



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1831.

In accordance with the intention of the Post Office Department, to establish a general and more uniform connexion of the different Stage Routes, the time of the arrival of the Northern Mail, at this place, has undergone another change. As we wish to lay the news of the day before our readers as early as possible, we shall make a correspondent alteration in our day of publication. We wait only to test the permanence of the new arrangement.

On Wednesday morning our citizens were put in consternation by an alarming fire, which originated in a Turpentine Distillery on South Front-street. By the spirited exertions of the people, its ravages were fortunately confined to the premises on which it commenced.

A larger increase of Subscribers to the SENTINEL than we expected, during the past week, will prevent us from sending to them all, the present number of the paper. It affords us much gratification to believe that the principles we advocate are justly appreciated by the People, a very great majority of whom, formerly were, and are still friendly to the present Administration. Our endeavors to deserve their approbation and support, shall be untiring.

THE SWASH.—Among the many causes which have conspired to depress our State, no one has operated so severely, as the want of a good outlet to the ocean. In consequence of the obstructions of the Ocracoke navigation, every product of the farmer is lessened in value—every acre of land in the eastern and middle sections of the State, is worth much less than it would otherwise be, and hence, we are but a mere tributary to the northern cities. From a Report submitted to the Legislature some time since, by a committee of that body, of which Mr. Gaston was Chairman, it was shown, after a careful examination of the facts, that there was an annual loss to the State of one million of dollars, from that cause alone. Yet, with this yearly burden saddled upon the industry of the country, have our legislators rested satisfied with the begging of a few thousand dollars from the General Government to take away a quarter of a mile or less of sand, when their own public spirit ought, long since to have given us a free outlet to the highway of nations. Other States, whose condition required no such exertions for improvement as our own, have expended many millions to facilitate their internal communications, while we, with folded arms, and a tax of a million upon our shoulders, have made no exertion to cast off the fetters which bind us. A deplorable indifference to the prosperity of the State, pervades the people, and we look in vain for an indication of their returning sense of duty. An occasional call upon Hercules escapes them, but their own energies are not put forth, no mighty struggle for deliverance from a state of vassalage is made, and hence emigration is resorted to as the only means of relief. Give us, however, but a fair channel to the ocean, and emigration will be stayed; our own rich lands which now lie covered with the forests of centuries, will teem with active and useful citizens; our town grow up into a city; our exports and imports increase ten fold, and our State take that stand among her sisters, to which her extensive and fertile territory entitles her. A Rail-road to the mountains, would, in all probability, succeed an improved navigation, and thus a market would be afforded for the productions of the West.

The Dredging Boat now employed by the General Government, left Newbern last Saturday for the Swash, where she will operate during the Summer, while the new Boat is being built in Baltimore. As the work is now conducted, it will probably require five years to deepen the navigation; during which time the State will lose \$5,000,000. The appropriation made by Congress for the present year, to build such a boat as Lieut. Dutton's experience now tells him will answer the purpose, and to carry on her operations for one year, was \$17,000. To hasten the accomplishment of this work, which every citizen must feel to be of the highest importance, is it not expedient that an application from the towns, the only outlet to whose commerce is through Ocracoke, seconded by the citizens generally, be made to the next General Assembly, for an appropriation of \$17,000, or such sum as may be required to build and keep in operation for one year, a sufficient Dredging Boat? This appeal to our Representatives, could scarcely fail of success. The immense interests at stake, would justify the expenditure by the State of even a million of dollars; and can it be possible that our Legislature, if called upon, would hesitate to give the inconsiderable sum of \$17,000, or \$20,000. Unanimity of feeling and action are alone wanting; without these, individual or sectional efforts, will be unavailing.

THE KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

The attention of our readers is invited to the articles in this paper on the subject of the celebrated Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, and to the Resolutions themselves. They are the joint production of Jefferson and Madison. They breathe the spirit of freedom—the spirit of the times in which they were written. They claim to the States the right to nullify any law of Congress which the Constitution has distinctly forbidden that body to pass. The laws of Congress are obligatory only when they are within the limits of the Constitution, and the People have the right to judge of its infraction.

We have always entertained great respect for the political tenets of Mr. Jefferson. They are so perfectly characteristic of the patriot—so much in harmony with our estimate of political orthodoxy, that we regard them as the unerring emanations of wisdom and philanthropy. While, therefore, a party among us, (some of whom once professed to be his disciples) are opposed to the wholesome precepts of this apostle of republicanism, and denying the true faith, have taken Daniel Webster for their guide, it affords us pleasure to lay before our readers the letter inserted in another column, from the pen that wrote the Declaration of American Independence. It is well adapted to the existing state of our political affairs.

It affords us no little gratification to lay before our readers the following proceedings of a meeting held at Boston, in 1820. They furnish a most delectable morceau. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of the apologists and admirers of the Hon. Daniel Webster, whose modern notions of constitutional law, are sadly in conflict with his former declarations. In 1820, this gentleman boldly avowed the very doctrines which the South is now struggling to maintain, namely, that protecting duties, were “equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution,”—and now, in the face of this declaration, he can invoke the maledictions of Heaven on those who, at this day, stand forth in defence of the violated Constitution of their country. Let it be remembered, too, that it was the Tariff of 1824, that Mr. Webster declared would “not promote the national industry,”—that would “favor great capitalists,”—“promote smuggling,” and, in fine, “impede the prosperity and corrupt the morals of the people.” Yet after all, Mr. W. assisted in fastening on the South the Tariff of 1828, containing provisions far more odious and oppressive than the act of 1824! Shameful inconsistency.

From the Charleston Mercury.
SIR: It has lately been discovered by observant physicians, that small doses of medicine produce most beneficial effects, when large doses fail. This is equally true in morals and politics. For that reason I send you three small doses of anti-tariff stuff, (to use an apothecary's phrase,) taken from the admirable Boston Report of 1827, every syllable of which deserves to be well weighed; but, as that Report occupies nearly the whole of several newspapers, it is probable that its length has deterred nine people in ten from reading it, if indeed they ever saw it, with the attention due to its liberal spirit and forcible argumentation. The extract from the Pennsylvania proceedings, and from Webster's speech, make part of this Report, and of course, receive (what they did not want) additional strength and authority from having been adopted by the very able men who drew it up. Instead of hostility from our brethren of New England, how delightful is it to find them strenuously fighting our Southern battles, with the only weapons that I trust, will ever be suffered to find their way into our fraternal grasp. What Carolinian, who reflects upon the glorious struggle that made us one people, will ever cease to implore the blessings of Heaven upon

UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Boston, August, 1820, Committee, William Gray, James Perkins, Daniel Webster, Isaac Winslow, and 23 others:

Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class, are equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution.

Resolved, That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefited by the proposed Tariff, (1824,) favor great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals; and that, therefore, we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

Resolved, That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages smuggling.

Resolved, That the proposed Tariff, and the principles upon which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

Resolved, That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture; since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the farmer must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

These positions were sustained by facts and arguments which satisfied the meeting, held on the 2d October, 1820, and they were unanimously adopted.

Extracts from the memorial to Congress, of a general meeting of merchants from the principal cities of the United States, held in Philadelphia, November, 1820, with a view to oppose the additions made to the Tariff in 1824:—“Once admit that Congress may tax imports ad libitum, for any other purpose but that of revenue, and you give them, in reality, the power to say to the citizens of the United States, you must devote your-

selves to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, not as you may happen to be inclined, but according to our sovereign will and pleasure. Let it never be forgotten, that the question now to be determined, is not so much what may be beneficial to manufactures, as whether Government has a right to benefit these, to the manifest injury both of the commercial and agricultural classes; whether the provisions of the Constitution, against taxing exports, may be rendered almost nugatory, by diminishing, at pleasure, the value of our exportable commodities, through the instrumentality of a tax upon imports: And, finally, whether the direction of individual capital is to be regulated by individual choice, or by the will of the National Legislature. Where such duties are imposed to foster the particular interests of any class, who pay no part thereof, they must come out of the pockets of all the other classes of the community, and are in direct violation of that fundamental maxim, “not to tax the many for the benefit of the few.”

Extract of Mr. Webster's Speech at Faneuil Hall, 2d October, 1820, on the adoption of the Report of the Committee, (of which he was one,) and of the resolutions already referred to:

“In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more fanciful than that national independence rendered such a measure (as the Tariff, afterwards passed in 1824,) necessary. He thought it might be doubted whether Congress would not be acting against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, by exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits of individuals—not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantive and direct power. Such impost, for the purpose of revenue, could not be complained of; but he doubted if Congress possessed the power to turn the incident into the principal, and of enacting laws with the avowed object of protecting particular manufactures, instead of leaving them to the incidental protection of such laws as should be bona fide passed with a primary regard to revenue—carrying the impost on some articles to an excess, with full knowledge that the increase of duty will diminish the amount of revenue.”

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Sentinel, dated Wallace's Channel, 29th April.

“Wednesday the 27th, at 6 A. M. the wind sprung up from N. N. E. and increased until 9, when it blew a severe gale. At noon, two vessels, a schooner and a sloop, parted their cables from Teaches Hole; the schooner went on shore on the sand point off that channel, and the sloop drove to sea through the breakers, and, I suppose from the manner in which she disappeared, that she must have gone to pieces and the crew perished. At 4 P. M. the schooner Philadelphia, Capt. Casey, went on shore on the south shoal of Wallace's Channel; at 5, schooner Ocean, of Edenton, drove on shore, and at 7 o'clock the brig Alexander, Shaw, parted and went on shore. The gale continued violent during the night, and in the morning I discovered that the brig Robert Knox, of Elizabeth City, and three schooners unknown, were on shore. The gale continued until 4 P. M. on Thursday, when it moderated. The schooners Jarvis Brown & Co. Henry Waring, and John G. Blount, were the only vessels left in Beacon Island Roads.”

Late and important from England.

The packet ship Columbia, from London, and the Caledonia from Liverpool, both arrived at New York, bring London papers to the evening of the 31st March inclusive, and Liverpool of the 1st April.

A commercial letter from London of the 31st, says: “From France things are more warlike, and both the Continental and English funds are lower. A little time will determine the course France is to pursue. Business throughout the Continent is very unsettled, and credit at a low ebb.”

A letter from the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, under date of London, March 31, says: “The announcement of the French loan of 300 millions, coupled with the account in the French journals of Wednesday, or rather Tuesday night the 29th, detailing what had been previously hinted in general terms, that Marshal Maison has been instructed to demand of the Count of Vienna, as an ultimatum, that the Austrian troops should be immediately withdrawn from Bologna, and, in case of refusal, to quit his post as Ambassador of the King of the French, and the consequent fall of the French funds (2 per cents, to 47 1/2) have produced a corresponding depression in the funds here to-day of one per cent. below the price at which they left off (77 5/8) last evening, as you were apprised by my communication of yesterday. There are also some other causes of alarm of a more domestic character, which tend to increase the agitation of the moment. Ireland is by no means in a satisfactory state. The county of Clare is represented to be the scene of the most formidable and appalling outrages, such as neither admit of security for life or property, nor of any effectual check from the constant efforts and vigilance of the military force stationed in the vicinity. These representations may be exaggerated, but that is not of primary importance in estimating the magnitude of the crisis.”

ENGLAND.

A long debate took place in the House of Lords on the 28th March, when a number of petitions in favour of reform were presented by various peers. The number presented in the House of Lords before the introduction of the measure in the Commons, was 479, and subsequently 448.

The discussion on the ministerial reform bill was renewed on the thirtieth, when Lord Farnham took occasion to declare his utter dissent to it. The effect of the measure, he said, as regarded Ireland, would be to send to the House of Commons forty or fifty nominees of the Irish agitators; and the result of that would be the destruction of the church establishment in Ireland, and the dissolution of the connexion between the two countries.

Earl Grey, in replying, said he had never heard a speech more pernicious in its tendency, and calculated to lead to the excitement which was so much to be deprecated.

IRELAND.

The bill to amend the representation in Ireland was brought in by Mr. Stanly on the 24th March. Its provisions are substantially as had been already mentioned. After considerable discussion it was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading on the 18th April. It adds only five to the number of members returned from Ireland.

The famine in many parts of Ireland was distressing. A public meeting was held in London on the 24th, at which the Lord Mayor presided, to devise temporary means of relief. A statement containing extracts from letters was distributed in the room, from which it appeared that the distress was most appalling—several persons had died from starvation, and at that present time, in the six parishes of Westport alone, there were 31,904 persons wholly without food.

FRANCE—AUSTRIA.

The extracts which will be found below from the proceedings at the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th and 29th, developed all which has been officially made known of the intentions of the French Ministry as to a war with Austria. The speech of the President of the Council, Casimir Perrier, on applying for a new credit of one hundred millions, was considered warlike; but the Gazette of France observes—

It did not escape recollection that M. Lafitte had recourse to speeches of a very threatening nature, many credits.

The Journal des Debats contains the following:—“As soon as M. Casimir Perrier returned to his seat he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. It is said that M. Mauguin, who was amongst the number, asked M. Perrier whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of Rhine were now marching against Luxembourg. The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the North or South.”

The following extracts from the Journal des Debats may be regarded as official:

“The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th.

“The Provisional Government and the Italian patriots always intended to retire at the approach of the enemy, for the purpose of not exposing an open city to the horrors of war.

“All who were capable of bearing arms retired to the Apennines, the passes of which could be easily made the seat of a desperate resistance.

“It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots, who, according to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 9th an attack upon Rome, from which they were repulsed.

“We are assured that a diplomatic note has been addressed to the Austrian Cabinet to announce that France will not tolerate a longer residence of the Austrians in Bologna.”

An express from Paris arrived in London on 31st of March. The French Minister, it seems, will invite tenders for 15,000,000 francs de rente, or 300,000,000 francs of capital.

The magnitude of this loan has again given a warlike turn to the speculations of the Paris letters, and there can be no doubt, that if negotiated on tolerably good terms, it will enable the Government to hold stronger language on that head to the other continental Powers than they have hitherto done, but as the policy of the present Ministry is essentially pacific, it may prove, in effect, the means of preserving the peace of Europe, by placing France in too commanding a position to be attacked with impunity.

The amount of this loan has induced speculators in England to believe that it will affect the circulation in that country, and a report prevailed on the 31st March, that the Bank of England intended to raise the rate of discount to five per cent. was generally believed; though this seems premature, it is probable that that step must soon be resorted to. At all events, it may be safely stated that the Bank regards these new contracts for foreign loans with any thing but complacency.

The London Courier of the 31st March, (evening,) has some interesting comments, upon the warlike turn, which the Austrian movement has suddenly given to European affairs. It is said, that the Austrians on entering Bologna have violated not only the principle of non-intervention, but have broken a promise to the French Government.

POLAND.

The further accounts from this country are cheering to its friends. It would appear that since the last advice the army of Diebitsch thought more of safety than any thing else! The Messenger des Chambres of the 23d says:—

Already it flies the environs of Praga, leaves its positions in all quarters, even abandoning its artillery in many places. General Kreutz and Prince Adam de Wurtemberg saved themselves by posthorses. Provisions fail; the roads are impracticable; and the army is perishing by degrees. The thaw of the Vistula has increased this miserable state of things. Already disorganised by the failure of all their hopes of triumph, the Russians have no safety but in rapid retreat.

General Dwernicki pursues them with great fury, and new levies are forming every where to give the final blow to this foreign invasion.

The Russian army was subjected to great inconvenience, on account of the severity of the weather, the dreadful state of the roads, and difficulties in procuring subsistence.

The Warsaw State Gazette of the 14th March, gives the following news:—On the 9th, the Russians retired from Praga to Wawer. In this village are the head quarters of General Geismar, who has the command of the Russian troops remaining near Wawer. On the following day, our General Jankowski advanced to Wawer, to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. The cavalry of Augustow dispersed a corps of Cossacks, which covered the Russian army; on this occasion we had two men killed, and twenty wounded. Among the wounded are several staff-officers. It appeared that the enemy still occupied the frontiers with 15 or 20,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The ice on the Vistula has begun to break up, and the water has risen 11 inches. On the 11th, it carried away three pontoons of the bridge over the Vistula.

News was received yesterday, that General Dwernicki had again broken a Russian battalion, and taken two cannon.

A private letter from Warsaw of the same date says:—

General Dwernicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of twenty guns captured from the enemy. Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia.

LONDON, March 31. City, one o'clock.—The overwhelming intelligence from Paris of a fall of about 4 per cent. in the funds entirely defeated the Bulls of the Stock Exchange; they were in such haste to close their speculations for the rise, that a panic followed.

The announcement of a loan at Paris has the immediate effect of rendering money scarce; the effect on the prices of Exchequer Bills and the other floating securities is not so great as generally anticipated.

Money stock has been scarce to-day, and the price has rated 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. higher than the price for the next account day; which shows a very bad opinion respecting the future prices of stocks.

In addition to the warlike news from France, we have more alarming intelligence from Belgium—the overthrow of the Orange party at Brussels. The latter is more looked to as likely to involve this country in war than any other event whatever. The Stock Market is in consequence in a still more feverish state, and nothing appears to check the fall, except the state of the account, and the scarcity of Money stock.

Two o'clock.—It was rumored in the city that Gen. Clausel has accepted the command of the French army of the Alps, with a view to a hostile determination against Austria, and that the mission of the junior Basimur de Perrier to London is to request our mediation between Austria and France.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, 10 days from N. York; merchz. to Bonhomme, Smith, J. H. Jones, Flanner, Bradford, & Co. Wm. Sanders, Lund, Moran, & Co. Brower, R. Primrose, S. Simpson, A. T. Jenkins, Dr. Loomis, Jarvis, and H. G. & W. Latimer.

CLEARED.

Brig John, Hunter, West Indies. Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Alexandria. Schr. Cygnet, Lee, St. Martins. Sloop Prince Maurice, Adams, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEWBERN, MAY 6

Cotton.—Sales of fair quality, square bales, \$7 25. Corn, sustains itself—sales at \$2 60. Bacon.—Good lots sell readily (the hog round) at 12 to 13 cents.—Hams, 7 to 8. Turpentine.—Some lots of the new crop have appeared and sold at \$1 50.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.

Cotton.—There is very little disposition to buy, and the sales, from 23d to 28th, inclusive, amount to little more than 400 bales, consisting of 300 Uplands at 8 1-2 a 9 1-2 cents; 50 Floridas at 10 1-2, and 50 Tennessee and New Orleans at 13 a 14 cents. Corn. Southern, 67 to 68 cents. Turpentine, \$2 13 3-4; Tar, \$1 37 1-2.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 28.

Cotton, 7 3-4 a 9 1-2; Bacon, 6 1-2 a 7 1-2, Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 9 1-2 a 10 1-2; Rice, prime, 3 1-8 a 3 1-4, inferior to good, 2 3-4 a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 1 1-8 a 1 1-4; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, 31st March.

In the last four days we have had a brisk demand for Cotton, and an improvement of 1-8d a 1-4 per lb. in prices. Inferior qualities are most in request and in them the advance is quite at 1-4d. To-day upwards of 3000 bales American Cotton sold by auction; say 2274 Upland 5 3-4 a 6 1-2—100 Orleans “U. Dunbar Hedge’s gin,” at 7 1-4, and 745 Mobile at 5 1-2 a 6 1-4 per lb. The sale went off with much spirit at the advance stated. The import of Cotton into this port since the 1st Jan. last, is 186,000 bales, about the same as last year to same period, but in the supply from the U. States there is a decrease of 12,000 bales. The new duty has not yet taken effect.

The Nassau Royal Gazette of the 19th March says:—“We are authorised to state that British vessels from the colonial ports, cannot import into the U. States any article whatever, except the produce or manufactures of Great Britain or of her colonies.”

REMOVAL.

Dying & Scouring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Riggs, on Craven-street, two doors below Mr. Durand's Clothing Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received during his residence in this place, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, Dyed and Cleaned in the neatest manner, at the most reasonable prices.

Moreen Curtains, Cleaned or Dyed Crimson, Blue, Yellow, &c., the same as original. Furniture Calicoes, Cleaned and Dressed with the same gloss as new.

Carpets cleaned and the colors greatly revived.

Bobbinet and Silk Lace Veils, with Cotton or Linen Figures, Bleached or Dyed a perfect Black.

Merino and Cashmere Shawls, Bleached and Pressed to equal new.

Merino, Circassian, Silk, Barrege, Batiste, Palmareen, Crape de Lyon, and all others. Dressed and Dyed the most brilliant and permanent Colours, and handsomely finished.

JNO. BRISSINGTON.

May 6, 1831.—d 3

P. S.—Persons sending articles to the Establishment, will please leave them at the Millinery Store, front Room of the Building, where they will be delivered and punctually attended to. J. B.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT PRIMROSE.

Has just received per Schooner Susan M and Sloop Guide, from New York.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer

FANCY DRY GOODS:

Amongst which are some of the latest style, and which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.—April 6, 1831.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Received per Schooners Trent, Sarah and Select, a variety of other

FANCY GOODS,

among which are a large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Parosols, Umbrellas, Infants' Needle-worked Frocks with Pantalones, Printed Indianes—a new article for Ladies' Dresses—Irish Linens, printed Jaconets, Calicoes and Gingham, of the newest style, printed Crape & Gauze Hkks. and Scarfs, super Italian Lustring, Gros de Berlin, Gros de Naple and Satin Levantine; Merino Mixtures, Circassians Prunella & Lusting,—and an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets, &c. &c. April 22—c1

WM. J. HANCOCK

HAS JUST RECEIVED

And is now opening at his Store on Pollock-street,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

CUTLERY, &c.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

April 22, 1831—c1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STORE, DWELLING, and BAKE HOUSE, on Craven Street. The stand is among the most eligible in the place for business, and the Bake House is well adapted to all kinds of Baking, having three Ovens and a good Kilm. The terms will be accommodating, and may be known on application.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN STREET.

N. B.—Those indebted to the firm of STREET & SAUNDERS, will please make early payment.

April 20, 1831.—2 tf

SUPERIOR & COUNTY COURT

BLANKS,

SHIPPING PAPERS, BILLS OF LADING, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.