

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. 19.....VOL. VI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 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.

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. 22, 1823. (3m)

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.

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.

Whelpley'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.

Perry's Improved Spelling Book. Boston Edition.

An Analytical Guide to the Art of Penmanship;

in which the correct principles of the Round and Running Hand are systematized and simplified. Designed to teach this important & elegant art with the utmost facility. By F. NOXES. 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.

Rowson's Exercises in General History, Chronology, Biography &c. from the creation to the present time Price 37 cents.

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.

Templi 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.

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 *Allan'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 PEASE**, of Eastport, or **JAMES MOWAT**, 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 Plates, &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 bombazettes—crimson, maroon and scarlet moreens—brown cambrics—caroline plaids—caroline lustrings, a new article—circassian plaids—dark & light gingham—calicoes—white & coloured cambrics—linen and imitation linen cambrics & hdkfs.—muslin hdkfs.—jaconet, mull, lawn, book, imitation India, & fancy muslins, plain & figured—dark and light vestings, some elegant patterns—white marseilles 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—lunens—British cottons—furnitures and copper-plated, a large assortment—furniture, cambric & common dunnies—white jeans—black and coloured cotton velvets—black and brown holland—buckram—light nankin—super.—common gilt coat and vest buttons—gent and ladies' silk buttons—lace, pearl and ivory shirt buttons—linen threads—"Holls," "Motts" and common wire and spool cottons—"Motts," superior French and common floss cottons—cotton laces—black, white & straw coloured wire—millinettes—cane for calashes—buckles and clasps—"Webbs" and common suspenders—umbrellas—4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 oil cloths—gilt and plated Maine military buttons—white and gilt Prussian binding—shell and horn combs—tape—silver eye needles—bundle and pound pins, &c. &c. &c.

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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.

NEW GOODS.

Ingols & Chace,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

A choice selection of Staple & Fancy GOODS

Extra sup. fine & fine consisting of
blk. blue, Oxford, house paper, do
mix, drab, olive & oil cloths,
hairback Broad, London prints,
cloths and Cassi- calicoes & furnitures,
MERES. gingham, dainties,
dullish of sup. quality, cambrics & cambric
Dyeonshire kersey, muslins,
pelisse cloths, plain, fig'd, striped,
Salisbury flannels, jaconet, mull and
milled, gauze and as- India imitations
sorted flannels, Irish luns,
Scotch plaids, linen & cotton, dam-
Tartan do. ask, bird's eye and
elegant fig'd, plain & gent. diaper,
twilled bombazette, Russia and American
Carolina plaids, diaper, long lawn,
bombazettes, long cambric,
point & rose blankets, do. do. hdkfs
cassimere shawls, merino gown dresses,
scarlet and assorted Scotch table cloths,
merino shawls, superior vestings,
long shawls, silk and bro. luns,
Italian crapes blk. & gold cambrics,
coloured, gent. white and fig'd
ladies' indispensables cravats,
new patterns, cotton hdkfs. & shawls,
kidminster and stair tabby velvets,
carpeting, blk. ostrich plumes,
Leghorn gipsies and worsted hosiery,
bonnets, shell & horn combs.
American straw do.

A large Assortment, Silk Goods.

Canton crapes all colors sup. levantine blue & jet blk.
nankin do. plain, fig'd blk. & col. satins,
and bordered, blk. & col'd fig'd &
fig'd and bordered bordered levantine
crape dresses, dresses, new article
shawls, (all sizes) silk velvets,
crape mantles, do. French silk shawls,
flag & bandanna hdkfs. ribbons and plushes,
black and cross bar'd hdkfs. habit trimmings,
birdseye & damask do. silk hosiery & gloves,
sup. Barcelona do. sewing silk,
blk. sarsonets, " " hdkfs.
col'd do. " " hdkfs.
Florentine silks, " zelia do.
white and col'd bordered large silk umbrellas,
dressed hdkfs. &c. &c.

American Goods.

brown sheetings and shirtings, bleached ditto
Waltham ditto superior, gingham, stripes and checks, bed ticken, satinets, yarns, warp and filling, blue ditto, candle wicking, tow cloth, woolen yarn, cotton batting, &c. &c.
All of which are offered for sale for CASH remarkably low. sept. 27.

J. BARTLETT,

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

coarse and fine LIVERPOOL SALT and Coal,

bbls. mess. No. 1 & prime Beef,

" clear and B. M. Pork,

hyson, y. hyson and souch. Teas,

bags Coffee and Pepper,

white Brazil and lump Sugars,

boxes Candles, Chocolate & Soap,

kegs Tobacco,

firkins 1st quality Butter,

bbls. Beans and Peas,

Cod Fish for W. I. market, Cordage including Cables & Haw-
sers assorted sizes,
Ravens Duck & Russia Sheetting
second hand Anchors,
1 large Cod Seine for Labrador
fishing, 90 fathoms. (eptf) ap. 26.



37 1-2
**WHEATON'S NOTED ITCH OINT-
MENT,** which has stood the test a-
gainst all other ointment, the price of which
is now reduced from fifty cents to thirty-sev-
en and a half. —ALSO—



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
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 Robinston, by S. Topliff, and J. Johnson, and in St. Andrews, by J. Parkinson, and by some person in all the principal towns from this place to the State of Georgia. Sept. 21.

T PILSBURY,

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

60 bbls. clear and No. 1 pork,
50 " No. 1 and 2 beef,
10 kegs tobacco,
75 bushels beans,
20 casks nails assorted,
80 bbls. bread,
75 chests, boxes and caddy 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 & mo-
rocco, do. do.

30 cwt. cordage assorted sizes—
40 doz. cod, pollock and mack-
erel lines,
20 bolts ravins duck,
20 sacks cassia.

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

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF
English & Domestic

Goods.

Crockery and Glass Ware,
Elegant China Tea Sets.

mill cross cut }
whip and }
band }
Narrow axes, carpenters' do., carpen-
ters' adzes, hoes, 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.

CASH

GIVEN for HIDES, delivered at the
Tan-Yard, of the subscriber, in Den-
nysville. \$5 per bun. for Ox and \$3.50 per
bun. for light hides.
Oct 18. (17) T LINCOLN, Jun.

NEW GOODS.

Hayden & Kirby,

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.

Sept. 18.

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 ex-
ecuted, and the articles warranted of a good
quality, and will be sold at prices that can-
not fail to satisfy purchasers.

WANTED.
5000 bushels Hard Wood Ashes,
for which a liberal price will be paid on de-
livery.
(6m) Campo-Bello, N. B. Sept. 13.

CHEMICAL

EMBRICATION

OR WHITWELL'S LIQUID IMPROVED
OPODELDON.

THE article here enumerated must not
be considered as adding one more num-
ber to the already extensive catalogue of ad-
vertised Medicines, it is in fact an impor-
tant improvement only, in a well known com-
position.

The Embrication contains three of the
most valuable articles to be met with in the
whole circle of Medicine, never before em-
ployed in any other Opoodeldon, in addition
to the other ingredients usually made use of
in the hard kind, and will be found on ex-
periment 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 respecta-
ble citizens are annexed to the directions,
who have received the greatest benefit from
the "Improved Liquid Opoodeldon," when they
had previously used the hard kind to no pur-
pose whatever.

This article is asserted to be a sovereign
remedy in Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheuma-
tism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Wink-
ness of the Neck or Joints, Slight Burns,
Scalds, Fresh wounds, Chills, &c.

For the use of horses and cattle in these
cases, it may be considered as infallible.

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 Rheuma-
tism, 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 ex-
istence, manufactured by other people in their
own names. Therefore be sure to ask for
and receive "WHITWELL'S LIQUID IM-
PROVED OPODELDON" which words are stamp-
ed on each Bottle—Or you assuredly will be
imposed upon.

Also may be had, that val-
uable and popular article, AR-
OMATIC SNUFF, recom-
mended by Doctor Water-
house, which snuff is so cele-
brated throughout the Ameri-
can continent, in cases of ca-
tarrh and head-ache, & which
possesses that desirable prop-
erty of sensibly stimulating
the spirits without subsequent
depression.

The above valuable Medi-
cines may be had of

JOHN DAVIS,
at the New Druggist Store near the Bank.

Lime.

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

Lubec, May 3.

ALMANACS

FOR 1824
For sale at FOLSOM'S Book-Store, Sign
of the Bible.

18TH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Gen. JACKSON took his seat.
A statement of the amount of interest on the public debt, and of U. S. Bank dividends, paid in each State—and amount of duties received—was communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
A motion was made for the appointment, by ballot, of the Chairman of the great Committees. Adj. to Monday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

The following members were announced as having been appointed on the several Committees to which their names are attached:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, King, of N. Y. Macon, Jackson and Elliott.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, Macon, King, of N. Y. Holmes, of Me. & Lowrie.
On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, D'Wolfe, Findlay, and Lloyd, of Mass.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor of Ind. and Johnson of Ken.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Williams, Parrott, Lloyd of Md. and Hayne.

Mr. Barbour offered the following.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing the proper department to settle, on equitable terms, the claims of Virginia against the government of the United States, arising from advances made by Virginia during the late war.

Mr. Benton gave notice, that he should tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide that the election of President and Vice President shall be made immediately by the People, without the intervention of Electors.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Johnson of Ky. for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was again severally read, and passed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted a motion to instruct the Committee of Finance, to report what further provisions were necessary to prevent frauds on the revenue on the Eastern frontier of the United States. Laid over for consideration.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barton proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to authorize the Election of the President, &c. by the People, in their primary meetings, had a second reading.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Messrs. Holmes of Maine, and Barton, were again read, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

The President's Message was cut up and disposed of as usual, to the proper committees to consider & report thereon.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Upwards of fifty memorials and petitions were presented to day.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted, for consideration, the following:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to GREECE, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for Debt.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was also Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Criminal Code for the government of the United States.

The President informed the House, by message, that the Accounting Officers had reported a balance of \$35,190 in favor of Gov. Tompkins, but he had delayed deciding, at his request, and thought a larger sum ought to be allowed.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the Post Office Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of directing the Mails to be carried in the day time only. This is to lessen the chance of robberies.

The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the Commerce between the States, some collision having occurred.

Mr. M'Duffie moved the appointment of a Committee on amending the Constitution so as to provide a uniform mode of choosing Representatives to Congress and Presidential Electors.

The Secretary of State was directed to report an account of disabled American seamen who have been provided for at Liverpool—money received, &c.

The Georgia Militia Claims were referred to a Committee.

The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to the mother of the late Com. Perry.

The following Committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, viz:

Elections—Messrs. Sloane, Mallory, Ball, Tucker, S. C., Staudifer, Thompson, Ken.

Ways and Means—Messrs. M'Lane, Del. Ingham, Thompson, Geo. A. Stevenson, Cambreleng, M'Duffie, M'Kim.
Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C. M' Coy, Rich, Litchfield, Matson, Whittlesey, Isaacs.

Commerce—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, Morgan.

Post Office, &c.—Messrs. F. Johnson, Hook, Stoddard, Wilson, S. C. M'Kean, Alexander, Ten. Bartley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Va. Plumer, N. H. Burton, Buchanan, Saunders, Brent.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, Ten. Wm. Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, Pen. Udree.

Manufactures—Messrs. Todd, Forward, Condit, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin.

Agriculture—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris, Pen. Rose, Whitman, Patterson, Pen.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Eocks, Mitchell, Pen. Williams, Va. M'Kee, M'Lean, Ohio, Ten Eyck, Galin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, Ind. M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, Ohio, Campbell, S. C.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Pointsett.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Tucker of Va. Lincoln, White.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Edwards, of Pa. Hobart, O'Brien.

Slave Trade—Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spright, Eaton.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm. Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson, of Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$35,190, for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, which was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. M'Lane, of Del. presented to the consideration of the House the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House all such parts of the correspondence with the government of Spain, touching the Florida treaty, to the period of its final ratification, which have not yet been communicated, and which, in his opinion, it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Hemphill presented the following, which was ordered to lie one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, copies of such parts of the correspondence of the late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, with the French Government, and such parts of the correspondence of said Minister with the Secretary of State, relative to claims of citizens of the United States for spoliation upon our lawful commerce, as, in the opinion of the President, may not be inconsistent with the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Call, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fortifying the harbor of Pensacola.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

BANKRUPT ACT

On motion of Mr. Breck, of Penn. the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.—On motion of Mr. Kidder, of Maine, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a specific duty on Potatoes imported from Nova Scotia, Ireland, and all other foreign countries.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

The Committee of Commerce, on motion of Mr. Herrick, was instructed to report on the expediency of establishing Bowdoinham as a port of Delivery.

Duty on Salt.—On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Com. of Ways and Means were instructed to report on the expediency of repealing the Duty on Salt.

MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS.

The Com. of Commerce, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, was instructed to report on the expediency of amending the Collection Law, so as to abolish the office of Measurer; to provide that the duties heretofore formed by the Measurers, in virtue of said act, shall be performed by the Inspectors; and to prohibit the allowance of any additional compensation to Inspectors for measuring.

Vice-President Tompkins.—The bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Strange Work.—In the Christian city of N. Orleans, a Protestant Church was lately sold on execution, and purchased by Mr. Judah Trouso, (formerly of Boston) of the Jewish faith, for \$20,000, in order that the Society may continue to worship in it.

Kean has, during his late visit to Ireland, drawn houses to the amount of 40000.

FASTPOSTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1823.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival at New-York, of the packet ship Meteor, Capt. Gardner, and the Florida, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate received his files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th, and the latter to the 8th November, inclusive.

The Paris dates are to the 5th November, and Madrid to the 30th October.—The Madrid Gazette of the 23th, contains a proclamation issued by Ferdinand, at Seville, on the 2d. It has the appearance of a preparatory step towards revoking or modifying his famous decrees of Port St. Mary's, Xeres, and Seville.—Ferdinand postpones till his arrival at Madrid, and until he is surrounded by the gravest and most enlightened of his counselors, his mal resolve touching the acts and the actors in the late revolution. This probably, is the utmost which the Duke d'Angoulême could obtain for private advices from Paris, received in London, state that the French government meet with no inconsiderable difficulties in making Ferdinand act with moderation. It is said that when it was hinted to him how desirable it would be to remove from about his person his minister and confessor, Saez, he pre-emptorily refused to do so. It is addressed to the President of the Council, and is as follows: "Ever since the first moment of my restoration to freedom, my parental mind has sought to fix the future lot of all my subjects, in order that they might live in security; some in the enjoyment of the rewards due to their fidelity and loyalty, and others, in the oblivion accorded to their past errors, that they might render themselves worthy of the respect of their countrymen, and of my royal benevolence. At the same time I have decided, that the principal delinquents who had placed themselves beyond the reach of pardon, should suffer the punishment to which their transgressions had rendered them liable. But a subject so interesting, and which must form an epoch in the annals of our religious and monarchical restoration, requires the deepest meditation. When I shall arrive at Madrid, and be there surrounded by the lights with which my counselors, with all their reflection and well tried wisdom, will supply me, I will make known my royal will, regulating that will according to my natural clemency, to the claims of public justice, to the tranquillity of my people, the security of the throne, and to those relations which so closely unite me with the allied powers. This, my sovereign will, shall be made known to all the people of this realm, and my council will be held charged with its execution."

Some notion (says the Courier of the 4th) may be formed of the consternation produced by the decrees of Ferdinand, from the statement, that since the period of their being issued, no less than eight thousand passports have been applied for and delivered. It is a moderate computation to estimate that, upon the average, each of these eight thousand persons has three or four relatives or connections—wife, children, parents, brothers or friends—upon whom must fall, indirectly, some portion of the penalty attaching to the proscribed individual. Thirty thousand persons are thus, by the mere force of circumstances, made to have a direct and powerful interest, in bringing about another change, and these thirty thousand, too, comprising many of the most powerful and influential characters in Spain.

Private advices had reached Paris on the 4th Nov. from Badalona, near Barcelona, which state that Mina had signed an armistice on the 24th Oct. and on the 25th, the articles of capitulation were accepted. The garrison and fortress of Hostalrich and Tarragona were included. Mina is said, declared that the King of Spain might depend on his fidelity.—Other accounts say the report was premature—but subsequent ones from the naval force before Barcelona, dated the 26th, say hostilities had actually ceased, and that a salute had been fired at 11 o'clock in the morning, from the ramparts of that fortress. Badajos had submitted to the King.

The Duke d'Angoulême was daily expected at Paris; he was to be accompanied by Gen. Guilleminot. Marshall Molitor was to remain in Spain with 40,000 men, 12,000 of whom were to remain in Madrid.

Great complaints were made against Ballasteros' troops, who were in full march for Cadix. On their way they pulled down the triumphal arch erected for the passage of Ferdinand at Cuareman.

A letter from Gibraltar, Oct. 15, says, "We are crowded with the unfortunate Spaniards who have taken refuge here to escape the miseries of a dungeon, or the tortures of the bloody inquisition.—Among them are upwards of sixty deputies of the Cortes, of the most distinguished, as Valdes, Alava, and Infantes; Quiroga, Yandolina, Manzanares, and Calatrava, are also here. There is a warm feeling among the inhabitants of the rock in favor of these unsuccessful patriots. Sir Robert Wilson arrived here a few days since from Cadiz and Tarifa; he was at first undecided as to his future

destination, but at last determined to return to England, in the first packet."

The French general at Madrid has left it optional with the Spanish officers, to serve the King, to go to France as prisoners of war, or return to their homes, and they had made their choice. The soldiers had been disbanded.

The wife of Riego resides in London, upon the wreck of a fortune, and as may be well imagined, was in great distress of mind. A subscription had been set on foot for her pecuniary relief.

A Paris paper asserts, that Gen. San Miguel, determined not to survive the defeat of his party, put an end to his existence.

The London Courier states, that all questions relating to the late Spanish Settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion in a General Congress. Such, at least, is the nature of the proposition made by France to our government, out to which we have declined acceding. Whether this determination on our part may alter the original intention, is a point we cannot decide.

Farther Turkish Atrocities.—A Greek priest named Christ, has been crucified by the Turks in mockery of his name.—He was, after being several hours tortured in this way, daubed with pitch and burnt alive.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

A rumor has been afloat in this city for some days past, that Mr. Rush had made an inquiry of our Government, by the request of the English Cabinet, to ascertain whether THE UNITED STATES WERE PREPARED TO JOIN ENGLAND IN A UNITED RESISTANCE TO ANY ATTEMPT OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE UPON THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS. We confess, that we are credulous to believe not only this, but that England is prepared to join us in resisting all further attempts on the part of the Allied Powers, to colonize this country.—They have large possessions on this continent, to defend from foreign aggression as well as the U. States. England is jealous of Alexander's power, and the settlement which he has formed on our western frontier, has already been with the English Cabinet, a subject of remonstrance.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

FROM CUBA.

Havana letters confirm the accounts that Gen. Vives has received orders to restore the regal government and institutions in Cuba.

General DEVERAUX, the Colombian Minister to G. Britain, has arrived at Washington, having been cast away on Cape Henlopen. As soon as Russia and the other Northern Powers have acknowledged the Independence of the Colombian Republic, the General has a roving Commission to demand being accredited in those States.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

The committee on the Greek Fund have acknowledged the following donations:—

J. B. Yates, Esq. \$100 00
Citizens of Skaneateles, 24 25
N. York Fencibles, (with 11 swords) 53 00

The committee, of which Chancellor Kent was Chairman, has reported a Memorial to Congress, and an Address to the Citizens of the U. S. on the Greek Cause. The Manager of the Circus has offered to set apart one half of the gross proceeds of one night's performance for the Greeks. The Forum has also appropriated one night's proceeds to the same Fund.

THE GREEK CAUSE.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says, "A most noble and patriotic spirit is prevailing in our city upon this subject. We are all Greeks—every mother's son—aye, and daughter too—for the Ladies are always patriotic." "Every body seems disposed to do something, the Theatre, the Circus, the Forum, and the Lions and Tigers, all give the Greeks a benefit.—Gout has, moreover, thrown away his crutches, and the venerable fraternity of Old Bachelors have resolved to dance in the good cause."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Mass. dated December 29.

"Official returns from the Turkish Custom House at Scio, report FORTY ONE THOUSAND WOMEN AND CHILDREN to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the month of May and June, 1823. The fathers, brothers, and husbands of these women and children met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered."

"The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French Historical Annuaire for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French Consuls."

"My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Scioite boy of 13 years old, who escaped from the island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among these sent to Constantinople, and put to death there."

GREEK CAUSE.

A meeting of Gentlemen disposed to unite in efforts for the Assistance of the Greeks, was held in the Exchange Coffee House, last evening. George Blake, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John Everett, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Professor Everett, A. Bradford, Esq. and Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. Several Resolutions were introduced by Professor Everett, which were unanimously adopted, one of which provided for the appointment of a Committee of 13 to memorialize Congress to adopt such measures in aid of the Greeks as they may deem expedient.—Committee, George Blake, T. L. Winthrop, T. H. Perkins, John Welles, H. A. S. Dearborn, Benj. Gorham, J. T. Austin, Josiah Quincy, Warren Dutton, Henry Orne, Dr. J. C. Warren, S. D. Harris, and S. A. Wells.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Eastern Star has at length ventured upon the Presidential question. We are glad of it, as much depends upon the stand it may take, and we hope its Editor will not think us flattering him in saying, that his influence will have considerable effect in the final issue of things. He says:—

"We should not have adverted to the subject of the presidential election, if it had not been intimated to us, that some persons thought we were pledged to support a particular candidate. We are not so pledged; and, moreover, we shall not so pledge ourselves. That man, who shall appear to be acceptable to a majority of the people of this enlightened country, no one should be ashamed to support. Who that man can be, time only can unfold. Our columns shall be open to the discussion of the claims of any one of the candidates who have been brought before the public. Whether Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Jackson or Clay, shall be the favorite of any individual among our readers, that reader, who prefers either of these candidates, shall have an opportunity of advocating the claims of his candidate in our columns. We have a preference it is true, and we are willing to indulge others in their partialities."

We were never among those who thought that Mr. Balch was 'pledged' to any of the presidential candidates, but cannot help wondering that some one of them had not made arrangements with him as soon as it was known that the Star was to be published; but, alas, it is now too late, as it seems he is determined not to pledge himself. How blind and inconsiderate the presidential candidates, that some one of them had not seized the highly favored moment! The language of the Star is similar to that of the Eastern Argus and Hallowell Advocate, both of which are waiting the result of a congressional caucus (if one should be held) before they openly declare the man of their choice; and Mr. Balch, we think, will not deny that he is waiting upon the same principle, before he makes known the person for whom he has a 'preference.' But come out, friend Balch, from your lurking place, into open day, and convince us that you are not 'washed' of your cause. We know you possess a mind too independent to allow others to dictate who shall rule over you, without raising your voice. You have declared that you have a 'preference,' therefore come out and show your colours. We have a preference too, and without the fear of offending, or hope of reward from political jugglers, we declare ourselves in favour of

JOHN Q. ADAMS

for the presidency, and as far as our feeble efforts will go (and to save brother Balch a remark, we acknowledge they are so) we will support him, because we believe him better qualified for the high and responsible station of President of the United States than any other man we have heard of. He has faithfully, honorably, and ably served his country from his youth; he resorts to no intrigue for office, and is opposed only by intriguers. Notwithstanding Mr. Adams is our man, our columns are open to the friends of other candidates, and we should like to have their merits fairly and impartially canvassed, that the people may see, whose interests we will never abandon.

Another Report.—That the Holy Allies are about to unite their forces for a reconquest of S. America! Will G. Britain yet stand aloof? We are arriving at a singular crisis. The principles of free and of legitimate governments may come to a more rapid and fearful issue than may have hitherto calculated. Perhaps the U. States of America, may form the great bulwark against the immediate encroachments of the Legitimists. It becomes us, then, to be on the alert; to place at the helm of affairs a man who is strong in his determination, yet cool in his measures—a man of a moral courage which no difficulties can shake, and of a profound discretion, which no inequalities of temper can swerve—not a man who is "infirm of purpose," unsteady in his principles, and more versed in the speculative, than the active scenes of life.

Richmond Enquirer.

We cordially respond to these sentiments of Mr. Ritchie, and think that no crisis of our national affairs has more imperiously required the direction of such a chief, than does the present. But since Mr. Ritchie has connected the message with the next Presidential election, we would ask him which among the present candidates, most eminently possess the qualities he mentions? We say without hesitation, Mr. Adams. He is strong in his determination, yet cool in his measures, a man of moral courage which no difficulties can shake, and of a profound discretion, which no "inequalities of temper can swerve. He is not 'infirm of purpose' or unsteady in principle, and more versed in the active than speculative scenes of life.

He is strong in determination. This has

been evinced through his whole political life, which has often placed him in situations requiring the utmost firmness and resolution.

He is cool in measures. He has never taken a rash, hasty or inconsiderate step, nor one that, on reflection, he would desire to retract. We defy his enemies to mention one whose propriety has not been fully established.

He possesses moral courage. This is among the qualities for which he is most distinguished. In some of his measures he has stood alone, and braved the whole force of public opinion. Yet, in all such cases, he has done right, and done what every friend of principle must commend.

He possesses sound discretion. On this point, his opponents find fault, but we defy them to show wherein he has evinced any deficiency. Let them enumerate the instances, and we will reply in detail.

He is not "infirm of purpose" or "unsteady in principle." His principles are purely Democratic; his purpose, the good of his country. He has never abandoned the one, or forgotten or neglected the other.

He is more versed in active than speculative science. He has been employed, from early life, in the most active public services, of a practical character, at home and abroad.

We will offer one more suggestion to the consideration of Mr. Ritchie. If the impending storm from the "Holy Allies" require an efficient and energetic President, it will also require a state of preparation in our means of national defence. How will the partisans of Mr. Crawford reconcile this with their desire of reducing the army and navy.

We publish the following, which is from an old and respected correspondent, though we think him rather too severe.

To the Editor of the Eastport Sentinel.

SIR. Philosophers say that heavenly bodies invariably are conceived to rise in the East. I say conceived to rise, because the phenomena of the earth's motion round its axis, impress the minds of those not acquainted with, or versed in the sciences, that the sun, moon and stars actually do rise, however, sir, I have to inform you for the benefit of whom it may concern, that there has recently taken place a very material change in the planetary system; for, behold, there is a Star just risen in the West!!! although not of the first or second magnitude, would rain shine with the effulgence of Sol, and aims at nothing less than annihilating & eclipsing every other orb in the firmament, but by a strict observation it appears that the orbit of this newly discovered Star, is so remote, and at the same time, so irregular, that we have nothing to fear either from its brightness or the velocity of its revolutions.

The solar and planetary systems, as discovered and avowed by the great Sir Isaac Newton, Doctor Herschel, &c. &c. is meant for no other use than to diffuse light, heat and animation to all in this world, and to sustain many millions of beings like ourselves, but alas, this newly discovered Star appears to be of no benefit to the living in this world, and seems to have for its object nothing more than to calculate and embitter the memory of the DEAD. Now, Mr. Editor, do you, or can any rational creature conceive, that this Star ought to be venerated or have any place in the regular system.

ANGLO ASTRONOMICA.

*Our Correspondent here alludes probably, to some remarks respecting a person lately deceased in this place.

From the Christian Watchman.

The same mistake which is constantly made on the subject of religion, is now making in the world in relation to civil liberty. Men invent to themselves systems and principles of a spurious religion, in absolute contrariety to the system and the principles which God has revealed in his word. On these inventions of their own, which do not require nor enjoin the purity which breathes in every sentence which the gospel utters, men calculate on happiness without holiness.—Pleased with their own idle theories, they dream of security perhaps all their lives, fondly imagining they shall have peace, though they walk in the imagination of their own evil hearts.—And from this fatal slumber they may not awake, till the terrors of eternity show their case to be hopeless. In the same manner have some of the nations of Europe framed to themselves constitutions of political freedom, not duly remembering that without virtue and intelligence, all their schemes will be abortive. This is the grand reason why the civil liberties which were first contemplated by the revolutionists in France did not obtain a permanency. Undoubtedly Fayette, and the patriots associated with him, contemplated the happiness of their fellow citizens in the original models of government which

they desired to see established, but the real fact was, the great body of the people of France was not adequately enlightened to discern the excellence of a representative administration, nor sufficiently virtuous to enjoy its privileges. The same is true respecting Portugal and Spain; and we fear the same will prove equally true in reference to Greece. We ardently hope it will not so prove, as the warmest partizan of the rights of man in our country; but as like moral causes produce the same results, as certainly as those causes which are natural, we shall not probably relinquish our opinion till stubborn facts shall overpower our judgement. Assuming then the ground we have taken as tenable, we present for solution this question. How shall the world become free? This enquiry is a great one, involving the happiness of millions; but however much men have differed in their replies, we are of opinion that the answer is simple and level to the capacity of every man of common sense; it is this—*The world will be free when it shall have become enlightened and virtuous.* Those then are the best friends of mankind, who are the most zealously engaged in instructing the ignorant and in reforming the vicious. This experiment of rendering a people comparatively happy, by a general diffusion of knowledge and the encouragement of virtuous habits, is now successfully operating in these United States. And this test may be considered as having exercised its agency for about two centuries, the period when our ancestors first landed on the shores of this then desolate continent, the habitation of wild beasts and of savage men. For nearly fifty years of these centuries, we have governed ourselves as an independent nation, under constitutions more free than exist in any country on the face of our globe.—And our form of government seems to have increased in stability as it has increased in years. This may be imputed more to the general information and knowledge which are profusely scattered among the people, than to the superior excellence of our government. By means of our schools, which are supported at the public expense, and in which the children of the poor have an equal opportunity of instruction with the children of the affluent, a solid basis is laid for that dispersion of useful knowledge, by which posterity will continue to know and to appreciate the value of our institutions. And these gratuitous schools are on the increase. Governors and legislators patronize and recommend them, as the grand palladium of our liberties and the safeguard of our independence.

We have seen several obituary notices of the Rev. EZRA SAMSON, lately deceased, aged 68. Besides his clerical offices he has sustained with ability several judicial and scientific appointments. He was native of Middleboro' in this State, educated at Yale College, and was settled at Plympton, Mass. and officiated as Chaplain in the army at Cambridge in the first campaign of the revolutionary war. In 1797 he settled at Hudson, where he published the "Beauties of the Bible," the "Historical Dictionary," and the "Patriot Unmasked," and last, not least in merit, the "Brief Remarker," which has passed through many editions, and adopted as a standard work in many of our schools. His death is universally lamented by all who knew him.—Cont.

Mr. Mathews, who is now giving his Trip to Paris in Dublin, was called upon to repeat the song—"When a man travels he must not look queer," but the encore was met by the cries of no! no! from another part of the audience. The contest was maintained for some few minutes. As soon as Mr. Mathews could obtain a hearing, he said, "Gentlemen, as some time has been taken up in the difference of opinion which this song has created, suppose I split the difference and sing the half of it." This proposition was met by

the approbation of both parties, and Mr. Mathews repeated the half of it, with a double snare of applause.

Mr. TIMOTHY STICKNEY, of Perry, is appointed Deputy Sheriff. JOHN HOLWAY, Esq. is appointed Post Master, at Machias, West Falls, vice J. O. BRIAN Esq. resigned.

MARRIED, At Campo-Bello, N. B. by David Owen, Esq. on Thursday morning last, Mr. Cadwalader Curry, merchant, to Miss Julia Mitchell, daughter of the late Col. S. Mitchell. At Pennamagan, by James Farnsworth, Esq. Mr. Caleb Hearsey, jr. to Miss Eliza DeForest.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY. Discount day - - - Monday, Director next week - - D. KELLY.

SEA-TINEL MARINE JOURNAL. BAY OF PASSAMAQUODDY. ARRIVED.

Dec. 20th—sch. Gen. Green, Rogers, Boston. 21st—sch. Charles, Clark, New York. sch. Champion, Slackford, Boston, 33 hrs. sch. Two Brothers, Pike, Boston. sch. Adeline, Billings, Portsmouth, 29 hrs. 22d—Boston, Slackford, Boston, 35 hours. sch. Packet, Grow, of Ellsworth, from Baltimore, with flour and corn, to C. & I. Hobbs. 23d—sch. Union, Cox, Bristol. Last evening—sch. Aristides, Greenlaw, Boston. - Left sch. St. Croix, Brooks, to sail this day.

YESTERDAY, sch. Champion, Slackford, Boston.

MEMORANDA. Brig Cherub, arrived at Boston, spoke, Dec. 3, lat 42, lon 62, sch. Friend's. Hathaway, of St. Andrews, 32 days from Trinidad for Eastport, in distress, having experienced very severe weather, lost boats and cargo, and split all her sails except mainsail, and carried away main boom and gaff—her cargo, rum and molasses, partly stove—short of provisions and leaky—boarded her and supplied her master with such provisions, &c. as we could spare, and offered him sails, which he declined taking, thinking he could mend her sails so as to enable him to get in to some port on the coast.

JOHN SHAW & CO. No. 1, - - - Central Wharf. HAVE just received, and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of ENGLISH, DOMESTIC, W. I. Goods, AND GROCERIES.

Also—On Consignment, 6 tons CUT NAILS, all sizes at Boston prices. Dec. 27.

STEPHEN HATCHER. INFORMS the public that he continues carrying on the SADDLERY, in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. JAMES GREENSON, on the platform, where he intends keeping constantly for sale, Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, English Gig and Cart Collars, TRUNKS of all kinds and sizes, &c. &c. With all other articles in his line of business. Dec. 27.

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 all 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.

The Goddess surely at Home. GREAT LUCK. No. 3712, which drew the capital prize of the last day—drawing \$400

of the CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, was sold in a whole ticket to a gentleman of this town, by JOHN DAVIS, who has but four undrawn tickets remaining—Wholes \$3.50, Quarters \$1.50. Eighties \$1.12. The Lottery draws again this day—first drawn number entitled to \$400. six weeks from this day will be drawn the capital prize of \$5000 both of which may be bought for the small sum of \$5.50 each, if applied for soon at the truly fortunate office nearly opposite the head of Union Wharf, at the sign of the Golden Mortar. Dec. 20. JOHN DAVIS.

APPLES & PEARS. 50 bbls 1st quality Russet Apples, 30 " do. Greenings do. 10 " do. Red do. 10 " do. Winter Pears, FOR SALE BY Dec. 13.] BALKAM & SWEYER. To Let, THE House, which has long been occupied as a Tavern, near the Exchange.—For particulars apply to JOSEPH WALTON, in St. Andrews, or in Eastport to Nov. 29. FRED. HOBBS.

INGOLS & CHACE. Have just received a quantity of Buffalo Robes, Point Blankets, Paper Hangings, views of Italy. Also—An additional supply of WINTER GOODS which will be sold at a low rate. 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. EHENEZER BUCK. Who has for sale at his Store various articles, consisting of SHOES, GROCERIES, FACTORY GOODS, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY WARE, &c. &c. cheap for CASH. Robinsonston, Dec. 6.

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 DUNIN; and on the performance of certain conditions, then named, was to be redelivered to the subscribers; but a 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 Dunin has delivered the Note to EHENEZER 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.

FOR SALE, A FLOOR PEW in the Baptist Meeting House, head of Washington street. Dec. 20 JOHN SHAW & Co.

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting my daughter LYDIA, on my account, or harbouring her under any pretence whatever, as I am determined to have the Law rigorously enforced against those who harbour her after this date. Dec. 20. W. M. HARRIS.

Pigs Wanted. WANTED from 3 to 500 Spring Pigs. To be delivered at the GIN DISTILLERY on Deer Island, N. B. Dec. 20.

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, Innholder, 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, } Commrs. ELIJAH STEARNS, } sioners. 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 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, Innholder, 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, } Commrs. ELIJAH STEARNS, } sioners. Lubec, Dec. 4, 1823.

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.

For Boston, via Portland, The regular Packet sch GENERAL GREENE, T. H. HARRIS, master.—Will sail THIS EVENING. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to the master on board. Dec. 27.

FOR BOSTON, The Packet, sch. BOSTON, JOHN SHACKFORD master, will sail for BOSTON on MONDAY next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the master, or to Dec. 27. S. WHEELER.

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

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. LARSON, until the first day of January next, at which time all unsettled demands will be left with an Attorney for collection. STEPHEN JONES, W. DELESDENIER. 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 as 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 BREWER. Robinsonston, Nov. 5, 1823.

To the Honorable Senate, and House of Representatives, of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, the Subscribers, your Petitioners, respectfully show—

THAT the General Court of Massachusetts, acts passed an Act on the 13th day of June 1809, authorising the building of a Gaol in the town of Eastport, in the County of Washington, and that the Justices of the Court of Sessions for the County of Washington should from time to time assess the polls and estates within said County in such sums as should be necessary to erect and keep in repair a good and sufficient Gaol in the town of Eastport. Your petitioners would further state, that several assessments were ordered, and made by the Justices of the Court of Sessions previous to the late War, and a Committee appointed to erect and superintend the building of said Gaol.—The war and possession of Eastport by the British for a number of years prevented carrying the Act into operation. In 1819 or 1820 more money was assessed for building the Gaol, but from some cause unknown to the petitioners the Justices of the Court of sessions refused to comply with the requisitions of said Act by withholding the monies so assessed, and have discharged the Committee appointed for erecting of said Gaol. Your petitioners therefore pray that the Justices of the Court of Sessions may be requested to assess a sufficient sum or sums of money, to carry the Act of the General Court, into effect according to the spirit and tenor thereof, or order it to be done in some other way, that you in your wisdom may direct. JOHN BUCHIN, and 100 others. Eastport, December 16, 1823.

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 Schoodic at said Mill Town.—We therefore request, that your Honourable body would grant us, together with such others as may hereafter associate with us, an act of incorporation for the purpose of building a Toll Bridge from a 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 by the Inhabitants of St. Stephens. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Salmon Gates, Eben'r Reding, Simeon Bradbury, Ichabod Russell, Samuel Kelley, Peter Carle, James Boice, Silas Blanchard, Amaziah Nash.

Calais, Dec. 4, 1823.

THE Subscriber has lately rec'd per brig Elizabeth, McLenn, 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.

CAUTION. THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, signed by the subscriber, dated the 2d March, 1822, payable to Nathaniel Whiting on demand, for twenty-five hundred dollars. The 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.

50 bundles SHEATHING PAPEL, for sale by LEMITT & LAMPREY, Oct. 11. No. 2, Market Wharf

NATIONAL SONG.

TUNE—"Knight Errant."

When freedom on the battle storm
Her weary head reclined;
When round her fair majestic form
The serpent slavery twined;
Amid the din, beneath the cloud,
Great WASHINGTON appeared;
His daring hand rolled back the shroud,
And thus the sufferer cheered:

Burst, burst thy chains, be great, be free,
With giant strength arise,
Stretch, stretch thy pious, Liberty
Thy flag raise to the skies:
Clothe, clothe thyself in glory's robe,
Let stars thy banner gem:
Rule, rule the sea—possess the globe—
Wear victory's diadem.

Go, tell the world, a world is born—
Another orb gives light;
Another sun illumines the morn,
Another star the night.
Be just, be brave—and let thy name
Henceforth Columbia be;
Wear, wear the oak wreath of fame,
The wreath of Liberty.

He said—and lo, the stars of night
Forth to her banner flew;
And morn, with pencil dipt in light,
Her blushes on it drew:
Columbia's chieftain seized the prize,
The glorious sheet unfurled,
Flew with it to his native skies,
And waved it o'er the world.

BOSTON BARD.

From the Providence Journal.

Jonathan's visit to the Steam-Boat.

Did you ever go down to the Steam-boat?
By jingo! I'll knock under to that!
I can't hardly tell what to make o' it,
It does beat creation all flat!

Why, that great copper kettle; my patience!
I'd tell what it holds, if I could.
As it beats all our Nancy's relations,
To see how they behave in the wood!

Then them wheels all a going and jangling,
This strange how they ever can sleep—
As long iron rods, all a sprangling—
Lord sakes! what a thrashing they keep

The great wheels too, that paw up the water
As send up a hogshead, a stroke?
Then that big iron chimney's a sorter!
By cat owl! how't seeds out the smoke!

I swagger! 'twould puzzle a fellow
To find out the head or the stern!
Why one 'o the rooms in the cellar
Is as long as the side of our barn!

ASTRONOMY.

Extracts from a Discourse of the eloquent
Dr. CHAMBERS, entitled, "A Sketch of
the Modern Astronomy," which cannot
fail of being interesting to our readers
generally. The Discourse is founded
on the sublime exclamation of the
Psalmist,

"When I consider the heavens, the work
of thy fingers, the moon and the stars,
which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou
art mindful of him, and the son of man, that
thou visitest him!"—Psalm viii. 3, 4.

"The world in which we live, is a
round ball of a determined magnitude,
and occupies its own place in the firmament.
But when we explore the unlimited
tracts of that space, which is every
where around us, we meet with other
balls of equal or superior magnitude, and
from which our earth would either be in-
visible, or appear as small as any of those
twinkling stars which are seen on the
canopy of heaven. Why then suppose
that this little spot, little at least in the
immensity which surrounds it, should be
the exclusive abode of life and of intelli-
gence? What reason to think that those
mightier globes which roll in other parts
of creation, and which we have discovered
to be worlds in magnitude, are not al-
so worlds in use and in dignity? Why
should we think that the great Architect
of Nature, supreme in wisdom as he is
in power, would call these stately man-
sions into existence, and leave them un-
occupied?—When we cast our eye over
the broad sea, and look at the country on
the other side, we see nothing but the
blue land stretching obscurely over the
distant horizon. We are too far away
to perceive the richness of its scenery,
or to hear the sound of its population.—
Why not extend this principle to the still
more distant parts of the universe? What
though, from this remote point of obser-
vation, we can see nothing but the naked
roundness of our planetary orbs? Are we
therefore to say, that they are so many
vast and unpeopled solitudes; that desola-
tion reigns in every part of the uni-
verse but ours; that the whole energy of
the divine attributes is expended on one
insignificant corner of these mighty works;
and that to this earth alone belongs the
bloom of vegetation, or the blessedness
of life, or the dignity of rational and im-
mortal existence?"

"It leads a delightful confirmation to
our argument, when, from the growing
perfection of our instruments, we can
discover a new point of resemblance be-
tween our Earth and the other bodies of
the planetary system. It is now ascer-

tained, not merely that all of them have
their day and night, and that all of them
have their vicissitudes of seasons, and
that some of them have their moons to
rule their night, and alleviate the dark-
ness of day. We can see of one, that its
surface rises into inequalities, that it
swells into mountains and stretches into
vallies; of another, that it is surrounded
by an atmosphere which may support the
respiration of animals; of a third, that
clouds are formed and suspended over it
which may minister to it in all the bloom
and luxuriance of vegetation; and of a
fourth, that a white color spreads over
its northern regions, as its winter advan-
ces, and that on the approach of summer
this whiteness is dissipated—giving room
to suppose, that the element of water ab-
ounds in it, that it rises by evaporation
into its atmosphere, that it freezes upon
the application of cold, that it is precipi-
tated in the form of snow, that it covers
the ground with a fleecy mantle, which
melts away from the heat of a more ver-
tical sun; and that other worlds bear a
resemblance to our own, in the same
yearly round of beneficent and interest-
ing changes.

"Who shall assign a limit to the discov-
eries of future ages? Who can prescribe
to science her boundaries, or restrain
the active and insatiable curiosity of man
within the circle of his present acquire-
ments? We may guess with plausibility
what we cannot anticipate with confi-
dence. The day may yet be coming,
when our instruments of observation shall
be inconceivably more powerful. They
may resolve the same question by the
evidence of sense, which is now so abun-
dantly convincing by the evidence of
analogy. They may lay open to us the
unquestionable vestiges of art, and indus-
try, and intelligence.

But there is no end of conjecture; and
to the men of other times we leave the
full assurance of what we can assert with
the highest probability, that you plan-
etary orbs are so many worlds, that they
teem with life, and that the mighty Be-
ing who presides in high authority over
this scene of grandeur and astonishment,
has there planted the worshippers of his
glory.

"The first thing which strikes a scien-
tific observer of the fixed stars, is their
immeasurable distance. If the whole
planetary system were lighted up into a
globe of fire, it would exceed, by many
millions of times, the magnitude of this
world, and yet only appear a small lucid
point from the nearest of them. If a body
were projected from the sun with the
velocity of a cannon ball, it would take
hundreds of thousands of years before it
described the mighty interval which sepa-
rates the nearest of the fixed stars from
our sun and from our system. If this
earth, which moves at more than the in-
conceivable velocity of a million and a
half miles a day, were to be hurried from
its orbit, and to take the same rapid flight
over this immense tract, it would not
have arrived at the termination of its
journey, after taking all the time which
has elapsed since the creation of the
world. These are great numbers and
great calculation and the mind feels its
own impotency in attempting to grasp
them. We can state them in words.—
We can exhibit them in figures. We
can demonstrate them by the powers of
a most rigid and infallible geometry.—
But no human fancy can summon up a
lively or an adequate conception—can
roam in its ideal flight over this immeas-
urable largeness—can take in this mighty
space in all its grandeur and in all its
immensity—can sweep the outer bound-
aries of such a creation—or lift itself
up to the majesty of that great and in-
visible Arm, on which all is suspended.

"Shall we say, then, of these vast lu-
minaries, that they were created in vain?
Were they called into existence for no
other purpose than to throw a tide of
useless splendour over the solitudes of
immensity? Our sun is only one of these
luminaries, and we know that he has
worlds in his train. Why should we strip
the rest of this princely attendance?—
Why may not each of them be the cen-
tre of his own system, and give light to
his own worlds? It is true that we see
them not, but could the eye of man take
its flight into those distant regions, it
should lose sight of our little world, be-
fore it reached the outer limits of our
system—the greater planets should dis-
appear in their turn—before it had de-
scribed a small portion of that abyss which
separates us from the fixed stars, the
sun should decline into a little spot, and
all its splendid retinue of worlds be lost
in the obscurity of distance—he should,
at last, shrink into a small indivisible at-
om, and all that could be seen of this
magnificent system, should be reduced to
the glimmering of a little star—Why re-
sist any longer the grand and interest-
ing conclusion? Each of these stars may be
the token of a system as vast and as splen-
did as the one which we inhabit. Worlds
roll in these distant regions; and these
worlds must be the mansions of life and
of intelligence. In yon gilded canopy of
heaven we see the broad aspect of the
universe, where each shining point pre-

sents us with a sun, and each sun with a
system of worlds—where the Divinity
reigns in all the grandeur of his attri-
butes—where he peoples immensity with
his wonders; and travels in the great-
ness of his strength through the domin-
ions of one vast and unlimited monarchy.

"And, after all, though it be a mighty
and difficult conception, yet who can
question it? What is seen may be noth-
ing to what is unseen; for what is seen is
limited by the range of our instruments.
What is unseen has no limit; and, though
all which the eye of man can take in, or
his fancy can grasp at, were swept away,
there might still remain as ample a field,
over which the Divinity may expatiate,
and which he may have peopled with
innumerable worlds. If the whole visi-
ble creation were to disappear, it would
leave a solitude behind it—but to the
Infinite Mind, that can take in the whole
system of nature, this solitude might be
nothing; a small unoccupied point in that
immensity which surrounds it, and which
he may have filled with the wonders of
his omnipotence. Though this earth
were to be burned up—though the tramp-
et of its dissolution were sounded—
though yon sky were to pass away as a
scroll, and every visible glory which the
finger of the Divinity has inscribed on it,
were to be put out forever—an event so
awful to us, and to every world in our
vicinity, by which so many suns would
be extinguished, and so many varied scenes
of life and of population would rush into
forgetfulness—what is it in the high scale
of the Almighty's workmanship? a mere
shred, which tho' scattered into nothing,
would leave the universe of God one en-
tire scene of greatness and of majesty.—
Though this earth, and these heavens,
were to disappear, there are other worlds,
which roll afar; the light of other suns
shines upon them; and the sky which
mantles them, is garnished with other
stars.

"And what is this world in the immen-
sity which teems with them—and what
are they who occupy it? The universe
at large would suffer as little, in its splen-
dor and variety, by the destruction of
our planet, as the verdure and sublime
magnitude of a forest would suffer by the
fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on
the branch which supports it.—It lies
at the mercy of the slightest accident.—
A breath of wind tears it from its stem,
and it lights on the stream of water which
pastes underneath. In a moment of time,
the life, which we know, by the micro-
scope, it teems with, is extinguished; and,
an occurrence so insignificant in the eye
of man, and on the scale of his observa-
tion, carries in it, to the myriads which
people this little leaf, an event as terri-
ble and as decisive as the destruction of
a world. Now, on the grand scale of
the universe, we the occupiers of this
ball, which performs its little round a-
mong the suns and the systems that as-
tronomy has unfolded—we may feel the
same littleness, and the same insecurity.

We differ from the leaf only in this cir-
cumstance, that it would require the op-
eration of greater elements to destroy
us. But these elements exist. The fire
which rages within, may lift its devour-
ing energy to the surface of our planet,
and transform it into one wide and wast-
ing volcano. The sudden formation of
elastic matter in the bowels of the earth
—and it lies within the agency of known
substances to accomplish this—may ex-
plode it into fragments. The exhalation
of noxious air from below, may impart
a virulence to the air that is around us;
it may affect the delicate proportion of
its ingredients, and the whole of animated
nature may wither and die under the
malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A
blazing comet may cross this fated plan-
et in its orbit, and realize all the horrors
which superstition has conceived of it.
We cannot anticipate with precision the
consequences of an event, which every
astronomer must know to lie within the
limits of chance and probability. It may
hurry our globe towards the sun or drag
it to the outer regions of the planetary
system; or give it a new axis of revolu-
tion—and the effect, which I shall sim-
ply announce, without explaining it,
would be, to change the place of the oc-
ean, and bring another mighty flood up-
on our islands and continents. These
are changes which may happen in a sin-
gle instant of time, and against which
nothing known in the present system of
things provides us with any security.—
They might not annihilate the earth, but
they would unpeople it; and we who
tread its surface with such firm and as-
sured footsteps, are at the mercy of de-
vouring elements, which, if let loose up-
on us by the Almighty, would spread soli-
tude, and silence, and death, over the
dominions of the world.

"Now, it is this littleness, and this in-
security, which make the protection of
the Almighty so dear to us, and bring,
with such emphasis, to every pious bosom,
the holy lessons of humility and gratitude.
The God who sitteth above, and pre-
sides in high authority over all worlds, is
mindful of man; and though at this mo-
ment his energy is felt in the remotest
provinces of creation, we may feel the

same security in his providence, as if we
were the objects of his undivided care.
It is not for us to bring our minds up to
this mysterious agency. But such is the
incomprehensible fact, that the same be-
ing whose eye is abroad over the whole
universe, gives vegetation to every blade
of grass, and motion to every particle of
blood which circulates through the veins
of the minutest animal; that, though his
mind takes into its comprehensive grasp,
immensity and all its wonders, I am as
much known to him as if I were the sin-
gle object of his attention; that he marks
all my thoughts; that he gives birth to
every feeling and every movement that
is within me; and that with an exercise
of power which I can neither describe
nor comprehend, the same God who sits
in the highest heaven, and reigns over
the glories of the firmament, is at my
right hand, to give me every breath which
I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy."

UNGALLANT ACTION.

It is said that Sir Isaac Newton did
once in his life go a wooing, and, as was
to be expected, had the greatest indul-
gence paid to his little peculiarities which
ever accompany great genius. Knowing
he was fond of smoking, the lady assidu-
ously provided him with a pipe, and they
were seated as if to open the business of
Cupid. Sir Isaac smoked a few whiffs—
seemed at a loss for something—whiffed
again—and at last drew his chair near to
the lady; a pause of some minutes ensu-
ed; he seemed still more uneasy; "Oh
the timidity of some!" thought the lady
—when lo! Sir Isaac had got hold of her
hand. Now the palpitations began; he
will kiss it no doubt, thought she, and
then the matter is settled. Sir Isaac
whiffed with redoubled fury and drew the
captive hand near his head; already the
expected salute vibrated from the hand
to the heart, when, pity the damsel, gen-
tle reader! Sir Isaac only raised the fair
hand, to make the fore-finger what he
much wanted—a tobacco stopper!

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Give me to know that the doctrine of
Jesus is bread from heaven, and that it
sustains the spirit, and prepares it for
heaven; and I may well be indifferent
whether that bread descended, like the
mana in the desert, in nightly dew, or
whether, like the food of Elijah, it was
brought to my eager hands by the ravens,
or whether it was broken, for myself
and the hungry thousands around me, by
a hand endowed with miraculous powers.
So long as I know that it was sent me by
the Father of my spirit, and that eating
it I shall live forever, I know all that can
give it value, or awaken my gratitude.—
When some friendly hand presses a cup
of cold water to my lips, as I am fainting
with thirst in a weary land, I will not ask,
for I do not care, whether that water
was showered from the skies, or whether
it flowed in a river, or gushed from a
spring. I ask not whether it was brought
me in a golden urn, or whether it was
presented in a crystal vase, or a soldier's
helmet. It is water that bids me live,
and that is enough for me.

Pierpont's Sermon.

"True cheerfulness makes a man hap-
py in himself, and promotes the happi-
ness of all around him. It is the clear
and calm sunshine of a mind illumined
by piety and virtue.

A new married gentleman and lady,
riding in a chaise, were unfortunately
overturned. A person coming to their
assistance, observed it was a very shock-
ing sight. "Very shocking, indeed," re-
plied the gentleman, "to see a new mar-
ried couple fall out so soon."

Patrick Henry—Who was a devout
man, left in his will the following testi-
mony in favor of the Christian religion:
"I have now disposed all of my prop-
erty to my family; there is one thing more
I wish I could give them, and that is the
Christian Religion.—If they had that, and
I had not given them one shilling, they
would be rich; and if they had not that,
and I had given them all the world, they
would be poor."

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 Es-
tablishment he has added a STABLE where
Horses will be well taken care of.
N. F. FOSDICK.
Eastport, Aug. 16.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KIMBALL.

36 chests hyson skin Tea,
10 half chests souchong do.
18 boxes do. do.
50 bbls. sup. wheat & rye Flour
40 casks Cheese in prime order
for shipping.
27 doz. corn Brooms,
1 box Rowland's Philadelphia
MILL SAWS,
and other GOODS at fair prices
Nov 29

HARD-WARE, &c

Deering & Noyes

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE assortment of Hard-Ware
which will be sold low for CASH or on
approved credit.

Cutlery.

Sells elegant Ivory handle, Real and Sim-
Buck, Ebony and white Bone, Tables, De-
serts & Carvers, Knives & Forks to match—
pen
docket } chisels } all deserv-
jack } gouges } tions
butcher } plane irons }
cooks & } hand }
shoe } back }
razors } tennon }
scissors } compass }
sheep shears } web and }
key hole }

Brass Goods.

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

Locks & Hinges.

brass case cab- } H and H }
in door } chest }
knob, closet } butt }
cupboard } table }
till, chest } desk }
trunk, pad } strap }
stock and } p. desk and }
port. desk } card table }

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

FILES—A very complete assort-
ment best cast steel—Handsaw, X cut
saw, 1-2 round and millsaw.
Fish-Hooks—200 groce extra
bank large and small Quarter, Pollock
and Mackarel.

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

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.

LOOK AN THIS!

R. 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 8.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE,

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

"King of the Peak,"

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