

# EASTPORT SENTINEL.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN,—UNWIND BY INFLUENCE, AND UNBRIED BY GAIN.—HERE PATRIOT TRUTH, ITS GLORIOUS PRECEPTS DRAW,—FLEDG'D TO ALLEGIANCE, LIBERTY AND LAW."

No. 39.....VOL. V.]

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823.

[33 50 CTS. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

\$1.75 payable in advance, and no paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

## Fresh Garden Seeds

**BALKAM & SAWYER,**  
HAVE just received and for sale a large assortment of genuine Garden Seeds viz:

<b>Peas.</b> white marrowfat early lotspur " creeper <b>Beans.</b> Windsor cranberry China bush black speckled scarlet runners early hush <b>Radish.</b> fine scarlet salmon red turnip <b>Cabbage.</b> early york early sugar loaf large Scotch drum head green savoy red <b>Turnip.</b> white English do French yellow Swedish <b>Lettuce.</b> Imperial head large brown Dutch	<b>Squash.</b> crookneck winter Dutch summer scallop marino <b>Miscellaneous.</b> broad red beet orange carrot parsnip cucumber bell pepper mustard pepper grass parsley sage saffron balm, thyme lavender sweet marjoram mountain spinnage wormwood feather few hyssop asparagus celery cauliflower red malace rue cattail pumpkin water melon
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—Also for Sale as above—  
50 bbls. Russet APPLES. [a12]

**FOR SALE.**  
200 cords WB Wood } to be deliv'd  
100 " hard do. } on the bank  
25 M. merchantable Bricks,  
10 tons Hay,  
And a general Assortment

**AMERICAN GOODS AND GROCERIES.**  
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.  
[a12] **BUCKNAM & GUNNISON**

**CLOVER & HERDS GRASS SEED.**  
For Sale by **S. STEVENS,**  
CENTRAL WHARF.  
—ALSO—  
**Groceries**  
ap. 5. as usual.

**NEW PACKET ENTERPRISE.**  
The Subscriber intends running the above Packet, between Campobello and Saint Andrews, and will accommodate passengers from and to Eastport and its vicinity. He has endeavored to put her in the best possible order for the accommodation of passengers, and pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to make them comfortable, her accommodations being superior to any in that line of business;—he will also attend faithfully to any business entrusted to his care, and will be thankful for the smallest favour.  
**DUNCAN McARTHUR.**  
N. B.—His Letter Bag is left at Mr. John Norton's Store, Market Wharf, Eastport.

**To Let, in St. George,**  
AT the Portage of Magesgaudavick, and possession given the first day of May next, a large Dwelling-House, with a stable and convenient Out-Houses, together with a large and excellent Garden. It is now occupied by the Rev. Doct. Thompson, and is well calculated for a Tavern, having been kept as one for several years.—Also, one other House situated near the above, which is well calculated for one family with a good Garden annexed to the same.—Also, to let half of a PEW in the Baptist Meeting House, also an Intervale lot near the fresh water of about 7 acres suitable for mowing or pasturing, which has a good landing place for pling Lumber. For particulars apply in Eastport at the Sentinel Compting Room, and in St. George to  
March 15. **PETER GEINCH**

**80 M. merchantable BRICKS.**  
at Broad Cove, for Sale by  
[a12] **E. FOSTER, & Co.**

**Lime.**  
THE subscriber has constantly for Sale, Lime of the first quality, which will be delivered at his Kiln in Lubec, or at Eastport.  
Lubec, May 3. **ZENAS MORTON.**

**MAINE "Town Officer"**  
Just received and for Sale at  
**FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE**

## A NEW BOOK.

Just Published and for Sale at  
**FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,**  
Sign of the Bible,  
A BOOK ENTITLED THE  
**CHILD'S INSTRUCTOR**  
AND  
**MORAL PRIMER:**  
A New Book for Children.  
CONTAINING EARLY INSTRUCTIONS

Among which are a selection from Baldwin's Fables, a brief history of some of the most interesting Biographical stories of Washington and Franklin—a summary of the scriptures, embracing a course of moral instruction, to the child, from the creation of Man and his being placed in Paradise, to the landing of the Israelites in the land of Canaan—the Ten Commandments, the Lord's prayer, and the Golden Rule, &c. &c. likewise a conversation on a few familiar subjects in question and answer. Ornamented with cuts.

It is not profitable to buy books of Riddles, Songs, or Romance for children, but well selected books containing good instruction for the child, at the same time adapted to his taste and capacity, are of important value. Whilst they learn the child to read, give him a laudable inclination for books, and engage a suitable part of his time (some of which would probably otherwise be employed in mischief, or in acquiring vicious habits). They likewise are calculated to frame in his mind the basis of future knowledge, and give him that counsel which his early years require.

It would be very beneficial to the community if parents would be more liberal than they are in procuring useful books for their children. And as parents among us do not commonly allow themselves much time to counsel and instruct their children, it is more incumbent that they do what they can of this duty by means of books, which indeed may be much.

The writer has intended that this little book should agree with its title, viz. To be an Instructor and Moral Primer, for the Child. Its lessons are calculated to teach children important sentiments. Baldwin's Fables are admirably suited for this purpose.

The need of early impressing the mind with the sacred scriptures is obvious to all; and a part of which being detached in a small book would receive more attention from the child than in a larger one. And no loss of time is the importance of impressing on the infant mind, the commands of duty and a right rule of conduct in life.

And the sentiments this work contains are so plain as to be suited to the capacity of the child. In the Commandments are left out those several reasons and requirements which are annexed to each in the Westminster Catechism, (and which are unpleasant to the child and not within his comprehension when he is first able to understand the simple commandments) and only a short explanatory note is appended to each.

The work likewise comprises that variety, and is set off in such a manner as cannot fail to entertain and please the taste of the child. The selection from the scriptures are not only the most agreeable and instructing, but are digested into such a style as is adapted to the young imagination. Then the lessons rise in an easy grade, and are calculated in no less degree to improve in readings.

As the writer has not seen any book in circulation on the same design of this, he hopes it will receive the better welcome.

There are many little books in circulation now that are well calculated to give the child some particular instruction, but this may teach him something in almost every duty.

This is designed particularly as a closet book for the child, but may serve well as a Minor-class or Sunday-school book.

Instructors of Youth and those who have a care in the interest of the rising generation are requested to examine the above mentioned work, and give it their patronage and approbation according as it may merit.  
April 20

## FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

JUST received per schr. Loire, and for Sale by

**S. Jones & Co.**  
1050 bush. North River Corn,  
75 bbls. superfine Flour,  
75 " fine do.  
81 " rye do.  
25 " middlings,  
34 bbls. Mess Pork,  
kegs Tobacco,  
chests souchong Tea,  
bbls. American gin.

The above goods will be sold very low for cash or approved credit.  
April 26.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers are called upon to make immediate payment—those persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to settle the same, within 30 days from this date.  
April 12. **E. FOSTER & Co.**

## Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment,  
FROM Mr. GEORGE SAVORY, a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for this market, which will be sold at wholesale very low for cash or approved credit, by  
**BUCK & TINKHAM,**  
No. 1, Union-Wharf.

## New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
**ENOCH HILSEY'S**  
BOOK-STORE,

Peveril of the Peak; Pioneers, Pen Owen; Sir Andrew Wallace, Bannockburn; a Novel: being a Sequel to the Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter  
Loves of the Angels, a Poem—By Thomas Moore  
Songs of Zion—By James Montgomery  
Werner, a Tragedy—By Lord Byron  
Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains

Count Las Cases Journal of St. Helena  
O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile,  
English Expedition to Dongola and Sennar  
Reminiscences of Masonry  
Manners and Customs of the several Indian Tribes west of the Mississippi  
Sporting Anecdotes; Jamieson's Logic  
Rhyming Dictionary; Percy Anecdotes  
No's 1, 2 and 3 of Theatrical Budget or the Recitations of Mr Mathews  
Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music  
Songs of the Temple—or, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—tenth edition, improved and enlarged  
Morse's new School Geography, &c &c

**BOOK-BINDING**  
in all its various Branches done at short notice. **BLANK BOOKS** made and sold—old Books Rebound  
April 5

**Collector's Notice—Harrington.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-resident Proprietors and Owners of Land, in the town of Harrington, county of Washington and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me the subscriber for collection, and remain unpaid, to wit: State, County, Town and School Taxes for the years  
NAMES 1821 & 122.  
D C D C

William Campbell	46	53
Samuel Campbell	58	71
Heirs of William Shaw		36
Heirs of George Deake	1 10	1 10
Heirs of Ebenezer Jordan		71
Heirs of Thomas Ruggles, Esq.	8 54	5 40
John Low	59	
Elisha Nash	1 05	1 04
Moses Plummer	54	57
John Patten	33	23
Eugene Wins	37	36
Robert Wallace	44	42
John Ward	24	23
Levi Quinby	72	71
Crosby & Livermore	72	71
Foster's Island	4 53	
Bowdoin Island	3 40	3 42
Pond Island	2 07	2 06
Dyer's Island	2 76	2 76
Jordan's Delight	24	24
Two small Islands between Bowdoin & Pond Island		36
Flat Island		53

Unless said Taxes with all intervening charges, are paid on or before Monday the sixteenth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of John Densmore, Jun. in said Harrington, at two o'clock, P. M. as will discharge the same.  
**LOUIS I. WALLACE, Collector.**  
Harrington, April 1, 1823.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed, Administrator, de bonis non, on the estate of Jeremiah Plummer late of Addison, in the county of Washington, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to  
**ICH'B BUCKNAM,**  
April 19. p Adm'r de bonis non.

## TO BE LET,

A STORE Wharf, and premises, opposite Mr. J. Pine's Hotel, and possession to be immediately given. Enquire of Mr. Charles Gray, at Indian Island or Mr. Alpheus Pine, in Eastport.

ALSO—A new one story House, well finished, situated on the South side of the Bridge that leads to the Congregational Meeting-House, with six rooms on the floor, and a good kitchen under it, and an oven, with, besides a good well of water in the kitchen that never fails.  
Feb 22

## HAIR.

FOR SALE,  
40 Casks of Hair, suitable for plastering, in prime order, by  
[a29] **BALKAM & SAWYER**

## MORSE'S NEW School Geography.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
**B. FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE,**  
Sign of the BIBLE.

THE new and improved edition of Morse's New School Geography, accompanied with an Atlas. To this edition, besides other improvements, is added a concise system of Ancient Geography; and the Statistics of the United States comport with the late census.

## LAIRD'S

**PORTER & ALE** in whole and half barrels constantly for sale, by  
**CHARLES WADE,**  
No. 29, Merchant's Row Boston.  
\* \* All orders for Summer Stocks promptly attended to and the liquor forwarded in good order

## WHEATON'S

## Itch Ointment,

37 1-2  
**WHEATON'S** Noted **ITCH OINTMENT**, which has stood the test against all other ointments, the price of which is now reduced from fifty cents to thirty-seven and a half.

—ALSO—  
**Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters,**

**Davenport's BILIOUS PILLS**

OR  
**DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.**

FOR the time these Pills have been offered to the public the sale of them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor, which may be fairly considered an acknowledgment of their many virtues. They are very justly esteemed for their mild and safe operation as a cathartic in all cases where one is necessary—they are a safe and sovereign remedy in all bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach and bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms and bilious colic—they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstructions of every kind by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite—a sure relief for constive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons and hours, that they may be taken on any day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public.

It will be proper here to notice, those only are genuine which are covered with a check-plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the agent's name thereon.

**J. DANIEL, AGENT**  
Likewise

## DAVENPORT'S Celebrated

## Eye Water.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale in Eastport, by Dr. M. Hawks, Dr. E. Richardson, R. M. Bartlett, and J. Gleason.—in Lubec, by Dr. J. Faxon, M. Fuller, J. O. Balch, and Davenport Tucker.—in Robbinston, by S. Topham, and J. Johnson, and in St. Andrews, by J. Parkinson, and by some person in all the principal towns from this place to the State of Georgia.  
Sept. 21.

## JOHN BENSON,

No. 39 Central Wharf - - BOSTON,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he intends to pay particular attention to the **COMMISSION BUSINESS**, and that all orders for purchasing even the smallest article will be carefully attended to. Consignments of every description for sale will be disposed of to best advantage. Having transacted business in Maine more than twenty years, considers himself a competent judge of Goods suitable for that market and of the price and qualities of Goods in this place. His personal attention will be given to the business of all who may favor him with their Commands and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged. Boston, March 20, 1823.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THAT well known lot of Land, and Brick Yard, situated in Broad Cove, on the West side of this Town, containing 19 acres, now occupied by D. M'Glaudin.  
One other excellent lot of Land, situated on the North side of Boynton street.  
Also—One lot of Land in this town, containing 19 acres, adjoining Land of Messrs. Jacob Clark, Alex'r Capen on High-street. Apply to  
**E. FOSTER & Co**  
April 11.

## For Sale or to Let,

THE STORE now occupied by Mr. William Eustis on Central Wharf.  
Apply to  
**S. WHEELER.**  
May 10. (3m)

## NEW GOODS.

## T. PILSBURY,

Has just received and offers for sale at fair prices for cash or approved credit.  
An extensive assortment of

## English Goods,

consisting of London superfine and low priced broadcloths and cassimeres, Marseilles, Valencia, fancy and Muleskin vesting of elegant patterns, black and coloured plain and figured bombazetts, plaids, camblets, flannels and baizes all colours, green bucking, blue plains, blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's cotton, worsted & lambs-wool long and short hose, pelisse cloths, Salisbury flannels, blue & olive duffels, coating, kersey, hunter's drab, cassimere shawls, mock madrass, Turkey red, Britannia and pocket handkerchiefs, cambric muslin plain and figured cravats calicoes, bombazine, sewing silk twist, buttons, Hollands, buckram, black, blue, green and red tabby velvets, silk velvet, ribbons, galloons, ladies' and gentlemen's silk and beaver gloves, cotton umbrellas, gingham, &c.

## Slop Clothing,

## SILK GOODS,

crape dresses, black silk handkerchiefs, French crape, choppa handkerchiefs, &c.

## American Goods,

broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings, yarns.

## Boots & Shoes,

an assortment of men's, women's and boys' stout and fine shoes, and men's stout and fine boots warranted of the best quality.

## Cordage, Duck,

## OAKUM & LINES.

## Crockery & Glass

## WARE—

blue printed tea sets, blue printed dining plates and muffins, nappies, edged steak dishes, salad dishes, blue printed ewers and basons, a general assortment of low priced wares, decanters, tumblers and wines.

## Provisions.

beef, pork, flour, bread, meal, corn and mackerel.

## Liverpool & Turk's

## Island Salt.

a large assortment of

## BRISTOL STONE JUGS AND

## PICKLE POTS,

## 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d cut nails,

## Groceries, Wines

## AND SPIRITS,

of the best quality.

Any goods purchased at the above store not answering to the recommendation given, may be returned and the purchase money will be paid back.

## More New Books.

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

The **PIONEERS**, a Descriptive Tale. By the Author of the Spy, &c. in 2 volumes.

**PEVERIL OF THE PEAK**, a Romance. By the Author of Waverly, &c. in three volumes.

**Sporting Anecdotes**, original and selected, in one volume.

**Rhyming Dictionary.** By J. Walker.

**Journal of the Count De Las Cases**

Bannockburn; a Novel: being a Sequel to the Scottish Chiefs by Miss Jane Porter

Jamieson's Logic.

Werner, a Tragedy. By Lord Byron

**SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY**, as usual.

**CASH** given for **RAGS.**



From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

On Usury.—The following message from Governor Robertson of Louisiana, will amply reward the reader for its perusal. Laws for the prevention of Usury have been long the subject of public discussion; they have been combated by his Excellency with great force of argument. It is necessary further to remark, that in consequence of this message, the bill to which the Governor refused his sanction, was rejected.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, March 26.  
Governor Robertson's Objections to the Usury Bill.

#### TO THE SENATE.

I have given to the act entitled "An act to prevent usury, and for other purposes," all the consideration which the very short time it has been before me, would allow me to bestow on it; and for the purpose of enabling the Legislature again to act on it previous to their adjournment, returned it with the following objections:

It belongs to a class of laws which I do not approve, to a kind of legislation in the propriety of which I cannot concur.

Religion, the press, the price of labor, of articles of commerce, have all from time to time been subject to the regulations of government; one by one, however, they have been reluctantly freed from restraint, and the great truth generally acknowledged, that mankind, when left to themselves, are better judges than their rulers, of what best promotes their happiness and interests.

Too much interference in the affairs of individuals has been attended with the worst effects. Despotism governs men, talent, is with those in power. The people, in their estimation, are ignorant, unworthy of confidence, unfit to be trusted even with their own concerns; others very kindly save them the trouble of acting or thinking for themselves, and make them pay usurious interest indeed, for the care they take of their property, their body, and their souls. Free governments leave individuals, as much as possible, to themselves; indeed, freedom of action, and freedom of contract, abstaining always from injuring others by force or fraud, is the very definition of personal liberty—of that liberty which it is the duty of governments to respect. The citizens of our Republic are not minors in a state of pupillage; they have not constituted their public servants, their masters and guardians; they are not so modest as to deem themselves incompetent to attend to their own business, and they know very well that agents and managers do not take better views than their principals, of transactions on which their property depends.

The act under consideration does not appear to me to have been demanded by the community; that part of our society in this city, whose interests are particularly concerned, and whose opinions deserve great weight, object to the measure as mischievous in its tendency. To the citizens of the country it is probably as unwelcome as unexpected. During the last summer and fall I travelled over the greater portion of the State; I heard complaints of the want of an organized militia—of the situation of the public lands—of the defenceless state of the marine frontier—I heard nothing said of usury. If the evil exists, it is brought on individuals voluntarily, & mankind are ordinarily ashamed of denouncing their own follies, or whining over their own grievances.

That there is want of money, I am not disposed to deny; but that it can be made by legislation more abundant and cheap, I cannot admit. It is not wonderful that there should be a scarcity of specie, and of course any valuable representative of it, when we reflect on the falling off of the produce of the state, both as it respects quantity and price—on the need and occasion for funds always felt by an enterprising, flourishing, and industrious people—on the exportation from the United States, in the last eighteen months of upwards of 7,000,000 of dollars. In Boston alone, in a few months, nearly 2,000,000 were taken out of the accustomed range of its circulation—the pressure was great indeed, but that intelligent people resorted to no unusual expedients, neither to usury laws, nor stop laws, nor an increase of banks and consequent inundation of paper—they knew very well that the movement of specie and its price were as independent of human ordinances as the current of the ocean, which ebbing and flowing, seek their level, regardless of the chains of a Xerxes, or the mandates of a Cambré. No individual, no community that has any thing of equal value to give for money, need be apprehensive of not obtaining it. It goes where it is wanted, and can be purchased with more certainty and more celerity, than corn, cloth or any article whatever—we as surely get money for produce, as produce for money—we as readily procure Spanish dollars for flour, cotton, &c. as in Spain they obtain these articles for their dollars; there is no danger of their being enabled to prevent their exportation; this experiment has been sufficiently tried in Spain, Portugal, and other countries. Money escapes in spite of every

effort to confine it; the attempt to do so is as futile as an effort to stop up the pores of the skin.

I am opposed, for my part, to regulate the price of any thing—the bread of the baker, the meat of the butcher, the money of those who have it, is their own property, as much so as their houses or goods; they have a perfect right to part with them or not on such terms, and on such alone as they may choose. Tolls at bridges, ferries, loans by chartered companies; these are privileges conferred by government, and of course, subject to such conditions as government may impose; but the property of individuals, acquired by their skill and labor, stands on a widely different footing; its worth depends on the market price; a much better criterion of its value than any other by which it can be determined.

Such are the views of a general nature which have occurred to me in the hasty examination of the act now under consideration; but I object to it more particularly because it holds out inducements to individuals of full age, in the complete possession of their understanding, to violate contracts and promises which they have deliberately and voluntarily made, whereas the laws should never interfere but for the purposes of enforcing agreements fairly entered into.

T. B. ROBERTSON.

#### SOMETHING NEW.

But pause, gentle reader! ere you go on—this is no novelty of foreign manufacture—it is a phenomenon of pure domestic origin—not to keep you longer in suspense, the noted major Robert Bailey, formerly of gambling and of duelling memory, has addressed a letter to the free holders of Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Kanawha, Cabell, Mason, Randolph and Louis counties, Virginia, imploring them to elect him, the aforesaid major, as their representative in congress. His qualifications are various—first, he states that his father died at the battle of Cowpens, defending the liberties of America—secondly, he imbibed from his parents, his republican principles—thirdly, he promises, should he be elected, to bring in a bill retrenching the salaries of public officers—fourthly, he promises to vote just as his constituents shall dictate—fifthly, to accept of no office in the gift of the executive—sixthly, he engages to send to his constituents, the journal of the house—seventhly, that where his constituents do not express their opinion he will be governed by his own. On this subject, the redoubtable major shall speak in his own language.—*Read!*

"I am a child of my own raising; I know what it is to work hard for a small compensation; I know what it is to live rich and independent; I am well acquainted with foreign affairs; and it must be given up that I am with domestic affairs. I know what would be good, wholesome laws; and depend on my best endeavor to make them. I am well acquainted with every situation in life. I have been a ploughboy, and farmed largely. I have been a tavern keeper, a merchant, keeper of the *Stable Springs*, the keepers of Berkeley Springs; the keeper, in Washington City, of one of the best hotels that ever was kept in America."

Amidst such a meretricious blaze of perfection, we are sorry that the Major has compelled us to examine the other side of the question; he justly observes, however, that the human character is imperfect, and avowing his faults, he goes on:

"I believe, if any man would look back and find that his conscience don't charge him with some thing at least as bad as the worst accusations brought against me, I will agree for that man to be my executioner and destroyer. But I don't pretend to excuse myself on those grounds; there are none of us free from faults, for mine have been many; but they were unlooked, and I have pleaded for forgiveness, as before described. And I could meet with your forgiveness, and be your choice, I will repay you all with works and gratitude."

Now, we have given the Major's own words, and we do not aspire to the honor of being what he calls his executioner.

"I have been a great gambler, won and lost thousands and tens of thousands of dollars; and called it pleasure when I offered you my services in this district before, and told you I would not quit it even if you elected me. But now I see my folly. I hope no man will ever gamble that has any regard for his business; for as sure as he takes to gambling, so sure his business will go to ruin, and he be lost to society, and be in the broad way to hell, without repentance, which it has pleased God to grant me. I only wish that every man, particularly every young man, that ever heard of me, would read my book, to receive benefit; as it was my intention when it was written, that it should be of use to the human family, as well as profitable to me; that they may now see the inconsistency of doing as I have done, and do the things that I recommend to be done."

Far be it from us to say that the penitence here expressed is not real; we hope sincerely that if elected, he will give legislative evidence of his reformation.

The following constitutes the Major's confession and apology, for having separated himself from the society of his own wife.

I make these notes by way of apology for leaving my wife, as I have explained in "Bailey's Memoirs." I have left her sixteen years past; but in affluent circumstances, with a good plantation, elegant furniture and plate, slaves to wait on her; paid every debt, so that not one cent could come against her, and loaded two waggon with groceries home to her;

and took my two children away by force, and gave them the first education. My son, Edward B. Bailey, who is as well educated as any man in America, is now a practising lawyer in the town of Union, Monroe county. My daughter, Caroline Matilda Bailey, was educated in the best style in Lexington and Winchester, and sent home to her mother. Mrs. Bailey's two children, which she had by John Rosanz, I educated well, and treated them better than their prior father did. I was told they never lived happy together; and it was my unfortunate lot to be unhappy. We both wish each other well, and think that the public have nothing to do with our private affairs. Look at David, who put Uriah, the chief captain of the host in front of the battle, and had him killed for the sake of his wife Bathsheba. I don't put myself in competition with these great and good men. King David repented sorely; Robert Bailey has repented sorely, and his misfortunes have been many, prodigality, gaming, &c.

We are inclined to believe in one part of the Major's declaration at all events, and that is, that he is not descended in a direct line from Solomon; we have what Diplomats would say official evidence of the fact.

[Poor Bailey, notwithstanding his liberal professions, received but a feeble support from the good folks of his district. In one county he obtained but one vote—in another 5—in another 5, &c.]

#### FOREIGN.

By an arrival.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Last night we received by express the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, the 31st and 4th inst. The Duchess d'Angoulême, whose departure political importance is attached, left Paris at ten on the morning of Wednesday, for Bordeaux.

His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Belluno, Major General of the Army of the Pyrenees, passed through Bordeaux on the 27th of March, on his way to Bayonne.

Paris, April 3.—M. de Lestrand, who was conducted yesterday to the Abbaye, is one of the aids de camp of Gen. Guilleminot. He was conveyed from the Bayonne under the escort of two gendarmes, on a suspicion of having been engaged in a treasonable plot. Gen. Guilleminot remains in attendance upon his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, as chief of the staff.

The Duke de Reggio set out on the 27th inst. for St. Jean de Luz, where he is going to fix his headquarters.

Bordeaux, March 26.—The Duke de Reggio reviewed the 15th Regiment of the line yesterday, and ordered some evolutions, which were executed with great precision.

Informed of the difficulties the Officers of the army experienced with respect to forage, the Major Gen. by order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, has decided that, from the 1st inst. it shall be delivered in kind for the number of horses actually present.

The strictest orders have been given, that all persons, both civil and military, attached to the several corps of the army, shall immediately repair to the several stations assigned them.

It is also expressly ordered not to allow with the army any women, beside those authorized by the regulations, as sutlers or tapassiers.

The Headquarters of the 24 subdivision of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count de Bismarck, are at Biarritz. Those of the 4th division of infantry, under Viscount de Bismarck, are at Ustaritz, and those of the 1st division of dragoons, under Count Castelnau, are at Saintes. All the officers and members belong to those divisions are at their posts.

Lieut. Gens. Lavirio and Damburgeo, have arrived here.

Paris, April 3.—We are informed by a letter from Bayonne, that the army will not move until the 15th or 18th instant; there will be ready before that time.

The Journal of St. Petersburg is warlike; it announces that Bismarck have fallen, because it is certain the Emperor will engage in a continental war.

The Ministry think of forming an army of reserve, just as the campaign is about to commence; for this want of foresight, one might be tempted to think, that there are no military persons in the councils of the Ministry, or that they have suffered them to be ignorant of that without an army of reserve, a battle often decides the fate of a campaign. But if, as some orators have said, the war with Spain is an affair of three months, it is of no use to speak of reserve, which would not be organized by that time. The assurance with which certain men decide on the duration of a war, puts us in mind of a curious anecdote. "The war with Spain," said Napoleon, "will be only a breakfast for me." "I fear," replied M. De T., "that your Majesty may be long at table."

Baroness, March 25.—The arrival in our city is this instant announced, of His Excellency the Duke of Belluno, who is to supersede, as Chief of the Staff of the army, General Guilleminot, who is recalled to Paris. The first aide-camp of this officer, M. de Lestrand, was arrested in the night of the 23d, and set out for Paris the next day, at four in the morning, in a post chaise, escorted by two gendarmes. This arrest has given rise to many conjectures; that nearest to the truth, is said to be the seizure of a parcel, which was directed to him, from Paris, containing two covered cockles, and other Buonaparte emblems.

Madrid, March 25.—The King, at his departure, seemed much displeased at the coldness of the people of this City; it will be difficult, perhaps, to make his Majesty return to the Capital.

The Capital is perfectly tranquil, everybody approves of a resolution which is thought to be useful to the public.

The moderate party in the Cortes is now more heated than those who were called Exaltados. Arguement exercises the greatest influence in the Cortes; and there is nobody more opposed than he is to every kind of concession, that would indicate weakness in the Spaniards.

The new Ministers will enter on their functions at Seville; it is thought that the dignity of the Government requires it, but it is possible his Majesty may yet change his resolution.

Conspiracy in (or against) the Army of the Pyrenees.

FROM THE TIMES.

A conspiracy of the most formidable kind has been detected, even in the boy army raised by those wicked Bourbons, to execute their sanguinary projects on Spain. The conspiracy is of that nature that the King dares not send "the son of love," the mighty Prince Hilt to quell it; but Victor has been taken from his administrative functions, and dispatched with all speed to the Pyrenees. There is still therefore a gleam of hope that the attempt to place a tyrant, supreme and despotic, over the smoking ruins of his country, will end in the overthrow of him who has projected the odious enterprise.

The following are the particulars transmitted by our correspondent—

Paris, March 21, 3 o'clock P.M.

I send you the Moniteur of this morning, which contains two Royal Ordinances, the first appointing the Minister of War, Major-General of the army of the Pyrenees; and the second nominating General Digeon his interim successor. Marshal Bellune, the Minister, has set out for the army at an early hour this morning. This precipitate and unexpected measure was only decided on in the Council of yesterday; but perhaps is not more precipitate and unexpected than was necessary.—The first duty of his Excellency will be, not to direct operations against Spain, but to quell a conspiracy in the army.

The newspapers state, that on Friday night, the Bourbons Diligence was stopped in the neighbourhood of Paris, and that several officers who occupied places in it, with false passports, had been arrested and carried to the police. Their papers confirmed the suspicions of a conspiracy, which had been for some time entertained. It embraces many officers of the army of Spain, some of whom would have been near the person of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Two of the Aides-de-Camp of General Guilleminot are implicated in the plot.—I have heard (though it does not rest on the same authority) that General Guilleminot himself, who is chief of the Duke d'Angoulême's Staff, and who from his high military character was appointed the Mentor of the Prince, is likewise implicated. The Minister of War will proceed post haste to the army, and order the arrest of the conspirators in person. Promptitude and decision in such a case are necessary to success. I have not as yet been able to collect the necessary details either with respect to the extent of the conspiracy, or the object of the conspirators. It is of course was intended to effect a change of dynasty by means of a military revolt, but in whose favour, or by whose co-operation, I as yet know nothing.

(From the Courier of Friday.)

We communicated yesterday all the particulars that had then arrived from Paris of the late conspiracy, by which it was intended to expose France and other parts of Europe to all the horrors of another Revolution. Upon the accuracy of these particulars, the public, we repeat, may rely. The French papers have not communicated any additional information, or indeed any information at all. The Journal des Debats of Tuesday, says that the public were singularly surprised at the appointment of the Minister of War to the post of Major-General of the Army of the Pyrenees. It then goes on to state, without informing us why the public were surprised, that the presence of a Marshal of France, uniting in his own person the posts of Major-General and Minister of War, will give promptitude and energy to the operations, and accelerate the entrance of the French Army into Spain. The French opposition papers will not a bit more communicative, hinting only that General Guilleminot is likely to be recalled, and that the departure of the Duke of Belluno was the consequence of despatches from him. We repeat, however, that the conspiracy did not originate, or break out, in the Army of the Pyrenees, though since it has been discovered, it has been represented in that light, for the purpose of inducing a belief that the Army is disaffected to the Bourbon Government.

On the Stomach, and the quantity and quality of our Food.

The relative proportion or capacity of the stomach to the dimensions of the general system, seems essentially to influence the mental and bodily energies of man, and of the higher orders of animals. Inactivity everywhere relaxes the animal fibre, whether it be the fibre of muscle or of cellular tissue, and these admit of elongation, in obedience to mechanical weight, or to moving forces of any kind. The circumstances, then, of weighing down the stomach with a load of food particularly where relaxation of the general fibre is favored by inactive habits, must tend, by degrees, to increase its capacity; & in proportion as this is increased, the energies of the brain and of all the organs of sense become diminished: the sight, the hearing, and the smell are less exquisitely acute; the palate is not satisfied with simple viands, but requires, according to the fashionable phraseology of the day, something "piquante," something "recherché," and even the sense of touch is rendered less

sensitive.—It was well observed by the late Dr. Saunders, that we are made gluttons in the cradle, by the obsequiousness of our nurses. A child's health is disordered from being over fed. It cries and complains from the effects: and, with a view to silence it, instead of remedied, and the capacity of the stomach gradually extended beyond the salutary bounds of nature. Both the quantity and the quality of our food should be proportioned to our habits of bodily exercise. When we have active exercise in the air, we may with impunity eat a hearty dinner: taking care, even then, to leave off before the appetite is palled; but on days when persons of weak digestion do not go out of doors, and especially when the mind has not been energetically occupied, it would be well to abstain altogether from solid animal food, and satisfy themselves with simple farinaceous matter, in the composition of which care should be taken, that eggs are as sparingly used as possible. Nothing is a grosser blunder than that eggs are eligible for weak digestion, and for the diet of the sick. They never assimilate with the contents of a disordered stomach, but partly coagulate, and partly generate a noxious vapour, which, under its real character of sulphuretted hydrogen, rises from the stomach into the mouth. The colouring material of the yolk of an egg is sulphur, which, combining with the watery contents of the stomach, forms the vapour alluded to. It is the sulphur naturally contained in an egg, which furnishes a silver spoon: it is the sulphuretted hydrogen of an impure atmosphere which tarnishes silver in general. Although anxious to impress the advantages of moderation in eating, and the evils which arise from undue indulgence, I wish also to impress the disadvantages and imprudence to weak stomachs of long fasting, conceiving that they should never be more than four hours without the accession of some easy kind of food; and that, even in good health, an interval of seven or eight hours is by far too long.

Harve.

The caricature-shops in London have lost no time to turn the cause of Spain to account. They display several works of fancy suggested by the threatened invasion. One of these represents the King of Spain as a Mule, chained to the stone of the Constitution, and crying to the Duke of Angoulême to release him. The latter, represented as a Jackdaw, is seen capering over the Pyrenees, and answering the call by bawling. In another caricature King Louis is striving to draw on the boots of Napoleon, and invoking the God of St. Louis to help him. As his body is bent back in the exertion, the crown is seen falling off his head, while young Napoleon stands behind ready to catch it.—*Exc. Post.*

During the late war, it will be remembered, a bloody combat took place off the southern part of Nantucket, between the American privateer Nantucket and the boats of the British frigate Endymion. The wounded of both parties were landed at this place. Among them were two messmates, one of whom had his under jaw dreadfully shattered by a musket ball, and the other was so wounded in the wrist, as to render necessary the amputation of his hand. Soon after the requisite surgical operations had been performed they were invited to dine at a friend's house, where they were observed to stick by each other with peculiar tenacity. The company fell to; but our maimed heroes were respectively disabled from performing those manual and maxillary exploits which were exhibiting around. After having complacently surveyed the scene without any offer of assistance from the busy guests whose diffidence perhaps outweighed their inclinations—he with one finger, thus scornfully, though with much point and humour, addressed his broken jawed companion; "I say, Jack, since you can't grind, nor I carve, and the land lubbers are all tucking the beef under their jackets, what say for splicing?"—*If you'll cut for me, I'll chew for you!* Nantucket Inquirer.

Our friend, Capt. John Cleves Symmes, who is always "wide awake," the moment any thing is said about the Polar Regions, has published a letter in the National Intelligencer, in which he doubts the late news that Capt. Parry's ships have been spoken off the icy Cape, he having succeeded in finding a Northwest passage. Capt. S. deems it impossible that Capt. P. could have reached the Pacific, in this course, because he must have fallen in through the great Northern Trap Door. We presume, therefore, that instead of being heard of off Kamtschatka, the next wonder that we shall see, will be Capt. Parry popping his head out at the South Pole! We hope the gallant Captain will have a pleasant voyage through the bowels of the earth, and inform us on his arrival what it is that the people of the inner world do to produce earthquakes.

Commercial Advertiser.

ANNO QUARTO

GEORGI IV. REGIS.

An ACT to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade between his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Parts of the World. [7th March, 1823.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions, in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the World; and by



Schedule B. annexed thereto a Duty of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings is payable for every One Hundred Pounds of the true and real Value of Brandy imported into his Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, in America or the West Indies from Ports in Europe or Africa; And whereas it is expedient to make alteration in respect of the said Duty; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, the said duty shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that in lieu and instead thereof there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, a duty of Customs of One shilling for every gallon of Foreign Brandy imported into Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick or Newfoundland, from any Foreign Ports in Europe or Africa, or from Gibraltar, Malta, or the Dependencies thereof, from Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mon, in addition to any Duties which may be chargeable upon the same under and by virtue of any Colonial Act; which said Duty of One shilling for every gallon shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, in like manner, and subject to the like Rules, ways, means, and methods, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as the former duty hereby repealed.

#### EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823.

The Court Martial, mentioned in our last, is now in Session in this town, and is composed of

Major Gen. JEDENJAH HERRICK, Pres't.  
Maj. A. JOHNSON, Jr. Judge Advocate.

#### Members,

Col. WILLIAMS, Col. FREEMAN,  
Lt. Col. LEWIS, Lt. Col. EMERY,  
Maj. WALKER, Maj. FOSTER.

#### Supernumerary,

Maj. COFFIN.

#### Very Late from Europe.

By an arrival at St. Andrews the Editors of the Herald received a London paper of the 6th of April, extracts from which will be found in preceeding columns. Nothing is said of the battle mentioned in our last, between the French and Spaniards in which the latter was said to be victorious. The preparations for the invasion of Spain were nearly completed, and it was conjectured that the French army would commence hostilities about the 18th April. It will be seen that a conspiracy among the French soldiery had been discovered and several officers arrested. Rumours were afloat in Paris, that the Russian army was advancing by forced marches towards France; but they seem entitled to no credit.

The King of Spain left Madrid for Seville, on the 20th of March, with a strong escort. His Majesty did not like the journey, and alleged his gout as an excuse; but a Commission of the Cortes jocularly reminded him that many Generals and Kings, "though suffering under the gout, have made long journeys, fought battles, and discharged hard and painful duties."

Both Houses of Parliament had adj. for the Eastern recess to the 10th April.

To the Question put by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, (says a Liverpool paper of the 1st April) to Mr. Canning on Tuesday last, as to the nature of our treaties with the Allied Powers relative to France, the latter replied that we were bound, in the event of a revolution occurring in France in favour of any of the Bonaparte family, to repress it by force of arms; and that, in the event of any other revolution, we were bound to consult with the Allied Powers as to what measures it might be expedient to adopt.

The report of France having openly declared war against Spain is not confirmed by the late arrivals.

The Ship Regent, arrived at St. Andrews from Liverpool, left the 9th April, but brings nothing in addition to former advices.

The Governor and Council met on Tuesday last for the purpose of counting the Votes for Representatives to Congress, and there being no choice in this District we may expect an order for another trial soon.

In 24 towns in Massachusetts there is a nett republican gain of 19 representatives.

The Portuguese army is in full march for the frontiers which they will pass the same time the French army crosses the Pyrenees.

Messrs. Fellows & Simpson, of Belfast, Me. have issued proposals for a new monthly publication, to be entitled the Juvenile Magazine, intended for the amusement and instruction of young persons, and the use of schools and families.

[From a paper bro't by the Albert]

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.

#### CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

A letter was received yesterday, via Philadelphia, from an American officer at Havana, dated 22d ult. communicating the following interesting intelligence.

"The famous Pirate schooner SARAGOZANA, is captured by the British.—One hundred and twenty men were taken and thirty killed.

The Pirates have been sent to Jamaica to be hung. Their vessel mounted 1 long 18 pounder and 4 long nines or twelves, with a crew of 150 men."

"Commodore Porter left Matanzas on the 19th, in the Sea-Gull, in pursuit of this vessel. He was too late."

From Com. Porter's Squadron.—Lieut. Comm'dt. Samuel Henley arrived in town yesterday morning from Havana, whence he took passage in the brig New Packet Chase, bound to New Haven, but falling in with the sloop Fair American off the Capes on Monday last, bound here, left the N. P. and came up in her. Lieut. H. left Havana on the 16th, and Thompson's Island on the 12th instant. At the latter place were the sloop of war Peacock and the schooners Ferret and Terrier; also the schooner Pilot captured from the pirates. The Peacock was laid up and her crew employed in the barges and in the squadron generally. The Ferret and Terrier were carrying. The Decoy store ship was also at the island, in charge of sailing master Rodgers.—Lieutenants McKenny and McIntosh were out with the barges Gnat and Sand Fly, and the crew principally distributed among the other vessels of the squadron. Com. Porter was at the island the 12th, but would leave there the next day in the steam galliot Sea Gull, for the Coast of Cuba (Bay of Honda) in company with the schooner Trap, (formerly the Mary transport.) The following was the disposition of the other vessels of the squadron at the time Lieut. Henley left Havana; and the Jackall and Fox with two of the barges, under the command of Capt. Cassin of the Peacock, were cruising to the eastward of Matanzas. The Wild Cat and Beagle were engaged in conveying from Matanzas to the Doubleheaded Shot Keys. The Grey Hound is now commanded by Lieut. Kearney, Lieut. Porter having permission to return to the United States. The brig New Packet, in which Lieut. Henley left Havana, was one of a convoy of about 20 sail, which came out under the protection of the Grey Hound.—Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—From Com. Porter's Squadron.—The Editors have received a letter from a friend engaged in this Expedition, which is of later date than any information they have seen from the squadron, from which they make the following extracts:—

"MATANZAS, April 17, 1823.

"The details of our operations, as they have not, until lately, been crowned with success, beyond the complete protection of our commerce, may not be of so much interest as was expected; but they will show, at least, that every thing has been done that men could do, or devise, to effect the object of our coming here. If you have attended to the ship news, you must have heard of us every where, where a pirate was likely to be found. Lately (in the case of the recapture of the Pilot) the death of Allen has been avenged, and on those who caused his death. Only three of the pirates crew escaped to tell the tale; the rest fell a sacrifice to the vengeance of Stirling's gallant crew. It has been a handsome affair, and was executed in handsome style, with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses alone, as these are the only arms with which our barges are furnished.

"We are now in full operation, and we have expeditions out that cannot fail (from the information we have) of finding pirates. The whole of the north side of Cuba, from Yucos down to Cape Antonio, is lined with our schooners and barges, and nothing can escape them.—Int.

From the Charleston Courier.

From Matanzas.—We learn, by the arrival of the schr. Harriet, that two days before she left Matanzas, four or five Pirates arrived there, and informed, that they were the only ones who had escaped from a considerable body which had been located on one of the Keys, about 40 miles to the windward of that place. It was understood, that Commodore Porter had obtained information of their situation, and dispatched his barges along shore, while the steam galley, and some of the small vessels approached the Key.—On discovering them, the Pirates made for the Cuba shore, when they were intercepted in their flight, and taken prisoners, with the exception of the four or five which had reached Matanzas. It was reported, that the Pirates had erected huts on the Key, in which was deposited their ill-gotten plunder—all of which, it was supposed, had fallen into the hands of our gallant tars; but as the barges, or larger vessels had not returned, no other particulars were known.

We also learn, by this arrival, that the Pirate who commanded the re-captured schooner Pilot, returned to Matanzas a few hours after she was taken, in company with two of his crew, who with the exception of the one taken prisoner, were the only survivors of his whole crew, amounting to 40 or 50 men. He was talking publicly on the subject, and denouncing the disastrous result of his cruise.

We have a report from Matanzas via Charleston, that Com. Porter had felt in, near one of the Keys with a party of the pirates, who had fixed tents on the island, and were probably the receivers, as well as plunderers, of merchandise, from innocent merchantmen. It is said that he destroyed the principal part of the gang, and took all their ill gotten wealth.

#### MARRIED,

In this town, by J. D. Weston, Esq. Mr. Reuben Knox, to Miss Elizabeth N. Bell. By Jerry Burgin, Esq. Mr. James Hatch, to Mrs. Nancy B. Sanbourne.

#### DIED,

In this town, Mr. William Trask, aged 37.

#### BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Discount day — Friday.  
Director next week — I. R. CHADBOURNE.

#### SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

#### BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

12th—brig Porto Ferry, Pollock, 37 days from Porto Ferry.

—brig Nancy, Parker, 35 days fr. Liverpool. Spoke, 8th inst. barque Europe from Glasgow, for St. John. 23 days out: brig Mary Eliza, fr. Salem for Hamburg. Passenger, Mr. Douglass, of the House of Kerr, Douglass & Campbell.

15th—brig Despatch, Levever, 24 days fr. Tabago, with rum and molasses to C. Curry, Esq.

—brig Cossack, Mc Masters, 36 days fr. Liverpool.

—sch. Albert, Shackford, 5 days fr. New-York—brought a paper of the 16th.

16th—ship Regent, 26 days from Liverpool.

—sch. Rainbow, Whidden, Antigua, 26 days to Little River. Left, sch. Pappoose, for Indian Island, just commenced loading.

Schooner Mary Ann, Howard, arrived at Little River, 31 days from Demerara, sailed from there on Sunday evening last, tacked abreast West Quoddy Head about nine o'clock; having fresh lost both masts.—Captain H. came into Little River for assistance: the pilot boat went out and on Tuesday had her in tow—supposed to have taken her into Grand Manan.

18th—sch. Aristides, Jordan, Boston, eleven days.

Ar. at St. Andrews, brig Proctor, Arnold, Poole, ship Thomas Gelson, Strachan, Liverpool. brig Scotia, Davis, Liverpool.

—Anderson, Blackett, Liverpool. Passenger, John Wilson, Esq. ship Flora, Roals, Bristol. barque Wilson, Simpson, Liverpool, 37 days.

SAILED.

sch. Fair Play, Pierce, Boston.

#### MEMORANDA.

Erig Motion, Harrod, of this port, cleared at New-Orleans, 4th April for Havre.

sch. Boston, Shackford, hence at Boston, 4 days.

—brig Julia, Spring, of this port, hence at New-York, 5 days.

Ar. at Boston 7th, Eng. brig Duke of Wellington, Watson, Liverpool, 43 days. March 31, lat. 52, long. 13, 45, fell in with the ship Ulysses, Arce, 35 days fr. St. Andrews for Liverpool, having been water logged 9 days, with loss of boats, rudder, and most of her sails—the crew had nothing to subsist upon, and were about killing a dog for that purpose. Took off the officers and crew, 12 in number, and put them on board the ship John Wells, Harris, 15 days fr. N. York for Liverpool, the 9th April, in lat. 50, 41, long. 23, 45.

A poet says, Carl Horses, after a hard day's work, enjoy "the luxury of—wo."

Mr. Kamps, of Berlin, states the number of suicides in 1817, at 51 for Copenhagen, 300 for Paris, 200 for London, and 37 for Berlin.

#### FANCY AND Staple Goods.

#### DENNIS GARLAND

Has just received from Boston, a complete assortment of fashionable

#### Spring Goods,

consisting of calicoes and prints of the latest patterns, gingham, cambrics, shirtings, gent. and ladies cotton, worsted and silk hose; deer, kid and silk gloves; Marseilles, Valenciennes and silk vestings; Cressian and Scotch plaids; furniture patches; silk and cotton flannel; ladies' jeans, wire threads from 20, to no. 120, blk, blue and mix'd

#### Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

white, green, yellow and red flannels, bombazines, bouzzines, cassimeres shawls and mantles; merino hdkfs. imitation cassimeres shawls, &c.

Also—French and Italian silks, crapes, muslins, thread laces, linen cambric, a full assortment of ribbons plain, figured, garnitures, zephyrs, &c. together with a general assortment of

#### Canton and Nankin Crape,

sarsnets, synchaws, plaid silk, florentines, levantines, black and white satins, crape shawls, black silk hdkfs. chopra romals.

Also—Imitation & shell Combs, pocket books, ladies' reticules, radicals or indispensable pen-knives, scissors, razors, toilet glasses, beads, buttons, needles, pins, &c. &c. besides a great variety of

#### French Paper Hangings,

of the last importations, from 25 to 30 cents per roll.

Also—A general assortment of

gent. ladies' and misses' leather, kid, morocco and D-m-nk satin shoes, childrens du.

Likewise a full assortment of

#### Domestic Goods,

viz. satinets, shirtings, sheetings, cotton yarn, thread, checks, gingham, bed ticks, all from the most celebrated manufactories.

Also—Cases STRAW BON-

NETS, remarkably low.

In addition to the above is kept constantly on hand GROCERIES, of a superior quality—such as wines, cog. brandy, Hol. gin, spirits, teas, tobacco, candles, spanish cigars, &c. &c.

All the above to be sold at Boston prices for cash, at his Store corner of the Market Hotel, Lubec, April 20.

#### JUST RECEIVED

#### Burton & Hsley,

An extensive assortment of PIECE GOODS

Suitable for

THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Among which are—

Extra superfine, line and common BROAD-

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—red, yellow,

green and white flannels—black and white

6-4 flannels—bombazines—scarlet and col-

oured cassimeres shawls—superfine London

prints—light and dark calicoes—pink and

coloured gingham—muslin and gingham

robes—furniture—red and blue copper plates

—white cambrics plain corded and figured—

muslins of every description plain and fig-

ured—imitation cambrics—ditto handker-

chiefs—cravats some 5-4—white and figured cravats

—linen cambrics—long lawns—linen cam-

bric handkerchiefs—linen and cotton damask and

table cloths—Russia, American and birds

eye dimpers—cotton napkins—Barian table

covers an excellent article—white and fig-

ured Marseilles and other vestings—white jean

—Russia drill—accession cords a good article

for summer pantaloons—blue and light

nankins—grandanilles—cotton cassimeres—

linens—steam loom cottons—Waltham Sea

Island cottons—diamatics 3-4 and 6-4—silk

and cotton velvets and velvet ribbons all col-

ours—garnitures—brown satin and other rib-

bons—good assortment—long white kid gloves

—black, white and coloured kid, silk and

habit gloves—gent. silk, heaver and real buck

gloves—silk, worsted and cotton hose and

half hose—cotton umbrellas—oil cloths—

brown and black Holland—buckram—silk-

twist—thread—super. gilt, common, glass

and ball buttons—gent. and ladies' silk but-

tons all colours—ivory, pearl and lace shir-

tuttons—MAINE military buttons—Webb's

patent and other suspenders—tortoise shell

combs and side combs—ivory, horn, dress-

ing, pocket and circular combs—Holt's wire

cotton—spool, common and knitting cotton—

Mott's floss cotton—marking canvass, &c. &c.

#### Silk Goods.

Black and coloured Canton and nankin

crapes—crape shawls and scarfs—black syn-

chaws and sarsnets—plaid silks—black cross-

hairs and fancy handkerchiefs.—lack silk cravats

and super. black handkerchiefs.—flag and handker-

chiefs—figured and satin striped silk

vestings—silk braids—black, white and col-

oured satins—thread laces and edgings—silk

laces, plain and figured—elegant pelisse silks

—merino handkerchiefs and indispensables—para-

sols—&c. &c.

#### LEIGHORNS GIPSEYS & BONNETS,

STRAW do.

DOMESTIC sheetings, shirt-

ings, bed ticks, gingham, checks, satins

some very fine, low cloths, &c.

#### Paper Hangings,

new and elegant patterns, an excellent as-

sortment, common and to match

#### Fire Board Patterns.

All the above will be sold at the lowest

prices for cash.

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, &

#### Crockery & Glass

WARE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen and Ladies Kid, Mo-

rocco, Denmark Satin, and

Leather BOOTS and

SHOES of the first quality.

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, &

#### Provisions.

15 hhd's Tobago Rum,

30 chests and boxes Hyson,

Young Hyson, & Souchong TEAS.

25 boxes Soap,

30 boxes mould Candles,

200 bushels Oats,

200 " Corn,

100 " Indian Meal,

50 bbls. Bread,

30 " Beef and Pork,

20 boxes Raisins,

25 drums Figs,

1000 lbs. Butter,

1500 " Cheese,

50 bushels Beans,

25 " Peas,

75 doz. bottles Cider,

25 casks cut & wro't Nails,

With most every other article in their

line of business, which renders their Stock

the most complete of any ever before offered

for sale in this town, and will be sold on lib-

eral terms.

[m 17.]

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,

Lubec, April 25, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that all

Masters of British Vessels, arriv-

ing at the Port of Passamaquoddy, must

(pursuant to the Act of Congress, in such

case made and provided) deposit the Cer-

tificate of Registry, together with other

papers, at this Office, under penalty of

not less than 500 dollars, nor exceeding

2000 dollars.

Attendance at this Office (in the Office

of S. Thayer, Esq.) for the purpose of

granting landing Certificates, and trans-

acting general business, every day Sun-

days excepted.

ROBERT CHARLES MANNERS,

His Britannic Majesty's

Vice Consul.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Seal-  
ed Proposals will be received by  
the Act'g Asst. Qr. Master for this Post  
(through the medium of the Post Office)  
until 12 o'clock of the 21st inst. for either  
or all of the following articles, viz.  
240 cords of Wood,

8300 pounds of Oat Straw,

4 1-2 tons of (in equal proportions of herds grass & clover) Hay,

275 bushels merchantable Oats.

The wood required must be, in equal proportions, sound Beech, Rock Maple and Black Birch, delivered free of expense, on some wharf near the Garrison of Fort Sullivan, as follows—

10 cords in the month of May,

20 " " " " " June,

30 " " " " " July,

and the residue at any period (optional with the contractor) previous to the 10th day of October next.

The Straw will be delivered Quarterly in the months of June, September, December and March ensuing, in quantities not exceeding one fourth part of the amount above required, &c. at Fort Sullivan.

The Hay will be received at any barn, wharf or field on Moose Island, and will be required;—one ton immediately;—one ton in July, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of November next.

Forty bushels of Oats will be required within this month;—forty bushels in the month of June, and the balance at any subsequent



FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors,

The following lines were suggested by some observations made on a party of Passamaquoddy Indians, who were lately in our village. They seem to have lost much of their original character, and are, I think, rather stupid than otherwise. I asked one of them if he could sing the War Song—which he did, though not with much spirit. They have a superstitious belief that sometimes before a war between two tribes, they can hear this song, when sung as the signal of its commencement, at the distance of several hundred miles. They also suppose that those who thus hear it, will gain the victory. It seems to be only an air, and is sung with a murmur, and changing turn of voice, in some such sounds as are given in the chorus.

Maine, March, 1823.

## WAR SONG.

The Calmet is broken,  
The Whinnipum is staid:  
The cup of our friendship  
Is empty and drained—  
Hu, aw, la—hu, aw, la—kee aw.

The war din is sounding,  
The hatchet is keen:  
The peace tee is falling,  
And fading its green—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The spirit that soothed us,  
Is high top has flown:  
Its leaves are all scattered,  
Its branches all hewn—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The strong bow is bended,  
The battle blade bared:  
The death fires are lighted,  
The victims prepared—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

Fair sons to our kindred,  
Spring grivens to our friends;  
To foes blood and torture,  
And hate that never ends—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The demon is stalking,  
The march is begun,  
That ne'er shall be slackened,  
Till red rivers run—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The battle is joining,  
The war whoop has broke:  
And brave men are falling,  
For brave men have struck—  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

Our fathers are o'er us,  
In dances and glances,  
And we will dance with them,  
Or about "Victory."  
Hu, aw, la, &c.

## MATHON.

## THE LANGUAGE OF THE EYES.

There is a language by the Virgin made,  
Not read, but felt; not uttered but betrayed;  
A mute communion, yet so wondrous sweet,  
Eyes must impart, what tongue can never repeat:

'Tis written on her cheek, and meaning brows  
In one short glance whole volumes it avows;  
In one short moment tells of many days,  
In one short speaking silence, all conveys—  
Joy, sorrow, love, recounts—hope, pity, fear,  
And looks a sigh, and weeps without a tear.  
Oh, 'tis so chaste, so touching, so refined,  
So soft, so sweet, so sincere, so kind:  
Were eyes melodious, and could music shower  
From orient rays new striking on a flower,  
Such heavenly music from that glance might rise,  
And angels own the language of the eyes.

Epitaph.—The following inscription is to be found on a tombstone in a public burying ground in the county of Hampden.

Work is done,  
His back is run,  
His resting place is here:  
This stone was got  
To keep the spot,  
Least some should dig too near.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Nothing teaches like biography—and the biography of men distinguished for all things which enter into the composition of the scholar, the patriot, and the christian, can never be otherwise than useful to all who may wish to peruse it.

The name at the head of this article is impressed upon the records of our history; and time which moulders down monuments, and buries all uneternal things, can make no impression upon the characters in which the life of Hancock is written.

We present our readers with the following extracts from the life of James Otis, by Mr. William Tudor of Boston. Hancock's virtues are grouped in these extracts, and made to shine out in all their variety of richness. What a model for the imitation of the present and future generations of Americans! How triumphant is virtue!

Wash. Repub.  
Extract from the Life of James Otis, by Wm. Tudor, Esq. Boston.

John Hancock, the son and grandson of eminent congregational clergymen, was born in Quincy near Boston, in 1737, and graduated at Harvard College in 1754. His father died when he was a child, and he was then adopted by his uncle, Thomas Hancock, the most opulent merchant in Boston, a man of enlarged views and public spirit, who bequeathed some considerable legacies to different institutions. This benevolent uncle took the entire charge of his young relation, and received him into his counting-house on the completion of his edu-

cation at the University; and after a few years sent him to England, to see that country, and to become personally acquainted with his correspondents. He died of an apoplexy in 1784, leaving his nephew to succeed to his very extensive mercantile concerns, and heir to the largest estate in the province. This sudden possession of wealth turned the eyes of the whole community towards him; his conduct under this trying prosperity secured him universal esteem and good will. It made him neither giddy, arrogant nor profligate; he continued his course of regularity, industry, and moderation. Great numbers of people received employment at his hands, and in all his commercial transactions he exhibited that fair and honorable character which commonly distinguishes the extensive and affluent merchant.

The natural influence which he acquired from his habits and his possessions, rendered him extremely popular, and he had been often called upon to act in the affairs of the town. At length he was placed in the legislature, and this event decided his future career. The stake which he pledged in the large fortune under his control, was a proof of the sincerity of the principles which he professed, which had great weight with minds of the common order, and was quite obvious to even the meanest capacity. He was gradually engrossed by political concerns, and very clearly became obnoxious to the administration. Their enmity was shewn in several attempts at insult and oppression, such as seizing his vessels, calling upon him for excessive bail, &c. all of which only produced more decisive testimonies of popular attachment to him, and a closer conviction in his breast of the intolerable abuses with which his country was menaced.

In the legislature, Hancock was upon every important committee, so that all leading measures had his sanction, though he seldom wrote any of the reports. He had the full confidence of the patriotic party, as they believed him to be unchangeably attached to their cause; yet on one occasion there was a difference of opinion between him and Adams, on some propositions of Hutchinson, in regard to removing the general court to Boston, which created a temporary schism in the party, and a long attenuation of friendship between those eminent men. They were reconciled to each other several years afterwards, and filled the two first offices of state together during a very considerable time.

General Gage issued a proclamation, in 1775, offering pardons to all rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock—"whose offences," said the edict, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment." This virulent prescription, which was intended to ruin them, widely extended their fame. A few others it is well known, were secretly proscribed, and would have fallen victims to ministerial vengeance—but Adams and Hancock were the only two expressly excepted from all hope of pardon, and irrevocably denounced. The alternatives to which their fate was restricted embraced the two extremes of human disgrace and glory; they were either to be executed or executed as traitors, or they were to aid in establishing a nation, and be honored as the benefactors of their country and mankind.

Hancock was president of the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, until he was sent as one of the delegation from that province to the Congress which met at Philadelphia, in 1775. In 1776 he had the honor to be President of that immortal assembly which signed the declaration of independence. He con-

"I was walking one day in the mall, and accidentally met Samuel Adams. In taking a few turns together, we came in full view of Mr. Hancock's house. Mr. Adams, pointing to the stone building, said, 'This town has done a wise thing to-day.' 'What?' 'They have made that young man's fortune their own.' His prophecy was literally fulfilled; for no man's property was ever more entirely devoted to the public. The town had that day chosen Mr. Hancock into the legislature of the province. The quivering anxiety of the public under the fearful looking for of the vengeance of the king, ministry and parliament compelled him to a constant attendance in the house; his mind was engrossed by public cares, alarms, and terrors; his business was left to subalterns, his private affairs were neglected, and continued to be so to the end of his life."

M.S. of a letter from President Adams to the late Wm. Tudor, Esq.

The influence of the Commissioners of the customs led them to offer these impolitic and vexatious offences, which were the immediate cause of much popular excitement. Without reference to general views, a signature to that instrument, was to the individual on personal considerations only, of the most momentous import. The only writing, however, which appears trembling, is that of Mr. Hopkins, who had been afflicted with the palsy. Hancock seems to have had to mind an official proportion in the dimensions of the name; and the force, with which it is written, shews that it was never intended to be erased. Those who are fond of relics may be glad to know that the pen with which these signatures were made, was preserved, and is now in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

tinued in Congress till 1779, when ill health forced him to resign. He was annually chosen Governor of Massachusetts, from 1780 to 1785, when he was succeeded by Mr. Bowdoin for two years. In 1787, he was again elected to the same office. He was also made President of the Convention for the adoption of the federal constitution, and continued to be chosen governor of the state till his death, which took place October 8th, 1793—in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Few persons have enjoyed greater or more invariable popularity than this distinguished patriot; and there are not many men who have been so truly entitled to this kind of favor, which, unfortunately, is not always an unequivocal testimony of merit. His character and his fortune rendered his influence of great importance, and he threw the whole weight of both into the scale of his country. If he had kept aloof, and devoted himself to the care of his property, he might have accumulated a vast stock of wealth, but he so disregarded his own affairs in his attention to public engagements, that had his estate not been very large, he would have died as poor as many of his colleagues. He was consulted when it was contemplated to burn the town of Boston, in order to force the enemy to evacuate it. He answered, that although the greater part of his fortune consisted of buildings within the town, yet if its destruction would be useful to the cause of the country, that this circumstance should be no impediment to its being set on fire immediately.

The greatest fault in his character, was a peevishness and irritability that often grieved his friends, but which was forgiven on reflecting that his anger was not owing to a bad heart, or a mean spirit, but to perpetual ill health. His constitution was naturally feeble, and he was for many years afflicted with the gout. The greater portion of his life, indeed, was passed in physical suffering—his mind rose superior to his misfortunes in the discharge of his public duties; and as he never relaxed from these, while it was possible for him to continue his efforts, his family and his acquaintance bore with indulgence a natural consequence of infirmities, under which a less powerful mind would have sunk entirely.

In private life he commanded the esteem of those persons who differed from him in political opinions. His beneficence never failed. In his exterior he exhibited the characteristics of a gentleman, dressed with elegance according to the fashion of the day, keeping a handsome equipage, and being polite and affable in social intercourse. He was renowned for his hospitality; strangers who were entitled to it received a steady welcome, and a large circle of acquaintance became frequent guests at his parties, which were distinguished for all the requisites, material as well as personal, which are necessary to convivial enjoyments among the refined classes of society.

He possessed many valuable qualifications for public life, a knowledge of business and facility in despatching it, and a ready insight into the character of men. As an orator, he was not remarkable; he seldom made an elaborate speech, and the only discourse of his in print, is the oration on the fifth March 1774. But as the president, moderator, or speaker, of an assembly, whether it was a town meeting or a house of representatives, he was not surpassed by any person of his time. His voice was powerful, his acquaintance with parliamentary forms accurate, and his apprehension of questions quick, he was attentive, impartial and dignified, and in these situations, inspired respect and confidence wherever he presided.

Towards the close of his career, as parties grew under the new constitution some respectable men were dissatisfied with his administration as Governor, but the amount of his popularity as signified by numbers, was not perceptibly diminished. In the adoption of the Federal Constitution, though president of the convention which discussed that instrument, he did not at the beginning take a very decided part; yet towards the close of the session, he lent all his influence, which was very important to procure the ratification of the new system. There were still, however, strong prejudices against him, arising rather from a dislike to particular individuals who surrounded him, than to his own proceedings. Men who were lukewarm, or inimical to the federal government, obtained an ascendancy over his mind, which was invidiously manifested at the last journey of Washington to Boston, in 1789. The Governor was unfortunately persuaded to start some ill-timed question of etiquette, respecting his meeting with the President, which was wholly unexpected by the latter, and tended to mar the pleasure of his visit. At that moment of joyous enthusiasm, when infancy and age were exulting, the one that it had been born soon enough, and the other that it had lived long enough to see the beloved chief: when the people and the magistrates, both sexes and

every profession, poured fourth in professions, with overflowing hearts to greet the most venerated man in the nation, this coldness of the governor inspired universal dissatisfaction. He himself regretted this mistake, and subsequently endeavored to remove its impression. In fine, his talents may be estimated to have been rather useful than brilliant or profound, his habits and appearance were those of a gentleman, his feelings and principles those of a patriot, his sincere professor of Christianity; he abandoned the care of private interest to devote his time to the welfare of the public; his bodily infirmities could not sat due the energy of his mind, and the part which he took having been adopted from a sense of duty, was inflexibly sustained; he outlived the proscription of his enemies, to be cherished and honored by his fellow citizens, and his name, which stands the leading signature in the national charter, is conspicuously and indelibly stamped in the history of his country.

Anecdote of Dr. Mitchell.—It is said, the celebrated Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, travelling in the stage, and happening to be the only passenger, was very sociable with the driver, asking him many questions, some of which the driver considered rather philosophical, and not a little puzzling. The 'knight of the whip,' in turn, put the following question to the learned Doctor:—'Why, Sir, do white sheep eat more than black sheep?' 'Indeed,' said the Doctor, 'I was not aware that they did.' The Doctor was proceeding in a very philosophical manner to account for the difference, by supposing the white sheep had less oil in their fleeces, than the black sheep.—'You are not right, Sir,' said Jehu. 'Pray, my friend,' said the Doctor after a few moments' reflection, 'can you tell?' 'I can, Sir: there are more of them.'

## SPRING GOODS

Ingols & Chace,  
NEW BRICK-STORE,  
Have just received their Spring Stock of  
ENGLISH, INDIA, FRENCH  
AND AMERICAN GOODS

which they offer for sale very low for CASH, consisting in part of the following—

Extra superfine, fine and middling, black, blue, brown, Oxford mixt and hairback

Ditto

Flannels, bombazetts, bombazeens, casenets, woolenets, angolas, cassimeres shawls, calicoes, cambric prints, ginghams and gingham dresses, plain and striped cambrics, timotes, jeans fig'd, hair cord, japan, mail, India imitation and fig'd book muslins, cotton shawls, hifis, white and fig'd cravats, muslin robes, silk, cotton and worst d hose, ladies' and gentlemen's beaver, kid, and silk gloves, silk and cotton umbrellas, parasols, Valencia, Marcellis & silk vestings, coloured cambrics, furnitures, linen damask and cotton diapers, crash, Irish lincens, linen cambric, linen cambric uks, tapes and bobbins, turle shell combs, horn ditto, Henning's silver eyed needles, blue and yellow nankins, sup. threads and flax cotton, elegant assort ribbons, thread and silk laces, lace veils, merino shawls and hifis, velvet and fancy silk hifis, silk and Abby velvets, Italian and French crapes, morocco and merino indispensibles, wraeths, zephyrs, hearth rugs, ball fringe, oil cloths, Kidminster and hair carpeting, &c. &c. &c.

cases rankin and Canton Crapes, do. do. fig'd and bordered crape Dresses, do. rankin, crape Shawls and Scarfs, do. bird eye and black twilled and fringe Hks., satin Damask Barcelona, cross-barr'd and flag Hkfs., elegant PLAID SILKS, fig'd & plain Satins all col's, silk Mantles, Pon-ges for hat linings, &c. &c. LEGHORN GIPSEYS & BONNETS, straw do. gent's Leghorn HATS, elegant assortment of

## Paper Hangings,

in rolls and sets.

## Fire Board Pieces.

A good assortment of

## AMERICAN GOODS,

as usual.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Ginghams, Stripes, Checks, Denims, Satinets, Thread, blue and white Warp, Bed Ticks, knitting Cotton, with the addition of WALTHAM COTTONS.

may 10.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Endicott Dodge, late of Savannah, State of Georgia, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

GIDEON P. DODGE, Adm'r, or JABEZ NOWRY, his Att'y.

may 10.

## HARD-WARE, &amp;c

## Deering &amp; Noyes,

HAVE JUST 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, Desks & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—pen, pocket, jack, butcher, cooks & shoe razors, scissors, sheep shears, chisels, all descriptions plane irons, hand back, tennon compass, web and key hole

## Brass Goods.

curtain pins, clock pins, canopies, lifting handles, castors, table fasteners, bed caps, bat looks, thumb latches, brass knockers, candlesticks, lamps, chimney hooks, curtain rings

## Locks &amp; Hinges.

brass case cabinet door knob, closet cupboard till, chest trunk, pad stock and port. desk, H and H chest butt table desk strap, p. desk and card table

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

FILES—A very complete assortment best cast steel—Handsaw, &c. cut saw, 1-2 round and millsaw.

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

LINES—100 doz. Cod, Pollock, and Mackarel.

BRUSHES—Floor, Hand, Scrubbing, Putat, Hearth, White-Wash & Shoe.

20 doz. sewing twine, 100 lbs. salmon do., tea kettles, sauce pans, brass kettles, iron wire, oven doors, sad irons, shovels, spades, hoes, &c. &c. axes.

60 casks Cut Nails, 4d to 40d casks Wro't do.

casks Shot 1 to B. B.

6 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron, boxes Tin Plate,

best Hoop (L) Blistered Steel, boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass,

2 rolls Sheet Lead,

3 tons Iron Hollow Ware,

—THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT—

## Ship Chandlery.

J. BARTLETT,

No. 7, - - - UNION WHARF,

HAS FOR SALE,

coarse and fine LIVERPOOL

SALT and Coal,

bbls. mess, No 1 & prime Beef,

clear and S. M. Pork,

hyson, y. hyson and souch. Teas,

bags Coffee and Pepper,

white Brazil and lump Sugars,

boxes Candles, Chocolate & Soap,

kegs Tobacco,

firkins 1st quality Butter,

bbls. Beans and Peas,

Cod Fish for W. I. market,

Cordage including Cables & Hawsers assorted sizes,

Ravens Duck & Russia Sheetings

second hand Anchors,

1 large Cod Seine for Labrador

fishing, 90 fathoms. (eptf) ap. 26.

Tavern House and Farm on Lease

for one or more years.

TO be let and entered upon immediately, that noted Tavern stand in Robinson, near the old Mills, consisting of a convenient House, Barn, &c. and from five to fifty acres of land. For several years past improved for that purpose by Mr. John Brackett, who has removed one mile to a larger new house built by himself the last year. It is believed not to be a better situation but because the increase of business required more accommodation. The peculiar advantages of this situation, and the success of the late occupant will naturally attract the attention of any person disposed to engage in the employment of an inn-keeper and Trader. Necessary repairs will be made. For terms apply to Col. B. King, Eastport, or Col. Thomas Van, Robinson.

Ap. 19.