

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN,—DRAW'D BY INFLUENCE, AND UNBRI'D BY GAIN.—HERE PATRIOT TRUTH, ITS GLORIOUS PRECEPTS DRAW,—PLEG'D TO RELIGION, LIBERTY AND LAW."

No. 44.....VOL. V.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1823.

[\$3 50 Cts. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

\$1.75 payable in advance, and no pa-
per discontinued till arrearages are paid.

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
mix and hairblack
BROADCLOTHS

Ditto CASSIMERES

Flannels, bombazetts, bombazecus, cassanets,
woolcetts, angolas, cassimere shawls, cali-
cogs, cambric prints, gingham and ging-
ham dresses, plain and striped cambrics, dimo-
ties, jeans fig'd, hair cord, japan, mull, In-
dia imitation and fig'd book muslins, cotton
shawls, hks, white and fig'd cravats, muslin
robes, silk, cotton and worsted hose, ladies'
and gentlemen's beaver, kid, and silk gloves,
silk and cotton umbrellas, parasols, Valencia,
Marseilles & silk vestings, coloured cambrics,
furnitures, linen, damask and cotton diapers,
crash, Irish linens, linen cambric, linen cam-
bric hks, tapes and hobbins, turtle shell
combs, horn ditto, Hemming's silver eyed
needles, blue and yellow nankins, sup. threads
and floss cotton, elegant ass't ribbons, thread
and silk laces, lace veils, merino shawls and
hks, velvet and fancy silk hks, silk and
tabby velvets, Italian and French crapes,
morocco and merino indispensable, scaraths,
zephyrs, hearth rugs, ball fringe, oil cloths,
Kidminster and stair carpeting, &c. &c. &c.

cases nankin and Canton Crapes.

do. do. fig'd and bordered
crpe Dresses,

do. nankin crpe Shawls and
Scarfs,

do. bird eye and black twilled
and fringe Hks.,

satin Damask Barcelona, cross-
bar'd and flag Hks.,

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 setts.

Fire Board Pieces.

A good assortment of
AMERICAN GOODS,

as usual.

Brown and bleached Sheetings
and Shirtings, Gingham, Stripes,
Checks, Denims, Satinets, Thread,
blue and white Warp, Bed Tick-
en, knitting Cotton, with the ad-
dition of WALTHAM COT-
TONS. may 10.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

STEVEN JONES & Co. have just re-
ceived per schr. LOIRE, and offer for sale
at their Store, head of Market-wharf,

60 bbls. superfine Flour,
20 half bbls. do. do.

130 bbls. fine do. do.

150 bbls. rye do. do.

1600 bushels Corn,

120 bushels Rye,

20 bbls. mess Pork,

10 bbls. clear do.

10 bbls. prime do.

4 casks Rice,

20 dozen Brooms.

All of the above articles will be sold
low for Cash. May 31.

John N. Todd

INFORMS his Friends and the Public that
he intends to pay particular attention to
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and that
all orders for purchasing and collecting Lum-
ber and Timber of all kinds will be carefully
attended to until delivered. Having been
a number of years acquainted with the Lum-
ber business and people of this vicinity, I
satisfy myself that he shall be able to give sat-
isfaction to any person who may favour him
with their commands, and the smallest favour
will be gratefully acknowledged.

Refer to
Messrs. FOSTER & Co. } Eastport.
" G. & I. HOBBS, }
Geo. DOWNES, Esq. Calais.
Calais, May 26, 1823.

MAINE

"Town Officer"

Just received and for Sale at
FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE

Buck & Tinkham,

No. 1, - - - UNION WHARF,
HAVE received a large and extensive as-
sortment of Goods, which will be sold
wholesale and retail at low prices for Cash,
Lumber, Fish, or approved credit.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA,
& DOMESTIC GOODS.

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 hds 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. [in 17.

JUST RECEIVED
BY
Burton & Hsley,

An extensive assortment of **PIECE GOODS**
Suitable for
THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Among which are—
Extra superfine, fine and common BROAD-
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—red, yellow,
green and white flannels—black and white
6-4 flannels—bombazetts—scarlet and en-
coloured cassimere shawls—superfine London
prints—light and dark calicoes—pink and
coloured gingham—muslin and gingham
robes—furnitures—red and blue copperplates
—white cambrics plain corded and figured—
muslins of every description plain and fig-
ured—imitation cambrics—ditto handkerf. &
cravats some 5-4—white and figured cravats
—linen cambrics—long lawns—linen cam-
bric handkerf. and cotton damask and table
cloths—Russia, America and birds
eye diapers—cotton napkins—Tartan table
covers an excellent article—white and fig-
ured—Marseilles and other v. stings—white jean
—Russia drill—ascension cords a good arti-
cle for summer pantaloons—blue and light
nankins—grandchildrens—cotton cassimere
—linens—steam boat cottons—Waltham Sea
Island cottons—dimities 3-4 and 6-4—silk
and cotton velvets and velvet ribbons all col-
ours—garniture—brown satin and other rib-
bons a good assortment—long white kid gloves
—black, white and "oured kid, silk and
habit gloves—gent silk, beaver 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. com. glass
and ball buttons—gent. and ladies' silk but-
tons all colours—ivory, pearl and lace shirt
buttons—MAINE military buttons—Webb's
patent and other suspenders—tortoise shell
combs and side combs—ivory, horn, dress-
ing, pocket and circular combs—iron's wire
cotton—spool, common and knitting cotton—
Mott's flax cotton—marking canvas, &c. &c.

Silk Goods.

Black and coloured Canton and nankin
crapes—crpe shawls and scarfs—black syn-
chaws and sarsonets—plaid silks—black cross-
bar'd and fancy handkerf.—black silk cravats
and super. black handkerf.—flag and bandana
handkerf.—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 handkerf. and indispensable—para-
sols—&c. &c.

LEGHORN GIPSEYS & BONNETS,
STRAW do. do.

DOMESTIC sheetings, shirt-
ings, bed tickens, gingham, checks, sat-
inets some very fine, tow cloths, &c.

Paper Hangings,

new and elegant patterns, an excellent ass't
Borders, common and to match
Fire Board Patterns.

All the above will be sold at the lowest
prices for cash. [in 17.

For Sale or to Let,

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

W. EUSTIS

HAS removed to No. 6, Union Wharf,
where is offered for sale,
An assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS AND
Groceries. June 7.

HARD-WARE, &c

Deering & Noyes,

HAVE JUST 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, Des-
serts & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—
pen pocket jack butcher }
chisels } all descrip-
gouges } tions
plane irons }
hand }
back }
tenon }
compass }
web and }
key hole }
KNIVES }
COOKS & }
shoe }
razors }
scissors }
sheep shears }
SAWS }
curtain pins }
clock pins }
commodore }
lifting handles }
castors }
table fasteners }
bed caps }
hat hooks }
thumb latches }
brass knockers }
candlesticks }
lamps }
chimney hooks }
curtain rings }
brass case cab- }
in door }
knob, closet }
cupboard }
till, chest }
trunk, pad }
stock and }
port, desk }
LOCKS }
chest }
butt }
table }
desk }
strap }
p. desk and }
card table }
HINGES }
Gunter scales }
table and tea spoons }
bright iron }
norfolk and }
knob }
wood screws }
bed do. }
nugers }
grindets }
hammers }
hatchets }
mincing knives }
cut brads 1-2d to }
20d }
cut and wrought }
tacks }
clout nails }
brick trowells }
plastering do. }
steel snuffers }
long haws }
cork screws }
tex bells }
rules }
FILES—A very complete assort-
ment best cost steel—Hand saw, & cut
saw, 1-2 round and mill saw.

Brass Goods.

Locks & Hinges.

Ship Chandlery.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber tenders his services
to his Friends and the Public as an
AUCTIONEER, and will feel him-
self particularly obliged to all who may
favour him with business. Liberal ad-
vances will be made on Goods that may
be sent to, or deposited with him, for
sale. Prompt attention will be paid to
every branch of his business. Letters
addressed to STEPHEN JONES & Co. will be
attended to.

WILLIAM DELESDEME.

Reference,
Messrs. W. & T. Leavitt, St. JOHN.
Thomas Wier, Esq. ST. ANDREW.
E. D. Peters, Esq. BOSTON.
Eastport, May 24, 1823.

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 li-
quor forwarded in good order

J. BARTLETT,

No. 7, - - - UNION WHARF,
HAS FOR SALE,
coarse and fine LIVERPOOL
SALT and Coal,

bbls. mess, No 1 & prime Beef,
" clear and B. 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 & Haw-
sers assorted sizes,

Ravens Duck & Russia Sheetting
second hand Anchors,

1 large Cod Seine for Labrador
fishing, 90 fathoms. (opti) ap. 26.

Proprietor's Tax in the Town of

Machias.

WHEREAS the original rights in the
township of Machias have been as-
sessed in the sums following: viz: in the year
1799, the sum of three dollars on each meadow
right; in the year 1807, the sum of ten dol-
lars on each second division right, and in the
year 1821, the sum of three dollars on each
full right;—and the sums named in the fol-
lowing schedule remaining due and unpaid;
Notice is hereby given, to the owners of
said rights, that unless the said Taxes are paid
to one of the Subscribers, on or before the
fifteenth day of July next, so much of each
right will be sold as may be necessary to pay
the same, and intervening charges, at Public
Vendue, at the Register of Deeds' Office in
Machias, on said fifteenth day of July, at
eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

No. of Meadow Lots. Division Lots. Tax assessed in 1799 1807 1821 in \$ \$ \$

Original Pro- prietors names. James Avery 22 3 3.00 6.00

Eph in Andrews 3 3.00 3.00

John Burnum 3 3.00 3.00

Sam'l Burnum 3 3.00 3.00

John Berry 3 3.00 3.00

John 1 1.50 1.50

Arthur Dillaway 3 3.00 3.00

James Dyer 1.50 1.50

Joseph Dubisant 1.41 1.41

Ez'l Foster, sen. 1.10 1.10

Ebenezer Fitz 80 161 & 26 3 10 3.00 7.33

John W. Foster 24 24

Jacob Foster 61 71 & 170 3 10 3.00 9.50

James Flynn, sen. 1.90 1.20

Benj. Foster 1.50 1.50

James Gouch 1.50 1.50

Obadiah Hill 75 75

Holmes John 1.50 1.50

Aaron Hanson 2.37 2.37

Japhet Hill 9 25 & 80 3 10 3.00 16.00

Samuel Hill 2.09 2.09

David Longfellow 1.50 1.50

Isaac Larabee 3.00 3.00

Sarah Libbee 1.50 1.50

James Lyon 1.32 1.32

Josiah Libbee 3.00 3.00

George Scott 2.62 2.62

Samuel Scott 2 126 & 139 3 10 1.49 9.49

Samuel Stuart 44 3 1.50 4.50

Geo. Stillman 1.50 1.50

Joseph Seavey 26 45 & 180 3 10 2.50 15.50

Sylvanus Scott 1.90 1.00

John Scott 1.12 1.12

Solomon Stone 2.00 3.00

Geo. Thompson 1.50 1.50

John Underwood 2.62 2.62

Jona. Carlton 26 3 3.00

Time Libbee 31 & 172 10 10.00

Thom. Libbee 54 3 3.00

Samuel Rich 68 3 3.00

**Ebenezer Inglee, } Proprietors
Jacob Longfellow, } Committee.
G. S. SMITH,
Machias, May 19, 1823.**

A Co-Partnership
IS this day formed between the Subscri-
bers under the firm of
McKENZIE & ROBERTSON.
They occupy the premises formerly in
possession of Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, on
the North Market Wharf in Saint
John—where they will transact COMMIS-
SION BUSINESS, and endeavour by un-
remitting and strict attention, to merit the
patronage of their Friends and the Public.
**ANGUS MCKENZIE,
JOHN ROBERTSON.**
Reference.
Thomas Millidge, Esq. ST. JOHN.
Cndw. Curry, Esq. CAMPO-BELLO.
Samuel Wheeler, Esq. }
Wester Tuttle, Esq. } EASTPORT.
Mess. Buck & Tinkham,
Jabez Mowry, Esq. LEBEC.
St. John, (N. B.) May 1, 1823.

To Let for one Year,
THE whole of the House and out-hous-
es, with a garden attached, occu-
pied by the family of the late Mr. Andrew
Curry. Its situation for a Grocery and a
Public House is well known, and need-
no comment. Possession will be given
immediately. Terms made known by
application at the Sentinel Office.
June 14.

Soda Water

May be had during the Season, at the
Store nearly opposite Capt. Perry's Hotel,
at the head of Quoddy Wharf. As al-
most every person knows the virtue of
this Water, &c. &c. it is unnecessary to
make any comments. June 14.

W. M. BROOKS,

Is now opening at his **VARIETY STORE,**
and Offers for Sale,

PIECES black, bandana, birds eye,
flag and German silk hks: silk
and Marseilles vestings: black starches
and sarsonets: silk braids: elegant gar-
niture ribbons: Leghorn and American
straw bonnets low charged: linen and
cotton cambrics: muslins: cambric and
shell muslin: Italian crapes: combs: cali-
cogs: circassian plaid: gent. cravats:
braces: broadcloths: cassimeres: flan-
nels with many other articles of English
and American DRY GOODS: ladies,
gent's & children's SHOES of various kinds
CROCKERY—GLASS—EARTHEN
AND HOLLOW WARE.

Also—Brandy: Holland and

American Gin: Wines: Cordials: Vine-

gar: 15 bbls. Cider: Hyson, Young Hy-

son and Souchong Teas: Bacon: 600 lbs.

Cheese: Pork: Corn: Meal: Beans and

Peas: Nails: 30 doz. Milk Pans: 30 boxes

Shaving Soap with a general assortment of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual.

On Consignment,

100 pr. men's nail'd fine shoes,

50 " " pegg'd thick shoes,

75 bbls. ship bread,

60 boxes soap, 40 do. candles,

10 pieces ravens duck,

chests hyson and souchong tea,

300 lb. black pepper,

50 sides upper leather,

1 doz. dress'd calf skins,

Which will be sold low for Cash or ap-
proved Notes.

Likewise—LIME constantly
for sale as above. may 24.

FOR SALE.

200 cords WB Wood } to be deliv'd
100 " hard do. } on the back

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.**

TO BE LET,

A STORE wharf, and premises, opposite
Mr. A. Pine's Hotel, and possession to be
immediately given. Enquire of Mr. Charles
Guay 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

TO LET,

THE Store and Wharf at present occu-
pied by the Subscriber. For further par-
ticulars apply to
Eastport, May 24. (p)

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

MADRID, April 11.

His Excellency Count Alibabal has issued the following proclamation to the troops of the Third Army of Operations.

Soldiers! The liberties of our country being threatened by our infamous internal enemies and by foreigners whom their king sends against us, and although in opposition to the wishes of the nation, and although he owes to us the preservation of his crown; our country, and the laws of honour call upon us to fulfil our sacred oath, and to defend our institutions. The magnanimous Spanish people have provoked nobody by giving themselves laws, voluntarily sanctioned by their king. They hold in their hands the olive and the sword. Soldiers! If Spain were weakened by this raw army, who are forced to fight against the interest of their own country, you have by your side in the ranks Frenchmen who are interested in the preservation of the past glories and the happiness of France. As for the rest, though they are at first able to make some progress they will pay for their temerity, and will go down to the tomb with those, who in 1808 attempted to humble the Spanish Lion with four times their power.

Companions in arms! Victory is secure unless you forget that you are Spaniards; and instead of accepting the chains which are offered us by the Bourbons of France, we shall present to that humiliated monarchy the Spanish Constitution of 1812.

Count ALIBABAL.

SEVILLE, April 21.

Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerilla parties which have been to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albuquerque, Arlaban and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid dated the 17th, which says—Considering our circumstances all is tranquil, and the pure Royalists of Salut Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiery are running with a degree of glory and revenge.

A letter from Burgos mentions that great numbers of people are coming in from the north, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here that Gen. Ballesteros is at Sarazona. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

SIEGE OF FIGUERAS.

[One of the strong holds of Catalonia.]

BUNKERS OF MARSHAL MONCEY.

The Marshal's Forces, commanding the Chief of the Fourth Corps of the Eastern Pyrenees.

In the name of his Most Catholic Majesty FERDINAND VII. Considering the disposition of the Spanish people, and the reception with which the troops under our command are hailed everywhere on their passage; considering that the first duty—the first sentiment of the noble and generous minds who direct the movements of the royal army, is to appease the animosities which spring from revolutions, to invite in submission to their sovereign all misled Spaniards, and thus to spare the effusion of precious blood. I invite the Governor of Figueras to surrender that fortress to the combined royal armies of France and Spain. The act in which the Governor of Figueras will find all the guarantees which he can desire, is the subjoined proclamation to the Spaniards, by his Royal Highness the Duke of ANGOULEME. The Spanish colors will continue to float on the ramparts of Figueras. The confidence of the Governor towards the royal army in this conjuncture, cannot in the least wound the laws of honour. It will be entirely national, and will ensure to him the good will and satisfaction of his august sovereign, FERDINAND VII. The Marshal is authorized to give to the Governor the assurance that property will be respected, that persons will not be molested on account of their political opinions, and that his Excellency, and all those under his orders, will preserve their honours, their ranks, their emoluments, and prerogatives.—Done at head quarters, under Figueras, April 22. (Signed) MONCEY.

Answer of the Spanish Commander.

SEÑOR GENERAL—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Capt. LARRA. Your aide-de-camp, and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins, rather than fall in the observance of their honor and their oaths. I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge, the right of any other power to interfere in the political concerns, or receive at foreign dictation laws if alone must frame for itself. As I am very far from accepting the proposals of your Excellency, I lay aside, as entirely irrelevant, the proclamation which his Royal Highness the Duke of ANGOULEME has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards, and unnatural children of their country; but not to true sons of the mother, whom they do highly value, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves. This is the only answer I have to return to your excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the first flag of your excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission. Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, the 22d of April, 1833. (Signed) 'The Governor Santy, ST. MIGUEL.'

PARIS, April 24.

The Government will adhere to the principle, that France is not at war with Spain; and that consequently it will take none but Spanish ships of war, letting all merchantmen pass. The latter are even free to come and trade in our ports, if they choose.

PARIS, April 25.

According to a letter dated from the head-quarters of Hurta, three quarters of a league from Pampeluna, on the 16th April, the commandant of that place declared to the officer sent to summon him to surrender, that he was determined to defend it; and on the 15th he began by firing artillery from the ramparts, particularly at the troops of the Faith, who were investing the town on the Spanish side. The siege was to commence without delay.

LONDON, May 5.

We mentioned, on Saturday, that the Duke d'Angouleme had found some unexpected difficulties in his march upon Madrid. The nature of these difficulties will be best understood by the following fact, which we communicate upon authority—viz. that 30,000 additional troops are ordered to march to the Pyrenees, from the northern parts of France. We believe the last despatches from the head-quarters of the French army, strongly urged the importance of immediate reinforcements. In fact, the necessity of masking, or reducing, the strong fortresses of San Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras, and the impossibility of doing either with the force actually employed, explain sufficiently the grounds of this new levy. This is the cause, and not on account of negotiations being commenced, that there has been a cause in the advance of the French army.

LONDON, May 6.

The letters received to day at Lloyd's repeat that great exertions are making by the French to obtain an ascendancy on the ocean. The Thames and Centaury sailed on the 21st to cruise off St. Sebastian. The Constance, of 60 guns was to sail in a few days for Coruna and Tomen. Several line of battle ships were in the Roads ready for sea.

From the Office of the Norfolk Beacon.

M. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

HAVANA, May 17.

The Peacock, Capt. Cassin, has sailed for the Gulf of Mexico. The Wenzle, Lt. Com. Kennon, Fox, Lt. Com. Valette, with two barges, under the orders of Lt. Com. Watson, have sailed from Key West, to examine the coast of Cuba. The Terrier, Lt. Com. Rose, and Ferret, Lt. Com. Newell, have also proceeded to examine the coast and cruise off the island of Pines. The Greyhound, Lt. Com. Kearney, is fitting at Key West for a cruise. The Jackall, Lt. Com. Stevens, is employed in giving convoy to Matanzas. The Wildcat and Beagle are also employed in giving convoy, and cruising along the coast. The Sea-Gull, Com. Porter, is at Key West.

The squadron did not expect to gather fresh laurels in the cruise; but it has acquired that which is better, the credit of having completely attained the objects for which the expedition was equipped—the security of our navigation, and the extermination of all piratical establishments. We have no accounts of any vestige of piracy being seen on the ocean. The whole coast of Cuba has been so effectually scoured, that every appearance of an establishment or shelter has been destroyed; and nothing but a creative power can enable any future depredators to become in the least degree annoying for many months. Two large armed schooners have sailed from hence for the coast of Africa, manned by desperadoes, and old pirates, who, finding their trade spoiled here, mean to practice it in another and equally inhospitable line, in Africa. It is hoped the British and American cruisers on the coast will give a good account of these buccanniers.

The squadron has been constantly on the alert, and the exertions of all the officers have been unremitting. If they have not made many captures, it has been because there have been few to make. The service has been peculiarly trying to the constitutions of officers and men; exposed as they necessarily have been, in small vessels, to scorching suns, the thermometer at 90 deg. in the day, and heavy dews at night. Still, however, a good degree of health has prevailed; but the rainy season being about to com-

mence, it is impossible to calculate on continuance.

The people and authorities of Cuba are friendly and polite; and their soldiers salute all our officers who are in their uniforms.

The Spanish troops are on their guard and appear well prepared to resist an attack; and they seem to expect one.—Their watchword is, "The Constitution or Death." What it will be when the French shall overrun Spain, will be to be seen.

BANGOR, June 12.

EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town and vicinity on Tuesday last, about ten minutes before 12 o'clock, M. The course of it was, nearly north to south—the duration variously estimated from 20 seconds to 1 minute—the sound like subterranean thunder—the motion of the earth jarring and tremulous. The effect of it on several persons was such as we do not recollect to have before heard or observed, a pain or disagreeable feeling in the head. The usual effect, terror or fright was very general. The effect was equally felt on the water—the Captain of a vessel lying in the harbor, says, he was surprised by feeling a motion of the vessel as though she was sailing at the rate of 5 knots and rubbing over a pebbly bottom—he says, also, that the water swelled so as to rise eight inches by the wharves and sunk again immediately.—Reg.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1833.

Latest from Europe.

The Packet ship John Wells arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening last, from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 9th May.

The Paris dates are of the 5th May, and the account from Bayonne of the 29th April. From these, it appears, that the French had entered Saragossa on the 26th April, by consent of the magistrates of that place. Burgos was in their possession on the 22d April, and Marshall Oudinot is stated to have pushed his advanced guard on the roads of Aranda and Palencia, with the intention of proceeding to Madrid. The occupation of the citadel of Jaca, and a few other places of small note by the invading army, are likewise mentioned in the French papers. The Courier of the 5th May, states, that advices had been received in London of the Duke d'Angouleme having experienced difficulties of a nature, which he did not anticipate, when he calculated on an easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of these difficulties is not explained; but the Courier communicates on authority, the fact, that 30,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France, in consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angouleme to hasten their march.

Rumors had been circulated in London tending to encourage a belief that the pause of the French armies had been occasioned by a wish on the part of Louis to negotiate with Spain for peace, and that with that view he had recalled his former Minister, Decazes. These rumors, however, were evidently of a stock-jobbing nature, and seem to have died away when the purposes, for which their circulation was intended, had been effected.

According to the French papers, the inhabitants of Catalonia not only welcomed the invading armies in the most cordial manner, but every where expressed their hatred of the Constitutional system; and their ardent desire for the restoration of the ancient regime. But when we look at the spirited answer of the Spanish Governor of Figueras to the summons of Marshall Moncey, to surrender the fortress under his command to the enemy, we are strongly inclined to suspect that the French themselves do not believe one third of what they say about the attachment of the people to the Bourbon family.

The Bayonne papers inform us, that the Constitutional corps under the Count Abisbal and Gen. Morillo, amounting to 40,000 men, were about to unite, and to offer battle to Marshall Oudinot, while Ballesteros was to keep in check the corps of Gen. Molitor.

The head quarters of the army of the Western Pyrenees were still at Vittoria, though the advance was beyond Burgos. A letter from Vittoria of April 28, written by one of the officers attached to the household of the Duke d'Angouleme says, "His Royal Highness is to leave Vittoria on the 5th of May, to stop four days at Burgos, and to arrive at Madrid on the 20th."

The authority of the Provisional Junta had been solemnly recognized by the Duke d'Angouleme, who is used orders commanding obedience to its decrees.

The London Courier of the 8th May states, that the city has been inundated with reports that morning, one of which was that the French had captured Pampeluna, and that was immediately succeeded by another that the Duke d'Angouleme had been assassinated. The funds instantly fell from 75 7-8 to 76 1-4. The Liverpool Courier of 10th May, contains a postscript in which it is said that "various reports prevail in Paris," among which was one, that the king had rene-

ed his former connexion with Decazes, and that the latter would soon be at the head of an administration half liberal, half ultra, and that Talleyrand was in close union with Decazes. None of these reports are entitled to the least confidence.

The London Courier states, what it considers a fact, "that a Russian army is undoubtedly assembling in the Duchy of Warsaw," but, continues the editor, whether to be used for the purpose of overawing France in the absence of her own soldiers, or as a body of troops to join the French in Spain, we cannot pretend to say.

Advices from Lausanne repeat that the Austrian troops, which were about to evacuate Italy, had unexpectedly halted on the frontiers of Lombardy. From all this, concludes the Courier, "we think it requires no extraordinary sagacity to presage the coming events. [Col. Cont.]

The news from the French Army in Spain is to the 30th April. The 11th Q. of the Duke d'Angouleme's corps remained at Vittoria; but his heads of columns were in advance. When the corps passed the frontiers two of them were over two hundred miles apart; and the whole were daily approaching to a concentration. The advance of the right corps was at Burgos, almost half the distance between the frontier and Madrid. The other corps were not so far in front. The left, under Marshall Moncey, had advanced some way in Catalonia, and was besieging Figueras; and the centre, under Lt. Gen. Molitor, had occupied Saragossa, and was advancing. Separate corps were in progress in other directions. There had been very little fighting; but at the last dates the Spanish corps under Generals Mina and Ballesteros were in the vicinity of the corps under Molitor and Moncey; and would probably soon be in contact. The French official accounts asserted that their troops were received with joy by the Spanish people of the cities and places they had entered; but the Spanish officers appeared determined to consider them as invaders, and to oppose them as such. Still, at Saragossa, with its population of 40,000, where it was anticipated that a stout resistance would be made, as in 1809, the French were conducted into the City by the Spanish authorities!

There existed no prospect of an accommodation; and it was given out in letters from the army, that the Duke expected to be in Madrid by the 20th May.

The French army was very strong in cavalry and light troops, but appeared extremely inefficient in besieging artillery, which even at the last date was only passing the frontier. If the army stops to besiege the strong places it has to pass, the campaign must be much prolonged.

Reports were frequent that Russia meant to take an active part in the war in favor of France, but we have seen nothing official on the subject. The British Minister has declared that Russia is not pledged to assist France, unless personal violence is offered to the Spanish King.

The Portuguese insurgents had been driven out of that kingdom; and the remains of them were on their way to join the Army of the 1st of June, which preceded the French corps.

The neutral ground taken by the British Ministry had received nearly the unanimous approbation of the Parliament. But there were indications that England was fitting out a strong naval force to be ready in any case of emergency. The language of the British and French Ministers and Parliaments were as angry and hostile towards each other as they could be, were the two nations at actual war. It would seem, if there was not an understanding between them, that a very small spark only was necessary to make an explosion. The war measures of the French Ministers were supported by large majorities of both chambers; and the war appeared to be growing popular.—ibid.

In the house of Commons, on the 26th of April, a long and interesting debate took place on a motion made by Mr. J. Macdonald, on the subject of the papers connected with the foreign relations and policy of the country, lately laid on the table of the House.

The motion of Mr. Macdonald went to blame the conduct of Ministers in the part they had acted, and to represent that the adoption of a more decisive tone at the Congress of Verona would have prevented the invasion of Spain by France. To this, an amendment was moved by Mr. Stuart Wortley, expressing the approbation of the House as to the principles which had guided his Majesty's Ministers in their negotiations, lamenting that those negotiations had been unsuccessful in averting the war, asserting neutrality to be the wisest and best policy for this country at the present moment, but declaring the readiness of the Commons to afford the most zealous and cordial support, should his Majesty find himself unfortunately compelled to abandon that neutrality.

We cannot suppose that any other credit is given to England, or to her neutrality, than that it is not to her advantage to be otherwise, because the unequivocal manner in which the proceedings of the French Government have been condemned, sufficiently demonstrate, that did our interests coincide with our opinion, war must be inevitable.

This then, being the nature of our neutrality, and such the basis upon which it rests, we do not think we are drawing any unwarrantable conclusion in supposing that its continuance is menaced by more than ordinary contingencies.—London Courier.

It was reported that the late proceedings and speeches in the British Parliament, had given serious umbrage to the French government.

Sir Robert Wilson had left London, for Lisbon. Prior to his departure he addressed a letter to his constituents in which he observes, "I attach myself to the fortunes of Spain in the hour of her pressure and peril, prepared to share her toils; and I trust I may prove as emulous as any of her defenders to participate in her dangers."

According to accounts from England, John Bull is rather awkward in his neutral character.

The King of Spain arrived at Seville April

10. The balconies and fronts of houses were hung with coloured counterpanes.

Letters from Hamburg say, that news had been received there from Cronstadt, stating that the Russian fleet in that port was waiting with great diligence. Englishmen who have arrived in that city affirm, that the English fleet is coming to cruise in the Baltic; while Denmark is said to be arming ships of war to defend the Sound.—German.

The celebrated vocalist Incledon, was lying dangerously ill at his home in Brighton, from a severe cold, which had fallen on his lungs. His Physicians entertained but a faint expectation of his recovery.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Cortes, taking into consideration the necessity of granting distinctions to the individuals who do essential services to the Constitutional cause, seeing that the wants of the State prevent their being rewarded in another way, have decreed the establishment of a Civil Order, to be called 'Order of Constitutional Merit,' of which his Majesty is to be Grand Master. The ribbon is to be blue and white (the national colors) and the Badge to have on it the word 'Constitution,' and on the back, the effigy of his Majesty, in the act of swearing to the same. The Cortes have further decreed, that the pay of those who die in the present war against the factions, shall be continued to their Widows.

A number of individuals, including the Bishops of Charris and Algarve, have been banished to different parts of the Kingdom.

It is said that great misery prevails at Lisbon, by the total devaluation of trade, which had arisen, principally, from the separation of the Brazils. This circumstance, as it affected materially all branches of society, had produced a feeling unfavorable to the new order of things, as the loss of the colonies was attributed, however unjustly, to the want of energy in the Cortes.

From Bayonne papers received in London.

BAYONNE, April 29.

St. Sebastian is invested, but not so closely, but that the garrison can come out of the town and exercise on the glacis. The besiegers have attempted to hinder this, but have been repulsed with loss. It is affirmed that the corps of Count Abisbal and that of Gen. Morillo, which form together about 40,000 men, are going to unite and to offer battle to Marshall Oudinot, while Ballesteros will keep in check the corps of Gen. Molitor. The heavy artillery intended for the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, begins to arrive.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Boston.

Col. Baldwin is highly delighted with Mr. Perkins' new Steam Engine: which is the wonder and admiration of scientific men in this country. Should it meet with half the success anticipated, it will form a grand era in the annals of science.

Extract of a letter from an American at Cadix, April 21.

Nothing can prevent the French from marching in any direction they please, and unless John Bull interferes this country must subscribe to the terms of France. The Spaniards have neither money nor money to create one, and worse than all have no union among themselves. The Cortes recommenced the sittings at Seville, the 23d inst. and it is presumed they will soon come to Cadix with the King for safety.—Phil. pa.



INDEPENDENCE.—At a meeting of the Citizens of this Town, held on Saturday Evening last, a Committee was chosen to make arrangements for the celebration of the Approaching Anniversary of our National Jubilee, and we trust they will attend strictly to their duty. If there be any day particularly dear and sacred to an American, it is the Fourth of July, and we hope our citizens will not be backward in entering into a generous celebration of it; but give to the world a testimony of the value we set upon our Country's Independence and Glory. A Subscription Paper will this day be presented for signatures for a Dinner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Republican Electors of the Representative District composed of the Counties of Hancock and Washington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

There having been no choice at the last trial for Representative to Congress from our District we are again summoned to the polls on the same occasion.—Two Candidates are now offered to the Republicans, Jeremiah O'Brien, of Machias, and Alfred Johnson, Jr. of Belfast. O'Brien nominated at a Convention regularly convened for the purpose of selecting a Candidate; Johnson self nominated and self recommended, for he is the managing Editor of the Hancock Gazette in which his nomination first made its appearance and which has since been devoted to his cause; O'Brien a man whose political principles are as well known as his name; Johnson a man whose principles have been so lately adopted, that he has himself deemed it necessary to detail them in a letter to a friend which he has published in his own paper, O'Brien intimately and practically acquainted with the Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of our section of the country; Johnson a practising Lawyer exercised only in the art of the worse appear the better reason; O'Brien an undeviating Republican who has adhered to the party in storm as well as in sunshine; Johnson a Federalist during the war, a Republican only in name.

since the republican party have obtained the ascendancy. Fellow-citizens can you hesitate between these two men. I feel assured you cannot but that at the next trial, you will one and all give your votes for JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

Hon. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr.
Sir—Your volunteering as Candidate for the Office of Member of Congress at the last trial! the publication of your political creed in a paper notoriously under your management! the admiration expressed in that paper of your candor in avowing sentiments, which were never avowed until that avowal was dictated by your interest! the advising in the same paper the holding a convention at Machias during the session of the Court at that place, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the District, and then suppressing for a week the proceedings of that Convention, because they did not happen to accord with your wishes! the inserting those proceedings in an obscure corner! the neglecting the placing of O'BRIEN's name in the list of candidates which headed the paper while your name was given in large characters! your persisting in offering yourself as a candidate at the ensuing election, notwithstanding at the last trial O'BRIEN obtained a decided majority over you, and notwithstanding the concluding assurance in your letter that you should be ready to decline whenever the Republicans could be better united "in one more able to espouse their cause!" These are all strong indications of your extreme desire of obtaining the office but will not be considered as equally strong indications of that sense of honor, and independence of character, which ought to be the indispensable requisites of one, who is to be the Representative of forty thousand of his fellow citizens, and the guardian and supporter of the liberties of our Country. Having receded from your declaration, that you would decline in case another Candidate could be found in whom the people would be more united; what confidence can be reposed in your other professions; what security that they in their turn will not be violated when conflicting with your interest. You cannot appeal to your past as security for your future conduct! you were a federalist or pretended to be so as long as the federalists were in power! you are a republican or pretend to be so because it is only as a republican you can expect to be elected a Member of Congress from this District! you are or you pretend to be in favor of John Quincy Adams for the next President because popular sentiment at present is in his favor; you will be or pretend to be in favor of Crawford if the current should tend that way! you have been and you will be consistent but in one respect; and to that you will be as true as the needle to the pole; you may appear to vibrate, but every act of your life will be subservient to the promotion of your own interest. Pursue this governing principle of your life in the line of your profession; and leave the road of honor open to those, who if not more sincere than yourself, have been at least more careful of appearances; if not more patriotic, have at least worn the mask of Patriotism with a better grace; your conduct has been too glaring to delude those, on whom your former friends have bestowed the epithet of *swinish multitude*.
A REPUBLICAN IN HANCOCK.

No Turn Coat.
HON. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr.
Sir—Your volunteering as Candidate for the Office of Member of Congress at the last trial! the publication of your political creed in a paper notoriously under your management! the admiration expressed in that paper of your candor in avowing sentiments, which were never avowed until that avowal was dictated by your interest! the advising in the same paper the holding a convention at Machias during the session of the Court at that place, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the District, and then suppressing for a week the proceedings of that Convention, because they did not happen to accord with your wishes! the inserting those proceedings in an obscure corner! the neglecting the placing of O'BRIEN's name in the list of candidates which headed the paper while your name was given in large characters! your persisting in offering yourself as a candidate at the ensuing election, notwithstanding at the last trial O'BRIEN obtained a decided majority over you, and notwithstanding the concluding assurance in your letter that you should be ready to decline whenever the Republicans could be better united "in one more able to espouse their cause!" These are all strong indications of your extreme desire of obtaining the office but will not be considered as equally strong indications of that sense of honor, and independence of character, which ought to be the indispensable requisites of one, who is to be the Representative of forty thousand of his fellow citizens, and the guardian and supporter of the liberties of our Country. Having receded from your declaration, that you would decline in case another Candidate could be found in whom the people would be more united; what confidence can be reposed in your other professions; what security that they in their turn will not be violated when conflicting with your interest. You cannot appeal to your past as security for your future conduct! you were a federalist or pretended to be so as long as the federalists were in power! you are a republican or pretend to be so because it is only as a republican you can expect to be elected a Member of Congress from this District! you are or you pretend to be in favor of John Quincy Adams for the next President because popular sentiment at present is in his favor; you will be or pretend to be in favor of Crawford if the current should tend that way! you have been and you will be consistent but in one respect; and to that you will be as true as the needle to the pole; you may appear to vibrate, but every act of your life will be subservient to the promotion of your own interest. Pursue this governing principle of your life in the line of your profession; and leave the road of honor open to those, who if not more sincere than yourself, have been at least more careful of appearances; if not more patriotic, have at least worn the mask of Patriotism with a better grace; your conduct has been too glaring to delude those, on whom your former friends have bestowed the epithet of *swinish multitude*.
A REPUBLICAN IN HANCOCK.

Mr. Folson,
I observed in your paper a few days since the official account of the votes for a Representative to Congress from this District in April last. It appears that the Hon. J. O'BRIEN had 1248, and Hon. A. Johnson, Jr. 963. Plurality for Mr. O'Brien, 285. Of the 1248 Hancock gave 421. This looks well. It is certainly honorable to that county that there should have been so many, considering the excitement, who were willing that Washington County should have, what of right belongs to her, and what she has, as yet, NEVER HAD, a Representative in Congress. Hancock and Penobscot have always had all the offices of profit and honour, and this county has had no share of the 'loaves and fishes.' Let the Electors of Washington unite with the fair-minded of Hancock and Mr. O'Brien will undoubtedly be elected.

The Collector and Comptroller of the county of Charlotte have appointed CHARLES R. HATHEWAY, Esq., a Deputy for Campo-Bello and West Isles, (N. B.) Office to be kept at Campo-Bello.

We are glad of this appointment as vessels will not now be obliged to go to St. Andrews for a clearance.

St. Andrews, June 10.
We regret to state that several cases of the Small Pox have appeared here; those persons known to be infected, have very properly been removed to Champcook and Hardwood Islands, and we are happy to learn, are doing well. The disorder exists likewise at Deer-Island, and, as we are informed, at Eastport. Under these circumstances, we cannot too strongly recommend speedy vaccination as the most effectual antidote to this pestilential scourge of the human race.

Herald.
[*]—The Editor of the Herald is mistaken in saying that the Small Pox exists in this place. The facts are these. A-

bout a month since a person came here from St. Andrews, and was taken sick immediately after arriving. As several cases of the Small Pox had occurred at St. Andrews, it was feared that the person might be infected with it, and was accordingly immediately ordered off the Island by the proper Authority, and no case has occurred since the removal. Whether it was the Small Pox or not we cannot say.—Ed. SENTINEL.]

Military.—On Monday last Lieut. BENJAMIN BUCK was elected Captain of the Robbinston Company, vice Capt. GERRY, resigned; Ensign P. T. Vose, Lieut. and Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.

The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst says "The Post Master General left this city a few days since, on a visit to his family in Ohio." The report of his removal from office was doubtless incorrect.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, June 8.
We learn by Capt. Baker of the brig Octavius, from Kingston, Jam. that the Captain of the Piratical scur. Zaraguma, was tried and found guilty, the day he sailed—the trial of the crew, consisting of 23, would take place next day.

Some of the French papers state that the Duke of Angouleme offered the Governor of San Sebastian a bribe of 100,000 francs to surrender the fortress, which he accepted, and when the French troops advanced, fired upon them, and killed about 860. The money received was sent to the Cortes.

The Earl of Harrowby, one of the British Ministers, in reference to the observation that the Allies, after fixing their yoke on Spain, would attempt to destroy the liberties of England, repeated the common phrase—"Let them try." He remarked also, that the demands of France upon Spain were altogether "intolerable."

The President of the U. S. has offered for sale his estates in Albemarle County, Va. including above 4000 acres.

The U. S. ship Congress sailed from the Delaware on Sunday last, for Spain and Buenos Ayres, with Messrs. Nelson and Rodney.

The American Squadron met with some difficulty in attempting to enter several harbors of Cuba—but the new Governor has given orders for it to be freely admitted, and afforded every aid it may require.

A letter from Dover states, that the French Government have prohibited the introduction of the English newspapers into France, under the penalty of \$500 for each paper!

The Irish papers contain the particulars of many ferocious outrages in Cork, Limerick, Clare, Galway, Meath, and Dublin.

About half a million of dollars were received at New-Orleans the last Spring from Mexico.

We learn, that at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, held on Friday last, one of its members was expelled for dishonorable conduct towards his clients!

DIED.
In this town, Charlotte, daughter of JONATHAN BARTLETT, Esq. 14 months.
In Kentucky, lately, at his residence on Salt River, Mr. Andrew Buntin, aged nearly 80 years. He was an old revolutionary soldier, and fought under Shelby at King's mountain. At an early period he emigrated to Kentucky, and participated in the hardships and perils of the first settlers. He was out in Scott's first campaign on the Wabash, in consequence of which, by losing his arm, he shot an Indian who was bantering the American troops, from the top of a house on the opposite side of the river. Thus one by one, the patriarchs of our race are rapidly sinking into their tombs.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day — Friday
Director next week — I. R. CHANDLER.

AUCTIONS.
ON the 7th day of July next, will be exposed for sale at the house of Abner Sawyer, the House together with the Store which was built by Seth Turner, and now occupied by him at Mill-Town. Said sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to take place absolutely, unless previously disposed of at private sale. The advantages of the stand for a trader are very great, it being situated near the Mills in Calais, and in the centre of a flourishing and increasing settlement.
GEORGE DOWNES.
Calais, May 30.

To be sold at Auction, on Tuesday 8th day of July next, on the Exchange, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A CERTAIN lot or piece of land, lying in Eastport, on Black Point's Cove, so called, containing about one hundred and forty square rods, being the lots No's 5 and 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 expense. 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.

The above will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. [May 10]

To the Honorable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, to be begun and holden at Machias, on the third Tuesday of September, Anno Domini 1822, within and for the county of Washington—

HUMBLY shews, Edward H. Robbins of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, state of Massachusetts, Physician, 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 two, four, ten, and twenty acres on the rear of lot numbered forty one, it being the remainder of said lot after taking eighty eight acres to make up three hundred and twenty acres for a Ministerial lot in said town, all the above lots being front lots—also lots numbered forty six and fifty of what is called the long Megalloway lots in said town—also lots numbered one, eight, nine, thirteen, twenty in the second range of lots in said township—also lots numbered one and two in the first range of lots laid out in said square—also the northwesterly half of lot numbered two in third range of lots laid out as aforesaid—also lot numbered two in fourth range of lots, and lot as aforesaid—and also lots numbered five, nine, fourteen in front range of what is called the Mill town lots in said Calais—also lots numbered one and six in the back range of said Mill town lots—the said Edward H. three undivided fourth parts of said premises. And further your petitioner states 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 on the plan and numbered four in fourth range of lots laid out in said square, and also lot numbered four in third range of lots laid out as aforesaid, the said Edward H. of three undivided sixteenth parts. And also that he is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common of and in a certain other real estate, water privilege, and mill dam situate and being in Calais aforesaid, and bounded as follows, beginning at the termination of a road lately laid out and accepted by the town of Calais, from the Rockwell line to still water so called, at a rock near the shore now occupied by Boies & Russell at said still-water, thence running by the line of the 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 lot numbered forty one marked R. in the plan; thence running the course of said side line until you strike the centre of said river; thence by the centre 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 Edward 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 lays 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 writs may be set off and assigned to him in severity, and your petitioner will ever pray.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
By **GEORGE DOWNES,** his Att'y

WASHINGTON, ss.
Court of Common Pleas, March Term, 1823.
On the foregoing Petition, the Petitioner not having given notice according to the order of this court at the last term, it is now Ordered, that the said petitioner notify all persons interested thereby, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively, in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in Eastport, thirty days at least before the term of this court, to be holden at Machias within and for said county of Washington, on the third Tuesday of September next, that they may then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

Attest, **JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.**
True Copy of Petition and Order thereon, Attest, **JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.**

For Sale, or To Let,
A ONE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, well calculated for one family, pleasantly situated in Franklin-street, with a good Garden, and never failing well of water.—For particulars apply to
JOSEPH WHELPY.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY of Ship and House Carpenter's AXES and ADZES of Foxon's manufacture, and a small quantity of Russia and Sved's IRON.

WANTED.—A journeyman to the Black-Smith business who understands the ship and country work.
JOSEPH WHELPY.

COME AND TRY.
Just received and for Sale by
ROBERT MOWE.
DOCT. THOMPSON'S Vegetable Pills.
Useful to restore digestion and regulate the appetite, they invigorate weak nerves, accelerate the circulation of the blood so as to warm cold hands and feet, they are good for coughs and colds in their early stages; as they operate directly on the glands they are sure to give immediate relief in all diseases of the throat and lungs; hundreds can testify of their efficacy who have been relieved by their use.
Sold by **ROBERT MOWE,** at his room in Eastport, as agent for Doct. Samuel Thompson.
June 21.

To be Let,
AT GRAND MANAN,
A COMFORTABLE House, commodious Store and Wharf, docks and lake ground with some adjacent land, the whole situated at the Harbor of Woodward's Cove. These premises are in good repair and have been occupied many years by Mr. Wriford Fisher, as a stand for trade, and dealing in fish. The situation is decidedly the best on the Island, for the pursuit of such business. The rent will be moderate, and occupation may be entered upon immediately. For further particulars, apply at Moose-Island, to Capt. ALFREDUS PINK, or at St. John to
June 21. (6w) **Z. WHEELER.**

Missing
The 5th and 6th Volumes of a set of Pope's Works, with John Holbrook's and John Buck's names written on the title page. The owner will be much obliged to the holder, by having them left at the Eastport Printing-Office.
June 21.

NOTICE.
C. R. HATHEWAY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that His Honor the President has appointed him a NOTARY PUBLIC, and will be happy to attend to any business they may be pleased to favor him with in that line, and also as AUCTIONEER. His Office will be kept at Welch-Pool on Campo-Bello, where writings of all kinds will be executed with despatch.
Campo-Bello, 26th May, 1823.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of
WILLIAM TUCKER,
late of Cherryfield, in the County of Washington, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
OTIS TUCKER, Ad'm.

STATE OF MAINE.
WASHINGTON, ss.
At a Probate Court held at Columbia, within and for the county of Washington, on the third day of June A. D. 1823.
WHEREAS Mary Bixby, of St. Stephens in the county of Charlotte, and Province of New-Brunswick, widow, being interested in the last Will and Testament of John Bixby, late of said St. Stephens, deceased, testate has produced to me the Subscriber Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Washington a copy of said Will and the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Office of the said county of Charlotte and Province of New-Brunswick, and has in writing certified to me that the said testator had real Estate within the said county of Washington, whereon said Will may operate and in which the said Mary Bixby is in and by said Will interested, and therefore desires that the said Will may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office of said county of Washington, pursuant to the Statute of the State of Maine, in such cases made and provided.

I do therefore hereby assign Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, for taking the same into consideration, and order that the said Mary Bixby give public notice thereof by publishing this order in the Eastport Sentinel printed at Eastport, three weeks successively, thirty days at least before the time assigned to the end, that any person or persons may appear and shew cause (if any they have) against the filing and recording of said Will. Given under my hand at Columbia, in said county this third day of June, A. D. 1823.
JOHN DICKINSON, Judge of Probate.
Attest, **A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.**

At a Probate Court, held at Columbia in the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three—
FANNY DYER, administratrix on the estate of Jeremiah Plummer, late of Admison, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of said estate—

Ordered, That the said administratrix 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 at Machias, on the first Tuesday of August next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed.
JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
Attest, **A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.**

BOARDERS WANTED.
MRS. E. TRASK would inform her friends and customers that she has removed from Commercial Wharf, to that large and commodious house in Washington street, lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Smith, where eight or ten Boarders can be accommodated.
[May 24.]

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has taken a store at Whitney's Point, in Calais, and offers for sale, an assortment of
SHOES AND BOOTS, Provisions, DOMESTIC AND EUROPEAN GOODS
which he will sell low for CASH.

All persons indebted to him by Note or Book Account, for the year 1822, are requested to make payment, on or before the 1st day of August next, or their demands will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
ANDREW BRADFORD.
Calais, June 9, 1823.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY, At the BOOK-STORE of Enoch Hsley,
Consisting of a choice and good selection of late publications, additions to which are constantly making. New works will be received as soon as possible after publishing. This affords a good chance for the "reading community" to obtain a sight of "Fashionable Books" without the expense of purchasing.
June 14. (ti)

Passamaquoddy Line of Packets
The following Vessels are intended to run as a Line of Packets between this Port, Lubec and Boston, viz:—
Scho'r. ST. CROIX, A. Brooks, Master.
BOSTON, J. STICKFORD, " CHAMPION, W. SHACKFORD, "
All first rate Vessels, with superior accommodations for Passengers, and experienced Masters. One of said Vessels will positively leave this place on Wednesday, and Boston on Saturday, of each week, (weather permitting.)
Application for Freight or Passage to be made to the Masters on board,
SAMUEL WHEELER, or **GEO. & ISAAC HOBBS.**

REGULAR LINE
The Packet sch. ST. CROIX, A. Brooks, master, will sail for BOSTON, on Wednesday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
June 21. **SAMUEL WHEELER.**

FOR BOSTON.
The regular Packet sch. GENERAL GREENE, T. Rogers, master. Will sail THIS DAY. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board.
June 21.

WILLIAM SMITH, Hair-Dresser, from London,
NOTIFIES the Inhabitants of this place & vicinity, that he has taken the Shop at the head of Market Wharf in Water Street, lately occupied by Dr. Richardson, where he intends carrying on the Hair-Dressing Business to perfection. Those Gentlemen who will honor him with their custom, he trusts will have no reason to be dissatisfied with his performance in that Business as the long experience he has had in that extensive city has made him master of his Business.—He likewise keeps on hand all kinds of Perfumes, oils to preserve the hair and promulgate its splendour and beauty.
Eastport, June 13, 1823.

MRS. SPIERS,
Milliner and Dress-Maker,
INTENDS making a Lottery to be drawn on the first day of July. All Prizes—no Blanks. Tickets—25 cents. To be drawn by ballot. Articles as follows:—
Lady's Caps made up in the newest fashion—Frills and Collars, worked—silk Bonnets—Ribbons—Children's Frock bodies of the newest fashion—boys Hats and Dresses, and other small articles.—Also, a Lottery to be drawn on the 2d day of July. Articles as follows:—One elegant set of double gilt China, consisting of 42 pieces, valued at \$4—2 handsome silver plated Candlesticks—patent Soaper Spring—Saucers and Tray, also a handsome silver plated Stand with three double flint cut Glass Bottles—six large plated Table Spoons. Tickets—1 Dollar. Names taken down at Mrs. Spiers's from this day until the Tickets are sold.
Washington street, Eastport, June 7.

STATE OF MAINE.
WASHINGTON, ss.
At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Machias, within and for the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1823—

ORDERED, That so much of an Order of this Court passed on the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1820, appointing a Probate Court to be held in Denysville on the first Monday of July; in Robbinston on the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of July; in Eastport on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of July, be and hereby is revoked; and that a Probate Court be hereafter held in said towns as follows, to wit:—In Denysville at Wilder's Inn on the second Monday of July; in Robbinston at Brewer's Inn on the next Tuesday after the second Monday of July; in Eastport at Sweet's Inn on Wednesday next after the second Monday of July.
JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
Attest, **A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.**

For Sale or to Let,
THE STORE recently occupied by Mr. William Eustis on Central Wharf. Apply to
S. WHEELER.
May 10. (3m)

LOVE OF THE WORLD REPROVED.

BY COWPER.

Thus says the prophet of the Turk—
 "Good muslemen, abstain from pork;
 This is a part in every swine,
 No friend or follower of mine,
 May taste, what'er his inclination,
 On pain of excommunication."
 Such Mahomet's mysterious charge,
 And thus he left the point at large.
 Had he the sinful part express'd,
 They might with safety eat the rest.
 But for one piece they thought it hard,
 From the whole hog to be debar'd;
 And set their wit at work to find
 What joint the prophet had in mind.
 Much controversy straight arose,
 These chose the back, the belly these;
 By some 'tis confidently said,
 He meant not to forbid the head;
 While others at that doctrine rail,
 And piously prefer the tail.
 Thus, conscience freed from every clog,
 Mahometans eat up the hog!

You laugh—'tis well—The tale applied
 May make you laugh on t'other side.
 Renounce the world—the preacher cries;
 We do—a multitude replies—
 While one as innocent regards
 A snog and friendly game at cards;
 And one, whatever you may say,
 Can see no evil in a play;
 Some love a concert or a race;
 And others shooting, and the chase.
 Revild and lov'd—renounced and follow'd,
 Thus, bit by bit the world is swallow'd;
 Each thinks his neighbor makes too free,
 Yet likes a slice as well as he;
 With saphistry their souls they sweeten,
 Will quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

THE FARMER.

By T. G. Fessenden.

Let monied blockheads roll in wealth,
 Let proud fools strut in state,
 My hands, my homestead and my health,
 Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
 To please old Mammon's fry,
 But independence still maintain
 On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus, at his plough,
 With more true glory shone,
 Than Cæsar with his laurel'd brow,
 His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
 Are bold ambition's lot,
 But those intruders never dare
 Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with bare competence, I find
 What monarch never can,
 Health, and tranquillity of mind,
 Heaven's choicest gifts to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,
 For exercise is meet—
 Is mere amusement, which is crown'd
 With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
 Sweet slumber soon destroy;
 Soon find, on dissipation's grounds,
 A grave for every joy.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

Wide o'er the wilderness of waves,
 Untrack'd by human peril,
 Our fathers roam'd for peaceful graves,
 The deserts dark and sterile.

Their dauntless hearts to meteor led,
 In terror o'er the ocean;
 From fortune and from face they fled,
 To heaven and its devotion.

Fate cannot bind the high-born mind
 To bigot usurpation;
 They who had left a world behind,
 Now gave the world a nation.

LAWYER AND WITNESS.

Says the Lawyer to Moll, 'you're an impudent lass,
 In your face I discover a plenty of brass,
 For a maple sap kettle or skillet.'
 Says Moll to the Lawyer, 'all that may be true,
 And I in your block-head can readily view
 A plenty of sap, sir, to fill it.'

Hancock Gazette.

Signs.—'Tis a good sign to hear a whole
 neighborhood speak in praise of one man—
 but a bad one to hear a man declaim against
 a whole village.

'Tis a good sign to see people, in sickness
 employ regular practitioners—but an abominable
 bad sign to see them calling upon
 quacks and old women.

'Tis a good sign to see a town with one
 lawyer—better sign if there be none—but
 the worst of all to see a dozen.

'Tis a very bad sign to see a Printer constantly
 under the necessity of dunning delinquent
 patrons—but an exceeding good sign to see every
 subscriber pay for the paper agreeably to the conditions.

King James I. of England, went out of his
 way to hear a noted preacher. The clergyman
 seeing the king enter, left his text to declaim
 against swearing, for which the king was
 notorious. When done, James thanked him
 for his sermon; but asked him what connection
 swearing had with the text. He answered, 'since
 your majesty came out of your way through
 curiosity, I could not, in compliment, do less
 than go out of mine to meet you.'

An indifferent pleader asked Catulus
 'Have I not succeeded in making a very moving
 speech?' 'Certainly, (said he,) for some of your
 audience pitied you, and the rest walked out of court.'

POMPOUS LANGUAGE.

A person who keeps a ferry on the river
 Potomac, was fond of pompous language;
 and in common discourse used it to such a
 degree that few people understood the meaning.
 A gentleman inquiring after his father's
 health he answered as follows:

'Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient
 atmosphere so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potomac,
 that with the most eminent and superlative
 reluctance, I was constrained to procrastinate
 my premeditated egress into the palatine
 province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical,
 and Galenical condutancy and co-operation
 of a distinguished sensitive son of Esculapius,
 until the peccant deleterious matter of the
 arthritis had pervaded the cranium, into which
 it had ascended and penetrated, from the
 interior pedicel of the major digit of my paternal
 relative in consanguinity; whereby his morosity
 was magnified so exorbitantly as to exhibit an
 absolute extinguishment of vivification.'

On the Duke of York's horse Moses winning
 a match at Ascot, his Royal Highness was
 observed to look very thoughtful, when a
 spectator asked his companion what he
 imagined the Royal Sportsman was pondering
 on? "Why," replied he, "you know the Duke
 is a Bishop, and he is no doubt thinking on
 Moses and the Profits."

There are a few things more amusing than
 the specimens of "high life below stairs" which
 sometimes fall under our observation. A few
 years past, as the writer of this article was
 travelling thro' the sunny plain of Georgia,
 his curiosity was arrested by seeing a number
 of the dark sons and daughters of Africa
 assembled in a large barn. My situation was
 such that I could see and hear very distinctly
 all that passed. In the centre of the group
 was seated a fair damsel dressed in her best
 Sunday gown of figured calico; the colour of
 her cheek might have vied with ebony, while
 her flat nose, and thick pouting lips might
 have been deemed highly beautiful by the
 connoisseurs of her own tribe. Presently a
 stout young negro advanced and gradually
 bending one knee to the floor, while he
 encircled her woolly locks with a chaplet of
 flowers, repeated the following verses:

"Hail to de queen whose beauty bright
 Strikes pon de eyes wid dazzling light!
 Hail to de gal whose witching charms
 Fills Cuffee's heart wid dire alarms!"

You is now pon dis glorious day,
 Elected for de queen ob May;
 Oh neber, neber was dere seen
 So pretty nor so fine a queen!

Permit me den fair gal to twine
 Dis chaplet round dese locks ob dine;
 And grant, oh grant, d' extactick bliss,
 Dis soft and leetle hand to kiss."

While reciting the last verse he made a
 bow with a most graceful air, at the same
 time saluting the fair hand to which he
 alluded; the queen would no doubt have
 blushed up to the eyes at the lavish
 encomiums of Cuffee, had the capacity of
 her skin suffered such a display of modest
 loveliness. The ceremony then was followed
 by a dance, to the tune of

"De corn stalk fiddle
 And de shoe-string bow."

The mirth and revelry were at their
 pitch when I left the scene of joyous festivity.

Metropolitan.

FROM THE NEWSPAPER HERALD.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

No. VII.

Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?

Come and see.

Mr. Editor:

Nazareth was a very wicked place, and the
 proposer of the above inquiry unquestionably
 thought that no good thing could come
 thence. The inquiry was however prompted
 by a spirit which is not the less reprehensible
 because it is so common, or because, in many
 cases, there may be a good foundation for it,
 and I shall devote this number to a
 consideration of the subject of prejudice,
 a principle more universal, perhaps, than
 any other in its operation upon our conduct
 and opinion.

It is a common saying that *charity begins at home*; but this is no reason that it
 should not go abroad; and although I am not
 much disposed to find fault, yet, under
 correction, I must beg leave to observe that
 this *keeping charity at home* is a very bad
 thing, and I fear that the above saying has
 contributed more than a little to keep it there.
 Those who live in society, and enjoy its
 benefits, must to their part towards making
 society harmonious, and agreeable to its
 members. What, pray, would be our
 condition, if every man should keep all his
 good feelings to himself, and send out all his
 bad ones to excite vice and disorder in the
 community? If he should let loose from his
 heart malice, revenge, hatred, envy, prejudice,
 jealousy, and the whole catalogue of evil
 passions to the end of the chapter, and keep
 charity, and love, and benevolence, and all the
 lovely train of christian virtues, shut up in his
 bosom? I know this has always been too
 much the case, and is so now, else why did
 Nathaniel ask the question prefixed to this
 communication, and why am I now finding
 fault with him and all his followers, most of
 them a great deal worse than he was to be
 sure, for their often unfounded, and always
 ungenerous and unchristian prejudices? But, bad as

men are, there is a great deal of good feeling
 among them notwithstanding.—There are men,
 even in the most corrupted state of society,
 who shed around them the kindly beams of
 mercy and of charity; who are not ready at all
 times to say, *Can any good thing come out of
 Nazareth?* because they know that the worst
 man that ever lived has many good things
 about him, and the very best is not without
 his faults. They do not expect perfection
 where all is imperfect, but give ample credit
 for all that is good, and, in a spirit of meekness
 and love, pass over the frailties of their
 brethren, or gently correct them, feeling that
 they too are frail, and that he alone judgeth
 righteously who is the perfection of
 righteousness, and man's only final judge.
 There are many such men as these wherever
 the sun sheds his rays, and they will have
 their reward, not for being good merely,
 for this is no more than their bounden duty,
 and no man will be rewarded for doing what
 he is bound to do, except the reward flow from
 the performance of duty, and this is undoubtedly
 very great, but his reward will arise principally
 from opposing those feelings to the exercise of
 which, temptation and every impulse of his
 nature lead him.—I would not however be
 understood to say, that the offensive man, if
 there be such an one in the world, is a good
 man, that he is not an injury rather than a
 benefit to society. Far from it. A clergyman
 once said in my hearing, very happily as I
 thought, in relation to this subject that the
 barren fig tree was not condemned because it
 bore bad fruit, but because it bore none at all.
 This I do not think a happy remark because it
 required great depth of mind or acuteness of
 observation to make it, but because it was
 very just, and exactly to the point. Merit
 must ever consist in not only abstaining from
 those things which are forbidden, but also in
 the performance of our various duties to God
 and man. This is the only goodness that the
 Bible recognizes, and this alone will meet
 with a reward hereafter. The rule of duty
 contained in that Book is "exceeding broad,"
 and thrice happy is he, who, in his daily
 conduct, approaches nearest to its high and
 holy standard of rectitude.

The powerful influence that prejudice exerts
 upon the mind is truly astonishing, and highly
 to be deprecated. How often do we hear
 such expressions as the following, in relation
 to some individual. "I can't bear Mr. So-and-So."
 "Why not?" says some one of his acquaintance.
 "I always thought him a very sensible, pleasant,
 good sort of a man." "Well, I don't know
 but he is; but some how or other I got a
 prejudice against him the first time I set eyes
 on him, and I have never been able to bear
 the sight of him since." Now Mr. Editor, I
 would ask, can there be any thing more
 disgusting and ungenerous than such a speech
 as that? He did not strike at the first glance,
 forsooth, for which he has perhaps to thank
 his ungainly visage, or awkward manners,
 and afterwards there was in him nothing to
 be desired or tolerated. His honest heart
 was hidden; his generous nature had not
 time or opportunity to show itself; his
 talents and acquirements were not called
 forth; he was ugly and awkward, and a
 good heart never accompanies a homely
 face—awkwardness is entirely inconsistent
 with fine sense, and other agreeable
 qualities, and, therefore, he is not able to be
 endured.—There's a specimen of reasoning
 for you, Sir! Who that has got one particle
 of the heaven of good nature or impartiality
 in his composition will not protest against
 such an unfounded prejudice as this? This
 reductio ad absurdum (I beg pardon of the
 logicians if I do not make proper use of their
 terms) is the very quintessence of prejudice,
 and the very feeling that produced the
 question which forms my motto. One more
 instance.—"Where did Mr. — come from?"
 says one. The answer might be that he came
 from some corrupted, vicious town, where
 the standard of morals was very low, and
 where, of course, men paid but little regard
 to the laws either of God or man. He came
 from Nazareth. "What! did he come from
 the abandoned place—He must be depraved
 indeed! Can any good thing come out of
 Nazareth?" To all such inquiries I would
 say, *Come and see.* Don't condemn a man
 because he happens to have a homely face,
 or disagreeable manners, or because he
 comes from a section of the country where
 the state of morals is not quite so pure as
 it is in other places—but let him have an
 unprejudiced and impartial trial, and then
 decide like a reasonable, christian being. In
 judging of the character of another, do
 not suffer your mind to be influenced by
 face and figure, or any external circumstances,
 as to lead you to do injustice to the
 qualities of the head and heart.—Remember
 that the purest and most costly gem that
 can deck a monarch's crown, has in it no
 more valuable material than a piece of
 blackened charcoal possesses, and that the
 richest beds of ore lie hidden in the
 bowels of the earth. Whenever you feel
 disposed to think the less of a man
 because he had the misfortune

to come from a vicious town, remember
 that Jesus Christ, the only perfect being
 that ever dwelt upon the earth, came out
 of Nazareth. X. Y. Z.

OMITTED LAST WEEK.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

New-York, May 24.—By the Ship
 Gleaner, Capt. Pease, we have received
 the Derry Journal, Belfast Chronicle,
 and Dublin Evening Post, to the 16th
 April.

The Dublin papers state that the work
 of destruction is still successfully carried
 on by Gen. Rock, and his men.

A great number of dwelling-houses, and
 out houses, with their contents, in the
 surrounding country were destroyed. A
 Mr. C. Brouder, and Mr. Cross, had their
 premises fired, and the cause assigned by
 the general's men was, that they had taken
 farms over the heads of their former
 tenants, which was contrary to his [the
 Gen.] new code of laws, and had produced
 the usual punishment—burning the
 premises.

An article will be found under the
 Limerick head, which will show the extent
 of mischief in that quarter.

We have also subjoined a proclamation
 of two of the General's men as a specimen.
 Limerick, April 12. Wednesday last,
 W. W. Becher, Esq. M. P. arrived here
 from Mallow on his way to attend Parlia-
 ment. He reports that several fires were
 seen in the County of Cork, on Tuesday
 night, in confirmation of which we have
 received the following from a valuable
 correspondent at Charleville, dated yesterday:

"I beg leave to send you a list of burn-
 ings that took place on Tuesday last, near
 Charleville.—Parish of Shandrum, near
 this, a farm house, and out house the
 property of the W. C. Plunkett, Attorney
 General; at Ardglass, Parish of Shandrum,
 a farm house, the property of Mr.
 Daniel Clancy; Rockhill, County of Lim-
 ick, two houses, the property of Tim-
 othy Shea, farmer. Same night, several
 houses were attacked by a well armed
 party, and money ordered to be sent to
 a house named by them."

DONERAILE, April 10.—The following
 Notices were posted a few nights
 since, near Mill street:

"Take notice of these few lines Mat-
 tice Shea to be clear of that farm against
 the first of May next 1823 or if you don't
 you will be burnt to ashes for we are not
 allowed to have any man in another man's
 farm by brave

"CAPTAIN ROCK Caremans Orders."

"I am one of my Masters Men that will
 do his duty while I am in the Service."

"Go by this notice Charles Williams,
 or if you don't you will suffer for Removing
 if you do it therefore blame your Self
 for it for we are sworn not to allow any
 man to do it while you have a place of
 your own and by this oath you will not
 be spared a minute if you deserved it
 for we have in for you this done by brave
 CAPTAIN ROCK."

Melancholy Accident.—Killed at Gloucester
 on Tuesday last, by the accidental dis-
 charge of a musket, master Phineas Haskell,
 son of Mr. Abraham Haskell, aged 10 years.
 Several lads being together, had borrowed a
 gun, which proved to be loaded, although it
 was not known to the person who lent it, or
 to the lads. The gun was several times
 snapped by one of the boys, when the de-
 ceased happened to pass or stand before the
 muzzle, it unexpectedly went off, and the
 contents, a charge of shot, were lodged in his
 breast, which caused his death in less than
 an hour.—*Salem Reg.*

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed to the Store,
 adjoining the new brick building, nearly
 opposite his old stand, where he offers for
 sale

Gent. sup. beaver HATS,
 " fine do.
 " napt do.
 boys' do. do.
 men's and boys' wool do.
 " glazed do.

The above will be sold Wholesale and Re-
 tail for Cash or approved credit.

J. N. S. GLEASON.
 Cash given for all kinds of
 FURS. May 24.

Berry & Gould

WOULD inform the inhabitants of East-
 port and the vicinity, that they still
 continue to carry on the *PUMP & BLOCK
 MAKING BUSINESS*, at their old stand
 (near the head of Hobbs' wharf) where they
 will be happy to attend to all orders which
 they may be favoured with.

N. B.—B. & G. tender their thanks to
 their customers, for past favors, and solicit
 a continuance.

WANTED immediately, a
 smart active Lad about 14 or 15 years of
 age, as an apprentice to the above business.
 (3w) Eastport, May 31.

Lime.

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

At a Probate Court, held at Co-
 lumbia in the county of Washington,
 the first Tuesday of June, in the year of
 our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 twenty-three—

JOTHAM LIPPINCOTT and Eunice
 Lippincott, his wife, Executors of the
 last Will and Testament of James Bailey,
 late of said Columbia, Esqr. deceased, hav-
 ing presented the first account of their ex-
 ecutorship of said estate—

Ordered, That the said execu-
 tors give notice to all persons interested in
 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 at Machias on the first Tues-
 day of August next, and shew cause, if any
 they have, why the same should not be al-
 lowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A true Copy,

J. A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

At a Probate Court, held at the
 Probate Office in Machias, within and for
 the county of Washington, on the sixth day
 of May, in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and twenty-three—

BENJAMIN BERRY, administrator on the
 estate of William Milliken, late of Lu-
 bec, in the county of Washington, deceased,
 having presented his first account of admin-
 istration of said estate, also his private ac-
 count against said estate—

Ordered, That the said Ad-
 ministrator give notice to all persons inter-
 ested, 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 aforesaid, on the
 first Tuesday of August next, to 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 Senate and
 House of Representatives, of the State
 of Maine in Legislature assembled, at
 Portland, the first day of January, 1823

THE undersigned inhabitants of num-
 ber ten, in the county of Washing-
 ton, beg leave to submit to this honora-
 ble body the following petition, namely:
 The middle of Denny's river four or five
 miles above the tide is the dividing line
 between said plantation, and the town of
 Dennysville, where there is a valuable
 Salmon and Alewife fishery, that they
 are greatly stopt from going up said river
 by seines, nets and mill dams, all days
 of the week, to the damage of said plan-
 tation and other plantations up said river.
 Your petitioners therefore pray that
 the honorable Legislature will grant said
 plantation number ten, such a special
 law as you shall in your wisdom see fit
 and just. As in duty bound will ever pray.
 (Signed) ISAAC HOBART
 and 22 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, Jan. 17, 1823.

On the Petition aforesaid, Or-
 dered, That the Petitioners cause an
 attested Copy of their Petition, with this
 Order thereon, to be published in the
 Eastport Sentinel, three weeks success-
 ively, the last publication to be sixty
 days, at least, before the first Wednes-
 day of the first session of the next Legis-
 lature, that all persons interested, may
 then appear and shew cause, (if any they
 have) why the prayer of said Petition
 should not be granted.

SENT DOWN FOR CONCURRENCE.

DANIEL ROUSE, President.

In the House of Representatives, January

18, 1823.

Read and concurred.

BENJ. JAMES, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest.

CHARLES B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Senate.

AN ACT to extend the time al-

lowed for the redemption of lands sold for
 direct Tax in certain cases.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and
 House of Representatives of the United States
 of America in Congress assembled, That the
 time allowed for the redemption of lands,
 which have been, or may be, sold for the
 non-payment of Taxes, under the several
 Acts, passed the 2d day of August 1813,
 the 9th day of January 1815, and the 5th
 day of March 1816, for laying and collect-
 ing a direct Tax, within the United States
 so far as the same have been purchased for,
 or on behalf of the United States, be revived
 and extended for the further term of two
 years, from and after the expiration of the
 present Session of Congress: Provided, That
 on such redemption, interest shall be paid,
 at the rate of twenty per centum per annum
 on the Taxes aforesaid, and on the additions
 of twenty per centum, chargeable thereon, and
 the right of redemption shall endure, as well
 to the heirs and assigns of the lands so pur-
 chased on behalf of the United States, as to
 the original owners thereof.

PHILIP P. BAREOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

Washington, March 3d, 1823.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.

N. B.—The above is a copy of an Act of

Congress, which I have been directed from

the Treasury Department, to give public no-

tice thereof, also that the redemption of such

lands may be effected through me, until the

expiration of the time allowed therefor.

GIDEON O'BRIEN,

Collector of Direct Taxes for the

first Collection District, in the

State of Maine. May 31.