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

THE OLIO.

WOMAN.

Our prospects how joyless, our pathway how cold,
Had woman no fellowship here;
The blossoms of life would expand and unfold,
To die, were it not for her tear.

Like dew-drops that freshen the flower of the wild,
Which else might too early decay,
That tear is the strength of mortality's child,
The cordial which sweetens his way.

On the pillow of anguish, bewilder'd and weak
What balm is so welcome to woe,
As the fond gush of feeling, that moistens the cheek,
Of Mercy's fair agent below.

Protectress of childhood! who muses like thee,
O'er life's early innocent hours,
And trembles when helplessness clings to the knee,
To thine how infancy lowers?

Adviser of youth! to thy counsel we owe,
Our noblest, our holiest joys,
And when thy mild accents no longer can flow,
That counsel the fond heart employs.

Companion of man! the first, latest, and best,
On being's dark turbulent sea,
Oh! where could the storm-beaten wanderer rest,
Without an attendant like thee!

The Climax.—At the conclusion of the American revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English ambassador, and the French minister, Vergennes, dined together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British minister began with

'George III.—who like the Sun in his meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world.

The French minister followed with
The illustrious Louis XVI—who, like the Moon, sheds his mild and benignant rays on and influences the globe.

Our American Franklin then gave
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Commander of the American Army*—who, like Joshua of old commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him.

An Irish wit, who was stunted by his physician to a pint of wine, being reproached with drinking four bottles of claret, and bid to stick to his allowance, replied, 'So I do; my pint of Madeira is my salary and the rest is my perquisite.'

The Rev. Mr. — was born in the parish of *Dull*; he was licensed at *Dunac*; and lived and died minister of *Drona*.

If the sheets published in England in 1821, were laid in a circle upon our globe, a child might walk on paper round the earth!!! And if the stamp duties were also distributed in shillings he might easily pick up one at every third step!!!

Solomon Southwick, late post-master at Albany, an editor of the *Plough-boy*, has been nominated by a meeting at Albany as candidate for Governor in New York, in opposition to Judge Yates.

IRELAND.—The distresses of this wretched country have not reached their climax: all the horrors of pestilence are about to be added to those of famine.

At Clare 50 persons were ill of fever. In the west of Galway, men, women and children dying of starvation, and the mortality so great, that every one who could was flying as from a plague.—Sligo was similarly circumstanced. In Cork county a typhus fever of a most malignant kind had already appeared. In Mayo, the deaths from starvation were increasing. In short, a great part of the west and south of Ireland presented the shocking and appalling spectacle of a dense population in a state of famine, and upon the brink of a pestilence. We repeat, says the last Dublin paper, 'that a million of men, women, and children, are starving—are actually dying of hunger, and in one of the finest seasons ever remembered, a malignant fever, with every appearance of the worst symptoms of pestilence, has set in.'—Notwithstanding the subscriptions continued to be liberal, it is said they are wholly inadequate to the actual wants of the people.

Cold blooded butchery by Pirates.—Captain Fitz, of sch. Olive, arrived at New-York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place supposed to have been robbed by the pirates. The brig had no person on board, and it could not be ascertained to what nation or nations the vessels belonged.

The Floating Beacon.

One dark and stormy night, we were on a voyage from Bergen to Christiansand in a small sloop. Our captain suspected that he had approached too near the Norwegian coast, though he could not discern any land, and the wind blew with such violence, that we were in momentary dread of being driven upon a lee-shore. We had endeavoured, for more than hour, to keep our vessel away; but our efforts proved unavailing, and we soon found that we could scarcely hold our own. A clouded sky, a hazy atmosphere, and irregular showers of sleety rain, combined to deepen the obscurity of night, and nothing whatever was visible, except the sparkling of the distant waves, when their tops happened to break into a wreath of foam. The sea ran very high, and sometimes broke over the deck so furiously, that the men were obliged to hold by the rigging, lest they should be carried away. Our captain was a person of timid and irresolute character, and the dangers that environed us made him gradually lose confidence in himself. He often gave orders, and countermanded them in the same moment, all the while taking small quantities of ardent spirits at intervals. Fear and intoxication soon stupefied him completely, and the crew ceased to consult him, or to pay any respect to his authority, in so far as regarded the management of the vessel.

About midnight our main-sail was split, and shortly after we found that the sloop had sprung a leak. We had before shipped a good deal of water through the hatches, and the quantity that now entered from below was so great, that we thought she would go down every moment. Our only chance of escape lay in our boat, which was immediately lowered. After we had all got on board of her, except the captain, who stood leaning against the mast, we called to him, requesting that he would follow us without delay. 'How dare you quit the sloop without my permission?' cried he, staggering forwards. 'This is not fit weather to go a-fishing. Come back—back with you all!' 'No, no,' returned one of the crew, 'we don't want to be sent to the bottom for your obstinacy.—Bear a hand there, or we'll leave you behind.—' 'Captain you are drunk,' said another; 'you cannot take care of yourself. You must obey us now.—' 'Silence! mutinous villain,' answered the captain. 'What are you all afraid of? This is a fine breeze—Up main-sail, and steer her right in the wind's eye.'

The sea knocked the boat so violently and constantly against the side of the sloop, that we feared the former would be injured or upset, if we did not immediately row away; but, as we were to preserve our lives, we could not reconcile ourselves to the idea of abandoning the captain, who grew more obstinate the more we attempted to persuade him to accompany us. At length, one of the crew leapt on board the sloop, and having seized hold of him, tried to drag him along by force; but he struggled resolutely, and soon freed himself from the grasp of the seaman, who immediately resumed his place among us, and urged that we should not any longer risk our lives for the sake of a drunkard and a madman. Most of the party declared they were of the same opinion, and began to push off the boat; but I entreated them to make one effort more to induce their infatuated commander to accompany us. At that moment he came up from the cabin, to which he had descended a little time before, and we immediately perceived that he was more under the influence of ardent spirits than ever. He abused us all in the grossest terms, and threatened his crew with severe punishment, if they did not come on board, and return to their duty. His manner was so violent, that no one seemed willing to attempt to constrain him to come on board the boat; and after vainly representing the absurdity of his conduct, and the danger of his situation, we bid him farewell, and rowed away.

The sea ran so high, and had such a terrific appearance, that I almost wished myself in the sloop again. The crew plied the oars in silence, and we heard nothing but the hissing of the enormous billows as they gently rose up, and slowly subsided again, without breaking. At intervals, our boat was elevated far above the surface of the ocean, & remained, for a few moments, trembling upon the pinnacle of a surge from which it would quietly descend into a gulph, so deep and awful, that we often thought the dense black mass of waters which formed its side, were on the point of over arching us, and bursting upon our heads. We glided with regular undulations from one billow to another; but every time we sunk into the trough of the sea, my heart died within me, for I felt as if we were going lower down than we had ever done before, and clung instinctively to the board on which I sat.

Notwithstanding my terrors, I frequently looked towards the sloop. The fragments of her main-sail which remained attached to the yard, and fluttered in the wind, enabled us to discern exactly where she lay, and shewed, by their motion, that she pitched about in a terrible manner. We occasionally heard the voice of her unfortunate commander, calling to us in tones of frantic desperation, and by turns vociferating curses and blasphemous oaths, and singing sea-songs with a frightful energy. I sometimes almost wished that the crew would make another effort to save him, but next moment, the principle of self-preservation repressed all feelings of humanity, and I endeavoured, by closing my ears, to banish the idea of his sufferings from my mind.

After a little time the shivering canvass disappeared, and we heard a tumultuous roaring and bursting of billows, and saw an unusual sparkling of the sea about a quarter of a mile from us. One of the sailors cried out that the sloop was now on her beam ends, and that the noise, to which we listened, was that of the waves breaking over her. We could sometimes perceive a large black mass heaving itself irregularly among the flashing surges, and then disappearing for a few moments,

and knew but too well that it was the hull of the vessel. At intervals, a shrill and agonized voice uttered some exclamations, but we could not distinguish what they were, and then a long drawn shriek came across the ocean, which suddenly grew more furiously agitated near the spot where the sloop lay. In a few moments she sunk down, and a black wave forced itself out of the waters that had engulfed her, and swelled gloomily into a magnitude greater than that of the surrounding billows.

The seamen dropped their oars, as if by one impulse, and looked expressively at each other, without speaking a word. Awful foreboding of a fate similar to that of the captain, appeared to chill every heart, and to repress the energy that had hitherto excited us to make unremitting exertions for our common safety. While we were in this state of hopeless inaction, the man at the helm called out that he saw a light a-head. We all strained our eyes to discern it, but, at the moment, the boat was sinking down between two immense waves, one of which closed the prospect, and we remained in breathless anxiety till a rising surge elevated us above the level of the surrounding ocean. A light like a dazzling star then suddenly flashed upon our view, and joyful exclamations burst from every mouth. 'That,' cried one of the crew, 'must be the floating beacon which our captain was looking out for this afternoon. If we can but gain it, we'll be safe enough yet.' This intelligence cheered us all, and the men began to ply the oars with redoubled vigour, while I employed myself in hauling out the water that sometimes rushed over the gunnel of the boat when a sea happened to strike her.

An hour's hard rowing brought us so near the light-house that we almost ceased to apprehend any further danger; but it was suddenly obscured from our view, and, at the same time, a confused roaring and dashing commenced at a little distance, and rapidly increased in loudness. We soon perceived a tremendous billow rolling towards us. Its top, part of which had already broke, overhung the base, and if unwilling to burst until we were within the reach of its violence. The man who steered the boat, brought her head to the sea, but all to no purpose, for the water rushed furiously over us, and we were completely immersed. I felt the boat swept under me, and was left struggling and groping about in hopeless desperation, for something to catch hold of. When nearly exhausted, I received a severe blow on the side from a small cask of water which the sea had forced against me. I immediately twisted my arms round it, and, after recovering myself a little, began to look for the boat, and to call to my companions; but could not discover any vestige of them, or of their vessel.—However I still had a faint hope that they were in existence, and that the intervention of the billows concealed them from my view. I continued to shout as loud as possible, for the sound of my own voice in some measure relieved me from the feeling of awful and heart-chilling loneliness which my situation inspired; but even out an echo responded to my cries, and convinced that my comrades had all perished, I ceased looking for them, and pushed towards the beacon in the best manner I could. A long series of fatiguing exertions brought me to close the side of the vessel which contained it, and I called out loudly, in hopes that those on board might hear me and come to my assistance, but no one appearing, I waited patiently till a wave raised me on a level with the chains, and then caught hold of them, and succeeded in getting on board.

As I did not see any person on deck, I went forward to the sky-light, and looked down. Two men were seated below at a table, and a lamp, which was suspended above them, being swung backwards and forwards by the rolling of the vessel, threw its light upon their faces alternately. One seemed agitated with passion, and the other surveyed him with a scornful look.—They both talked very loudly, and used threatening gestures, but the sea made so much noise that I could not distinguish what was said. After a little time, they started up, and seemed to be on the point of closing and wrestling together, when a woman rushed through a small door and prevented them. I beat upon deck with my feet at the same time, and the attention of the whole party was soon transferred to the noise. One of the men immediately came up the cabin stairs, but stopped short on seeing me, as if irresolute whether to advance or hasten below again. I approached him, and told my story in a few words, but instead of making any reply, he went down to the cabin, and began to relate to the others what he had seen. I soon followed him, and easily found my way into the apartment where they all were.—They appeared to feel mingled with sensations of fear and astonishment at my presence, and it was sometime before any of them entered into conversation with me, or afforded those comforts which I stood so much in need of.

After I had refreshed myself with food, and been provided with a change of clothing, I went upon deck, and surveyed the singular asylum in which Providence had enabled me to take refuge from the fury of the storm. It did not exceed thirty feet long, and was strongly built, and completely decked over, except at the entrance to the cabin. It had a thick mast at the mid-ships, with a large lantern, containing several burners and reflectors, on the top of it; and this could be lowered and hoisted up again as often as required, by means of ropes and pulleys. The vessel was firmly moored upon an extensive sand bank, the beacon being intended to warn seamen to avoid a part of the ocean where many lives and vessels had been lost in consequence of the latter running aground. The accommodations below decks were narrow, and of an inferior description; however, I gladly retired to the berth that was allotted me by my entertainers, and fatigue and the rocking of billows combined to lul me into a quiet and dreamless sleep.

Next morning, one of the men, whose name was Angerstoff, came to my bedside, and called me to breakfast in a surly and imperious manner. The others looked coldly and distrustfully when I joined them, and I saw that they regarded me as an intruder and unwelcome guest. The meal passed without almost any conversation, and I went upon deck whenever it was over. The tempest of the preceding night had in a great measure abated, but the sea still ran very high, and a black mist hovered over it, through which the Norwegian coast, lying at eleven miles distance, could be dimly seen. I looked in vain for some remains of the sloop or boat. Not a bird enlivened the heaving expanse of waters, and I turned shuddering from the dreary scene, and asked Morvalden, the youngest of the men, when he thought I had any chance of getting ashore. 'Not very soon, I'm afraid,' returned he. 'We are visited once a month by people from yonder land, who are appointed to bring us supply of provisions and other necessaries. They were here only six days ago, so you may count how long it will be before they return. Fishing boats sometimes pass us during fine weather, but we won't have much of that this moon at least.'

No intelligence could have been more depressing to me than this. The idea of spending perhaps three weeks in such a place was almost insupportable, and the more so as I could not hasten my deliverance by any exertion of my own, but would be obliged to remain, in a state of inactive suspense, till good fortune, or the regular course of events, afforded me the means of getting ashore. Neither Angerstoff nor Morvalden seemed to sympathize with my distress, or even to care that I should leave it in my power to leave the vessel, except in so far as my departure would free them from the expence of supporting me. They returned indistinct and repulsive answers to all the questions I asked, and appeared anxious to avoid having the least communication with me. During the greater part of the forenoon, they employed themselves in trimming the lamps, and cleaning the reflectors, but never conversed any. I easily perceived that a mutual animosity existed between them, but was unable to discover the cause of it. Morvalden seemed to fear Angerstoff, and, at the same time, to feel a deep resentment towards him, which he did not dare to express. Angerstoff apparently was aware of this, for he behaved to his companion with the undisguised fierceness of determined hate, and openly thwarted him in every thing.

Marietta, the female on board, was the wife of Morvalden. She remained chiefly below decks, and attended to the domestic concerns of the vessel. She was rather good looking, but so reserved and forbidding in her manners, that she formed no desirable acquisition to our party, already so heartless and unsocial in its character.

When night approached, after the lapse of a wearisome and monotonous day, I went on deck to see the beacon lighted, and continued walking backwards and forwards till a late hour. I watched the lantern, as it swung from side to side, and flashed upon different portions of the sea alternately, and sometimes fancied I saw men struggling among the billows that tumbled around, and at other times imagined I could discern the white sail of an approaching vessel. Human voices seemed to mingle with the noise of the bursting waves, and I often listened intently, almost in the expectation of hearing articulate sounds. My mind grew sombre as the scene itself, and strange and fearful ideas obtruded themselves in rapid succession. It was dreadful to be chained to the middle of the deep—to be the continual sport of the quietless billows—to be shrouded as a fatal thing by those who traversed the solitary ocean. Though within sight of the shore, our situation was more dreary than if we had been sailing a thousand miles from it. We felt not the pleasure of moving forwards, nor the hope of reaching port, nor the delights arising from favourable breezes and genial weather. When a billow drove us to one side, we were tossed back again by another; our imprisonment had no variety or definite termination, and the calm and the tempest were alike uninteresting to us. I felt as if my fate had already become linked with that of those who were on board the vessel. My hopes of being again permitted to mingle with mankind died away, and I anticipated long years of gloom and despair in the company of these repulsive persons into whose hands fate had unexpectedly consigned me.

Angerstoff and Morvalden tended the beacon alternately during the night. The latter had the watch while I remained upon deck. His appearance and manner indicated much perturbation of mind, and he paced hurriedly from side to side, sometimes muttering to himself, and sometimes stopping suddenly to look through the sky-light, as if anxious to discover what was going on below. He would then gaze intently upon the heavens, and next moment take out his watch, and contemplate the motions of its hands. I did not offer to disturb these reveries, and thought myself altogether unobserved by him, till he suddenly advanced to the spot where I stood, and said, in a loud whisper, 'There's a villain below—a desperate villain—this is true—he is capable of any thing—and the woman is as bad as him.'—'I asked what proof he had of all this.—' 'Oh, I know it,' returned he; 'that wretch Angerstoff, whom I once thought my friend, has gained my wife's affections. She has been faithless to me—yes, she has. They both wish I were out of the way. Perhaps they are now planning my destruction. What can I do? It is very terrible to be shut up in such narrow limits with those who hate me, and to have no means of escaping, or defending myself from their infernal machinations.—' 'Why do you not leave the Beacon,' queried I, 'and abandon your companion and guilty wife?'—'Ah, that is impossible,' answered Morvalden; 'if I went on shore I would forfeit my liberty. I live here that I may escape the vengeance of the law, which I once outraged for the sake of her who has now withdrawn her

love from me. What ingratitude! Mine is indeed a terrible fate, but I must bear it. And shall I never again wander through the green fields, and climb the rocks that enquire my native place? And the weary dashing of the sea, and the moanings of the wind, to fill my ears continually, all the while telling me that I am an exile? a hopeless despairing exile. But it won't last long, cried he catching hold of my arm; they will murder me—I am sure of it—I never go to sleep without dreaming that Argostoff has pushed me overboard.

Your lonely situation, and inactive life, dispose you to give way to the chimeras, said I; you must endeavour to resist them. Perhaps things aren't so bad as you suppose.—This is not a lonely situation, replied Morviden, in a solemn tone.—Perhaps you will have proof of what I say before you leave us. Many vessels used to be lost here, and a few were wrecked still; and the skeletons and corpses of those who have perished lie over the sand-bank. Sometimes, at midnight, I have seen crowds of human figures moving backwards and forwards upon the surface of the ocean, almost as far as the eye could reach. I neither know who they were, nor what they did there.—When watching the lantern alone, I often hear a number of voices talking together, as it were, under the waves; and I twice caught the very words they uttered, but I cannot repeat them—they dwell incessantly in my memory, but my tongue refuses to pronounce them, or to explain to others what they meant. (To be continued.)

HUNT to RUSSELL.

[Sometime since, a writer in the New-York Statesman over the signature of "Ariel," proposed certain queries to JONAS RUSSELL, Esq.; which seemed pretty plainly to intimate the author's belief that Mr. Russell, while employed as one of the Commissioners at Ghent, kept up an intercourse with some commercial house in London; whereby it was daily made acquainted with the state of the negotiations for peace, and that the profits of the speculations made by the light of his communications were to be equally shared between himself and the said house. We can hardly credit such a suggestion. If true it will not only ruin the reputation of Mr. Russell, but degrade that of his country. The manner in which Mr. Russell has endeavored to injure Mr. Adams, has indeed satisfied us that he possesses no very nice sense of honor; but we cannot but hope that he is guiltless of any treasonable transactions, while employed in so high a station as a Negotiator for Peace.—Belfast paper. Subsequent events have produced the following important letter which also appeared in the Statesman a few days since.]

ALBANY, JULY 27, 1822.

Jonathan Russell, Esq.

SIR—Observe that you have, through the medium of the *American Statesman*, given publicity to the letter which I wrote you on the 1st of this month, avowing myself the author of the queries signed "Ariel," addressed to you in the *New-York Statesman* of the 14th of June last.

From the language of the remarks made by the editor of the *American Statesman*, it appears, that my statement is considered as not being sufficiently explicit, and that you complain, or rather that he complains in your behalf that I did not designate the individual commissioner who was alluded to, and give the name of the commercial house to whom such commissioner gave information, touching the progress and prospects of the negotiations at Ghent, &c. &c. and also the name of the person from whom I derived the information, and the cause of its being communicated to me, &c.

Although I have no reason to suppose, that a compliance with the fairly interable wishes of the editor of the *American Statesman* will give you any new light, in regard to the main point in question—nevertheless, in order to remove every possible ground for cavil, as well as to gratify your personal friends, and to make you better known to the people, whose immediate representative you are, and to the nation at large, in whose public service you have held distinguished situations abroad, I shall with all possible brevity, and without the reservation of any material circumstance, state the information touching the subject matter of the queries, as it was communicated to me in London, in the winter of 1816-17, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who enjoyed the confidence of, and held a highly responsible and confidential situation in the house of Messrs. THOMAS MULLETT, I. I. EVANS & Co. and who is now a respectable merchant in London.

In order to account for this gentleman's having made me acquainted with the facts, which I am about to detail, it seems necessary, as you will no doubt give this letter publicity that I here observe, that Messrs. THOMAS MULLETT, I. I. EVANS & Co. were for many years one of the first and most distinguished American commission houses in London, and that the senior partner, Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, was warmly attached to the United States, in which at an early period he resided for several years. This circumstance and the zeal which he always manifested for the welfare and independence of the American people, as well as for the particular interests of his numerous correspondents, procured for him the regard and brought him acquainted with most of the American citizens who visited London, as well as with the successive ministers, *charge d'affaires*, and consuls of the United States, resident in London—among whom was Mr. JONATHAN RUSSELL, and between whom and Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, my personal knowledge there existed a very intimate and friendly acquaintance from the autumn of 1811, to the month of October, 1812, when Mr. RUSSELL embarked for the U. States in a cartel, which sailed from Plymouth for New-York.

It may also be proper to state, that Mr. I. I. EVANS, a very enlightened and distinguished merchant, and one of the partners of Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, died about the time of, or just previous to the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, in June, 1812—and that Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, the senior partner, died in December, 1814, during the pendency of the negotiations at Ghent, leaving to his son, the junior and surviving partner of his long established house, a large fortune, and probably the most extensive and valuable American business

(particularly with New-York) at that time enjoyed by any commercial house in London.

Having known that respectable house for many years, and experienced from them many acts of kindness and hospitality, it is painful to me to observe, still more painful to me to know, that under all these advantages, and within only ninety days or thereabouts, from the day of the death of Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, his son from causes which will be fully explained in the sequel, was overwhelmed in ruin, having, from over-confident speculation, suffered in that short period the loss, not only of the entire fortune left him by his father, but become indebted in an amount greatly beyond his means to discharge.

It was during a conversation with my informant, upon this afflicting calamity, the fatal effects of which reached many persons in the United States, that he gave me the following narrative, to account for the cause of the disasters, which had suddenly befallen that amiable and modest young man.

He stated, that during the negotiation at Ghent, between the British and American Commissioners, Mr. Jonathan Russell, one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States, conveyed to Mr. THOMAS MULLETT, (of the said house of THOMAS MULLETT, I. I. EVANS & Co.) from time to time, and until the time of his death, regular advices as to the progress and prospects of the negotiation at Ghent. Confiding in the correctness of the information so received, that house made immense purchases of cotton and other American products, which were unfortunately held by the surviving partner, until the sudden and unexpected occurrence of peace, like a destructive whirlwind, swept away his fortune.

It is necessary here to state, which I do, upon the authority of my informant, and upon the information derived from a highly respectable merchant now in New-York, but who was in London during the pendency of the negotiations at Ghent, that from the moment Mr. Russell received intelligence of the death of Mr. Thomas Mullett, he suspended all further communication to that house. And notwithstanding the surviving partner received no further advices from Mr. Russell, and was informed from another and friendly quarter, that a peace would certainly be concluded in a few days; and that in consequence of the death of his father, he would not receive any further advices from Mr. Russell, he would not be prevailed upon to believe it, and though repeatedly urged to sell out, he declined doing so, fatally confiding in the accuracy of the information and advices already received, and blindly persisting in the belief, that had any changes favorable to the conclusion of peace occurred at Ghent, Mr. Russell would, in good faith, have continued his communications and advices to the house, the same as though his father had been living.

Such was in substance the information I received from the gentleman to whom I allude, and by whose testimony, and by that of the other confidential persons at that time in the house of Messrs. Mullett, Evans & Co. I expect to be able to establish the truth of the imputations I intended to convey by the queries I addressed to you, under the signature of "Ariel."

I think it proper also to apprise you, that I shall endeavour to prove, by the testimony of a person now in France, and by the oaths of two gentlemen now in New-York, that Mr. JONATHAN RUSSELL did also communicate to another person in London, information as to the progress and prospects of the negotiation at Ghent, and that the first private information of the peace, received in London, was conveyed by him to that person.

I perceive by the intimations of the New-York *American* of Monday last, that you have directed a suit to be instituted against me, for a libel, which is alleged to have been conveyed by the queries in question, and that the writ is lodged in the office of the marshal of the southern district, to be served upon me in New-York, notwithstanding I had advised you, that my residence was in Vermont, where it would have been more convenient to me to have attended to the defence of the suit in the C. Court of the United States, for that district, and which is equally as near to your residence as New-York. Nevertheless as I am desirous that there should be no unnecessary delay, in bringing the subject promptly and fairly to issue, I have written to the marshal, informing him, that I shall, as soon as my business will admit of my going to New-York, which shall be before the return day of the writ, cause my appearance to be endorsed thereon. I am fully aware, that some prudent casuists, some cool and calculating politicians, whose conduct in the discharge of their public, as well as private duties, is regulated by a calculation of the quantum of personal good to be gained, or of evil to be avoided, think that I have on this occasion, displayed more of zeal than discretion, and that the defence of the suit, will necessarily involve me in considerable expense and much personal inconvenience. In taking the step which I have, I did not take these estimates into the account—I was impelled solely by a sense of public duty, entertaining towards you no personal enmity; but a regard for public opinion and a respect for my own character now require, that I for my own character now require, that I should produce proofs to establish the truth of the allegations, which by the queries I intended to convey. I shall endeavour to do so to the entire satisfaction of a jury and of the public; and I beg of you to be assured, that I shall avail myself of every possible evidence, that may be attainable, either in this country, in England, or in France; at the same time I am perfectly aware of the great difficulties that may occur, in obtaining evidence in Europe, as it is not in my power to compel the production of testimony from that distance, and without the jurisdiction of the court, before which an investigation is to take place. I trust however in God, in the all powerful influence of truth, and in the justice of my fellow citizens, to sustain me in the conflict and to carry me through triumphantly.

If I were contented to justify the publication of the queries on the ground of general rumor, I could, without going out of New-York, prove, by the testimony of a number of

respectable merchants who were in London and at Ghent, at the conclusion of the peace, that a rumor was prevalent in both these cities, that Mr. JONATHAN RUSSELL, one of the said Commissioners, had secretly conveyed to persons in London, information of the negotiations at Ghent, &c. &c. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
SETH HUNT.

ESTABLISHING A CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS, AND HIS REASONS THEREFOR.

From the *National Intelligencer* of July 31.
GENTLEMEN: A regard for my character as a public officer, and a desire to warn those who may unjustly assail it of the difficulties in which they may be likely to involve themselves, induces me to request you to give publicity to the enclosed.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. PORTER.

Tuesday July 30th, 1822.

WASHINGTON, 30th July, 1822.
SIR: In your paper of yesterday I notice a republication of an article taken from the *Federal Republican* of the 27th, I therefore deem it proper to enclose to you a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Editor of that paper, and to inform you that the determination I have taken, with regard to him, extends to every editor who may unjustly assail my character, from whatever motive the attack may originate. I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
D. PORTER.

Jonathan Elliot, Esq.
Editor Washington Gazette,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1822.
SIR: In your paper of 27th I notice an intimation of your intention to take the conduct of Mr. Blake and myself in hand, with the opinion that you shall be able to show that they laid law and justice prostrate. I think it necessary, therefore, to inform you that this opinion has been formed without a full knowledge of the proceedings and testimony had in the case of Mr. Binney; and that, if you take upon yourself to publicly discuss the matter *ex parte* testimony, you will do it at your own risk, and will of course be prepared to meet the consequences, for I place too high a value on public opinion to allow my character to be tampered with with impunity. If the press has its liberties, individuals aggrieved by it have also the means of obtaining redress secured to them.

When the official trial of Lieut. Abbot shall issue from the press, which will be in about a week, and when all the documents had, in the examination of Mr. Binney's conduct, shall be before the public, which will, as I am informed, soon be the case, I can then have no objection to a just criticism of my agency in these matters—For I feel a conviction, that the public not only justify the opinion of Mr. Blake and myself, but bear me out in the belief that both Mr. Binney and Capt. Hull have been wickedly and maliciously persecuted, and will pronounce that the sentence of the Court Martial on Lieut. Abbot was mild, considering the magnitude and aggravation of the offences proved against that officer. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
D. PORTER.

FREDERICK SCHARFFER, Esq. Baltimore.

From the *same paper*, of August 2.
It is not my intention to reply to, or in any way hereafter to notice, the many squibs and crackers that may be thrown out by envious persons for the abuse of the press—for its liberties no man can have a higher respect than myself, and none would go further to support them.

In these days of calumny and wanton abuse, it behoves every one to take care of his own reputation. I have been endeavoring, by a faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer, for a quarter of a century, to deserve the confidence of my fellow citizens, and I shall not permit any one to wantonly and unjustly lacerate my good name with impunity.

I stand in the way of no man. I am in no way necessary to the exaltation or depression of any one, and no one shall make me, as they have done others, a cover for their political attacks. I stand single handed, and on my own defence.

Remarks on my conduct which do not touch my integrity either as a public officer or as a man, will not be noticed.

I have warned those editors who had introduced my name into their papers, of the consequence of connecting it with their discussions of the affairs of Mr. Binney and Capt. Hull, without a proper understanding of the case. I have asked only a suspension of their opinions until they are placed in full possession of every information on the subject. It remains with them to profit by the hint or not, as they list.

D. PORTER.
The Morning Chronicle thus descants on the above letters.

"With regard to Commodore Porter's letters missive to all the editors of the United States, dictating to them their duty, we crave leave to remark, that our opinions on this subject are at least impartial; for we have never interfered in the question of Capt. Hull, and his court martial. We have ever endeavoured, although we have never been blatant on this subject, to preserve an independent character, and it is an independence that we certainly shall not surrender up to the dictum of Com. Porter. When Com. Hull's character was assailed, we felt a confiding assurance of his triumphant delivery—we thought that we discovered in fancy the victorious Constitution, and the Guerriere in flames. But when we discovered that this court martial was but preliminary to another; that it gave more discontent than satisfaction, we preserved silence, because we did not wish to anticipate the sentence of a legal tribunal. While we were waiting the result of this inquiry, we were both astonished and

disgusted to read Com. Porter's letter, dictating to all the printers in the United States their duty, accompanied with threats if they dared to disobey. We can now inform him that this letter will do more damage to Com. Hull, than all the calumny heaped upon his name in the public papers. It will be cited in evidence that the court martial were determined to muzzle all attempts at investigation; that they were resolved that their sentence should stand pre-emptive to the laws of the land. Our president, our senators, our judges, our secretaries of the navy, of the treasury, of state, our generals, our governors are all made the subjects of free discussion in our papers, and yet Com. Porter, makes himself in cases where he is concerned, both the party and the judge, and even threatens printers, if they do not comply with his terms. If the president of the United States, accompanied by all his secretaries, and both houses of Congress, and all the officers of the army and of the navy to boot, should presume to dictate terms to us, we would despise them all in a body.—In the conduct of our press, we know but one being whom we fear, and to whom, and not to Com. Porter, we are responsible for our actions, and he is the Deity. To every gentleman, we have endeavoured to demean ourselves with courtesy and respect, and from every gentleman we anticipate, and shall demand the same in requital, whether he occupies the post of a President, or a Commodore. Fearless of harm, and conscious of honesty, we are not to be told our duty; we wish no advice, and what it is insolently tendered, will accept of none.

It is a free press, essentially and vitally a free press, and not such a one as Com. Porter would patronize, before which the hoary monarchies of Europe, are now bowing their crowned heads, with reverence—before which the chains fell from the hands of enslaved Spaniards, both in the Peninsula and in America—it is an engine which vanquishes with more durable victories than disciplined armies; or the thunders of a navy; and which, if prostrated, would overturn the liberties of our country.

Foreign.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

House of Lords—London, June 20.

The Marquis of Lansdown presented two petitions, one from merchants of Liverpool, and the other from ship-owners and others of the same place, interested in the private trade to the East Indies. As these petitions merited consideration, not only on account of the respectability of the individuals from whom they came, but of the importance of the subject, he thought it necessary to call their Lordships attention to them. They referred to the Bills before the House for granting particular advantages to the Colonies and the West India Trade, and contended that an equivalent ought to be granted to the East India Trade, by removing some of the restrictions and burdens under which it is placed. The petitioners were of opinion that the vessels might be allowed to trade to India at a smaller tonnage than the tax at present permitted. The Americans traded to India and China in vessels considerably smaller than those which sailed from this country, though the voyage from America was dangerous. The Americans however, derived a great advantage from the small size of the vessels employed in the trade. To this point the petition of the ship-owners was more particularly confined. The other petition, which was from the merchants of Liverpool, prayed that the duties on sugar and other East India produce might be reduced. It would be admitted by their Lordships that it was of great importance that a demand for our manufactures should be created in foreign countries; but such a demand could not exist unless foreign countries had the means of making returns.—There was no limit to the extension of our manufactures, if we could take in return the productions of other countries. Their Lordships pointed out in India a population of from 70 to 100,000,000. This might be a great market for British manufactures, for the desire of the population to consume would only be limited by their ability to pay. Among the articles of the produce of India, sugar was one of general consumption; and the reduction of the duty on which would be highly beneficial. To admit it for consumption in this country was indispensable to the prosperity of the India trade, which prosperity was essential to that of our manufactures. Instead of imposing duties which excluded articles from general consumption, the truly wise policy would be to admit to consumption as far as possible the produce of foreign countries, for it was certain that if we took their produce, they would have manufactures in return. To grant a monopoly to any body in a country, was generally considered injurious; and if this was admitted, their Lordships must conclude that when a monopoly was

granted to one part of the subjects of a country against another part, the measure rested on still less justifiable grounds. He thought, therefore, that the claims of the petitioners was entitled to their Lordships' serious consideration. At the same time he must confess, that there was one statement in the petition, to the correctness of which he could not accede. It was said that our West India colonies were incapable of supplying the demand of the country for sugar; but when he considered the state of cultivation to which our colonies had arrived, he could not agree with the petitioners in this opinion. The petitioners alluded to the decline of the trade of sugar refiners, and it was stated that in the course of a few years, the number of persons carrying on that business had diminished from 350 to 230. He therefore thought that foreign sugar might, with proper securities, be introduced under bond for refining.

Earl Bathurst, on the petitions being read observed that the demand made on their Lordships amounted to this—that they should no longer extend a particular protection to the West India colonies, but place the East India sugar on an even footing with that of the West; but the Bills before the House formed no ground for such a demand. The whole exports and imports of the colonies were confined to British shipping, and no reason could be assigned for withdrawing the protection of the country from the West India trade. It was true the bills allowed the sugar of the West Indies to be carried to different parts of Europe, but this was no new indulgence. It had been given to the colonies by a former act; but in consequence of the provisions with which it was clogged, they had been unable to take advantage of it. The petitioners had asserted that the West India colonies could not produce an adequate supply. If they could make out this assertion, he was ready to admit that their claim would be entitled to consideration; but it was well known that nothing could be more unfounded. The truth was, that the supply was infinitely greater than the demand. His Lordship then repeated several of the arguments he had used in support of the bills on the second reading. He did not however, mean to say that under no circumstances the trade ought to be opened to the public, but as yet no case had been made out for withdrawing the protection of the country from the colonies. He concluded by moving that the Colonial Trade Bill do pass.

The Marquis of Bute did not object to the principle of the bill, but contended that, as a boon granted to the West Indies a clause ought to be introduced compelling the registration of slaves in the colonies. He concluded by moving a clause to that effect.

Earl Bathurst saw no reason whatever for admitting the clause proposed by the Noble Marquis, as it had no connexion whatever with the present bill.

Lord Holland also objected to the introduction of the clause, as to make registration a condition of the present bill would be to manifest an improper jealousy of the colonial legislature. What would be the condition of the slaves, if in consequence of the introduction of this clause the advantage offered should not be accepted by the colonies? Intercourse between America and the West Indies was indispensable to the maintenance of the black population in the latter. In consequence of that intercourse having ceased during the war, no less than 15,000 of those unfortunate beings had perished. When their Lordships consented to abolish the inhuman trade by which the natives of Africa were transported to the colonies, it was always considered as a consequence that the slaves would receive better treatment from their owners. This was evidently the interest of the proprietors, and their Lordships had better trust to the operation of that principle of interest. While speaking on this subject, he could not help expressing his regret that the persons at the head of the government of this country did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded at the late peace for the complete abolition of the slave trade. The opportunity was unfortunately lost, and he was afraid that the trade was now carried on by foreign countries to a greater extent than ever.

The Marquis of Bute urged the propriety of introducing the clause he had moved, but, after some observations by the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Holland and Earl Bathurst, consented to withdraw it.

An additional clause of an explanatory nature was, on the motion of Earl Bathurst, added to the bill, which then passed.

The West India and American Intercourse Bill was also passed.

EASTPORT :

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1822.

Arrivals at New-York have brought London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 25th June. The West India and American intercourse Bill, as will be seen above, has passed the House of Lords.

CANAL.—It is in contemplation to cut a Canal through the Isthmus at the head of the Bay of Fundy, so as to connect the waters of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. The expense has been estimated at £63,500. The whole distance required to be cut through and cleared, will not exceed 16 miles.

GLAZING EXPLOIT!—One day this week, as a pleasure boat, with several gentlemen and ladies on board, was passing from one of the neighbouring islands to this place, was fired at from a Barge belonging to the "One Per Cent" the capt. of which was on board at the time. The ball struck within three or four feet of the boat, and very much terrified the ladies. He overtook and examined the boat, but finding no boat, permitted her to proceed with a few gentlemanly expressions at the discretion shown the dignity of his office in not immediately hearing too on discovering the approach of the "One Per Cent" Barge! It was not known, till this heroic achievement, that the "One Per Cent" was in this neighbourhood, as she had been absent some time, and supposed to have been undergoing repairs as she was thought to be weak in her upper-works.

The Hon. EZEKIEL WHITMAN has been nominated by a convention, held in Cumberland County, as a candidate for Governor. Election, second Monday in September.

We cannot accommodate our St. John Correspondent "R." He must poke open the fire with his own fingers. The sooner he gets his work out of the Press the better, as the anxiety to read the "Address of the Corporation and his Excellency's Answer" will probably soon subside.

The bill for consolidating the two Provinces of Upper and lower Canada was read a first time on the 20th of June, and ordered for a second reading the following day.

The Winchester, a 60 gun ship, 'built after the model of the American frigates,' has been lately launched in England. Britain continues active in building ships of war. She was named, in form, by Lady Cockburn.

Experiments are making of Steam Boats on the Canals in Scotland.

The Court of Inquiry respecting Capt. HULL commenced at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, on the 12th inst. and the Judge Advocate has, by advertisement, invited all persons who have any complaints to make, or know any facts or circumstances tending to implicate Capt. HULL, as Commandant of the Navy-Yard, to appear and give evidence.

Yesterday morning there came from the hand of a citizen of this place, a piece of glass, which was broke into it 20 years since. The original wound was healed in a short time, and the person was unconscious that any glass remained in it—Within a few days it had begun to make its way through the skin, and, assisted by a poultice, has come entirely out.

The Yellow-Fever has made its appearance in New-York City.

TORPEDO FISH.—Mr. Charles Littlejohn, Portland, discovered and took on one of the Islands of that town, a Torpedo (Raja Torpedo) measuring nearly 18 inches in diameter. In securing it, he received three electric shocks, one of which almost threw him backwards. It is very rare that these fish are found so far to the northward.

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

MARRIED—In Perry, by ROMAN PALMER, Esq. Mr. William Frost, to Miss Abigail Hubbard, both of Perry.

DEATHS.
In this town, Abigail, daughter of Mr Benjamin Bucknam, aged 2 years.
A child of Mr Johnson.
A child of Mr Anderson.
Mrs. McGane—Miss Nancy Treakey, both lately from Ireland.
In Lubec, Hopley Yeaton Reynolds, son of Capt. Benjamin Reynolds, of that place, aged 26 years, of a lingering illness of eight months, which he bore with christian firmness to the latest period of his existence, with full confidence in the all saving power of a Divine Mediator.—Communicated.
At Mobile, Capt David Doane, of Maine, aged 40

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.
11th—sch Fox, Heath, Hallowell.
12th—sch Charity, Pike, Newburyport.
—sloop — Polley, Portland.
—sch. Harriet, Thomas, Boston.
—sch. Mary, Trafton, do.
—brig Leop, Bailey, 17 days from Grenada.
13th—sch General Greene, Rogers, Boston.
15th—brig Thomas, Razor, Liverpool, 47 days.
—sloop Sally & Mary, Howard, Waldoborough.

SAILED.
brig Three Sons, Robertson, Berbice.
sch Hero, Fowler, do.
sch Boston, Shackford, Boston.
sch Dove, Goodrich, Portsmouth.

At East-Falls, (Machias) August 12—sloop Jane, Smalley, Boston, 6 days; sch Priscilla, Hyler, Thomaston, 2 days; brig Dirigo, Ames, New-Haven, 4 days—SAILED—sch Plato, Freadwell, Salem; sloop Richard, Harter, Boston.

Oliver S. Livermore,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, recently occupied by W. TUTTLE Esq. (on Central Wharf)

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE.
300 bushels yellow corn,
50 do. do. meal,
25 bbls. superfine flour,
20 do. fine do.
10 do. mess pork,
10 do. mess beef,
5 half bbls. mess beef,
5 kegs tobacco,
5 bbls. vinegar,
boxes soap and candles, kegs nails.

HOLLOW WARE, Stone Jugs, Iron Shovel, Scythes, Leaf Sugar, Wrapping Paper, Cod Lines, Cotton, **CROCKERY WARE,** Souchong Tea, **LINGHAM WARE,** Napt Hats, Brushes, &c.

—Also—
An assortment of calicoes—bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings—bed tick—factory ginghams—satinets—broad cloths—bombazetts—gent's cravats—quality binding—cotton hose—cotton warp and sewings.

With an assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES.**

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. Feb or lumber. July 20.

CASH given for RAGS.

T. PILSBURY,

Corner of Washington street, has just received and offers for sale.

20 bbls. clear Pork, 15 do. No. 1 do.
30 " No. 1 and mass Beef.
50 chests, boxes, and catty boxes SOUCHONG TEA,
20 casks nails, 20 doz. corn brooms
20 boxes raisins, boxes of lemons,
15 " candles, meal, flour, rice,
sugar, coffee, cassia, soap, tobacco,
duck, cordage, lines and hooks,
leather, paints and oil, beans and peas,
qu'r casks S. M. and Catalonia Wine,
hhd's and bbls. American Gin,
an assortment of good SHOES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
DOMESTIC and

English Goods.

At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office, in Machias, in the County of Washington, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two,

ANNA WESTON, widow and administratrix of the Estate of Timothy Weston, late of said Machias, mariner, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also a petition for an allowance out of the personal Estate,

Ordered, That the said Anna 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 said Machias, on the first Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, 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.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be begun and holden at Machias within and for the County of Washington—

HUMBLY shews David Hinkley of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, merchant, that he is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common of and in a certain real estate situate in Calais in the County of Washington, viz. Lots numbered fifty one, two, three, and seventy acres from the northerly side of lot No. six it being thirty two rods wide on the river, number seven, number nine, eleven, twenty, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-four, thirty five, a lot containing one hundred & fifteen acres forty-five rods on the front it being the northwardly portion of lot numbered forty-three, forty-four, forty-eight, forty-nine. Also lots numbered three, four, five, seven, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen on the second range of lots in said town—also two lots containing six hundred and forty acres each in the first range of lots laid out in mile square marked three and four—also two lots in second range marked one and three laid out as aforesaid—also lots numbered one & three in fourth range of lots laid out as aforesaid—also lots numbered three, four, six, eight, ten, twelve and fifteen in front range of what is called the Mill-town lots in said Calais—also lots numbered two, five and eight in the back range of said Mill-town lots, the said David of three undivided seventh parts of said premises. And further that he is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common of and in a certain other real estate situate in said Calais, viz. One lot containing six hundred and forty acres marked Commonwealth and numbered four in fourth range of lots laid out in mile square—and also lot number four in third range of lots laid out as aforesaid the said David of three undivided sixteenth parts of said lots—and also that he is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common of and in a certain other real estate water privileges and mill dam situate and being in Calais aforesaid bounded as follows, beginning at a stake and stones two rods north of the western end of a house occupied by Nehemiah Choate, thence running by the line of the county road till it arrives opposite the house now occupied by Jonathan Knight and Jonas Rice, thence by the line of the lot numbered forty-two marked Jones Dyer, Jr. in the plan until you strike the side line of number forty-one marked R. in the plan, thence running the course of said side line until you strike the center of said river, thence by the center of said river until it strikes a line running north from the first mentioned bounds including one Island in the falls where the mills stand, the said David of three undivided sixteenth parts of the same premises with certain persons to your petitioner unknown. That he cannot possess occupy and improve the said parts to any advantage while the same lay in common and undivided as aforesaid but wholly loses the profit thereof. Wherefore he prays that notice may be issued in due form of law and that his said parts may be set off and assigned to him in severality, and your petitioner will ever pray.

DAVID HINCKLEY, by GEORGE DOWNES, his Atty.

STATE OF MAINE.
WASHINGTON, ss.
Circuit Court of Common Pleas, March Term A. D. 1822.

Upon the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner notify all persons interested therein, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in Eastport, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Machias, in and for said County on the third Tuesday of September next, that they may then and there appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ATTEST, JOSIAH HARRIS, CLERK.
True Copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
ATTEST, JOSIAH HARRIS, CLERK.

Just received and for Sale at KIMBALL'S Store

MARKET-WHARF,
superfine and fine Flour,
best yellow corn Meal,
1000 wt. of excellent new milch Cheese,
bbls. Apples—bbls. Crackers,
do. Pilot Bread—do. Ship Bread,
bbls. Cordials—do. casks Wine,
bbls. Chestnuts—do. Shagbarks,
bbls. dried Apples—do. Vinegar,
hhd's. and bbls. Gin—cognac Brandy,
chests and boxes souchong Tea,
kegs of best quality Tobacco,
No. 1. mess and clear Pork, and other goods as usual. Aug. 17.

For Sale, or to Let,

THE Subscriber hereby offers for sale his property situated on Indian Island, consisting of a piece of land in front of said Island extending fourteen rods on a handsome shore and back far enough to include near one and a half acre of excellent land; on which is now erected, a Dwelling-house two stories high, fronting 44 by 42 feet, fitted for two families (if required) well finished with a good cellar 42 by 18 feet, also two barns, three Wharves, one store house or Cooperage, an excellent garden and good water on the same. The situation is the best calculated for improvement of any on said Island, and will be Sold or Leased on reasonable Terms—Terms and mode of payment will be made known by application to the Subscriber, Hugh Johnston, sen. Esq. St. John, N. B. J. E. FREEMAN.
Indian Island, Aug. 17, 1822.

BOARDS, SALT, FLOUR &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on accommodation terms,
180 M mer. British boards with the surveyors private mark on the same,
2800 bush. best Liverpool salt at 30 cents per bushel,
65 bbls. superfine flour,
50 " fine & cross middlings,
75 " pilot bread,
100 " navy do.
60 bush. yellow meal,
100 " do. corn,
17 " white beans,
20 " peas,
50 doz. porters and Burton's ale,
an elegant assortment of
Crockery, Glass, China and Earthen Ware,

A new supply of paper Hangings from 40 cents to \$2 50 per roll,
also a complete assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

as usual. EDWARD WILLIAMS,
Quoddy Wharf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Washington, ss.
Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at the Brick Store, under the Bank, ALL the stock of a Grocery Store, consisting of Sugar, Tea, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Cordials and a variety of other articles usually found in a Grocery Store.
Terms made known at sale.
THOMAS GREEN, Deputy Sheriff
Aug. 17. JOHN SWETT, Auc'r.

R. Davidson,

Watch and Clock Maker, Engraver, Jeweller, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business at the Store, lately occupied by Capt. John Swett, where he hopes to merit their favours. He has on hand an assortment of Eight-day Clocks, Watches, Time-Pieces, Watch-Chains, Seals, Keys, Glasses, Jewelry, Japann and Hardware Goods, &c. Umbrellas, Parasols, and all sorts of Jewelry newly mended, Initials engraved on Silver Spoons, Metal Seals, Silver or Gold plate.

August 17.

From New-York and Boston,

A lot of fashionable

BONNETS,

consisting of,
Leghorns—white Satten—Chip,
Willow—Satten Straw—
green Silk and common Straw,
FOR SALE BY
B. KING.

"Town Officer,"

Just received and for Sale at FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,
Sign of the Bible.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to call, as above, and receive their Books.

For Boston,

The regular Packet schr. GENERAL GREEN, T. ROGERS, master. Will sail on Thursday next, wind & weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board. Aug. 17.

WANTED—MONEY MONEY MONEY!

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 pantaloon: white jean, dimoty, cambrics, muslins, Italian crape, British shirting, ginghams, parasols, tankins, bombazeens, 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, sarsnets, Canton Crapes, tapes, coat & waiscoat buttons, pearl do., black silk h'dkfs, flag do., bombazetts.

Factory Goods.

Satinetts, ginghams, bleach'd and unbleach'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

FLOUR, COFFEE, 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 shipping 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 Subscriber having purchased the **FULLING MILL** at Dennyville 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 accountable that it shall be coloured and dressed according to direction. He feels satisfied that all who will favour him with their custom, shall have no cause of complaint.

DANIEL KILBY.

Eastport, Feb. 23.

FOR SALE,

100 M good Weather **BRICKS,**

at the Mill of **ASAPH RAND,** in Perry.—

For particulars apply to

July 20

ABEL STEVENS.

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.

Laws of Maine.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

ENOCH ILSLEY'S

Book-Store—adjoining the Bank,

A new and correct Edition of the Laws of the State and U. States. This edition is contained in one large Octavo Vol. of good type and paper, at the moderate price of \$4.

N. B. Subscribers to **I. Adams'** and **T. Todd's** proposed edition can be supplied with the above copies at subscription price on application as above.

Five Tickets in the Grand National Lottery. (warranted undrawn) divided into 20 shares at \$5 per share, for sale as above, any person wishing to become a candidate for \$100,000 are requested to call and purchase immediately, as the Lottery will complete drawing in a few days. *Also*—A few parts of tickets.

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 dip'd candles
14 kegs Tobacco
ladies' twist do
Boston ground indian
& rye meal
ravens duck
CROCKERY (ass'd)
4, 6, 10, 12, & 20 1/2 cut nails
wro't 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 misse's
BOOTS & SHOES

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
synclaws,
sarsnets, assorted cols.
florentine 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
casejack & pen knives
sieves, brooms
shovels, and spades
Pot and Pearl Ashes
copperas and alum
red & logwood, stick
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 numerous to particularise in an advertisement. Lumber and Fish will be considered better pay than Cash. march 30

FOR SALE,

500 bush. Turks Island SALT,

2 Reach Boats,

1 Hampton ditto,

2 Cables suitable for vessels of

100 tons,

20 kegs Lard.

[J27]

T. PILSBURY.

To Fishermen.

THE Subscriber will sell Liverpool Salt delivered at St. Andrews, at 30 CENTS per Bushel. **EDWARD WILLIAMS.** Aug. 10. (1w) Quoddy Wharf.

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

HIS 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 & ILSLEY.

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

230 bbls. TAR in prime order,

just received and for Sale by

DEERING & NOYES,

July 20

No. 2, Union Wharf.

FOR SALE,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of land, lying in Eastport, on *Shackford's Cove*, so called, containing 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 channel of the Cove and low water mark. It is a most eligible situation, and may be rendered very valuable 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.

FOR SALE,

A new and convenient Dwelling

House. For particulars enquire of

June 1 **E. STEELE.**

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'g 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 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, 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, saleratus,

mats, oil, brooms, starch, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

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

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

Hard Ware—Stone, Crockery and

Glass Ware—Hollow Ware,

With many other articles, making their assortment complete will be sold at fair prices, for cash or on credit or oil. June 22.

ON SALE,

100 Tons LIVERPOOL SALT.

Apply to

KER, DOUGLAS & CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1822.

WATCH

And Clock Maker.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public 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 Scapement Watches repaired in the cheapest and best manner. June 29

JAMES KERR.

Powder.

50 25 lb. Casks of excellent Powder, warranted 50 per cent above proof.

For sale at **KIMBALL'S** Store,

July 20 Market Wharf.

E. B. TUTTLE,

Has constantly for Sale,

A quantity of **TEA, Soap, Candles,**

Tobacco, Cigars, Brandy, Am. Gin,

and **Pork.** July 13.

PORK, AXES, &c.

S. Stevens,

Central Wharf, Has for Sale,

15 bbls. clear and middlings Pork,

few dozen Thaxter's best Cast Steel

Axes,

25 bbls. white beans,

wheat and rye flour,

pilot bread, indian and rye meal,

With a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

Aug. 6. (6w)

Water Proof Hats.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber at his old stand

in Water-street, North end on the Platform,

gent's fine Water Proof Hats,

do. sup. fine Beaver Hats, of the

Boston Factory,

And also a large Assortment of

ladies and gent's Beaver Hats,

gent's fine do.

men's and boys fine drab do.

men's and boys felt do.

Which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at reduced prices.

Hats Dressed and Covered at short notice.

Cash given for **FURS.**

aug 3] **JONAS GLEASON.**

FOR SALE,

70 Barrels New **MACKEREL,**

by **T. PILSBURY.**

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.

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

pen }
pocket }
jack }
butcher }
cooks & }
shoe }
razors }
cissors }
sheep shears }
chisels } all descrip-
plane irons } tions
hand }
back }
teanion }
compass }
web and }
key hole }
KNIVES
SAWS

Brass Goods.

curtain pins
cloak pins
commodes
lifting handles
cassets
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. des
H. and H
chest
butt
table
desk
strap
p. desk and
card table
LOCKS
HINGES

table and tea spoons
bright iron
Norfolk and
wood screws
bed do.
augers
gimlets
hammers
hatchets
mincing knives
cut brads 1-2d to 50d
cut and wrought tacks
clout 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, X cut saw, 1 2 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, Haud, Scrubbing,

Paint, Hearth and White-Wash.

20 doz. sewing twine } oven doors

100 lbs. salmon do. } sad irons

tea kettles } shovels

sauce pans } spades

brass kettles } hoes

iron wire } c. s. axes.

40 casks Cut Nails, 4d to 40d

casks Wro't do.

2 casks Shot 1 to 8 B.

6 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—</