

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

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

No. 50.....Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823.

[33 50 CTS. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of **Kelley & Kimbells,** offer for sale at their Store in CALAIS, the following articles for Cash or Lumber, viz.

bb clear and No. 1 loaf & lump sugar, pork, boxes shaving & bar soap, "moss beef," "superfine flour," "brand do," "pilots ship bread," "Westford crackers," bags corn and meal, coffee and chocolate, chests of "Ysionbyson" skin & souchong tea, cognac brandy, S.M. & Managa wine, rum, gin, cordials, sugar, molasses and cotton butter and cheese, box & cask raisins.

—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,
J. G. KIMBALL,
D. S. KIMBALL.

Calais, July 1, 1823. (1m)

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at B. FOLSOM'S Book Store, two doors South of the old stand, **QUENTIN DURWARD:** a Romance.—By the Author of Waverly, &c. &c. in 2 volumes. A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to '83, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous facts and anecdotes, from the original manuscript. To which is added an Appendix, containing Biographical Sketches of several General Officers. By James Thacher, M. D. late Surgeon in the American Army, with many other New Works.

—All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, as usual, with the largest assortment of Miscellaneous Books in this section of our Country.

—All Orders for Books, &c. punctually attended to. June 28.

Corn—Flour—Meal
Pork—Beef—Butter & Cheese.

James Kimball,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM
New-York and Boston,

New superfine and rye flour, bags of corn and meal, clear, bone and No. 1 & No. 2 pork, mess, No. 1 and No. 2 beef, kegs of new butter; new milk cheese, mess, white beans & peas; "oatmeal"; do. "and souchong tea," boxes moul'd and dip'd candles; do. soap, chests and boxes congo and souchong teas, 50 doz. of best corn brooms, 100 doz. of combs of all kinds, 30 kegs tobacco; snuff and segars, bags and kegs of ginger and ginger root, cognac brandy; S. M. and Lisbon wine, cordials; gin; 20 bbls. vinegar, and other goods as usual, all on consignment and at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—
Rowland's best Phila. MILL SAWS—cast steel Axes—Hoes—Rakes, &c. July 5.

Went Adrift,

A FEW days since, from Schooner Comet, near Devil's Head, a LONG BOAT, 14 feet long. Whoever has found, and will deliver her to the Subscribers, or give such information so that she may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded. July 5. JOHN SHAW, & Co.

COME AND TRY.

Just received and for Sale by
DOCTOR MOVE—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. July 12.

Water.

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

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

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.

Sells elegant Ivory handle, Real and Sham
Buck, E. & white Bone, Tables, Draw-
ers & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—
all descriptions of all descrip-
tional iron
plane irons
and
back
tenoon
compass
web and
key hole

Brass Goods.

curtain pins
cloak pins
commodore
litting handles
castors
table fasteners
bed caps

Locks & Hinges.

brass case cab-
in door
knob, closet
cupboard
oil, chest
trunk, pad
stock and
port. desk

Gunter scales
table and tea spoons
bright iron
portulac and
knob
wood screws
bed do.
augers
gimlets
laminers
hatchets
mincing knives

FILES—A very complete assort-
ment best cast steel—Hand saw, 12
saw, 1-2 round and mill saw.

FISH-HOOKS—40 grade extra
bank large and small Quarter, Pollock
and Mackerel.

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

BRUSHES—Floor, Hand, Scrub-
bing, Paint, Hearth, White Wash & Shoe.

20 doz. sewing twine
100 lbs. salin do.
sea bottles
sauce pans
brass kettles
iron wire

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

casks Shot 1 to B. B.

6 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron,

boxes Tin Plate,

best Hoop (L) Blistered Steel,

boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass,

2 rolls Sheet Lead,

3 tons 1 on H llow Ware,

—THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT—

Ship Chandlery.

W. EUSTIS

HAS removed to No. 6, Union Wharf,
where is offered for sale,

An assortment of
**DOMESTIC GOODS AND
Groceries.** June 7.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives this Publi-
c Notice, that unless those who are in-
debted 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.

For Sale, or To Let,
THE large two story Dwelling House oc-
cupied by the subscriber.
June 7.

B. D. PRINCE.

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.

Hayden & Kilby,

KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORT-
MENT OF

**DOMESTIC & FOREIGN GOODS,
W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
and Provisions**

of all kinds which they offer on the most
reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Just received and for Sale,
**100 casks THOMASTON
LIME,** in prime order. July 5.

T. PILSBURY,

Has Removed,

TO the Store owned by Capt. John Pater-
son, formerly occupied by C. Curry,
Esq. and recently by the late R. Parker, Esq.
Where is offered for sale low for Cash, or ap-
proved Credit,

60 bbls. clear and No. 1 pork,
50 " No. 1 and 2 beef,
10 kegs tobacco,
75 bushels beans,
20 casks nails assorted,
80 bbls. bread,
75 chests, boxes and caddy box-
es, souchong tea,
30 bbls. rye flour,
20 bbls. Laird's porters,
500 lbs. cheese,
300 " dbl. refined loaf sugar,
6 puncheons W. I. rum,
2000 bush. Liverpool salt,
20 bbls. excellent vinegar,
100 boxes brown soap,
1200 pr. men's boots and shoes,
500 " women's leather & mu-
rocco, do. do.
30 cwt. cordage assorted sizes—
40 doz. cod, pollock and pack-
rel lines,
20 bolts ravins duck,
20 sacks cassia.

A general assortment of
**W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
WINES, SPIRITS & TEAS**
of a superior quality.

—ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF

English & Domestic

Goods.

Crockery and Glass Ware,
Elegant China Tea Sets.

mill
cross cut
whip and
hand

Narrow axes, carpenters' do., carpen-
ters' adzes, hoes, scythes, rakes, ploughs,
shovels, cotton and wool cards, fire sets,
saw irons, fire irons, pots and kettles.

Wanted as Above,
100 M first quality pine shingles.

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,

Irkins 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. (eptf) ap. 26.

80 M. merchantable BRICKS,

at Broad Cove, for Sale by

E. FOSTER, & Co.

ENOCH HILLSLEY

Offers for sale, just received, at
the Store formerly occupied by
BENJ. FOLSOM, a new assort-
ment of

Books & Stationary,

Among which are—
QUENTIN DURWARD, a new Nov-
el by the Author of Waverly, &c.

A Military Journal during the Revolu-
tionary War, from 1775 to '83, to which
are added Biographical Sketches of sev-
eral General Officers.—By James Thacher,
M. D. A new work.

The Entail, and the Ayslire Legatees—
By the Author of Annals of the Parish.
Las Casas and O'Meara's Journals in
St. Helena.

Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky
Mountains.

Blunt's American Coast Pilot: Bow-
ditch's Navigator: Nautical Almanacks
for the year 1824: A variety of Charts:
Seaman's Journals.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous,
School and Children's Books.

Superior quills: writing, letter and log
paper: music paper: playing and visiting
cards: red and black sealing wax and wa-
fers: red and black ink powders: bottles

of japan ink: sand and sand boxes: por-
table desks: wedgewood and pocket ink-
stands: calf skin and morocco pocket
books, all sizes: morocco and steel pur-
ses: wallets: ladies' morocco reticules:
pencil and pencil cases: boxes of water
colours: India ink: Rogers' penknives,
very superior: razors with and without
cases: Pomroy's and Hotchkiss' razor
straps and paste: dressing and pocket
combs: violin strings: hair, clothes and
tooth brushes: court plaster: dice: to-
gether with almost every article as usu-
ally found in Book Stores.

Book Binding,

Carried on as usual, Blank
Books ruled and bound to any pattern,
with or without Patent Spring Backs.

OLD BOOKS REBOUND. [J28

W. M. BROOKS,

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

PIECES black, bandanna, birds eye,
flag and German silk hddis.: silk
and Marseilles vestings: black sinchaw
and sarsonets: silk braids: elegant gar-
niture ribbons: Leghorn and American
straw bonnets low charged: linen and
cotton cambrics: muslins: cambric and
mull muslin: Italian crape: combs: calicoes:
circassian plaid: gent. cravats:
braces: broadcloths: cassimeres: flan-
nells 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. 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.

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 fin-
ished, 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

Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment,

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

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 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 possi-
ble 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. (11)

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-
remitted and strict attention, to merit the
patronage of their Friends and the Public.
**ANGUS MCKENZIE,
JOHN ROBERTSON.**

Reference.
Thomas Millidge, Esq. St. John's
Cadw. Curry, Esq. Campo-Bello
Samuel Wheeler, Esq. } EASTPORT.
Worster Tuttle, Esq. }

Mess. Buck & Tinkham,
Jabez Moraw, Esq. Lunenburg
St. John, (N. B.) May 1, 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 al-
most every person knows the virtue of
this Water, &c. &c. it is unnecessary to
make any comments. June 14.

For Sale or to Let,

THE STORE recently occupied by Mr.

William Eustis on Central Wharf

Apply to **S. WHEELER.**

May 10. (3m)

REMOVAL.

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

JONAS GLEASON.

—Cash given for all kinds of

FURS. May 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers
are called upon to make immediate pay-
ment, or their demands will be left with an
Attorney for collection.
June 28. **E. FOSTER & Co.**

NOTICE.

C. R. HATHEWAY respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public,
that His Honor the President has appoint-
ed 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 Snug-Cove on
Campo-Bello, where writings of all kinds
will be executed with despatch.
Campo-Bello, 26th May, 1823.

One Half Cent Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on
Monday the sixteenth inst. an is-
sented apprentice boy, by the name of
ABEL DOYLE. All persons are forbid
harboring or trusting said apprentice, as
they would avoid the penalty of the law;
and whoever will return him shall re-
ceive the above reward, and no charges
paid. **JOSEPH SHOREY.**
Jonesborough, June 21. (3w)

MAINE

"Town Officer"

Just received and for Sale at

FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE

GEN. JACKSON AND COM. PORTER.

With regard to the operations of Commodore Porter, two things present themselves to our mind with peculiar force. The remarkably strong resemblance which characterized the memorable Seminole war, and the different impressions made upon the minds of many by them.

When the President of the United States, in the laudable exercise of a sound discretion, directed the chieftain, commanding in the south, to wrest the air-frighted infant from the bloody grasp of savage barbarity, to ward off, with his avenging sword, the merciless tomahawk from the head of the frantic mother, and to put a speedy termination to the murderous war, what solicitude for the constitution was expressed—what alarm were sounded by a corps of constitutional editors? In the execution of these orders, Gen. Jackson found it necessary to pursue, whithersoever the foe retreated: he, therefore, was compelled to cross over the boundary line of the United States into the Spanish territory, in pursuit of the enemy who had taken refuge there. This act, although it was the means of putting an end to the war, and restoring peace to the frontiers of Georgia, became the theme of abuse. The motives of this gallant officer were impugned—his ambition was represented as unbounded, as alarming—and his disposition, as ignoble blood thirsty and cruel!

We would beg leave to inquire, in what does the conduct of the lamented Allen and Com. Porter, differ from that of Gen. Jackson? Have not each of them alike violated the sovereignty of Spain in pursuing and chastising the foe within her jurisdiction in time of peace? This cannot be fairly denied. How then can it be accounted for, that the conduct of Allen and Porter has not awakened those defenders of the constitution who poured their abuse so profusely on Gen. Jackson for acts of the same character? Is a bale of Onondaga intrinsically of so much more value than the life of helpless innocence, as to justify an infringement of the constitution in behalf of commerce, which would be highly criminal in defence of life?—But, be the cause of this glaring inconsistency what it may, it is certainly true, that the conduct which was reprobated in general Jackson, is approved in Commodore Porter.

From the New-York National Advocate. COSTLY CHURCHES.

In some late Philadelphia paper we read the description of several splendid churches which have been built, and some of which are now completing. These descriptions occupied a considerable space in the newspaper. We find, therefore, modern Gothic architecture, pillars with Ionic caps and bases, pulpits and pews of rich carved wood and mahogany, brilliant lustres and candelabras, communion table with a gorgeous display of missal plate, pew-selling for \$50, 000, and perquisites, and all ostentation, wealth and vanity.

When that bold chivalrous minister, Paul, preached to the Athenians, he collected the people around him on the piazza, and beneath the arch of heaven, and from a rock he denounced paganism and maintained the majesty of the "unknown God." When a yet greater preacher lectured the multitude, he did it in a manner equally simple and divested of ostentation.

How are the times changed! Can we worship God with an humble and contrite heart when the eye is dazzled with the splendor of wealth and the glare of luxury and beauty? Can that heart be divested of all worldly considerations, and commune piously with our Creator amidst the rustling of silks, the blaze of light, and the tinsel and drapery of fashion? True, it may be said, that the temple of Solomon was enriched in splendor, but it was the express command of God: it was the first temple dedicated to his worship, it was raised after the most costly edifices had been already erected to heathen deities, and it was due to the sovereign architect of the universe that his temple should be the parallel or counterpart. But since the ferocity of conquering nations has laid waste that splendid edifice, since the sacrifices have been superseded by other peace and free will offerings, since the temples and altars of heathens have been prostrated, since worshippers of the true God have increased like the sands of the desert, it has been considered unnecessary to build the churches with ornaments, or to lavish these means for useless parade which should be devoted to acts of charity, more acceptable to the divinity than this tinselled finery.

Religion now is becoming a fashion and not a duty: going to church, not to return our grateful thanks to the father of mercies, but to see and be seen.

Some Sabatians ago, a tall thin dandy, with a buckcloth, and a head of bushy frizzled hair, after surveying me from head to foot with a small quizzing-glass, drawled out, "Pray, sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?" "What sect do you mean, sir?" said I. "I'm not particular," said he, "so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a number of pretty girls there." This automation was not singular. He

strolled in at dinner, and drawing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the table, took his seat. "Well, sir," said I, "have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoutly?" "Oh, yes, I've been much entertained," said he, "splendid church; so elegant; so many fashionable people there; ladies dressed so fine. I had a richly bound prayer book; the organ was delightful." "But the text," said I, "what was it?" "Pon my soul can't say; very clever discourse; only thirty minutes; never yawned once; fine young preacher."

This is going to church among fashionables. There should be nothing of ornament or attraction in a church beyond the sacred purposes for which it was erected. If these have no attractions, no fictitious objects should be raised to sway the inclination.

Contrast these costly buildings with his \$5,000 per annum with the country curate.

"Passing rich with forty pounds a year," And show us the difference; tell us whether the emanations of a pious and humble heart are not as acceptable at the throne of grace, when ascending from the altar of a village church, as from the marble aisles of a costly and splendid building?

When viewing the interior of one of these rich churches, we have often thought that if some of the sick, lame, and blind, similar to those cured by Christ, were to enter during service, they would find no more attention shown them than was exhibited to poor Lazarus, who found his way to Abraham's bosom without that charity which should have been extended to him. "All men are equal," if not in the sight of men, certainly in the estimation of God.

ANNAPOLIS, July 19.—Self Immolation.

William Hood, residing on the head of Severn, aged about 45 years, and having a family of 10 children, and a wife pregnant, on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from his house, and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c large enough for himself to sit in, which when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about eleven years, to the house for a chunk of fire—the child at first resolutely refused, but on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought fire; the father then set himself down in the pen and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder; he then folded his arms and began with great glee "Drink about boys and drown all sorrow," which he continued to sing until the flames extended five or six feet above his head, when one of his neighbors discovered his situation and hastened to extricate him. On seizing him by the arm for this purpose, he found him so much burnt that the skin left the flesh; he however dragged him out of the flames; the infuriated man, in a rage, seized a club, and swore by his maker, he would kill him for interfering. Mr. Belt was compelled to retreat for his life, and Hood returned into the fire, and continued there until the family, alarmed by Mr. B. reached the place, and again dragged him from the flames, too far burnt to make further resistance; his nose and one of his ears were burnt off, the wind-pipe exposed, and in other respects he was dreadfully mutilated. He was taken to the house and medical aid immediately sent for—at night he recovered his speech sufficiently to tell his wife that "his master" had come for him the day before, but he was not ready for him; that he would be for him again that night, but he was not yet prepared, but the next day at 11 o'clock, when he came again, he should be ready and would go—he should be ready and would go—he said his object was to have burnt up soul and body so as to deprive the Devil of his expectation. To the last, he continued imprecating in the bitterest terms, those who had prevented his purpose. He lingered in a dreadful manner until Saturday at 11 o'clock, and then expired.—He is represented to have been a man of singular manners and intemperance.—What a lesson!

From "The Scotsman."

MINA.—Description of Mina as a Guerilla Chief translated from the Spanish of Colonel Don Nunez's account of that warrior, and sent us by a Correspondent.—Mina is a well made man, of florid complexion, robust, and about 5 feet 3 inches high, a man of few words, but frank in his manner—he is very thoughtful, but never communicative. His officers, never, by any accident, know where he intends to march—when last expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!" and often marches them in this way 30 or 40 miles without a losing a horse or man by refreshment.

"When 5 volunteer join Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half stockings, breeches and jacket.—Mina himself never wears boots or half-boots, but sandals, &c or more easily to escape by climbing up the side of mountains if he gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.—Mina is brave to a degree that is incredible, and has a most powerful arm with the sword. He never allows gaming either among his officers or soldiers—he never takes a regular fire, &c or into his corps. He says they pretend to love too much the cry, and fail in all their attempts. Mina has a perfect knowledge of the whole country, and all the passes of the mountains, and whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a

Particular spot at some distance off to meet

at—during the war he has practised this manoeuvre frequently with great success.—His corps is by no means numerous, but he is not anxious to increase his numbers—he is not vain, and says fairly, that he can manage a select few better than a larger number. When a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the commanding officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry, take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they are engaged in, this Captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves, and after having been four times in action, if he distinguishes himself, the Captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do, he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then turns him with arms and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means his corps is composed of the most determined and intrepid Spaniards that live."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time in the month of March, A. D. 1822, came into the vicinity of Hinsdale, a man by the name of Amasa Chandler, calling himself a free grace Baptist—and after pretending to preach in the vicinity a few weeks, he went to Dunsmuirton, and there was ordained by two persons that were not in regular standing with any denomination of Christians. We the subscriber, believing it to be our duty to publish him as an impostor, therefore give the public his general character, that they may not be imposed upon. He the said Chandler, since he has been in this place, has been guilty of making difficulties in neighbourhoods, and has advanced very corrupt sentiments.—He has been guilty also, of circulating false reports, and in multiplied instances has been guilty of telling falsehoods. We the undersigned are ready to be called on to satisfy the said Chandler, or the public of the truth of the above statements.

OLIVER BAKER, JOHN BANKS, Junr.

Hinsdale, N. H. June 18, 1823.

Printers who desire the suppression of falsehood and imposition, are respectfully requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their papers.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1823.

From Liverpool.

Since our last publication, Liverpool dates to the 10th of June, London to the 8th, Paris to the 5th, and Lisbon to the 13th, have been received.

SPAIN.—The war between France and Spain appears to be nearly at an end, unless a miracle is wrought for the Constitutionalists. The Cortes has rejected a proposal to attempt the removal of the King to the Canaries.—Several Members are withdrawing themselves from Seville, and persons there decline serving as Ministers. It is probable a negotiation, promoted by the British Government is concluded.

The Regency at Madrid has appointed new Ministers, and foreign Ambassadors—and proceeds in the administration of the Government.

There are, however, Constitutional troops still under arms, commanded by Mina, Bailasteros, Zayas, Morillo, &c. who may give the French some further trouble, but can hardly be expected to save the nation.

Yet FERDINAND, if restored to absolute power, according to his wish, may still have to undergo much suffering and humiliation. The country is impoverished, its finances embarrassed, its revenue reduced, its commerce destroyed, its colonies lost, its agriculture neglected, a heavy debt incurred, a foreign and native army to be maintained, and the property of the priests to be restored. What remedies will be attempted for these evils, and what will be the effects of such an attempt, are yet to be known. French influence will probably direct his counsels, and French wealth and power may assist him in efforts to regain his colonies, as the means of restoring the Spanish Monarchy to its former rank and strength.

The London Courier of the 7th June says—"That details of the operations of the French army are now deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; for we can state, upon high authority, that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end."

PORTUGAL.—A counter revolution has taken place in this Kingdom, effected principally, it is said, by the nobility, the soldiers, the priests and the lower class, while the farmers, merchants, &c. wished to maintain the Constitution.—The King has declared against the Charter he had sworn to support, and promised that he will give the people another.—The Cortes has been dissolved, and some of the Members have gone to England. An order has been issued for the admission of French vessels, and vessels were allowed to clear for the Brazils. During the process of the reversal of the late order of affairs, the prisons, with 3000 culprits, were left unguarded, and a part of them had formed a plan to burn the city of Lisbon.

Sir R. Wilson and suite arrived at Oporto May 31. That place has declared against the Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.—was unusually tranquil, and resolutions had passed the House of Commons, to admit, to British ports, on the same terms as British ships, the vessels of any Nation that would reciprocate the measure.

FRANCE continued prosperous—and

was about to negotiate a new loan, which she would probably effect on favorable terms.

TURKEY.—There was a new report of the chance of war between Russia and Turkey. The war between the latter and Persia proceeded. The great fleet had sailed against the Greeks.

It is said the French blockading squadron, off St. Sebastians, have admitted a British vessel, although they turned off an American one.

Votes for Representatives to Congress.

YORK DISTRICT.

Whole number, 2121

Necessary to make a choice, 1211 no choice.

Burleigh, 1007

Lane, 810

McIntire, 501

Scattering, 103

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

Whole number, 2082

Necessary to make a choice, 1042 no choice.

Hill, 833

Herrick, 821

Bailey, 333

Scattering, 95

No return from Warren.

KENNEBEC DISTRICT.

Whole number, 2831

Necessary to make a choice, 1416

Cushman, 1703 chosen.

Warren, 824

Prescott, 213

Scattering, 91

No return from Leeds.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Whole number, 2044

Necessary to make a choice, 1023 no choice

O'Brien, 833

Johnson, 757

Abbot, 447

Scattering, 7

No returns from Brooksville, Castine, Jonesborough and Swansville.

The Governor has fixed the second Monday of September next for a third trial in these Districts in which no choice has been effected.

By the above Official account it will be seen that the noted steed, Jeremiah, has again distanced the horse Alfred in the Washington race. The backers of Jeremiah, knowing his bottom, felt confident of success, and are not in the least surprised to see him pass the winning post so far ahead of the Alfred. It was considered a piece of presumption to let the Hancock horse run the second heat, as he was so easily beat the first, but his keepers thought that he was not put to his full speed, and he was accordingly catered and mounted by a light jockey wearing a coat of many colours, with spurs and whip. It would be tedious to notice the many fruitless attempts made by the Alfred to pass the Jeremiah, who was never put out of his common speed, and who came in as calm and as cool as a cucumber, while the Alfred exhibited a shocking spectacle, the blood streaming from his sides where he had been pricked and lashed, mouth wide open, all of a foam, and completely tired out, and his rider also exhausted in trying to push him forward. The betters on the Alfred feel rather sore, as he was represented to be perfectly sound and of superior wind, whereas it is ascertained he is hipp'd, spavin'd and wind-broken.

The following correct remarks are taken from the Essex Register, a paper we always take up with avidity and lay down with satisfaction. We recommend them to the careful perusal of the reputed editor of the Hancock Gazette, Hon. ALFRED JONSSON, jr.—

"It is but seldom that you see a man actuated by honest motives, who has been zealous in one set of opinions, who goes immediately to the opposite opinions, and maintains them with equal zeal, unless like St. Paul he has undergone a miraculous conversion, which has demonstrated to him the absolute infallibility of the new opinions to which he has become a convert, and the impossibility of his being mistaken in them. But the man who acts from interested motives, who adopts opinions and makes professions to serve his interests and his views, is animated under all apparent changes of opinion, with the same zeal and ardour. He shifts his opinions as he does his coat—if he finds the thick coat too warm for the climate, he puts on the thin one. But he is not changed by this change of garments. Whether federalist or democrat, whether whig or tory, he is still the same, and animated with the same zeal. The reason is, that he always had the same interested views at bottom to serve, and he is not shackled to any opinions, for he has none; he adopts those of the day to subserve his purposes; and having never entertained any opinions farther than he supposed they would subserve his interest, he feels no compunction in changing his professions at any time—we say professions, for such men never are actuated by principle."

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From an Address to the Members of Solomon's Lodge No. 6, of Poughkeepsie, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, A. L. 5823.—by James C. Brown, Esq.

It is now nearly three thousand years since the foundation of Masonry.—Yet has resisted the destroying hand of Time.—Kingdoms have arisen, flourished, and fallen—the rock of power, the adamant of genius have crumbled—moral earthquakes have dashed in ruin the strongest, the fairest cities of human enterprise and of human wisdom—Masonry has remained unbroken—has not bent to the storm, nor bath it in the sluggish calm. If we examine the future and progress of man's institutions, we shall find them all partaking of that mutability which characterizes his own strange and brief, and feverish existence.—perishable himself, how can he confer eternity upon his works? He erects his statue of brass, the colossus of ages—triumphant Time! thou burlest it to the dust! True, he can ascend the ever-during arch of Fame, and inscribe there the history of his immortality—he can kindle the torch of glory which blazes for ages, a beacon to the universe—but he cannot recall the last faint sight of existence, nor protect his trophies against the scythe of destruction. Go, and learn the truth from the melancholy picture of History! Go, and moralize amidst the ruins of Thebes, and ask where are her hundred gates, her thousands of chariots, and her millions of warriors?

"Ah! there in desolation cold The desert serpent dwells alone, Where grass o'er grows each mould'ring stone, And stones themselves to ruin grown Are gray and death-like old."

Go, and learn wisdom from solitary Tyre, and ask where are her golden palaces and her numberless navies? Go and ask of Egypt, where are her twenty thousand cities, her temple of the sun, her Oracle of Ammon, and her sacred fountain—the sun now shines on a bleak waste, the oracle hath been silent for ages, and the wild weed hath long waved in the bed of its fountain! Let Macedon produce the trophies of her conquering son—let Persia show the diadem of Cyrus and the spear of Cambyzes—they are enveloped by the oblivious pall, and the mournful voice of History tells only that they have been. So it is with man, and the works of man—child of doubt and danger—the sceptre of uncertainty bends over his cradled slumber, darkens the warm noon of his manhood, and extends his dusky arm over the evening of his decline.—He walks forth in his majesty, the image of God, and the Lord of creation—his path is on the mighty deep—his footsteps are on the lofty mountain—he stands on his proud eminence and looks down on a subject world. Look once again and where is he? The mysterious fire of his existence is extinguished—the cold cind presses on his colder bosom—the dull worn banquet on that brow where once sparkled genius and beauty—and the charnel street edwards that form where once glowed the star of honor and the purple of dominion!

Since then instability is inherent in the very nature of man, and spreads itself over all his works, we can best judge of the value of all institutions by their longer or shorter resistance to subduing Time. We are safe in the assertion, that no society can compete with ours in duration—it hath resisted every change and braved every tempest—hath stood firm and beheld the wide-spread pine of Assyria strewing the earth with its branches, in vast and gigantic ruin—it hath seen the rising flood of mighty hosts desolate imperial Babylon—it hath seen the stony throne of the just Haroun broken down—it has seen the majestic eagle of the Roman extending his dark form over battle fields,

"Where death's brief pang was quickest, And the battle's wreck lay thickest Strew'd beneath the advancing banner Of the eagle's burning crest— There, with thunder-clouds to fan her Who could then her wing arrest Victory beaming from her breast?"

"Oh, that wing was arrested and the proud bird struck down, a prey to the vultures of the northern forests. So it hath been—the pomp, the pageantry, the mightiness of nations have been humbled—the hand of obscurity hath spread his folds over palace, and temple, and tower. The fierce storm of war and the lazy moth of luxury have united in this work of destruction—and the impetuous wave of Time hath ever been cleaving by the fragments of glory and the wrecks of magnificence, floating along in fearful and melancholy ruin."

Constancy of Jefferson.—Every one who is conversant with human nature must admit, that nothing attaches one man so much to another in so society as that spirit of cordiality which does not abandon a friend in adversity. This ardent and admirable feeling was possessed by Mr. Jefferson in a most eminent degree; and it was undoubtedly to the knowledge of that fact among the extensive circle of his acquaintance that he has been indebted, through life, for the firm, an unshaken attachment which they have evinced for him. He never abandoned a friend. In illustration of this trait of character, we repeat the following circumstance, which was related to us several years ago:

A friend of Mr. Jefferson's, who, when in affluence, had been in the habit of visiting him, having been reduced to comparative poverty by various misfortunes, forbore his visits. Mr. Jefferson accidentally meeting this friend in the street one day, remarked that he had not been to see him for a long time. The friend, to this remark, thus replied, "Well you the truth, Mr. Jefferson, my coat is so shabby that I have been ashamed to call upon you." "Well," answered Mr. Jefferson, "come and dine with me tomorrow. I shall be glad to see you in any coat." The courteousness of this invitation was enhanced by the official situation which

never are actuated by principle."

the sage of Monticello then occupied.—He was President of the United States, and in the height of his renown as a Philosopher and Statesman.—D. Press.

A new Universalist Church is building at New-York.

Lately, in East Florida, a man sold his wife for 50 cents—but afterwards bought her again.

A woman in England, over 96 years of age, is said to have lately cut four new teeth! Second childhood!

SPANISH PRIVATEERS.

Capt. Mosher, informs, verbally, that the Spanish privateers warned in the Straits, and boarded every vessel they could, but detained only those that were supposed to have French property on board—these were sent into Algiers for trial. The brig Cyno, of Philadelphia, was sent in by one of them on the 5th of June. Several French and Dutch vessels had, also, been into Algiers, and taken out the vessels of their nation which had been captured. A French 74, and frigate, were lying in Gibraltar Bay, and were about to proceed for Algiers, to demand the French vessels taken, and it was said would take them by force if not peaceably given up.—*Boat. Gaz.*

The American squadron had sailed for Port Mahon. A great race took place between the Constitution and a British frigate, a few days before the Hiram sailed. The former proved herself much the fastest sailer.

MORE PIRATES TAKEN.

Letters from Cuba, of late date mention that the schr. Caravan, capt. Sweetser, had a fortunate escape from a piratical schooner, which kept firing on her until within two miles of the fort. That the pirate being observed by two British schooners they set sail in pursuit, and were so fortunate as to drive her ashore on the same day. They caught three of her crew, and were in pursuit of the remainder.

P. S. June 13.—Thirteen more of the pirates have been taken by the British, and brought to this place. One was killed by them.

A seaman who belonged to the schr. Bee, at the time she was captured by Pirates, about a year ago, while walking in Broadway, on Friday last, recognized a Spaniard whom he seized and dragged before the Police Magistrate, declaring him to be one of the most active of the men on board the piratical vessel. The representations of the seaman were so positive, that the Spaniard was committed for further examination.

New-York pa.

A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the seconds, who stood near his principal, was dangerously wounded.

A prolific County! It appears by a Virginia paper, that thirteen women have had thirty children in the County of Culpeper, Va. within this year. Two out of that number had each of them three at a birth: one (a black woman) had four! and it is believed are all doing well.

Infalible remedy against Bed Bugs.—Take one ounce of Camphor, wrap it in a linen cloth, and suspend it at the head of the Bed, and as the Camphor evaporates the Bugs will decamp. We are assured, by a person who has repeatedly made the experiment, that this is a never failing remedy.

A Hint.—Cowper, of Durham, who was very economical of his wine, desecrating one day on the performance of a man who was blind, he remarked that the poor fellow could see no more than that bottle. "I do not at all wonder at it," replied Mr. Drake, "for we have seen no more than that bottle all the afternoon."

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Jacob Clark, aged 52. In Robinson, a son of Mr. Edward Bugbee, aged 1 year.

In Richmond, Va. on the 21st, Mr. Marcus Levi, for thirty years well known in that city. He was of the Hebrew congregation, and was one of the most pious and devoted of that people—their constancy were his heart with great circumspection, and declared himself a prophet, who had many peculiar favors from the Almighty—amongst which was one, that he should never be removed as Enoch and Elijah were. Indeed his departure did not seem to partake of any of the pains of death. As he was returning from market, near his own house, and in his usual health, he suddenly fell down—his tobacco pipe flew out of his mouth, and with the last puff of smoke that then departed, his spirit died, without one convulsive motion. Mr. Levi's appearance seemed to indicate penury, and sometimes great indigence—he lived quite solitary, having no wife, child, or other person in his house—yet, it is said, that there have been found in his house, since his departure, upwards of sixty thousand dollars!

At St. Stephen, (N. B.) Miss Susan Burton, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Burton, her acute suffering and expectation of death, during the last two months of a hopeless disease, did not alter for a moment that cheerful serenity of mind and sweetness of disposition, for which she was ever distinguished—and which so much and so justly endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintance—within the period mentioned, she has been called to witness the sufferings and mourn the death of a beloved mother—all which afflictions she bore with a meekness, fortitude, spirit, and temper of the Christian.

It afforded great consolation to her immediate connections that her exit, like the even tenor of her life, was marked with a happy and dignified composure, the result of innate purity, and a firm reliance on the merits of her Saviour.—*Herald.*

WANTED.

At this Office, a LAD, a goodly 14 years of age, of steady habits, good morals, and who has been well educated. None other need apply.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

Discount day Friday
Director next week S. WHEELER.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.

27th—sch Albert, Shackford, N. York, 7.
28th—sch Fame, Herrington, Boston.
29th—sloop Ranger, Smith, Portland.
—sch Superior, Kendall, Boston.
—sch Francis, Snow, Boston.

—ship Duke of York, Taylor, 51 days fr. Liverpool, Salt, to G. & I. Hobbs and Green & Shaw.

30th—sch Friends, Simpson, from Barbadoes, via Antigua, 18 days from the latter place, to W. Hatheway Esq.—Left at Barbadoes, brig Jesse, Donaldson, for Liverpool, in 2 days—brig Joseph, Calder, for do.

31st—sch Charles, from St. John.—She is one of the Fishing Vessels captured by the English gun brig Argus, as mentioned a short time since—was condemned and sold at auction, in St. John, and bought in for the former owner.

Aug. 1st—sch St. John, Brooks, Boston.

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sch. Montrose, Greenow, Boston.

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To the Hon. Justices of the Court

of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Machias, within and for the county of Washington on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1823.—

THE Petition of Timothy Whiting, Jun. of Lubec in said county, Trader, humbly shews, that he is interested with Timothy Whiting, of said Machias, and others to him unknown, in a certain tract or Township of land situated in said county, and is numbered twelve, otherwise called Ougeetown and bounded as follows, to wit, west by Machias and plantation number eighteen, south by plantation number eleven, east by plantation number nine and north by plantation number thirteen and ten, excepting so much thereof as has been sold to settlers and has been assigned to proprietors therein to hold in severalty.—That your petitioner is desirous to hold and enjoy his part or share in said land, being two thousand acres in severalty.—He therefore prays, your honours would order partition the roof to be made and his said part or share thereof set off & divided from the rest agreeably to a law of the State in such cases made and provided.

By his Attorney,

JOHN DICKINSON.

WASHINGTON.

Court of Common Pleas, March Term, 1823.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner notify all persons interested therein, by serving the said Timothy Whiting with an attested copy thereof and of this Order, and by causing a like copy to be inserted three weeks successively in the Eastport Sentinel, printed in Eastport—the said personal notice, and the last of said publications to be thirty days at least, before the next term of this court, to be holden at Machias within and for the county of Washington on the third Tuesday of September next—that they may then and there be heard (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted.

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

At a Probate Court, held at Eastport within and for the county of Washington, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three—

CHARLES PEAVEY, executor of the last Will and Testament of John N. Peavey, late of Eastport, in said county, merchant, deceased, having presented his second account of executorship of said Estate—

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

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.

A true Copy,
Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

At a Probate Court, held at Eastport within and for the county of Washington, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three—

CHARLES PEAVEY, executor of the last Will and Testament of Phoebe Peavey, late of Eastport, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of executorship of said Estate—

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

JOHN DICKINSON Judge.

A true Copy
Attest, A. L. RAYMOND Reg'r.

Sherriff's Sale.

WASHINGTON.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on the first day of October next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, at my Office in Machias—

ALL the right, title, and interest which Nathaniel Waterman, has in equity to redeem the following described Real Estate,

300 acres of Land at Cathance, so called in Plantation No. 13, in said county, with the saw mill and other improvements thereon standing, the same being mortgaged by one Allen—the said Waterman owning one fourth part of the premises subject to said mortgage.

Also—100 acres of Land in the town of Cooper commonly called the Peacock place, with the improvements thereon, one half of which subject to a mortgage by Peacock, and which belongs to said Waterman.
H. G. BALCH, Sheriff.

July 21, 1823.

WASHINGTON.

Taken on Execution, and to be sold at Public Auction, at Foster's Tavern in Machias, on Thursday, the fourth day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M.

ALL the right in equity which William Chase, has in and of redeeming the following mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

38 acres of Land including the Dwelling-House occupied by said Chase, in Machias aforesaid, under mortgage to Timo. T. Ford, by Deed dated Feb. 13, 1822, for \$303 00 and interest.

ISABEL HOFEY, Dep'y Sheriff.

Machias, July 24, 1823.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schr. ALBERT, J. SHACKFORD, Master, to sail to all next week.—For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board or to

SAMUEL WHEELER

at 2.

Union Wharf.

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. 8, 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, 2900 acres; 7th division, Lots no. 1, no. 2, no. 3, no. 4, no. 5, no. 6, no. 7, no. 8, 1500 acres, and 3728 acres not lotted; the northeast quarter of township no. 23, adjoining Machias, 7290 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; Denysville, 200 acres; Perry, 900 acres; Columbia, 320 acres; In no. 18, 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; Tehuts or Island O, near Moose neck in Addison, 11 acres; Island H, a little southerly of Mispocky Reach, 49 acres; 1, do. 5 1-2 acres; E, do. 10 1-2 acres; G, do. 28 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, 7840 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; Rugged Arse, 277 acres; Machine 300 acres; Seavey's Island, 40 acres; McCobb's Island, 30 acres; Hog Island, 10 acres; Mananans, 40 acres; Black Island, north of the Isle of Holt, 50 3-4 acres; Island 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; Ashor Saddleback, do. 54 acres; D. E. K, L, Z, do. 25 acres; White Island, in Eggumoggin 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; Hott's Island, in Carrying Place Bay, near Blue Hill, 12 acres; Island A, in Mount Desert Bay, 8 3-4 acres; Small Island, opposite Heard's Bay, 4 acres; Hopkins' Island, in Mount Desert Bay, 117 acres; Island A, in Frenchman's Bay, 2 1-2 acres; B, do. 3 acres; Black Island, do. 3 acres; Burnt Island, do. 3 acres; Petit Manan, South of Steuben 60 acres; Seward's Island, near Goldborough, 7 acres; Bar porcupine, in Frenchman's Bay, 59 acres; B. Bar or Birch Island, do. 3 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. 18, and no. 34, 1000 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. 28, to no. 60, no. 61, to no. 70, no. 72, no. 73, and about 1472 acres not lotted, in all, 5450 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 Hermon, Lots no. 1, no. 2, no. 3, no. 4, no. 6, no. 9, no. 11, no. 17, and no. 21, 900 acres;—In Hampden, Lots no. 1, no. 39, no. 37, no. 38, no. 43, no. 46, no. 104, no. 160, and no. 166, 990 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 Bangerville, 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 Blakesburg, 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 Chasterville 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 Corninna, 320 acres; In Freeman, 320 acres; In Dixfield, 320 acres; In East Andover, 320 acres;—In no. 6, between Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, 320 acres;—In no. 8, do 320 acres;—In no. 2, 1st range West of Bingham's Kennebec 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 Kennebec Purchase and New-Hampshire Line, 31 3-4 acres.

—In no. 4, 2d range do 33,040 acres—North half of no. 1, 4th range do 11,920 acres—no. 2, 4th range do 23,040 acres—no. 1, 5th range do 23,040 acres—no. 4, 5th range do 3,040 acres—no. 5, 6th range do 26,880 acres—no. 4, 6th range do 29,560 acres—no. 1, 7th range do 20,200 acres—no. 2, 7th range do 20,200 acres. Township no. 1, West side Penobscot River, 20,062 acres—no. 2, do 16,260 acres—part of no. 4, do 3180 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 time 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 Agriculturists 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.

NATHAN MITCHELL, AGENTS.
GEO. W. COFFIN,
LAND-OFFICE, 24th June, 1823
(septs) July 12.

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 sejourning Brethren, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per Order of the M. W. Elect.
WM. H. TYLER, SECRETARY.
Lubec, July 12, 1823.

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.

Passamaquoddy Line of Packets.

The following Vessels are intended to run as a Line of Packets between this Port, Lubec and Boston, viz:—Schr. 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 schr. ST. CROIX, A. BROOKS, master, will sail for BOSTON on Wednesday wind & weather permitting. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
Aug. 2 SAMUEL WHEELER.

NOTICE.

Is

The following verses from the Albany Plough Boy, rival the sweetest strains of Shenstone or of Akenside. Like those writers, all Mr. Southwick's effusions breathe the same openness of heart, the same abhorrence of duplicity and exalted love of virtue.

TO A COUNTRY GIRL.

Who expressed a wish to lead a town life.

BY A. SOUTHWICK.

Sweet Mary, sigh not for the town,
Where vice and folly reign—
Spurn not the humble homespun gown
That suits the rural plain.

In every street the city's glare
Doth dimple hearts betray—
And simple hearts who wander there,
Are sure to lose their way.

The tradesman plays his wily part
To take the stranger in—
The prodigal displays his art,
The rouest maid to win—

He lures her to Perdition's brink
By every treacherous scheme,
Then leaves the hapless wretch to sink
In Pleasure's giddy stream!

The flaunting crowd, that seem so gay,
May please you for a while—
But joy with these doth rarely stay,
Or sweet Contentment's smile.

The splendid dome that proudly rears
Its gilded roof on high,
Full oft conceals pale Envy's tears
And Disappointment's sigh.

There foul Ambition loves to dwell,
False Pride and lust of Fame—
There Malice and Revenge rebel
Against the good man's name.

Al! little do you know, sweet maid,
What art the city spoils,
Where villany is the cutting trade,
And Fraud is dress in silks.

Then Mary, sigh no more to rove,
Or change your native fields,
The rural walk, the verdant grove,
For all the city yields.

And when some swain, of soul sincere,
Shall seek your love to gain,
Trust to his faith nor ever fear
That you will trust in vain.

So shall your rustic life be spent,
With every blessing crowned—
Within your doors shall sweet content
And faithful love be found.

And when your infant offspring rise,
A mother's smile to greet,
The joy that sparkles in their eyes,
Shall your own bliss complete!

Your tide of life, thus even flowing
Will ebb at last, 'tis true—
When calm, with Hesper's bosom glowing,
You'll bid the world adieu!

"Many a man among us," says the Editor of the Village Record, "thinks nothing of ten dollars in the price of a horse that suits him—or fifty dollars in a gig. There are hundreds who do not regard an extra crape for their wives or daughters, or an extra coat and pantaloons for themselves—ornaments transient and perishable—who would nevertheless think that 6 dollars a year (or 12 1/2 cts. a week!) for a literary Magazine—*oh bless you they could not afford it at all!* This is a mistake. Let the wife have her crape—buy your fine horse and as many fine clothes as you please, but look well at the same time, to furnish the head and heart with literary and mental instruction, as well as the person with fine things."

From the (London) New Monthly Magazine.

THE LIBRARY.

"Books, like men their authors have but one way of coming into the world; but there are ten thousand to go out of it, and return no more."—*Tale of a Tub.*

Let us take off our hats and march with reverent steps, as we are about to enter into a library, that intellectual heaven, wherein are assembled all those master spirits of the world who have achieved immortality: those mental giants who have undergone their apotheosis, and from the shelves of the literary temple still hold silent communion with their mortal votaries. Here, as in one focus, are concentrated the rays of all the great luminaries since Cadmus, the inventor of letters, discovered the noble art of arresting so subtle, volatile, and invisible a thing as thought, and imparted to it an existence more durable than that of brass and marble. This was indeed, the triumph of mind over matter—the lighting up of a new sun—the formation of a moral world only inferior to the Almighty that produced Creation. But for this marvellous process of eternalizing knowledge, too easy a thing, faculty would have been bestowed upon man in vain—it would have perished with the evanescent frame in which it was embodied—man's experience would not extend beyond individual life—the wisdom of each generation would be lost to its successor, and the world could have never emerged from the darkness of barbarism. Books have been the great civilizers of men. The earliest literature of every country has been probably agricultural—for subsistence is the most pressing want of every new community—abundance, when obtained, would have to be secured from the attacks of less industrious savages—hence the necessity for the arts of war, for eloquence, hymns of battle, and funeral orations. Plenty and security soon introduce luxury and refinement—leisure is found for writing and reading—literature becomes ornamental as well as useful—and poets are valued, not only for the delight they afford but for their exclusive power of conferring a celebrity more durable than all

the fame that can be achieved by medals, statues, monuments, and pyramids, or even by the foundation of cities, dynasties, and empires.

This battered, soiled, and dog-eared Homer, so fraught with scholastic reminiscences, is the most sublime illustration of the preservative power of poetry that the world has yet produced. Nearly three thousand years have elapsed since the body of the author reverted to dust, and here is his mind, his thoughts, his very words, banded down, to us entire, although the language in which he wrote has for many ages become silent upon the earth. This circumstance, however, is rather favourable to endurance—for a classic poem, like the *Phoenix*, rises with renewed vigor from the ashes of its language.

He who writes in a living tongue, casts a flower upon a running stream, which buoying it up, and carries it swimmingly forward for a time, but the rapidity of its flight destroys its freshness and withers its form, when, the beauties of its leaves being no longer recognizable, it soon sinks unnoticed to the bottom. A poem is a dead language is the same flower poised upon a still secluded fountain, whose unperished waters gradually convert it into a petrification, unchanging and immutable. To reader Achilles invulnerable he was tipped into the river of the dead, and he who would arm his work against the ravages of Time, must clothe it in an eternal language. When the Chinese bard wandered the world reciting his unwritten verses, which then existed only as a sound, thebes with its hundred gates flourished in all its stupendous magnificence, and the leather ladies and gentlemen who girded at us from glass cases, under the denunciation of annuities, were walking about its streets, dancing in its halls, or perhaps prostrating themselves in its temples before that identical Apis or Ox deity, whose thigh-bone was rummaged out of the sarcophagus in the great pyramid, and transported to England by Captain Fitzcarrington. Three hundred years rolled away after the *Iliad* was composed, before the she-wolf destined to nourish Romulus and Remus prowled amid the wilderness of the seven hills, whereon the marble palaces of Rome were subsequently to be founded. But why instance mortals and cities that have sprung up and crumbled into dust, since an immortal has been called into existence in the intervening period? Cupid, the god of love, is no where mentioned in the works of Homer, though his mother plays so distinguished a part in the poem—and so many situations occur where he would infallibly have been introduced, had he been then enrolled in the celestial ranks. It is obvious, therefore, that he was the production of later mythologists, but, alas! the deity and his religion, the notions that worshipped him and the cities where his temples were reared, are still swept away in one common ruin. Mortals and immortals, creeds and systems, nations and empires, all are annihilated together—Even their heaven is no more. Olympus assemblable upon Mount Olympus instead of deities—Paradise is a desolate waste—and the silence of that wilderness, once covered with laurel groves and gorgeous tawes, whence Apollo gave out his oracles, is now only broken by the occasional crumbling of some fragment from the rocky summit of the two-forked hill, scaring the wolf from his den and the eagle from her cliff.

And yet here is the poem of Homer fresh and youthful as when it first emanated from his brain; nay, it is probably in the very infancy of its existence, only in the outset of its career, and the generations whom it was designed to amuse is nothing compared to those whom it is destined to charm in its future progress to eternity. Consider this majestic and immortal tale with that of our evanescent dust and clay, the poor perishing fragment whose organization gave it being, and what an awful contrast does it afford! Here, that the soul capable of such sublime energy, cannot be induced to revert to the earth with its ephemeral fragment of flesh. That which could pervade immortality may well aspire to its enjoyment.

And if the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of whom we have made mention, had thought of embalming their minds instead of their bodies; if they had communicated their intellect to paper, instead of their knees to linen; and come down to us bound up in vellum, with a steel clasp, instead of being confined up in a cypress with an iron screw, how much more delightful to the literary world to have possessed an epic that had from an ancient Trojan, than from so affected and turgid a Roman as Statius. Let us not, however, despair. A portion of the very poem of Homer which has elicited these remarks, has lately been discovered in the enveloping folds of a mummy; and who shall say that we may not hereafter unravel the verses of some Memphian bard, who has been making a nap of two or three thousand years in the catacombs of Luxor? M. Depon maintains that almost all the learning, and all the arts of modern Europe, were known to the ancient Egyptians; and as a partial confirmation of this theory I may here mention, that on the interior case of a mummy-chest there was lately found a plate of *crystallized* metal resembling tin, although that art has only been recently and accidentally discovered in England. So true is it that there is nothing new, which has not once been old.

What laborious days, what watchings by the midnight lamp, what rackings of the brain, what hopes and fears, what long lives of laborious study, are here sublimized into print, and condensed into the narrow compass of these surrounding shelves! What an epitome of the past world, and how capricious the fate by which some of them have been preserv-

ed while others of greater value have perished! The monks of the middle ages being the great medium of conservation, and outraged nature inciting them to avenge the mortification of the body by the pruriosity of the mind, the amatory poets have not only come down to us tolerably entire, but they "have added fat pollutions of their own," passing off their lascivious elegies as the production of Cornelius Gallus, or anonymously sending forth into the world still more licentious and gross exotics. Some of the richest treasures of antiquity have been redeemed from the dust and cobwebs of monastic libraries, lumber rooms, sacristies, and cellars; others have been excavated in iron chests, or disinterred from beneath ponderous tombs of controversial divinity, or copied from the backs of homilies and sermons, with which, in the scrupulous of parchment, they had been overwritten. If some of your multitudinous writers would compile a circumstantial account of the resurrection of every classical author, and a minute narrative of the discovery of every celebrated piece of ancient sculpture, what an interesting volume might be formed!

Numerous as they are, what are the books preserved in comparison with those that we have lost? The dead races of mankind scarcely outnumber the existing generation more prodigiously than do the books that have perished exceed those that remain to us. Men are naturally scribblers, and there has probably prevailed, in all ages since the invention of letters, a much more extensive literature than is dreamt of in philosophy. Osymandias, the ancient King of Egypt, if Herodotus may be credited, built a library in his palace, over the door of which was the well known inscription, "Physic for the Soul." Job wishes that his adversary had written a book, probably for the consolation of cutting it up in some Quarterly or Jerusalem Review; the expression, at all events, indicates a greater activity "in the Row" than we are apt to ascribe to these primitive times.

Allusion is also made in the Scriptures to the library of the Kings of Persia, as well as to one built by Nebemish. Ptolemy Philadelphus had a collection of 700,000 volumes destroyed by Caesar's soldiers; and the Alexandrian Library, burnt by the Caliph Omar, contained 400,000 manuscripts.—What a combustion of congregated brains—the quintessence of ages—the wisdom of a world—all simultaneously converted into smoke and ashes!—This, as Cowley would have said, is to put out the fire of genius by that of the torch; to extinguish the light of reason in that of its own funeral pyre; to make matter once more triumph over mind. Possibly, however, our loss is rather imaginary than real, greater in quantity than in quality. Men's intellects, like their frames, continue pretty much the same in all ages, and the human faculty, limited in its sphere of action, and operating always upon the same materials, soon arrives at an impassable acme which leaves us nothing to do but to ring the changes upon antiquity. Half our poems are modifications of Homer, though none equal to that primitive model; our *Ovidian* elegies, our *Pindarics*, and our *Anacreontics*, all resemble their first parents in features as in name. Fortifying our minds with the brains of our predecessors, we raise new crops of old grain, and pass away to manure the intellectual field for future harvests of the same description. Destruction and reproduction is the system of the moral as well as of the physical world.

An anonymous book loses half its interest; it is the voice of the invisible, an echo from the clouds, the shadow of an unknown substance, an abstraction devoid of all humanity. One likes to hunt out an author, if he be dead, in obituaries and biographical dictionaries; to chase him from his birth; to be in at his death, and learn what other offspring of his brain survive him. Even an assumed name is better than none; though it is clearly a nominal fraud, a desertion from our own to enlist into another identity. It may be doubted whether we have any natural right thus to leap down the throat, as it were, of an imaginary personage, and pass off a counterfeit of our own creation for genuine coinage.—But the strongest semi-vitality, or zoophyte state of existence, is that of the writers of Epemerides, who squeeze the whole bulk of their individuality into their narrow compass of a single consonant or vowel; who have an alphabetic being as Mr. A., a liquid celebrity under the initial of L., or attain an immortality of zig-zag under the signature of Z. How fantastical to be personally known as an impersonal, to be literally a man of letters, to have all our virtues and talents entrusted to one little hieroglyphic, like the bottles in the apothecary's shop.—Compared to this ignoble imprisonment, how light the punishment of the negligent Sylph, who was threatened to be stuffed in vials, or transixed with pins, Or plunged in lakes of bitter washes lie, Or wedged whole ages in a bodkin's eye: Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain, While clogg'd he beats his stricken wings in vain.

So gross are my perceptions, that my

mind refuses to take cognizance of these Magazine sprites. In their alphabetical and shadowy state. I animate these monthly apparitions, put flesh and blood around the bones of their letters, and even carry my humanity so far as to dray theirs in appropriate garments. I have an ideal (not always a *beau ideal*) of every one of the contributors to the New Monthly, as accurate, no doubt, as the notion which Lavater formed of men's characters from their physiognomy. Sometimes, however, this Physiognomy art has been a puzzling process. One essayist, wishing to immortalize himself, like the Wat Tyleride Mayor of London, by a dagger, assumed that note of reference as his signature, and occasioned me infinite trouble, a providing a sheath of flesh. Another, who cow heroically wields the sword of justice in the land of the convict and the kangaroo, used to distinguish his well written paper by three daggers at once, taking my imagination to the utmost by this tripartite individuality, and making expensive demands upon the wardrobe of my brain. A third held out a hand at the bottom of his page, beckoning me to its welcome perusal—a symbol was always eager to grasp and shake, and to which my fancy alighted a body with as much confidence as he who conjured up a Hercules from a foot.—But the most bewildering of these contractions of humanity was the subscription of a story, for, after a man had become sidereal and accomplished his apotheosis, it seemed somewhat irreverend to restore him to his incarnate state.

"This raised a mortal to the skies,
That drew an author down."

I brought down these Astral from their empyrean, remodelled their frames, gave them a suit of clothes for nothing, and had before my mind's eye a distinct presentment of their identity.

Even when we assume a literary individuality somewhat more substantial than this fanciful creation; when one is known, *propria persona*, as the real identical *Tomkins*, who writes in a popular magazine under the signature of any specific letter, to what does it amount? an immortality of a month, after which we are tranquilly left to enjoy an eternity of oblivion. Our very nature is ephemeral; we "come like shadows, so depart." From time to time some benevolent and disinterested compiler endeavors to pluck us from the Lethæan gulf, by republishing our best papers under the captivating title of "Beauties of the Magazine," "Spirit of the Modern Essayists," or some such embalming words; but alas! like a swimmer in the wide ocean, who attempts to uphold his sinking comrade, he can but give him a few moments respite, when both sink together in the waters of oblivion. We know what pains have been taken to appropriate Addison's and Steele's respective papers in the Spectator, distinguished only by initials.—Deeming my own lucubrations (as what essayist does not?) fully entitled to the same anxious research. I occasionally please myself with dreaming that some future Malone, seated in a library, as I am at this present moment, may take down a surviving volume of the New Monthly, and naturally curious to ascertain the owner of the initial H, may discover by ferreting into obituaries and old newspapers that it actually designates a Mr. Higginbotham, who lies buried in Shoreditch church. Anticipating a handsome monument, with a full account of the author, and some pathetic verses by a poetical friend, he hurries to the root, and after an infinity of grooping, assisted by the sexton's spectacles, discovers a flat stone, which, under the customary emblems of a death's head and cross bones, conveys the very satisfactory information that the aforesaid Mr. Higginbotham was born on one day and died on another. Of all the intervening period, its hopes and fears, its joys and miseries, its verse and prose, not an atom farther can be gleaned. And this it is to be a writer of Epemerides! Verily, Mr. Editor, the idea is so disheartening, that I should be tempted to commit some rash act, and perpetrate publication on my own account, but that I have before my eyes the fate of certain Blackmores, impressing upon me the salutary truth, that if we must perish and be forgotten, it is better to die of a monthly essay than an annual epic.

Cogitations of poor Robert, the Scribe.

Hey day.—A hawk caught a parrot in its claws, and away he soared with his prey. Delighted with the idea of riding so high in the air, the parrot sung as he sailed along—"hey day," and thought none so happy as he. At length the hawk began to gripe the parrot a little closer in his talons, and tear him with his beak. The tune of the parrot was instantly changed, and instead of singing *hey day*—he exclaimed, *Od zucks! Od zucks!*

When I see a girl too fond of a forward sweet-heart—playing with the hoyden, and suffering improper liberties; be cautious, my pretty parrot, thinks I, keep that hawk at a great distance or your tune will be sorrowfully changed, and the *od zucks* of *lull-a-baby* will succeed to the *hey day* of your enjoyments!

If I see a young man, dressing in the very pink of the mode, sporting his pretty person at all places of amusement—tending to no regular employment—no matter whether rich or poor, I would write on the frame of his looking glass, though it may be *hey day* with you now, rely on it, my young friend, when you grow in years, and the talons of poverty begin to gripe you, in the anguish of your heart, you will sing a sad *od zucks* for your early folly.

NEW GOODS.

Ingols & Chace,

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

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of the following—

London prints, calicoes, embozies, capes, muslins, furnitures, and gloves, and hosiery, double cloth, black and blue, and various cheap muslins, and dress shawls and scarfs, elegant silk shawls, &c. &c.

1-1/2 d. Leighton Gipsies and Bonnets, (rest.)

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.

Line & Tar.

100 casks Lime, } in good shipping
100 bls. Tar, } order

20 " fresh Walnuts,

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

O. S. LIVERMORE,

and of Central Wharf.

July 12.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Washington to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

ANDREW HOWARD,

late of Eastport, in said County, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give

notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the

Office of J. D. HOBBS, in Eastport, on the third Tuesday of the five following months from two till six o'clock, P. M.

J. D. WESTON,

I. R. CHADBOURNE,

ERAZA WHITNEY, } Comrs.

Eastport, July 19, 1833.

Notice is Hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of

ANDREW M. NICHOLS,

late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, deceased—and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. 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

MICHAEL HAWKS, Admr.

Eastport, July 26, 1833.

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 BOWEN, 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,

FREDERICK HOBBS, } Comrs.

July 16, 1833.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of

WILLIAM LAWFORD,

late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, deceased, 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, Admr.

Eastport, July 19.

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. 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 to

JAMES BLACKWOOD, Jr. Admr.

Dennyville, July 17.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle their Dues immediately.

July 12.

W. TUTTLE