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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
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.

THE TEAR OF GRATITUDE.

BY A. WOODWORTH.

Air, Soldier's Gratitude.

There is a gem more pearly bright,
More dear to mercy's eye,
Than love's sweet star, whose mellow light
First cheers the evening sky;
A liquid pearl, that glitters where
No sorrows now intrude,
A richer gem than monarchs wear,
The tear of gratitude.

But ne'er shall narrow love of self
Invite this tribute forth,
Nor can the sordid slave of self
Appreciate its worth;
But ye, who soothe the widow's woe,
And give the orphan food,
For you this liquid pearl shall flow,
The tear of gratitude.

Ye who but slake an infant's thirst,
In Heavenly Mercy's name,
Or proffer Peasary a crust,
The sweet reward may claim;
Then while you rove life's sunny banks,
With sweetest flowers strew'd,
Still may you claim the widow's thanks,
The orphan's gratitude.

The following is a sample of the poetical selections of the *Albion*.

THE LAWYER AND THE SHEEP.

A roguish old lawyer was planning new sin,
As he lay on his bed in a fit of the gout,
The mails and the day-light were just coming in,
The milk-maids and fresh lights were just going out:

When a chimney sweep's boy, who had made a mistake,
Came flop down the flue with a clattering rush,
And bawled, as he gave his black mizzle a shake,
"My master's a coming to give you a brush."

"If that by the case," said the old cunning elf,
"There's no moment to lose—it is high time to flee,
Ere he gives me a brush, I will brush off myself,
If I wait for the Devil, the Devil take me!"

So he limpt to the door, without saying his prayers,
But old Nick was too deep to be wick'd of his prey,
For the knave broke his neck by a tumble down stairs,
And thus ran to the Devil by running away.

New Monthly Mag. May.

A well known, learned Platonist, was asked, a short time since, if he should succeed in restoring the Platonic Philosophy, what was to be done with Bacon, Newton, Locke, and Boyle? Why then, said he, you must make *Bacon Bawl*, and *Locke Newton*.

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarms for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed-post, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you not afraid? She instantly replied, "No certainly not." "Why?" said the officer, "Because," rejoined his lady, "I know the sword is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me." "Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hollow of his hands."

New Daily Court House, May 6.—Before James Norris, Esq.—An elegant Bank-note—Thomas Manning a youth about 16, was charged by Mr Backhouse, of the Royal Oak Spring Gardens, with offering a note which at first sight had much of the appearance of a Bank of England note: it was in the following curious form:—

Bank of Elegance, 1821.

I promise to cut any lady or gentleman's hair superior to any man in England, or forfeit on demand the sum of Fifty pounds—1820, July 30, London, 30 Jan'y 1821.

Fifty pounds For Self & Company, 47, Threadneedle-street,

We have received the first No. of Mrs. J. S. Colvins *Weekly Messenger*, published at Washington. It is designed for a literary, miscellaneous and fashionable paper, to be published weekly, at four dollars per annum. This is the only paper in this country edited by a lady. Subscriptions received at this office.

We cannot but entertain the strong persuasion, that the rough-and-tumble controversy for the next Presidency of the United States, manifested both on the floor of Congress during the last session, and in the newspapers since the adjournment of that body, will induce our fellow citizens to take a higher stand than was originally contemplated. We hope that they will screw their resolution to this sticking point, that not a single member of the cabinet shall be the man of our choice. A precedent of this kind once established, would be

a death blow to that sort of disgraceful intrigue now so conspicuous. The officers of the general government would learn to aspire to the presidency by holding subordinate stations in the general government; that these stations were not stepping stones to still higher advancements. We should then have no intriguing spiders weaving their dirty webs in the cabinet, to catch people for their prey.

We have seen enough to know, that there is a great deal of foul work going on; that the influence of office is turned by the occupants to making proselytes, and that is enough to convince us, that as long as one station in the government is made auxiliary to another—the people do not possess that control that they ought to have, when a presidential candidate is selected from that class of characters. It is establishing a precedent fraught with dangerous consequences to American liberty, and may hereafter lead to the most notorious corruption. The question presented to us now, is not which is the best man in the whole United States for our next chief magistrate, but of the three presidential aspirants, William H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, or John Quincy Adams, which is the worst? And suppose that all of these gentlemen are unworthy of the office which they hold—does that prove either of them qualified to hold the important station of the president, or are they fit to hold that office, because they are unfit for every thing else? *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

UPPER NILE, &c.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his father in Boston, dated Malta, April 16, 1822.

"By my last, [June 20, 1820] you know that I was upon the point of accompanying Ismael Pachá to the conquest of the countries on the upper Nile. The expedition was crowned with the most complete success, and has laid open to the knowledge of the world a superb country, and will occasion no small acquisition to the geography of Africa. I cannot, in the compass of a letter, which I am obliged to make a short one, inform you of my adventures in this romantic and fortunate expedition. My journal of it has been sent to England for publication, and copies of it may possibly reach America in two months. I have had the honor of having contributed to the success of a most extraordinary expedition, which had been singularly successful, and of being the first civilized man that was ever on the banks of the Great Bahi el Abiad, which we have ascertained to be the main branch of the Nile and probably the Niger. The singularity of this having fallen to the lot of a native of the new world attaches, in the opinion of Europeans, no little honour to myself, and I hope will bring some to my country."

Northern Voyage of Discovery.

LONDON, April 15, 1819.—The following interesting account of the first party between the navigators in the late Arctic Expedition, and a race of men discovered in Baffin's Bay, is extracted from a narrative of the voyage recently published by Capt Ross, commander of the Expedition.

"August 10.—Lat. 75 deg. 55 min. N. long. 65 d. 32 m. W.—About 10 o'clock this day we were rejoined to see eight sledges, driven by the natives, advancing by a circuitous route towards the place where we lay. They halted about a mile from us, and the people a light, assembled a small ice-berg as it is to be reconnoitred. After remaining apparently in consultation for nearly half an hour, four of them descended, and came towards the flagstaff, which however they did not venture to approach. In the meantime, a white flag was hoisted at the main in each ship, and John Sacheuse [an Esquimaux] spattered, bearing a small white flag, with some presents, that he might endeavour, if possible, to bring them to a party. This was a service in which he had most cheerfully volunteered, requesting leave to go unattended and unarmed—a request to which no objection could be made, as the place chosen for the meeting was within a half a mile of the Isabella. It was equally advantageous to the natives, a canal or small stream in the ice, not passable without a plank, separating the parties from each other, and preventing any possibility of an attack from these people, unless by darts.

"In executing this service, Sacheuse displayed no less address than courage. Having placed his sledge at some distance from the canal, he advanced to the edge, and taking off his hat, made friendly signs, and those opposite to approach as he did, they partly complied with him, at a distance of three hundred yards where they got out of their sledges, and set up a loud simultaneous halloo, which was answered by imitating it. They ventured to approach nearer, having nothing in their hands but the whips with which they guide their dogs; and after satisfying themselves that the canal was impassable, one of them in particular, seemed to acquire confidence. He came forward, and gestures were exchanged for some time to the purpose, though each party seemed to some degree to recognize each other's language. Sacheuse, after a time, thought he could discern that they spoke the Hinnok dialect, drawing out their words, however to an unusual length. He immediately adopted that dialect, and holding up the presents, called out to them, *Kook-oo*. "Come on!" to which they answered, *Nook-oo*, *undkerret* *plate*, "No, no, go away," and other words which he made out to mean, that they hoped we were not come to destroy them. The halloo then approached to the edge of the canal, and drawing from his boot a knife, (represented in an engraving,) repeated, "Go away! I can kill you." Sacheuse not intimidated, told them that he was also a man and a friend, and at the same time threw across the canal some strings of beads, and checked shirt; but those they beheld with great distrust and apprehension, still calling, "Go away, don't kill us." Sacheuse now threw an English knife, saying, "Take that!" On this they approach-

ed with caution, picked up the knife, then shouted and pulled their noses. These actions were imitated by Sacheuse, who in return called out, "Heigh yaw!" pulling his nose with the same gesture.— They now pointed to the shirt, demanding what it was, and when told it was an article of clothing, asked of what skin it was made. Sacheuse replied, it was made of the hair of an animal which they had never seen; on which they picked it up with expressions of surprise. They now began to ask many questions; for by this time they found the language spoken by themselves and Sacheuse had sufficient resemblance to enable them to hold some communication.

"They first pointed to the ships, eagerly asking 'What great creatures those were?' 'Do they come from the Sun or the Moon?' 'Do they give us light by night and by day?' Sacheuse told them that he was a man, that he had father and mother like themselves; and, pointing to the South, said that he came from a distant country in that direction. To this they answered, 'That cannot be, there is nothing but ice there.' They again asked, 'What creatures these were?' pointing to the ships; to which Sacheuse replied, that they were houses made of wood. This they seemed still to discredit, answering, 'No they are alive, we can see them move their wings.' Sacheuse now inquired of them what they themselves were; to which they replied, they were men, and lived in that direction, pointing to the North; that there was much water there; and that they had come here to fish for sea-uncorns. It was then agreed that Sacheuse should pass the channel to them, and he accordingly returned to the ship to make his report, and to ask for a plank.

"During the whole of this conversation, I had been employed with a good telescope in observing their motions, and beheld the first man approach with every mark of fear and distrust, looking frequently behind to the other two, and beckoning to come on as if for support. They occasionally retreated, then advanced again, with cautious steps, in the attitude of listening, generally keeping one hand down by their knees, in readiness to pull out a knife which they had in their boots; in the other hand they held their whips with the lash coiled up; their sledges remained at a little distance, the fourth man being apparently stationed to keep them in readiness for escape. Sometimes they drew back the covering they had on their heads, as if wishing to catch the most distant sounds; at which time I could discern their features, displaying extreme terror and amazement, while every limb appeared to tremble as they moved. Sacheuse was directed to entice them to the ship, and two men were now sent with a plank, which was accordingly placed across the channel. They appeared still much alarmed, and requested that Sacheuse only should come over; he accordingly passed to the opposite side, on which they cautiously brought him not to touch them, as if he did, they should certainly die. After he had used many arguments to persuade them that he was flesh and blood, the native who had shown most courage ventured to touch his hand, then pulling himself by the nose, set up a shout, in which he was joined by Sacheuse, and the other three. The presents were then distributed, consisting of two or three articles of clothing, and a few strings of beads; after which Sacheuse exchanged a knife for one of theirs.

"The hope of getting some important information as well as the interest naturally felt for these poor creatures made me impatient to communicate with them myself; and I therefore desired Lieutenant Parry to accompany me to the place where the party were assembled, it appearing to me that Sacheuse had failed in persuading them to come nearer the ships. We accordingly provided ourselves with additional presents, consisting of looking-glasses and knives, together with some caps and shirts, and proceeded towards the spot where the conference was held with increased energy. By the time we reached it, the whole were assembled; those who had originally been left at a distance with their sledges, having driven up to join their comrades. The party now therefore consisted of eight natives with all their sledges, and about 50 dogs, two sailors, Sacheuse, Lieut. Parry, and myself, forming a group of small singularity, but a little also increased by the peculiarity of the situation, on a field of ice, far from the land. The noise and clamour may easily be conceived—the whole talking, and shouting together, and the dogs howling, while the natives were dragging them with their long whips, to preserve order.

"Our arrival produced a visible alarm, causing them to retreat a few steps towards their sledges; on this Sacheuse called to us to pull out noses, as he had discovered this to be the mark of friendly salutation with them. This ceremony was accordingly performed by each of us, the natives, during their retreat, making use of the same gesture, the nature of which we had not before understood. In the same way we imitated their shouts as well as we could, using the same interjection, *heigh-yaw*, which we afterwards found to be an expression of surprise and pleasure. We then advanced towards them, where they halted and presented the foremost with a looking glass and a knife, repeating the same presents to the whole as they came up in succession. On seeing their faces in the glass, their astonishment appeared extreme, and they looked round for assistance for a moment at each other and at us immediately afterwards they set up a general shout, succeeded by a loud laugh, expressive of extreme delight, as well as surprise, in which we joined, partly from inability to avoid it, and wishing also to show that we were pleased with our new acquaintances."

Having now at length acquired confidence, they advanced, offering in return for our knives, gloves and beads, their knives, sea-uncorns' horns, and sea-horse teeth, which were accepted. They were then instructed by Sacheuse to uncover their heads, as a mark of good will and respect to us, and with this ceremonial, which they per-

formed immediately, and of which they appeared to comprehend the meaning, our friendship became established.

"One of them having inquired what was the use of a red cap which I had given him, Sacheuse placed it on his head to the great amusement of the rest, each of whom put it on in his turn. The colour of our skins became next a subject of much mirth, as also the ornaments on the frames of the looking glasses. The eldest of them who also acted as their leader, addressing himself to me, now made a long speech, which being ended, he appeared to wait for a reply. I made signs that I did not understand him, and called for Sacheuse to interpret. He thus perceived that we used different languages, at which his astonishment appeared extreme, and he expressed it by a loud 'Heigh, yaw!' As Sacheuse's attempt to procure the meaning of the oration seemed likely to fail, and we were anxious to get them to the ship as soon as possible, I desired him to persuade them to accompany us; they accordingly consented, on which their dogs were unharnessed and fastened to the ice, and two of the sledges were drawn along the plank to the other side of the channel. Three of the natives being left in charge of the two dogs and the remaining sledges. The other five followed us, laughing heartily at seeing Lieutenant Parry and myself drawn towards the ship on the sledges by our seamen. One of them by keeping close to me, got before his companions; and thus we proceeded till we arrived within one hundred yards of the ship, when he stopped. I attempted to urge him on, but in vain, his evident terror preventing him from advancing till his companions came up. It was apparent that he still believed the vessel to be a living creature, as he stopped to contemplate her, looking up at the masts, and examining every part with marks of the greatest fear and astonishment. He then addressed her, crying out in words perfectly intelligible to Sacheuse, in a loud tone, 'Who are you? what are you? where do you come from? is it from the sun or the moon?' pausing between every question, and pulling his nose with the utmost solemnity. The rest now came up in succession, each showing similar surprise, and making use of the same expressions, accompanied by the same extraordinary ceremony. Sacheuse now laboured to assure that the ship was only a wooden house, and pointed out the boat which had been hauled on the ice to repair; explaining to them that it was a smaller one of the same kind. This immediately arrested their attention; they advanced to the boat, examined her, as well as the carpenter's tools, and the oars, very minutely; each object, in its turn, exciting the most ludicrous ejaculations of surprise. We then ordered the boat to be launched into the sea, with a man in it, and hauled up again, at the sight of which they set no bounds to their clamour. The ice anchor, a heavy piece of iron, shaped like the letter B, and the cable, excited much interest: the former they tried in vain to remove; and they eagerly inquired of what skins the latter was made.

"By this time the officers of both ships had surrounded them, while the bow of the Isabella, which was close to the ice, was crowded with the crew; and certainly a more ludicrous, yet interesting scene, was never beheld, than that which took place whilst they were viewing the ship: nor is it possible to convey to the imagination any thing like a just representation of the wild amazement, joy and fear, which successively pervaded the countenances, and governed the gestures of these creatures, who gave full vent to their feelings; and I am sure it was a gratifying scene, which never can be forgotten by those who witnessed and enjoyed it.

"Their shouts, halloo and laughter, were heartily joined in, and imitated by all hands, as well as the ceremony of nose pulling, which could not fail to increase our mirth on the occasion.— That which most of all excited their admiration was the circumstance of a sailor going aloft, and they kept their eyes on him till he reached the summit of the mast; the sails which hung loose, they naturally supposed were skins. Their attention being again called to the boat, where the carpenter's hammer and nails still remained, they were shown the use of these articles; and no sooner were they aware of their purposes, than showed a desire to possess them, and were accordingly presented with some nails. They now accompanied us to that part of the bow from which a rope ladder was suspended, and the mode of mounting it was shown them; but it was a considerable time ere we could prevail on them to ascend it. At length the senior, who always led the way, went up, and was followed by the rest.— The new wonders that now surrounded them on every side caused fresh astonishment which after a moment's suspense, always terminated in loud and hearty laughter.

"The most frequent ejaculation of surprise was 'Heigh! yaw!' and, when particularly excited by any more remarkable object than the rest, they pronounced the first syllable of the interjection many times with peculiar rapidity, and emphasis, extending wide their arms, and looking at each other at the end of the exclamation with open mouths, as if in breathless consternation.

"Then knowledge of wood seemed to be limited to some sort of a dwarfish growth, with stems no thicker than the finger, and accordingly they knew not what to think of the timber they saw on board. Not being aware of its weight, two or three of them successively seized on the spare topmast, evidently with the view of carrying it off; and as soon as they became familiar with the people around them, they showed that desire of possessing what they admired, which is so universal among savages. The only thing they looked on with contempt, was a little tarrier dog, judging, no doubt, that it was too small for drawing a sledge; but they shrank back as if in terror, from a pig, whose pricked ears, and ferocious aspect, being of the Shetland breed, presented a somewhat formidable appearance. This animal happening to

grunt, one of them was so terrified, that he became from that moment uneasy, and appeared impatient to get out of the ship. In carrying his purpose into effect, however he did not lose his propensity to thieving, as he seized and endeavored to carry off the Smith's anvil: finding he could not remove it, he laid hold of the large hammer, threw it on the ice, and following it himself, deliberately set it on his sledge, and made off. As this was an article I could not spare, I sent a person to recover it, who followed him, hallooing and soon got pretty near him. Seeing that he must be overtaken, he artfully sunk it in the snow, and went on with the sledge, by which we were convinced that he knew he was doing wrong. The seaman, on finding the hammer, left off the pursuit, and returned, while he went off, and was seen no more that day. Shortly after, another of them, who had received a present, consisting of a small hammer, and some nails, left the ship also, and putting his acquisition upon the remaining sledge, dragged it away with him, and disappeared.

Among other amusements afforded to the officers and men on board, by their trials on the inexperience of the natives, was the effect produced on them by seeing their faces in a magnifying mirror. Their grimaces were highly entertaining, while, like monkeys, they looked first into it, and then behind, in hopes of finding the monster which was exaggerating the ridiculous gestures. A watch was also held to the ear of one, who supposing it alive, asked if it was good to eat. On being shown the glass of the sky-light and binoculars, they touched it, and desired to know what kind of ice it was. During this scene, one of them wandered to the main hatchway, and stooping down, saw the sergeant of marines, whose red coat produced a loud exclamation of wonder, while his own attitude and figure did not less excite the surprise of our tars, who, for the first time, discovered some unexpected peculiarity in the dress of the natives.

The three men remaining were now handed down to my cabin, and shown the use of the chairs, which they did not comprehend, appearing to have no notion of any other seat than the ground. Being seated, we attempted to take their portraits, in which Lieut Hopner, Mr Skene, Mr Bushman, and myself, were at the same time employed. During this attempt, fearful it might alarm them, we amused them with questions, collecting from them at the same time the information we thought it desirable to obtain, and directing Sachse to ask those questions which the hurried nature of this visit permitted us to recollect as most essential, and of which the result will appear hereafter.

Our drawings being completed, and interrogations ended, they began to be very inquisitive, asking the use of every thing in the cabin: we showed them paper, books, drawings, and various mathematical instruments, which produced only the usual effect of astonishing them: but on being shown the prints in Cook's Voyage of the natives of Otaheite, they attempted to grasp them, evidently comprehending that they were the representations of human beings. The sight of a writing desk, a bureau, and of other wondrous furniture, also excited their astonishment, but apparently from the nature of the materials only, as they seemed to form no idea of their uses.

They were now conducted to the gun-room, and afterwards round the ship, but without appearing to distinguish any thing particularly, except the wood in her construction, stamping on the deck, and in evident surprise at the quantity of this valuable material. In hopes of amusing them, a vision was sent for, and some toys played: they, however, paid no attention to this, and seemed quite unconcerned, either about the somnolence of the performer—a sufficient proof that the natives have no acquired taste, and that it requires experience in distinguishing between that and other amusements. A flute was afterwards sounded for the purpose of inducing them to sing, but more attention, probably from respecting more heavily to make the objects to which they were accustomed, than to them put it to his mouth and blow it, but he refused to throw it away. On returning to the gun-room, biscuit was produced, and it were tedious to describe the expressions of surprise and astonishment which it produced in them. One of them took a piece also into his mouth, but immediately spit it out with apparent disgust. Some salt meat that was afterwards offered produced the same effect. We now ascertained their names, that of the chief being Arrick, and that of the two others, who were his brothers sons, Marriton and Otamah.—Some juggler tricks were afterwards exhibited by Mr Beverly, which seemed to divert them, as they became uneasy, and expressed a wish to go on deck. We accordingly accompanied them, and, by pointing to the pieces of ice that were alongside, attempted to discover what extent they could count. We pointed to one, calling the numbers of their nation. We found however that they could not reckon to ten; and in answer, they called out a country name as many inhabitants as could be seen of ice, they replied "Many more," a thousand fragments were, perhaps, then floating round the ship.

The knives had by this time been examined by the surgeon, who thought they were made from pieces of iron hoop or flattened nails. We therefore asked, if any plank or wreck had formerly been driven on their shore: to which they replied, that a piece of wood with some nails had come on shore and been picked up. We therefore concluded, that the knives which had been left us had been formed from this iron, and consequently made no further enquiries.

They were now loaded with various presents, consisting of some articles of clothing, biscuit, and pieces of wood, in addition to which the plank that had been used in crossing the chasm was given to them. They then departed promising to return as soon as they had eaten and slept, as we had means of explaining to them what to morrow meant. The parting was attended with the ceremony of pulling of noses on both sides.

After they had reached and crossed the chasm, they were observed by some men who had been sent to accompany them, throwing away the biscuit, and splitting the plank, which was of task, into small pieces, for the purpose of dividing it among the party.—Soon after this they mounted their sledges, and drove off in a body hallooing, apparently in great glee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Letters from London, mention, that Mr. J. H. RANFALL will return to the United States in season to take his seat in Congress at the next session. A correspondent thinks, that the first meeting of this descendant of Pocahontas and the "Star of Carolina," on the floor of Congress, after what has happened, will be well worth seeing.

THE LATE DUEL.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

Authentic account of the Affair between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie.

Since the public has been pleased to take sufficient interest in the affair between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie, to make it the subject of common discourse, and of the usual number of misrepresentations; it is deemed expedient to silence all impertinent falsehood, by the following statement. It comes from a responsible person.

On the second of June, several gentlemen, among whom a Carolinian of respectability was the principal mover, proposed to Col. C. and Mr. McD. in duplicate letters, that they should submit their dispute to meditation. Mr. McD. assented; Col. C. refused.

The parties were to meet near the Sisters Ferry, at 8, A. M. on the 8th of June. While in Augusta, Col. C. proposed to fight in round jackets or shirt sleeves; the other party required the addition of "a frock or surcoat." It was therefore understood that both would adopt the latter habit—Mr. McD. appeared in frock and pantaloons of silk, the frock lined with the same material. Col. C. wore similar garments of cotton and linen. Mr. McD.'s silk dress was objected to as particularly calculated to repel or divert a bullet. But as a change was positively refused, and Col. C. perceived that the combat could not take place if the objection were continued, he directed it to be withdrawn. The seconds proceeded to draw for the word and choice of place, both of which were won by Mr. McD. The distance of ten paces was then measured upon ground a little sloping, and Mr. McD. chose the upper station. The pistols were loaded by the seconds, in the presence of each other of the principals. About this time Mr. McD. or his friend remarked, that the party who shot first should not change his position until the other had fired. This they were told, required no express agreement, being a thing always understood. Ten minutes after 8, the parties were summoned to their places. The words of command were "Are you ready?" "Fire." "One." "Two." "Three." "Stop." At or soon after the word, "Fire," Mr. McD. shot and struck the ground about four paces from his own feet. Col. C. struck him a little above the hip. Mr. McD. immediately clapped his hand upon the wound, and exclaiming "O Lord, or something similar, fell prostrate, before his second or surgeon could reach him. Soon after he rose on one side, and his second said he supposed, that now his friends (who were one or two hundred yards distant) could be sent for. Col. C. replied that they could not; that, as challenge, by the articles, he had a right to continue the combat until Mr. McD. was disabled; and therefore required the opinion of the surgeons. These gentlemen being consulted pronounced him unable to proceed. Mr. McD. was struck about three inches from the right side of the spine, a point directly opposite to his antagonist. This part may have been presented in consequence of his peculiar position. He placed his right foot across the line, at right angles, and brought the hollow of his left foot to the heel of his right, obliquing the body a little to the right. An angry picture of the upper part of the body conformable to this position of the feet, would expose a considerable portion of the back. When he repeated his pistol for firing, he turned his side to Col. C. making a slight twist in the loins, but immediately after his perfect discharge, and before the other had fired, he swung round (perhaps unconsciously) to the natural position, and thus presented his back in the manner described. The wound itself sufficiently proves, that it could not be received by a man whose side was turned to his antagonist. The direction of it was upward, and Mr. McD. escaped with life, because Col. C.'s ordinary load was light, calculated for the side, and the back; for the resistance of cotton, and not of several folds of strong silk.

Mr. McD. appears to have been perfectly comfortable, or better off than he was shot, and is said to be able to walk. Col. C. considers it very extraordinary, under these circumstances, that he could not stand and discharge, and thinks that if his feet were in the position represented, he should have continued the combat, waiting waiting for the opinion of the surgeons.

In relation to the above account, the editor of the Philadelphia Democrat, a short week since, says: "We have the account from the pen of Col. Cumming. The concluding paragraph, in our mind is conclusive as to the truth. The obvious intention is to represent Mr. McDuffie as being behaved in a most reprehensible and cowardly manner, and to make him in it necessary, to challenge Col. Cumming. The silk dress and his conduct when wounded, prove any thing but courage. The declaration that Col. C. considers it very extraordinary that Mr. McD. did not continue the combat, and that the discontinuance arose not from the wound as from the disposition and desire of Mr. McDuffie to make the wound a pretext for leaving the ground. There are many passages in the authentic account which seem intended to impress the public with an opinion that Col. C. intended, in the most approved, accurate and honorable manner to have shot Mr. McD. dead, and that he owed his life to several folds of strong silk, and to the load of Col. C's pistol having been calculated for the side, not the back, rather than to any want of skill, or courage, or calculation on the part of Col. C. We rather think that Mr. McD. will not pay any attention to this 'responsible person' and that the public will incline to the belief that the writer of the account is tremendously disposed and manifests too much of the bloodhound."

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The parties were to meet near the Sisters Ferry, at 8, A. M. on the 8th of June. While in Augusta, Col. C. proposed to fight in round jackets or shirt sleeves; the other party required the addition of "a frock or surcoat." It was therefore understood that both would adopt the latter habit—Mr. McD. appeared in frock and pantaloons of silk, the frock lined with the same material. Col. C. wore similar garments of cotton and linen. Mr. McD.'s silk dress was objected to as particularly calculated to repel or divert a bullet. But as a change was positively refused, and Col. C. perceived that the combat could not take place if the objection were continued, he directed it to be withdrawn. The seconds proceeded to draw for the word and choice of place, both of which were won by Mr. McD. The distance of ten paces was then measured upon ground a little sloping, and Mr. McD. chose the upper station. The pistols were loaded by the seconds, in the presence of each other of the principals. About this time Mr. McD. or his friend remarked, that the party who shot first should not change his position until the other had fired. This they were told, required no express agreement, being a thing always understood. Ten minutes after 8, the parties were summoned to their places. The words of command were "Are you ready?" "Fire." "One." "Two." "Three." "Stop." At or soon after the word, "Fire," Mr. McD. shot and struck the ground about four paces from his own feet. Col. C. struck him a little above the hip. Mr. McD. immediately clapped his hand upon the wound, and exclaiming "O Lord, or something similar, fell prostrate, before his second or surgeon could reach him. Soon after he rose on one side, and his second said he supposed, that now his friends (who were one or two hundred yards distant) could be sent for. Col. C. replied that they could not; that, as challenge, by the articles, he had a right to continue the combat until Mr. McD. was disabled; and therefore required the opinion of the surgeons. These gentlemen being consulted pronounced him unable to proceed. Mr. McD. was struck about three inches from the right side of the spine, a point directly opposite to his antagonist. This part may have been presented in consequence of his peculiar position. He placed his right foot across the line, at right angles, and brought the hollow of his left foot to the heel of his right, obliquing the body a little to the right. An angry picture of the upper part of the body conformable to this position of the feet, would expose a considerable portion of the back. When he repeated his pistol for firing, he turned his side to Col. C. making a slight twist in the loins, but immediately after his perfect discharge, and before the other had fired, he swung round (perhaps unconsciously) to the natural position, and thus presented his back in the manner described. The wound itself sufficiently proves, that it could not be received by a man whose side was turned to his antagonist. The direction of it was upward, and Mr. McD. escaped with life, because Col. C.'s ordinary load was light, calculated for the side, and the back; for the resistance of cotton, and not of several folds of strong silk.

Mr. McD. appears to have been perfectly comfortable, or better off than he was shot, and is said to be able to walk. Col. C. considers it very extraordinary, under these circumstances, that he could not stand and discharge, and thinks that if his feet were in the position represented, he should have continued the combat, waiting waiting for the opinion of the surgeons.

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Daring attempt at Robbery, and death of the Robber.

Mr James W Langley, a gentleman who is a native of this place, but who at present resides in Plymouth, (N C) informs, that on his way here, on Thursday last about sunset, in Gates county, (N C) about 36 miles probably from Suffolk, and in rather a solitary road about three miles from any house, while leisurely riding along, reclining in his chair, his horse was suddenly stopped by a stout negro fellow apparently six feet high, remarkably fat in the face, and probably 36 or 37 years of age, who immediately ordered Mr L. to give up his money or he would take his life—at the same time brandishing a long two-edged knife, and approaching Mr L. who continued to keep his seat in the chair. Mr L. at first told the fellow that his trunk contained all the money, which he might take; but the fellow immediately replied that he 'lied,' for he knew he had other money, but proceeded to unlatch the trunk from the rear

of the chair. While he was busied in taking off the trunk, from the threats he continued to use, Mr L. found it prudent to take out a bundle of notes which he had in his pocket, and hand it to him, requesting him to open them and tell him the amount, for he intended to publish the circumstance as soon as he reached Norfolk, which the fellow said he was welcome to do, and to say that his name was *Pomp*. While the fellow was in the act of overhauling the notes, Mr L. being all the time armed, (of which however the robber had no suspicion,) drew a pistol from under his coat, he laid, and shot him dead—the contents of the pistol, consisting of 18 buck shot, passing through his side, under the short ribs and out near the spine. To confirm his death, however, Mr L. dismounted and gave him a blow or two on the forehead with the butt of his pistol, severed his trunk again in the rear of his chair, reposed himself of his money which *Pomp* had taken from him, and drove on.—Norfolk Herald

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The long expected Convention with France has come at last. It was signed at Washington the 24th ult. promulgated by the President the same day; and the provisions of it will be operative after the first of October ensuing. It will give a fresh start to American navigation, notwithstanding France appears to have the best of the bargain.

From the National Intelligencer of 27th ult.
The French Treaty.—We had in our last the satisfaction to lay before our readers the Treaty lately concluded in this city, between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France; and we now propose briefly to examine its contents.

The first and second articles limit the amount of the discriminating duty which shall hereafter be imposed, by the government of either country, on merchandise imported into the countries respectively in the vessels of the other country, viz. 20 francs per ton of merchandise, on American goods imported into France by our vessels, and three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton on French goods imported into this country by French vessels. The measure of limitation, which neither party is to exceed, being the same, the duty may be considered equal, and is at least founded on a principle of reciprocity. As the produce of the United States is more bulky than that which is received from France in return for it, this duty, though of equal amount, may operate in favor of France. If any thing be yielded in this respect, it has been in a spirit of accommodation, and from a sincere desire to get rid of the difficulties which have lately embarrassed the intercourse between the two countries.

The 2d article provides that no discriminating duties shall be imposed in either country, on goods imported in vessels of the other, for transit or re-exportation. This provision appears to be perfectly fair and reciprocal, and at least unexceptionable.

Article 4 defines what shall constitute in each country the ton of merchandise established in that respect, likewise a perfect equality. This article is of some importance, because it defines what was before uncertain and unequal, and obviates any difficulties which might arise, in regard to duties, from a variance in the mode of computing the ton of merchandise.

Article 5 limits the tonnage duty to an equal amount in each country, viz. 5 francs per ton of the register of our vessel, and 94 cents on the ton of the passport of French vessels.—This article stands on precisely the same footing as article 1 and 2.

The sixth article provides the manner in which sailors of each nation shall be reclaimed when deserting their vessels in the ports of the other. This is to be done by an appeal to the civil power, through the Consuls or vice Consuls; by which course the usages & laws of the government will be observed. At one period, by our treaty with France, the Consuls had themselves this power, without the intervention of the judicial authority; more recently there have been no regulations on the subject. It is in itself right that a provision like this should exist for the reclamation of seamen. It pre-

serves the commerce between the two countries; because, when the sailors are allowed to abscond from their vessels in a foreign port without remedy, the vessels are detained at great loss, &c. and sometimes are not able, on that account, to prosecute their voyage. At present, in some of the states, the state laws authorize the reclamation of seamen; in others they do not. This provision places the matter, as to France, on a national footing, establishing the same rule in one port as in another; which is in every respect desirable.

The seventh article limits the duration of the treaty to two years; or until another treaty is made; reserving the right of either party to renounce it, by an express declaration. This reservation, we presume, may be considered merely nominal, as well as the contingent provision of a definitive treaty. We presume that his treaty will be ratified by both parties, and may be considered permanent. In which case the remainder of this article will go into effect namely, that, after the expiration of two years, from October next, the extra duties described in the first and second articles, shall be reduced, on both sides, one fourth each year. Thus we shall happily get rid of this bone of contention. It would seem to have been easier to have reciprocally abolished them at once; but something must be allowed to national interests, and something too, to national pride. The discriminating duties have been established, and strongly insisted upon—it is accomplishing much to have them reduced, at once, three-fourths of their amount, with a provision for their gradual but total extinction.

The eighth article allows one year for the exchange of ratifications.—This is to allow time for the President to submit this treaty to the Senate at their ordinary session, for ratification.

The first "separate article" will embrace but a small class of cases.—The amount to be refunded is unimportant, and the principle of this article, as of all the others, is reciprocity.

The second "separate article" materially changes the face of the Treaty, limiting the discriminating duty to the excess of importation into each country. Thus modified, the discriminating duty itself would be inoperative, or so much so as not to be seriously felt by either party. This article does not take effect until 2 months after the ratification; whilst the body of the treaty is to take effect from the first day of October next.

We have gone through the provisions of the Treaty, and find reason on the whole, to congratulate our readers that the commercial differences with France have been brought to this favorable termination, after laborious and tedious discussions, both in this country and in France. For some time past, the direct commerce between the two countries has, in consequence of the high discriminating duties, been entirely at an end. All our trade with France has been carried on circuitously, thro' the ports of other powers, whose navigation, consequently, and not ours has derived benefit from it. This Treaty restores the direct trade, and thus gives employment to our navigation, which has suffered from being deprived of it by the high discriminating duties which made it impossible for them to carry it on.

There is another light in which we regard this treaty with great pleasure. It re-establishes relations of perfect amity with France, our old friend and ally, which have been somewhat disturbed by the recent collisions of the commercial regulations of the two countries. It leaves us free of difference with any power

on earth, saving the amicable controversy with Great Britain, respecting the trade with her colonies:—and, if we are to judge from recent indications, this controversy, too, is about to have a speedy end.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1822.

[Communicated]

Celebration 4th July, 1822, at Lubec.

The Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated at Lubec in a style of elegance not before witnessed. An Oration was delivered by S. S. WHITFIELD, our worthy & patriotic Physician, in a style which did honor to his known talents. The performance was replete with those peculiar sentiments, which evinced the patriot and man of taste. The company sat down to an elegant entertainment provided for the occasion by Mr. E. Stearns.

J. Mowry, Esq. presided, assisted by D. PEASE, Esq. and Mr. JOSEPH SUMNER.

TOASTS.

4th July 1776—The birth day of a nation of Freemen—May its annual return always be as joyous as this day, to latest posterity.

The Patriots of the Revolution—They possessed sound heads, stout hearts & virtuous intentions—Let posterity practice the principles which they inculcated, and our liberties shall be safe, and the united powers of despotism and usurpation.

The President of the U. States—The people's favorite—May he always prove the people's friend. The V. President of the U. S.—He has been tried, and not found wanting—May health, peace and plenty attend his days.

The present Congress of the U. S.—Words! Words!!!

Our Country—While loved by 10 millions of freemen, the tyrants of 130 millions of subjects may baste her in vain.

State of Maine—Prosperous in agriculture and commerce, and blessed with a good constitution of government, let it be the main object to foster these vital springs of her prosperity.

Gov. Farris—The independent, upright and intelligent chief Magistrate of our State—May his administration prove as beneficial to the people, as its commencement has been honorable to himself.

Our Judiciary—The bulwark of our rights—may integrity, learning and talents, ever continue to characterize its proceedings.

The memory of Washington—What can be said of him who is above all panegyric.

Expressive silence muse his praise.

The memory of Gen. Stark—The Hero of Bennington—His name shall be as lasting as the silver stream of the Merimack which glides by his grave.

The Fisheries—

Let Adams and Russell dispute or be still, We'll fish where we can, it not where we will, While fishing for our claims others' invention We'll fish for a prize more worthy attention, We'll fish—not for office but honor and fame, Our country's glory shall ever be our aim, And no wiles of faction shall tarnish our name.

The American Fair—A vestal train at Liberty's shrine, a monument of this truth that Heavens fairest flowers thrive with unsullied beauty and sweeter fragrance beneath the genial influence of trans-atlantic skies.

VOLUNTEERS.

By J. Mowry, Esq.—A favorite theme among our neighbors, "The Eminence."

Hon. J. DICKINSON, Esq.—The inhabitants of our Eastern Frontier—may their success in business equal their enterprise.

Mr. J. SUMNER—The laws, when rightly administered, salutary; when corruptly, burdensome and oppressive.

J. O. BALCH, Esq.—The late Emperor Napoleon—What in him was great, let us admire—what good, reverence—what vicious, condemn—but what unfortunate we will commiserate.

By a stranger—The American Navy—The safeguard of our commercial rights—as its officers have proved themselves Patriots, let them prove themselves gentlemen—*Song—Tune, "The spotted child."*

Moses FULLER, Esq.—The Oration of the Day—While we cherish the feelings and principles he inculcates we need have no fears for the health of the republic.

Capt. LIFE SMITH—The Anniversary of our Independence—This is the day which every American is proud to celebrate, may the angel of the shepherd chant its glory as long as a nation can hear heaven exists.

F. A. BURRILL—The tree of Liberty—The spontaneous production of the United States—may it take root in South America, and her sons enjoy in abundance its delicious fruits.

A BARNARD—In celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, may we never forget the heroes who achieved it.

[Communicated]

The Fourth of July

Was celebrated at Robbinston, in a manner highly honorable to the day. The morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon. At noon a large and respectable procession was formed and marched through the principal streets: at the moving of which a National Salute was fired. At half past 2, a numerous company (among which were several foreigners) sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared in the best manner, at the house of JOHN BREWER, Esq. The cloth being removed, the following Toasts were drunk with great applause. The company separated at an early hour, and no accident happened to mar the festivities of the day.

TOASTS

The President of the United States
The Patriots of the Revolution who gave birth to this glorious day—their hands were few, but their deeds might emulate the energy of thousands.

The Patriots of South America—Having fought for and obtained the pearl of great price, may they with us duly appreciate its value.

Commerce and Manufactures—The of different arts, may they join issue for the general good, and agriculture be the nursing mother of our country.

Com. Decatur—may his error be in the rear as his services have been in the front rank.

Our Independence—may its authors be remembered with grateful veneration.

The United States of America—may their union like the Roman Cement increase in strength and solidity by time.

Our departed heroes of the late war—may their names be enrolled on the same page with Washington and his colleagues.

The memory of George Washington—The saviour of his country.

The American Navy—may they ever be enabled to pay tribute in powder and balls.

Our flying and water-walking Artists—may they in their excursions pay due respect to the genius of the elements in which they move.

The inhabitants of the State of Maine—may the virtue and wisdom of their Legislature ever protect them from oppression.

The American Fair—Our main spring to action and the rewarders of our toil.

John Randolph in London.

From the New-York American, June 27.
A meeting of the African Institution was held in London on the 10th of May. A long report was read, stating the number of vessels employed openly by the French, and clandestinely by the French and Dutch, in carrying on the traffic in slaves, and advertising in terms of praise to the South American governments in abolishing the trade, and that of the United States in declaring it piracy. MR. JOHN RANDOLPH was present, and addressed the meeting on the subject. The following notice of his remarks is given in the Times—

MR. RANDOLPH, the distinguished American, then rose to return thanks for this mark of respect towards the United States of America. He said that after the eloquence which had already been displayed upon this great subject, it would be an act of presumption scarcely excusable in any stranger, but unpardonable in him, to intrude his unprepared expressions upon them after the able speeches they had not only heard but felt. [Applause] He was, however, impelled by a double motive, which he could not resist, to offer himself for a few moments to their attention; first, to discharge an act of duty in behalf of his native land, in the absence of its official representative, an absence as unexpected by himself as it was unforeseen, and which had cast upon him a duty he felt inadequate to perform—that of thanking the meeting for the grateful sense they had expressed towards America, and also to assure them that all that was exalted in station, in talent, and in moral character among his countrymen, was, as in England, firmly united for the suppression of this infamous traffic. [Loud applause] It was delightful to him to know that Virginia, the land of his sires, the place of his nativity, had for half a century affixed a public brand, an indelible stigma, upon this traffic, and had put in the claim of the wretched objects of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity. [Loud applause] He repeated his thanks to the meeting for the flattering reception they had given him. [The plaudits of Mr. RANDOLPH's appearance, his republican simplicity of manner, and his easy and unaffected address, attracted much attention. He sat down amidst a burst of applause.]

APPOINTMENTS—Hon. MARTIN KINSLEY, of Hampden, is appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Penobscot, in room of Hon. David Perham resigned.
Provers of Fire Arms—John Ayer, Joseph Noble, Josiah Pennell, Levi Sawyer, Portland.
Benjamin Pike, Saco.
Larnard Swallow, Buckfield.

It is understood, says the Franklin Gazette, that the President has tendered to Caesar, A. Rodney, Esq. of Delaware, a mission to one of the Republics of South America, and that Mr. Rodney has made choice of that to Buenos Ayres. We understand that he is now at Washington.

Ranger Bank Bills—Messrs. Swift, Dorr, and Storer, of the committee on the subject of Ranger bank bills have given notice, that there is a reasonable ground for the belief that arrangements will be promptly made for the redemption of them at an early period.

Gen. Macdonough's sword, which has been detained a long time in the New-York Custom-house, as a pledge for the duties on it, has been presented to him, Congress having remitted the duties.

Isaac Isley, Superintendent of the Light Houses, in Maine, has issued proposals for building a Light House and Dwelling House, on the southerly end of the most southerly Labyrinth Island, near Machias.

Mr. CHEEVERS resigns as President of the United States Bank to take as it is said a seat in the next Congress. Clay from Kentucky, & Jackson from Tennessee, will also be elected, and perhaps Clinton from New-York. The next Congress are probably to take some measures in relation to the next Presidential election, and these distinguished men will probably take an active part in those measures.

The Philadelphia Gazette mentions that Mr. Gallatin is talked of as the successor of Mr. Chevers as President of the Bank of the United States.

Honest Protest—In a late debate in the British House of Commons, on Irish distress, Mr. RICE, one of the Irish members, in pronouncing an eulogium on the deceased HENRY GRANTHAM, declared him to have been the first and most illustrious Patriot of any age or country, GEORGE WASHINGTON only excepted.

TRIESTE, April 31.—We have accounts from Smyrna to the 15th inst. which give a melancholy picture of the dreadful scenes passing there. The Greeks might be said to be besieged in their houses by the Asiatics, who fired into the houses in order to compel them to come out. All those who fell into the hands of the soldiers were assassinated; in fire, murder, pillage, and burning were the order of the day, and the Governor gave little interruption to all these excesses.

HAMBURG, May 6.—We have received from the banks of the Pruth, accounts dated the 21st April, containing the important intelligence that the second Russian army had received, for the second time, orders to hold themselves in readiness to march; the third order will fix its destination. The Emperor was expected in Bessarabia.

MARRIED—In Grafton, Ed. Sampson Woods, a veteran of 61, to Miss Mary Burgess, who has not yet seen her 30th year. Considering the season and other circumstances, this may be added as a fresh proof of the spirit of our revolutionary worthies.

In the Parish of Lincoln, county of Sanbury, Hugh Johnston, Esq. to Miss Murray Bliss, daughter of Judge Bliss.

At St. Andrews, Edward Dewolf, Esq. Surgeon, to Maria, only daughter of the late Thomas Pagan, Esq.

In St. John, Mr. James Campbell, jun. to Miss Jane Longmire.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mr. Stephen Sumner. He was carrying a stick of wood into the house when he fell and expired in a few minutes.

A child of Mr. John Demout, aged 2 years. Drowned, at Calais, 26th ult. Mr. McGray aged about 30, belonging to Massachusetts.

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

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.
6th—sch Dispatch, Bradford, Portland
8th—sch Dove, Bent, Castine
8th—sch Rainbow, Battle, St. John
—brig John, Hutton, 16 days from Demerara, to John Wilson, Esq. Spoke 2d inst ship Thoro, 4 days from New-York for Patagonia—lat 40, long 68.
—sch Mohave, Merrill, Portland
9th—sch Charity, Pike, Newburyport
—sch Leader, Waite, Portland
10th—brig William Pitt, Mowett, Barbados, 18 days
—sch Boston, Shackford, Boston
—sch Newbury, Watts, St. George
11th—sch Vigilant, Waite, Portland
12th—brig Liverpool, from Jamaica
SAILING.
sch Deborah & Lucy, Clements, West-Indies
sch Caladonia, Dennis, do
sch St. Croix, Brooks, Boston

At East Falls, Michas, July 10—Brig Diego, Annes, 4 days from New-Haven: sch John, Larr, 6 days from Salem: ship June, Smally, 6 days from Boston.

MEMORANDA.
The ship Highland Lad, which arrived at Barbados, last of March, on her passage out, struck on a Bank about 300 miles to windward of B.—The existence of such a bank has hitherto been treated as a fiction. It is said down on Purdy's modern map, and called Glassioner's Rock, from the name of the French Admiral who first reported it; but is there spoken of as very doubtful—somewhere about the year 1803, Capt. Keyser, of the ship Irland, sounded at 70 fathoms on the Bank, and at a more subsequent period, Capt. Evelyn, of Barbados, who was then serving as a Lieutenant in the Navy, also got soundings in the same place.

The U. S. sbs Grampus and Shark, on the 15th June, captured two piratical vessels.

Ingols & Chace,

New Brick Store,
HAVE recently received a fresh supply of CAMBRICKS, PRINTS, DIMOTIES, ANGOLAS, &c. &c. comprising an extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, INDIA, FRENCH & AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold at low prices for cash. j16

At a Probate Court, held at Robbinston, in the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

NATHAN W. FOSTER, Administrator of the Estate of Paul Foster, late of Machias, in said county, common, deceased, having given notice that his first account of administration of said Estate, together with his private account against said deceased, will be presented for allowance,

Order, That the said 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 August next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest,
A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, at Lubec, July 1, 1822.

R—Robert Benson, James Briggs, Cornelius Rogers, Robert Brown. C—Mrs. I. Connock, Richard W. Curry, Horton, &c. D—Oliver & Co. E—Lally Edwards. F—William Freeman, John Lloyd D. Fairchild, jun. G—Dennis Garland. H—Silas Hatch, Horatio S. J—A. Henry Jacobs. K—Doct. Joseph N. Knapp. L—John Lonsdale, Campbell. M—Wm. Matthews. N—Nathan Norton, Wm. McLean, Catherine Moreton. O—Sarah Ramsdell. P—Gracey Smith, Eliza Smith. T—James Turnbull, Benjamin Thomas. W—Timothy Whitney, jun.
MOSES FULLER, P. M.

CIDER, PORTER & PERRY.

20 doz. best bottled Cider,
20 do. do. do. Porter,
15 do. do. do. Perry,

For sale by
JH3 JESSE GLEASON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand signed by the subscriber, and witnessed by Samuel White, for £22 10. New-Branswick currency, made payable to John Alexander Thompson and Josiah Adams, and bearing date July 5, 1821. As no part of the value of said Note has been secured by me.

CYRUS WELLINGTON
St Stephens, July 8, 1822

Marshal's Sales.

United States of America,
District of Maine, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from the Hon. Asa W. WARR, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Maine, I hereby 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. Penman, in Machias, I shall expose and sell at Public Auction to the highest bidders,

Two and a 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Taken on Mesne Process, and will be sold on Execution, on Monday, the twelfth day of August next, at 12 o'clock a.m. on the Exchange, Eastport.

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, which Robinson Palmer has for improvements on lot No. five, on Little River in the town of Perry.

T. CHAS. GREEN, Dep'y Sheriff.

Eastport, July 13, 1822.

ON SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

70 Barrels New MACKEREL,
by T. PIL BURY.

E. B. TUTTLE,
Has constantly for Sale,
A quantity of TEA, Soap, Candles,
Tobacco, Cigars, Brandy, Am. Gin,
and Pork. July 13.

CHEAP SHOES.

FOR SALE BY
B. KING,
Ladies' Morocco Shoes for 3s9
Gentlemen's Pumps, 6s9. 22j

At a Probate Court, held at Eastport, in the county of Washington, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

LEONARD PERCE, Guardian to John A. Peavey, a minor, son of John N. Peavey, late of Eastport, merchant, deceased, having presented his account of Guardianship,

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

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest,
A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

STATE OF MAINE.

WASHINGTON, ss.

At a Probate Court, held at Eastport, within and for the county of Washington, on the 31 day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WHEREAS, Thomas Mayne Willing, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, Esquire, being interested in the last Will and Testament, of William Bingham, late of said city of Philadelphia, Esquire, deceased, has produced to me the same, viz. a copy of Probate of Will, &c. for the county of Washington, a copy of said Will and the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Probate Office of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, where the same has been duly proved and allowed, pursuant to the laws of the said state of Pennsylvania, and has in writing certified to me that the said testator had real estate within the said county of Washington, whereon said Will may operate, and in which the said Thomas Mayne Willing is and by said Will interested, and therefore desires that the said Will may be filed and recorded in the Probate office of said county of Washington, pursuant to the statute of the State of Maine, in such cases made and provided. I do therefore hereby assign Tuesday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office, in Machias, in the county of Washington, for taking the same into consideration, and order that the said Thomas Mayne Willing, give public notice thereof, by publishing this order in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and Eastport Sentinel, printed at Eastport, three weeks successively thirty days at least before the time assigned to be read, that any person or persons may appear and shew cause if any they have against the filing and recording of said Will.—Given under my hand at Eastport, in said county this third day of July, A. D. 1822.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest,
A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

For Sale,

A convenient one story dwelling house, situated at the head of Washington-street. Enquire of
BENJAMIN KING.

For Boston,

The regular Packet sch. BOSTON, JOHN SNACKBORD, master. Will sail THIS DAY, and weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
JULY 13. SAMUEL WHEELER.

NEW GOODS.

Just opened for Sale by
Burton & Hsley,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS CONSISTING OF

EXTRA sup' fine blk. & blue BROADCLOTHS
& CASSIMERES, superfine and common
blk. blue and mixed ditto—bannels—cassimere
shawls—calicoes newest patterns—plain and fig'd
cambrics—plain and fig'd jacket and mail mus-
lin—thread laces, footings and edgings—fancy
lawn and India muslins—dimoties—ginghams—elegant
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
drill—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-
las—shell high top and side combs—boxes cotton
balls—wire thread—furniture binding—superior
gilt coat and vest buttons, twist buttons, Maine
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 florintines of the newest fashion: blk. white
and col'd French and Italian crapes: blk. white
and col'd eatins: blk. and fancy handkerfs: flag and
bandanna handkerfs: blk. levantines: ladies ele-
gant silk scarfs, handkerfs. and zephyrs: superior
blk. silk cravats.

AMERICAN GOODS

of every description.

STRAW BONNETS, and a few
very fine **LEGHORN**—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

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 account-
able 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.

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, ginghams, parasols, nankins, 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
syushaws, sarsnets, Canton Crapes,
tapes, coat & waistcoat buttons, pearl
do., black silk h'dkfs, flag do., bomba-
zetts.

Factory Goods.

Satinetts, ginghams, 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

Wood.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Sab-
scriber, till the first of July, for furnishing 200
cords **HARD WOOD**, to be delivered at my
wharf, on or before the first day of September.
June 8. **EDWARD WILLIAMS.**

Buck & Tinkham,

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by
messrs. H. T. EMERY & Co.
No. 6 UNION WHARF,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

75 chests & boxes of **TEAS**
hyson, young hyson, souch-
ong and campt
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 20
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, Sicily } **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, sakersatus,
mats, oil, brooms, starch, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings—shirtings—ginghams—
stinetts—broadcloths—cassimere—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.

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

Stephen Jones & Co.

400 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 dipt candles
14 kegs Tobacco
ladies' twist do
Boston ground indian
& rye meal
ravens duck
CROCKERY (ass'd)
4, 6, 10, 12, & 20d cut nails
wro't nails assorted,
hairs 1st quality
cheese do
white beans—flax
lump and keg butter
apple sauce—rice
imitation beaver hats
mould & sperin 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
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 numer-
ous to particularise in an advertisement. Lumber
and Fish will be considered better pay than
Cash. march 30

300 yds. satinett (ass'd)
1900 yds. American
sheeting & shirting
blk silk flag and fancy
handkerchiefs,
cotton do. assorted
cambric do.
500 yds. Am. ginghams
SILKS.
double chain levantine
synchaws,
sarsnets, assorted cols.
Corentine vesting
blk. & col'd sewing and
braide
gent. and ladies' gloves
black shawls
ribbons, assorted
Russia Diaper
Company Nankins
buttons, assorted
pound, paper & box pins
casejack & pen knives
staves, brooms
shovels, and spades
Pot and Pearl Fishes
copperas and alum
red & logwood, tustick
pepper, nutmegs
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 numer-
ous to particularise in an advertisement. Lumber
and Fish will be considered better pay than
Cash. march 30

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
H. T. BOOTS & SHOES,
which will be sold cheap for cash.

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Leghorn Bonnets,
JUST OPENED FOR SALE BY

BURTON & Hsley,

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

FOR SALE.

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

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 dipt'd ditto
3 coils small size cordage,
1 case men's fine hats,
10 kegs pickles.
(Ss) June 15

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 Car-
vers, Knives and Forks to match—

pen
pocket
fick
butcher
cooks &
shoe
razors
cissors
sheep shears
chisels } all descrip-
gauges } tions
plane irons
band
back
tenon
compass
web and
key hole
SAWS

Brass Goods.

certain pins
clock pins
commander
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 labor
knob, closet
cupboard
tbl. chest
trunk, port
stock and
part, desk
H. and H
chest
butt
table
desk
strap
p. desk and
card table
HINGES

table and ten spoons
bright iron
Norfolk and } **LAUNCHES**
knob
wood screws
bed do.
sugars
galleys
hammers
hatchets
mincing knives

FILES—A very complete assortment
best cast steel—Hand saw, 2 cut saw, 1 2 round
and mill saw.

Fish Hooks—200 groce extra bank
large and small Quarter, Pollock and Mackarel.

LINES—100 doz. Cod, Pollock and
Mackarel.

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

20 doz. sewing twine
100 lbs. salmon do.
tea kettles
sauce pans
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.
5 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron,
boxes Tin Plate,
20 kegs White Lead,
best Hoop (L) Blis'ered Steele,
boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass,
2 rolls Sheet Lead,
3 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
—Their usual Assortment—

Ship Chandlery,

Paints, &c.

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.**

J. BARTLETT,

HAS FOR SALE,

Salt, Howard Street & Wharf 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.

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 expense. For further particulars
relative to the situation of the premises and terms
of sale, enquire of

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

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

WATCH

And Clock Maker.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Pub-
lic that he continues carrying on the Watch
and Clock Making business, in the Store, head of
Market Wharf, Eastport, lately occupied by Wm.
King Newell, where every attention will be paid
to all orders in his line of business.

Repeating, Horizontal, Lever, Duplex and
Plain Seapment Watches repaired in the cheap-
est and best manner. June 29

JAMES KERR.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MACHTAS, (East Falls,)

Will attend, with fidelity and punct-
uality 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 8 inches beam
A—11 feet hold. She is built of the best ma-
terials, 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 Wed-
nesday of July, in the year of our Lord eight-
teen hundred and twenty-two.

WARREN GARDNER, administrator of the
Estate of John Chandler, late of Plantation
Number Three, in said county, yeoman, 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 Machtas, 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, Reg'r.

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, Jona-
than Coombs, Judge Conner, Leslie Coulter.

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

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

G—Charles Guay, Indian Island: Warren
Greaves.

H—Thomas Haycock, James Harriman, Thom-
as Heany, Stephen Hilton, Frederick Harland,
Abigail Hutten.

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

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

L—Harding Lambard, James Lamb, William
Lewis

M—John McCracken, Isaac J. Moors, mrs. Ma-
ry Merryman, capt. John Minot, Jana. Moulton,
Tabitha McKelvy, John Milikin, Doctor Charles
Moffet, G. Manan.

N—J. W. E. Newell, Samuel Norwood.

P—John Patterson, Margaret Panton, Peter
Perkins, Tewkesbury Pendleton 2, Hannah Por-
ter, Francis Palmer, Sophia Philbrook, mrs. Joses
Pyke.

R—James Ramsdell.

S—David C. Smart, Fred'c Spofford, Joshua
Sasell.

T—Thomas Talmar, Rodolphus Traffor, John
Torry. **J. BURGIN, P. M.**

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 18.