

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN,—UNSWAY'D BY INFLUENCE, AND UNBRIBD BY GAIN:—HERE PATRIOT TRUTH, ITS GLORIOUS FREEDOM DEW,—DIEG'D TO RELIGION, LIBERTY AND LAW."

[\$3 50 Cts. A YEAR.

Burton & Hsley,

OFFER FOR SALE
 A complete assortment of
 EUROPEAN, INDIA & DOMESTIC
 Piece Goods,

AND
Paper Hangings,
Wholesale and retail at the lowest
prices for Cash.

GOOD PAY
Will be given for FISH.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
At the *BOOK-STORE* of
Enoch Ilsey,

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. (1f.)


Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment,
FROM Mr. GEORGE SAVARY, a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for this market, which will be sold at wholesale very low for cash or approved credit, by
DUNCAN & CO. MERCHANTS

BECK & TINKHAM,
No. 1, Union-Wharf.
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has taken a store

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 182
 are requested to make payment, on or befo
 the 1st day of August next, or their de

will be placed in the hands of an Attorney
for collection.

ANDREW BRADFORD.

Culais, June 9, 1823.

Soda Water
May be had during the Season, at the
Store nearly opposite Capt. PINE'S Hotel.

at the head of Quoddy Wharf. As almost every person knows the virtue this Water, &c. &c. it is unnecessary make any comments. June 14.

THE STORE recently occupied by
William Eustis on Central Wha
Apply to S. WHEELER.
May 10 (3p)

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed to the Store
 adjoining the new brick building, near

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 Retail for Cash or approved credit.

FURS. May 21

To be Let,
AT GRAND MANAN,

A COMFORTABLE House, commodious Store and Wharf, Slakes and Slake ground, with some adjacent land, the whole situated at the Harbor of Woodward's Cove. The premises are in good repair and have been

occupied many years by Mr. Welford Fish 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

tered upon immediately. For further particulars, apply at Moose-Island, to Capt. PHEUS PINE, or at St. John, to
June 21. (6w) Z. WHEELER

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscrib-
ers are called upon to make immediate pay-
ment, or their demands will be left with
Attorney for collection.

June 28. E. FOSTER, & C.

MAINE
"Town Officer"

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

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.

The new and elegant ship *Fame*, Capt. Folsom, arrived this morning, in 31 days from St. Ubes. Capt. Folsom has furnished us with a

Supplement to Diario do Governo, Published at Lisbon, May 27th, 1823, From which we have made the following translation.

The humiliation and infamy has been reserved for our days of which a degenerate Portuguese is the author, (a near relation of the factious Silveiras), and of which the following is an account.

It is some time since the Government have had suspicions of Brig Gen. SAMPAYO, commanding the 25d regiment of infantry. The intriguing conduct of this officer was the true cause of the order of Government issued on the morning of the 27th, directing this Regiment to march to its post in the Province of Beira to join the army of observation. The infamous Sampaio availed himself of this occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers. He made them halt in the neighborhood of the city [Lisbon], from whence he wrote the following letter to the Brigadier of Government of arms.

"General and friend,

"My mind is made up. The Ministry must resign. A king with dignity and a Constitution to conduce to the public happiness, and not a civil war. Finally no faction to divide the King from the Nation. Union, and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 25d Regiment.—Yours are undoubtedly the same, and then farewell to Anarchy."

The plan traced out to bring us back to absolute monarchy, has found entrance into the inexperienced heart of the Son of the best of Kings. The infant DON MIGUEL the same morning quitted the paternal roof, and fled to join himself with this handful of deluded men. It appears he was accompanied by some soldiers of the 4th regiment of Cavalry.—Nothing has as yet transpired as to the designs of this ill-guided Prince, who instead of imitating the virtues of his august Father, has united himself to those who wish to throw the Country into all the horrors of a civil war, or to reduce us under a foreign dominion.

Government have taken the most efficient means to stop the progress of a disorganizing faction. The troops continue true to their oaths, and obedient to their General, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The Chamber of the City sustains the good name which it has merited. The Civic guards united and under the orders of their worthy and chosen Chiefs, will shew what may be expected from Freemen when firm in the support of their inalienable rights. Finally the Cortes are in permanent session, devising means for the safety of the public. *Portuguese!* what will you do? Perhaps submit blindly to a handful of Pretorian Guards! Perhaps submit blindly to those unworthy Aristocrats, who wish to crush you; Ah no; You are Lusitanians, and that is enough! *Union*, and we shall not want for strength.

Endorsed on the Supplement.

The Ministry [Portuguese] has begged leave to resign, having lost the confidence of the people.

Speech delivered by the English General, Sir Robert Wilson, on the 4th day of May, 1823, in front of the Local National Militia of Vigo, at the time of being enlisted into it, and before taking the oath of fidelity.

"Citizens—I have much difficulty in speaking the Spanish language, but it is necessary to exert myself on the present occasion to express to you my sentiments in the best manner that I can. I am persuaded that you better appreciate expressions flowing from a sincere heart as mine is, than select but desultory words.

"The moment is arrived when I ought to take the oath to the Constitutional King of Spain, to his Government, to the Spanish Nation, during the war that the latter may have to sustain against the French Government (not against the Nation) in defence of its independence, and of the rights of all free men. For this purpose I have left my country, and the objects of my greatest care; and I have even suspended my duties as a Member of the British Parliament. I and my companions have come to fight by your side, and to shed our blood, if required, in defence of a common cause. We hope that our example will produce its due influence upon her aberrating sons (*filhos extraviados*), unworthy of belonging to Spain, who are carrying on a sacrilegious war against their mother country, to throw around it the most shameful chains of the very slaves to whom they have themselves become enslaved. Every Englishman blends in your cause his hopes and regrets.

"This will not be the first time that I have fought by the side of the brave Spaniards.—In the late war for Independence, I had on various occasions many thousands under my command: and on the field of battle I learnt to appreciate the rare and illustrious qualities of this invincible nation. In the pretended war in favour of the independence of Europe, it was that I acquired the decorations I wear suspended, and which are not owing to the favour of the Allied Sovereigns, nor to the reward of servile actions. I and many others have been deceived by them— for, instead of being the liberators and protectors of European independence, they have converted themselves into unjust and despotical Sovereigns. The same decorations adorn this present uniform of a Spanish soldier of the army of liberty, to prove to them that it is not I who have abandoned my principles,

but they who have violated the obligations contracted with their subjects, with their allies, and with the whole civilised world.

"Now by the sacred name of my country, in the presence of God and in the front of these colours of liberty, I beg your Excellency to receive from me and my companions the oath of defending them."

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

SIR—In answer to your letter, dated the 19th ultimo, communicating a Proclamation issued under your authority for the purpose of meeting the provisions of the third section of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "an act to regulate the Commercial Interchange between the United States and certain British Colonial ports, I have the honor to inform you that the Declaration therein contained, with respect to the equalization of duties and other charges on British and American vessels and their cargoes, would doubtless be considered satisfactory by the American Government, as far as the Province of New Brunswick is concerned, but the President is not prepared to issue his Proclamation for the removal of the discriminating duties, still levied in this country on British Vessels entering from the open Colonial Ports, until he receives a similar declaration with respect to all the ports enumerated in the above mentioned act of Congress.

With reference to this point, and the difficulty arising out of it, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your further information, the copy of a letter which I have recently had occasion to address on the same subject, to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. I have the honor to be, &c.

STRAITFORD CANNING.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, Sec. &c. &c. (COPY) Washington, May 17, 1823.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 22d ult. certifying that no higher duties are demanded from ships of the United States on entering the ports of Nova Scotia than what are levied on British vessels, and I requesting that I will take the necessary steps to induce the American Government to place British vessels when entering the harbors of this country, from Nova Scotia, on a like footing of equality with those of the United States. This subject has for some time engaged a considerable share of my attention and the state of my correspondence respecting it with the American Government has alone prevented my making an earlier communication thereupon, as well to your Excellency, as to the other colonial authorities. It is now in my power to state, what appears to have been overlooked in some of the Colonies, that the American Government require, as a previous condition of the removal of the discriminating duties on their side, an authentic declaration, not only as to their vessels, including the cargoes being placed on a footing of perfect equality, in point of duties and charges of whatever kind they may be, with British vessels, in the open colonial ports, but also that no goods imported into the Colonies in their vessels, should be charged with a higher duty than is levied on the like articles imported from elsewhere, that is, as they intend it, from any other place whatever, than the place of exportation. It is further required that a declaration to this effect should be given with reference to all the colonial ports enumerated in the Act of Parliament.

The certificates enclosed in your Excellency's letter are therefore not satisfactory to the American Government, inasmuch as they establish two only out of the three points required with reference to Nova Scotia. They shew that the British and American are charged alike with respect to their vessels, and the articles, considered with respect to the place of production or exportation, are just upon an equal footing as to duty, with the like articles admitted from other places, the British Colonies themselves included.

The character of the third and super-numerary condition will doubtless arrest the attention of His Majesty's Ministers. At present it can only be certified as a matter of fact, and I am under an impression that the duties prescribed in Schedule C. annexed to the Act of Parliament, under which the trade between certain of His Majesty's Colonies and the United States is now open, "oppose an effectual bar to the delivery of such a declaration as that which is required by the Am. Gov." If I am in an error on this point, your Excellency has only to send my declaration, properly certified and sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the conditions required as far as Nova Scotia is concerned, but I must request you to observe, that even the reduction of two pence per ton in favor of Provincial Vessels, which is mentioned in the memorial forwarded with your Excellency's letter, would most probably be considered by the American Government as inconsistent with the terms of the Act of Congress, notwithstanding that the Vessels of Great Britain appear to be as much affected by it as those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

STRATEORD CANNING.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

RUSSIAN UKASE

A paragraph is in circulation in most of

the newspapers throughout the Union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian Imperial Ukase of 1—16th of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is not correct. We understand that at the proposal of his Imperial Majesty's government, recently made, the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian Cabinet for the adjustment to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the North West Coast of America; and from the well known moderation and regard to justice of the Emperor Alexander, no less than the friendly dispositions toward the United States, so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and at the same time, consistent with all the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean.—*Nat. Intelligencer*, June 30.

Double Fraud.

A daring act of mail robbery and bank robbery has lately been committed at Bath and this town, which it seems to be our duty to lay before the public. As far as we have learnt the particulars, they are as follows.—A fortnight ago last Sunday evening, a young man called on Gen. Richardson, Cashier of the Bank of Portland, and presented a draft of fifteen hundred dollars, drawn by Hon. Daniel Rose, in favor of Green & Foster, of Thomaston. He presented that there was an urgent necessity for having the money mailed for Boston that evening, and Gen. Richardson accordingly consented to pay it over. The young man, who assumed the name of Robinson, received eleven hundred dollars, and gave directions for the remainder to be passed to the credit of Green & Foster, of Thomaston. Several days afterward a bundle was received by mail at the post office in this town, directed to the Cashier of the Bank of Portland, containing seven hundred and ninety dollars, without any post mark, and barely the names Green & Foster on the inner wrapper. The Cashier supposing there had been some mistake, laid it aside for further orders. He soon after received a letter, from Green & Foster, of Thomaston, stating that they had forwarded by mail to a partner in Boston, a draft of fifteen hundred dollars on the Bank of Portland, and that it had not been received at Boston, and requesting the payment to be stopped.—An enquiry was then made, and it was ascertained that a young man by the name of Robert Lambert, a student at law in Bath, was in this town the evening the draft was presented. Gen. Richardson immediately repaired to Bath, found Lambert, and recognized him to be the person who presented the draft. After sternly charging him with it for some time, he confessed it. A warrant was issued and an explanation took place before several magistrates, when the facts were clearly proved, and Lambert was laid under bonds of five hundred dollars, to make his trial before the Supreme Court at Worcester. What communication he had with the post office, and how he obtained the draft and returned a part of the money with post mark, we have not been informed. Young Lambert a few years ago was entered a student at Bowdoin College, but was removed in College a year or two afterwards on account of irregular habits. By this highland fraud he has brought a deep stain upon his character which will never be effaced & inflicted a wound upon the feelings of a respectable circle of relatives and friends which it will take a long time to heal.—*Portland Argus*.

Malignant Act.—A correspondent to the Waterville Intelligencer states, that on Saturday the 23d ult. an attempt was made, by a person unknown, to destroy the house of Mr. Dennis, of Palermo, and with it probably the life of Mr. D. and his wife. It appears that a small box for this purpose, filled with powder, was placed under the bed where Mr. and Mrs. D. usually slept, which in due time exploded and did much damage to the building. Fortunately Mrs. Dennis was abroad that night, and Mr. D. slept in another part of the house. Had they retired as usual, both probably would have fallen victims to the malice of an unknown villain.

One of the modes recommended by an English writer to lessen the number of imprisonments for debt, is to compel, by law, creditors to sue often, on pain of forfeiting their debts.

The Fashion of Ladies wearing leather belts, (says the N. E. Galaxy) originated in an order of the city council of Boston, requiring that no cow should be suffered to go on the common without a leather belt around her neck with the owner's name, &c. &c. on it. Whether this last requirement, of having the keeper's name on the morocco belt has been adopted by the ladies, we are not informed.—The city council have a bill now before them, requiring that all city dogs shall wear a collar—so that what leather is worn by the bulles, what by the cows, and what by the dogs, there is a probability that cow-hide and sheep-skin may be profitable articles of trade. A fine prospect for curriers.

The far-famed *Sea Serpent* has renewed his visit this season. On Monday, of last week, he was seen by a young man in a row-boat, near Cape Ann shore. He came within 6 feet of the boat, with about 25 feet of his length out of water. His head the young man describes as being as big as a considerable sized cat, but flattened. He was on the point of striking him with his oar, but was restrained by fear of danger. Such is the account we have from a gentleman of Sandy Bay, who received it direct from the young man who saw the creature.—*Sal. pag.*

The Steam-boat Patent, Capt. Seward Porter, arrived here yesterday in 4 days

from N. York, having touched at a number of places to land passengers. She is intended to ply between this place and Boston—is strong and commodious, and elegantly fitted up for passengers.

Her Engine has been proved, is of superior workmanship and propels the Boat about 10 miles an hour. From the perseverance of Capt. Porter we have no doubt but he will meet good encouragement and find it profitable.—We wish him success. *Argus*.

POST-MASTER GENERAL.

JOHN M'LEAN, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be Post-Master General, vice R. J. Meigs, resigned. Mr. M'Lean yesterday took the oath of office, and entered on the discharge of his new duties.

GEORGE GRAHAM is appointed by the President, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice John M'Lean, resigned.—*National Intelligencer*, July 2.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1823.

VOTES

For Representative to Congress.

2d Trial.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

O'Brien. Abbot. Johnson.

In 20 towns } 383 109 5
published }
Jonesborough no meeting.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

O'Brien. Abbot. Johnson.

In 21 towns } 264 357 562
published }
Deer-Isle* [adding] 0 0 21
Lincolntonville 15 0 23
Jackson 0 11 11
Monroe 11 2 18
Islesborough 0 9 0
Vinalhaven 0 0 35
Trenton 2 0 30
Mt. Desert 2 0 40
Eden 14 0 6
Blue-Hill 0 6 16
Mariaville, &c. 0 12 22

311 407 789
338 100 5
Total—690 507 794

*Should have been 45 for Johnson instead of 24, as published the 5th inst.

Han. Gaz.

We hear, (says the Hancock Gazette) that Frankfort gave a considerable majority for Mr. O'Brien, but have not learnt the particulars. [Frankfort gave as the former trial 238 for Holbrook and 6 for Johnson.]

In an editorial article in the Eastport Sentinel of the 23th ult. we are accused with attempting to prejudice the public mind against Mr. O'Brien; the truth is, the only article which has appeared to the least calculated to excite such prejudice, was from the same Sentinel.—[*Hancock Gazette*, 9th inst.]

We acknowledge that the article in question (which was "communicated") originally appeared in our paper, but was it not copied into the Gazette with the view stated, which illy comports with the assertion "that Judge Johnson's treatment of his opponents in the pending election, has been strictly fair and honorable," when he manages, to say the least, the *decisions* department of that paper. We believe, and no doubt the Judge is of the same opinion, that every person has sins enough of his own to answer for without having those of others imputed to him. And hereafter, it is hoped, he will render unto Caesar, &c. and not attribute to us what a correspondent may think proper to assert, for it is certainly unbecoming in a gentleman, who aspires to a seat in Congress, to descend to such pitiful artifices to "prejudice the public mind" against our paper in order to prevent it from circulating in his neighbourhood. "We have no wish to be at feud with any of our brother printers," or editors, and shall always endeavor to avoid it, "but we cannot consent to be attacked without reply."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We remain without additional advices from Europe. Some further gleanings from the last received London papers have been published, but they are speculations composed of the same ingredients as hundreds of their predecessors, which ulterior events have proved to be not worth the room they have occupied. If the last advices from Portugal were correct and the French had actually entered Madrid, the fact will afford better grounds for solid calculations than volumes of speculations and anonymous reports. If it be admitted, that the French main army had advanced to Madrid, two circumstances appear conclusive; one, that the French corps d'armee in Catalonia, under Moscy, was considered by the French Commanders to be able to cope with the Spanish forces under Mina, and others, in that remote quarter;—the other, that the Duke d'Angoulême, adopting modern tactics, had considered the fortresses left in his rear, and still occupied by the Spaniards, as too unimportant to divert his army from its great object—the occupancy of the capital of Spain. This fact is also established, that the French main army had advanced to the heart of the kingdom, without meeting any serious opposition. But it is said,

it was the original intention of the Spanish Commanders, to permit the occupancy of Madrid, in order to draw the French army from its resources, and to concentrate a powerful and successful opposition to it in the southern provinces.—to be it. But how does this agree with the plan of operations of Mina, in Catalonia? This may nevertheless be the policy of Spain. We must therefore wait for further events. The country between Madrid and the Sierra Morena it is well known, however, is not so capable of defence, as that between Madrid and Burgos; it is therefore probable that the Spanish policy will not suffer the opposition to commence until the French attempt to pass those mountains to penetrate into Andalusia. The tug of war may then begin; but the last advices direct from Spain gave no indications of preparations to concentrate a powerful force in Andalusia or the passes of the mountains. If the opposition is not made there, the public must not be disappointed to find the advance of the French army to Seville and to Cadiz as rapid and as unopposed as it has been to Burgos and to Madrid, unholy as the French invasion is, and little as it deserves success. *Centinel*.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Only three of these worthies were living to see the celebration of the 17th Anniversary of their great work—ADAMS, CARROLL, and JEFFERSON. Mr. Floyd deceased about a year since; and we regret to add that the health of another of them is visibly on the decline.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday, 9th inst. the Rev. ANDREW BIGELOW was installed Pastor over the Church and Congregation, in Medford, as the successor of the great and good Dr. Osgood, deceased. The assembly on the occasion was numerous, and every thing appeared to conspire to make it pleasing and impressive. The introductory prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Hingham; the sermon by the Rev. Dr. BANCROFT, of Worcester, from 2d Cor. v. 20. "Now then, we are the ambassadors for Christ, as though God had beseeched you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God." The charge was given by the Rev. Dr. RUTLEY, of Concord; the installation prayer made by the Rev. Dr. HOLMES, of Cambridge; the right hand of fellowship presented by the Rev. Mr. WALTER, of Charlestown; and the concluding prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, of Watertown. Were we permitted to comment on pulpit performances, it would be unnecessary on this occasion, after having enumerated the eminent Divines who took leading parts in the services of the day. We can say, they were eminently calculated to give satisfaction to all denominations of Christians. The performances of a numerous choir of singers were uncommonly excellent, and afforded another proof of the rapid improvement made and making in the science and execution of Sacred Music. *Centinel*.

From the Nantucket Enquirer. "SHEARING."

The annual Shearing took place on Monday and Tuesday last. Our distant readers may possibly smile at this announcement of an event apparently so unimportant. But when we assure them that this is almost the only jubilee which we islanders allow ourselves to celebrate in any sort of style, they may offset this account against the innumerable details of Election festivals, Fourth of July parades, Tammany dinners, Christmas truces, Luncheon convocations, Krout feasts, and Horse races, at which we are ever and anon compelled to expend our optics and snack our lips in envious wonderment.

There are about 10,600 sheep kept on this island, which it had hitherto been customary to shear in two separate flocks, east and west of the town. The sheep owners the present year, however, resolved on a general shearing—and for this purpose an area of 300 acres was inclosed, about three miles south of the town, into which the sheep, collected from all quarters of the island were driven. In the centre of this field, a large circular pen was formed, bordered on its exterior by the private pens of each sheep owner, where the sheep were severally shorn.

Whatever may be the opinions of our transmarine readers, the vast flock thus concentrated, together with the multitude employed in shearing, and gathered to witness the operation, presented no contemptible spectacle. If the exhibition was not in itself calculated, equally with any military display, to inspire ideas of national independence—at least imbued the beholder with some notion of domestic comfort, and carried his mind back to the sylvan simplicity of the patriarchal ages.

On the spot a number of large tents were erected, through which the voice of festivity resounded. We have not been furnished with any formal order of the rites therein performed—but the following may be imagined to have been among the "toasts drank on the occasion."

The festival we celebrate—May our political and ecclesiastical shepherds be as careful not to shear too close.

Commerce—The golden fleece of the nation Agriculture and Manufactures—May they flourish by hook or by crook.

National Independence—May it prosper more by industry than gunpowder.

Our Legislators—May their tongues never, like lamb's tails, wag, wag, wag.

The Krout Club—Cabbage heads and Mutton heads—may a sufficiency of pluck attend both.

The Fair Sex—When our beaux cast sheep's eyes towards them, may they become warm as wool.

COLONY OF JEWS.

Some weeks since, we published a notice

to landholders, from the Society for meliorat- ing the condition of the Jews, proposing to purchase lands for the formation of a colony, to be located in the state of New-York. We now understand that it is probable the society will purchase 20,000 acres of township No. 6, about 25 miles west of Plattsburg, and near the military turnpike. An agent has been on to view the premises, and is satisfied with the soil and situation. The society has in view the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed of that people, who profess a faith in Christ, or desire to be instructed in the doctrines of the Christian Religion.

Plattsburg Republican.

INDUSTRY—its dignity and usefulness.

There is no condition in life better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy hands have earned the refreshment of his table. He feels that his wealthy neighbor cannot enjoy even his opulence without his assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame and his hardy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onward, as it were by inches, to competence, and he learns the practical lessons of economy, and frugality in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the blessing of his family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pagantry of the day. This is true moral independence—this curb on our unruly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens.—It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right of a labouring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling afterwards stations thus honourable. Would they but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honour, dignity and independence, in their own indentures.—They are learning not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life. It is a noble sight, and one of the best symptoms of the long continuance of our free republican institutions, when we behold apprentices alert, vigilant and industrious, prompt to learn, and zealous to excel. They may hear of naval, or of military glory, but theirs is a glory more permanent. The states call but here and there, and now and then, for heroes—this is only during the period of carnage and war, of butchery and blood. The glory of a labouring man is connected with all that is dear in human life—is identified with peace and contentment, with the early smoke that rises from the family cottage—with the ripening harvest that seems to nod, as if impatient of the sickle.—These triumphs are not won by blood and carnage. They are pacific victories; and let it be remembered, that the Saviour of the world is called the Prince of Peace.—*Balt. Alarm Chronicle.*

Salem, July 7.

Afflicting Accident.—On Friday evening last, during the brilliant exhibition of fireworks, on Washington Square, prepared in honor of our National Jubilee, a disastrous event occurred, which marred the pleasures inspired by the occasion,—and has spread gloom over the town. When the exhibition was about half completed, over 300 rockets which were in a chest under the stage, were accidentally set fire to, and being in a horizontal position, many of them took a direction immediately towards the immense assemblage of spectators, spreading terror, alarm and confusion among them, melancholy to add, wounding and maiming about thirty persons,—several of them dangerously,—and three of whom have since died. The scene was truly awful. A large area around the stage appeared to be entirely enveloped in flames—a part of the rockets taking a more elevated direction, passed near the heads of the crowd, the fiery fragments of the rockets falling profusely among them,—and besides the persons seriously injured, a great number had their clothes burnt, or lost their hats, shoes, &c. and several were thrown down in the confusion, and trampled upon. Yet the darkness was such, that a great proportion of the more distant spectators were unconscious that any accident had happened, supposing it to have been a part of the intended display. It was a fortunate circumstance that about 100 of the largest and most dangerous rockets exploded without doing any material injury. Had they taken a different direction among the spectators, the destruction must have been immense.

We subjoin the names of the persons injured as we have ascertained them:—Aron, son of Mr. Aaron Osborn, wounded in the abdomen, and trampled upon. He died on Saturday afternoon—aged 11 years. John, another son of Mr. Osborn, badly wounded in the leg. Benjamin, son of Dr.

Benjamin Webb, struck in the face by a rocket, both his eyes destroyed, and his face shockingly disfigured. He died on Saturday afternoon—aged 11. Ezra, son of Captain John Lovett, of Beverly, a rocket through the thigh, and burnt in the back. He died yesterday forenoon, aged 14. Larkin, son of Captain Larkin Lee, of Beverly, dangerously wounded in the hip. A son of Captain Jsa Woodbury, of Beverly, considerably hurt—Mr. Sam'l Marshall, of Salem, badly wounded in the leg. Joseph Fisk, an apprentice to Mr. Sam'l Church, wounded in the arm. Mr. Edgery, wounded in the leg. George Cuxton, of Lynn, leg badly lacerated. Mr. Ephraim Corliss, of Haverhill, burnt in the face and otherwise injured. Mr. James S. Hodgkins, considerably injured. Charles, son of Mr. John Nick, struck in the back by a rocket, and badly wounded. A son of Capt. Pulsiver, wounded in the leg. Perley, son of Col. Perley Putnam, injured in the head and leg badly, but not considered dangerous. Alfred, son of Mr. George W. Felt, wounded in the shoulder. John, son of Mr. John Lefavour, burnt in the side and leg.—A son of Mr. Joshua Raymond, badly burnt in the face. Aaron, son of Mr. Breed, Waggoner, badly wounded in the thigh. A son of Mr. Samuel Derby, jr, leg badly burnt. Mr. Brown, of Ipswich, carpenter, his leg fractured, and thigh shockingly lacerated—considered dangerous, but hopes entertained of his recovery. Mr. Samuel Ward, badly wounded in the leg. A young lad belonging to a distant town, wounded in the face, side and breast, and his collar bone fractured.—Pinkney, son of Rev. Mr. Perley, wounded in the arm and leg. A son of Mr. William Bates, and son of Mr. Wm. Gavett. Many others were slightly injured.

St. John, (N. B.) July 12.

We regret to learn that there are some cases of the Small-Pox on board the Marcus Hill, of Londonderry, Ireland, which arrived in this port on Sunday last with passengers. She has in consequence been ordered off to Quarantine ground, and an investigation is going on with the view of ascertaining whether or not the Master has been guilty of concealing the diseased persons from the view of the Health Officers. Should it appear that such has been the fact, we trust that no leniency will be shown to the individual who would thus expose to danger a whole community of his fellow beings. Meantime great alarm has spread throughout the City, and those who are most prejudiced against Vaccine Inoculation are eagerly availing themselves of its benefit.—*Star.*

COMMUNICATED.

I understand that the object of establishing a Custom-House at Campo-Bello is (in a great measure) defeated by the interference of Collector Wright and Mr. Armstrong, the former declaring he will seize all Vessels that come to his Office with Clearances from Campo-Bello, and the latter advising Masters of Vessels that Clearances from there are illegal, there being no such Office known. QUEER—Will such threats induce the Collector and Comptroller of Charlotte, to appoint Wright's Son-in-law a Deputy with permission to hold his Office on the Island of St. Helena? I hope they will take such steps as will check those abuses of the Office which occasion so much difficulty to Masters of Vessels coming to this place.

West Isles, July 12, 1823.

At Dennyville Bridge and a House belonging to Mr. Sinclair, was destroyed by Fire, a few days since. The bridge, we understand has been rebuilt.

MARRIED.

In Plantation No. 3, by S. M. Lewis, Esq. Mr. Barnabas Kelley, to Miss Elizabeth Bridges—Mr. Martin Chubbuck, to Miss Jerusha Frost.

In Bangor, by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, FREDERICK HOBBS, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Eastport, to Miss MARY-JANE, only daughter of P. COOMBS, Esq.

DIED.

In Perry, Mrs. Elizabeth Loring, wife of Mr. Zachus Loring, aged 39.
In St. John, (N. B.) Nevill Parker, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

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

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

13th—sch Vigilant, Batson, Boston.
14th—sch Loire, Basset, N. York.
—sloop Augustus, Hale, Portland.
—sch Gen. Greene, Rogers, Boston.
—sch Amaron, of Sedgwick.
—sch Dove, Goodrich, Portsmouth.
—sch Freetown, Greenlow, Boston.
—sch Boston, Shackford, Boston.
—sch George Washington
15th—sch Comet, Jordan, Boston.
—sloop Industry, Leland, do.
17th—sch Hazard, Brown, Portland.
18th—sch Aretas, Prince, do.
SAILED.
sch Superior, Kendall, Boston.
sch Fame, Stetson, do.
sch St. Croix, Brooks, do.

MEMORANDA.

The sch Industry, Babb, of St. Andrews, N. B. for New-York, was taken by pirates on the 13th ult. close to Saint Rock—Captain and Crew landed at St. Thomas.

Water.

STORES, Families and Vessels can be furnished by the Year, Quarter, Month or Cash, with excellent Fresh Water, on reasonable terms at the AQUEDUCT, head of Burgin's Wharf, (so called) on application to BUCKNAM & GUNNISON.

—ALSO—

For Sale on same Wharf,
100 Cords WOOD; and at their Store, a general assortment of **DOMESTIC, WEST-INDIA AND EUROPEAN GOODS,** on liberal terms. July 12.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the Subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. John Dickinson, Judge of Probate, of the County of Washington, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of **ENOCH BOVEN**, late of Perry, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that three months are allowed unto the said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts, and that we shall meet at the Office of F. Hobbs, in Eastport, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the sixteenth day of the three following months, to attend to the business assigned us.

**JOHN BURGIN, } Comrs.
FREDERIC HOBBS, }**
July 16, 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of **WILLIAM LAWFOED**, late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, deceased, rendered insolvent, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment, before the 1st of January next, to

GEORGE BELL, Adm'r.
Eastport, July 19. p [43]

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of **RICHARD SMITH**, late of Dennyville, in the County of Washington, 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 requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES BLACKWOOD, Jr. Adm'r.
Dennyville, July 17. [43]

PUBLIC LANDS & ISLANDS,

in the State of Maine, at Auction—by order of the General Court.

THE undersigned hereby give Public Notice, that they have been authorized by the General Court, to sell certain Townships, lots of Land & Islands at Public Auction, at such time or times, place, or places, as they may designate, and some of them at private sale if they judge it to be expedient. In pursuance of said authority, they will offer for sale at Public Auction, as follows, viz:—At Eastport, in the State of Maine, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August next, following tracts and Lots of Land, and Islands, viz. A lot of Land in said Eastport No. 7, 100 acres; In Lubec, 2d division, Lot no. 8, 100 acres; 2d part of 2d division, Lot no. 13, 320 acres; 3d division, Lots no. 2, no. 4, no. 6, no. 14, and no. 22, 319 acres; 5th division, Lots no. 7, no. 9, and no. 11, 300 acres; 6th division, Lots no. 1, no. 3, no. 4, no. 9, no. 10, no. 11, no. 12, no. 14, no. 15, no. 16, no. 17, no. 18, no. 20, no. 21, no. 22, no. 24, no. 25, no. 26, no. 27, no. 28, 2003 acres; 7th division, Lots no. 1, no. 2, no. 3, no. 4, no. 5, no. 6, no. 7, no. 8, 1500 acres, and 3726 acres not lotted; the northern quarter of township no. 23, adjoining Machias, 7299 acres; 3320 acres at the easterly corner of township no. 3, 1st range, West of Passamaquoddy river; 660 acres part of no. 1, 4th range, do. The following lots reserved for the disposal of Government: In Jonesborough, 200 acres; Dennyville, 200 acres; Perry, 200 acres; Columbia, 320 acres; In no. 16, north of Machias, 320 acres; no. 13, East of Machias, 320 acres; no. 14, north east of Machias, 320 acres; no. 10, east of Machias, 200 acres; Portland Academy grant, 160 acres; no. 1, 1st range west of Passamaquoddy river, 320 acres; and the reserved lots in the Bingham purchase lying in the County of Washington. Also, the following Islands, viz. Birch Island, in Pleasant river Bay, 20 acres; Tebuts or Island O, near Moose neck in Addison, 11 acres; Island H, a little southerly of Muskeque Reach, 49 acres; 1. do. 5 1-2 acres; E. do. 10 1-2 acres; G. do. 23 acres; M. do. 2 acres; Q, R, S, T, U, or Goose Islands, 15 1-2 acres.

At Castine, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of August next, the following, viz:—In the town of Penobscot, Lots no. 58, no. 69, no. 61, no. 91, no. 96, and the part of Lots no. 75, no. 76, no. 79, no. 90, & no. 92, 1150 acres; in the town of Surry, 7340 acres; in Ellsworth, Lots no. 175, no. 180, no. 200, no. 205, no. 217, no. 234, and part of Lots no. 163, and no. 222, 1204 acres. The reserved Lots in Ellsworth, 320 acres; In Penobscot and Castine, 300 acres; in Surry 300 acres; In Orland, 300 acres. Also, the following Islands, lying off Thomaston, viz. Monhegan, 1000 acres; Allen's 300 acres; Woodenball 117 3-4 acres; Brimstone, 30 acres; Little Green Island, 25 acres; Great Green Island, 95 acres; Kugged Arse, 277 acres; Mattine 300 acres; Scavey's Island, 40 acres; McCobb's Island, 30 acres; Hog Island, 10 acres; Maanans, 40 acres; Black Island, north of the Isle of Holt, 50 3-4 acres; Isl. and G. do. 4 acres; Poor island, near Deer-Island Thoroughfare, 30 acres; Islands V, W, X, M. and I do 79 acres; Camp Island, do. 46 3-4 acres; Island H, do. 3 acres; Indian Island, do. 29 1-4 acres; Ash, or Saddleback, do. 54 acres; D, E, K, L, Z, do. 25 acres; White Island, in Eggmoggie Reach, 11 acres; Moose Island, in Blue Hill Bay, 50 acres; Island D, do. 8 1-2 acres; Ship Island, do. 7 3-4 acres; Island B, between Mount Desert, and Bartlett's Island 7 1-2 acres; Holt's Island, in Carrying Place Bay, near Blue Hill, 12 acres; Island A, in Mount Desert Bay, 8 3-4 acres; Small Island, opposite Heald's Bay, 4 acres; Hopkins' Island, in Mount Desert Bay, 17 acres; Island A, in Frenchman's Bay, 2 1-2 acres; B, do. 3 acres; French Island do. 3 acres; Burnt Island do. 3 acres; Petit Maan, South of Steuben 60 acres; Seward's Island, near Godsborough, 7 acres; Bar porcupine, in Frenchman's Bay, 50 acres; E. Bar or Birch Island, do. 2 acres; Head Island, near the West end of Little Deer Island, 8 acres.

At Bangor, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August next the following viz:—In Township no. 1, West side of Penobscot River. Lots no. 3, no. 4, no. 5, no. 9, no. 10, no. 11, no. 12, no. 13, no. 15, and no. 34, 1600 acres.—In Township no. 3, do. Lots no. 1, no. 3, no. 5, no. 13, no. 15, no. 19, and no. 21, 700 acres.—In no. 4, do. Lot no. 1, and no. 3, 200 acres.—In Orono, Lots no. 24, no. 26, no. 29, no. 30, no. 60, no. 61, no. 70, no. 72, and no. 73, and about 1472 acres not lotted, in all, 5460 acres.—In Township no. 3, east side of Penobscot River, Lots no. 1, no. 2, no. 6, no. 8, no. 11, and no. 12, 713 acres.—In Hannon, Lots no. 1, no. 2, no. 3, no. 4, no. 6, no. 8, no. 11, no. 17, and no. 21, 900 acres.—In Hampden, Lots no. 1, no. 36, no. 37, no. 38, no. 43, no. 46, no. 104, no. 160, and no. 168, 900 acres.—In Newburgh, Lots no. 4, no. 7, no. 8, no. 10, no. 14, no. 32, and no. 40, 700 acres, and the reserved Lots.—In Orrington, 200 acres.—In Corinth, 320 acres.—In Newport, 320 acres.—In Sanguenville, 320 acres.—In no. 1, 3d range north of the Waldo Patent, 320 acres.—In no. 5, 2d range do 160 acres.—In no. 1, 4th range do. 320 acres.—In no. 7, 8th range do. 320 acres.—In no. 1, 6th range do. 320 acres.—In no. 5, 6th range do 320 acres.—In Blakesbury, 320 acres, and the reserved Lots in Bingham Purchase, lying in the County of Hancock.

At Hallowell, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of September next, the following, viz:—The lots reserved for Government. In Chesterville 320 acres: In Temple, 320 acres: In Madison, 320 acres: In Anson, 320 acres: In Avon, 320 acres: In Phillips, 320 acres: In Palmyra, 320 acres: In Corinna, 320 acres: In Freeman, 320 acres: In Dixfield, 320 acres: In East Andover, 320 acres.—In no. 6, between Kennebeck and Androscoggin Rivers, 320 acres.—In no. 8, do 320 acres.—In no. 2, 1st range West of Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase, 320 acres.—In no. 3, 2d range do 320 acres.—In no. 5, 3d range do 320 acres.—In no. 4, 4th range do 320 acres.—In no. 3, 3d range do 320 acres.—In no. 5, 2d range do 320 acres.—In Letter B 320 acres.—In Letter E, 320 acres.—In Letter A, no. 2, 320 acres.—In no. 1, South side of Androscoggin River, 320 acres.—East Andover Surplus, 160 acres, and in Sumner, 200 acres.

And in Boston on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October next, the following Townships and Tracts of Land, viz:—Township no. 4, 1st range between Bingham's Kennebeck Purchase and New Hampshire Line, 24,480 acres.—In no. 4, 2d range do 23,040 acres.—North half of no. 1, 4th range do 11,520 acres.—no. 2, 4th range do 23,040 acres.—no. 1, 5th range do 22,080 acres.—no. 4, 5th range do 23,040 acres.—no. 3, 6th range do 26,880 acres.—no. 4, 6th range do 29,580 acres.—no. 1, 7th range do 20,200 acres.—no. 2, 7th range do 20,200 acres. Township no. 1, West side Penobscot River, 20,602 acres.—no. 2, do 16,260 acres.—part of no. 4, do 3120 acres.—part of no. 3, do 10,424 acres. And Township no. 9, in the County of Washington, on the St. John's road 23,040 acres. Also, several other Townships and Tracts of Land, which cannot be conveniently enumerated in an advertisement. If any person or persons have any claim by possession or otherwise to any of the foregoing Lots or Islands, who are desirous to secure a title at private sale, they must apply at the Land Office, in Boston, previous to the times of sale above specified.

The public are requested to examine the foregoing schedule of Lands—among which they will find Lands of all qualities and descriptions and important for the consideration of Agriculturalists and Lumber Merchants, and in quantities large and small to suit speculators, or real settlers, affording a great and probably the last opportunity for securing a rich inheritance for a small consideration, unexampled in this or any other country.—Further information may be obtained as to particulars, situation and quality of the above Lands, and the conditions and terms of sale by applying at the Land Office in Boston.

**NAHUM MITCHELL, } AGENTS.
GEO. W. COFFIN, }**
LAND-OFFICE, 26th June, 1823
(e15) July 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the firm of **Kelley & Kimballs,**

offer for sale at their Store in CALAIS, the following articles for Cash or number, viz. bbls. clear and No. 1 loaf & lump sugar, pork, boxes shaving & bar soap, "mess beef, do. mould & dipt candles, "superfine flour, do. brandy, "X brand do. kegs tobacco, segars, "pilot & ship bread, cotton & wool cards, "Medford crackers, crockery & glass ware, bags corn and meal, boxes 7 1/2 & 8 1/2 10 glass, coffee and chocolate, casks 4, 6, 10 & 20d nails, chests of hyson, hyson skin & souchy tea, Bartlett's and Silby's cognac brandy, scythes, S.M. & Malaga wine, cast steel axes, rum, gin, cordials, hoes and shovels, sugar, molasses and powder & shot, cotton butter and cheese, &c. &c. box & cask raisins, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Rowland's warranted Philadelphia Mill Saws.

Mill saw, cross cut, and hand saw cast steel FILES, of all sizes.

Together with a general assortment of **DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES** and a variety of other articles, all at the lowest prices.

**SAMUEL KELLEY,
D. G. KIMBALL,
J. G. KIMBALL.**
Calais, July 1, 1823. (1m)

New Packet Enterprise.

The Subscriber has commenced running the New Packet Enterprise between Campo-Bello and Saint Andrews, and will accommodate Passengers from and to Eastport and its vicinity. He has endeavored to put her in the best possible order for the accommodation of passengers and pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to make them comfortable, her accommodations being superior to any in that line of business; he will also attend faithfully to any business entrusted to his care, and will be thankful for the smallest favour.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

POSTSCRIPT.

Capt. Prescott, at Salem, from Liverpool, brings accounts of the French having been defeated near Madrid with the loss of 1500 men, and that they had made a retrograde movement.

AUCTION.

The Subscriber offers for sale at her house in Washington street, on Tuesday the 22d inst.—

One elegant full hung Bed; Chairs, Ware, a good assortment of Earthen Tables; China Glasses; Silver Plate of different description; Table Linen and other useful articles for House-keeping, as she is going to leave this town for England.

Mrs. SPIERS.

July 19. Miller & Dress-Maker.

NEW GOODS.

Igols & Chace,

Have just rec'd from Boston, a fresh supply of **Summer Goods,**

Consisting in part of the following—London prints, calicoes, dimities, cambrics, muslins, furnitures, kid gloves, silk hosiery, double chain black and blue levantines, choparotals, cold crape shawls and scarfs, elegant silk shawls, &c. &c.

Ladies' Leghorn Gipsies and Bonnets, (fresh.)

Misses do. do. do.

Boys do. Hats, super. lot Straw Bonnets, new patterns.

Large lot DOMESTIC GOODS.

The above goods have been selected with care and will be sold very low for Cash, whole-sale and retail. July 5.

Masonic.

The Installation of **WASHINGTON LODGE**, will take place on Wednesday the 6th day of August next. The Lodge will be opened at *Mason's Hall*, in Lubec, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and at 11 the procession will move to the Meeting-House, where a Discourse will be delivered by a Reverend Brother, and the ceremonies of Installation performed. Neighbouring Lodges, and sojourning Brethren, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per Order of the M. W. Elect.

WM. H. TYLER, SECRETARY.

Lubec, July 12, 1823.

Lime & Tar.

100 casks Lime, } in good shipping
100 bbls. Tar, } order
20 " fresh Walnuts,

Together with a general assortment of **AMERICAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES**, for sale, by

O. S. LIVERMORE,
and of Central Wharf.

July 12.

Passamaquoddy Line of Packets.

The following Vessels are intended to run as a Line of Packets between this Port, Lubec and Boston, viz:—

Schrs. ST. CROIX, A. Brooks, Master.
BOSTON, J. SHACKFORD, " 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. **BOSTON**, JOHN SHACKFORD, master, will sail for BOSTON, on Wednesday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to

July 19. **SAMUEL WHEELER.**

For Boston, via Portland.

The regular Packet sch **GENERAL GREENE**, T. ROGERS, master. Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board. July 12.

NOTICE.

I hereby given, to caution all persons against buying, or receiving in payment, a Note drawn by the late John Bixby for \$700, or thereabouts, dated at Saint Stephen, in July, about the 12th, A. D. 1822, payable to Washington Raymond, in merchantable boards (at all events said Note was payable in boards) in July (then) next; as it turns out that no consideration was given for said Note, and consequently it will not be paid.

MARY BIXBY, Sole Executrix.
St. Stephen, June 30, 1823. (eopts)

Sheriff's Sale.

WASHINGTON, ss.

Taken by Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1823, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of Capt. Peter Carle, in Calais—

ALL the right, title and interest which Amaziah Nash, has in and to a certain Dwelling-House and Store, situate in Calais.

EBEN'R REDING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Calais, June 20.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

FOR THE EASTPORT SENTINEL.
The two Cats and the Monkey—A Fable.

Two cats once made a lucky prize,
A cheese of an enormous size—
Which, had they wisely it applied
To proper use, and calmly tried
To make division, without strife,
Between themselves, had eased their life
Of many toils and hardships great,
Which happen in the course of fate—
And kept their kittens spruce and gay,
And served for luncheon many a day.
But selfishness that carnal vice,
(Which often blinds the most wise,
And makes of none effect and vain
The very purpose it would gain.)
So blinded those two monst'ers quite,
That neither party saw aright,
And both objected a division,
Until made by the Law's decision.
A chattering Monkey liv'd hard by
A knowing shaver, keen and sly—
To whom the cheese they gave in trust,
And begg'd he'd make division just.
Pug look'd around with grave grimace,
And lengthen'd sensibly his face,
Then said with an uplifted paw—
"None know the letter of the Law
"Better than I—then, cease your strife,
"And hand to me my scaping knife—
"I'll do you justice in the case,
"We Monkeys hate what's low or base.
This said, he quickly made incision,
And in his scales put each division.
But one proved heavy, 'tother light,
And neither would come exactly right.
When Monkey cried, "there is a clause
Provides for this," and in his paws,
Took up the weighty part to gnaw,
From off it what would make it Law—
Then threw it back into the scale,
When lo! the other did prevail.
Thus still the heavier part he treated,
And justice in abundance meted,
Till almost all the cheese he ate.
The Cats, at length, perceived the cheat—
Confess'd themselves unguarded tools,
To thus become both dupes and fools—
Positioned for the small remainder,
On which Pug put a firm detainer—
Insisted upon Law and Right,
And gobbed up the hindmost mite.
St. Stephens, July 12

FOR THE EASTPORT SENTINEL.
To Nathan Ben—Saddi Censor General
of Morals for the County of —, Greeting.

Dear Nat.
You would shudder to see this poor place,
And blood would in torrents flow up to your face,
To find how our morals are changed for the worse,
And the people I fear sir put under a curse.
There is nothing now talk'd of but dresses and balls,
Tea-parties and routs, invitations and calls—
And private cabals made for night recreation,
To nibble our neighbours, and keep up vexation.
Then how your old bosom with venom would swell,
At the sight of that monster a modern belle,
With a garment, but don't be alarmed sir, so thin,
As scarcely to hide the fine tints of the skin:
Which gives to each fopling that offers his hand,
Like Moses from Pisgah a peep at the Land.
O! be not alarmed, sir, at what I shall say,
Or think that I'm joking, as likely you may—
When I tell you our women are totally changed,
Their heads, yes and heels to, entirely de-ranged—
And caught in their noddles but notions of dancing,
Reeling and wheeling, quadrilling and waiting—
While each lady's quota of praise and eclat,
Is put in proportion to shaking her paw.
As old mouser Tom (to illustrate the matter)
Would quiver his leg when he dipp'd it in water.
"O tempora! O mores!" I know you will cry,
Tempora mutantur old times are pass'd by—
And altered the present since good days of yore,
When a young man kept close to his shop or his store—
Or, zealously, lumbered and wrought in the woods,
To get for his mamma a few British goods.
When a young woman only to industry knowing,
Spent the whole of her moments in house-work and sowing,
Or knitting a garment of good double fold,
To serve her in winter to keep out the cold—
When none went abroad either young man or woman,
Unless from a preacher the place got a summons.
But alas! now all such are entirely neglected,
Now preacher or preaching is no longer respected—
And he that was wont on fine dainties to gorge,
Could hardly, as times go, get salt to his porridge.
Then I pray you, dear sir, put us all under drill,
And give us a touch of your old-fashioned quill—
Which will make us of duty and morals ob-servant,
And I shall remain, as in duty, thy servant.

*The author here refers to those impostors who about 30 years ago infested the Province of New-Brunswick—who under the mask of religion committed the most horrid outrages against morality, decency, and common sense.
St. Stephens, July 12.

PARODY.

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd,
I knew by the horn, which so gracefully wound
Its loud swelling music, that dinner was near—
And I said, if good cheer in this world's to be found."

The man that is hungry might hope for it here.

'Twas noon, and with pot luck the table was crown'd,
Around which, with eagerness, all took their seats—
Every voice was at rest, and I heard not a sound,
Save the knives and the forks rattling over the plates.
By yonder plumb pudding, whose red berries dip
In a gush of molasses, how sweet to recline,
And to know the huge slice which I raised to my lip,
Had never been tasted by any but mine.

And here by this well furnished board, I ex-claim'd,
With beef, pork and pursuips and pudding and pie,
Which by eating I'd praise, and 'twould seldom be blam'd,
How well could I live, and how fat should I die.

DREAUFUL PROPHECY.

Let us talk of the Ghost without head,
That kissed Mother Mump in the cellar—
That frightened the barber's boy dead,
And let us all be unknapp together.
Our neighbors at New York have hardly done exulting over the light heels & strength of Eclipse, before they are plunged into the deepest distress at a miracle which has been wrought in their neighborhood. They are threatened with a most desolating pestilence and no little alarm prevails. An extract from the Commercial Advertiser of last evening will give our readers some idea of the condition and prospects of the good, but credulous people of New York.

"The story is, that a new born babe, at Brooklyn, when it first found itself in this wonder loving world of ours, raised its little hands and eyes and solemnly proclaimed that the whole of New-York was to be desolated with the yellow fever, the present season, beyond any former affliction of this kind. This was over-ruled, and that those who should escape the ravages of the pestilence would not be sufficiently numerous to bury the dead! The prophetic words were uttered in deep and solemn tones, and as we learn in verse, ev'ning probably, the loftiest efforts of the muse of David, Solomon, or Milton. Having uttered this portentous warning, and accomplished the great object of its mission, the messenger immediately closed its eyes, and its spirit departed to the regions whence it came.

We further learn that the house where this baby prophet was born was, for several days, completely thronged as was over the tomb of Thomas a Becket. The editor of the Commercial thinks that if the city be kept clean, and the quarantine regulations rigidly enforced there is no danger of any contagious sickness in New-York."—B. M. Chron.

RELIGION.—Nothing can be better fitted to the wants of man than religion. He is here in a world of sin and sorrow, surrounded by a thousand evils, from which he cannot extricate himself. The wind blows, the storm rages, the heavens gather blackness, the elements vie with each other in dominion, and feeble man finds himself

Just like a feather on the whirlwind's wing—
Pestilence and death around him—
He sees the grim monster approach—his limbs are unnerved—he cannot fly—he is sinking in despair, when Religion appears, and by her light and presence dispels his fears, and reanimates his frame. She has a powerful charm, and while she charms she instructs. Her votaries are happy, for she constantly points them to a heaven of rest, in a world where

No scorching rays of day,
Nor fatal damps of night,
Shall ever find their way.
To weaken their delight—
Where God himself gives Zion rest,
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets of society, pity those whose highest ambition is "to shed lustre over a few years; to live in remembrance only a century, or two, and be forgotten." Yet even for this the scholar labors, and the hero endures hardships—this is the summit of human ambition, and the boundary of its most sanguine expectations.

AFFECTING TALE.

The following statement is extracted from the Nashville Gazette, not as a tale originating in a poetical fancy and embellished by the touches of a wild and wanton intellect, but as a relation of incidents which have actually occurred, and which, therefore, possess a more powerful claim on our attention and our sympathy. The Gazette states, that the names are known, but from a wish to prevent any painful reflections to some that perhaps knew the parties, they are concealed.

"JANE" was the only daughter of a man, who, in the early part of his life emigrated to the United States from the North of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business, and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence, he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the

bloom of youth—hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed.—She was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand, but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more.—Among her admirers there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and tho' young maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentlemanlike deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor, and he owed to fortune nothing.—Chance threw him in the company of JANE—an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house, where he received not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got on each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other. Among the suitors for the hand of JANE was a man of about forty years of age, a widower; who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark that his private character was unknown to the father of JANE. He solicited a permission to wait on JANE, and received it, with hearty wishes from the father, for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that, which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr. H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded. His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his assertions—it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark hint of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation—no, there must be something in them. As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people, were to his noble spirit worse than the loss of life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on Jane for the purpose of taking leave of her, but unfortunately for both, notwithstanding all his prudence and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr. H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and from some expressions of his, together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct. She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her, could the latter prevail upon Jane to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that would not be sufficient, his authority. He did both—but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes prove abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died of fever at —, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of Jane, and which was further confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it—and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became miserable by being the wife of Mr. T. From that hour she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, and forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

Some short time after her marriage, H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him—He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's—not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but for a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved Jane too well to demand an explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such proceeding—he returned to his place of abode unhappy.—From that time Jane declined fast. A slow consuming grief seized fast hold on her—her husband became a gambler, and lost his only support in society—and Jane died in giving birth to a son, whom his grandfather took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after, he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father

and deprived by death of his protection, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took him home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparative degree of peace; yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence when the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity—where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard."

BOY-PARTIES RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

[FROM LAS CASES' JOURNAL.]
The Emperor, after having spoke for some time with warmth and animation, said—"every thing proclaims the existence of a God; that cannot be questioned; but all our religions are evidently the work of men. Why are there so many? Why has not ours always existed? Why does it not consider itself exclusively the right one? What becomes, in that case, of all the virtuous men who have gone before us? Why do these religions oppose, exterminate one another? Why has this been the case ever and every where?—Because men are ever men; because priests have ever and every where introduced fraud and falsehood. However, as soon as I had power I immediately re-established religion. I made it the ground work and foundation upon which I built. I considered it as the support of sound principles and good morality both in doctrine and in practice. Besides, such is the restlessness of man, that his mind requires that something undefined and marvellous which religion offers; and it is better for him to find it there, than to seek it of Cagliostro, Mademoiselle, Lenormand, or of the other soothsayers or impostors." Somebody had ventured to say to him, that he might possibly in the end become devout; the emperor answered, with an air of conviction, that he feared not, and that it was with regret he said it; for it was no doubt a great source of consolation, but that his incredulity did not proceed from perverseness of mind, but from the strength of reason. "Yet," added he, "no man can answer for what will happen, particularly in his last moments. At present I certainly believe that I shall die without a comes-or; and yet there is such a one (pointing to one of us) who will perhaps, receive my confession. I am assuredly very far from being an atheist, but I cannot believe all that I am taught in spite of my reason, without being false and a hypocrite. When I became Emperor, and particularly after my marriage with Maria Louisa, every effort was made to induce me to go with great pomp, according to the custom of the King of France, to take the sacrament at the church of Notre Dame; but this I positively refused to do. I did not believe in the act sufficiently to derive any benefit from it, and yet I believed too much in it to expose myself to commit a profanation."

WHEATON'S
Itch Ointment,

37 1-2

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

—ALSO—

Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters,
Davenport's
BILIOUS PILLS
OR
DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.

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

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

J. DANIEL, AGENT

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated
Eye Water.

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

FOR SALE, BY

E. Foster & Co.

75 pair men's fine shoes,
70 " boys' booties,
50 " men's do.
125 " women's walking shoes,
150 " men's thick do.
25 " do. fine boots,
50 " do. bound shoes,
50 " misses walking shoes,
50 " men's pegg do.

July 12.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives this Public Notice, that unless those who are indebted to him make immediate payment, their respective dues will be put into the hands of an Attorney without discrimination for Collection.

JESSE GLEASON.

Perry, July 12, 1823.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Eastport, July 2, 1823.

A—Rebecca Andrews. B—Lieut. Brent, Ezekiel Barlow & Sons, Hannah Beeman, George Bell, Miss Ann E. Bates. C—Peter Carl, Richard H. Curry, John Close, John Coates, Philip Coombs 2, Sarah Cogswell. D—Benjamin Dean, Capt. Ezekiel Dyer, St. Johns. E—Noah Edgcomb. F—Simeon Foster, No. 15; Mark Fernald. G—John Goodrich, Margaret Gatecome. H—Miss Mary Hale, Capt. Lemuel Harvey, Jane Harrington, Joseph Henderson 2, Lewis Hayden, John Hale. K—Jam's Keefer. L—Benjamin Lee, Mr. Nathaniel Lunt. M—Miss Ann Merriam 2, care of Capt. Humes; Thomas Munroe, John Mullock, Richard Matthew, William Morgan 2. N—Miss Mary Mason, Elizabeth Mullen, Colin Matherson, William M. McCall, Daniel McCallum. O—Michael Stewart, John Stacy, John Sprague, Sarah Sites, William Stevens, jr. T—Miss Mary Turin, Mrs. Grace Teague, St. Johns; Ephraim Twombly 2, Thomas Trask, care of John Johnson. W—Edward Williams 6, Ephraim Willard, Joseph Wheeler, William Wright, Ebenezer C. Wilder. n47] JOHN BURMAN, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Robbinston, July 2, 1823.

Mr. Brewer, Post Office Robbinston, 2: Moses Chase; Ammi R. Porter, St. Davids, N. B.; Briget Dougherty, Newfoundland; Abiah Daman, jr.; Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, Halifax; Patrick Hanagar, Newfoundland, 2; Daniel Harvey; William Hatch, 2; Simon Scribner; Enoch Scribner; Nathan Scribner; Joseph Stevens; Ralph Sturgeon, St. Andrews; Jam's Barber, do.; William Bartram, do.; Jonathan Coombs, St. Georges, N. B.; Edmund Cheney, Grand Manan; Richard Carroll, St. John, Newfoundland; Horras Daubhall, St. Andrews; Matthew Downey, do.; Josiah Farrow, Grand Lake, N. B.; Benjamin Marshall, Esq. Houlton Plant; William Mountfort, St. Andrews, 2; William Moore, St. Stephens; William Patterson, St. Andrews; George Anniman, do.; Joseph Robinson, do.; Joshua Smith, Margagavick; Scott Thomson, Edinburgh, N. B.; Alex'r Thomson, Eddleston, N. B. n17] JOHN EALKAM, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lubec, July 1, 1823.

William Batson, Jr.; Hiram Bosworth; Samuel H. Bogart, Grandville, N. S.; Abraham Bogart; John Coad; Tait Comstock; Edmond Cheney; Simeon H. Davis; Henry M. Eaton; John Faxon; John G. Faxon; Robert Gubtail; Benjamin S. Haskill; Walter Hasty, Windsor, N. S.; John R. Hutchins; John Leonard 2; Charles Micholland; J. Minott; John Miller; Oliver Morton; William Makee; Daniel Mitchell; Martin Oliver, Grandville, N. S.; Emily Rice; Jane Rice; William Swain; Davenport Tucker.

MOSES FULLER, P. M.

COME AND TRY.

Just received and for Sale by

DOCTOR MOWE—AGENT,

AT HIS OFFICE IN EASTPORT,

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. June 21.

School Geography.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

B. FOLSOM'S Book-STORE.

Sign of the BIBLE.

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