

oppressive laws. But this is altogether a different question. In such a case, either the despotism of a bad Government is to be borne, or a revolution must take place. There would be no question under such circumstances respecting the compact, excepting whether its evils were greater than those we might be exposed to by rescinding—for we should be suffering under oppression sanctioned however unintentionally by our own act.

How much longer "the majority" may continue in the undisturbed exercise of their illegal power, we do not know; but there are symptoms which would seem to render its usurped authority rather precarious.

The motto of the State Rights party is, "Liberty, the Constitution, Union." It is not a little remarkable that the American System party, in their manifesto put forth at Washington, on the 6th of March last, adopted the identical words, but like the arms of soldiers at a funeral, they were reversed. The document concluded thus: "Let us rally for the Union of the States, for the Constitution, for American Liberty, as it was while every man was yet free to speak his opinion, and for the preservation of those great interests for which the Government was established." Let us now examine and see if there be any essential difference in principle between the sentiments conveyed by these two mottoes.

The State Rights party entertain the opinion that liberty is the great end and aim of the institution of the Republican Government. Without liberty, Constitutions and Unions would be idle mockery, and an insult to the common sense of freedom. Liberty, therefore, is entitled to the first place in the rank of the glorious triad which graces the front of our BANNER. Next comes the Constitution. By that instrument liberty is preserved, or was intended so to be by its framers, from all despotic encroachments, or unauthorized usurpations on the part of the Federal agent acting by the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial branch of the Government. Union, though last, not the less valued, is the blessed fruit of an observance of the Constitution. No other Union but such as results from an adherence to the Constitution, could by possibility long exist. For what is Union? Nothing but the harmony, friendship, and brotherly affection existing between political families, founded upon a community of interests, of burdens, and benefits, and regulated by mutual sympathies and kind feelings. Such a Union happily subsisted in our country until within the last few years. Would to God we could say the same at the present period. Can Union, or anything that deserves the name, exist between parties where some unlawfully oppress others, grind them to powder, and treat them with contumely and tyranny? It is impossible to imagine it. And yet such is the Union which is placed in the front rank in the manifesto referred to, as we shall undertake to show.

In that instrument Union stands first. Aye, such a Union as is desired by that party, must stand first, or it could not stand at all. It is a Union which leaves the Constitution and Liberty in the back ground. It is the sort of Union which England claims with Ireland and Hanover, which Russia claims with Poland, which the Sultan formerly claimed with Greece. It is the Union by which the strong can put fetters on the weak, by which the powerful can plunder the powerless. It is the Union which subsists between the highwayman and the plundered traveller. No wonder, then, that it should occupy the chief place in the motto of the American System. But how do we know that this is the Union so highly honored in this manifesto? We answer, that it is admitted so to be, in the very quotation itself. "The preservation of those great interests for which the Government was established," can only have reference to the great interest of the Tariff and Internal Improvements. The rally is to be made for their preservation, and if they cannot be preserved without the usurpation of undelimited power, as it is very clear they cannot be, it follows, that the Union thus celebrated, is such a one as we have described. And if so, of what avail is the Constitution? What becomes of liberty? The former is a dead letter, a mere piece of waste paper held up to be laughed at by those who are pocketing the fruits of this glorious Union. The latter is a burlesque upon human freedom, and is no more entitled to the appellation which belongs to the chief element of the rights of man, than the liberty enjoyed by the galley slave.

Banner of the Constitution.

DIALOGUE

Between a Pennsylvania Farmer and an Iron Master.

Farmer. Well, neighbour, how do you do? I am glad to see you. I have just finished reading the petition of the Philadelphia Blacksmiths, presented to Congress, last winter, and the Report made to the Senate by the Committee of which Gen. Hayne was Chairman; and it has bothered me prodigiously to know how we American System men are to get over the arguments and facts there brought forward.

Iron-Master. Oh, my dear friend, it is all stuff—it is all theory. These stupid blacksmiths don't understand the business. They have undertaken to meddle with a subject which is beyond their comprehension; and, what they call argument, is mere fudge. The American System is too deep a science for a parcel of chuckle-heads to give an opinion about. It is a glorious System, which is carrying the nation to the highest pinnacle of prosperity. Has not Great Britain become enriched by it? Do not all the wise nations of Europe pursue it most rigorously? And is not all South America fast following the example?

Farmer. All this may very well be, but, somehow or other, I have, in spite of all I could do to prevent it, imbibed some misgivings about the policy of adhering to the tax on iron. The blacksmiths have told some plagu-queer things about it; and, unless you can prove that they are not true, I, as an honest man, shall be obliged to take their side.

Iron-Master. Well, let us hear some of these queer things, and I will soon explain them away for you.

Farmer. In the first place, they say that the tax upon hammered bar iron, such as comes from Sweden and Russia, is \$22 40 per ton, and upon rolled bar iron, such as comes from England, is \$37 per ton—making an average of near \$30 per ton. Now, as the former iron costs abroad only about \$60 per ton, and the

latter less than \$30—making an average of \$45—it follows that the tax is equal to 66 2/3 per centum upon the first cost.

Iron-Master. All this is true, but I see nothing queer in that. This duty, or tax, as the nullifiers call it, you know, is put on for the protection of domestic industry; and surely there is nothing injurious to the public in that. All domestic industry ought to be protected against foreign competition, and you know, our iron-mines could not be worked if the British were allowed to sell us their iron \$37 a ton cheaper than the present price.

Farmer. Well, but, neighbour, I do not see the matter precisely as you do. I remember, right well, that old Robert Coleman, in Lancaster County, made the bulk of his fortune by his iron-mines, when the tax was only 7 1/2 to 15 per centum; and I do not see any reason why all the fertile mines in the country could not be worked to equal advantage now, under the same tax, as well as in former days. Perhaps the barren ones would have to be abandoned, but I do not see any more reason why I should have to pay a tax to enable you to dig iron ore out of a worn-out mine, than that you should have to pay a tax to enable me to raise corn out of one of my worn-out fields. As to this notion of yours, about protecting domestic industry against foreign competition, it sounds very clever, and very patriotic, but, some how or other, it does appear to me, that if I can buy iron for my plough-shares, axes, hoes, spades, shovels, harrows, pick-axes, cross-bars, traces, chains, wheel-tire, horse-shoes, reaping-hooks, scythes, saws, hatchets, hammers, scales, steel-yards, gimlets, augers, nails, screws, locks, bars, bolts, hinges, lightning-rods, pump-handles and rods, at two dollars per hundred less than I now pay, it would be just so much saved in my pocket.

Iron-Master. How do you make it out to be two dollars per hundred, when, according to your own calculation, the duty is only one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight?

Farmer. The difference is made up by the merchant, who makes me pay him a profit on the amount of the duty paid to the Government, and I am not quite sure that the difference is not greater than I have stated it to be.

Iron-Master. Well, but do you see, that, by paying \$37 a ton more for iron, you create a home market for your agricultural produce, and get a proportionably high price for it?

Farmer. I cannot say that I see any such thing. In the first place, if the men employed in digging and hauling iron ore, in cutting wood, in melting the ore, and in various processes of making iron, were not employed in that business they would be employed in something else, and would still have to eat.

Iron-Master. Allow me to interrupt you: they would all have to eat, it is true, but some of them would turn farmers, and would have agricultural produce to sell, instead of buying it, which would interfere with your market.

Farmer. This might be true, but for every customer we should lose at home we should gain two abroad, and the loss of the home market would be more than made up by the foreign market. But, even supposing that there would be a loss of a customer in the way you mention, it could not produce any visible effect upon the market price of produce. It is estimated that the whole number of persons in the United States who derive employment from the making of iron, does not exceed eleven thousand, which is in proportion to the whole population as one is to one thousand. So that, if the whole bundle of them were to turn farmers, the effect produced upon the price of produce would not be perceptible. But, even admitting, for the sake of argument, that a fall would take place, I will leave it to yourself to say whether it could possibly be equal to the amount we should gain by getting cheap iron. I now pay \$100 for a ton of iron, or, what is the same thing, I pay 100 bushels of wheat. If there was no tax on iron, I should get the same ton for \$60, or 60 bushels of wheat. I will now trust to your candor to say whether I would not gain more by the fall in iron, than I should lose by the loss of demand for my produce.

Iron-Master. Why, since you have put it to my candor, I must acknowledge that there is an appearance of argument in your remarks, which requires some consideration, and I shall accordingly refer to my friends Niles and Carey for a solution. In the mean time I beg you to suspend your opinion upon this point until the next time I see you.

An old proverb has said, and said truly, "Tell me whose company you keep, and I will tell you what you are?" In the same way, we think, the editor of a newspaper may be known, not so well by his editorial dicta, as by his general selections. We have observed, and with some surprise, that the Anti-Constitution papers of this state, although they declare, we believe without exception, their hatred of the Tariff, and the American System generally, very seldom, if ever, publish articles from the strong and argumentative anti-tariff papers of the country. The Banner of the Constitution for instance, which is, without doubt, the most powerful advocate of Free Trade now published in the United States, the arguments of which even its enemies dare not attack, is rarely, if ever, quoted by the papers referred to. Why is it so? Do these editors suppose that the bare assertion of their opposition to the American System, will produce the same influence on a reading, or a thinking people, as the republication of sound argument, undeniable fact, and practical illustration? We are unable to answer the question; but the fact is incontrovertible, that these gentlemen are much less intent on placing the absurdities of the restrictive system before the eyes of their readers, than on crying down what they regard as the ultra-ism of their own state.—They do not believe that the policy of the country is unsettled, and that, therefore, it is in vain to attack it; because they have been constantly ringing in our ears, doctrine that the restrictive system will be modified or abandoned, by Congress. We would fain hope, that the proverb may not apply to them inversely, as it would induce us to think, that they avoid company which they do not like.—Pendleton Messenger.

Good news for the Wool-growers.—There are various ways of doing what is called, in a familiar phrase, "whipping the devil round the stump," by which is meant doing by indirect means the very thing you profess not to do.

We have lately heard of a very ingenious device, by which some gentlemen, the warm supporters of the American System, have contrived to make his sooty Majesty perform this adroit evolution. It will be recollected that these American System people profess to be the excellent friends of the wool-grower; they would have the country "independent" of all foreign nations: they would have the wool raised, sheared dyed, spun, woven, fulled and finished, all in this country, and they question the patriotism of the man who wears a coat of imported cloth. Now, the duties on imported wool are, it is well known, very high. Fifty per cent on the appraised value and in addition to this four cents a pound, make the duty on raw wool equal, at least, to 60 per cent. But the duty on woollen yarns from a foreign country is much lower, being only 33 1/3 per cent. These excellent friends of the wool-grower therefore take advantage of this feature of the tariff; they purchase English yarn cleaned, carded, spun and dyed in the English factories, by English labor and English capital, both of which are cheaper than ours—they put into the loom and the next minute it comes out American cloth. Not only do they pay a less duty than if they imported the same amount of wool, besides getting it spun and dyed cheaper than they could do it themselves, but there is a saving in another respect. In going through the various processes of preparation for the loom, raw wool loses very greatly; we have heard the waste estimated at a third. The importer of yarns has, therefore, an advantage of between forty and fifty per cent over the importer of raw wool, and this the manufacturers understand perfectly. In the mean time the wool-grower looks on and wonders that while the shuttles are going so busily his wool does not bear a higher price, little suspecting that the devil instead of being out of the way, is only whipped round the stump.—Evening Post.

From the Baltimore Republican.

WHO HAS DISGRACED THE NATION? While the opposition are running to and fro, and misrepresenting the late quarrel, between two prominent individuals, late members of the Cabinet, we would bring home to their very convenient memories and very delicate sensibilities some matters of grave import for their special consideration.

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. ADAMS, Secretary of State, engaged in an angry newspaper dispute with the Editors of the National Intelligencer, charging them with mutilating the public documents?

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. ADAMS, Secretary of State, replied to a note of Henry Clay, his envious rival, threatening to expose certain transactions at Ghent?

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. CLAY, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, insulted and fought a duel with Mr. Humphrey Marshall, a member of the same Legislature, for some expression used in the house?

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. CLAY Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. published his BULLYING CARD, threatening to hold the writer of an anonymous letter, a member of Congress "responsible to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor" and pronouncing "THE MEMBER WHOEVER HE MAY BE, A BASE AND INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR, A DASTARD AND A LIAR!"

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, challenged Mr. Randolph, a Senator of the U. S. for words spoken in debate?

Did the opposition consider the country disgraced—when Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, had thus violated the laws of GOD and man, dishonored his high station, and outrageously attempted to destroy the freedom of speech in the Senate, by calling to account and shooting at one of the members, for words spoken in debate?

It is to personal and private matters, that the art and cunning of the opposition would direct public attention. They know, that the affairs of the nation have prospered in the hands of President Jackson. They know that the nation never was so much honored and respected abroad. They know that the country is enjoying an unexampled state of prosperity—and they see in this very prosperity—death to every honest and reasonable hope of palming themselves upon people, who once tried them, and found them wanting.

But with the gambler's desperation, they calculate on the partial dissensions of a dissolved Cabinet, to work them into favor and power. But it will not do! The People have not so soon forgotten the Adams and Clay administration. They have not forgotten their almost annihilated commerce and trade, and the grass-grown streets of that day. They have not forgotten the disgraceful, the vindictive quarrels of Mr. Clay; neither have they forgotten the petty and contemptible squabbles of Mr. Adams.

IRISH LAW.—The following extract from an affidavit read in the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, is alike illustrative of the manner in which legal process is executed in Ireland, and of the precision with which legal instruments are drawn:—"And this deponent further saith, that on arriving at the house of the said defendant, situate in the county of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he said deponent, knocked three several times at the outer, commonly called the hall door, but could not obtain admission; whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to this deponent unknown, holding in his hands a musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, loaded with balls or slugs, as this deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house, and presenting said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, said that if said deponent did not instantly retire, he would send his (the deponent's) soul to hell; which this deponent verily believes he would have done had not this deponent precipitately escaped."—Journal of Law.

The Canadian giant has been robbed of his trunk, containing 2500 dollars, on board the steam boat Franklin, on Lake Champlain.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.

|                                     |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| BEEFWAX, lb.                        | 18     | 20    |
| BUTTER, do.                         | 20     | 25    |
| CANDLES, do.                        | 12     | 14    |
| COFFEE, do.                         | 11 1/2 | 13    |
| CORN, bbl. quantity.                | 2 75   | 3 00  |
| CORN MEAL, bushel.                  | 80     |       |
| CORN, do.                           | 14     | 16    |
| CORN, do.                           | 7      | 7 50  |
| COTTON, do.                         | 15     | 18    |
| COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.           | 12     | 15    |
| Flax, do.                           | 8      | 10    |
| FLAX, lb.                           | 6 50   |       |
| FLOUR, Rochester, bbl.              | 6      | 6     |
| Baltimore, do.                      | 5      | 5     |
| North Carolina, do.                 | 5      | 6     |
| IRON, Bar, American, lb.            | 6      | 6 1/2 |
| Russia & Swedes, do.                | 8      | 8     |
| LARD, lb.                           | 25     |       |
| LEATHER, Sole, lb.                  | 1 50   | 3 00  |
| Dressed, Neats do.                  | 22 00  | 30 00 |
| Calf Skins, dozen.                  | 8      | 9     |
| LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1/2 inch, M.    | 8      | 9     |
| Inch boards, do.                    | 8      | 9     |
| Scantling, do.                      | 17     | 18    |
| Square Timber, do.                  | 1 10   | 1 25  |
| Shingles, Cypress, do.              | 16     | 17    |
| Staves, w. o. hhd. do.              | 7      | 8     |
| Do. RED OAK, do.                    | 8      | 8     |
| Do. w. o. bbl. do.                  | 18     | 20    |
| Heading, hhd. do.                   | 8      | 10    |
| Do. bbl. do.                        | 26     | 28    |
| MOLASSES, gallon.                   | 7      | 7     |
| NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. | 8      | 8     |
| 4d. and 3d. do.                     | 15     | 15    |
| wrought, do.                        | 75     | 75    |
| NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.             | 1 10   | 1 20  |
| Turpentine, do.                     | 1      | 1     |
| Pitch, do.                          | 30     | 30    |
| Rosin, do.                          | 25     | 25    |
| Spirits Turpentine, gall.           | 90     | 90    |
| Varnish, do.                        | 35     | 40    |
| OIL, Sperm.                         | 75     | 18    |
| Whale & Porpoise, do.               | 15     | 16    |
| Linseed, do.                        | 6 1/2  | 7     |
| PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.               | 11     | 13    |
| White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.     | 9 50   | 10 50 |
| PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.              | 11     | 11    |
| Hams, do.                           | 80     | 1     |
| Beef, do.                           | 75     | 1     |
| Pork, mess, do.                     | 7      | 8     |
| Do. prime, do.                      | 1 40   | 1 60  |
| Do. cargo, do.                      | 45     | 60    |
| SALT, Turke Island, bushel.         | 1 20   | 1 25  |
| Beaufort, do.                       | 80     | 90    |
| Liverpool, fine, do.                | 45     | 50    |
| SHOT, cwt.                          | 1 25   | 1 50  |
| SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.      | 40     | 38    |
| Apple Brandy, do.                   | 16     | 18    |
| Peach do.                           | 10     | 12    |
| Rum, Jamaica, do.                   | 19     | 20    |
| Do. windward Isl'd do.              | 16     | 18    |
| Do. New England, do.                | 7      | 9 1/2 |
| Do. Holland, do.                    | 1 60   | 1 60  |
| Do. American, do.                   | 1 50   | 1 50  |
| Whiskey, do.                        | 80     | 80    |
| STEEL, German, lb.                  | 3      | 3     |
| English, blistered, do.             | 3      | 3     |
| SUGAR, Loaf, do.                    | 1 60   | 1 60  |
| Lump, do.                           | 1 50   | 1 50  |
| Brown, do.                          | 80     | 80    |
| TEA, Imperial, do.                  | 8      | 8     |
| Gunpowder, do.                      | 3      | 3     |
| Hyson, do.                          | 1 60   | 1 60  |
| Black, do.                          | 80     | 80    |
| TALLOW, do.                         | 3      | 3     |
| WINE, Madeira, do.                  | 1 60   | 1 60  |
| Teneriffe, do.                      | 1 60   | 1 60  |

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

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 \$300,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, &c. &c. 36 No. Lottery, 6 drawn balls—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 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.

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.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York.

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

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn,

CORNER OF POLLOCK & MIDDLE-STREETS,

OFFER FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Spirits, Wines, Hardware, Glass & Stone Ware.

They have just received from New York and Baltimore the following articles, which they will sell low for cash.—viz.

- 1 hhd. very superior New Orleans SUGAR,
- 4 bbls. English Island Do.
- 5 do. Loaf Sugar,
- 4 qr. chests Gunpowder & Hyson TEAS,
- 5 bags Rio COFFEE,
- 1 qr. cask very superior old Sherry } WINE.
- 1 do. L. P. Teneriffe }  
1 do. sweet Malaga }  
Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum }  
10 bbls. Apple Brandy, }  
10 do. Baltimore Rye Whiskey, }  
5 do. old Monongahela Do. }  
5 boxes Sicily ORANGES, }  
6 do. do. LEMONS, }  
4 do. LEMON SIROP, }  
20 bbls. very superior New York Canal } FLOUR,  
10 do. Baltimore Howard Street }  
20 half bbls. do. do. }  
1 bale Scotch Oznaburghs, in half pieces, }  
1 bbl. Lorillard's Scotch SNUFF, }  
4 doz. "N. Bears" cast-steel bitted AXES, }  
50 pair Trace Chains, }  
10 doz. Carolina Weeding Hoes, }  
20 bbls. prest HERINGS, N. Y. City Inspection, }

ALSO IN STORE,

- 40 bbls. Mess } PORK,
- 40 do. Prime }  
20 Kegs LARD, of 20 lbs. each. }  
800 bushels Indian CORN. }

Newbern, July 1st, 1831.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL who is accustomed to house work, and can wash and iron. Inquire at this Office.—July 5.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I feel it my duty to expose to the community at large, Captain SAMUEL DOUGLASS, late in command, and Captain of my Schooner "Johns," sailing from the Port of Newbern, North Carolina. I employed him in the month of March, 1830, to take command of the said Schooner upon shares,—he to victual and man the vessel, and the profits, if any there were, to be divided between him and myself. Since the month of December last past, I have neither received one cent or one line from him, notwithstanding he has been constantly engaged in profitable freights. From rumors which had reached me of his unfaithfulness to the trust I had reposed in him, I requested the Captain of the Revenue Cutter Dallas to take possession of my vessel, should she come into Ocracoke Bar. This request has been complied with, and the Captain of the Cutter, in accordance with my directions, took possession of the Schooner. Captain Douglas, in opposition to every entreaty to come from the Bar in the Schooner and have a fair and honorable settlement with his owner, declined doing so, and has absconded. No doubt exists on my mind, that his object, when he took charge of the vessel, was to appropriate the proceeds of the freights to his own individual use, without any intention of rendering an account to me of the same. In conclusion, I have to forewarn the public against his artifices, believing him to be capable of any breach of trust.—He is a native of Currituck County, N. C. and is well known in that section of the State, and in New York. JOHN S. NELSON.

Newbern, July 6, 1831.—c

The Editor of the Elizabeth City Star will insert the above once, and transmit his account to the Office of the Sentinel.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the late residence of Col. JOSEPH NELSON, decd. on Smith's Creek, Craven County,

ON THURSDAY THE FOURTEENTH INST.

And from day to day, until the sale be completed,

A part of the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased,

CONSISTING OF A NUMBER OF VALUABLE HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS;

TOGETHER WITH Farming Tools, Furniture, &c. &c.

ALSO—A VALUABLE STUD HORSE.

At the same time and place, will be sold,

THREE SMALL VESSELS, built for Lighters, and their Materials.

The day after the sale at Smith's Creek is completed, there will be sold

AT THE MILLS ON BEARD'S CREEK.

FORMERLY OWNED BY THE DECEASED,

A quantity of Prime PLANK & SCANTLING.

Terms of sale, six months' credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved securities before the removal of the property.

JOSEPHUS NELSON, Special Administrator.

July 1st, 1831.

TOWN TAXES.

THE subscriber having been appointed to receive the lists of taxable town property for the present year, gives notice, that he will attend at his Store on Middle-street, the last twenty working days in the present month, for the purpose of receiving from all concerned their respective lists.

JAMES DAVIS.

Newbern, 6th July, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JACKSON & HIGGINS are requested to make immediate payment, as they are determined to close their business on or before the first of September next.

The Store and Dwelling House now occupied by them on the Old County Wharf, will be sold cheap to any person who may wish to purchase an eligible stand for business.

Newbern, 5th July, 1831.—f