

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

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

No. 6.....VOL. VI.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

[\$3 50 CTS. A YEAR.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.

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



OR WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED
OPODELDOC.

THE article here enumerated must not be considered as adding one more number to the already extensive catalogue of advertised Medicines; it is to fact an important improvement only, in a well known composition.

The Embrocation contains three of the most valuable articles to be met with in the whole circle of medicine, never before employed in any other Opoelidoc, in addition to the other ingredients usually made use of in the hard kind, and will be found on experiment at least of three times its strength and effect. The money will be cheerfully refunded to those who, after having used one bottle, may think differently.

The Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. LL. D. one of the first Medical Professors in the state of New-York, has given a certificate in its favour—such authority you will not dispute.

Certificates also from several respectable citizens are annexed to the directions, who have received the greatest benefit from the 'Improved Liquid Opoelidoc,' what they had previously used the hard kind to no purpose whatever.

This article is asserted to be a sovereign remedy in Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Slight Burns, Scalds, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c.

'For the use of horses and cattle in these cases, it may be considered as inestimable.' 'As the whole family of mankind are liable to these casualties, no prudent person should be without a bottle of it in their house.'

It is prepared by J. P. WHITWELL, whose name is impressed on each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

N. B. In cases of acute Gout and Rheumatism, a tea spoonful on going to bed, taken inwardly, in a wine glass of cold water, has in conjunction with the external application of it, performed some most extraordinary cures.

Be on your guard against counterfeits, as spurious and servile imitations are in existence, manufactured by other people in their own names. Therefore be sure to ask for and receive "WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED OPODELDOC" which words are stamped on each bottle—Or you assuredly will be imposed upon.

Also may be had, that valuable and popular article, AROMATIC SNUFF, recommended by Doctor Waterhouse, which snuff is so celebrated throughout the American continent, in cases of catarrh and head-ache, & which possesses that desirable property of sensibly stimulating the spirits without subsequent depression.

The above valuable Medicines may be had of

RICHARD M. BARTLETT,
Agent, at the New Druggist Store, nearly opposite Capt. Pine's Hotel, where also may be had

DRUGS & MEDICINE.
warranted of the first quality. All orders faithfully attended to and with dispatch. Medicine Chests for vessels put up and replenished at short notice. Every favor gratefully received.

—LIKEWISE—
PAINTS, OIL & DYE STUFFS
of every description, cheaper than at any Store in this town for Cash. Call and see the prices. Aug. 9.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are called upon to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.
June 28. E. FOSTER, & Co.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle their Dues immediately.
July 12. W. TUTTLE.

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

Hannah Sidley,
BEGS leave to inform the Public, that she has commenced the
Pelisse & Dress-Making
business, in Washington-street, and hopes by her perfect knowledge of the business, and indefatigable attention, to gain the approbation and patronage of those who shall honour her with their commands.
Eastport, Aug 30.

Charts, Navigators, Coast Pilots, &c. for sale at this office.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
At the BOOK-STORE of
Enoch Hsley,

Consisting of a choice and good selection of late publications, additions to which are constantly making. New works will be received as soon as possible after publishing. This affords a good chance for the "reading community" to obtain a sight of "Fashionable Books," without the expense of purchasing.
June 14. (1f)

A Co-Partnership
IS this day formed between the Subscribers 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 COMMERCIAL BUSINESS, and endeavour by unremitting and strict attention, to merit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.
ANGUS MCKENZIE,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Reference.
Thomas Millidge, Esq. St. JOHN.
Cuthbert Curry, Esq. CAMPO-BELLO.
Samuel Wheeler, Esq. } EASTPORT.
Worster Tuttle, Esq. }
Mess. Buck & Tinkham, }
Jabez Mowry, Esq. LUBEC.
St. John, (N. B.) May 1, 1823.

NEW FLOUR, &c.
James Kimball,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
New superfine and fine Flour,
Rye Flour—Oatmeal,
dried Apples—Butter & Cheese.
—LIKEWISE—
Best Warranted
MILL SAWS.
Aug. 16.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has sold his Stock in trade, and will in future attend to COMMISSION BUSINESS, such as selling Merchandise and Produce, and as his time is too much taken up in selling goods, to attend the collection of Lumber.
Just received from Boston,
Flour—Pork—Hogs Lard—Tea—Tobacco—Factory Goods, &c.
Also—A Quantity
SHOES & BOOTS.
All of which is on sale low for Cash or approved indorsed Notes.
ANDREW BRADFORD.
Calais, Aug. 2.

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 Waverley, &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.

Washington Academy.
THE Public are respectfully informed that the Washington Academy, at Machias, will be opened for the admission of Pupils, on Monday, the 8th day of September next. Mr. SOLOMON ADAMS, A. M. has been engaged by the Trustees to take the charge of it, who will instruct in all the branches usually taught in similar Institutions.—Tuition nine dollars per year. Board on reasonable terms may be had in respectable families in the vicinity of the Academy.
By Order of the Trustees,
aug. 16. J. D. WESTON, Pres't.

Lime.
THE subscriber has constantly for Sale Lime of the first quality which will be delivered at his Kiln in Lubec, or at Eastport.
ZENAS MORTON.
Lubec, May 3.
MAINE
"Town Officer"
Just received and for Sale at
FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE

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
BUCK & TINKHAM,
No. 1, Union-Wharf.

HARD-WARE, &c
Deering & Noyes,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE assortment of Hard-Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or short approved credit.

Cutlery.
Setts elegant Ivory handle, Real and Sham Buck, Ebony and white Bone, Tables, Deserts & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—pen
chisels } all descrip-
gouges } tious
plane irons }
hand }
back }
tennoo }
compass }
web and }
key hole }
Saws
docket }
jack }
butcher }
cooks & }
shoe }
razors }
scissors }
sheep shears }
KNIVES
Saws

Brass Goods.
curtain pins }
cloak pins }
commodos }
lifting handles }
castors }
table fasteners }
bed caps }
hat books }
thumb latches }
brass knockers }
candlesticks }
lamps }
chimney books }
curtain rings }
LOCKS
HINGES

Locks & Hinges.
brass case cab- }
in door }
knob, closet }
cupboard }
bills, chest }
trunk, pad }
lock and }
port. desk }
cut brads 1-2d to }
20J }
tacks }
clout nails }
brick trowells }
plastering do. }
teal snuffers }
bed keys }
colt screws }
tea teils }
rules }
FILES—A very complete assortment
best cast steel—Handsaw, X cut
saw, 1-2 round and millsaw.
FISH-HOOKS—200 groce 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 } oven doors }
100 lbs. salmon do. } sad irons }
tea kettles } shovels }
sauce pans } spades }
brass kettles } hoes }
iron wire } c. s. axes }

60 casks Cut Nails, 4d to 40d
casks Wro't do.
casks Shot 1 to B. B.
6 tons Swedes & old Sable Iron,
boxes Tin Plate,
best Hoop (L) Blistered Steel,
boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Glass,
2 rolls Sheet Lead,
3 tons Iron Hollow Ware,
—THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT—
Ship Chandlery.

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,
end of Central Wharf.
July 12.

FOR SALE, BY
E. Foster & Co.
75 pair men's fine shoes,
70 " boys' bootees,
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.

COMMERCIAL
Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has taken the HOTEL formerly occupied by Mr. JOSEPH CORLEW, which has been newly fitted up, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. His BAR will be furnished with the best of LIQUORS.
* * * In addition to the old Establishment he has added a STABLE where Horses will be well taken care of.
N. F. FOSDICK.
Eastport, Aug. 16.

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

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 wilious cholice—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 constitutions of humors, as to be taken every day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public.
It will be proper here to notice, those only are genuine which are covered with a check-plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the agent's name thereon.
J. DANIEL, AGENT
Likewise
DAVENPORT'S Celebrated
Eye Water.

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

TO BE LET,
A STORE Wharf, and premises, opposite Mr. A. Pine's Hotel, and possession to be immediately given. Enquire of Mr. Charles Guay at Indian Island or Mr. Alpheus Pine, in Eastport.
—ALSO—A new one story House, well finished, situated on the South side of the Bridge that leads to the Congregational Meeting-House, with six rooms on the floor, and a good kitchen under it, and an oven, with, besides a good well of water in the kitchen that never fails.
Feb 22

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.

Best New Cheese,
For Family use
By the St. Croix, to
JAMES KIMBALL.

MANILLA CORDAGE, &c.
Deering & Noyes,
No. 2, - - - Union-Wharf.
HAVE just received a supply of Manilla Cordage, a new and valuable article—they have also on hand a full assortment of Patent Cordage, Bolt Rope, Wormline, House-line, Marline, &c. &c.
aug. 9.

T. PILSBURY,
Has Removed,

TO the Store owned by Capt. John Faten-son, formerly occupied by C. Curry, Esq. and recently by the late R. Parker, Esq. Where is offered for sale low for Cash, or approved 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 boxes
ouchong tea,
30 bbls. rye flour,
20 bbls. Laird's porter,
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 & morocco, do. do.
30 cwt. cordage assorted sizes—
40 doz. cod, pollock and mackerel 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 Setts.
mill
cross cut
whip and
lan
FILES
cross cut
whip and
FILES
shovels, cotton and wool cards, fire setts, sad 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,
firkins 1st quality Butter,
bbls. Beans and Peas,
Cod Fish for W. I. market,
Cordage including Cables & Haw-
sers assorted sizes,
Ravens Duck & Russia Sheeting
second hand Anchors,
1 large Cod Seine for Labrador
fishing, 90 fathoms. (eptf) ap. 28.

Fulling-Mill.

THE Subscribers having purchased the FULLING MILL, in Dennysville, formerly owned by Mr. DANIEL KILBY, hereby inform the public that the Mill will be in operation by the first of September, and having employed a first rate workman, they feel confident that all those who feel disposed to favour them with their custom, shall have no cause of complaint. All Cloth left at the Store of Messrs. HAYDEN & KILBY, will be carried to the Mill and returned free from expense.
W. & J. KILBY.
Dennysville, Aug 23

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.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1823.

Votes for Rep. to Congress.

Table with columns for Washington County and Hancock County, listing candidates and their respective vote counts.

Votes for Senator.

Table showing votes for Senator candidates: Campbell and Fosc.

Judge CAMPBELL is elected. There are several towns in Hancock, and one in this County (Addison) to be heard from.

The news from Spain, which we publish to-day, must be highly gratifying to the friends of Liberty, and mortifying, in the extreme, to those who can see nothing but what is "pernicious" in an "elective" or republican government.

Washington County Bible Society.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will take place, in this Town, on Wednesday, the eighth day of October next.

The Directors of "Washington County Bible Society."

A general meeting of the Members and the election of Officers will take place at the Congregational Meeting-House, on the morning of the 8th Oct. at half-past nine o'clock.

Washington Academy.

At the late meeting of the Trustees of Washington Academy the following gentlemen were re-elected to office:

- List of names: J. D. WESTON, Esq. President; Rev. MARSHFIELD STEELE, V. P.; JOSIAH HARRIS, Esq. Secretary; Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Treasurer.

The Academy has commenced, under the most favorable auspices, under the care of Rev. BOLTON ADAMS, the Preceptor.

After a severe drought of more than two months, the parched earth, in this and the neighboring towns, has been watered by heavy showers of rain, and the fire, which has raged with unabated fury in both field and forest, for some time past, has been extinguished.

Mr. OWEN HINKLEY, of this town, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff for the County of Washington.

We have been favored (says the National Advocate) with copies of letters from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 9, which state that a desperate and sanguinary battle had taken place between the French under Count Molitor, and the Spaniards under Ballesteros, in which both claimed the victory.

Another letter says, both sides claimed the victory, but that Ballesteros had taken the French artillery—both parties suffered in a shocking manner, as the French have acknowledged a great number killed and wounded.

FROM HAVANA.

The schooner Dart, arrived at Baltimore in eight days from Havana, states, that the authorities of the Island of Cuba had declared a formal declaration of war against the French government.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival at this port of ship Topaz, Callender, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th August, we have received our regular files of London papers.

It appears by the London Observer of July 29, that from Madrid accounts of July 29, the Duc d'Angouleme had departed for Seville. By a general order, issued before his departure, the military command was distributed as follows:

Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castille, Estremadura, Sogovia, Leon, Salamanca, Valladolid, Galicia, and the Asturias.

Prince Hohenlohe, at Vittoria, to command Saint Andero, Burgos, Santo Domingo, and the lower Ebro.

Count Molitor to command Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada.

Viscount Taissac-Latour to command Cordova and Jaen, with a column of observation.

Count Bourdesoult, at Puerta de Santa Maria, to command at Seville and the operations before Cadiz.

A telegraphic despatch announces the defeat of a part of Ballesteros' army at Guadix, on the 25th July. Guadix is 28 miles E. N. E. Grenada and 43 S. E. Jaen.

A body of Constitutional troops appeared near the gates of Madrid on the 30th July and created some alarm. On the appearance of the French and Royalists from the city they retired.

Under date of Perpignan July 31, it is mentioned that Marshal Moncey was about to remove his head quarters to Mataro, 17 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Sorties are made from Barcelona so frequently as to keep the French troops constantly in motion.

A French Journal contains an extract dated "on the heights of Corunna, July 22," which states that the French intend to bombard Corunna. In 15 days they expect it will surrender.

A public meeting for the purpose of promoting the independence of Spain was to be held in Liverpool on the 13th August. Lord Nugent was about to proceed to Cadiz to join the Spanish cause.

Among the rumors in the Quotidienne, it is stated that the garrison of Cinchal Rodrigo had offered to capitulate on the same terms as General Morillo.

The French government is still silent respecting the events which have passed at Corunna, but the private letters state that no military operations had taken place subsequently to the 17th ult. The French army there, as before every other fortified place in Spain, does absolutely nothing.

Speaking of Portugal the Morning Post were arranged by the Queen and her party, in direct opposition to the King, whom the former would gladly set aside, agreeably to an old project, in order that the Queen may be placed at the head of a Regency, under the influence of France.

The struggle of the Greek is, at the present most momentous, as the Turks, after great preparations of six or eight months, have sent out a very numerous fleet with troops to fall upon Caudra or some other Island, there to repeat the butchering scene of destruction of Scio; and although the bravery and enterprise of the Greek fleet in the two past years give just ground to believe that they will do all that men can do, yet the struggle with such unequal forces cannot be contemplated by the friends of Greece without serious alarm.

If success should on this occasion crown the efforts of the Greek fleet, the friends of Greece may then anticipate with confidence the independence of the Greeks. Arrivals in Trieste from Mytelene June 21st, informed that the troops landed at Caristo by the Captain Pacha, have been completely routed by the Greeks. The Greek fleet of 120 sail is in pursuit of the Turkish fleet.

An arrival at London from the South Sea reports that Capt. Parry has succeeded in finding a northern passage to the Pacific.

Two elegant ships had been launched at Liverpool, to be regularly employed in the trade between that place & Charleston. The failure of the crop of hops in England was so extensive, that the government duty had fallen 50,000l sterling.

A letter has been received from an officer in the French army of Catalonia, which says—"Whatever may be the duration of the campaign in the rest of Spain, that in Catalonia is sure to be a long one; for Mina completely out-generals our Marshal, (Moncey)."

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Thursday and the Pilote of Friday. The Moniteur of Thursday contains a telegraphic dispatch, stating that the advanced guard of Gen. Molitor dispersed on the 25th, near Gaudix, the whole of the cavalry of Ballesteros; that on the 27th, Grenada was occupied; and that on the 28th Gen. Molitor completely defeated Campillo. On the first part of this statement the Pilote comments at some length, and observes that the same official journal announced that Ballesteros was on the 20th at Jaen, surrounded

on all sides: "then how can it be possible that he was on the 25th at Gaudix, which is at a great distance from Jaen, and defeated by Gen. Molitor? A great number of letters have been received at Paris from the army, and they all agree that Molitor's army covers a vast extent of ground, but is too much dispersed to attack the enemy if he appears in force. We also read that on the 28th, General Molitor completely defeated Campillo—this is a manifest error—the Constitutional Gen. Campillo, is at this moment with Quiroga, in Galicia; and it is almost impossible he should have come in the environs of Grenada to fight."

It is asserted in the Journal des Debats and another paper, on the authority of a private letter from Madrid of August 1, that Ballesteros had proposed terms of arrangement to Gen. Bourdesoult. Marshal Moncey has again removed his head quarters to Mataro, and it is reported that he will even retire to Gerona, from the losses which his army has sustained in action and by the season. The public securities have risen at Paris, on account of the rumours of the negotiations, respecting which, however, nothing certain is yet known in that capital.—Observer.

MADRID, July 24.

Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately; the garrison of the former has made many sallies. In the last, while two columns of 500 men each, protected by artillery, engaged the enemy on one side, another column of 1,000 men cut down the corn on the other side to carry it into the fortress. Gen. Guillemot has given positive orders to besiege both places in form.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The following are extracts of a letter fr. Cadiz, written by a Spanish gentleman formerly a resident here, to a respectable commercial house in this city:—

CADIZ, Aug. 1st, 1823.

"The situation of this city is neither better nor worse than when I last wrote you. The French have been 4 months in the country, and I conceive their cause daily loses ground. The character of the Spaniards is not to brook subjection to a foreign power; and though they have in the first place yielded, it has been more the effect of the seductive arts of their own countrymen than by the force of the enemy's arms—A reaction will ultimately produce the effect of their total destruction."

"In Catalonia, there is no end to the fighting—the Spaniards always successful. In this province, Ballesteros is now gaining ground, and we look to active measures soon. A sally that was made here from the lines, shewed that our up to the enemy's parapets without firing a shot till they reached them. All the force employed on our side was not more than 3000 men. The French, however, in their bulletin stated our loss to have been from two to three thousand, limiting theirs to five hundred.—The latter part I believe—On our side we had killed about 20, and wounded about 200—no prisoners. There are accounts to-day of the advanced guards of Ballesteros and Gen. Molitor having met, when victory decided in favour of the former.—The detection of Morillo is quite an extraordinary event, as it has produced no alteration in the army, which all abandoned him as did Abisla's on a former occasion."

"Provisions are not scarce. The place is constantly supplied from Gibraltar."

GREECE.

Corfu, July 9.

Intelligence has been received here highly agreeable to the Greeks. After his expedition against Negropont, the Captain Pacha informed the Seraskier of Larissa, that he had sent part of his fleet to Patras, and invited him to take the field immediately to penetrate into Greece through Thermopylae; whilst the other corps would commence their operations from Carystos and Patras. Mehmet Pacha committed the same fault as his predecessors: he advanced through Zeitouni without waiting to hear whether the other corps were also in motion. Odysseus defended the pass of Thermopylae with unconquerable resolution, although he had only 2,000 men at the commencement of the conflict, whilst Mehmet attacked him with 3,000 Europeans, and 7,000 Asiatic infantry, besides 3,000 cavalry. The Greeks lost upwards of 700 men; but after 4 hours constant fighting, numerous reinforcements arrived, and the Turks experienced a total defeat. Part of them threw themselves into the Castle of Zeitouni, which was taken by storm; and another capitulated in the town of Demago. Meanwhile the corps which had advanced from Carystos was also repulsed. There remains therefore only the corps of the Pacha of Scufari to combat, and it is highly probable that this campaign will terminate as ignominiously for the Turks as those by which it has been preceded. The Turkish fleet which had arrived at Patras, remained there still on the 2d of July. It had confined its operations to capturing and plundering twelve merchant vessels of different nations in the waters of Missolunghi. The Turks even banged an Italian Captain."

DOMESTIC.

WISCONSIN, Sept. 18.

The Committee appointed by this town, to ascertain the loss sustained by its citizens by the late fire, have made a list of the names of the principal sufferers and have furnished us with a copy for publication.

James Sevey, wife and 5 children—house and barn and contents.

John Groves, Jun. wife and 4 children—barn, grist-mill and contents.

Oliver Dickerson, wife and 7 children—barn and contents.

John Lowell, wife and 7 children—house, 2 barns and contents.

Joseph Lowell, Jun. wife and 7 children—2 houses, 2 barns, tannery, and their appurtenances and utensils.

Joseph Lowell, sen. wife and 4 children—house, barn and contents.

John C. Decker, wife and 5 children—barn and contents.

Robert Harrison, wife and 1 child—house, barn and contents.

John Allen, wife and 1 child—house, barn and contents.

Widow Dunsell, 6 children—house, barn and contents.

Widow Leeman—barn and contents.

William F. Stinson, wife and 1 child—saw-mill and 62 M. lumber.

James Stinson—house, barn and contents.

William Foye, wife and 2 children—house, barn and contents.

James Coiby, wife and 8 children—barn and contents.

John Foye, wife and 3 children—barn and contents.

Benj. Greenleaf, wife and 6 children—house, barn and contents.

Nath'l Rundlet, wife—house and contents.

Moses Tyler, wife and 5 children—house, barn and contents.

Jonathan Munsey, wife and 6 children—house, barn and contents.

John Brown, wife and 2 children—house, barn and contents.

Benj. Blagden, wife and 4 children—house, barn and contents.

Elisha Winslow, wife and 2 children—house, barn and contents.

Benj. Winslow, wife and 1 child—house and contents.

Samuel Lishornee, wife and 4 children—house.

Samuel Albee, wife and 4 children—house, barn and contents.

Benj. Albee, wife and 4 children—barn and contents.

Joseph Groves, wife and 4 children—house and contents.

James Lowell, wife and 6 children—house, barn and contents.

The above statement exhibits only the names of the heads of families that have suffered by the late fire, and whose dwelling-houses or barns or both have been burnt—together with the number of souls in each family: There is another class of sufferers not named above nor in any statement that has been made public, who may be said to have lost all save their families. Such as those whose farms have been run over by the fire and destroyed their timber and wood lots, fences, orchards, fields, farming utensils, stock, and the furniture in many instances removed from their houses to their fields for safety—of this class we might enumerate a number of families. In our computation of the loss of property destroyed, as published last week, it was our intention to estimate all the private losses of individuals, not including the two school-houses that had come to our knowledge. We have since learned, however, more particularly, the destruction to our valuable timber and wood lots back of the town, and are inclined to believe in common with all our fellow citizens, that our computation of the loss in this town as published in the last Intelligencer, viz. \$50,650, is too low.

SAMUEL MILLER, HENRY WHITNEY, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, EZRA WILSON, JOHN ERSKINE.

Sufferers in Alna.

John Lowell, barn and contents.

Charles Lowell, do.

Win. Hovey, do.

Acorn, do.

Joseph West, do.

Stephen Perkins, house, barn and contents.

J. & D. Boynton, do.

David Vinoy, do.

John Perkins, house, 2 barns and blacksmith shop and contents.

John Rines, house, barn and contents.

Samuel Perkins, do.

Daniel Clark, do.

Widow Hodge, house, 2 barns & contents.

Ralph Chaney, house, barn, out buildings and contents.

Joseph Chaney, house and contents.

The gentleman who handed us the above statement, could not procure a correct list of the numbers composing each family.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The following is the closing stanza of the poem delivered at the late Commencement, in Bowdoin College. The author, after eulogising the merits of the former president, Appleton, says:—

Oh no, my gush of feeling for the dead The living wrongs. Here intellectual flowers

Still find a hand to guard each tender head; And whilst they live and bathe in kindly showers

No frost of cold neglect their bloom deprives; Well may they grow and flourish, whilst they find

Such hands as these to cultivate their powers; And long may Bowdoin stand, by Heaven designed,

A nursery of thought, a garden of the mind.

General Washington.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen. Under the title of Revolutionary Anecdotes, in your paper of yesterday, I read with pleasure, and with sympathetic feelings, the farewell scene when the General parted with the officers whom he had so long commanded, and with whom he had been so honorably engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. It is so exactly like the conduct of that estimable character, that I doubt not its perfect truth. He was a man of great sensibility, amiable, kind, and benevolent. But there was so much native dignity in his deportment, that no man could approach him without being impressed with a sensation that he accosted a superior being; yet there was a small mixture of timidity in his general demeanor, lest he might commit an error, and this modesty was exceedingly prepossessing. It gave a mildness and kindness to his manner; and when, by being much with him, the sensation of awe abated, it was converted into a warm attachment to a person in whom was found every amiable quality; for he was a generous, kind hearted, and most sincere friend; as capable of giving attentions as expecting them, and never failed to reciprocate a kindness.

I have lived for weeks together with the General at Mount Vernon, at different times, during many years, and the more I knew of him the more I sincerely regarded him. When he died he was the best friend I had on earth, and his loss I shall never cease to regret. It was to me irreparable.

In the anecdotes above alluded to, the General is represented as so grave a character, that he was scarcely ever seen to laugh. I have seen him enjoy good tales, and laugh as heartily as most men of elevated character. He was occasionally grave when other men laughed, for he had much to think of that required his attention. His correspondence was so extensive, that he was seldom long unoccupied; and he never left for the morning what the day required. He was punctual, and in all things regulated by the most perfect order, and the utmost propriety. But he was of so amiable a disposition, that he never failed to express pleasure where he found a desire to please. Though he enjoyed refined and polished wit, it was not requisite to shew that he enjoyed a happy sally—even a pun had made the General laugh in high glee, and I have heard him make observations with a good deal of quaintness and archness suppressing a smile and leaving the company in full enjoyment of the effect. He was a man of genius, and wrote some beautiful little pieces of poetry. But above all, he was a man of piety, a real Christian, and in the language of Scripture, walked humbly before God.

In speaking with the General, on the character of our countrymen who were sent on foreign missions, he gave me the following character of John Quincy Adams: He observed that we had many estimable characters abroad, but that Mr. Adams, then our Minister at the Court of Prussia, who was still very young, gave him more real and satisfactory information of the general politics of Europe, and of all the affairs and diplomatic concerns relative thereof, than all our other Ministers together. The General expressed the satisfaction which Mr. Adams gave him in terms the most flattering. I mentioned this in a large company, and the venerable William Barry, who was present, and I knew used often to visit the General, declared that he also heard the General say, he thought Mr. John Quincy Adams, the most promising young man in the United States, and that the General spoke of him in the very highest terms.

Though from Mr. Adams I have had the honor of experiencing those civilities which every Secretary of State condescendingly rendered to me (for I have been above twenty years at the head of a branch of the Department of State); tho' I neither expect, nor shall ever solicit any favor from him on my own account, and believe it might be to my individual advantage were any other candidate to be elected, I think it my duty to inform the public of the opinion of the great Washington; and I may add, that having for years lived the next door neighbor to Mr. Adams, I know him to be a truly upright and strictly honest man, indefatigable in his public duties, an excellent parent, beloved in his family, religious, and of the highest moral character. When individuals are filling the papers with the most violent abuse of this gentleman, the minds of many good men may be erroneously impressed, and it is sometimes difficult to divest the minds of injurious impressions tho' the result only of malevolent sarcasm devoid of truth, or intended merely to operate to his political disadvantage; and tho' I have stated many offend some, yet I know that good men will duly appreciate whatever may tend to the removal of error; and I have now merely performed a duty to the public.

I lament that some of the newspapers have become the vehicles of abuse. I have the honor of knowing well every gentleman who has been proposed for President, and I can say, with truth, that each of them is worthy of the high

or to which their friends have thought it proper to solicit the public favor in their behalf.

WILLIAM THORTON.
Washington, Aug. 15.

THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. CRAWFORD.

The measures of Mr. Crawford's active partisans, to which we have alluded heretofore, were merely subsidiary measures. Their principal measure, that on which they place the greatest stress, and on which they found their chief expectations, is on KEEPING DOWN PUBLIC SENTIMENT, AND PROCURING A NOMINATION IN CAUCUS, NO MATTER BY WHAT MEANS.—Had not the tide of Mr. Adams' popularity swelled, they would have been as blank and silent as the grave—for all their operations would have been conducted with the most profound secrecy. But as Mr. Adams' character has risen in public opinion, (as it will continue to, the more it is studied) they have felt obliged to throw their arrows, but they have fallen harmless. We here see the reason why the New-Hampshire Patriot, the Argus, the Boston Statesman, and all the partisans of Mr. Crawford, assert that they are not opposed to Mr. Adams—that they are not in favor of Mr. Crawford. They wish to persuade others that they have formed no opinion, in order that they may keep back their opinion. There is nothing they dread so much as PUBLIC OPINION: it is the poison of their hopes and expectations.

When you here a man say "that he has not made up his opinion—that we ought not to make up our opinions—that there is danger of dividing the Republican party—that we ought to wait the result of a Caucus"—(in fact, that we ought to know which is the strongest side before we join it) mark that man and ten to one, if he understands himself, he is a secret and determined partizan of Mr. Crawford. Every press engaged for Mr. Crawford here, is silent about the candidates—every press in the Union engaged in his support, is endeavoring to persuade the people that they ought to take the corrupt dictation of a Caucus—even the National Intelligencer, a paper that has contended as earnestly against Caucuses as any paper in the Union. You cannot determine by what is directly said in many of the papers, whether they are opposed to Mr. Adams. Our remarks on Caucus nominations of President are reserved for future numbers. The only legitimate nomination is the voice of the people, and the voice of the people can only be expressed through the medium of the public press. Yet have we seen the Boston Patriot rudely assailed by the New-Hampshire Patriot because it dared to speak the honest sentiments of New-England, and endangered the projects of Mr. Hill. We have heard from him that Massachusetts was a federal state, and that it was presumption in her to make any indication of her opinion. We have heard from all Mr. Crawford's presses, that Massachusetts would not give a single Republican electoral vote. Of all the Republicans in the Union, those of Massachusetts deserve the most credit, for they had more to contend with than those of any other State—and almost every individual republican has, by advocating his opinions, been opposing his interest and advancement. Yet a Printer in New-Hampshire dares to bid them seal their lips in silence, and had he the power, he would bind them to the chariot wheels of a Caucus. It is not true that there is any danger of dividing the Republican party. It can only be bound together by an honest and patriotic course. If corrupt and bargaining politicians are suffered to intimidate the honest by fears of their separating from them, then the Republican party is in real danger.—There is no one thing that had a greater tendency to produce the regeneration of Massachusetts, than the honest, fearless and unanimous vote she gave to Mr. Adams the last winter. The reason why Mr. Crawford's partisans dread public opinion, is, that public opinion cannot be enlisted by open professions, however magnificent, against mighty works, exalted talents and long tried public services. They can neither produce in favor of Mr. Crawford, evidence of talents, or services, or experience.—They therefore altogether avoid any contest or comparison.—Although fond of Caucus nominations, they are opposed to State Caucuses, because in no State but Georgia could they obtain a Caucus nomination for Mr. Crawford. We too have an equal dread of State Caucuses, for the more dangerous General Caucuses. We know that they are commonly interested cabals. The management that procured Mr. Clay's nomination in Ohio is enough to sicken any one of the State Caucuses. The friends of Mr. Adams both in Massachusetts and Maine, are confident are opposed to State Caucuses. And the only reason that induced them to hold them, was that the intriguing politicians who volunteered to manage these States, asserted in Washington that Mr. Adams had no friends in New-England so repeatedly and so confidently, as to deceive every one at the south—and to remove this description, was the only reason which produced these clear and unanimous declarations of their opinion.

FENELLA.

From Mr. DeGrand's Weekly Report.

The Correspondence between John Adams and William Cunningham, lately published, is avowedly intended to injure

the Election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency.

If the opponents of J. Q. Adams did not consider his character as invulnerable, would they be thus driven to drag, before the Public, his venerable father, a Revolutionary Patriot, just on the verge of the grave;—and would they, to accomplish their purposes, hesitate not to violate the sanctuary of friendship and of private and confidential Correspondence, and the sacredness of solemn and repeated pledges?—Will not the sentiment of honor, so generally diffused in this happy land, revolt at such a procedure?—Does not such a DESPERATE EXPEDIENT furnish ample evidence that the opponents of J. Q. ADAMS consider their own cause as DESPERATE?

And even, after all, what does the Book disclose, on which the forlorn hope of a forlorn faction have grounded such anticipations of success?

It discloses
"That when John Adams took up the defence of the Republican cause in the Boston Patriot, he had the approbation of his two sons."—What is this, for J. Q. Adams. (one of these sons) but a feather in his cap?

It discloses
"That the Federal papers were, very early, afraid to admit any thing in praise of J. Q. Adams."—And can this be cited to shew that J. Q. Adams is not a Republican?

It discloses
"That John Adams thinks that both Parties have occasionally, been wrong, and that Demagogues will occasionally impose upon the People."—Well! who doubts that? Who can doubt the importance of this caution to posterity?

It discloses
"That John Adams was in favor of the purchase of Louisiana." Is this a crime?

It discloses
"That J. Q. Adams aided, by his writings in causing Washington to be justified by the People; when Washington resented Genet's insult." Ought J. Q. Adams to be crucified for contributing his mite to cause the President of the U. S. to be respected by a Foreign Minister?

It discloses
"That John Adams disliked exceedingly the conduct of Alexander Hamilton and of several other Gentlemen considered as his Political associates." Is this any thing new? Do the people of the U. S. consider this as a Political offence?

It discloses
"That John Adams, knowing that the Good of the Country required it, was a sufficiently disinterested Patriot to make Peace with France; although he was well aware that he would thereby be turned out of the Presidency." Is this devotion to the Country's Good, a Crime?

And suppose, that any portion of the People should condemn and do condemn: any of the actions of that venerable Patriot, John Adams; and that they should be unable to find, in the conduct of J. Q. Adams; any but praise-worthy Acts—would not, even this, furnish a proud triumph to the friends of the Election of J. Q. Adams? All that the friends of J. Q. Adams ask is, that he should be judged by his own actions. Why are his opponents afraid to meet the question, on this reasonable ground?

This day, 11th September, is the ninth anniversary of the memorable and glorious victory on Lake Champlain; when the British fleet upon the lake, and the British army upon its borders, were completely beaten; the principal part of the former captured by the American squadron, under Com. Macomb, and the latter repulsed by the U. S. troops, and the patriotic militia of Vermont, under Gen. Macomb. This victory has been considered no less important in its consequences than the gallant defence of New-Orleans by the brave militia of the western states, under the renowned Gen. JACKSON.

From the London Gazette, July 20.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council, setting forth, that in consequence of British vessels entering the ports of the United States from the ports of his Majesty's possessions in America or the West Indies, with articles, the produce of said possessions, being charged with a duty of one dollar per ton, for tonnage duty and light money, and a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. to which vessels of the United States, with similar cargoes, from ports in the said dominions are not subject. His Majesty has been pleased to order, that those shall be charged on all vessels of the United States, which shall enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions in America, or the West Indies, with productions of the said States, a duty of 4s 3d per ton, and further, an addition of 10 per cent. upon the duties in table C. annexed to an Act to regulate the trade between his Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in the West Indies, and America, passed last year.

Andrew Bradford,

At his Commission Store, Calais, offers for sale, a general assortment of SHOES, BOOTS, DOMESTIC

AND EUROPEAN GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day Friday
Director next week J. PENMAN.

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

ARRIVED.
20th—brig David Owen, Mabee, 48 days from London and 43 from the Downs, to U. Curry, Esq. Spoke—Aug. 25th, lat 46. 15. long. 21, brig Pelican, 16 days from Portsmouth for Miramichi: 26th, lat 47, 10, long 24. 24, ship Nile, 35 days from Portsmouth for Quebec: Sept. 2d, lat. 46. 3, long. 30. 23, ship Harriet, of Bath, 15 days from the Capes of Virginia, for London: 4th, lat 44. 50, long 37, 50, ship John, of Philadelphia, fr. City Point, could not learn where bound: 12th, lat 42. 54, long. long. 49, 10, sloop Sarah-Sophia, 29 days fr Tobago, for Newfoundland. Left, brig Elos, of Yarmouth, N. S. Capt. M. furnished us with the "Times" of Aug. 5th.
—sloop Augustus, Hale, Portland.
—schr. Dove, Goodrich, Portsmouth.
—schr. Mind, Hatch, Newburyport.
—schr. Fame, Herrington, Boston.
—schr. Superior, Kendall, Gloucester.
—sloop Nancy, Lunt, Belfast.
—schr. Fair Play, Pierce, Boston.
21st—schr. Freetown, Greenlaw, Schoodic
—schr. Phoebe, Stone, Portland.
22d—sloop Fancy, Lunt, Wash.
23d—sloop Governor, Knight, Portland.
—schr. Victory, Bell, St. Andrews.
—sloop Enterprise, Wynau, Hallowell.
24th—schr. Hannah, Cole, Sedgwick.

SAILED.
—schr. St. Croix, Brooks, Boston—Passengers, Col. Hoast, and Capt. Eastman, of the Army.
—schr. Boston, Sharkford, Boston.
—schr. Freetown, Greenlaw, Boston.
—sloop Eliza, Todd, Exeter.
—brig Columbia, Bradford, cl. at N. York, 12th, for this port.
—schr. Champion, Shackford, Gen. Greene, Rogers, hence at Boston, 19th.

NEW GOODS.

Ingols & Chace,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
A choice selection of Staple & Fancy
GOODS

consisting of
Extra sup fine & fine
blue, Oxford,
mix, drab, olive &
harkback Broad-
cloths and Cassi-
meres.
Duffles of sup. quality,
Devonshire Kersey,
poissie cloths,
Salsbury flannels,
milled, gauze and
assorted hannels.
Tartan do.
elegant fig'd plain &
twilled bombazines
Caroline plaids,
bombazines,
point & rose blankets,
cassimere shawls,
scarlet and assorted
memo shawls,
long shawls,
Italian crapes blk. &
coloured,
ladies indispensable
new patterns,
kidmister and stair
carpeting,
Leghorn gipseys and
bonnets,
American straw do.
misses cottage do.
house paper,
oil cloths,
Lodion prints,
calicoes & furnitures,
ginghams, diaphanes,
cambrics & cambric
muslins,
plato, fig'd, striped,
jocoonet, mull and
lutha mita-muslins
Irish lincens,
ask, bird's-eye and
Irish diaper,
Russia and American
diaper,
long lawn,
fine cambric,
do. do. hdkfs
muslin gown dresses,
scotch table cloths,
superior vestings,
blk. and bro. lincens,
cold cambrics,
gent. white and fig'd
cravats,
cotton hdkfs. & shawls,
tobby velvete,
blk. ostrich plumes,
worsted hosiery,
shell & horn combs.

A large Assortment, Silk Goods.

Can't in crapes all colors
nankin do. plain, fig'd
and bordered,
fig'd and bordered
crapes dresses,
shawls (all sizes)
crapes mantles, do.
flag & hand towel hks
mack and cross bar'd
hks
birdseye & Jamaica do.
sup. Barcelona do.
blk. saracens,
cold do.
Florentine silks,
white and cold bor-
dered hks.

American Goods.

sup. levantine blue &
jet hks.
blk. & col satins,
blk. and cold, fig'd &
bordered levantine
dresses, new artistic
silk velvets,
French silk shawls,
ribbons and plushes,
habit trimmings,
silk bosiers & gloves,
sewing silk,
eleg't merino shawls,
" " hks.
" " do.
large silk umbrellas,
&c. &c.

C. CURRY,

Has for sale at his Soap & Candle
Manufactory, Campo-Bello,
1000 boxes brown Soap,
100 " white do.
100 barrels soft do.
1500 boxes mould Candles,
150 " dip'd do.
Orders for Soap and Candles promptly executed, and the articles warranted of a good quality, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to satisfy purchasers.
WANTED.
5000 bushels Hard Wood Ashes,
for which a liberal price will be paid on delivery.
(6m) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 13.

NEW GOODS.

Hayden & Kilby,
Have just received from Boston,
in addition to their former Stock, a
large assortment of
Domestic, English
and India Goods,
which were purchased low, and are for
Sale on the most reasonable terms.
aug. 16.

Burton & Hsley,

OFFER FOR SALE
A complete Assortment of
EUROPEAN, INDIAN & DOMESTIC
Piece Goods,
AND
Paper Hangings,
Wholesale and retail, at the lowest
prices for Cash.
GOOD PAY
Will be given for FISH.
BLANKS.

THE following, with all other kinds of
Blanks, are for sale at B. FOLSOM'S
Book Store, sign of the Bible, by the sheet,
quire, or ream:—

Warranty Deeds—Quit Claim
do.—Mortgage do.—Constable's
and Sheriff's Bonds—Justices'
Writs and Executions—Judgment
Bonds—Guardian do.—Deposition
Blanks (various kinds)—A-
merican Shipping Papers—Eng-
lish do. do.—Complaints & War-
rants—Powers of Attorney—Bills
of Lading—Bills of Exchange—
Bank Checks—Charterparties—
Rules of Court—Notary Public
Blanks—Trustee Writs—Mer-
chants Certificates for Rum—Bills
of Sale of Vessels—Common Bills
of Sale—Coaster's Manifests—
Foreign do.—Collector's War-
rants—Bonds for Deeds—Inden-
tures—Policies of Assurance—
Court Writs—Custom-House
Bonds—Scierr Facias Blanks—
Leases, &c. &c.

Collector's Notice, Plant. No. 12.
NOTICE is hereby given, to the Propri-
etors of unimproved lands hereafter men-
tioned, in Plantation No. 12, east of Machias,
in the County of Washington, State of Maine,
that the same are taxed in several bills com-
mitted to me the Subscriber, Collector for
said Plantation, for the year 1823, in the
respective sums following, viz: State, County
and Town Tax—

NAMES.
Timothy Whiting, \$243 84
Unknown Proprietors, 69 22
The Collector will proceed according to
law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest
bidder at the house of ISAAC CRAKE, in said
Plantation, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day
of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. so
much of said land as will be sufficient to dis-
charge said taxes, and the necessary inter-
vening charges, if no person shall appear on
or before that time to discharge said taxes
and charges.
PEARL HOWE, Collector.
Plantation, No. 12, Sept. 22.

MRS. CURRY most respectfully informs
her Friends and the Public in general,
that she has lately removed from Eastport,
(Passamaquoddy) to this place, where she in-
tends keeping a Boarding-House. She has
taken the House lately occupied by Mrs.
SMITH as such on the Cross Street, leading
from King to Church Streets, so called, ad-
joining the residence of Mr. HENDRICKS. She
hopes by strict attention to her Business to
merit a Share of the Public Patronage.
St. John, Sept. 2.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Passa-
maquoddy are hereby notified to meet
at said Bank, on Monday, the sixth day of
October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the
choice of seven Directors for the ensuing
year, and to act on any other business that
may legally come before them.
By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN WOODMAN, Cashier.
Eastport, Sept. 20, 1823.

Collector's Notice, Perry.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-resi-
dent Proprietors & Owners of land, in the
Town of Perry, County of Washington, State
of Maine, that they are taxed in a bill com-
mitted to me the Subscriber for collection,
and remains unpaid, to wit, State, County,
Town and School Taxes for the year, 1823—
NAMES.
James Russell, \$50 19
Theodore Lincoln, 9 13
Hairs of Sarah Thaxter, 29 27
Elizabeth Baily, 18 11
Hannah Lincoln, 14 06
Undivided Lands, 8 10
Unless said Taxes with all intervening
charges are paid on or before Saturday, the
twenty-ninth day of November next, so much
of said land will then be sold at Public Ven-
due, at the house of John Dudley, Esq. in said
Perry, at one o'clock, P. M. as will discharge
the same.
JAMES STICKNEY, Collector.
Perry, Sept. 17.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction,
on Tuesday, the seventh day of October
next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
on the Exchange—
THE House and thirty-two rods of Land
situate in Eastport, on Water-street,
lately owned and occupied by Capt. E. SEBLE.
The premises were appraised and set off on
Execution, to Messrs. C. SCOTT & Co. at
\$700, and are subject to redemption on the
payment of that sum and interest, on or be-
fore the 2d of April 1824.—Terms cash.
THOMAS GREEN, Auc'r.
Eastport, Sept. 26, 1823.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

United States of America,)
District of Maine, ss.)
PURSUANT to warrants from the Hon.
ASHUR WARE, Esq. Judge of the United
States district court, for said district, I there-
by give public notice, that on Monday, the
6th day of October next, at ten o'clock A.
M. at the Custom-House Store in Machias,
I shall expose and sell at Public Auction to
the highest bidder—

The schr. KING-BIRD, of
about seven tons burthen with her
tackle apparel and furniture.
One OPEN BOAT, and ap-
purtenances,
1 hhd. and 18 bbls. of Rum,
1 bbl. Molasses: 1 bbl. Oil,
1 bag of Sugar:
40 bushels of Salt, and a small
lot of Fish—

And on Tuesday, the 7th day of
Oct. next, at one o'clock, P. M.
at the Custom-House Store, in
Lubec, I shall expose and sell at
Auction, as aforesaid,

The Schooner CHARLOTTE, of a
burthen of 23 tons burthen, with her Tack-
le, Apparel and Furniture & Cargo on board,
244 qtls. of dry Fish,
60 bags of Salt,
5 puncheons and 1 bbl. Rum.
The same having been decreed forfeit to
the United States by said Court and ordered
to be sold.

G. S. SMITH, Dep'y Marshal.
Machias, Sept. 17, 1823.

House at Auction.

To be sold at Auction on the 25th
inst. at the head of Union-Wharf—
A ONE Story Dwelling-House, 23 by 32,
situated at Prince's Cove. Said House
is clapboarded and shingled, but has no part
finished inside. Sept. 20.

WASHINGTON, ss.

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
redem the following described Real Estate,
viz:—

500 acres of Land at Cathance,
so called, in Plantation No. 12, 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 Pea-
cock, and which belongs to said Waterman.
H. G. BALCH, Sheriff.
July 21, 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscribers have been duly
appointed Administrators of the Estate of
JOSEPH WILSON,
late of Columbia, in the County of Washing-
ton, deceased, and have taken upon them-
selves 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
JOSEPH WILSON, Adm'r
JOEL WILSON, }
Columbia, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Ninety Acres of good LAND sit-
uated on Allan's Island, in Lubec—is the
most advantageous place for Business or Farm-
ing, and has been one of the first stands for
trade in the Bay of Passamaquoddy. The
terms of payment will be liberal, and the
conditions will be known by applying to
MARK SIMS or GEORGE F. BENTY, of Port-
mouth; or COL. CHARLES PERRY, of Eastport;
or Jabez MOWRY, of Lubec. Sept. 6.

Passamaquoddy Line of Packets.

The following Vessels are in-
tended 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 accom-
modations for Passengers, and experienced
Masters. One of said Vessels will positively
leave this place on Wednesday, and Boston
on Saturday, of each week, (weather per-
mitting.)
Application for Freight or Passage to be
made to the masters on board.
SAMUEL WHEELER,
or GEO. & ISAAC HOBBS.

REGULAR LINK.

The Packet, sch CHAMPION, Wm
SHACKFORD, master, will sail for
BOSTON via PORTLAND, on Wednes-
day next. For freight or passage, having su-
perior accommodations, apply to the master
on board, or to
Sept. 27. G. & I. HOBBS.
CASH given for RAGS.

ABSOLUTION.

It blew a hard storm, in utmost confusion,
The sailors all hurried to get absolution;
Which done, and the weight of sins they'd
confest
Was transferred, as they thought, from them-
selves to the priest,
To lighten the ship, & conclude their devotion,
They tossed the poor Parson souze into the
ocean!

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

Pity old age, within whose silver hairs
Honor and reverence ever more have reign'd.
MARLOWE'S TAMBURLAINE.

During my residence in the country, I used frequently to attend at the old village church. Its shadowy aisles, its mouldering monuments, its dark oaken panelling, all reverend with the gloom of departed years seemed to fit it for the haunt of solemn meditation. A Sunday, too, in the country, is so holy in its repose; such a pensive quiet, reigns over the face of nature, that every restless passion is charmed down, and we feel all the natural religion of the soul gently springing up within us.

Sweet Jay so pure, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.—

I do not pretend to be what is called a devout man, but there are feelings that visit me in a country church, amidst the beautiful serenity of nature, which I experience no where else; and if not a more religious, I think I am a better man on Sunday, than on any day of the seven.

But in this church I felt myself continually thrown back upon the world by the frigidity and pomp of the poor worms around me. The only being that seemed thoroughly to feel the humble and prostrate piety of a true christian, was a poor decrepid old woman, bending under the weight of years and infirmities. She bore the traces of something better than abject poverty. The lingerings of decent pride were visible in her appearance. Her dress, though humble in the extreme, was scrupulously clean. Some trivial respect, too, had been awarded her, for she did not take her seat among the village poor, but sat alone on the steps of the altar. She seemed to have survived all love, all society, and to have nothing left her but the hopes of heaven. When I saw her feebly rising and bending her aged form in prayer—habitually conning her prayer book, which her palsied hand and falling eyes could not permit her to read, but which she evidently knew by heart—I felt persuaded that the faltering voice of that poor woman arose to heaven far beyond the responses of the choir, the organ, or the chanting of the choir.

I am fond of loitering about country churches and this was so delightfully situated, that it frequently attracted me. It stood on a knoll, round which a small stream made a beautiful bend, and then wound its way through a long reach of soft meadow scenery. The church was surrounded by yew trees, which seemed almost coeval with itself. Its tall gothic spire shot up lightly from among them, with rooks and crows generally wheeling about it. I was seated there one still sunny morning, watching two laborers who were digging a grave.—They had chosen one of the most remote and neglected corners of the church yard, where, by the number of nameless graves around, it would appear that the indigent and friendless were huddled into the earth. I was told that the new made grave was for the only son of a poor widow. While I was meditating on the distinctions of a worldly tank, which extend thus down into the very dust the toll of the bell announced the approach of the funeral. They were the obsequies of poverty, with which pride had nothing to do. A coffin of the plainest materials, without pall or other covering, was borne by some of the villagers. The sexton walked before with an air of cold indifference. There were no mock mourners in the trappings of affected wo, but there was one real mourner who feebly tottered after the corpse. It was the aged mother of the deceased—the poor old woman whom I had seen seated on the steps of the altar. She was supported by a humble friend, who was endeavoring to comfort her. A few of the neighboring poor had joined the train, and some children of the village were running hand, in hand, now shouting with unthinking mirth, and sometimes pausing to gaze, with childish curiosity, on the grief of the mourner.

As the funeral train approached the grave, the parson issued out of the church porch, arrayed in the surplice, with prayer book in hand and attended by the clerk. The service however, was a mere act of charity. The deceased had been destitute, and the survivor was penniless.—It was shuffled through, therefore, in form, but coldly and unfeelingly. The well fed priest scarcely moved ten steps from the church door; his voice could scarcely be heard at the grave; and never did I hear the funeral service, that sublime and touching ceremony, turned into such a frigid mummery of words.

I approached the grave. The coffin was placed on the ground. On it were inscribed the name and age of the deceased—George Somers, aged 26 years. The poor mother had been assisted to

kneel down at the head of it. Her withered hands were clasped, as if in prayer; but I could perceive by a feeble rocking of the body, and a convulsive motion of the lips, that she was gazing on the last reliques of her son with the yearnings of a mother's heart.

The service being ended, preparations were made to deposit the coffin in the earth. There was that bustling stir, that breaks so harshly on the feelings of grief and affection: directions given in the cold tones of business; the striking of spades into sand and gravel, which at the grave of those we love is of all sounds the most withering. She raised her gazed eyes and looked about with a faint wildness. As the men approached with cords to lower the coffin into the grave, she wrung her hands and broke into an agony of grief. The poor woman who attended her took her by the arm endeavored to raise her from the earth and to whisper something like consolation.—“Nay, now—nay, now—don't take it so sorely to heart.” She could only shake her head, and wring her hand as one not to be comforted.

As they lowered the body into the earth, the creaking of the cords seemed to agonize her; but when, on some accidental obstruction, there was a jostling of the coffin all the tenderness of the mother burst forth, as if any harm could come to him who was far beyond the reach of worldly sufferings.

I could see no more—my heart swelled into my throat—my eyes filled with tears—I felt as if I were acting a barbarous part in standing by and gazing idly on this scene of maternal anguish, I wandered to another part of the church yard, where I remained until the funeral train had dispersed.

When I saw the mother slowly and painfully quitting the grave, leaving behind her the remains of all that was dear to her on earth, and returning to silence and destitution, my heart ached for her. What, thought I, are the distresses of the rich! they have friends to soothe—pleasures to beguile—a world to divert and dissipate their griefs. What are the sorrows of the young! Their growing minds soon close above the wound—their elastic spirits soon rise beneath the pressure—their green and ductile affection soon twine around new objects. But the sorrows of the poor, who have no outward appliances to soothe—the sorrows of the aged, with whom life at best is but a winter day, and who can look for no after-growth of joy—the sorrows of a widow, whose solitary, gesture, mourning over an only son, the last solace of her years; these are the sorrows which make us feel the impotency of consolation.

It was some time before I left the church yard. On my way homeward, I met with the woman who had acted as comforter: she was just returning from accompanying the mother to her lonely habitation, and I drew from her some particulars connected with the affecting scene I had witnessed.

The parents of the deceased had resided in the village from childhood. They had inhabited one of the neatest cottages, and by various rural occupations, and the assistance of a small garden, had supported themselves creditably and comfortably, and led a happy and blameless life. They had one son, who had grown up to be the staff and pride of their age.—“Oh, sir!” said the good woman, “he was such a likely lad, so sweet-tempered, so kind to every one around him, so dutiful to his parent! It did one's heart good to see him on a Sabbath, dressed out in his best, so tall, so straight, so cheery, supporting his old mother to church—for she was always fonder of leaning on her son's arm than on her good man's; and poor soul she might well be proud of him, for a finer lad there was not in the country around.”

Unfortunately, the son was tempted, during a year of scarcity and agricultural hardship, to enter into the service of the small craft that plied on a neighboring river. He had not been long in this employ, when he was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea. His parents received the tidings of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing. It was the loss of their main prop. The father, who was already infirm, grew heartless and melancholy, and sunk into his grave. The widow left lonely, by age and feebleness, could no longer support herself, and came upon the parish. Still there was a kind feeling toward her throughout the village, and a certain respect as being one of the oldest inhabitants. As no one applied for the cottage in which she had passed so many happy days she was permitted to remain in it, where she lived solitary and almost helpless. The few wants of nature were chiefly supplied from the scanty productions of her little garden, which the neighbors would now and then cultivate for her. It was but a few days before the time at which these circumstances were told me, that she was gathering some vegetables for her repast, when she heard the cottage door that faced the garden suddenly opened. A stranger came out, and seemed to be looking eagerly and wildly around. He was dressed in seaman's clothes, was emaciated and

ghastly pale, and bore the air of one broken by sickness and hard-ships. He saw her, and hastened toward her, but his steps were faint and faltering: he sunk on his knees before her, and sobbed like a child. The poor woman gazed upon him with a vacant & wandering eye: “Oh my dear, dear mother! don't you know your son! your poor boy George!” It was indeed, the wreck of her once noble lad; who, shattered by wounds, by sickness and foreign imprisonment, had, at length, dragged his wasted limbs homeward to repose among the scenes of his childhood.

I will not attempt to detail the particulars of such a meeting, where joy and sorrow were so completely blended: still he was alive—he was come home! he might yet live to comfort and cherish her old age! Nature, however, was exhausted in him; and if any thing had been wanting to furnish the work of fate, the desolation of his native cottage would have been sufficient. He stretched himself on the pallet where his widowed mother had passed many a sleepless night, and he never rose from it again.

The villagers, when they heard that George Somers had returned, crowded to see him, offering every comfort and assistance that their humble means afforded. He, however, was too weak to talk—he could only look his thanks. His mother was his constant attendant, and he seem'd unwilling to be help'd by any other hand.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but thought on the mother “that looked on his childhood,” that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness. Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart.—It is neither to be chilled by selfishness nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity: and if adversity overtake him, he will be the dearest to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

Poor George Somers had known well what it was to be in sickness and none to soothe—lonely and in prison, and none to visit him. He could not endure his mother from his sight; if she moved away, his eye would follow her. She would set for hours by his bed watching him as he slept. Sometimes he would start from a feverish dream, look anxiously up until he saw her venerable form bending over him, when he would take her hand, lay it on his bosom, and fall asleep with the tranquility of a child.—In this way he died.

My first impulse, on hearing this humble tale of affliction, was to visit the cottage of the mourner, and administer pecuniary assistance, and, if possible, comfort. I found however, on enquiry, that the good feelings of the villagers had prompted them to do every thing that the case admitted: and as the poor knew best how to console each other's sorrows, I did not venture to intrude.

The next Sabbath I was at the village church; when, to my surprise, I saw the poor old woman tottering down the aisle to her accustomed seat on the steps of the altar.

She had made an effort to put on something like mourning for her son; and nothing could be more touching than this struggle between pious affection and utter poverty: a black ribbon or so—a faded black handkerchief—and one or two more such humble attempts to express by outward signs that grief which passes show.—When I looked round on the storied monuments, the stately balustrades, the cold marble pomp, with which grandeur mourned magnificently over departed pride; and turned to this poor widow, bowed down by age and sorrow at the altar of her God, and offering up the prayers and praises of a pious, though a broken heart. I felt that this living monument of real grief was worth them all.

I related the story to some of the wealthy members of the congregation, and they were moved at it. They exerted themselves to render her situation more comfortable, and to lighten her afflictions. It was however, but smoothing a few steps to the grave. In the course of a Sunday or two after, she was missing from her usual seat at church and before I left the neighbourhood I heard, with a feeling of satisfaction, that she had quietly breathed her last, and gone to rejoin those she loved, in that world where sorrow is never known, and friends are never parted. Sketch Book.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

A FRAGMENT.

*** Selim checked his horse.—The

thunder reverberated from the mountain's side, and vivid lightnings rushed through the forests. Ah! gracious Allah! exclaimed Selim, protect thy follower. At this moment by a sudden flash, he discovered a human habitation—thitherward he urged his beast. All was dark and dismal—he groped his way to the door—groans and sighs issued from within; but Selim was not to be intimidated by groans and sighs—he had been inured to war—to wield the scimeter in the land of the crescent. Selim lifted the latch—“father, have you come home?” eagerly asked a little famishing urchin, who with his weeping mother stood at the entrance.—“Daughter,” said Selim, “canst thou afford shelter for a benighted and bewildered stranger and his beast?”—He was beckoned to a seat, while the disappointed little fellow, clinging to the side of his mother whose utterance had become choked with tears, finished the sentence which she had commenced—“we have no bread,” said he, “nor any hay for your horse—a man came to day and took away father, and our line-back cow, and all the hay—and left Brindle without any thing to eat—and now we can get no milk, for Brindle is dry.” Selim was no longer in doubt—he recollected he was in the land of Christians, where man is incaged for being in debt.

*** In the morning he took his leave bestowing a purse sufficient to restore the husband to his family—to redeem Line-back—and to provide fodder for the cattle—and as he mounted his steed, he thanked Allah that he was a Mussulman! B.

HUMOUR.

“It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.”

From Thatcher's Military Journal.

ANECDOTE.

Captain HODGINS, (commonly pronounced *Udang*) is a Frenchman of singular manners and character, and ludicrous in his personal appearance; being rather tall, but slender. His features are sharp and irregular; complexion dark, with small jet black eyes. His long hair is brought in a braid to the top of his head, which is constantly covered with powder. He is never seen without his small sword, nor in conversation without a display of vanity and affectation. He converses in broken English, with rapid articulation, often perverting words from their legitimate meaning.

Dr. THOMAS and Udang have at command an inexhaustible fund of merriment and humour: and Udang once said to the Doctor, “You can take me off better than I can myself.” On a return from Boston in 1780, he related some incidents that occurred to him, which have frequently been repeated to aid in festive mirth.—Some wag, knowing his vanity, and affectation of consequence, had employed a negro wench to make a familiar address to him in some public place. This was a severe mortification, and destroyed all the comfort of his visit. In answer to an inquiry how he liked Boston, this vexation was uppermost in his mind: “I like Boston very well, all but one d—d Madame Nig.” On being pressed further, he relates the particulars with all the action and irritation that the reality occasioned. “One gentleman said to me, ‘Will you take a walk to de market?’—’twas one very fine market—de poult, de geese, ebbery ting—one very fine assortment.—Dere it was, I hear somebody say behind, ‘How do you do Capt. Udang?’ I look round; one black bish say again, (making reverence) ‘I hope you be well Captain Udang.’—Who be you, speak to me in de market?’ ‘You forget,’ she say, ‘I was your sweetheart in 77.’” “Hol your tongue, you d—d rascal bish! you speak to me in de market when I wid gentlemen, I cut off your head. I will, you rascal wench! I was so ashame, I put de hat over my eyes, and run right home tro’ five thousand peoples. Next day, some gentlemen tell me who own de black bish dat spoke to me in de market, and advise me to tell de mistress. I go to de house, and knock, knock—By, by, door open—‘How you do Capt. Udang?’—De same black bish rascal, dat spoke to me in de market. ‘Who own you?’—tell your mistress one gentleman officer wish to see her.’” “Madame,” say I, “do you own dat d—d Madame Nig, dat spoke to me in de market?” She say, “If you had not been too familiar with my negro wench, she would not spoke to you in de market.” I say, “You be one d—d rascal yourself, Madame.”

“They marry and are given in marriage.”

In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundred of marriage notices come under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old antediluvian climes.—What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope, and evening courtships, and love ditties, and songs, and stolen kisses, and the whole train of bright attendants on the young dreaming days of but half enjoyed affection, with which come to mellow the scene and

hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise—the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure—the scores of invitation—the smoking table, loaded with turkeys and ducks and pound cake—the round faced parson—and the half blushing half smiling bride.

Who thinks herself vera weel off,
To be woo'd an married and a'.

The printer has but poor picking out of the dish, it is true, unless, like ourselves, he has a most sensitive fancy, and can feast on these ideal dainties till his stomach is satisfied. We have sometimes thought that the printer ought to be invited to the wedding supper, but then, as it might involve the matter of politics, perhaps it is best as it is.—*Empire.*

An Irish sailor fell from the mizen of one of our ships. Every person on the quarter deck supposed he must have been killed by the fall. The poor fellow, however, got up apparently but little hurt. The captain, who was near him, inquired where he came from.—“Plase your honour,” replied Paddy, “I came from the north of Ireland.”

SHORT ANSWERS.

“Give me men about me that are—promise.”
MR. EDITOR—I am a person of few words, and an admirer of pantomime. I like to “suit the action to the word,” because brevity is the life of business as well as the soul of wit. When I am asked a question, I endeavor to answer it with common perspicuity—that is, I give a categorical answer, for I detest myself to be put off with a long yawn, or a lazy respond that seems to say, ‘aye what’s the clock.’

Time is money—time is knowledge—therefore time is valuable to all men, particularly in these hard times, when money is so scarce and knowledge is so uncertain. How much time would be saved, if every body's neighbor would only give short answers!

If, for instance, when you present a bill for payment, the debtor would say, ‘Yes, very right: I’ll pay it:’ how much better that pithy sort of dialogue is, than such as is too common: and withal a little inconvenient; for instance: ‘A bill? I really had forgotten your account against me! Why had you not brought it before? I have just drawn on the Bank for the last cent: hope you will not let another bill stand so long: I always pay all my bills punctually but just at this time: I— I have lent all my money! I have orders to pay to-morrow: the rascally Banks wont discount the best paper in market: I expect a vessel next week: my lawyer (poor dog he is) either dont collect or wont pay over: I am busy now: pressed with all sorts of cares: must be here: must be there: zounds and death: I must be every where. Call to-day: to-morrow: next day: week: I will then give you’—‘Give what?’—‘Why, give you an answer: to be sure.’

Now how much better a direct answer in the first place would be—either, I can’t pay you: or, I wont pay you: because, in either case, the affair is ended, and you may go about your business. But to stand the butt of ignorance, impertinence, poverty, and eternal loquacity, all at once, is more than is given to human patience to endure. *Portia Jour.*

Going, Going, BID, OR GONE!

TWELVE Dwelling Houses of various sizes, with several Stores and Wharves, and 50 Building Lots, in Eastport, to be Sold or Let on long or short leases. Possession given immediately.

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Several FARMS in the country. Enquire of ELIAS BATES.

aug. 30.

Dennis Garland,

WOULD inform the Public, that he has just received at his Store in East-Machias, a few rods from the Washington Academy, a large assortment of

Books & Stationary

Among which are the ENGLISH, LATIN, AND GREEK CLASSICS,

to be used at the Academy, approved and selected by Mr. ADAMS, the Preceptor—Together with a complete assortment of

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All at the lowest prices for CASH. (6w) Machias, Aug. 23, 1823

FOR SALE,

100 Tons of RED PINE TIMBER, lying at the head of the tide in St. Stephens.

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