



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1831.

FROM FRANCE.—By the Havre Packet at Newport, R. I. we have accounts from France up to the 1st of April, being three days later than those we last laid before our readers. Thirty-one of the Departments had entered into what they call 'patriotic associations,' the intention of which may be easily conjectured from the strenuous opposition they receive from the King's ministers. The Gazette de France states, that the Austrians had actually entered Bologna on the 21st and 22d of March. If this be the case, the war between France and Austria is inevitable, as the French people have declared that the occupation of that city shall mark the limits of their forbearance. We have no additional accounts from Poland. The Russians had remained without further movement at the last advices.

Extract of a letter dated Havre, April 1st, 1831. The situation of the country has not improved. From the firmness displayed by the present ministry, we might have expected some increase of confidence; unfortunately, things were not becoming daily more difficult and complicated—in commerce by the inability to support the accumulated losses and increase of taxes, and in politics by the approach of War, which now appears quite inevitable. Distress, in consequence, is spreading to such a degree as, it is hoped, will soon reach its crisis, and a change take place, though the recovery must be long and painful.

In Cotton, owing to some exports from Switzerland, and to the few arrivals, our stock is reduced to 33,000 bales. The sales during the last fortnight have amounted to 8700 bales, and the imports to 2300 bales. The market, however remains weak, and prices are a shade lower—fine sorts are almost without a price from the little business done. Another letter from Havre of the 2d ult. says—"It is probable that in fifteen days the question of Peace or War will be decided. Our government has signified to the Cabinet of Vienna, that the further occupation of Bologna and the Papal States, will be considered a declaration of war."

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th, a proposition of the Minister of Finances, for authority to raise in case of necessity, additional funds to an amount not exceeding 100,000,000 of francs during the interval of the sessions, was referred to a special committee.

PARIS, March 30.—A complete panic has prevailed in the market to-day and the price of Stocks has experienced a very heavy fall. The cause of this decline appears to be the great quantity of Stock thrown upon the market by holders, under the persuasion that war is inevitable, and that the finances of the country are in a deplorable state. Towards the close of the day quotations became more firm, and the panic in some degree subsided. The business transacted has not been so great as might have been expected. Foreign Securities have also fallen considerably. The Three per cents closed at 48f. and the Fives at 78f.

"M. Casimir Perrier," says the Tribune, "wishing to make a display of force in foreign policy, has addressed a note to Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, demanding explanations as to the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops; and this time has said very seriously, that France could not consent. The Ambassador replied, that the occupation of Bologna had been concerted between Prussia, Russia, England, and Austria; and that the Austrian Government was resolved to stifle rebellion wherever it might break out."

PARIS, March 31.—The panic which prevailed yesterday has in some degree subsided, but transactions have been limited. Some purchases, however, having been made, gave a favorable impulse to the market, and quotations have experienced an improvement. One of the boldest speculators in the market has been obliged to liquidate his accounts; he has suffered losses this month to the amount of upwards of a million of francs. It is said that his differences will be in a great part paid. It now turns out that the large sales of stock on account of this individual was one of the causes of the great fall yesterday. For money the Threes have risen 75c.

[Private bulletin of the Paris Exchange of 1st April.] We have no clue to explain the panic which has seized upon speculators and fund holders. Nothing can stop the decline; it is an alarm without example. If the enemy were at the very gates of Paris, our position would not be worse. It seems the association of bankers who are proposing for the new loan, beat down the market by continual sales. The prices for payment to-day are—Five per cents, 76 50; Four per cents, 66; Three per cents, 47 15.

From Poland, there is nothing further—the Russians had not made any new forward movement, contenting themselves with re-establishing the communication which had been interrupted by some Polish troops, between the corp of Gen. Sacken and Lomza, in his rear.

A very interesting case has been mentioned to us, which was tried at the late Superior Court of Camden county, Judge DONNELL presiding.

Jesse Eason, a man apparently of about sixty years of age, was arraigned for the murder of Gregory. They had a dispute about some corn, to which both claimed title. Gregory was in the act of carting it away, when the prisoner shot and killed him. The accused appeared to have acted under the fatal delusion that he was justified in killing his fellow-man, who was committing a trespass on his property. But the circumstance giving peculiar interest to this trial, is yet to be mentioned. The sole witness of the prisoner's crime, was his own son. That son arrested him, conveyed him to prison, and gave evidence against him on his trial; and that evidence had full credit with the jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty of murder," after a few minutes absence from the box. It is due to the character of the son to add, that he assigned as his reason for arresting his father, the danger he apprehended to his own life, in consequence of threats made against him by the father. After the verdict, the prisoner appeared resigned to his fate, and when brought up for sentence, asked the Judge to allow him as much time to prepare for a future state; as the nature of his case would permit. The sentence of death is to be carried into effect on Friday the third of June.

The Newbern Sentinel, the publication of which has for some months been suspended, has again made its appearance, printed with new type and on an enlarged sheet. Its management is under the superintendance of its former Editor, Thomas Watson, Esq. His motto is, "LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION—UNION"—a motto worthy to be hoisted on an American print; and so long as he shall make it his rule of action, though we may differ on minor

points, we shall wish him success. But we think he can be better employed than in endeavoring to increase the discontent of the South against a system which has become the settled policy of the nation, supported by a large and increasing majority; and the benefits of which are seen in the reduced price of every article on which it has been made to operate. The experiment has been attended with too much success to be now abandoned; and it will not be abandoned, until a more liberal policy shall mark the conduct of other nations towards us. Why then endeavor to "create a spirit of resistance" that may "jeopard the union of the states?" Let the editor remember his motto, and forget his prejudices.

The preceding notice of the Sentinel we copy from the Hillsborough Recorder, that we may reciprocate the good wishes which its Editor has expressed for our success. And accompanied as these wishes are, with the condition that we "shall make 'Liberty—the Constitution—Union,' the rule of our conduct," still we do not hesitate to accept them in all sincerity; though judging from the tenor of the whole paragraph, the Recorder thinks our claims to his courtesy are but unsubstantial. In forming our political opinions, as well as in disseminating them, we assume for ourselves the proud distinction of having always adhered to our motto, not in the letter only, but in spirit; and whatever good or evil we may have done in consequence of this adherence, has been performed with the entire approbation of our best judgment. We regret to find that the Recorder assumes that untenable and preposterous position, that the Tariff acts beneficially for the interests of the South, and contributes to reduce the price of every article of produce or manufacture upon which it has been made to operate. We had seen this assertion once or twice before, consequently its promulgation is not original with the Recorder, and we congratulate him that it is not; but we must freely confess that we saw it then, as now, more with pity than with approbation. Can any reflecting man believe this to be the case? Can any system of political logic produce so complete an obscuration of rational perception, as to induce the partisans of office seekers and interested manufacturers, to believe that the imposition of heavy duties on articles, either of importation or domestic fabric, shall render those articles cheaper to the retail purchaser? We are uncharitable enough to say that no man believes it, either relatively or abstractedly; and we think it more complimentary to question the sincerity of those who assert it, than to charge them with insanity, the only admissible apology for such a belief. It is well known that a reduction in the price of most articles has taken place, not in the United States only, but likewise in Europe. There, this diminution cannot be in consequence of our Tariff; its causes are therefore to be sought in something beyond the partial influence which our restrictions exercise in the commercial world. But argument on this subject were worse than ridiculous. When the advocates of taxation and exclusive privilege, shall have convinced us that the addition of from ten to fifty per cent to the prime cost of an article, enables us to obtain that article at a lower price, we will not only uncomplainingly suffer ourselves to be reduced by taxation to the costume which Isadas wore at the battle of Mantinea, but will yield our judgment to their guardianship, and make ample reparation of our error.

The accusations which the Recorder brings against us, of "creating a spirit of resistance that may jeopard the Union," are altogether creatures of his own imagination, and are totally undeserving of a serious refutation. Were a justification of our course requisite, we would point our columns for the last twenty years, with a full consciousness that they refute all such calumnies. None but those whose minds are tinged with the darkest colourings of depravity, can entertain a wish to dissolve a compact which secures the happiness of millions, and offers, perhaps the only landmark of Liberty on the face of the earth. We have clung to this Union under all circumstances, in the days of our country's prosperity, and in her night of peril, when we contended against the treasonable designs of the Hartford Convention party, now better known by the appellation of National Republicans. And while the Recorder, and other kindred prints in the South, deem it a blessing to be taxed by the North, we shall evince our attachment to the Union by exposing every infraction of the Charter of our liberty. The Union, to be perpetual, must be endeared to the people by its equal influence on their interests, and this immunity from unjust assumptions of power, can only be secured by the legitimate operation of the principles of the Constitution.

The kind notices which the re-appearance of the Sentinel has elicited from our contemporaries, demand our warmest gratitude. We appreciate these honors the more highly when we consider that they proceed from those whose approbation is truly creditable. The expression of personal good feeling offered by the Editors of the Raleigh Register, is peculiarly gratifying. Under the instruction of its venerable and respected senior Editor, we spent many of our happiest days; and how divergent soever our political paths have since been, the regard which we then entertained for our early friend, has suffered no diminution.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. The Norfolk Herald states that previous to the sailing of the U. S. frigate Java, from Havana, a report was current there, said to have been brought by a brig arrived at Principe, direct from Cadiz, stating that the King of Spain had been deposed, and had fled with his family to Gibraltar; and that the Constitution had been proclaimed throughout Spain. It was understood at Havana that the public authorities there had received official intelligence of the revolution, but kept it secret; the people, however, only waited for the confirmation of the report to revolt.

Gov. Branch.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication.—Raleigh Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3d, 1831. My Dear Sir—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary at War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet. The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the U. S. States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. But intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the pro-

tection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also. So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official cooperation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still further, and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change.—That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his councils and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth. Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

We find, says the Charleston Courier, in looking over the Paris Constitutionnel, that Gen. Bernard lately in the service of the United States, and who returned to France a short time since, has been reinstated in his former grade in the French army, as an officer of Engineers, and called into actual service.

The ship London Packet has arrived below Baltimore in 45 days from Rio Janeiro. The Capt of the Norfolk revenue cutter, which boarded the ship, was informed by a passenger, that a few days previous to the L. P.'s sailing, despatches of an important nature were received from Buenos Ayres, and that the U. S. ship Vandalia capt. Kennon, was ordered to sail from Rio for Buenos Ayres, at an hour's warning.

The Great Match Race.—The great match race over the Long Island Course, for \$10,000, was decided on the 10th inst. The Virginia mare Bonnets of Blue, beat the New York horse Gotham in two heats (four mile heats) with ease.

The Captain General of the Island of Porto Rico, has annulled the additional duty imposed on Flour by the order of November last. The order of November advanced the duty from \$5.40 to \$9 per bbl.

NORFOLK, May 11. Arrival of the Java.—The U. S. frigate Java, Capt. Kennedy, arrived in Hampton Roads, yesterday morning, from Mahon via Gibraltar, Palma, Ferro, St. Nicholas, St. Jago, Cape Mesurado, Santa Cruz, St. Johns, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Havana. All well on board.

List of Officers attached to the United States' frigate Java: Edmund P. Kennedy, Esq. Commander. Lieutenants—Thomas A. Wyman, William Inman, William S. Harris, Robert Ritchie, Geo. S. Blake, Wm. C. Whittle. Sailing Master—James M. Watson. Surgeon—William Turk. Assistant Surgeon—George W. Palmer. Purser—Samuel P. Todd. Lieut. of Marines—John G. Reynolds. Chaplain—Timothy J. Harrison. School Master—Horatio N. Robinson. Clerk—James S. Parker. Midshipmen—Joseph W. Jarvis, William Ward, Wm. A. Wurts, James T. Macdonough, Ed. L. Handy, John R. Tucker, Cranston Laurie, Wm. B. Ludlow, Nat. L. Reeder, Wm. W. Bleeker, Algernon S. Worth, Ed. Middleton, Albert Griffith, John L. Taylor, William O. Slade, Oliver Todd, H. M. Dove, H. Y. French, James M. Gillis, George B. Miner, John S. Stoddard.

Boatswain—John Ball. Gunner—Benjamin Townner. Carpenter—Samuel Phillips. Sail Maker—Benjamin B. Bruchstead.

THE TARIFF. From the Newark (Ohio) Advocate. The delusion that some of our most intelligent and reflecting men labor under in relation to the operation and effects of the tariff, surprises us. They suppose, that it has reduced the price of every manufactured article that is consumed in this country. They ought to know, that a reduction in the price of almost every article has taken place, not merely in the United States, but throughout all Christendom, within the last ten years; not only in manufactured articles, but in the produce of the soil of different countries. Coffee is not grown in the United States; of course its price has not been affected by our Tariff, as the duty upon it for ten years previous to the 31st of last December, was not reduced; yet during that time, the article fell 50 per cent. Ten years ago, Coffee was retailed at 44 and 50 cents per pound; now it is retailed at 13 3/4 and 20 cents per pound. This single fact, together with another which we have stated, to wit: the general reduction in the price of different articles both in Europe and America, place the advocates of the British System, alias American System hors du combat, as they knock down the argument with which they defend their System, to wit: that it has cheapened goods. The truth is, that although goods are cheap, they might be bought still cheaper, if the duties were reduced—we speak of foreign goods, of course. There is an article on our first page, from the Journal of Commerce, which ought to be printed by every FREE press in the United States. It is there stated, that "so great is the difference now, between this country and England, that importations of cloths, after paying our very heavy duties, have been sold by auction at a profit of a dollar a yard.

We pay for coats twice as much as Londoners!" These facts ought to arrest the attention of every man who buys a dollar's worth of goods at a store, and who is not determined to be gulled and duped by the use of such cabalistic terms as the "American System."

From the Kentucky Gazette. The result of nearly all the negotiations of the Ministers appointed by this Administration to foreign courts, has been singularly successful. If our opponents are susceptible of shame, they must feel mortified that the new ministers (every one of whom they pronounced inadequate to the duties assigned them,) should display more diplomatic tact than the courtly and regular bred statesmen of the coalition. To the triumphs of practical men over theories, exhibited in our negotiations with Brazil, Columbia, Mexico, and Great Britain, we are happy to be enabled to add, upon the authority of a Clay paper, the following paragraph respecting the success of Mr. Rives, our Minister to France.

"CLAIMS ON FRANCE.—A letter from an American gentleman in Paris, published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says, 'We shall get part of our claims on France say, seven or eight millions, or, possibly, ten millions dollars.' Rives is a good Minister."—Maysville Eagle.

CANAL COMMERCE. The business of the New York Canal, thus far has been greater than in any former year. The collector at Albany commenced clearing boats on the 16th April, and on Saturday the 30th, three hundred and fifty-eight boats had been cleared, and about twenty-eight thousand dollars collected for tolls; being an average of more than \$2000 per day. Last year the canal opened on the 20th of April, and the average daily receipts at the office in this place for the residue of April, was about \$1500. The greatest amount of toll paid in a single day was on the 23d of April, on which day the collector at Albany received \$4483; exceeding the receipts of any single day before by about \$800.—Albany Argus.

CHARACTERISTIC LANGUAGE. The Washington Journal, in advocating Mr. Clay's election, commences an article as follows: "It is our firm belief that the election of Mr. Clay will now depend on the zeal, the spirit, the skill and perseverance of his own friends. The game has been thrown into their hands, if they judiciously play their cards!"

This simile must be familiar to Mr. Clay, and perhaps is to many of his supporters. If skillful card playing could win the Presidency, it would doubtless be his.—Register.

From the Warren (Ohio) News Letter. HONEST CALCULATION.—In the Painesville Telegraph we find a calculation as to the probable result of the next presidential election. It is based upon the supposition that the contest should take place between Jackson and Clay, without the interference of a third candidate. The editor, notwithstanding his opposition to President Jackson, is compelled to allow him 4-39 votes—leaving only 72 for Mr. Clay; and declares that this is the best calculation he can make for Mr. Clay, in honesty and sincerity.

MARRIED. On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Leach, the Rev. PHILIP ANDERSON, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, N. C. to Miss SUSAN JANE SPARROW, daughter of the late Captain Robert J. Sparrow, of this place. In Charleston, S. C. on the 27th ult. JAMES G. ROWE, Esq. of Onslow county, in this State, to Miss MARGARET R. JOHNSON, daughter of the Hon. Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court of the U. States. In Greene county on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Bynum, Rev. HENRY SWINSON of Duplin county, to Miss THEODOSIA, eldest daughter of the late Abraham Darden, Esq.

In the same county, on Thursday evening the 12th inst. by Wyatt Moye, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM A. DARDEN to Miss ELIZA, youngest daughter of Col. William Holliday.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. NEWBERN, MAY 20. Cotton.—No Cotton of consequence has come to market during the past week.—The last that sold brought \$7.50, which is a shade higher than our last quotations. Corn.—No arrivals since our last. It has been sold from the stores by the quantity at \$3 00, which is an improvement on our last quotations of 40 cents per bbl. Turpentine.—The price is rather on the decline.—About 400 bls. only have been received, which was taken at \$1.40 to \$1.50 for New Dippings. Tar.—Sales at 75c per bbl. Bacon.—A considerable quantity has been brought to market, and sold at 7c. hog round.

CHARLESTON, MAY 9. Cotton, 6 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; Corn, 79; Rice, prime, 3 1/8 a 3 1/4, inferior to good, 2 3/8 a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 1 1/8 a 1 1/4; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 1/4. NEW YORK, May 12. Cotton, —8 7/8 a 9. Corn.—Southern 67 a 70 cents—in demand. Turpentine is in fair demand—sales of North County, 2 1/8 3/4, and Wilmington 2 5/8 a 2 5/6. Tar.—1 3/7 1/2 a 1 5/8. Flour.—Best quality Western Canal, \$6.50.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, May 14th, schr. Ann Maria, Osgood, 14 days from Guadaloupe, with molasses, to J. Justice. 15th, schr. Fanny, Mason, from St. Martins, with molasses and sugar, to W. Hollister. 18th, schr. Select, Conklin, from New York, with mdz. to Bradford & Co., Street & Sanders. Do. schr. Enterprise, Burt, from Philadelphia. Do. schr. Baltimore, Howland, 4 ds fm Baltimore. CLEARED, Schr. Jarvis, Brown & Co. Fowler, Martinico. " Gen. Iredell, King, Franklin, (Louisiana.) " Zephyr, Tyler, Savannah. " Henrietta, Jones, New York. " Rebecca, Pigott, Charleston. " Sarah, Scott, New York. " James Monroe, Haskill, Rhode Island.

SCHUYLER'S PALACE OF FORTUNE, 220 Broadway, Marble Building, Under the New American Museum, New York. At which place he has sold, within a few months past, PRIZES OF \$30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, \$12,500, 1000, &c. &c. Amounting to more than a Million of Dollars.

The following New York Lotteries will soon be drawn: June 1st, Extra 14. \$30,000, \$20,000. Tickets \$10. 8th, do. 15. \$20,000. do. \$5. 15th, a MAMMOTH SCHEME, Capitals \$60,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000.

This is the most brilliant scheme ever issued in the United States, and must command the attention of monied men as well as those who are in want of "the ready." What makes it still more of an inducement to the adventurer, is the few Blanks in the Scheme, there being but ONE blank to a prize in the whole Lottery. The price of Tickets will be \$20, Shares in proportion. Packages must draw, allowing the worst of luck, one half back, and stand the same chance for the magnificent Capitals. A Package contains 12 Tickets, and will cost \$240, Halves \$120, Quarters \$60.

The "Lottery Herald" is published by me every drawing day. The Herald contains the Official Drawing, Schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, an extensive and correct Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis for one year, if requested, to all who deal with me. Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt attention. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can receive a certificate of the numbers by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal. This plan, though generally adopted by my customers, is not observed without express orders. When one or more tickets are ordered the postage need not be paid.

Address A. H. SCHUYLER, New York. I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Bank notes current in ANY part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. S. notes,—this, although very acceptable, is not necessary. May 20, 1831.—y

DOMESTIC LOTTERY. AS but few Tickets remain unsold, Gentlemen at a distance who have kindly undertaken to dispose of them, will please make returns as soon as they shall have completed their sales. It is the wish of those concerned that the Drawing shall take place about the 20th of June. JOHN TEMPLETON, Newbern, 20th May, 1831.

NOTICE. AT the May Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE A. HALL, Esq. deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES C. COLE, Executor. 12th May, 1831.

NOTICE. ON Monday the 13th of June next, will be sold, at the Brick Store formerly occupied by Mr. Coart, the Stock in Trade of the late GEORGE A. HALL; consisting of a general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Terms of sale.—For sums over \$100, six month's credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. JAMES C. COLE, Ex'r. Newbern, 20th May, 1831.

NOTICE. AT May Term of Craven Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late THOMAS FULSHIRE, deceased, of Dawson's Creek, were granted to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate is indebted, are required to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery. JOHN BURNEY, Adm'r. May 13, 1831.

NOTICE. WILL be sold, on Friday the 3d of June next, at the late residence of THOMAS FULSHIRE, dec'd, on Dawson's Creek, Four Negroes, CONSISTING OF THREE VALUABLE MEN, And a WOMAN. ALSO, A pair of WATER MILLSTONES. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving notes with approved security. JOHN BURNEY, Adm'r. May 13, 1831.

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 29, 1831.—2 (f

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 29, 1831.—2 (f

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 29, 1831.—2 (f

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 29, 1831.—2 (f

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 29, 1831.—2 (f

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 29, 1831.—2 (f