

EASTPORT SENTINEL.

No. 17.....Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1823.

[83 50 Cts. A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENJAMIN FOLSOM.
\$1.75 payable in advance, and no paper discontinued till arrearages are paid.

School Books.

RICHARDSON & LORD,
No. 75, Cornhill, Boston.

KEEP constantly for sale, a supply of the following valuable SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.—

Morse's Improved Geography and Atlas,

ancient and modern, —a work now generally recommended and adopted in the first schools.

Whippley's Compend of History, with Questions. This work, from its merit, has very generally taken the place of all others on the same subject. It has been introduced into the Boston Classical School, as well as into many other institutions of high standing.

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in which the correct principles of the Round and Running Hands are systematized and simplified. Designed to teach this important & elegant art with the utmost facility. By Enoch Noyes. Accompanied with a Writing-Book, ruled expressly for this system.

Stanford's Practical Arithmetic; to which is added, systems of Book-Keeping, both by single and double entry. Recommended by the Boston Association of Instructors.

The Evangelical Instructor, a Reading Book for schools, highly recommended.

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School Bibles.

The Boston Stereotype edition, much preferred for elegance and clearness, to any other in print.

The New Testament, printed in same way.

The Art of Reading.

By Daniel Stanford.

Temple Carmina, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.

New edition just published.

Biblical Dialogues, 2 vols.

By Susannah Rowson.

Webster's Spelling Book.

Teachers and School Committees, not already acquainted with the merits of these publications, are respectfully invited to call and examine them for themselves.

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,

July 12. end of Central Wharf.

TIMBER ON THE SCHOODIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or persons will be permitted to cut any kind of Lumber the ensuing winter, upon the lands belonging to the heirs of Wm. Bingham, Esq. deceased, and others, lying upon the waters of the Schoodic river or lakes. And any person or persons who shall cut any Lumber upon said lands after this notice, will be considered trespassers, and prosecuted accordingly.

JOHN BLACK,
Agent for Wm. Bingham's heirs & others.
Ellsworth, Sept. 23, 1823. (3m)

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.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Ninety Acres of good LAND situated on *John's Island*, in Lubec—it is a most advantageous place for Business or Farming, 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. BLUNT, of Portsmouth; or COL. CHARLES PEAVY, of Eastport or JAMES MOWRY, of Lubec. Sept. 6.

NOTICE.

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

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

An extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, carefully selected, have been opened for Sale, remarkably low, by

Burton & Hsley,

At their Old Stand on the "PLATFORM."

Real Scotch and Tartan plaids

—figured and plain bombazets—crimson, maroon and scarlet moreens—brown cambrics—caroline plaids—caroline lustrings, a new article—circassian plaids—dark & light ginghams—calicoes—white & coloured cambrics—lino and imitation linen cambrics & ticks—muslin hdkfs.—jaconet, mull, lawn, book, imitation India, & fancy muslins, plain & figured—dark and light vestings, some elegant patterns—white muscades vesting—4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white and figured cravats—cotton hdkfs.—cotton shawls—Tartan table covers—7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 table linen, very cheap—birds-eye and Russia diapers—linens—British cottons—furnitures and copper-plates, a large assortment—furniture, cambric & common dunnies—white jeans—black and coloured cotton velvets—black and brown holland—buckram—light muslin—super, & common gilt coat and vest buttons—gent. and ladies' silk buttons—lace, pearl and ivory shirt buttons—linen threads—Hells—Motts' and common wire and spool cottons—Motts' superior French and common dress cottons—cotton laces—black, white & straw coloured wire—millineries—cane for calashes—buckles and clasps—Webbs' and common suspenders—umbrellas—4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 oil cloths—gilt and plated *Blaine* military buttons—white and gilt Prussian binding—shell and horn combs—lace—silver eye needles—buckle and pound pins, &c. &c. &c. gent's worsted, virginia, hose and Indics' & cotton, lambswool, half hose, children's & wool & half hose, gent's, ladies' and children's gloves of every description.

Extra superfine, super, and common broadcloths and cassimeres—pelisse cloths—duffin—kerseys—beaking—swanskins—linens all colours—scarlet crimson and green Salisbry flannels—padding—7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 11-4, 12-4 rose blanket—scarlet cassimere shawls with and without fringes—black and cold cassimere shawls.

Nankin, Canton, French and Italian crapes—black shawl and sarson's—black & coloured levantine—black & coloured, white and coloured silks—white, black and coloured satins—silk vestings—black, birds-eye, plain, rostral, handanna and fancy hdkfs.—zebra and gauze hdkfs.—green and white gauze—handsome winter ribbons—a great variety hussing, satin & lace ribbons—thread laces—merino and silk trimmings—silk cords—silk velvets & velvet bindings—superfine and common bleached and brown sheetings & shirtings—ginghams—checks—satinets—bed tickens very cheap—low cloth—kilt drawers—woolen yarn—millens—sewing cottons, &c. &c.

A new and handsome Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, some beautiful patterns.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Gardiner com. SHEETINGS, which will be sold by the bale, on as good terms as can be procured at the Factory.

C. CURRY,

HAS received per brig David Owen, from London and offers for sale—

50 tons bolt and bar Iron,

60 bags iron Spikes,

10 rolls Lead,

2 tons pig Lead,

160 bags patent Shot,

50 kegs white Lead,

one 12 inch hemp Cable.

(Saw) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 26.

Andrew Bradford,

At his COMMISSION STORE, Calais, offers for sale, a general assortment of

SHOES, BOOTS, DOMESTIC

AND

EUROPEAN GOODS,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND dated December 24th, 1822, for \$1000 payable to J. O. Balch, Esqr. and signed by the subscriber, said Note being cancelled but is lost or mislaid.

JAMES P. JORDAN.

Lubec, Nov. 5.

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 this 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.

CASH given for RAGS.

NEW GOODS.

Ingols & Chace,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

A choice selection of Staple & Fancy

GOODS

Extra sup. fine & fine consist of of

blk. blue, Oxford, mix, drab, olive & hairback Broad-cloths and Cassimeres.

duffin of sup. quality, Dveonshire kersey, pelisse cloths, Salisbry flannels, milled, gauze and assorted flannels,

Scotch plaids, Tartan do. elegant fig'd, plain & twilled bombazets

Caroline plaids, bombazers, point & rose blankets, cassimere shawls, scarlet and assorted merino shawls,

long shawls, Italian crapes blk. & coloured,

ladies indispensable new patterns, kidmitten and stair carpeting,

Lighorn gipseys and bonnets, American straw do.

A large Assortment, Silk Goods.

Canton crapes all colors sup. levantine blue & nankin do. plain fig'd and bordered,

fig'd and bordered crape dresses, shawls, (all sizes) crape mantles, do. fine & handanna hdkfs black and cross bar'd hdkfs.

birds-eye & damask do. sup. Barcelona do. blk. sarson's, cold do.

Florentine silks, white and cold bordered hdkfs.

sup. levantine blue & jet blks. blk. & col. satins, blk. and cold, fig'd & bordered levantine dresses, new article silk velvets,

French silk shawls, ribbons and plushes, habit trimmings,

silk hosiery & gloves, sewing silk, elegant merino shawls, &c. &c.

large silk umbrellas, &c. &c.

Wanted as Above, 100 M first quality pine shingles.

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.

(Saw) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 13.

J. BARTLETT,

No. 7, - - - UNION WHARF, HAS FOR SALE,

coarse and fine LIVERPOOL SALT and Coal,

bbls. moss, 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, hkins 1st quality Butter,

bbls. Beans and Peas, Cod Fish for W. I. market,

Cordage including Cables & Hawseers assorted sizes,

Ravens Duck & Russia Sheetting second hand Anchors,

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

Singing Books.

FOR SALE AT FOLSOM'S Book Store, SIGN OF THE BIBLE,

Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection—Tenth and Twelfth Editions.

The Wesleyan Harmony, adapted to the various Metres in the Methodist Hymn Book, now in use, with a table of the particular Hymns, and names of the Tunes annexed in which they may be sung.

The Hallowell Collection, adapted to the different subjects and Metres, commonly used in Churches.

—ALSO—The Village Harmony, different Editions.

T. PILSBURY,

Has Removed,

TO the Store owned by Capt. John Pater-

son, formerly occupied by C. Curry, Esqr. 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—souchong 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 Sets.

mill cross cut } do } mill cross cut } Full set
whip and } do } whip and } do } hand saw } do }

Narrow axes, carpenters' do., carpenters' axes, axes, scythes, rakes, ploughs, shovels, cotton and wool cards, fire sets, sad irons, fire irons, pots and kettles.

Wanted as Above, 100 M first quality pine shingles.

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.

(Saw) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 13.

CHEMICAL

EMBUROCATION

OR WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED OPODELODOC.

THE article here enumerated must not be considered as adding one more number to the already extensive catalogue of advertised Medicines; it is in 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 Opoodeloc, 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 Opoodeloc,' when 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, Chillsains, &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.

CAUTION. 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 OPODELODOC" 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. BARTLET,

Agent, at the New Drug 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.

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 Scurvy Balm.

Davenport's BILIOUS PILLS

OR DEOBSTRUENT PHYSIC.

FOR the time these Pills have been offered to the public the sale of them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor, which may be fairly considered an acknowledgment of their many virtues.

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

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

J. DANIEL, AGENT

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated Eye Water.

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

Boots & Shoes.

Has for sale, CENTRAL WHARF 1000 pr. coarse and fine Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—10 casks Cheese for shipping.

Oct. 4.

CASH

GIVEN for HIDES, delivered at the Tan-Yard, of the subscriber, in Den-

nyville. \$5 per bu. for Ox and \$3.50 per bu. for light hides.

Oct. 18. (to) T. LINCOLN, Jun.

ALMANACS

FOR 1824

For sale at FOLSOM'S Book-Store, Sign of the Bible.

DOMESTIC.

A HERMIT.

Died, on the East Rock, in New Haven, Conn., usually called "The Hermit." This singular being had for a number of years lived in seclusion on the top of this rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin, built of earth and stone, with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday, the 2d inst., he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he died by the visitation of God. His person was covered with rags, and in that part of them which served as his trousers there was found, strongly sewed in triple folds, upwards of forty dollars in silver—which seems to show that, though he had renounced the world, the love of gain was still inherent. The only companions of his retirement were two or three sheep, which he fed with care, and they enjoyed all his tenderness. He was extremely taciturn in his manner—communicated little to inquirers, and was both morose and repulsive. In winter he appeared frequently at the doors of the citizens, with a basket, asking for nothing spoke little, but whatever was given him he took away quietly. The only food found in his tent was two or three birds, picked for cooking, and a few potatoes. We believe he was a native of some of the neighboring towns, but of his early life, or the motives which led him to seek such an uncomfortable asylum from the vanities of life, we have no knowledge.

Connecticut Herald.

WESTCHESTER, Pa. Nov. 1.

One sunny morning, the week before election, a handsome coach drove into our village, and stopped at the Washington hotel. A genteel young man, well dressed, handed out a lady, well clad, but not quite to suit the style of the carriage or the appearance of her beau. The manners of the gentleman were easy, shewing him to be accustomed to good company, and his green spectacles gave him an air of gravity and sense quite imposing. They breakfasted—had their horses fed—Coachy got his bitters and breakfasted; and the coach was brought out for the travellers to pursue their journey, when two persons with eager look and rapid haste, drove up in a gig—the horse white with foam. The first salutation of one of the pursuers was "That fellow swindled me out of three hundred and fifty dollars yesterday!" Mr. Spectacles looked thro' his glasses quite composedly, pricked his teeth, and made no reply. It pretty soon appeared that the gentleman in the coach was a sharper, gambler, &c. and his lady Miss No-better-than-she-should-be.

It seems that the gentleman in pursuit was a watchmaker and jeweller of Philadelphia, having a constable along with him. The gentleman swindler came into his shop, and bought an elegant gold repeating watch, chain and ring, desired the master to go to his lodgings at a respectable hotel, and receive his pay. They entered the house together, and the sharper begged him to sit down while he went to his chamber for the money. Half an hour passed away, and the watch purchaser did not come down; in truth how could he? for he had made a mistake, and instead of going up stairs, had stepped out at the back door into a hack, which he had in waiting—drove rapidly to his lady's and took her in and pushed out of town with all possible speed. The happy couple had staid one night on the road but envious fortune had early nipped their joys. The constable entered the coach with the lovers. The lady was rating her sweetheart for a thieving rascal, that she was ashamed to be seen in company with,—and back they drove to the city, to be disposed of as the law directs.

From the Phila. Democratic Press.

Mr. Stoker had a benefit on Thursday night last. Every part of the Circus was filled, and some hundreds went away, grumbling that the house was too small. Everything went on admirably well, every body was terrified and delighted to their heart's content, and every fear of accident had fled. When a most unfortunate and unexpected event occurred. Among his other exploits, Mr. Stoker, swinging by his heels, passed through a balloon. This feat was accomplished with great expertise, and the applause

was prodigiously increased when it was seen that in his passage through the balloon, Mr. Stoker had caught and brought from the interior of it Master Whitaker, the boy he occasionally sported with on the rope. The applause continued rather to increase than diminish, when the boy was seen firmly grasped in the hand of Mr. Stoker, and both rapidly and safely swinging through the air. At this moment of exultation and high wrought feeling, when every eye was elevated to a height of thirty or forty feet, some unusual agitation was witnessed in Mr. Stoker; it was but for a moment, when the boy was seen to slip from his hand and head foremost to precipitate himself from the dazzling height at which he had been. Screams of terror and affright were heard in all directions, and the most horrible and sickening sensations took possession of the houses. The clown who was in the circus, under the rope, flew with the utmost dexterity to catch the boy, but before he could reach the spot the child had fallen on his head; all hope of his surviving had fled. The revelation of feeling experienced by the audience from a tumult of joy to the witnessing so melancholy an event, was painful in the extreme. This miserable sensation was happily and speedily dissipated, when the clown, with a loud laugh and a most exulting pitch of the boy into the air, proclaimed that it was only a boy's clothes stuffed with rags which had thus agitated the audience. Relieved from their fears, every hand and every foot and every throat in the circus was busy in proclaiming the joy of its owner.

From the National Intelligencer.

ON USELESS LEGISLATION.

We do not know that our National Legislature is obnoxious to the imputation of embarrassing the pursuits of life by too much regulation; but we think we have seen symptoms, in the legislation of some of the States, of the minuteness and multitude of statutory provisions which is ludicrously caricatured in the following extract from an English paper:

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir: We have now, thanks to the wisdom of our Legislature, arrived at such a happy pass, that there is scarcely an act of life, the due performance of which is not provided for by act of Parliament. Something, however, remains to be done; and I am assured, by my very good friend Sir M., of G.—, that the following bills are to pass next session.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

TIMOTHY LOVELL.

An act to oblige Parents to blow their Children's noses, or cause them to be blown by Nurse, Cook, Housemaid, Groom, Helper, or other proper and fit person, three times a day in summer, and nine in winter, under a penalty of 4s.

An act to prevent adults from swallowing Cherry stones, and giving Magnetrates, suspecting the same to be practised, the right of search into private places. Penalties *quant. suff.*

An act to prevent cruelty to Flies, Black Beetles, and Fathers Long-legs, with a clause providing that Moscs shall not approach within six inches of any Wax Mould, Spinnecot, Dye, or other Candle, nor within three inches of any farthing Koshlight.

An act regulating the size and weight of penny plum buns, and enacting that not less than six, nor exceeding eight, green gooseberries, shall be put into a penny tart, under the pain of forfeiture, one half to our Lord the King, the other to the informer. Also, a clause for the better ordering of lollipop.

An act to oblige persons to blow cool their hot hasty pudding in the spoon, for the space of 15 seconds before eating the same. And that many divers persons have been grievously burned, scalded, and damaged, in their mouths, tongues, gullets, wind-pipes, and stomachs, by greedily, voraciously, hastily, gluttonously, eating and devouring, bolting, and swallowing, hot hasty pudding, &c. It is, therefore, enacted, That all grown persons and adults, of an estate to hold a spoon, shall blow and puff such hasty pudding in a spoon for a space not under fifteen seconds, under the penalty of 4s.

An act to prevent persons from eating Green Pens with two pronged forks.

An act to prevent cruelty to visitors, prohibiting the galloping of young children admitted after dinner over the small clothes of visitors, spilling their wine, eating their fruit, fouling their waistcoats, ruining their neckcloths, kicking their skins, and calling them names, bawling, squalling, crying, roaring, or singing or pointing at the request of their parents or guardians, to the great detriment of social intercourse and scandal of all good livers; all which things are hereby declared contrary to law, and punishable under the Statute herewith framed and enacted, for preventing the spoiling of children. And be it further enacted, that more than 10 children be never, and in no case, permitted to rush into the dining room when the cloth is removed, but that such irruption shall be a riot, and quelled according to law. The act goes on to send parents to the House of Correction for aiding and abetting to such tumults, and further regulates the size and shape of pap-bots; and the fashion of figure of corals.

An act to prevent gluttons from eating worsted stockings, tallow candles, tuppenny nails, case knives, &c.

EAST-PORT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1873.

JOHN BROWN, Esq., was elected Representative, on Monday last, vice J. BARNES, Esq., resigned.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ship *Columbia*, Rogers, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 2d of Nov., the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 30th of Oct. and Liverpool to the 1st of Nov., both inclusive.

The Paris dates are to the 30th, and Madrid to the 29th. The accounts from Spain are confused and not of that importance we were led to expect from those received by the Cortes. Several fortresses had capitulated and the disbanding of the army of Ballasteros was carried into effect, without experiencing any of the obstacles which were apprehended. The troops at first manifested some dissatisfaction, but finally dispersed.

It is stated from good authority, says the London Courier, that France is to confine the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and for a definite object; namely, until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established. In pursuance of this plan, Cadiz will be occupied by 10,000 troops; Madrid by 5,000; and 15,000 will take up positions along the line of the Ebro. The great point which it is intended to accomplish, if possible, the entire disbanding of the Spanish army, as now constituted and to remodel it upon a different system.

All eyes are turned, says the Liverpool Courier, towards Catalonia; and much interest is felt as to the part which M. de la Alas, the Constitutional cause, will play, in the present state of Spain. He and the other Constitutional commanders in that place, have of late been active as ever; but all their exertions according to French official accounts, have been unsuccessful. Barcelona, Tarragona, and one or two places of minor importance, have refused to submit to the orders of the absolute king. The French are marching strong in reinforcements of troops into Catalonia, for the purpose of subduing the fortresses that still hold out. Catalonia is the last hold of the Constitutionalists in Spain; and should its fortresses be reduced, M. de la Alas and his followers, if they escape the French, and are determined not to submit to the despotic rule of Ferdinand must take refuge in the mountain fastnesses with which that province abounds.

The Duke of Angoulême had expressed the most decided disapprobation of the late seizure of the 1st October, and the whole of the European powers have not only advised, but required, in the most powerful and effective manner, that this decree shall not only be modified as regards the Constitutionalists personally, but that all loans and money transactions shall be acknowledged to the extent of at least three-fourths.

Ten thousand Spanish infantry were to be immediately sent to South America to attempt the conquering the country, in which attempt the French were to aid them. It was supposed this measure would lead to the immediate arming of the part of England.

The differences between Russia and Turkey are at last amicably settled. The Ottoman Porte, freed from all apprehensions of attack on the side of Russia, will now therefore, be enabled to direct the whole of its barbarous hordes against the Greeks, who, it is evident, have yet a more arduous struggle to pass through, before they can consider their independence as finally achieved. From Russian interference in their behalf, they have nothing to hope; and indeed, looking at the whole conduct of that power, in reference to all the struggles of the Greeks, for emancipation, we think that they have little reason to desire it. The policy of the successive Sovereigns of Russia, in stirring up the Greeks against the Turks, has only been to make them instrumental in their attacks upon the Ottoman Empire; and the hug of the northern bear would now, in our view, be more fatal to the rising liberties of Greece than ever the arms of their barbarous masters. Yet Alexander, though he has not shown himself disposed to afford the Greeks direct aid in their righteous struggle for independence, still insists upon his right of interference between them and the Porte.

The settlement of the dispute between the two powers, it appears, depended upon the conduct which the Porte intended to pursue towards the Greeks. It is supposed, before preliminaries were settled, the Turks must have engaged to introduce some melioration in the condition of the Greeks of the Peloponnesus, should they succeed in subduing them. We trust that Greece will never again be forced to wear the Turkish yoke, but that she will maintain her independence.

The French were employed night and day in strengthening the fortifications of Pampeluna, Santona, and St. Sebastian, evidently with an intention to keep possession of them sometime.

The gallant Riego had been tried and condemned to death. The accusation on which he was tried, was for having voted as a deputy of the Cortes the deposition of the King, during his translation

to Cadiz, and the nomination of a regency. Many members of the late Cortes had arrived at Gibraltar on their way to England, and several were waiting an opportunity to depart for the United States.

War between Mexico and Spain.

From Mexico.—The *Calmas* arrived at Baltimore brings Havana papers to the 15th Nov., in which it is stated, that the two Spanish Commissioners, who were sent to Mexico for the purpose of negotiating with the Mexican government, had arrived at Havana. The following declaration of war against Spain had been issued:

The unexpected commencement of hostilities by the Gov. of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, against the town of Vera Cruz, has compelled the Supreme Executive Power, to adopt measures consequent on an aggression unprovoked by its inhabitants, and warranted by no political considerations.

1st.—It is ordered that all political and mercantile relations with the Spanish nation cease.

2dly.—That using the lenity dictated by the philanthropic principles of the Mexican nation, it is ordered that all Spanish vessels immediately leave the ports of Mexico, without proceeding as the Gov. might, to embargo or confiscate.

3dly.—That the same conduct be pursued with all Spanish merchantmen that may arrive in these ports from Europe in the space of 4 months, a time sufficient to allow this resolution to be known on that continent, and of forty days from Havana or any other Spanish port of North America.

4thly.—That all vessels arriving after the expiration of these periods, will be treated according to the laws of war, (if before, it be not terminated) as will be, from this moment all armed vessels.

5thly.—That after the period of four months, the productions of the Spanish soil will not be admitted to an entry under any flag whatever. By order H. S. H.—Mexico, 1st Oct. 1873.

FRANCISCO JOSE BERNAL.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

SEVERAL, SEPT. 5.

The Greek Government having appointed Prince Maurocordato to the situation of Vice President in place of Colotroni, the latter on hearing the intelligence, wrote a threatening letter to the Senate, calling upon them to revoke the appointment.

Maurocordato, fearing that his life might be endangered, fled in disguise to Hydra.

Colotroni, not content with holding out threats from a distance, appeared before the Senate in a state of violent irritation. The Senate, in place of being intimidated, caused him to be seized and thrown into a dungeon.

An account of the riches he acquired from the currency at Tripolizza and Napoli de Romania was divulged of him. It was said that he possesses a fortune of 15 millions.

The *Hedjotes*, *Suez*, and *El Priari* have left Hydra with a fleet of 75 sail, in pursuit of the *Capt. Pacha*. The Egyptian fleet, under the command of Gibraltari, returned to Alexandria after the death of Hassan-Pacha, for the purpose of taking in fresh troops and a new commander. It is afterwards to proceed to Greece, which belongs to the Government of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The *Ispariots* landed at Samos and destroyed the vineyards. The *Samiots* took arms and forced them to retire. It is said that the *Schktar* of the *Pacha* of Egypt has arrived at Tricala with 10,000 men, and that a strong force is expected there from Livadia. The Greeks, on the other hand, have succeeded in collecting a body of 10,000 men, who have marched towards the Peloponnesus in the rear of the Turkish army.

There are strong symptoms of the plague on board the fleet.

Specateur Oriental.

On the 10th of June last the Government of Buenos Ayres ratified a treaty of Defensive Alliance and Friendship with the Republic of Colombia.

The Mendocist Priests have been obliged to leave Barbados.

A duel has been fought in England between J. T. Esq. of N. York, and H. M. Esq. of the King's German Legion.—There were three fires, and the former received two wounds. Cause, reflections on American courage.

The birth day of the King of Spain was celebrated at Seville on the 14th.—The British minister was present, and congratulated him on his happy liberation.

The Inquisition, it seems, is reestablished, and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

King Ferdinand has issued decrees, from Seville, denouncing pernicious books, and directs a Commission to inquire what books are fit for Spaniards to read.

A meeting took place betwixt the Emperors of Austria and Russia regarding the future state of the Turkish Empire, on the 6th Oct. which lasted only for an hour, and the final arrangement of the object of this meeting was left to their Prime Ministers.

The last London papers are much occupied with the trial of Harvey of the

Sunday Times, for a libel on the King, in stating that his late majesty, was similar to that which afflicted his father. The Jury had just retired with the verdict.

Owing to the abundance of its capital, and the difficulty of employing it in commercial transactions, the Bank of England has announced its intention of loaning £2,000,000, on the security of lands at 4 per cent. This measure has excited much discussion and some dissatisfaction.

Porto Cavello was taken from the Spaniards by assault, and the garrison put to the sword by the Colombians.

A general meeting in favour of the Greeks was to be held in New-York, on Tuesday evening last.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel is called "St. Ronan's Well."

It was reported at New-York, on Monday last, that Mr. MONROE had consented to serve as President for another term.

CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer of Nov. 2.

On Monday next will commence the First Session of the Eighteenth Congress. Once more the Representatives of the States and of the People assemble, under our wise institutions, to consult for the common good, to investigate the conduct of affairs in time past, and to frame laws with a view to the future. That nothing can be more gratifying, in the eye of reason and philanthropy, than such a spectacle as this, has been said a thousand times:—the sentiment has lost nothing of its truth by the frequency of its repetition.

It appears to be supposed by some, but we do not know why, that the Congress will have before it, at the coming session, but little business of interest. We are of opinion, on the contrary, that there will be an unusual despatch of business at this Session; and that it will be rendered additionally interesting, by the accession of splendid talent which this Congress has received. We hope that nothing in the state of our Foreign Relations may call for the exercise of the powers of Congress; but we should imagine, that the unusually long recess, of just three quarters of a year, cannot have been wholly barren of incident in that department of our Government. Under this impression, we look with some interest to the disclosures which the Executive Message will afford on that head, as well as to the recommendations regarding our Domestic Policy, which it may contain. In the vast field of our Domestic Concerns, the objects which invite the attention of Congress are so numerous, as their nature so various, that the difficulty will be in selecting, and not in discovering them. We shall not attempt to enumerate them; they are present to every reader's mind. We will venture but one prediction, and express but a single wish. We predict the passage, in some shape, of an act for a very moderate increase of the duties on certain imported articles, such as woollens, cutlery, &c.—and we trust another session will not pass, without abolishing, or at least modifying, so much of our laws as makes debt, and even suspicion of debt a penal offence.

On no former occasion have we seen as many Members of Congress on the ground so early as the present. This early repair to the seat of government, may be, in a good degree, attributed to the probability (which we understand will be realized) of a contested Election for the Speaker's chair, and to the desire of the Members to represent their constituents on that question, certainly not the least important which will arise during the Session. The persons generally spoken of, within our range of information, as likely to be voted for to fill the Speaker's Chair, are Mr. BARNUM, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. TAYLOR, each of whom have heretofore occupied that honorable station, which is beneath the ambition of no man.

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER.

Extract of a letter dated Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, Oct. 24, 1873.

"This place is in the greatest confusion in consequence of the dust with the Lieutenant Governor, which even puts a stop to business. There are several of our leading men, inhabitants of Charlotte Town, going to-morrow to jail, and to be fined most excessively and probably ruined, for an alleged contempt on the Court of Chancery, in publishing those resolutions which you may have seen in the papers. Thus the Governor took upon him to try the people for the very complaints they were making against himself! and if they are ruined God only knows where it will end. I expect nothing but that there will be murder. The people are resolved to defend these gentlemen, and the Governor seems resolved to ruin them. They are people you well know, viz.—Richard Rollogs, Esq. major of militia, formerly high sheriff of the Island; Capt. John Stewart, late paymaster of the forces in Newfoundland, and for many years speaker of the house of assembly; Paul Maybey, Esq. one of the members of the assembly; Charlotte Town; John McGregor, Esq. last year high sheriff of the Island; William Dockendorff, late member of the house of assembly; Mr. Thomas Owen late a magistrate, and manager of the

most extensive mercantile concern in this Colony; Messrs. Cambridge and Mr. D. sold McDonald of Tracadre, an extensive land proprietor and very respectable young gentleman. Besides these there are concerned in the business almost every man of property or character in the Island; and the whole country knows that all they published is true and correct; so that the public feeling of the place may be easier conceived than described.—Acadian Recorder.

We are sorry to state, that at about 7 o'clock, last evening, Mr. Peal's elegant painting, *The Dream of Love*, accidentally caught a spark, from the upsetting of a lamp, and was totally destroyed.
New-York paper.

A private memorandum, from Gibraltar, Oct. 17, mentions that when the French were about to enter Cadiz, an order was sent by King Ferdinand to arrest all the Constitutional officers, both Spanish and English; and to put the former to death and the latter in prison; but the French commander refused to arrest any of them, and suffered them to escape to Gibraltar.

King Ferdinand, by a decree issued at Seville on the 9th of October, ordered a funeral service in all the national churches, for the repose of the souls of those departed this life since the 7th of March 1823, in upholding the cause of God and himself.

We have received the first number of the "Eastern Star," printed at Machias, (E. Falls). It is very handsomely printed on a new type, fine paper, & is of quite a respectable size. One fourth part of it is devoted exclusively to religious affairs which cannot fail of making its circulation more extensive than it otherwise would be, as but few papers of a religious nature, are now printed. The motto of the "Religious Repository" is good, but should be encircled with something representing a Garland of flowers. The "Star" is to be truly and bona fide republicanism, as the following extract from the Editor's address will show. "Our political conduct shall be directed by those sound, safe, and salutary principles, which were vindicated and fostered by Washington, and applied and tested by Jefferson and his successors." We heartily wish our brother BAKER success in his new enterprise, and hope he will "win many souls" to the cause of piety, virtue, and true republicanism.

THE BANK WAR.
The New-York Banks having engaged with the country Bank in the unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the most harm—their resources in our quarter, we are informed, commenced by a draft on them, from the Eagle Bank of this city, for 40,000 dollars, which was duly honoured, and the specie shipped, transported, and safely deposited in the Eagle vaults. But the money was scarcely stowed away, when the New-York agent, a very modest, sleek, quaker-looking gentleman, appeared with 75,000 dollars in Eagle Bills, determined to return the first blow with interest. He was offered the specie or a draft on New-York, at his election. He took the 40,000 dollars back again, and the expense of freight being considered, he very wisely took a draft for the balance. Now comes the Eagle's turn again—and they have deposited in the Bank of New-York, one hundred thousand dollars, for which their agent there is instructed to demand the specie. Thus "the combat thickens." But "it is an ill wind that blows no body good."—However unprofitable the contest may be to the Banks, our packet owners are likely to thrive by it—twenty dollars for bringing the 40,000 up, and twenty dollars carrying it back again, is forty dollars. So we shall be sure to have some money in circulation as long as they carry on the war.

We rather guess the New-Yorkers will finally be Yankee-buddled. When their Banks stopped payment—when the two Banks in the city possessed over five hundred thousand dollars of their funds—when one hundred dollars in New-Haven bills would purchase one hundred and twenty in New-York bills, we heard nothing from them about the "inconvenience and embarrassment arising from the depreciated and fluctuating value of the circulating medium;" and it does not become them now to tell us it is their "peculiar province to maintain the specie value of the currency;" nor to refuse their own bills, when they present them for payment. The bank bills of Connecticut, payable in specie, have always been faithfully redeemed, and have never suffered any depreciation but what has arisen from distance, and the consequent difficulty of exchange. This is as much as can be expected. If the New-York Banks could say as much, it would be to their credit; but they cannot. And while they attempt to regulate what, from the nature of circumstances, they cannot control, we say, let them keep at home, and manage their own affairs in their own way, and not attempt to embarrass us by "too much regulation;" lest we should deprive their merchants and bankers of the aid of our funds, and the "universal Yankee nation" should cut the current of trade to their own "consumption."

[Since the above was in type, the packet Augusta has arrived from New York with 125,000 dollars.]
Conn. Herald.

MARRIED.
In this town, by John Burgin, Esq. m. Samuel Dodge, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.
In Machias, Mr. Henry Foster, to Miss Nancy Barr; Mr. Solomon Meserve, to Miss Pamela Meserve.
At Plantation No. 11, Mr. Benjamin Bryant, Jr. to Miss Sally Sevey.
In St. Andrews, Mr. William Patterson, to Miss Jane Young.

DIED.
In this town, Capt. Elias Bates, aged 52. A man remarkable for the eccentricities of his line and the peculiarities of his opinions, especially with regard to religion and a future state. By his will he directed that his body should be enclosed in lead, bound with hoops of the same, and instead of being committed to the earth, to be taken to sea, three miles S. S. W. from Sail Rock, (West Quoddy Head) and there at sunrise, committed to the deep, with his face towards the Sun, in reverence to that second God of Nature whom he worshipped, and to ensure the compliance with those directions, gave very considerable legacies to two persons, on condition that they carry them into full effect, and this morning they were complied with. He also directed that the mourning dress should be dove silk, with the sun painted on the left arm, and the plate on his coffin to bear also the emblem of the Sun, which directions have been followed. He had for about three years been unable to walk owing to a paralytic affection, but retained his senses fully till within a few hours of his death, when he became both speech and senseless.
In our last, we published from report, that Mr. William Pike, of this town, and Mr. Caleb and son, of L'Ange, were drowned. The report was incorrect.
Drowned, at the Lodge, in the late gale, Mr. Moses Burbank, of this town, aged 21 years, belonging to sch. Westminster. The bodies of Yeaton and Gray, drowned at the head of Market wharf, have been found.
In Perry, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel Bugbee, aged 35, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Stoddard.
In Wiscasset, by suicide, Mrs. Decker, wife of Capt. John Decker. He was one of the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire in that town, and to his misfortunes may be attributed the mental derangement of his wife, under which she committed the above deliberate and fatal deed. The fire which deprived this family of almost every comfort of life, had produced a settled melancholy on the mind of Mrs. D. from which strong hopes were entertained of her recovery some days previous to the above date, when she retired to rest without alarming even the suspicions of the family, and after her husband was asleep, she prepared a skin of yarn, by means of which she suspended herself in some part of the cellar, without the aid of light, and had committed the fatal deed before she was discovered by the family.
In St. George, Mr. James P. McKim.

In France, Godoy, an eminent Spanish nobleman, formerly called "The Prince of Peace." He rose from a private soldier to be first Minister of State, and amassed a fortune of 15 millions of dollars, 7 millions of which is left to King Ferdinand. Among other little items in his inventory of property, there was 30,000 merino sheep. He made much noise in his day, but the common saying "great cry and little wool," was reversed in his old age—it was then "little cry and great wool."

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
Discount day Monday
Director next week S. WHEATY.

SENTINEL
MARINE JOURNAL.

BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.

Dec. 3d—sch. Mary St. John, Leicester, Trinidad, 44 days. Left sch. Friend, Hatheway, to sail in about a week.

7th—sch. Boston, Shackford, Boston, 36 hours.

9th—sch. Jefferson, Lunt, Boston.
sch. Vigilant, Baisson, St. Andrews.

SATURDAY
sch. St. Croix, Brooks, Boston.
brig Beacon, Smith, Liverpool.
brig Nassau, Waterford.
brig Rose, Smith, Liverpool.
brig Greenhouse, Gray, Newry.
Europa, Brass, Liverpool.

MEMORANDUM.
brigs Mingo Park, for St. John, and Nao, for St. Andrews, were to sail about the last of October, from Port Antonio, Jam.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
A Light House has been erected on Old Field Point, Long Island Sound, with a stationary light, and is lighted up from sun set to sun rise. The situation of this light house is due south from the light house on Stratford Point, (Conn.) and the shoal called the Middle Ground, which shoal lies equi-distant from each light house.

APPLES & PEARS.
50 bbls. 1st quality Russet Apples,
30 " do. Greenings do.
10 " do. Red do.
10 " Winter Pears,
FOR SALE BY
Dec. 13.] BALKAM & SAWYER.

CAUTION.
THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, signed by the subscriber, dated the 2d March, 1823, payable to Nathaniel Whiting on demand, for twenty-five hundred dollars. The said Note was obtained without my having value received. I therefore forbid all persons purchasing said Note, as I shall not pay the same.
TIMOTHY WHITING, Jr.
Lubec, Dec. 6, 1823.

TO LET,
A SHOP on the corner of Washington and Water streets, and a small Building on Washington-street.
Dec. 10 WM. STEVENS, Jr.

CAUTION.
THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, signed by the Subscribers, for two hundred dollars, payable to GEORGE DOWNS, or order—said Note was made, and deposited in the hands of DAN'L DUNN; and on the performance of certain conditions, then named, was to be redelivered to the subscribers; but it was not to be delivered to either party, except in the presence of both. The conditions were performed, which entitled the subscribers to said Note; yet said DUNN has delivered the Note to EZEKIEL REDING, who appeared to act as agent for said DOWNS, and delivered it without the subscribers being present. We therefore forbid all persons purchasing said Note, as we will never pay it. It is the only Note in existence which is signed by both of the subscribers—the date not recollected.
STEPHEN SEDGLEY,
SIMEON HAMILTON,
Calais, Dec. 3, 1823.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Judge of Probate for the county of Washington, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the Estate of Joseph S. Foster, late of Lubec, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice, that six months are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the same at the Dwelling-house of Mr. Elijah Stearns, in said Lubec, on the first Mondays of January and May ensuing, from two to four o'clock, P. M. on said days.
MOSES FULLER, J. Commis.
ELIJAH STEARNS, J. Commis.
Lubec, Dec. 4, 1823.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Judge of Probate for the county of Washington, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the Estate of John Stevens, late of Lubec, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice, that six months are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the same at the Dwelling-house of Mr. Elijah Stearns, in said Lubec, on the first Mondays of January and May ensuing, from two to four o'clock, P. M. on said days.
MOSES FULLER, J. Commis.
ELIJAH STEARNS, J. Commis.
Lubec, Dec. 4, 1823.

DICKOLS & CHACE
Have just received a quantity of
Buffalo Robes,
Point Blankets,
Paper Hangings, views of Italy.
WINTER GOODS
which will be sold at a low rate. Dec 6

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
At the Sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,
Water-street, — — — EASTPORT.
THE Subscriber informs the public that he has bought the stock of Mr. R. M. Bartlett, which, with what he has lately purchased makes a general assortment of
MEDICINES,
PAINTS & DYE STUFFS
and has removed to the Brick-Store near the head of Union Wharf, where he will sell any of the above articles at the lowest price for Cash. Physicians supplied on good terms.
MEDICINE CHESTS put up and replenished at the shortest notice.

NOTICES.
And parts in the CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY—Wholes \$5 50, Halves \$2 87 1-2. Quarters \$1 50. Eighth's \$7 1-2—Prize tickets & parts signed by M. Davis, taken as cash. The Lottery draws this day. The first drawn number entitled to the capital prize of
\$400
which may be bought for the small sum of \$5 50. The capital prize of
\$5000
will be drawn in a few weeks.
JOHN DAVIS.
The Editors of the St. John Star, (NB) and St. Andrews Herald, are requested to insert this Advertisement and send in their bills. (Is3wostw) J. D.

"Delays are Dangerous."
THOSE who wish to secure to themselves \$5,000—\$1,000—\$400, &c. &c. will do well to call without delay at
ENOCH HUSLEY'S
BOOK-STORE,
Who has for sale a few warranted undrawn Tickets in the CUMBERLAND and OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, now drawing in this State. The present price of Tickets are
Whole Tickets, \$5 50
Half 2 87 1-2
Quarter 1 50
Eighth 87 1-2
Prize Tickets taken in payment.
A correct list of the drawings will be kept for any persons inspection. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Subscriber are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make payment before the fourth day of February next, or their accounts will positively be left with an Attorney for collection.
EZEKIEL BUCK.
Who has for sale at his Store various articles, consisting of
SHOES, GROCERIES,
FACTORY GOODS,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY WARE, &c. &c.
cheap for Cash.
Robbinston, Dec. 6.

This day received per sch. Albert and for Sale at No. 3, Market-Whf. by
JAMES KIMBALL,
36 chests hyson skin Tea,
10 half chests souchong do.
18 boxes do. do.
50 bbls. sup. wheat & rye Flour,
10 casks Cheese in prime order for shipping.
27 doz. corn Brooms.
1 box Rowland's Philadelphia
WHEEL SAWS,
and other GOODS at fair prices
Nov 29

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of
EMERY & SABINE,
have taken the Store No. 3, Union Wharf, where they offer for sale (either for cash or barter) an assortment of goods such as are usually called for in this place.
HENRY T. EMERY,
LORENZO SABINE.
Persons indebted to H. T. Emery are reminded that all demands not liquidated before the first of January next, will be left with an Attorney for collection.
Eastport, Nov. 15, 1823.

THE Subscriber has lately rec'd per brig Elizabeth, McLean, from Grenada,
RUM, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
of superior quality to any heretofore imported from that Island, all which he offers for sale low for Cash at his Store in Ship-Cove, Campo-Bello.
Dec. 6 WM. McLEAN.

To the Maine Legislature.
WE, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to represent, that a Bridge is very much wanted to connect the Town of Calais, with Saint Stephens, in the Province of New-Brunswick, at or near Mill Town, in said Calais, and above the Mill Dam—That there is no legally authorized Ferry or any other mode of transporting passengers across the river Schoodiac at said Mill Town.—We therefore request, that your Honourable body would grant us, together with such others as may hereafter associate with us, a warrant for the spot of land at or near the Town Landing at said Mill Town to the centre of the river, to connect with such Bridge as may be built, and that you will direct Stephens. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Salmon Cates,
Eben'r Reding,
Simeon Bradbury,
Ichabod Russell,
Samuel Keiley,
Peter Carle,
James Boice,
Silas Blanchard,
Amaziah Nash.
Calais, Dec. 4, 1823.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of HENRY HUTCHINGS, late of St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, merchant, 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
I. K. CHADROURNE, Admr.
Eastport, Dec. 6, 1823.

NOTICE.
WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Judge of Probate for the county of Washington, Commissioners, to receive & examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Ava Smith, late of Dennyville, in said county, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice, that six months are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that the same will be attended to at the dwelling-house of Benjamin R. Jones, in Plantation No. 10, in said county, on the last Saturdays of this and the five following months from two to four o'clock, P. M. of said days.
BENJAMIN R. JONES, J. Commis.
THEODORE LINCOLN, Jr. J. Commis.
Dennyville, Nov. 20, 1823.

At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-three—
GEO. LINCOLN, Administrator on the Estate of Enosh Bowen, late of Perry, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said Estate.
Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks since a copy of the said Order to be published at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Machias, on the first Tuesday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
JOHN DICKINSON, Judge Probate.
A TRUE COPY, ATTENT.
Nov. 29 J. L. RAYMOND, Regr.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
THE Co-partnership lately existing between the Subscribers under the firm of
STEPHEN JONES & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to exhibit the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm are informed, that Fish or Lumber will be received in payment, by either of the subscribers, at the Store of Mr. JAMES M. LINCOLN, until the first day of January next, at which time all unsettled demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.
STEPHEN JONES,
W. DUBESBERNER.
Eastport, Dec. 4, 1823.

CAUTION.
THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE, signed by the subscriber, dated October 20, 1823, payable to WILLIAM GLITTEN in June next, for Fifty-one Dollars—said Note was given for a balance of four Oxen that I purchased of said GLITTEN on the aforesaid day, which Oxen were stolen by him from Columbia plains, brought here, and sold by him to me. Since that time the lawful owner has demanded and received the Oxen, and the Note was obtained by fraud and without my having value received. I therefore forbid all persons purchasing said Note as I shall not pay the same.
JOHN BRIWER.
Robbinston, Nov. 5, 1823.

LOOK AT THIS!
B. M. BARTLET will leave this town on or before the first day of January next, and all persons indebted to him by Note or Account are notified to call and pay him on or before that time, as all debts due him not then paid will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection without discrimination.
Eastport, November 6.

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. In addition to the old Esplanade will be well taken care of.
Eastport, Aug. 16.

FOR SALE.
ONE half of that well known SAW MILL, and 250 Acres good LAND, with Buildings thereon, situate in Plantation No. 13, at Calhoun, (so called.) Said Mill is well situated for the lumber business. Terms liberal and payment made easy. Apply to
E. FOSTER & Co.
Eastport, Nov. 15.

NOTICE.
I hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of
ABEL HADLEY,
late of Machias, 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 Hadley are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said Estate are called upon to make payment to
JOHN GETCHELL, Admr.
Machias, Sept. 30, 1823.

CASH,
AND the highest price given for
GREEN HIDES, by
Oct. 1. W. M. BROOKS.

50 bundles SHEATHING PA-
PER, for sale by
LEWITT & LAMPREY,
Oct. 11. No. 2, Market Wharf

THE PERSON,
WHO borrowed of the Subscriber, a Sword Belt and a Knott, is requested to return them immediately.
Dec 6 P. Y. BELL.

To Let,
THE House, which has long been occupied as a Tavern, near the Exchange—For particulars apply to JOSEPH WATSON, in St. Andrews, or in Eastport to
Nov. 29. FRED. HOBBS.

To Let,
AND immediate possession given, the Store and Wharf, now occupied by Mr. R. M. BARTLET, at the sign of the Golden Mortar. Enquire of
J. STEVENS.

ALMANACS.
NAUTICAL, BOSTON.
PORTLAND & HALLOWELL
ALMANACS FOR
1824,
For Sale at ENOCH HUSLEY'S Book-Store.
CASH given for RAGS.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The past week is fled, and the evening is come,
That precedes the sabbatical rest;
Like the days of the years now departed and gone,
Like the sun that descends to the west.

Like a voice from the grave, bidding mortals beware
Of the waste of the hours as they fly,
Time silently warns us to watch and prepare,
For the moment that calls us to die.

Each year, and each month, and each day,
Like a friend,
In the language of wisdom convey
Some type of the shadows of death, that attend
On the steps of the aged, and gay.

Oh! who then can think of the week that is gone,
That precedes the sabbatical rest
And not call to mind the repose of the tomb,
As he sees the sun set in the west?
—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE BROOKLYN OBSERVER.

Jonathan's Visit to Uncle Sam's Thanksgiving.

Did you ever go up to Thanksgiving?
I swaggers! what oceans o' cakes!
Confounded fine lots o' good living,
What a darn'd sight o' lasses it takes.

By Jolly! what desput great chickens!
As big as old roosters, I vow!
And turkeys as fat as the chickens,
I never did see such, I swan!

And then there's the gravy and tatur,
Gaul darn it! how mealy and fat!
And puddings! it does beat all natur!
I couldn't get one in my hat.

My stars! what a thund'ring great pie!
Mint right out o' pumpkin I guess;
I wonder the crust's made o' rye!
I swaggers I'll eat a whole mess.

By thunder! only just look o' here,
And see what a big gob o' plums!
And cake full o' lasses, Oh dear!
'Od rot it! how't sticks to my gums.

And then there's the fiddling and dancing,
And gals! as cute as a whistle!
The fellows are kicking and prancing,
Their legs are as limber as gristle.

By mighty! if there a't our Sal,
Jumps up and down like a grasshopper!
Gosh! don't spoil the 'Dint' can stop her.

What darn a carload capers! I swan!
I wish I had a horse to go to,
I'd kick up a bobby, I vow!

HAPPINESS.

"Oh, Happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good pleasure, ease, content, what is thy name
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh.

For which we bear to live and dare to die,
Which still is near us, yet beyond us lies,
O'erlooked, seem double by the foot and wise
Plant of celestial seed, it droopeth below,
Say, what mortal son in due design grow?"

Happiness is the chief object, the summum bonum of rational beings, and yet no man is happy. In every age and country, in every condition of life, this phantom is sought with the avidity of hope, and with the certainty of death. It leads its infatuated followers through swamps and quagmires, where they perish, or loses them in the desert. From the earliest periods of antiquity down to the present time no man has obtained that which every man has sighed for; no man has found that which every man has lost. Kings, princes, noblemen, commoners, and beggars, all complain that the earthly good eludes their grasp, and flees their embrace; the lame and the blind, the sick and those in health, the ignorant and the learned, the bond and the free, are eager in following after and die in the pursuit.

The little infant expects to find the happiness in rattle and play-things; but this deity of mankind deceives even the innocent infant; how soon are the trinkets thrown away, and others sought, which pleased for a while, and then must be succeeded by others. O human nature, canst thou not see disappointment and misery opening in the bud of life? Disappointment is the worm that preys upon the sweets of the blossom; its insidious that feeds upon the heart of the apple. The setting out in life is like the progress and end; disappointment attends the cradle and the grave. It may be seen in the cries of the infant, in the countenance and aspect of manhood, and in the sorrows and lamentations of old age.

Youth is sanguine, gay, is certain of happiness; but alas! how greatly is he deceived. He pays his address to this idol with the enthusiasm and rapture of a new convert, and like the convert his ardent bears him on the wings of anticipation, with a force too great for happiness to keep up with; he asks more than is granted, and expects more than can be given. The mind is ever prone to assimilate itself to wretchedness as the sparks fly upwards. It is industrious and audacious to find new sources to pain,

and new avenues to trouble. Like the gilded insects in the darkness of the night, the blaze of the candle will attract them to light and to death, so are we running headlong after a thousand imaginary pleasures that glitter in anticipation, but many, very many, are the lights that burn us to death. Should fortune bestow her gifts with the liberality of an Alexander, and the bounty of the prodigal; and were she as rich as Croesus, we should drain her coffers, and not be satisfied; imaginary wants would spring up around us, which must be supplied, or we should be miserable. Like the drunkard, who vainly attempts to allay his fever by draughts from the same fountain that produced it, we are giddy with hope, and stagger with fear, for what we have not, and neglect what we have.

"Blessed are those [mingled]
Whose blood and judgment are so well co-
That they are not a pite for fortune's anger
To sound what stop she pleases."

Manhood brings with it a thousand cares, a thousand miseries. It too often "shades with sorrow what with smiles should glow." In youth we anticipate the felicities of riper years. "The years roll on, but when they arrive are loaded down with perplexities and anxieties, with pain and trouble. They travel with the fleetness of a victorious army in the pursuit of a retreating enemy, and overtake us, if not subdued, at least weakened by the assaults and indiscretions of youth, are made an easy prey.

What shall we say of old age? what calamities does it not bring? Happiness flees the company and avoids the friendship of grey hairs and wrinkled foreheads. Old age may be compared to a government sunk into the depth of luxury, and wasted by extravagance it can only be sustained by artifice: it is and because it cannot be cured it is tolerated because reformation is hopeless.

SYMPATHY.

"Come then with me thy sorrow's join,
"And ease my woes by telling thine."

It is a pure stream that swells the tide of sympathy—it is an excellent heart that interests itself in the feelings of others—it is a heaven-like disposition that engages the affections and extorts the sympathetic tear for the misfortunes of a friend. Mankind are ever subject to ills, infirmities, and distresses; pains and perplexities are long-lived plagues of human existence, but sympathy is the balm that heals these wounds. If a person find another who will feelingly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh compensated for his loss. And delightful is the task, to a feeling mind, of softening the painful pillow of the sick, of musing the thoughts of the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted.

From Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

By Russell Woodcock, of Suffolk.

Having kept a large number of Cows, I observed many amongst them that died up their milk so early in the fall that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe; that some of their cows, tho' very good in the fore part of the season, dried up of their milk so early that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause if possible; and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry of their milk each preceding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give much milk past that time in any preceding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats) he was careless and dried them both off in August. Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give much milk past the time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and

have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Mr. DAVID BROWN, a young Cherokee Indian, and brother of the celebrated Catharine Brown, has lately preached to crowded audiences in Newburyport, Boston, and we believe elsewhere. He was educated at the Mission School at Cornwall, (Conn.) where he has resided between three and four years. Having embraced christianity, he has qualified himself to act as a Missionary among his own countrymen, and to impart to them civil and religious instruction. His complexion is lighter than most Indians—his features are regular and rather handsome than otherwise, and the expression of his countenance indicates great vivacity and intelligence. The Newburyport Herald gives the following extracts from his Address delivered in that town several weeks ago—He commenced it in the following manner:

"In conformity to the request of friends, and in compliance with my sense of duty, I avail myself of this opportunity to appear before this assembly and raise my voice in favor of the aboriginal inhabitants of America."

"Convinced that sympathetic feelings begin to glow in the bosoms of many Americans for the natives of this country, I gladly present this theme for your consideration. Before I proceed, however, indulge me with the pleasure of informing you, that I am one of the sons of the forest. Yea; the image of an Indian is upon me, and aboriginal blood runs in my veins. I have worn the armor of a Cherokee warrior, have traversed the western wilds in pursuit of an Ossage scalp, and far towards the setting sun have I gone to avenge the blood of my fathers."

After describing the happy condition of the natives when first visited by Europeans, he makes the following observation:

"It would be an useless attempt in me to unfold to your imagination the numbers of this people that have disappeared within the last three hundred years, some of whose nations were great and renowned, but now they are gone, and their council fires are extinguished to burn no more. And let me here affirm, and let it be borne in everlasting remembrance, that their reduction in number commenced soon after their acquaintance with Europeans, at the introduction of European vices, and whose influence the Indians began to melt away."

He afterwards alludes to the situation in which the Indians found themselves placed by the struggles in this country between the French and English, and afterwards during the Revolutionary war.

"In the bosom of a country once his commenced the bloody struggle which terminated in the peace and independence of these United States. The land of his ancestors, his beloved forests and delightful plains became a scene of slaughter, and as a theatre for the ambitious but brutal display of European prowess. Repulsed from one clime to another, their coasts echoing with cries and agonies of the dying, their villages destroyed; themselves sharing a dreadful fate, the Indians were in consternation. As he turned his sorrowful eyes towards the north, he beheld a dark cloud gathering in Canada. An overwhelming storm met his view in the south, threatening to deluge the whole country with human blood. In the midst of confusion and despair, the Indian was compelled to raise a tonnah against his red brethren as well as against the sons of Europe. Hence rivers of Indian blood were shed in aiding the forces of Britain, or while fighting for the freedom and liberty of his renowned republic. The position in which the natives were placed, especially in the revolutionary war, was not only singular but extremely dangerous. They were surrounded by foreigners in every quarter. For them to be neutral, was impossible. They had to fight or die—but let me not be understood that in all cases I justify the natives for their conduct. Far from me to speak in favor of cruelties and depredations committed against the whites. For while I condemn the conduct of some of my ancestors, while my soul revolts, from the murder of many innocent and christian people, a silent indignation arises within me at the impious and savage procedure of Europeans. As things have been in America for three hundred years, better would it been had the natives never seen even the shadow of a white man. Far from the convulsions and agitations of the old world, they could have sat peacefully on their native shores, enjoying the game with which America abounds. They could have inhaled their native air in tranquility and with utmost ease. But fatal has been their doom. Every christian must now condole with them on their unhappy state. In view of their reduction in number, the corruption of their morals, the degradation in which they have been plunged, the philanthropist mourns for them. The American history is replete with the sufferings of the original inhabitants of this country. If there is any humanity implanted within our bosoms, if we know how to commiserate the woes of fallen man, we can

hardly forget the natives of this country." Speaking of the rapid disappearance of the Indians, he makes the following eloquent appeal:

"Where are now the Mohawks, Iroquois, Catawbas and other great nations, I repeat the painful inquiry, where are the natives, whose population covered these United States, and whose sons once drank the waters of Massachusetts! Alas! they are gone, as the falling leaves before a mighty storm they have disappeared, nothing now remains of them but a mere name, excepting here and there one of their sons who had the misfortune to escape the ravages of war. He alone is left to witness the subjugation of the country. When prompted by his religion to visit the depositories and graves of his ancestors, as he walks lonely in the streets of New-England, often is the finger pointed to him, saying, 'there goes one of the savages of America.' Friendless and forlorn does he go. No one to drop a sympathetic tear with him, while he sighs for his country and weeps over the sepulchres of his fathers."

Speaking of the influence of Christianity on the Indians, he makes the following remarks:

"Nothing can bring the untutored sons of the forest to the blessed walks of science and religion, but the Gospel of Christ. When a barbarian becomes a christian he easily becomes a civilized man. The missionary operations of the day, therefore, deserve the attention as well as the admiration of all. The heralds of the cross have already gone to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the children of the forest."

He thus briefly describes the progress of civilization among them:

"The Indians are making rapid advances toward the standard of morality, virtue and religion. Cordially are they receiving the useful manners and customs of Europeans. These assertions are particularly applicable to the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek nations, whose council fires still burn on the eastern side of the Mississippi. Bright is the chain of friendship that links these nations of Indians to the government of the United States. The bow and the quiver are converted into utensils of industry bathed in human blood, is buried deep, I hope to rise no more."

Again—
"The Cherokees and Choctaws are extremely pleased with the christian religion, and are willing to adhere to its divine precepts. That religion which teaches, to love and do good to all men, even those who hate them, to love God supremely, they think far surpasses the religion of their fathers. It must be gratifying to the christian public, that some of the most influential chiefs in the Cherokee nation are now members of the church, and christianity is generally respected by those who have had opportunities to know something about it."

He concludes with the following affecting language:

The Cherokee and Choctaw nations have appropriated many thousand dollars for the support of schools among themselves. To complete however, a work so extensive, large funds are requisite and many hands to move the grand system. The missionaries to the Indians of the west, let it be in remembrance, are not from Great Britain, France or Spain; but they are from New-England, they are your friends, embarked in the glorious cause of humanity and virtue. Of course they need and expect aid of their friends in New-England; and let me remark again that the missionaries are much beloved by my countrymen. But they want more teachers and missionaries to be sent to them.—And who let me ask, who will send to them missionaries and support them?—Who will obey the voice that sounds from the west for aid? Will not you who now stand on the soil once possessed by the natives? Think of the aboriginal inhabitants of this land, who are now far removed from the land of their fathers, some of whom with sorrow and deep regret have turned their faces toward the setting of the sun, and who will ere long be extinct, if the hand of charity does not rescue them. And as you here enjoy the consolations that flow from the glorious gospel, as you behold with delight your empire rising with rapidity, while you send your missionaries over the Atlantic and Pacific, oh! remember, remember your red brethren the original proprietors of America."

"My christian friends, this is the only opportunity which I shall ever have of addressing you. I solicit your prayers that I may aid the cause of missions to my countrymen, and that I may return to them in the fulness of the blessings of the gospel of peace."

COLLINS.—This sweet poet was much attached to a young lady who was born a day before him, and who did not return his passion. "Your's is a hard case," said a friend. "It is indeed," said Collins, "for I came into the world a day after the fair."

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.

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.

Cultery.

Sets elegant Ivory handle, Real and Sham Buck, Ebony and white Bone, Tables, Desks, Serrets & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—
pen docket jack
plane irons
chisels all descriptions
gouges
tongs
plane irons
hand back
tenon compass
web and key hole
shears
sheep shears

Brass Goods.

curtain pins
cloak pins
commodities
lifting handles
castors
table fasteners
bed caps
hat looks
thumb latches
brass knockers
candlesticks
lamps
chimney hooks
curtain rings

Locks & Hinges.

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

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

FILES—A very complete assortment best cast steel—Handsaw, saw, 1-2 round and mill saw.

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

LINES—100 doz. Cod, Pollock and Mackerel.

BRUSHES—Floor, Hand, Scrubbing, Paint, Hearth, White-Wash & Shoe. 20 doz. sewing twine, oven doors 100 lbs. salmon do. sad irons tea kettles shovels spruce 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.

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

FOR SALE,
ON credit, or to let on shares, one yoke of OXEN, and one COW.
Oct. 11. Apply at this Office.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor, of the last Will and Testament of

JACOB CLARK,
late of Eastport, in the county of Washington, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said Jacob Clark are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted by the said estate are called upon to make payment to

JERY BURGIN, Executor.
Eastport, Nov. 29, 1823.

"King of the Peak,"
For Sale at FOLSOM'S BOOK-STORE, of the Bible.