



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1831.

Liverpool papers of the 12th and 13th of May, have been received at Baltimore by the Corinthian. They contain but little additional information respecting Poland, and that little, we are sorry to say, is far from cheering. It appears that the distress consequent on their abandonment of agricultural operations, are beginning to be severely felt, and that cholera is prevalent both in the camp and at Warsaw. The Russians are said to be advancing on the capital. If this be so, and if disease and want be already there, we tremble for the fate of Poland. The war appears to be highly popular in Russia, and the Emperor has ordered 150,000 men to be levied as an army of reserve to support the operations of General Diebitsch. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the brave Poles seem unimpaired.

The elections in England are still going on, and the friends of Reform continue to triumph. It is expected that they will have a majority of 120 in the new Parliament. We hope our fellow citizens will profit so far by the destruction of Fayetteville, as to take such precautionary measures as shall tend to guard us from a like calamity. We would respectfully suggest to our Commissioners the necessity of calling into operation the power granted them by the Act of Assembly of 1806, to appoint Fire-wardens. Our Fire Companies deserve the thanks of the town for the order in which they keep the different Engines, and for their prompt attention to every alarm. Aided by a sufficient number of Wardens, who possessed the power to direct the operations of the multitude, and to concentrate their exertions at the point of danger, their efforts could seldom fail of success. The Pumps should be strictly attended to: the fate of the Town often depends on the supply which they afford.

All accounts from Fayetteville concur in the opinion, that a greater number of Trees would have arrested the progress of the fire. In this respect we are tolerably secure; and when we consider how greatly these ornaments of our Town contribute to health and safety, we cannot suppose that their importance will be overlooked, or their preservation neglected.

On the subject of a Town Watch, there are many opinions. Late occurrences have established the belief that a Watch is expedient, but concerning the mode of organizing it, there prevails but little unanimity. Experience tells us that the late method of classing the citizens was very far from answering the purposes of an efficient Guard, and we are persuaded that almost any other plan would be preferable. If the Commissioners have not the power to adopt the only equitable course, to tax the Town for the purpose of maintaining a proper Watch, why not try the experiment of voluntary contribution?

The Editor of the National Gazette makes the following ridiculous statement of General Jackson's prospects in North Carolina and Virginia:

"It is stated that the People of North Carolina and Virginia are deserting General Jackson daily, and are flocking to the Calhoun standard, and that Mr. Calhoun has been written to by numerous distinguished individuals to suffer himself to be named at once for the Presidency."

It may suit the views of Mr. Walsh to circulate these and similar fabrications; but, like their predecessors of coffin-handbill memory, they will fail to affect the popularity of Gen. Jackson, whose political prospects in North Carolina, were never more encouraging than at the present moment. Were the election to take place to-morrow, his majority would not fall far short of 30,000. Mr. Calhoun has some friends among us, but they do not even dream of supporting him in opposition to Gen. Jackson. We received, this morning, from Onslow, (a county distinguished for the soundness of the political principles of its citizens,) the circular of a Candidate for the Legislature, from which we make the following extract. Its sentiments are those of hundreds of the late opponents of our worthy President, and are creditable to the writer's frankness and discernment. It will show Mr. Walsh whether 'the People are deserting General Jackson daily' or not. But here is the *bonne bouche*:

"In conclusion, it may be necessary for me to state, that I have been agreeably disappointed in the course pursued by the present Administration. The evils I had contemplated, have turned into blessings, by the able and honest course adopted by General JACKSON. I make this acknowledgment from pure conviction, and feel gratified that I have it in my power to do so. That General JACKSON is entitled to the thanks of the People, and merits a re-election, will not, I hope, be denied by any true friend to the country."

We have been informed that the Fayetteville Branch of the U. S. Bank has generously interposed to avert the blow which the State Legislature had permitted to fall on our University. The Trustees have negotiated a loan from that Branch, on their own responsibility as a body corporate, which places the College once more beyond the necessity of seeking aid from persons who know not the value of the Institution, or the effects that would necessarily proceed from its prostration. The proceedings of the Legislature on this subject, would have disgraced the darkest era of the dark ages.

Our readers will see, by referring to our advertising columns, that suspicion rests on a coloured man of Lenoir county, as being the perpetrator of the shocking murder which we mentioned in our last. A singular prevarication in his account of his proceedings on the day of the murder, naturally created a doubt of his innocence; this led to a stricter scrutiny, and some of the clothes which had belonged to the unfortunate victim of his savage brutality, were found in his possession. It appears that he has for the present eluded the arm of justice, but we are convinced that the general feeling of indignation which this deed has excited, will soon drive the monster from his hiding place, and bring him within the power of the laws which he has so grossly violated.

We perceive with pleasure that our fellow-townsmen are making preparation for a becoming celebration of the Fourth of July. This is as it should be. No unmeaning declamation about Nullification and Disunion can eradicate the true American feeling which the return of this day calls forth. The machinations of impotent disorganizers vanish at its approach, and the Altar of our Liberty is surrounded only by grateful and patriotic hearts, justly sensible of the blessings we enjoy.

In reply to the enquiry of our valued correspondent Q, we inform him that his communication was handed to us sufficiently early for insertion in our last number. If his friendship for us had not led him to the use of expressions respecting the Sentinel, which, had we published them, must have subjected us to the charge of egotism, we would most willingly have acceded to his request. We have long been assured of Q's kind feelings towards us, and 'laudari a viro laudato,' is an honour of which we cannot be insensible; but while we justly appreciate its value, we should feel culpable were we to use it in an unbecoming attempt to establish a reputation for our journal for which we would be more indebted to the partiality of friendship than to any merit of our own. We have always looked with contempt upon Editors who convert the presses which they control into heralds of their own praises, and we know that Q, can estimate the feelings which forbid our following their example.

We owe a debt of gratitude to our Correspondent for the efforts which he has made to advance the prosperity of the Sentinel. To many of our friends we owe a similar debt. It may gratify them to know that our success has far exceeded our expectation. The liberal patronage, and what we esteem more highly, the unequivocal approbation bestowed upon our labours, are highly satisfactory. We regret we cannot supply the numbers of the 'Banner' which Q, has mislaid. We keep but a single file.

We have waited for some time to obtain a correct copy of the Fifth Census to lay before our readers, but we have waited in vain. We have seen many in different papers professing to be such, but not one which has the slightest claim to regard. We wish that the GLOBE, or some other paper that has access to the returns made by the Marshalls, would publish such a one as may be relied on.

On Wednesday morning we counted three men and thirteen dogs at one butcher's block in the market place. Had Lieutenant De Roos been present he would have made some sage remarks on the vast disproportion between the bipeds and quadrupeds of our heterogeneous population.

Editorial Change.—We learn from the last Salisbury Carolinian, that W. Jefferson Jones, Esq, has withdrawn from the editorial department of that paper, which will hereafter be under the sole management of Burton Craige, Esq.

There has been another shifting of the wind among the Clay men. Three or four weeks ago, when by straining some expressions of Mr. Branch, they thought they could extract political matter against the President, they were in ecstasies with his course. He was then well worthy of every attention, civility and credit. He has written another letter in which he shows how thoroughly he despises Clay politics, and straightway the weathercocks of Clayism veer suddenly about, and stigmatise him with every opprobrious epithet. These inconsistencies are however reducible to a very obvious rule. The instant a man shows any symptoms of wavering in his politics,—of a disposition however faint, to sacrifice his principles—he becomes a special object of kindness and sympathy to the 'nationals.' All that is required to turn this fawning into denunciation, is a demonstration of honesty—a disproof of the treachery which the enemy is so hasty to infer, so eager to court, and so emulous to applaud. *Balt. Republican.*

Mr. Branch's last letter has taken the Clay men all aback. They are in a curious predicament, embarrassed how to reconcile what they have said with what they now must say. They made Mr. Branch, against his evident intention—say that the President is destitute of "wisdom firmness and justice," and shouted with joy at what they affected to consider overwhelming testimony. They made him their own witness against his will, (after having shaped his testimony for themselves)—and it turns out that he answers a leaf or two, too far for them. If he did say what they profess to believe, of General Jackson—and it is of such high credit,—what do they think of his opinion that Mr. Clay is much worse?

When they speak of these "circumstances" we recommend to them the following anecdote.—Two amateurs in music, agreed to submit their pretensions as singers to the judgment of a third person, and they accordingly sang, each his best song in his best style. "You"—says the umpire to the first, "are positively the worst singer I ever heard." Victory! shouted the second;—"Stop my friend" "as for you, you cannot sing at all."

The Clay men shouted over Governor Branch's first letter a little too soon.—*fb.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Another Steam Boat Lost.—We learn from a passenger who arrived in the Albany last evening, that the boiler of the steam boat General Jackson burst yesterday afternoon while lying at the wharf at Grass Point, landing and taking in passengers, and that the explosion was so violent as to tear the boat asunder and cause her to sink immediately.

Two passengers, a man and a boy were instantly killed; another, a coloured man, died in a few minutes, and from 15 to 20 were wounded, several supposed mortally, among whom is the Engineer. The pilot was thrown from the wheel house to a considerable height into the air, and fell into the water forty or fifty feet from his station, but we believe is not dangerously injured. It is not known how many passengers were on board but the number is estimated at between 30 and 40, some of whom it is feared were in the cabin and went down with the wreck. The General Jackson was a first rate boat, one of the swiftest, and always considered among the safest on the river, daily plying between this City and Sing Sing. She was wholly or in part owned by Mr. Peter Simmons and Captain Jacob H. Vanderbilt, her commander, and we understand was not insured. *N. Y. Standard.*

NORFOLK, June 10. The Committee appointed by the Town Meeting convened on Tuesday last, to receive the donations of their fellow citizens for the relief of the sufferers by the late lamented conflagration of Fayetteville, N. C. met pursuant to notice, at the Court House, yesterday

afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the five sub-committees made report of the sums respectively collected by them, by individual subscriptions from the citizens of the borough.

While it gives us sincere pleasure to state, that the aggregate amount of these subscriptions is twenty five hundred dollars (\$2500)—we feel that it is due to our Townsmen to say, that liberal as it is, its value is greatly enhanced by its being the spontaneous offering of a whole community, to the relief of their fellow men suffering under a calamity of unprecedented severity. In it are comprehended the mite of the widow and the free-will offering of the humble citizen, as well as those to whom fortune had been most bountiful—varying from 25 cents to \$100 each. To the credit of our Masonic brethren, we add, that Lodge No. 1 has forwarded a donation of Fifty Dollars to the Committee at Fayetteville, and Lodge No. 56 has directed its Master to transmit the like sum with the contributions of the citizens of the Town, making in all \$2600 from our Borough—a sum worthy of the humane and liberal feelings of our people.

Mr. M'Duffie's Speech at the Dinner lately given him in Charleston, is published at length in the Mercury, and we have read it through attentively. It is a matter of perfect astonishment to us, that a man of Mr. M'Duffie's vigorous mind, should waste its great powers upon propositions that a school boy of common capacity could prove unsound and untenable. The great burden of this speech is a mere reiteration of his celebrated effort in Congress, to prove that the producer and not the consumer, pays the duty on the importations; and that the Southern Planter annually gives forty out of every hundred bales of cotton he raises, to the Government, or rather to the Northern manufacturer! It is true that Mr. M'Duffie varies the ground he then took in some essential particulars, but the scope of his argument is the same, and we must say that we consider this dinner speech as more unfortunate in the endeavour to maintain the sophism, than his former effort. There is to our mind at least, less if possible, of plausibility in it. There is more of mystification—more of "darkness visible," than a man, admiring Mr. M'Duffie as we do, could willingly believe to be possible, in anything he might utter.

On the subject of Nullification, he talks as a man of intellect might be expected to talk. He scolds the idea that nullification is a constitutional and pacific measure—but heated by a sense of the injustice of the tariff system, he manifests his willingness to hazard every thing in getting rid of it. We can respect at least the intelligence of such a Nullifier as this, however much we may lament the inconsiderateness of any man, be he Mr. M'Duffie, or be he any other, who can feel any thing like complacency in the idea of placing a member of this Union in hostile array against all the rest. Mr. M'Duffie's speech will on the whole, neither add to his reputation as a Statesman, or do any harm to the cause of moderate principles in this state. It is precisely of that character that must be understood by every man who will read it; and understood adversely to the opinions attempted to be maintained by the Speaker.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the Editor of the Southern Patriot has exhibited the fallacies of Mr. M'Duffie's speech in a light too perfectly clear to leave it any chance to do mischief. With the calm clear headedness which belongs to him, the Editor has in an article of little more than a column in length—unsaid and disproved most effectually what Mr. M'Duffie had said in a very long speech—leaving him not an inch of ground to stand upon. *Camden (S. C.) Journal.*

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London "World," of February 21st, has the following article. "We find by letters from the country, that numbers of excellent persons, in various parts, are arranging to leave their native land for America. From one town, a Minister, Sunday School Teacher, and many families, are about to embark, and to form a colony in the valley of Mississippi; and, indeed, there seems to be a general impression prevailing through the country that Europe is about to undergo a terrible convulsion, and that Providence has provided an asylum for the peaceable and the pious in the New World."

We learn from Detroit, under date of May 20 that for the three previous weeks upwards of 20,000 emigrants had arrived at that place by the steamboats from Buffalo; nearly all of them farmers, and the whole about to settle in Michigan. Our correspondent says,—"Detroit itself is rapidly improving but by no means so rapidly as the country. We shall become a full member of the Union in three years, not however, in time to vote at the next Presidential election."

CHOCTAW INDIANS.—We learn says the North Mississippi that about four hundred of the Choctaw Indians have arrived at their place of destination west of the Mississippi, and that they are not only contented but highly contented with their new residence.—*Vicksburg paper.*

Famine in the West of Ireland.—The Right Rev. Dr. Machall, a Roman Catholic Bishop, has published a letter to Earl Grey, in behalf of the suffering poor of the West of Ireland. "Famine," he says, "is extending its ravages in Mayo; and it is, my Lord, my painful duty (adds the writer) to communicate through you to his Majesty's government, that already some lives have become the victims of this calamity. On last week having visited a distant parish of this diocese, I learned the afflicting news, that contagion, the effect of want, prevailed to a great extent; that in one instance, the father, mother, and three children were stretched on the same bed, without a morsel of nourishment, or a penny to procure it, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors; and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife was from the lips of the sucking babe being smeared with blood which instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother!"

British West Indies.—A very important debate took place in April last in the British House of Commons, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. The result is not yet known: but from the temper and complexion of the House of Commons, and the admission of the Ministry, it would not be surprising if a measure, abolishing West India slavery, were to succeed at no distant day. The effect of this debate even upon the West Indies, will be looked for with interest. We should not be surprised, if it produced an explosion in those Islands; and while the world around them are full of the revolutionary spirit, such a thing may happen as a Revolution in the West Indies. The temper of those Islands is inflammatory and ripe enough for such an explosion. The state of the commercial world, during the last fifteen years, has diminished the value of their produce, and increased the intensity of their complaints and grumbings. *N. Y. Contr. & Eng.*

Mr. Dallas, when Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, told me the following story, which he had from Mr. Breck:—When the Duc de Liancourt was in Philadelphia, sometime after the execution of Louis the sixteenth, Mr. Breck called to see him at his lodgings, in Strawberry-alley. Knocking at the door of a mean-looking house, a little ragged girl came out, who, on being asked for the Duke, pointed to a door which Mr. B. entered. At a little deal table he found Cobbet teaching the Duke and Monsieur Talleyrand English!—*N. Y. Mirror.*

HENRY VIII.—Of King Henry's personal taste we have a fair sample in the written instructions which he left for his own monument: "The King shall appear on horseback, of the stature of a goodly man, while over him shall appear the image of God the Father, holding the King's soul in his left hand, and

his right hand extended in the act of benediction." The whole was of bronze, and the blasphemous absurdity was actually commenced. It is hardly piteous of such an insult to Elizabeth the non-complaisant, and common sense.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEWBERN, JUNE 17.
Cotton, 7 a 7½; Corn, \$2½ a 3; Bacon, hog round, 6½; Lard, 7½; Flour, \$6; Tar, 70 cts; Turpentine, \$1 20.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 11.
Cotton, 6½ a 9½; Bacon, 7 a 8; Hams, 9 a 10½; Lard, 10 a 11; Corn, 82 a 83; Rice, prime, 3½ a 3¾; inferior to good, 2½ a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 14; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2½.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.
Cotton—8½ a 10½.
Corn—Southern 70 a 71 cents.
Flour—Rochester, \$6 a \$6 25.
Turpentine—\$2 12½.
Tar—\$1 25 a \$1 31.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 10th June. The sales of Flour are in a small way only. A parcel of Western fair brands was closed last evening at \$5 03. A fair quotation for Western is now \$5 12½ a 50.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.
Flour and Meal.—A further decline has taken place in Superfine Flour, since our last week's report, and the article is equally dull of sale at the reduction noticed. The transactions amount to about 2200 barrels, the principal of which were in the early part of the week, and embrace a lot of 300 bbls. Susquehanna, on the wharf, at \$4 75, a lot of 500 bbls. on the market, and about 1400 barrels at \$5.

BALTIMORE, June 12.
Howard-street Flour.—The market has been rather inactive this week, and sales have reached to a limited extent only. At the beginning of the week a few parcels were sold from stores at \$5 per bbl. On Tuesday a lot of 200 bbls. was sold at \$4 97. On Wednesday, a lot of 150 bbls. at \$5. On Thursday a lot of 200 bbls. was sold at \$5; about 1000 bbls. at \$4 87½; and 100 bbls. at \$4 81½. This morning 300 bbls. in two lots were sold at \$4 81½. The market has been almost at a stand this morning.

ALEXANDRIA, June 11.
Flour.—Thursday the wagon price of Flour was steady at \$4 to 4 02; the only sales we heard of from stores that day was a contract for 500 bbls. payable and deliverable on the 11th day of July, \$4 25. Yesterday the wagon price was a few cents better; we quote 4 02 a 4 05. At the same time that dealers are not willing to buy from wagons at over about \$4, they decline selling even at 4 25.

SAVANNAH, June 4.
Cotton.—Since our last report there has been but a very moderate demand for Uplands, and the sales of the week will reach from 1500 to 2000 bales, at from 7 a 9½ cents, principally at 7½ a 8½ for common fair to good lots.
Corn.—For two cargoes arrived since our last, 79 a 80 have been paid. The article is retailing according to quantity at 85 a 87.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, May 9, 1831.
The arrivals of all descriptions of English Grain last week were moderate; the quantity of oats however had a good addition by an arrival from Ireland. The foreign supplies of wheat and flour continue very large.

Extract of a letter, dated
LIVERPOOL, 13th May.

We had rather more enquiry yesterday for Cotton, in consequence of some export. Other prices remain without alteration. All descriptions of Grain dull of sale. New Orleans Flour has been sold at 32s. 6d., and Western Canal at 35s. per barrel. Turpentine dull at 13s. a 13s. 6d.; the reformers holding off and purchasing very sparingly and cautiously.

MARRIED,
In Jones county, on Wednesday evening, 8th inst. by Asa Smith, Esq. EDWARD W. MONTFORT, Esq. of Onslow, to Miss LOUISA HOWARD, daughter of the late Josiah Howard, Esq.
In Waynesborough, on Thursday evening the 9th inst. Mr. JOHN R. BLEDSOE to Miss HOLLON GREEN, both of that place.

SEABINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWBERN.
ARRIVED,
Schr. Baltimore, Howland, 5 days from Baltimore.
Schr. Lima, Jones, 7 days from Baltimore.
CLEARED,
Schr. Sarah, Tolson, Charleston.
Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, New York.

TAX LIST.
PURSUANT to an order of Craven County P. Court, May Term, 1831, I shall attend at my Store on the Old County Wharf, the last twenty working days in July, to receive the County List of Taxable Property, for the Town of Newbern. The list will be required to be given in under oath, according to law. All Slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years, are liable to taxation; and by the Act of 1828, the owner of lands permitting Free Negroes to reside thereon, is liable for the taxes of said Free Negroes, and is required to give them in as free Polls in his or her list of taxables, under the penalty prescribed by law. JOSEPH S. FOWLER.
Newbern, 17th June, 1831.

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK
Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York.
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
GINGEAMS,
And a few Pieces
QUEEN ADELAIDE STRIPES,
A beautiful Article for Dresses.
ALSO—
A general assortment of Ladies' Morocco & Prunella
SHOES,
Which he will sell low for Cash.
Newbern, 10th June.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CRAVEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
May Term, A. D. 1831.
ISAAC W. HUGHES, }
vs. } Original Attachment.
WILLIAM LEWIS, }
IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—It is, therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern on the second Monday of August next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be entered up against him.
Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.
Newbern, June 10, 1831. 8 ct

INSPECTION OF WOOD.
THE subscriber having been appointed INSPECTOR OF WOOD, for the Town of Newbern, gives notice that the provisions of the following Act of the General Assembly, and of the accompanying extract from an Ordinance of the Commissioners of the Town, will be enforced from and after the first of July next.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

AN ACT
To ascertain the measurement of fire-wood sold in the several towns established within this state by the legislature.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all fire-wood sold in the towns established within this State by the legislative authority, shall be sold by the cord and no otherwise; and that each cord shall contain eight feet in length, four feet in height, and four feet in breadth, and shall be corded by the carter or seller, under the penalty of twenty shillings for each offence, to be recovered against the owner or seller, before a single magistrate by a warrant, which penalty shall be to the use of the informer.

Extract from an Ordinance of the Commissioners of the Town of Newbern.

"Great frauds having been hitherto practised on the inhabitants in the measurement of fire-wood: It is ordained, That in future an Inspector of Wood shall be appointed by the Commissioners, to hold his office during their pleasure. And it shall be the duty of the said Inspector, to see all wood brought to town by water for sale, well stowed and corded up according to law, and to be careful to oblige the seller to put all the small crooked sticks on the top. And if any sticks shall be less than four feet long, they shall be thrown aside as unmerchantable, and shall be forfeited and sold for the benefit of the town; for which service, he, the said Inspector, shall receive from the seller at the rate of six pence per cord. And if any seller of wood shall refuse or neglect to comply with the lawful directions of the said Inspector, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings for every offence."

NOTICE.
On Saturday, the Ninth of July next, WILL BE SOLD, At the late residence of THOMAS FULSHIRE, deceased, on Dawson's Creek, Four Negroes, viz: THREE MEN and a WOMAN, belonging to the estate of said deceased. A credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.
JOHN BURNEY, Adm'r.
June 17, 1831.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
To the Sheriff of Duplin County.
WHEREAS, information has been made to me Edward Outlaw, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on oath by John T. Bryan and Charles A. Hines, that the murder of a young lady named Nancy Boyte, was perpetrated in the County aforesaid, on Sunday the 29th ultimo, by some person unknown. And whereas, suspicion lights strongly on a certain free person of colour of the name of LEMUEL BUSHEE, of the County of Lenoir; you are hereby commanded to make diligent search for the said Lemuel, and him to apprehend and safely to keep, so that you shall have him before some Justice for said County of Duplin, to answer to the above, and be farther dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal, at Duplin, first June, 1831.
EDWARD OUTLAW, J. P.

N. B. Bushee is about 35 years of age, a little under six feet in height; eyes and hair black; spare made, and weighs about 150 lbs. He is a gambler and a drunkard, and is well known in Cumberland County, where his father lives.
Editors will subserve the cause of Justice by giving the above an insertion.

SCHUYLER'S PALACE OF FORTUNE,
220 Broadway, Marble Building
Under the New American Museum, New York.
Where have been sold and paid PRIZES OF
\$30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, \$10,000, &c. &c.
Amounting to more than a Million of Dollars.

WORTHY OF NOTICE!
Another Mammoth Lottery will be drawn in this city, on Wednesday, July 13th—Capitals \$60,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, &c. &c. 36 No. Lottery, 6 drawn ballots—12 Tickets in a Package—Packages are warranted to draw half back, and stand a chance for all the brilliant Capitals!!—A deduction of 5 per cent. will be made to those who purchase Packages of me—Packages of Wholes will cost \$540; do. of Halves, \$120; do. of Quarters, \$60; do. of Eighths, \$30. My friends in the Country will please send their orders in time, as tickets will be as scarce as in the last Mammoth Lottery. Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5, Eighths \$2 50.

Splendid LOTTERIES next to be drawn.
I give early notice that my patrons may have time to send their orders.
June 27, Extra 17—\$15,000—Tickets \$4.
July 6, Class 7—\$15,000—Tickets \$5.
Do. 13, Extra 18, the Mammoth mentioned above.
Do. Extra 19—\$20,000—Tickets \$5.
Do. 27, Extra 20—\$40,000—\$10,000.
Tickets \$10—lowest Prize \$12.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent 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 done without express orders. 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. States notes,—this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.

I am authorized 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.
The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York.

JOHN W. NELSON,
CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Publick that he continues to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials; and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity.
He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—1st June, 1831.