

has been too often refuted, in this journal, to need any further exposure of its utter destitution of facts to support it. It is the story of the little boy and the tide, and argues, on the part of any one who employs it as an argument, either a culpable neglect to seek for the truth, or a wilful perversion of it after it has been acquired. We have published, in this paper, a list of two hundred and fifty articles, with their prices in 1816 and 1831, and have shown, most conclusively, that every one of them had fallen in price, excepting only the following twelve, viz: pig-copper, opium, beaver skins, hoop-iron, under leather, pine scantling, wooden hoops, dry yellow ocre, Bordeaux brandy, tortoise shell, English whiting, and claret bottles. This list included every commodity which was quoted in the two prices current from which we made up the comparative statement, and consequently embraced articles which were subject to high duties, to low duties, and to no duties at all, and afforded evidence, which no honest man could reject, that our high duties were not the cause of the decline in price.

As to the last charge, of false prediction, made by Mr. Clay, namely, that "the System would be a fruitful source of vice, and immorality, and depravity," we think it disproved by the large assemblage of a Convention, at New York, of the Manufacturers, for the purpose of endeavoring to prevent frauds on the revenue. We published, not long since, the proceedings of a meeting at Providence, at which it was admitted that smuggling and perjury to a great extent were now carried on; and, if this be not vice, and immorality, and depravity, we know not what may be called. In regard to the morals of the people employed in factories, a prophecy of injurious results can hardly be pronounced to have failed at so early a day as the present. The System has not yet had time to work, and, even if it has, the immorality to which it has given rise is not of that sort which reaches the knowledge of the public. We have, nevertheless, been told that, at a village in the neighbourhood of this city, where a number of manufactures are carried on, nocturnal revellings and tavern dances are not infrequent, such as certainly would not take place if the young people there employed were scattered through the country upon the farms from which they have been withdrawn; to the great inconvenience and injury of the families who are thus deprived of their labor. That the factories do not afford the wide relief which was promised by the friends of the System, is proved from the fact, so often repeated by Mr. Matthew Carey, that there are in the Northern cities many thousands of women who are destitute of employment.

But we entirely deny the possibility of any improved condition of the laboring people, as a body, by any system, the tendency and design of which is to diminish the total mass of products. It is impossible that a people can fare so well under laws which prohibit them from buying cheap clothing and cheap groceries, as they would were there no such laws. And, consequently, to attempt to cure distress arising from the want of articles of necessity, by insisting that there shall be fewer of them than there otherwise would be, is just as absurd as it would be for a physician to attempt to cure the debility brought on by a copious effusion of blood by a further resort to the lancet. This is common sense. Any man that wishes to see it, can see it, and we are of late very much inclined to the opinion that there are in our community more knaves than fools.

To conclude: Mr. Clay thinks "It is in vain that the opponents of the System seek, by subtle and ingenious solutions, to account for the gratifying fact; the fact itself falsifies their predictions, and it is worth a thousand hair-splitting theories." Now, this quotation shows that Mr. Clay has never read any of the arguments of the opponents of his System, for they certainly advance no hair-splitting theories. Where is the hair-splitting when we say that if there is no duty on sugar it would be three cents per pound cheaper than it is?—if there was none upon iron it would be \$37 per ton cheaper than it is?—that if there were none upon cotton and woollen goods they would be 30 to 50 per centum cheaper than they are? It is a hair-splitting theory which denies these facts, not which asserts and proves them. Let these facts be disproved, and then Mr. Clay may talk of theories. A system must be a feasible one, that can only be supported by postulates—by bare assertion, without proofs.—Such a system is Mr. Clay's System—and, whatever may be his opinion on the subject, we feel quite assured that it has seen its best days.

At a meeting of the "National Republicans," held at Albany, June 3d, the following Resolutions, amongst many others, were adopted:

Resolved, That no principles of political economy are worthy an American statesman, but such as appropriate the energies of our own soil, and reward the industry of our own citizens; and that Henry Clay, by his early and undeviating support of the American System, has secured to himself the imperishable gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolved, That Congress have the power to construct Internal Improvements for the promotion of the general welfare. To deny this is to sever the main arteries of the Constitution, impair its energies in war, and prostrate them in peace.

To the first half of the first of the above resolutions, we have no objections. Nothing can be more clear than that no man is entitled to be considered as a statesman, who advocates any other principles than those which teach the most advantageous mode of applying the land and labor of the country. Those principles are the principles of Free Trade, and, consequently, the second half of the resolution is a *non sequitur*. The resolution, as it stands, is just as silly as it would be to say

Resolved, That two loaves of bread are better than one, and it is therefore advantageous for the country that there should be a short crop of wheat.

In regard to the second resolution, any man who possesses a thimble full of brains can see, that, according to the notions of the National Republicans of Albany, Congress possesses unlimited powers; for, if Congress can construct roads, bridges, and canals, wherever it may think "the general welfare" requires them, it must be evident that the power to raise the ways and means, for the purpose, must also exist; and we want nothing, for the establishment of a Government of unlimited powers, more than the power of unlimited taxation.—*Id.*

Caricatures have lately become fashionable, as a mode of carrying on political warfare, and we have observed in some papers very appropriate notices of the rats which not long since personified some individuals of high rank in the Government. We have reasons for believing that a second draft is about to be made upon the animal kingdom, for the edification of the public, and for the especial amusement of the advocates of the American System. It will consist of a number of monkeys, eating out of one another's pans, and spilling, in their scramble, one-half their food, instead of each one honestly confining himself to the mess lawfully placed before him. Indeed we know of no subject which is better adapted to call forth the genius and wit of the caricaturist, than the "Monkey System," or System of "Mutual Protection." The knavery and absurdity of it are so "shockingly human," that we doubt not that many an advocate of it will be ashamed of his humanity when he sees, from a picture, that he and his fellow-scramblers are mere bungling imitators of the monkeys at Exeter Change.—*Id.*

AMERICAN SYSTEM.—We were visiting in a farming-house in this country—a large, well finished two story building, a few weeks since, owned and occupied by a widow and her two daughters. Within doors the house was well-furnished, and carpeted throughout, save the kitchen, and, in style of coloring, in neatness of pattern, surpassing much and vieing with most of the imported. In the manufacture of this article, the spinning, coloring, and weaving, was performed by the lady and her daughters; and they themselves were neatly attired in dress of their own fabric and make. There were eleven beds spread and made up in the house, and four with their share of bedding suspended in the garret. We will not trust our veracity by enumerating the coverlids, &c. in clothes press, and other receptacles. But the whole appearance of the rooms, and the comforts of the house, were in union with the neatness and taste of the carpeting. All was domestic, and had been accomplished by the three. Respecting tariff or anti-tariff principles, they understood as little as the inhabitants of the moon—their achievements had been directed by taste, and accomplished by industry. This we call the genuine American System, the speculations of Mr. Clay to the contrary notwithstanding. *Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

From a St Louis Paper.
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Macon, Esq. to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, dated March 7, 1831.

"Your Speech on the United States' Bank proves that you understand the subject too well to need opinions from any one. Perhaps in one point a little more explanation might have been necessary for some readers, to-wit, the importation merchant adds the amount of discounts, with the duties, to the first price of goods, and, in fact, the port charges; so that the bank discount, like duties and other charges, are increased every sale. The owners of banks, and public funds, have written much in the last thirty-five years to convince, satisfy, or gull the people of the United States and of Great Britain, that paper is money, in fact better than money. For those who issue the bank notes, it is so, because they live only by issuing them, and so it is to those who hold the funds: they lend the paper notes of the bank, which carry no interest, and receive the obligations of the government, (and of individuals,) which do carry interest; hence they constantly play into each other's hand. The people who pay the taxes to these paper jobbers, have not been convinced, satisfied, or gulled, because every day's experience convinced them that they, instead of gaining, were losing by it. David Hume's Essays upon the subject are valuable indeed.

"Every loan the Bank can make, especially to a State, for a longer time than the limitation of the charter, adds to the chance of renewing the charter.

"The present charter may not be renewed, because the shares are owned, and many of them by foreigners: and a new bank will give to all who want shares, an equal chance to speculate for them, some to hold them, others to speculate on them. If no member of the whole government could be benefited, or expect to be benefited by it, there might be a probability of the system dying. Privileges once granted are hard to be put down.

"A person cannot bind the labor of his children after they are of lawful age, to pay debts contracted by such persons; yet governments bind people forever to pay their debts. Every law that grants privileges to certain persons, is against the principle of equality and freedom. Laws which cannot be repealed, acknowledge that one generation may bind their descendants forever. The time for which such laws may be limited, does not alter the case. The people of the United States have the right to alter the constitution, (though it be now dead,) but cannot alter the bank laws, as some say, without its consent.

"The Salt Tax has in all countries been very oppressive to those not rich, for the reason you state, that the poor use, by the head, more than the rich, and salt is as important to stock as it is to people. In the time of the Maccabees, a part of the Jews would not join them, because the Great King permitted them to take salt from the pits free of duty; and when Gustavus, (I believe he was named Gustavus,) freed the Swedes from the Danish yoke, a part of the nation would not join him, because the King of Denmark let them take salt for their fish free of duty."

A QUESTION.—When Gen. Washington retired to private life, Congress passed resolutions giving thanks to this great man. Only three men were found in Congress at that day, that voted against these resolutions. One of these three is now dead, and we do not wish to disturb his ashes. The grave should cover the foibles of all men. But there are two men now alive, whose names are on the journals of Congress, denying the poor pittance of a vote of thanks to Gen. Washington. We ask the Jacksonmen who these two men are?

We have asked this question, without expecting an answer from those to whom it is addressed. But there is no reason why our readers should not be gratified with the fact. We answer ourselves, from the record—they are ANDREW JACKSON and EDWARD LIVINGSTON!!!

The above paragraph is taken from the last Courier, the "American System" newspaper in Geneva. We have quoted it to show the degree of credit which ought to be given to

statements coming through the medium of the presses, opposed to the administration of Gen. Jackson. The editor of the Courier knew, or ought to have known, before he published the paragraph, that the statement therein contained was destitute of truth. The conclusion is inevitable, that it was dictated by his ignorance, or by his intention to misrepresent. In either case, it deserves a passing notice. Charity itself could hardly ascribe such a departure from truth in stating a historical fact to ignorance—we are, therefore, led to form an estimate of his motive less creditable to his character as a man of candor and honesty. We have seldom witnessed a more gross misstatement of facts in any newspaper pretending to the least degree of respectability, or regard to reputation. We inform the Courier that no vote of thanks to Gen. Washington, when he retired to private life, was ever passed by Congress, while William B. Giles, Andrew Jackson and Edward Livingston, or either of them, were members of that body. On the 7th Dec. 1796, Gen. Washington, in his speech delivered before both houses of Congress, signified his determination to retire to private life.

An answer was drawn up with a master hand, which was attributed to Fisher Ames, at that time the master spirit of the administration party in Congress, and which, among other things, pronounced the administration wise, firm, and patriotic, and expressed a wish that it might be a guide to successive administrations. Amendment after amendment was offered to do away, or change the offensive phrases. It was moved to strike out "your wise, prudent and patriotic administration," and substitute, "your wisdom, prudence, and patriotism," but no improvement could be made; the majority were confident in their strength, and adhered with a tenacity worthy a better cause. But the enlightened statesmen, and firm and inflexible patriots, William B. Giles, Andrew Jackson, and Edward Livingston being opposed to some of the most prominent measures of the administration, such as the U. S. Bank, the British Treaty, &c. would not make any compromise with their consciences, and even at the hazard of their popularity, voted against the address.—They were willing to go as far as any others in the expression of their confidence in the wisdom and virtues of the President; but they were not willing to express the same confidence in the men, who at that time composed his administration. These are the simple facts about which the Courier makes such a parade. *Vienna Republican.*

The Quebec Mercury informs us, that a few days ago, one of the Steam-boats (St. Lawrence) left the wharf so overloaded with passengers that she had proceeded only a short distance when it was found that the water was entering the windows and port holes; fortunately she was enabled to regain the wharf before any serious accident took place. But had the state of the boat not been observed, till it had passed the Richelieu, or had she been caught in Lake St. Peter, or indeed in any part of the river in a moderate swell, an enormous loss of human lives must have been the consequence.

Important Experiment.—In cleaning the cabin of the ship Birmingham at New-York on Saturday last, some cotton was used, which became partly saturated with linseed oil, and after a while it took fire. It was then determined to try an experiment. A small quantity of cotton was partially dipped in linseed oil, and was placed in the shade, which became ignited in two hours. The experiment was repeated for the third time, and the result was the same, it being two hours each time before the cotton took fire.

Comets doubtless answer some wise and good purpose in the creation: so do women. Comets are incomprehensible, beautiful, and eccentric: so are women. Comets shine with peculiar splendor, but at night appear more brilliant: so do women. Comets confound the most learned, when they attempt to ascertain their nature: so do women. Comets and women, therefore, are closely analogous; but the nature of each being inscrutable, all that remains for us to do, is to view with admiration the one, and almost to adore the other.—*Mirror.*

Mrs. HEMANS.—As the literary public generally, and many of our readers, especially the fairer portion of them, feel an interest in the life of this gifted woman, the following particulars respecting her, will probably be acceptable. She was in Liverpool on the 19th of April, from which port she was expected to sail in a few days for Dublin. She has chosen the latter city for her future residence. Recent travel—the many attentions forced upon her time by her extensive correspondence with the various celebrated publications of Europe, and the demands of cultivated society, had rendered the state of her health quite uncertain. No one has more correct notions of American life and character, than Mrs. Hemans. *Phil. Gaz.*

Liberal Donation.—The propaganda at Rome have made a donation of \$10,000 to the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, towards the establishment of a College in his diocese. Most of the sum has already been received.

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.

TAX LIST.
PURSUANT to an Order of Craven County 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.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT			
CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.			
BEEFWAX, lb.	18	20	
BUTTER, do.	20	25	
CANDLES, do.	12	14	
COFFEE, do.	11	13	
CORN, bbl. quantity,	2 75	3 00	
CORN MEAL, bushel,	80		
CORDAGE, cwt.	14	16	
COTTON, do.	7	7 50	
COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	15	18	
Flax, do.	12	15	
FLAX, lb.	8	10	
FLOUR, Rochester, bbl.	6 50		
Baltimore, do.	6 00		
North Carolina, do.	5		
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	8	8 1/2	
Russia & Swedes, do.	8		
LARD, lb.	25		
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Dressed, Neats do.	12		
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1/2 inch, M.	8		
Inch boards, do.	8		
Scantling, do.	9		
Square Timber, do.	17	18	
Shingles, Cypress, do.	1 10	1 25	
Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	16	17	
Do. red oak, do.	7	8	
Do. w. o. hhd. do.	8		
Heading, hhd. do.	18	20	
Do. bbl. do.	8	10	
MOLASSES, gallon,	27	28	
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	7		
4d. and 3d. do.	8		
wrought, do.	15		
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.	75		
Turpentine, do.	1 10	1 20	
Pitch, do.	1		
Rosin, do.	1		
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	30		
Varnish, do.	25		
OIL, Sperm, do.	90	1	
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40	
Lined, do.	75		
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.	15	18	
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15	16	
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	6 1/2		
Hams, do.	7		
Beef, bbl.			
Pork, mess, do.	12	13	
Do. prime, do.	9 50	10 50	
Do. cargo, do.	11		
SALT, Turks Island, bushel,	80	1	
Beaufort, do.	50	60	
Liverpool, fine, do.	75	1	
SHOT, cwt.	7	8	
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	1 40	1 60	
Apple Brandy, do.	45		
Peach do.	50	60	
Rum, Jamaica, do.	1 20	1 25	
Do. windward Isl'd do.	80	90	
Do. New England, do.	45		
Gin, Holland, do.	1 25	1 50	
Do. American, do.	40		
Whiskey, do.	35	38	
STEEL, German, lb.	16	18	
English, blistered, do.	10	12	
SUGAR, Loaf, do.	19	20	
Lump, do.	16	18	
Brown, do.	7	9 1/2	
TEA, Imperial, do.	1 60	1 80	
Gunpowder, do.	1 60		
Hyson, do.	1 50		
Black, do.	80		
TALLOW, do.	8		
WINE, Madeira, do. gall.	3		
Teneriffe, do.	1 60		
Malaga, do.	80		

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 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.
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.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York.
MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST-OFFICE NEWBERN, JUNE, 1831.
The Northern Mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M. and closes on Monday at 9 P. M. and on Wednesday and Friday at 11 P. M.
The Raleigh Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M. and closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 11 P. M.
The Wilmington Mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 1/2 P. M. and closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 1/2 P. M.
The Fayetteville Mail arrives on Saturday at 6 P. M. and closes on Saturday at 9 P. M.
The Beaufort Mail arrives on Monday and Friday at 7 P. M. and closes on Monday and Friday at 9 P. M.
Letters for the Northern Mail must be in the Office on Monday by 8 1/2 P. M. and by 10 1/2 P. M. on Wednesday and Friday,—for the Raleigh Mail, by 9 1/2 P. M.—for the Wilmington Mail by 10 1/2 P. M.—for the Fayetteville and Beaufort Mails, by 8 1/2 P. M. on the nights of their departure.
The Post-Office is open every day (except Sunday) from 6 1/2 A. M. to 7 P. M. and from 10 to 11 on the nights of the arrival of the Northern Mail. On Sunday night, the Office is open from 9 1/2 to 11 o'clock.

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.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
On Saturday the 6th of August next,
WILL BE SOLD,
ON THE PREMISES,
That very valuable Plantation
IN THE County of Jones, formerly the property of Durant Hatch, Esq. This Plantation is situated about 16 or 17 miles from Newbern, and is in a high state of improvement, having on it a large and comfortable Dwelling House, & all necessary Out Houses. The entire quantity of Land in one body, exceeds two thousand acres, and nearly seven hundred acres of it are cleared and under fence. The payment will be required in three equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, interest payable from the first of January next. The public are assured that the sale will be made without reserve.
JOHN M. ROBERTS, Cashier.
June 17th, 1831.—ts

FORT MACON,
JUNE 13, 1831.
THE inconvenience arising from the backwardness of the owners of slaves, employed at Fort Macon, in applying regularly for the payment of their wages as they become due monthly, makes it necessary to give notice, that the slaves whose owners do not hereafter apply for a settlement of their wages, by the 10th of the month following that for which they are due, will be discharged, unless it shall be known satisfactorily that the failure was unavoidable.
J. L. SMITH,
Capt. Corps of Eng'rs.

Commissioners' Ordinance.
ALL persons holding Muskets belonging to the State, (except Volunteer Companies) are requested to return them, forthwith, to the Town Sergeant or to the Jailor.
JAMES CARNEY, Clk. Com'rs.
Newbern, 24th June, 1831.

GENERAL ORDER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT 15th June 1831.
All persons in the Naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of Spirits, shall be paid therefor at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this Department, September 17th, 1817. The payments made in pursuance of this regulation, are to be charged to the appropriation for provisions.
LEVI WOODBURY.
To Commanders of Navy Yards, Stations, and Cruising Vessels.

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.
Newbern, June 14, 1831.

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 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 sixpence 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."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.
Pension and Bounty Land Regulation.
THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for by respectable persons by some one who is known. Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the Laws of the United States, in the respective States, will insert the same on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.
By order of the Secretary of War.
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CRAVEN COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
May Term, A. D. 1831.
ISAAC W. HUGHES,
vs.
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Original Attachment.
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 et
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.
EXTRA 16.
This Lottery was drawn on the 15th inst. The following are the drawn numbers:
13 14 26 21 31