the sun preferred India to every other country. 'I have made several voyages,' he continued, 'in the Red Sea, on the coast of Arabia, to Madagascar, and to the Molucca and Philippine Islands; and I know that the sun illumines all these countries as well as India. He makes no circuit round a mountain; but he rises in the Isles of Japan, which, on that account, are called *Japon Japon*, which signifies the birth of the sun; and he sets far to the west, behind the British Isles. I am certain of this, for I was told so, when a boy, by my grandfather, who has sailed to the very extremities of the ocean.' He was proceeding, when one of our crew interrupted him: 'There is not a country, in which the course of the sun is better known than in England. I can inform you then, that it rises and sets nowhere. It constantly makes the circuit of the earth. I am very certain of this: for we are just returned from a circuit round the globe, and we met the sun every where.' Then taking a stick from one of his auditors, he traced a circle on the sand, and endeavoured to show the course of the sun from tropic to tropic; but being unable to explain himself, he appealed to the pilot of his own ship for the truth of his assertion. This pilot was a sensible man, who had attended in silence to the dispute, but when he saw that the whole company were attentively waiting for his opinion, he thus addressed them: 'My friends, you are mutually deceiving each other. The sun does not turn round the earth; on the contrary, the earth turns round the sun, presenting to it, every twenty-four hours, the Isles of Japan, the Molucca, Sumatra,

Africa, Europe, and many other countries. It does not shine for a single mountain only, for an island, a horizon, an ocean, or even for the whole earth; but it is in the centre of the universe, whence it enlightens, not only the earth, but five other planets, some of which are much larger than the earth itself, and at a far greater distance from the sun. Such, for instance is the planet Saturn, 30,000 leagues in diameter, and distant from the sun 285 millions of leagues; not to mention their attendant moons, which reflect the solar light to the most distant planets. You would each have an idea of sublime truths, were you to take a nocturnal view of the heavens; and if you did, not foster the silly pride of believing, that the sun was made for a single country only.' Thus spoke, to the great astonishment of his auditors, the pilot who had made a voyage round the world, and attentively observed the heavens.

"It is the same," added the disciple of Confucius, "with God as with the sun. Every man believes that he exclusively possesses the Deity, in his own chapel, or, at least, in his own country. All nations imagine, that in their respective temples, they enclose that glorious Being whom the visible universe cannot contain. But is there a temple comparable to that which God himself has erected, to collect all men, as it were, in one communion? All the temples of the earth are but imitations of the universal temple of Nature. In the greatest part of them we find places for absolution and vases of holy water, columns, cupolas, lamps, statues, books of the law, sacrifices, altars, and priests.—But in what temple is there a sacred vessel so capacious as the sea, which is not contained in a shell? Columns so notable as those of the trees of the forest, or of the orchards loaded with fruit? A cupola so sublime as the firmament, or a lamp so resplendent as the sun? Where can we behold statues so interesting as a number of rational beings, who mutually love, and aid, and hold converse with each other? Inscriptions more intelligible, or more devout, than the bounties of Nature? A book of the law so universal as the love of God, resulting from a grateful sense of his goodness; or as the love of our fellow creatures, so intimately connected with our own welfare? Sacrifices more affecting than hymns of praise to the Universal Parent and Benefactor of all; or than the tender sensations with which we regard those, with whom it is our duty to participate in all the blessings of existence? In a word, an altar so sacred as the heart of the good man, of which God himself is the Priest? Thus, the more exalted the ideas which man entertains of the omnipotence of God, the better will he become acquainted with him; & the greater the degree of indulgence with which he treats his brethren of mankind, the more will he imitate his goodness. Let him not then, who enjoys the light of the Deity diffused through the universe, despise the superstitious man, who perceives only a small ray of it in an idol, nor even the atheist who is totally deprived of it; lest, as a punishment of his pride, he meet with the fate of this philosopher, who, wishing to engross to himself the light of the sun became blind, and was reduced to submit to the guidance of a poor Negro and his lamp."

Thus spoke the disciple of Confucius; and the whole company in the coffee-house, who had been disputing concerning the excellence of their respective religions, now ceased in silence on what had fallen from his lips.

*Fetich is a name given in Africa to the Divinities of the country, one of whom is supposed to preside over a whole province, and one over every family. This idol is made of a particular tree on which is carved the head of an ape, a bird, or any such thing as fancy may suggest.

Distance!—A proposal was laid before the legislature of New-York, to incorporate the "Ocean Steam Boat Company," who intend to establish a regular line of Packets between the cities of New-York, and New-Orleans, to depart once a month. The distance is about 2000 miles; but the establishment of such a line of packets will make the cities as neighbors to one another.

We must approve of the enterprize of the people of New-York, though it may affect the interests of other cities, for her examples are precious. It is the purpose of her citizens to render her the greatest mart in the world, if they can—for which no one can blame them. Second only to London as a place of trade, they seem disposed to rival that seat of commerce, if it be possible—and it is probable that they will do it before many years pass over us, by their canals, roads, lines of packets, &c.

The severity of attack on the Bermuda newspapers on Gov. Lunley, was probably never surpassed. The following (on his embarking for England) is a specimen:

"We fearlessly commit his body to the Ship—groan by groan—his by him—buzza! by buzza!—in certain and sure hope of his Majesty's strong displeasure, expressed by his Ministers, who will change his high honors, it is to be hoped, to a private and degraded life, in accordance with the unanimous wish of an oppressed and insulted people, to endure repentance by the mighty working of an annoying conscience in a friendless neighborhood."

[There is, probably, in Passamaquoddy, another non-descript, who would be accompanied, on his departure to the home-stead, with as many groans, hines, and buzza's: as was the aforesaid Gov. Lunley.]

It has been stated in the papers, that General STARR was the last surviving General Officer of the Revolution. A correspondent of the Haverhill Gazette states, that within a few months he has received letters from General PUTNAM, in Marietta, Ohio, where he now resides.

I prefer a private to a public life. For I love my friends, and therefore love but few.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Capt. Bennett's Narrative.—Melancholy instances of the depredations and cold blooded cruelty of the outlaw Benebedas, the chief of a clan of barbarians who infest the interior of Chili, claiming authority under Spain, but disowned by all civilized governments, have recently been made public. Capt. Bennett, of the ship Golconda, arrived at this port, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of those monsters in human shape. He has furnished us with the sufferings and providential escape from them. On the 9th of January, Capt. Bennett arrived and anchored under Point Romaine, for the purpose of obtaining vegetables for his crew, most of whom were sick with the scurvy. Early next morning he landed with one boat. Seeing no inhabitants, he, with his boatswain, went about half a mile into the country, when they were suddenly surrounded by about 20 Spaniards, made prisoners of, and sent under a strong guard to the interior. The rest of the boat's crew seeing this, made for the boat and fortunately escaped, one man only being slightly wounded. Capt. B. was told by the party who took him, that their purpose was to convey him to the strong hold of Benebedas twenty leagues in the interior. After excessive travelling, on mules, a distance of about 50 miles, over mountains and through almost impassable swamps, he arrived at the river Lobo, and at dark was carried about 2 miles from the path into a swamp, where he found an encampment of about 250 soldiers, commanded by an old Cacique. This detachment appeared to be a wandering party, having no provisions, and being otherwise in a wretched condition. Here was held a council of war, and it was agreed to put Capt. B. and his boatswain to death immediately, lest they should escape in the night. Capt. B. remonstrated against this cruel conduct, declaring to them that he was an American; but to no purpose: they only laughed at his entreaties, and asked if Capt. Russell and Capt. Clark, &c. were not Americans? Through the influence of an officer, however, with whom Capt. B. was acquainted, they agreed to spare their lives until morning. Having put a strong guard (of about 20) over them, the soldiers went to their different watch fires. Between the hours of nine and ten, the party were alarmed by the discharge of about 100 carbines at no more than 15 yards distant. This fire proceeded from a body of Patriot troops, who had come upon them by surprise, and on their rising from the ground, the Patriots kept up a constant fire and cut them down by dozens. Fortunately for Capt. B. his guard were all either killed, wounded or deserted, which gave him a chance to escape. Accordingly he and his boatswain crawled under the cane breaks about half a mile, and concealed themselves. The firing continued about three quarters of an hour. The attack was so sudden that Capt. B. could not then learn by whom it was made, and therefore thought it most prudent to keep concealed, and if possible find his way back to the ship.

Considering himself in great danger of being discovered in this place of concealment by the numerous hordes of dogs that infest this country, Capt. B. consulted with his boatswain on the best measures to be adopted. It was concluded to endeavour to regain the sea shore, distant about ten miles, as they judged they might secret themselves more securely among the rocks, that bordered on the sea. Accordingly, with this intent, they sat forward, groping their way (the night was very dark) sometimes on their hands and knees, over rocky mountains and swamps, and through streams of water—bruising and tearing their bodies in a most shocking manner; their only means of guiding their course was by following the current of rivers. Capt. B. relates that while fording a river they aroused the dogs in a camp at a few yards distance, and that they were obliged to remain perfectly quiet in the water for half an hour, until all was again still. At day light, discovered the sea shore, and concealed themselves in a cavity of the rocks, during the whole day, as soon as it was dark commenced their journey as nearly as they could calculate for Point Romaine, in hopes to find the ship there. After travelling the whole night encountering difficulties scarcely less than those of the night preceding, at day light in the morning, arrived at the top of a mountain, from which they discovered the point where they left the ship, 10 miles distant. Fearful lest they should again fall into the hands of Benebedas men, they concealed themselves among the rocks; but suffering much from hunger, they resolved to put all at hazard, and about 9 o'clock, renewed their journey. About 12, arrived at Point Romaine and found the ship had gone! Their situation now appeared hopeless indeed! All the miseries they had endured, were now surpassed by the anguish of their disappointment. Their only possible chance of escape was in reaching Aruco, distance 20 miles! And after having rested about an hour, they continued their journey for Aruco. On this route the travelling was good, being over a sand beach. They arrived at Aruco about dark. Here they found the ship, she having been taken by a Patriot sloop of war. The town of Aruco was then in possession of the Patriots, who received them with the utmost hospitality and kindness. From General Prieto, the Patriot commandant, Capt. B. states that he received every possible kindness and assistance that his situation required; and attributes to the humane exertions of Gen. P. the preservation of his life and that of his fellow sufferer—they having been three days without sustenance, their bodies dreadfully lacerated and reduced by hunger and fatigue. They proceeded with the ship to Valparaiso, where Capt. B. wrote a letter to the Supreme Director, informing him of his misadventure, and of the very great humanity he had experienced from Gen. Prieto.

There was a rumor current at Valparaiso previous to Capt. B.'s leaving there, that the monster Benebedas had been taken and brought to St. Jago, where he was to be shot.

Capt. Bennett reports that during his voyage he has visited among the Marquesas, Society and Friendly Islands and discovered some islands of considerable extent uninhabited and abounding in wood, water, cocoa-nuts, fish and green turtle—valuable places for the resort of ships that visit these seas—both as affording supplies and the means of curing the sick.

*Capt. Russell, of the ship Hero, of Nantucket, who fell a victim to the treacherous barbarity of Benebedas, at Aruco on 16 March, 1821.

Anecdote.—A stranger observing the hop-vines which adorn the front of our Court-house, asked one of our lawyers why this plant had been selected for such a purpose.—"To signify that justice is bitter," replied the lawyer.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL.

[From an Address to the Essex Agricultural Society by TIMOTHY PICKERING.]

It is 17 years since, riding from Boston into the country with a friend, and passing a farm consisting on one hand, of gentle hills, and on the other of a plain, to which latter part greater quantities of manure had been applied, but which produced only a very transient fertility.—That (he remarked) is good land—this (the plain) is riddle land.* After we had parted, his expression, 'riddle land,' occurred to me. And what (putting the question to myself) is riddle land? That which is of so open and loose a texture as to let the rain falling on it pass through it, as water poured into a riddle or sieve, and carrying down with it the essence of the manure below the roots of plants for whose nourishment it is applied. But is it true, that on such land, or on any land, the fertilizing parts of manure escape by sinking beyond the reach of plants? If they do, how happens it, that in lands which have been cultivated and manured for ages, every layer of earth below the cultivated soil is nevertheless, found dead and barren? It is not for this reason, that farmers in general cautiously avoid ploughing deeper than the soil, lest by stirring that dead earth, and mixing it with the soil, they should lessen its fertility? The result of a little experiment which I had made prior to our revolution then occurred to me. Its recital may in some other respects be useful.

Within a stone's throw of my father's house was a piece of sandy loam, which from its contiguity to the dwelling-place of himself and ancestors, for upwards of a hundred and thirty years, must have been kept a large portion of that time in tillage, and consequently have been often manured. Yet the colored soil was no more than five or six inches in depth. This soil I removed from one spot, with three or four inches of the earth next beneath it. Of the next red earth, I then took up as much as measured a peck and a half. Dividing a long box into two equal portions by a board, into one I put a peck of the red earth; and into the other a half peck intermixed and incorporated with a half peck of clay—perfect clay to the touch; but it was taken from the edge of the clay-pit holding water, where cattle often drank, and a flock of geese bathed during the summer. Hence the apparent clay was doubtless impregnated in some degree, with the dropping from these animals. This box I placed on the surface in a garden. Adjacent to it I sank, to a level with the surface, a small earthen pot filled with the same sort of clay. In these three places I sowed turnip seed, as late as the 20th of August. In a few days I reduced the number of turnip plants in each to three. The pot of clay even with the surface, received sufficient water from rain; but I regularly watered the parcel of earth in the box: bestowing equal quantities and at the same time on each division. Near the close of October, I carefully took up the turnips and washed them, leaving upon them the fibrous roots and leaves. The three which had grown in the pot of clay weighed ten ounces—the bulbs hot to the taste, stringy and tough. The three from the dead red earth weighed only three ounces, and the bulbs were soft, spongy and insipid. But the three which had grown in the mingled red earth and clay weighed twenty-four ounces, and the bulbs were of good texture, and well flavored.

From the facts above stated, I felt authorized to infer, that all the last manure (that is, all the parts not imbibed by the roots of plants nor remaining in the soil) instead of sinking below the sphere of vegetation, rose into the atmosphere: and that 'riddle land,' (land on which the effects of manure were not lasting) however highly manured lost its fertility, not so much by letting the essence of the manure sink speedily through it, but by incapacity to retain it against the power of evaporation.

My own practice, since has been conformed to this conclusion; diligently ploughing in all manure as soon as spread; even so far as to spread in the morning no more than could be ploughed in before the hour of dining; and while the cattle were eating to spread only so much more as they could plough in by night.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

From Europe.

By an arrival at Portland, Liverpool papers to the 21st May and London to the 19th are received. The following was published in a handbill and sent us by the Editors of the Standard.

Paris, May 12.—Russia has notified Austria that she will not open the campaign against Turkey until every effort to preserve peace shall prove abortive; and that should the Divan persist in its anti pacific tone, hostilities shall not commence until the troops of the other powers shall have arrived at their proposed stations.

The Ministers of Russia, England, Austria, Prussia and France are to meet in Vienna in June, to renew conferences. This is what has given rise to the report of an approaching General Congress.

Smyrna accounts state, that from 15 to 20 Greeks are daily murdered there, and that on the 19th April there were 40 massacres. The shops were all shut.

London, May 16.—The Emperor Alexander, it is said will leave Petersburg for Warsaw on the 4th May.

Warlike arrangements are said to be continued by Russia and Turkey.

Liverpool, May 14

TURKEY.

No official communication has yet been made respecting the state of the negotiations between Russia and this Power; and after what has passed, we should think it an unwarrantable waste of our readers' time to comment upon any information on this subject, which does not emanate from unquestionable authority.

Liverpool, May 21.—Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 9th ult relate fresh popular excesses, in which two Greeks had fallen victims.—All the Franks and Rayas were menaced with massacre. A council was assembled to deliberate upon measures for preserving order, to which the Aga of the Janissaries was summoned, and enjoined, on his personal responsibility to prevent their recurrence. In consequence, he patrolled the streets with a strong force, and took 240 'vagabonds' into custody, 80 of whom he caused to be strangled, and sent the others on board the fleet.

At a meeting of the Common Council of London on Friday, 500 guineas were voted in aid of the fund for the relief of the suffering Irish.

Mr Owen calculates that the labor of 400 millions of workmen would be required to produce the British goods of all sorts now manufactured with the aid of machinery.

Distress in Ireland.—A meeting, most numerous and respectfully attended, was held on Tuesday at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distress of the poor in Ireland, arising from the present scarcity of food in that country. T. Wilson, Esq. M. P. was in the chair, who briefly stated the object of the present meeting. Resolutions were entered into and adopted, for a subscription for the relief of the distressed provinces and districts in Ireland. Mr. Roweroff read over the names of those who have so promptly come forward with their subscription; amongst whom were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Earles of Liverpool and Blessington, Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Peel, 200l each; Marquis of Hartford 300l; several bankers and other mercantile persons 100l each. During the proceedings, Mr. Roweroff stated that a lady, whose name he wished concealed, freighted a ship with four tons of potatoes and ten barrels of herrings, to be landed at the first port in Ireland.

The amount of the subscriptions on Saturday evening was about £20,000. In the list published on Saturday, is the name of Earl Fitzwilliam for £500. The Committee have sent to the county of Clare £1000; to the county and city of Limerick £500; to Galway and Mayo £500; to Kerry £500; and to Shobbeen and its vicinity £100.

A meeting was held at Bath on Friday, and a subscription entered into for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland. Similar subscriptions have been opened at Edinburgh, Bristol, Gloucester, &c. At Chester a charity ball was given on Thursday evening, where some of the principal ladies resident in that city and neighbourhood, kindly collected the money at the doors: the proceeds were considerable.

London, May 12.—German papers arrived yesterday, but they contain nothing worth extracting.

May 12.—We yesterday received the Paris papers of Thursday by express. They state that a courier arrived at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst. with despatches from M. de Tatischev, at Vienna. They were reported to be of the highest importance; but no particulars had transpired. An entrenched camp, occupied by the Turkish troops, under the walls of Athens, is said to have been forced by the Greeks, who, after killing a considerable number of the enemy, carried off 40 pieces of field artillery sent from Constantinople, and a quantity of ammunition.

LATEST.

By the ship Edward Dowdes, Capt. Russell, arrived at this port yesterday. We were politely favoured with Belfast papers to the 27th May, containing London dates to the 23d May, 4 days latest. Nothing had transpired relative to the West-India Trade.—The following is all they contain of any importance.

Belfast, May 27.—The attention to the distresses of Ireland continues undiminished, and subscriptions are almost every where undertaken for their relief.

London, May 23.—A very strong sensation has been produced here this morning, by the report of a misunderstanding between North America and Russia.

The Paris Papers of Monday have arrived.—From the tone of the French Papers, it is evident that a change of Administration is expected, and that M. M. Talleyrand and De Cazes stand foremost for office. The latter was received on Thursday afternoon, by the Duke of Angouleme, a somewhat unusual circumstance, & very indicative of approaching alteration.

Extract of a letter received from Gibraltar, dated May 2, 1822:—"By a vessel lately arrived from Algiers we learn, that at the beginning of

last month it was generally believed that war would shortly be declared by the Dey against Spain, the present or tribute sent by the Spanish Government having fallen short of the sum he expected. Two frigates, two sloops, two schooners, a brig, a xebec, and a galley, were in the harbour."

A French Paper announces a change in the Ministry of Naples, urged by Austria herself, in order that she may be enabled to concentrate her forces in Lombardy. It is impossible for her to retain military possession of all Italy and Sicily, and have an imposing army in Turkey at the same time.

Advices from Smyrna, dated April 19th, contain some particulars relative to the re-capture of Scio (Chios) by the Turks. The Ottoman fleet consisted of 35 ships of war; yet the Greeks, notwithstanding the appearance of this formidable armament, continued their fire on the castle, which appears to have been the derrier resort of the Turks on the Island: The Captain Pacha disembarked a corps of troops, which being immediately joined by more from the fortress, they completely routed the Greeks. The burning of the town continued for five days: four villages were also in flames; and desolation every where. Several thousand Greeks were sabred in a village, where they had adopted the determination of defending themselves.—Pardon will be granted to the Sciotes, through the humane interposition of the Capitan Pacha.

It is expected, from the forward state of public business, that Parliament will be prorogued about the end of June, and immediately after it is said his Majesty will take his departure for the Continent, and make the tour of Germany.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1822.

CELEBRATION.—The 46th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this Town on Thursday last. At sunrise we were reminded of those times which tried men's souls by the merry peal of the bells and the roaring of cannon. At 12 o'clock a Procession was formed at Capt. Swett's Hotel, and marched, under escort of the Light Infantry, and the discharge of cannon at Fort Sullivan, to the Congregational Meeting-House, where appropriate passages were read from the Bible by the Rev. Mr. Tracy, who afterwards supplicated Almighty God, in a long, fervent and patriotic Prayer, to continue those blessings with which we are so abundantly blessed as a nation. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Frederick Hobbs, Esq. who prefaced it with a few spirited and very apt remarks. It was read in a manner calculated to inspire all who heard it, with those feelings which actuated the Patriots of the Revolution, some of whom we were gratified in seeing partake of the festivities of the day. The services being ended, the Procession returned to Capt. Swett's, where a large and respectable number of gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous Dinner prepared by Capt. S. in his usual style of elegance. JERRY BUREN, Esq. presided as President, assisted by Col. BENJ. KING, as Vice-President. The cloth being removed, the following Toasts, read by Mr. J. C. Noyes, were drank with great applause, accompanied with guns and music. A number of very excellent Volunteer Toasts were given, but we have been unable to obtain a copy of them for the Press.

TOASTS.

The Day we Celebrate—Its light is bounded by no Horizon.

The Memory of Washington.

The President of the United States—He was an architect of the Temple of Liberty—He is a faithful minister at its Altar.

The Governor of Maine.

The State of Maine—"In the full tide of successful experiment"—a Bright Star in Freedom's Galaxy.

The Army—It can resist the Arms, but not the Legislation, of its enemies.

The Navy—The World has witnessed and acknowledged its prowess—Americans glory in its successes.

Our Militia—The memorials of its achievements are written in the bright page of our Revolution—let us nourish it, as a guardian Angel of our Liberties.

Our Judiciary—Intelligent in the interpretation of Law—Prompt in the administration of Justice.

Our Literary Institutions—The nurseries of our Statesmen—the fountains of public morals.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Three grand sources of national strength and prosperity.

The Heroes of the Revolution—Their national monument, is our national character.

The Fair—Heaven's last, best gift to man."

We could not but feel mortified at the indifference shown by the Ladies, in this place, at the late celebration of our Independence. We believe there were not twenty in the Meeting-House. They should remember that they are the nurse-ries of Freemen, and that example has a powerful effect. It is hoped we shall never have occasion to repeat this complaint.

BALL.—A splendid Ball was held in the evening of the 4th, at Mr. CORLEW'S Hotel, in honor of the birthday of American Liberty.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Lubec, we understand in a very handsome manner. An Oration was delivered by Doctor WHIPPLE.—We have not been able to obtain an account of their doings for this paper. The Day was also celebrated at Machias.

Doctor AYER, the Surveyor of Eastport, has commenced the duties of his office.

EMIGRANTS.—Hundreds of Irish Emigrants have landed in this place within the last 24 hours. Our streets are literally filled with men, women and children. Their appearance, generally, is respectable. They appear to feel much satisfaction in stepping on the "land of liberty, flowing with milk and honey." We welcome them to our shores, and hope they will realize their most sanguine expectations. They must remember, however, that it is by honest industry they can obtain the milk and honey.

Mr. Jefferson and the "Native."

It is well known to our readers that a writer under the signature of 'A Native of Virginia' accused Mr. JEFFERSON of pilfering from the People 1148 dollars, by the way of a certain Bill of Exchange, drawn a long time since, when he was in Europe. The 'Native' states that Mr. J. received the money for the Bill when it was drawn, and in consequence of its not being presented to our government for payment, has received the same amount again from the Treasury. Much has been written and said upon the subject. The charge, if true, was a serious one, and Mr. Jefferson, or any other person, guilty of stealing the People's money, should be exposed, that their characters may be estimated accordingly. We have not published the charge of the 'Native' at length, being unwilling to circulate a story calculated to damn the character of so great a man as Mr. Jefferson, unless it was placed beyond a doubt, in which case, no man, however exalted he may be in public opinion, shall escape exposure to the extent of our feeble efforts. Mr. J. has at length, (and we rejoice to see it, as we were unwilling to believe him so depraved a character) put the thing at rest, as the following extract from his second reply will show.

MONTICELLO, June 10, 1822.

Messrs. Ritchie, and Good:

'In my letter to you of May 13, in answer to a charge by a person signing himself 'A Native Virginian,' that, 'on a bill drawn by me for a sum equivalent to 1148 dollars, the treasury of the U. S. had made double payment, I supposed I had done as much as would be required, when I showed that they had only returned to me money which I had previously paid into the treasury, on the presumption that such a bill had been paid for me; but that this bill, being lost or destroyed on the way, had never been presented, consequently never paid by the U. S. and that the money was therefore returned to me. This being too plain for controversy, the Pseudo Native of Virginia, in his reply No. 32 in the Federal Republican of May 24, reduces himself ultimately to the ground of a double receipt of the money by me, 1st, on sale or negotiation of the bill in Europe, and a 2d time from the treasury. But the bill was never sold or negotiated any where; it was not drawn to raise money in the market; I sold it to nobody, received no money on it, but

inclosed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose of account, for what particular purpose, neither my memory, after a lapse of 33 years, nor my papers, enable me to say.'

The editor of the Belfast Chronicle, in speaking of the correspondence between Mr Adams and the Russian ambassador, Mr Poletica, respecting the claims set up by Russia to the north west coast of America, says:—

"The correspondence has produced no satisfaction on either side. On the American part there are the fairest, the most modest, and the firmest claims. On the Russian part is a thick slaver of hypocritical pretension to moderation, abundance of declarations of a peaceable disposition; but no approach even to a fair discussion, and no offer to leave the matter to arbitration or adjudication on any known principles."

It is the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament a Repeal of the Hearth and Window Tax in Ireland.—Eng. pap.

Minister from Columbia.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Don Manuel Torres, Charge d'Affairs from the Republic of Columbia, was yesterday presented to the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State.

The sum of \$388 25 was collected by contribution in the several churches in Portland on Sunday last, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire there, and about \$1200 in addition have been collected by subscription.

THE LATE DUEL.

More particulars.—Both the duelists fired together.—Col. C's ball hit Mr. M.D. about two inches above the hip, but did not enter the intestines but passed round. Col. C. shoots by dropping his pistol from his shoulder.—M'Duffie by raising his pistol, and fired too soon. Both had been practising assiduously for a long time. They were reconciled on the ground.

CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

Mr. W. of Georgia, a friend of col. Cumming, wrote an essay in a Georgia paper, in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD's pretensions to the Presidency, and against those of Mr. CUMMINGS. This publication was replied to by Mr. S. of S. C. Mr. W. replied on the supposition that Mr. S's piece was written by Mr. M'Duffie. Mr. M'Duffie answered it on the supposition that Mr. W's piece was written by col. Cumming. The mistakes and harshness of messrs. W. and S. were visited on col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie. Mr. W. being a married man, and a friend of col. Cumming, the latter would not explain the circumstance to Mr. M'Duffie before they met; after the exchange of shots, he declared to Mr. M'Duffie that he was not the author of the piece of which Mr. M'Duffie took such severe notice.

The origin of the duel fought last year by the two black cooks at Saratoga—a dispute on the manner of cooking a sheep's head, loses all its lustre when compared with the origin of the Georgia duel.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.—We understand that soon after coming to, under the guns of the Moro, on his arrival on, capt Brownell was attacked by a piratical boat, full of men from the shore, who attempted to board, but was repulsed by the crew, and retreated, after receiving three volleys of musketry by which three men were supposed to have been killed outright. Capt Brownell hailed the Moro while the boat was approaching, and demanded protection in vain.—Then the government of Havana wish to receive a visit from General Jackson.—Man. Journal

LONDON, May 21.—The French Papers of Saturday last have been received. They announce the death of the Duc de Richelieu, on Friday last after an illness of a few hours.

The elections in Paris have terminated in the triumph of the Liberals.

DEATHS.

In Bangor, suddenly, Mrs JENNIE, wife of the Hon William D. Williamson, Member of Congress for this District, aged 36.

The death of Mrs W has produced a great degree of feeling in this town. She was universally and justly beloved. To her family her death is an irreparable loss. Her virtues and excellencies were especially conspicuous in the discharge of those duties which belong to the wife and mother. An extensive circle of friends with feel the death of Mrs W as no common calamity; but it is in the bosom of her family, where remain a disconsolate husband and five motherless children, that we find the pungency of grief.—Bangor Register.

In Bangor, on the 14th ult Mrs FLORENCE HILL, wife of David Hill, aged 40 years, with cancer in the oesophagus, which has been of many years standing, but mild, merely impeding her swallowing at times, until the last four or five months. In this time it had advanced more rapidly, and five weeks previous to her death it became impossible for her to swallow even a teaspoon-full of water; in this situation she continued for nine days, when Dr N Smith, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, at Bowdoin College, providentially came to Bangor, visited Mrs Hill, and introduced an oesophagus tube, which gave her temporary relief to swallowing, but rather increased the degree of pain and soreness in the part diseased, after a few days her suffering became extreme, and the power of swallowing again ceased; yet she continued five days without taking any thing into the stomach.

In Camden, Mrs Sally, wife of capt Hesse Bates, and daughter of Mr Benjamin Higgins, formerly of Bath, aged 45.

In Lebanon, N H col Elisha Ticknor, aged 36, a revolutionary patriot and highly respected citizen.

In Wiscasset, miss Susan Hill, aged 18.—Merrell Kenney, aged 15, of the lockjaw.

In Newburyport, Mr John Stone, aged 70—while exercising himself in his garden, he fell and instantly expired.

In Haverhill, Mr Benjamin Kimball, of Boxford aged 36. While engaged in conversation, apparently in good health, he suddenly paused, fell and expired immediately.

In Westmoreland, N H Lt John Chamberlain, aged 80—he bore an active part in the Revolution. In Lebanon, N H col Elisha Ticknor, aged 36, a revolutionary patriot, and highly respected citizen.

In Charleston, S C Dr. John Ward M'Call, aged 23. He was in the act of putting away his pistol in his wardrobe, when it accidentally went off and killed him.

In Washington city, Rev Jacob Hutton, aged 80. Mr Hutton was a native of England, where most of his labors in the gospel were performed.—For more than fifty years he was a faithful minister of Christ in the Baptist Church; and having sustained a character worthy his profession during his whole pilgrimage, he is gathered to his fathers in the fulness of age. He closed his eyes in the slumber of death, as might have been expected from the tenor of his life, in perfect peace, and confident hope of a happy immortality.

At Bennington, Vt Capt John Wickwire, aged 85—of the old continental army.

At Livingston, N. Y. Col John M'Kinstry, aged 80.—At the first call of his country he engaged in her service, and from the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, with which her sanguinary trials began, down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, with which they gloriously ended, his zealous and efficient support was given to the cause of freedom. He had been repeatedly and severely wounded; and some of the enemy's balls he has borne with him to the tomb. A partisan officer he was particularly distinguished; and to a daring spirit of gallantry he added the skill and conduct indispensable to the formation of that character. At the battle of the Cedars, (thirty miles above Montreal, on the St Lawrence) Col M'Kinstry, then a Captain in Paterson's regiment, was wounded, and taken prisoner by the Indians. The intrepidity of Capt M'Kinstry, as a partisan officer, to which we have alluded above, had rendered him alike the subject of their tears, and of their unflinching resentment. Already had the victim been bound to the tree, and surrounded by his faggots intended for his immolation; hope had fled—and in the agony of despair he had uttered that mystic appeal which the brotherhood of man never disregard.—when, as if Heaven had interposed for his preservation, the warrior Brandt understood him, and saved him.—Brandt had been educated in Europe; and had there been initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry. The advantages of education, and his native strength of mind, gave him an ascendancy over the uncultivated sons of the forest, that few other chiefs possessed. Situated as he was, the impending danger of a brother must have forcibly brought to mind his obligation to support him in the time of peril.—His utmost endeavors were accordingly used, and they were happily successful, in obtaining for him an immediate respite, and an eventual ransom.—After the war he retired to his farm, sustaining an unblemished reputation, and enjoying the reward of his toils and sufferings, in the respect which was accorded, as well to the rectitude of his private life, as to the patriotic services he had rendered his country.—His funeral obsequies were conducted by the Hudson Lodge; and there was a peculiar fitness—an impressive solemnity—in performing the masonic rites of sepulture for a brother whose connexion with the order had once saved him from an untimely death—and given him back as an ornament to society for more than forty years,—and afforded a proof so undeniable of the excellence of the institution.—Hudson pap.

At Oxford, Conn. Major Benjamin Throop, aged 60—an officer of the revolution.

In Brunswick on the 1st ult. Mr Moses Manson, late of Boston, aged 31, after a short illness, during which he suffered the most excruciating pain. He was a strenuous advocate and firm believer in the doctrine of God's universal benevolence, and his faith remained unshaken until he expired.—At his interment of case much was said to him, by his friends, respecting his belief. With the utmost composure and candor he answered, 'I remain firm.' To his spouse he said, 'My dear, I am going to leave you; but soon to meet you again with all the human family in the realms of bliss, where there is peace forever more.' An acute pain then seized him—he leaned back on his chair—gave his hand to all around him, and exclaimed—I am going. Fare you well! I am now going to rest in the arms of my Jesus! and in a few moments he expired.

In Ireland, the Rt. Hon. William Stuart, D D Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland. His death was occasioned by taking laudanum, having been administered by mistake.

At Paris, the Abbe STRECH, the celebrated Instructor of the Deaf and Dumb, in that city set 80.

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

SENTINEL.
MARINE JOURNAL.
BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.
23—brig Ann. Carter, 18 days from Barbados
—sch St Croix, Brooks, Boston
33—sloop Governor, Knight, Portland
34—ship Edward Downes, Russell, 36 days from Belfast, with 240 passengers. Capt R states that several vessels are in the Bay from Ireland, with from 2 to 300 passengers. Spoke, off Cape Sable, ship Fanny, of Port Glasgow, for Saint Andrews, with a large number of passengers.—Left Brig Hibernia, to sail for St Andrews in ten days.

—sch Dove, Goodridge, Portsmouth sailed.
—scho Augustus, Hale, Boston.
—sch Albert, Blackford, New-York

MEMORANDA.
The brig Mary, Barbados, of Machias, seized up the St. John's river, Florida, by a revenue cutter, while loading with cedar, has been restored with her cargo.

Belfast, May 25.—The Union, Armstrong, frigate for St Andrews with passengers, struck on a rock on the S E side of Rathlin, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock at night, (18th inst) and will be a total wreck. Crew and passengers saved.

Baltimore has lately suffered very severely by fire.

Marshal's Sales.

United States of America,
District of Maine, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from the Hon. ASHUR WARE, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Maine, Thereby give public notice, that on Monday the 15th day of July next at ten o'clock A.M. at the Store of Mr W. F. Peniman, in Machias, I shall expose and sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder,

Two and an half bbls. of Rum.

And on the following day, at the Custom House Store, at Lubec, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Two puncheons of Rum,

One bbl. Molasses,

Three bbls. Medicine,

And a quantity of Iron.

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

G. S. SMITH, Dep'y Marshal.

Dated at Machias, June 25, 1822.

Collector's Notice—Plant. No. 16.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land in Plantation No. 16, in the County of Washington, that they are taxed in bills committed to the Subscriber to collect for the year eighteen hundred twenty one, in the State, Town and County Taxes.

Bingham Purchase, - - - \$50 57

Unknown Land, - - - 1 16

do. do. - - - 4 95

do. do. - - - 1 16

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the Subscriber, on or before Monday, the 8th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Auction, at the house of the Subscriber, as will discharge the same.

WARREN GILMAN, Collector.

Plantation No. 16, June 15, 1822.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MACHIAS, (East Falls.)

Will attend, with fidelity and punctuality to any business that may be intrusted to his care.
July 1, 1822.

For Sale, on the Stocks,

A VESSEL, 73 feet keel—22 feet 3 inches beam—11 feet hold. She is built of the best materials, and will be finished in the best manner. Terms—1 third on delivery, and the remainder in 6 and 12 months. Enquire of
J. N. M. BREWER.

Robinson, July 6.

At a Probate Court, held in Eastport, in the county of Washington, on the first Wednesday of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two,

WARREN GARDNER, administrator of the Estate of John Chandler, late of Plantation Number Three, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administrator of said estate,

Ordered, That the administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Machias, on the first Tuesday of September next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A TRUE COPY,

A. L. RAYMOND, Regr.

Ingols & Chace,

New Brick Store,

HAVE recently received a fresh supply of CAMBRICKS, PRINTS, DIMITIES, CONGALOS, &c. &c. comprising an extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, INDIA, FRENCH & AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold at low prices for cash. j10

Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Eastport, July 3, 1822.

A—Thomas Allen, George Anderson, Ebenezer Adams.

B—Jona. Bond, Tho's Burrell, Ann Bibber, St. John: Calvin C. Bachelder, Robert C. Brent, John Babcock, No. 16.

C—William Chapman, James Crebore, Jonathan Coombs, Judge Conner, Leslie Coulter.

D—Isaac W. Duane, Jesse Dyer, Ephraim Downs.

F—Alex'r Foster, Campo-Bello, Henry Fifield 2.

G—Charles Guay, Indian Island; Warren Greaves.

H—Thomas Haycock, James Harriman, Thomas Henny, Stephen Hulton, Frederick Harwood, Abigail Hutton.

J—Jane Jones, Esther Ingersall, widow, Deer Island.

K—John Kendal, Rev. Elijah Kellogg, (care of Deering & Noyes.)

L—Harding Lainbard, James Lamb, William Lewis.

M—John M'Cracken, Isaac J. Moore, Mrs. Mary Merryman, Capt John Minot, Jona. Moulton, Tabitha M'Kelvy, John Milikin, Doctor Charles Muffet, G. Manan.

N—J. W. E. Newell, Samuel Norwood.

P—John Patterson, Margaret Purton, Peter Perkins, Tewkesbury Peedlatou 2, Hannah Porter, Francis Palmer, Sophia Philbrook, Mrs. Jones Pyke.

R—James Ramsdell.

S—David G. Smart, Fred'c Spofford, Joshua Savell.

T—Thomas Talmar, Rodolphus Traffor, John Torry.

For Boston,

The regular packet, sch. ST CROIX, ANTHONY BROOKS, master. Will sail in a few days wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
SAMUEL WHEELER,
July 6.

HARD-WARE, &c.

Deering & Noyes,

HAVE received a large assortment of Hard Ware, which will be sold low, for CASH or short approved credit.

Cutlery.

Sets elegant Ivory handle, Real and Sham, Buck, Ebony and white Bone, Tables, Desserts and Carvers, Knives and Forks to match—

pen pocket jack knives } all descrip-
Dutcher } tions
cooks & }
shoe }
razors }
cissors }
sheep shears }
chisels }
gouges }
plane irons }
hand }
back }
tenon }
compass }
web and }
key hole }
SAWS

Brass Goods.

certain pins
cloak pins
commodes
lifting handles
castors
table fastners
bed caps
hat hooks
thumb latches
brass knockers
candlesticks
lamps
chimney hooks
curtain rings

Locks & Hinges.

brass case cab-
in door
knob, closet
cupboard
till, chest
trunk, pad
stock and
port. desk
LOCKS
HL and H
chest
butt
table
desk
strap
p. desk and
card table
HINGES

table and tea spoons
bright iron
Norfolk and
knob
wood screws
bed do.
augers
gimlets
hammers
batchets
muncing knives
cut brads 1-2d to 20d
cut and wrought tacks
about nails
brick trowels
plastering do.
steel snuffers
bed keys
cork screws
tea bells
rules
Gunter scales.

FILES—A very complete assortment
best cast steel—Hand saw, cut saw, 12 round
and mill saw.

FISH-HOOKS—200 groce extra bank
large and small Quarter, Pollock and Mackerel.

LINES—100 doz. Cod, Pollock and
Mackerel.

BRUSHES—Floor, Hand, Scrubbing,
Paint, Hearth and White-Wash.

20 doz. sewing twine
100 lbs. salmon do.
tea kettles
saucers
brass kettles
iron wire
oven doors
sad irons
shovels
spades
hoes
c. s. axes.

40 casks Cut Nails, 4d to 40d
casks Wro't do.
2 casks Shot 1 to B B.
6 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron,
boxes Tin Plate,
20 kegs White Lead,
best Hoop (L) Blistered Steele,
boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass,
2 rolls Sheet Lead,
3 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

Ship Chandlery, Paints, &c.

FLOUR, CORN, BREAD, &c.

FOR SALE BY

John Harrod,

Market Wharf,

1300 bbls. fine and sup. fine flour,
20 half bbls ditto,
500 kegs Jamieson's crackers,
90 bbls. Alexandria sup. fine pilot
bread,
30 bbls. common ditto,
4 " rye meal,
1500 bushels corn,
60 bbls. Wilmington tar—in ship-
ping order,
10 kegs 8 hand Richmond tobacco,
4 kegs cavendish do. sup. quality,
15 boxes mould candles,
5 boxes dipp'd ditto
3 coils small size cordage,
1 case men's fine hats,
10 kegs pickles.

(8w) June 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers would inform
their friends and the public
that they have commenced business
at Lubeck, under the firm of

Jacobs & Wildes,

where will be found at their store a
good assortment of English, India,
American goods & Groceries which
will be sold cheap for cash.

Lubeck, June 15

A. H. JACOBS,
S. L. WILDES.

Fresh Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

KIMBALL'S Store,

Market Wharf,

pipes of best old cognac brandy,
bbls. and bbls. gin—cordials,
small casks of old s. m. wine,
dry Lisbon and Malaga ditto,
Laird's best porter—vinegar,
best quality of clear pork—mess and N. 1 do.
No. 1 and 2 beef,
50 bbls. fine flour—25 rye ditto
50 " pilot bread—40 ship ditto
100 kegs crackers—25 kegs pickles
20 boxes mould and dip't candles
60 " prime barr soap
55 chests and boxes souchong and congo teas,
50 kegs tobacco, various qualities
66 " butter—1000 lbs. best quality cheese
10 boxes starch—5 bbls. shag barks
20 " fresh muscatel and bloom raisins
20 kegs rappee and maccaboy snuff
100 bladders Scotch do.—25000 segars
10 doz. Day & Martin's blacking—spirits tur-
pentine,
25 doz. corn brooms—setts measures
60 pair stout boots—100 men's stout shoes
200 " ladies' & children's shoes and slippers
cases good qual' y long knapt fashionable hats
20 sides stout sole leather—20 upper ditto
30 cordivan ditto—5 doz best calf skins.

ALSO—
A large assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
viz.—satinets, twill'd demins, stripes, checks,
ginghams, bleach'd and unbleach'd shirtings and
sheetings, warp and sewings of all no's & colours.

—**LIKEWISE**—
best nankin & Canton crapes and crape dresses
of all colours, sarinets, blk. fringed hdkfs, best
sewing silk and silk cords, prints, calicoes, ele-
gant 8-4 border'd cassimere shawls, spotted crav-
ats, cotton flag hdkfs, &c. &c. With a few ele-
gant 8 day **TIME PIECES**—warranted.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchas-
ed the **FULLING MILL** at
Dennysville lately owned by Messrs.
W. & T. A. Snow 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 accounta-
ble that it shall be coloured and dress-
ed according to direction. He feels
satisfied that all who will favour him
with their custom, shall have no
cause of complaint.

DANIEL KILBY.

Eastport, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having authorized Mr. N. P.
Fosdick, to settle his business, requests all
persons having demands against him to present
them for settlement, and all indebted to him, whose
accounts have been more than six months stand-
ing, to make payment before the first day of Au-
gust next, otherwise their accounts will be left
with an Attorney for collection.

June 15 (18w) N. P. PAGE.

HAT, BOOT & SHOE STORE,

SOUTH DOOR ON THE PLAT-FORM.

N. F. Fosdick,

Agent for N. P. Page,
Has just received a general assortment of
HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,
which will be sold cheap for cash.

ALSO—A new Bellows-top Chaise
and Harness. June 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and
the public, that he has commenced the
Hatch Making, Silversmiths and Jewellery business
at this place, where he hopes by diligence and at-
tention to share a portion of the public patronage.
Having prosecuted the same business a number of
years, and added experience to a regular appren-
ticeship, he flatters himself that he shall be able
to give satisfaction to his employers.

FOR SALE,

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS,
SUCH AS,

**Keys, Seals, Chains, Silver and Plated
Spoons, Clasps, &c. &c.**

ALSO—A general Assortment of elegant Gilt
and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

constantly on hand which he offers at reduced
prices.

The Subscriber will take charge of pieces of
Embroidery, Portrait Prints, &c. for the purpose
framing; and will pledge himself, that they shall
be executed with neatness and reasonable dispatch.

Looking Glass plates set in old frames
and old Glasses newly gilt.

LEBBEUS BAILEY, Jr.

Lubeck, may 18

FOR SALE,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of land, lying in East-
port, on *Shackford's Cove*, so called, contain-
ing about one hundred and forty square rods, being
the lots, No's 5 & 6 on the shore, and No. 10, on
Water street, together with the beach to the chan-
nel of the Cove and low water mark. It is a most
eligible situation, and may be rendered very val-
uable at a small expence. For further particulars
relative to the situation of the premises and terms
of sale, enquire of

P. STUBBS, of St. Andrews, or
J. D. WESTON, Eastport.
June 1.

NEW GOODS.

B. KING

HAS just opened a very handsome assortment
of **SHOES, ENGLISH & AMERICAN**

GOODS—
LADIES' Denmark satin shoes, blk.
& white kid do. mor. bridle ties, wide
straps & slippers, mor. and leather
walking shoes, mor. & leather boots,
Misses' & Children's Boots & Shoes.
GENTLEMEN'S fine and coarse boots,
fine and coarse calfskin shoes, fine &
common pumps, thick shoes, gallow
shoes, Boy's boots and shoes.

English Goods.

black blue and mix'd *Broadcloths*, do.
Cassimeres, plain and fig'd vestings.
Russia drilling, for summer panta-
loons: white jean, dimoty, cambrics,
muslins, Italian crape, British shirt-
ing, gingham, parasols, hankins, bom-
bazeens, silk hose, blk. and white silk
gloves, cambric calicoes, worsted and
cotton hose, black and col'd ribbons,
garniture do., black twill'd silks and
synshaws, sarinets, Canton Crapes,
tapes, coat & waistcoat buttons, pearl
do., black silk h'dkfs, flag do., bomba-
zettes.

Factory Goods.

Satinets, gingham, bleach'd and un-
bleach'd sheetings & shirtings, checks,
steam-loom sheetings, cotton yarn fr.
No. 7 to 12, sewing cottons, boxes of
cotton balls, one case of

Straw Bonnets,

and many other articles, all of which
will be sold very cheap for Cash.
—Eastport, May 11

Buck & Tinkham,

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by
Messrs. H. T. EMERY & Co. Market Wharf,
No. 6

2ND OFFER FOR SALE,

75 chests & boxes of **TEAS**
hyson, young hyson, rough
cong and campot
50 bbls. flour,
100 bushels meal,
50 boxes mould and dipt candles,
25 kegs fig and twist tobacco,
35 boxes brown and Windsor soap,
30 bbls. pilot and navy bread,
20 " crackers,
100 bushels white beans,
50 do. peas,
35 bbls. mess. no. 1 and 2 beef,
40 " clear, mess & prime pork,
20 casks 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d
wrought and cut nails,
2000 lbs. bacon, 1000 lbs. butter,
10 boxes raisins, 10 drums figs,
cognac and Spanish brandy,
Holland and American gin,
old Maderia, port, Sherry } **WINES,**
Lisbon and Malaga
15000 American segars,
10,000 Spanish do.
loaf, lump and brown sugars,
ravens duck, boxes cotton and wool
cards,
lines, hooks, brushes, saleratus,
mats, oil, brooms, starch, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings—shirtings—ginghams—
satinets—broadcloths—cassimeres—white and
blue cotton warp, &c.

A large and complete assortment
of ladies' and gentlemen's kid, morocco and leath-
er boots and shoes—which will be sold low.

Hard Ware—Stone, Crockery and
Glass Ware—Hollow Ware,

With many other articles, making their assort-
ment complete, which will be sold at fair prices,
for cash, lumber, fish or oil. June 22.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Leghorn Bonnets,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE BY

BURTON & ILSLEY,

ALSO—Real MERINO Handkfs. and
indispensables. June 8.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANTLY situated and well finished
two story DWELLING HOUSE, in Water
street, opposite the mansion of Judge Burgin.—
For Terms apply to
may 18. SAMUEL WHEELER.

A. G. CHANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has opened an
office at Calais, where he will carefully attend to
such business as may be committed to his hands.
June 15.

NEW GOODS.

Just open for Sale by

Burton & Ilesley,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEA-
SONABLE GOODS CONSISTING OF

EXTRA sup. fine **BROADCLOTHS**
& **CASSIMERES**,—serge and common
blk. blue and mixed ditto—flannels—cassimere
shawls—calicoes newest patterns—plain and fig'd
cambrics—plain and fig'd jacket and multi mus-
lins—thread laces, footings and edgings—fancy
lawn and India muslins—dimoties—ginghams—el-
egant 8-4 and 10-4 damask table linen—English;
Russia, and American diapers—linens—linen cam-
brics—imitation cambrics some extra wide for
gent's cravats—white and fig'd cravats—Russia
linen—white & fancy vestings—furnitures—white
jean—blk. and col'd silk and tabby velvets—ladies
merino indispensables—plain and fig'd silk lace—
ladies and gent's silk, cotton and worsted hose—
long and short kid gloves—silk and beaver gloves
—garniture and plain ribbons—parasols—umbrel-
lins—shell high top and side combs—boxes cotton
balls—wire thread—furniture binding—superior
gilt coat and vest buttons, twist buttons, *Military Buttons*, Webb's patent suspenders, &c.

Also, Cases SILK GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Nankin and Canton plain and fig'd
crapes: crape shawls and scarfs: blk. and col'd
silk flourentines of the newest fashion: blk. white
and col'd French and Italian crapes: blk. white
and col'd satins—blk. and fancy handkfs.: flag and
bandanna handkfs.: blk. levantines: ladies ele-
gant silk scarfs, handkfs. and zephyrs: superior
blk. silk cravats:

AMERICAN GOODS

of every description.

STRAW BONNETS, and a few
very fine **LEGHORNS**—straw trimmings and
bands.

300 doz. Hair Combs.

The above, with almost every other article
of Piece Goods generally called for, will be sold
very low for CASH. may 11

JUST received, per sch'r General Green from
Boston, and for sale by

Stephen Jones & Co.

100 bushels corn
40 bbls. sup. fine flour
15 do. clear pork
10 do bone middlings
5 do No. 1 do
20 do mess & No. 1 beef
10 do russet apples
10 half ch. souch. Tea
10 catty boxes do
10 boxes dip'd candles
14 kegs Tobacco
Ladies' twist do
Boston ground indian
& rye meal
ravens duck
CROCKERY (ass'd)
4, 6, 10, 12, & 20d cut nails
wrought nails assorted,
hams 1st quality
cheese do
white beans—flax
lump and keg butter
apple sauce—rice
imitation beaver hats
mould & sperm candles
cod and pollock lines
mustard in lb. canisters
powder, shot & flints
pot No. 1 & wrap. paper
600 pair men's, women's
boy's and misses'
BOOTS & SHOES
300 yds. satinet (ass'd)
1900 yds American
sheeting & shirting
blk silk flag and fancy
handkerchiefs,
cotton do. assorted
cambric do.
500 yds Am. gingham
SILKS.
double chain levantine
synchaws,
sarsnetts, assorted cols.
flourentine vesting
blk. & col'd sewing and
brade
gent. and ladies' gloves
black shawls
ribbons, assorted
Russia Diaper
Company Nankins
buttons, assorted
pound, paper & box pins
case, jack & pen-knives
sieves, brooms
shovels, and spades
Pot and Pearl Ashes
copperas and alum
red & logwood, fustick
pepper, outmgs,
pimento and cassia

Old Jam. Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
Holland & American Gin,
real old Port Wine,
S. M. and Malaga do.
W. I. & N. E. RUM,
brown and loaf Sugar,
Wilson's cast steel Axes,
4000 best Spanish CIGARS, to-
gether with a variety of other articles too num-
erous to particularise in an advertisement. Lumber
and fish will be considered better pay than
Cash. march 30

J. BARTLETT,

HAS FOR SALE,

Salt, Howard Street & Wh'f Flour,
Southern Yellow Corn,
Pilot and Navy Bread,
Bbls. Corn Meal,
Mess and No. 1 Beef,
Clear, N. Mess and No. 1 Pork,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Souch'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.

Red Oak Staves.

WANTED to Purchase, a quan-
tity of Red Oak Hoghead
Staves, deliverable at St. Andrews.
Apply to **H. HUTCHINGS.**
St. Andrews, June 8

ON SALE,

100 Tons LIVERPOOL SALT.
Apply to
KER, DOUGLAS & CAMPBELL.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1822.