BANGOR WHIG.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1838.

SO FAR SO GOOD. The news from Philadelphia is glorious. The Whigs there have done nobly. The majority for Ritner in the city is 4044 a gain of 1283 since the election of 1837. The vote is, for Ritner, 7200 Porter 3156 The U. States Gazette says, it is the largest vote and the largest majority ever given in Philadelphia. Every Ward in the city gave Ritner a majority. In 1835, Mr. Ritner had a majority over Wolf and Muhlenberg of 1890, making a clear gain in the city alone of 2,153. Of course the whole ticket nominated by the whig city conference, Congress, Senate, Assembly, Sheriff, Commissioners, Auditors, Councils, &c is carried.

LATER NEWS.

The mail of this morning brings us the following additional intelligence respecting the elections.

PENNSYLVANIA. Returns have been received from 24 counties giving the following results: Ritner 13,166 Porter 14,021, the same counties gave last year 6313 W. and 7902 V. B showing a net Whig gain the present year of 733 votes. The members elected to the Assembly are 32 Whig and 31 Van-Buren being in the aggregate no change from last year. Of eighteen members of Congress ascertained to be elected the Whigs have elected eight. A gain of two from the last election viz a Whig gain in Districts 3, 10, and 12, and a loss in District 6.

The final result of the Gubernatorial election is uncertain. The United States Gazette says, "All eyes are now turned to the west. We are afraid she will be unable to meet the heavy responsibilities which the eastern part of the State has thrown upon her; that she will give Ritner a heavy majority we are certain; but whether she can elect him, another day will enable us to decide."

The National Gazette of Thursday evening says, "It is conceded on all hands that the chief reliance of the Whig party has been on gains in the western counties. The strong holds of the opposition have displayed their entire force, and if that section of the State which remains to be heard from, has given such a majority as we may reasonably estimate, Gov. Ritner is re-elected, and our Congressional delegation increased in opposition to the national executive."

GEORGIA. Returns from Georgia continue to look favorable for the Whig cause. In 57 counties the Whig majority is 4140 showing a net gain of 904. Mr. Dawson, a thorough-going and decided Whig, runs ahead of the entire ticket.

NEW JERSEY. In this State the Whigs have probably elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have a majority of seven in joint ballot. The result of the Congressional ticket is not so certain, full returns not having been received from the western part of the State. The New York Express of Friday evening says, "Our best calculators divide in opinion upon New Jersey. The vote will be so close that only the official returns can decide."

The Argus has published a letter purporting to be from Gov. Kent to certain Indians at Old Town. Whether it is a correct copy or not, we do not know, but as there has been some talk of late about the difficulties in the Penobscot tribe, we think this a good opportunity to state summarily, the facts, as we understand them. It is known to most of our readers that a difficulty has existed for several years in the tribe, in relation to their Government. By the ancient and established laws and customs of the tribe, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were elected for life, and at each election a deputation from at least two friendly tribes were called in to give their assent and to induct them into office. A part of the tribe became dissatisfied, and have been in favor of abrogating the old law and of electing their officers yearly, or for a limited time. This division has created two parties, bitterly hating and resisting each other. Deputations from each party have attended the Legislature for several years past, each urging their own claims. A year or two since, the new party proceeded to elect a Governor, but his election has never been considered of any validity, as the other tribes were not called in. During the present season, however, a deputation from Passamaquoddy and St John tribes, appeared at Old Town to consider and advise what course should be taken. A council was held, and the result was, that the Passamaquoddy tribe were in favor of electing a new Governor, St. the John tribe opposed. The new party, however, with their friends from Passamaquody determined to proceed. The other party became much exasperated and the Indians threatened to spill each other's blood. In this state both parties came to Governor Kent, and after hearing them, he advised them to stop further proceedings at present that the Passamaquoddy and St. Johns Indians should give their advice in writing and that when the Council met he would endeavor to have measures taken so that the Penobscot tribe should meet and vote on the question, and if a majority were in favor of a new organization, then the other tribes should be called in and a new Governor elected. To this, both parties assented, and agreed to this advice. But after returning to Old Town, Sabattis Neptune the "agitator" from Passamaquoddy, proceeded anew, and started to organize. The other party said if they did proceed they would fight to the death, and the Indian Agent [illegible] to prevent it. Gov. Kent [illegible] letters to the Indians, telling them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that there must be no fighting, and if there was any he should [illegible]

force with the Sheriff to take them all off. This declaration had the desired effect. And it is admitted by all who understand the situation of affairs, that the fear of immediate arrest and punishment alone, prevented a deadly and fatal Indian fight.

☞ We published a few days since an account of the murder of the crew of the brig Alna of Portland by the Indians on the Florida coast. We now have the gratifying intelligence that two of them (Wyer and Cammett) have been picked up on the rocks, where it is supposed they swam to escape from the Indians. Wyer was shot through the hand and leg. The particulars which follow, are given by Capt. Howard of the Revenue Cutter Madison, who arrived at Brunswick, Geo. from the Florida coast, on the 4th inst.

"The boats of the U. S. schrs. Madison, Wave and Campbell, examined the keys in the vicinity of the cape, in the hope of rescuing survivors, but we regret to say that, with the exception of the two survivors of the Alna, none are known to be saved. The boats of the Wave and Campbell attacked a party of 15 Indians, who were plundering the French brig, but succeeded in killing but four of their number.

The Madison brings the farther intelligence of the loss of the schr Forest of Lubec, loaded with live oak. She struck on the reef about the 15th ult one day out of Key West, and sunk. The crew and passengers returned to Key West in the boats.

The works left by the troops at Key Biscayne, were burnt by the Indians about the last of August, and the government hospitals and barracks on Cape Sable have also been burnt.

The Madison is now on her way from Pensacola, to her station at Portsmouth, N. H. Officers and crew all well. She has stopped at this port for wood and water, and sails immediately. I have on board my vessel, Eleazer Wyer and Stephen Cammett, both of Portland, survivors of the crew of brig Alna, murdered by the Indians.

W. A. HOWARD.

"OWL'S HEAD."—All who have visited this place in the summer season, know what a delightful situation it is, as a resort for the invalid or for the man of pleasure. The gentlemanly and accommodating host, Mr. Paddleford, the rich fare he provides, the pure and invigorating air, the enchanting scenery, the pleasant fishing ground, the delightful rides from Owl's Head to the neighboring towns and villages, every thing, in fact, renders it one of the pleasantest places for a summer residence that can be found no matter where. These being the facts, we regret to learn that such is the situation of the property, that the present popular landlord will be obliged to leave unless a company can be formed to purchase the house. We hope an effort will be made to retain the present keeper of the house, who understands so well the wants of his visitors, and possesses in so eminent a degree the faculty of giving general satisfaction.

The Steamer *Bangor*, under the command of that deservedly popular officer, Capt. S. H. Howes, touches at Owl's Head four times a week, to land and receive passengers, on her trips to and from Portland.

The Boston Patriot in publishing the correspondence between Gov. Kent and Lt. Gov Harvey, says, "it will be perceived that by the very judicious course pursued by Gov Kent, of Maine, he is likely to obtain the object proposed by the Resolve of the Legislature of that State, by procuring such a survey as is necessary for explaining the claim of the State, in relation to the line of Boundary, without any opposition on the part of the local authorities. Such a result will be of great importance to the future discussions of the question, by settling some questions of fact which now rest upon disputed authority."

FIRE. The house, barn and outbuildings, farming utensils, &c. of Mr Charles Mitchell, in Newfield, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.

Mr. Seth Allen of Bath was killed on board of the U. S. ship North Carolina by the falling of a "bolsterer" which hit him on the head.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

The steam ship Royal William arrived at N. York on Wednesday forenoon, having left Liverpool Sept. 20. bringing Liverpool papers to that date and London papers to the 19th. She brought 68 passengers.

The weather continued favorable for the harvest to the 19th, on which day it rained. The prices of wheat were without much change, but the averages continued at the high rates, the duty on wheat was reduced at the lowest rate and the whole stock in bond would be admitted for consumption. The cotton market was dull; but holders had not permitted prices to decline.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Austria, at Milan, took place on the 7th with a showy and imposing ceremony, and a splendid procession.

The news from Spain, with the exception of the revolution in the ministry, is unimportant. It was reported that Don Carlos had received a remit to his finances in the sum of £200,000 from the Emperor of Russia.

Mrs Charles Kemble died on the 3d, in the 65th year of her age.

The Charlestown papers announces the death of Mr. Hibbert, the mate of the Pulaski who escaped in a boat, with Mrs. Nightingale and others, on the wreking of that vessel, and who had survived the fury of the waves a few months to fall under the withering hand of disease.

New York, Thursday, P. M. FLOUR jumped up nearly half a dollar to-day holders asked 9 dolls, and got it freely for good Genesee brands. Many of the principle holders declined [illegible] at that price.

WHEAT A scarce of good at market—at an advance but no sales.

"[illegible] is an ease." Ohio [illegible]

[illegible] infer that you [illegible]

The present population of Ireland is estimated at 8,500,000 souls.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Introductory remarks, extracted from the Charge of the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court [illegible] Co., [illegible] Dover, Sept. 18, 1838.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. Since the commencement of the present year, a law of the State has established the County of *Piscataquis*, which has organized under its authority, and we are now assembled in it for the first time for the administration of justice. Many interesting reflections rush upon us, that would not accord with the object of our meeting to indulge and contemplate, in their fullest extent, at this time; but we cannot remain indifferent spectators of what passes around us. A proper attention to passing events gives enlarged views of duty and enables us better to comprehend and discharge it.

The occasion reminds us of the progress, which the settlement and improvement of the country is making under all the disadvantages and embarrassing circumstances, that have attended it. In 1760 there were but three counties, *York*, *Cumberland*, and *Lincoln*, in all the territory included in the State. In that year two others, *Hancock* and *Washington* were added. The number has now increased to twelve, and a large portion of the State capable of forming many others, still remains a *wilderness*, to be subdued and settled by the persevering efforts, industry, enterprise of the hardy yeomanry of our country. We may therefore, look for successive formations of new counties for many years, yet to come, should prosperity and success attend us—to ensure which must depend on the *sobriety, industry and virtue of the people*—the preservation *of freedom and union*—the stability of our institutions and a willing submission to, and obedience of the laws by which we are governed.

I congratulate the inhabitants of the new County on the attainment of an object which no doubt has been looked for with interest, and they have my best wishes, that their anticipations may be more than realized. The county is formed in the interior, and the occupation of its inhabitants will probably be mostly *Agricultural*, which usually produces a *sober, industrious and moral* people, with habits averse to *quarrels, law suits*, and *crimes*, which too frequently agitate and disturb the peace and harmony of communities, of less regular habits and employment. In commencing with a new county it is hoped they will better consult their own interest, than to waste their *time, property*, and *efforts* in unprofitable *controversies* and *law-suits*, which excite the *basest passions*, engender the worst feelings, and are always attended with unhappy and sometimes the most ruinous consequences. Courts of law are now established among them, but the less business the people furnish them to do, the better they will promote their own prosperity. Large dockets and long terms of Courts, are not evidence of the best state of morals in the community, where they originate. Having had some experience, I have no hesitation in recommending to the people of this County in assuming their new relations, to cultivate peace, harmony, social *feelings*, and a spirit of accommodation; and should misunderstandings unhappily arise among individuals, that they endeavor to compromise and settle among themselves, if practicable, if not call in the aid of friends and neighbors, and have as few law suits as possible. This course is the least expensive, attended with less waste of time, and will avoid much of the animosity and heart burnings, which commonly attend prosecutions at law, and frequently create lasting enmities that sometimes descend to the posterity of the litigants. Such controversies frequently ruin the fair prospects and property of one of the parties and sometimes of both. Litigation indulged, is a kind of *legal gambling*, that leads to ruin. Parties should always reflect on consequences before they engage in it, and not deceive themselves by thinking litigation cheap because *fees are reduced*. It is all *delusion*—it may be cheap getting *into* law, but parties will find to their sorrow, it will be expensive enough before they get *out* of it.

The evils of litigation have been long seen and lamented, but to afford a remedy has hitherto perplexed the wisest *Statesmen, Jurists* and *Philanthropists*. Some well meaning persons have sought it in legislation but without success. Legislation cannot prevent litigation; its too frequent attempts rather increase, than diminish it. The Legislature may enact penalties to prevent it, and courts of law may enforce them; but this does not prevent its existence. The fault is not so much in the law, or courts established by it, as in the intractable, litigious disposition of the parties. The best digested code of laws, and the most judiciously constituted tribunals will not prevent litigation and crimes, among an *unprincipled, litigious* and *vicious* people. They may prosecute, convict, and inflict punishment, but active repetition outstrips the tardy progress of the law. The experiment would be like that of the invalid, who indulges in every excess and exposure, relies on medicine to restore and preserve his health. The remedy lies beyond the reach of legislation. It is only to be found in *self-control* and *discipline* of the individuals themselves, and there it can be effected. Self government, a disciplined, and well regulated disposition, with the practical obedience of the golden rule of doing to others as we would have others do to us, will do more to prevent litigation, than all statutes, legislatures can pass, and all the aid, courts of law can render by enforcing them.

In this connexion we see the importance of Education in the most extended meaning of the term, which consists of early, correct and well timed *instruction* and *discipline*, with practical and progressive improvement, carried into life in all its relations. The want of it is the cause of much evil in the world. It was a true saying of an ancient philosopher, "that the loss, which the Commonwealth sustains by a want of Education, is like the loss the year would suffer by the destruction of spring."

THE TURK AND THE ENGLISHMAN.

A Mr. Urquhart, who has travelled extensively, and resided for many years, in eastern countries, has lately published a book of his adventures and observations, in which we find the subjoined curious antithetical portraiture of Turks and Englishmen.

Europeans commemorate the laying of the foundation stone; Turks celebrate the covering in of the roof. Among the Turks, a beard is a mark of dignity; with us, of negligence. Shaving the head is, with them, a custom; with us, a punishment. We take off our gloves before our sovereign; they cover their hands with their sleeves. We enter an apartment with our head uncovered; they enter an apartment with the feet uncovered. With them the men have their necks and their arms naked; with us, women have their arms and necks naked. With us, the women parade in gay colors, and the men in sombre, with them, in both cases, it is the reverse. With us, the men ogle the women, in Turkey, the women ogle the men. With us, [illegible] the gentleman. In [illegible] a gentleman; in Turkey, she can. In Turkey, a gentleman [illegible] can. There, the ladies always wear trousers and the gentlemen, sometimes wear petticoats. With us, [illegible] is the symbol of [illegible]; with them, it is the [illegible]. In our rooms, the roof is white and the wall is colored; with them, the wall is white and the roof is colored. In Turkey, there are gradations of social rank without privileges; in England, there are privileges without corresponding social distinction. With us, social forms and etiquette supersede domestic ties; with them, the etiquette of relationship supersedes that of society. With us, the schoolmaster appeals to the authority of the parent; with them, the parent has to appeal to the superior authority and responsibility of the schoolmaster. With us, a student is punished by being confined to chapel; with them, a [illegible] is punished by being excluded from the [illegible]. Their children have the manners of [illegible] the manners of children. Among [illegible] require characters with their servants; in Turkey, servants inquire into the character of masters. We consider dancing a polite recreation; they consider it a disgraceful avocation.

In Turkey, re[illegible] in restraining the imposition of political taxes; in England, the government imposes taxes for religion. In England, the religion of the State exacts contributions from sectarians; in Turkey, the religion of the State protects the property of sectarians against government taxes. An Englishman will be astonished at what he calls the absence of public credit in Turkey; the Turk will be amazed at our national debt. The first will despise the Turks for having no organization to facilitate exchange; the Turk will be astounded to perceive, in England, laws to impede the circulation of commerce. The Turk will wonder how a government can be carried on with divided opinions; the Englishman will not believe that without opposition, independence can exist. In Turkey, commotion may exist without disaffection; in England, disaffection exists without commotion. A European, in Turkey, will consider the administration of justice defective; a Turk, in Europe, will consider the principles of the law unjust. The first, would esteem property, in Turkey, insecure against violence: the second, would consider property, in England, insecure against law. The first, would marvel how, without lawyers, law can be administered; the second, would marvel how, with lawyers, justice can be obtained. The first, would be startled at the want of a check upon the central government; the second, would be amazed at the absence of control over the [illegible] administration. We, cannot conceive immutability in the principles of the State compatible with well-being, they, cannot conceive that what is good and just is capable of change.

The Englishman, will esteem the Turk unhappy because he has no public amusements; the Turk, will reckon the man miserable who lacks amusements at home. The Englishman, will look on the Turk as destitute of taste, because he has no pictures; the Turk, will consider the Englishman destitute of feeling, from his disregard of nature. The Turk, will be horrified at prostitution and bastardy, the Englishman, at polygamy. The first, will be disgusted at our haughty treatment of our inferiors, the second, will revolt at the purchase of slaves. They will reciprocally call each other fanatic in religion, dissolute in morals, uncleanly in habits, unhappy in the developement of their sympathies and their tastes, destitute severally of political freedom. each will consider the other unfit for good society. The European, will term the Turk pompous and sullen; the Turk, will call the European flippant and vulgar. It may therefore be imagined, how interesting, friendly, and harmonious, must be the intercourse between the two.

Truths worthy of Reflection. In copying the following from the Richmond Whig, the reader will be struck with the forcible truths compressed in a short space. Our hope of saving the country rests on the defeat of Van Buren:

"If the Administration, after its flagitious and mischievous career, shall triumph, it will be the triumph of the Government over the people. The opposition of the latter will, in all time be unavailing against the patronage of the Executive and the machinations of the office holders. Nothing short of the sword will be able to absolve them from the corruption and despotism to which they will be subjected. The Loco Foco Dynasty will be fixed upon the country and they may with much reason conclude, that if their past abominations shall secure to them only popular favor and support, any which they may in future perpetrate will scarcely draw down upon them reprobation and punishment. They have already asserted the claim of irresponsibility to the Representatives of the People, and refused to permit their official conduct to be investigated by them. Sustained again, their terms of office prolonged, under these circumstances, their insolence would know no bounds, and their official profligacy would outstrip their insolence. They would feel, that they had a new license for renewed, and enlarged depredation upon the public, and they would indulge it without a scruple of conscience, without a sense of shame, and (the only check to the wicked.) without a fear of punishment. They would hoot at the idea of official responsibility, and ridicule and contemn any effort which might be made to subject them to any law. Amenable alone to their master the President, devoted to his interests, there would be no power in the Republic to molest them or make them afraid. They would constitute a class preying upon and eating out the substance of the people, unrestrained by considerations of fear or patriotism. The only object of their official labours would be to grasp as much as they could get; and the only limitation to their rapacity would be the capacity of the people to pay and tamely endure their exactions.

For ten years the people have been kept in ignorance of the actual condition of public affairs. They know not whether their business has been well or badly managed, whether their money has been stolen or lavished on favorites and partizans, or wisely and economically appropriated. Their representatives have been unable to ascertain these matters for them. If they shall be so blind to their own interests as to continue the present functionaries in office, they may wait in vain for obtaining a peep into the dark recesses of the various departments for at least another ten years."

B. B. THATCHER. The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star give the following information respecting this gentleman who has been long absent in Europe.

"Mr. Thatcher of Boston, returns to America, by the steam packet of Oct 5th. He appears in very bad health. He has seen England, Ireland, and Scotland very thoroughly, and has made a high reputation among the London literati."

Price of Hops in Boston Oct. 13th. First sort, [illegible]

DIED.

At Machias Port, on the 18th ult. [illegible] bridge O[illegible], aged [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible] Hall, of Bra[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Th[illegible] Mr. O[illegible] Miss Hannah [illegible] Onslow of Georgetown.

At Eastport, Capt. Nelson Cousins, of Lubec to Miss Martha Ann Ellis of Eastport.

In Calais, Mr. Calvin Morrison, to Miss Ann M. Dodge.

In Portland, Mr. William Senter, (of the firm of Lowell & Senter) to Miss Elizabeth Pearson. Mr John Rangeley, of Farmington, to Miss Mary C. Webster.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.

Ar 13th Sch St Helena, Grozier, G. Bank. Sch Temperance, Bragg, Salem. Sch Columbia, Berry, Lynn. Sch M[illegible], Calcord, Boston. Sch Betsy, Colby, do. Sloop Amelia, Carter, Lynn

Sailed 13th, Schs Fair A[illegible], Murphy, Boston, St Cloud, Sweetser, N. York.

14th, Ar Sch Tremont, Burges, Boston.

Sailed, Schs Teague, Newburyport; Dove, Wall, Boston; Clarissa, Carver, do.

Ar at Eastport, 5th Sch Groton, Yates, Boston; brig Gen. Stark, Leighton, Boston. 6th, schs. Mermaid, Nelson, Mt. Desert; Edward Preble, Chase, Boston. 8th, sch Splendid, Shackford, Boston.

Ar. at Portland, 11th Sch Mary Jane, Presley, Calais.

Ar. [illegible] Thomaston; Eliza, and Sophia, Eastport; Packet, Calais; Richmond, Thomaston; Megunticook, Camden.

Ar at Gloucester, 7th Sch Wave, Small, Lubec for New York. 10th, sch J[illegible], Bangor for Philadelphia; sch Frest, Jackson, Lubey, Belfast for Boston.

Cleared at Boston, 12th, sch Amanda, Wheeler, Thomaston; Mary Ann, do.

Ar at New London, 5th schs A[illegible], Belfast, 7th, Cygnet, Machias for Norwich.

Capt. Funk, at New York, reports Sept 28 lat 40 30, lon 57 35, fell in with the wreck of a vessel, apparently an Eastern built brig, water logged, no person on board, and stripped: had high quarter deck, billet head, painted black with white waist, stern under water.

PRINTS.

J. BARTLETT & CO. have just rec'd a large Stock of Latest Styles English and American PRINTS. oct 15

PILOT CLOTH.

A superior article of Blue Pilot Cloth, at J. BARTLETT & CO'S. No. 8. oct 15

NEW MERINOS,

THIS morning received at oct 15 3w 46, Main Street.

POCKET BOOK LOST!

THE subscriber lost in this city, on the 12th inst a Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing a one dollar bill, and papers of no use to any body but the owner, including a copy of a discharge from the U.S. Army. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Whig and Courier office.

Bangor, Oct. 15. JOHN CAMPBELL.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing Schr WARWICK Curtis, master, will take a freight low, to West Indies, or a Southern port. Apply to the master or WILLIS PATTEN & CO oct 15 1w Broad street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The low deck Brig HOULTON Thompson, master, will take a low charter for a voyage to a Southern port or the West Indies. Apply to the master or to WILLIS PATTEN & CO. oct 15. 1w 13, Broad street.

THOMASTON LIME.

200 Casks fresh burnt Thomaston Lime, for sale by D. PEARCE. oct 15 25, West Market Place.

AMERICAN ALMANAC!!

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, Vol. 10, for the year 1839 Rec'd by SMITH & FENNO.

ALSO More of Brown's Pocket Almanac, and Memorandum Book, a very useful work as above. oct 15

THE undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ARTHUR MCLELLAN, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, Merchant, deceased, which said Arthur McLellan was assignee of a mortgage made by Asa Sawyer to Theophilus Hilton and William H. Bartlett, on the Twenty-sixth day of September A. D. 1825, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Penobscot, book 12, page 377, of Lot No. 9, on Exchange Street, lately called Poplar Street, to secure the payment of certain Notes of hand therein, GIVES NOTICE, that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof he hereby claims to foreclose the same.

THOMAS McLELLAN.

Oct. 11, 1838. w3w o15.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he holds a Deed of Mortgage, signed by John S. Pearson, late of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, State of Maine, deceased, dated April 1, A. D. 1833, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in said County of Penobscot, book 36, page 17; in and by which deed the said Pearson conveyed to the subscriber two Lots of Land, situated in Bangor aforesaid, and described as set forth in and by said deed, to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and annual interest since the first day of December A. D. 1833; which sum, and interest, yet remain due and unpaid. And the subscriber hereby claims to have possession of the said mortgaged premises, for breach of the condition of said Deed of Mortgage, for the purpose of foreclosing the equity and right of redeeming the said mortgaged premises, agreeably to the statute in such case provided.

W. B. BARRISTER.

Bangor, October 8, 1838. o15

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that by a Mortgage Deed dated April 10th, 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Penobscot, book 56, page 62, (to which reference is had.) Luther Dwinel and Albert Tebbets conveyed to Milford P. Norton one half part in common and undivided, of Township numbered Three, in the Second range of Townships from the Easterly line of the State on the East branch of Penobscot River, according to Greenleaf's Map of Maine, containing in the whole, Twenty-three Thousand two hundred and fifty acres more or less, being subject to a reservation of one thousand acres from the whole of said Township for public uses, and also of One Hundred and fifty acres sold to Hunt, and that the same mortgage has been duly assigned by said Norton to the subscriber. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the same.

JOHN WARE.

Oct. 10, 1838. w3 o16

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hereby claims to foreclose a mortgage executed to him, by Seth C. Ellis, dated Aug 23d, 1836, [illegible] situated in Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, on [illegible] said mortgage [illegible] paid. ENOCH [illegible]

Bangor, Oct. 13, 1838. 3w

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