

New Hampshire and Maine have set a bright example for the N. England States, and which, we trust, will be followed without exception. Gen. Jackson has never expressed a wish to be again a candidate for the presidential chair. On the contrary, he has manifested a strong desire to withdraw, as soon as possible, from these peaceful scenes which retirement from public life alone can afford. Neither ambition nor avarice can influence his determination—he has enjoyed the highest honors a free people can bestow,—yet he will not decline—his country's call he never refused—he has, with an independence beyond all praise, proposed the adoption of some most important measures, which cannot be carried into effect during a single administration—measures which would not only be abandoned but opposed by a successful rival candidate. The legislatures of the most influential States have already nominated him for re-election. All opposition to his re-election will be vain. The operation of the veto, may, under the influence of embarrassed capitalists, produce a temporary reaction in Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky, where rail roads, state's roads, canals, and other objects of internal improvements depend upon national patronage; but so soon as the people discover the ground of objection to the administration, they will spurn with indignation the motives of the aristocracy, and act honestly for themselves. The present chief magistrate has been invited to the chair by the voice of the people. They know his merits.—In the dark hour of common danger he hazarded life, and all in the defence of his country. His courage, his wisdom, and his devotion in his country's cause, led on our armies (the militia) to a glorious victory. By his valor, millions were saved from conflagration—and what is greater far, life and chastity from the brutality of soldiers. In peace, he stands the bulwark of our confederation. The dangers of a military chieftain are no longer dreaded. The Constitution is his guide, the good of the people his first and last object. Against extravagance, and prodigality, he places his veto, while the thunders of the opposition attempt intimidation in vain. Sensible, of the exertion of the Aristocracy to destroy him, he commits himself unreservedly into the arms of the people. Their burdens, he seeks to lighten, by reducing the price of the necessaries of life.—Their obligations, he strives to liquidate, by the most expeditious extinguishment of the national debt. The immortal Jefferson is in politics his prototype—and democracy is the bulwark which he would maintain, as the sure defence against foreign and domestic foes.—If this bulwark cannot defend us, we must fall, as other republics have done before us, and their epitaph be engraven on our monument "she too has fallen."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The amount of the Public Debt on the 1st of January 1825, which ended the first year of Mr. Adams' administration, was \$53,710,572 60
The amount due on the 1st of January 1829, which is termed the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, was \$58,406,418 05
The reduction of the principal of the debt, during the administration of Mr. Adams, amounted to \$5,304,154 55
Making the average annual reduction of the public debt, under Mr. Adams, amount to \$6,326,038 64

The public debt on the 1st day of January 1829, (the 1st year of General Jackson,) amounted as above stated to \$58,406,418 05
The amount due on the 1st Jan. last (1831) according to the Treasury reports, amounted to \$39,123,191 68
Making a reduction in two years of \$19,283,226 37
Or an average reduction per year of \$9,641,613 19
Mr. Adams' average as above was \$6,326,038 63

Annual balance in favor of Gen. J. \$3,315,574 53
Showing an annual excess of payment on account of the reduction of the public debt, in the period of GENERAL JACKSON'S administration over Mr. Adams' of more than THREE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS a year.
This estimate is drawn from public documents and cannot be denied. It is a more than sufficient answer to the coarse tirade and delusive and fraudulent misrepresentations, which have been put afloat by Clay members of Congress—and wine drinking Senators.

If we include in this calculation, the interest paid, as well as the amount reduced, and compare the whole sums, the comparison is still largely in favor of President Jackson.
The sum paid by Mr. Adams in his four years for both principal and interest, was nominally, \$45,303,533 43
But of this \$5000,000, consisted merely in an exchange of stocks. The actual sum therefore is but \$40,303,533 43
Or an annual average of 10,075,883 33
The amount of principal and interest of the public debt, paid in the years 1829-30, under General Jackson was \$23,738,497 79
Or an annual average of 11,869,248 89
Annual average of A's as above 10,075,883 33

Showing an annual difference in favor of General Jackson of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS of principal and interest.—*Balt. Rep.*

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.—We have heard a great clamour lately, among Clay dinner orators—from Burgess down to Chambers', about the great extravagance of this administration in its foreign intercourse, and its waste of public money in recalling foreign ministers efficient men. It will perhaps do them a service to furnish them with the true figures, as they exist in the public documents, and compare the expenditures of General Jackson, with those of Mr. Adams, for the same objects. We say expenditures, because we look upon the practice of certain politicians of this day and state, in clamoring about estimates, and appropriations, when the actual payments on the same account are before them,—to be a disreputable trickery played off upon the public.

We have before us, an official statement—showing the annual payments on account of "Intercourse with foreign nations"—the Ar-

my proper, Fortifications, the Navy proper, Internal Improvements, &c. from the 1st of January, 1825, to the 31st of December last, (1830.)—signed by T. L. Smith, Register of the Treasury. We copy the following items of expenditure, with respect to "Foreign Intercourse."

In Mr. Adams' administration:	
1825,	\$371,666 25
1826,	232,719 08
1827,	260,565 14
1828,	211,124 26
	\$1,075,074 73
In General Jackson's administration:	
1829,	\$207,765 85
1830,	294,097 27
	\$501,863 12

The expenditures of the first two years of Mr. Adams' administration amount to \$604,385 33
The expenditures for the first two years of Gen. Jackson's administration amount to 501,863 12
Balance in favor of GENERAL JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION—one hundred and two thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

If we take the average of the whole four years of Mr. Adams—and compare them with the first two years of General Jackson, a comparison which is hardly fair towards the latter, inasmuch as the principal diplomatic expenses have already been occurred,—the result still shows an amount of THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS in this single item, less than Mr. Adams expended in two years—an item upon which the Clay party have been particularly abusive in charging extravagance.

If therefore, it be true that these expenditures were extravagant, how comes it that they fall short of the expenditures of Mr. Adams for the same period? The prudent economical Mr. Adams who did not "proscribe" foreign ministers, but only changed them—left them to continue doing nothing, or sent one or two others to try the various ways in which nothing can be done.—*Id.*

Protection.—Who does the Tariff protect? Certainly not the Farmer or the Mechanic—not the Professional man or the Merchant—for all these are obliged by the Tariff to pay more for their clothes, or other necessaries of existence, than they would have to pay provided foreign articles were admitted to our markets, or in other words, provided the mass of the people were permitted to purchase where they could get the best bargains. Who then does the Tariff protect? It protects the Manufacturing Capitalist—the nabob of an overgrown fortune—the rich man of millions. Is there any further proof needed to substantiate this statement than the simple fact that while all other classes have been laboring under the greatest depression, these rich manufacturers have been dividing their twenty and thirty per cent? Where is the Farmer who makes one quarter of this profit? Disguise it as you will, the system of high duties is nothing more nor less than a legislation which makes the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. What a perversion of language to call such legislation a protection of domestic industry.—*Port and Argus.*

In recommending to the reader the following article, we beg leave to accompany it with a few remarks.

It is to be lamented that the science of political economy has been, and is still, so much neglected in this country. And it is indeed surprising, how ignorant upon this subject are many—a great many—of our most intelligent citizens. They are well acquainted with the Constitution, with the laws emanating from it; they are well acquainted with the fundamental principles upon which the public institutions of the country have been erected; but they have no knowledge of the influence commerce, navigation, agriculture, and manufactures exercise over the operations of the Government, and the welfare of nations. They have no conception of the relative weight of the commerce, agriculture and manufactures, of a nation, and of the degree of importance of each, as connected with the power of that nation. Not only in the State legislatures, but in Congress, ignorance of political economy has been often exhibited, to the shame of this country, and by men too who pretend to the title of statesmen, and to the high offices which the people can bestow.

If in Congress this ignorance is manifested, it must be confessed that it is worse in the state legislatures, and so much so, that we have wondered how they have managed it to commit less blunders, when legislating for their constituents, than they have heretofore done, though God knows, enough has been done. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that men vote for internal improvements, for the chartering of a bank, for the levying of a tax, or the imposing of a duty, for a memorial against the Tariff, without understanding the first principles of the objects upon which they are legislating! Ask them what internal improvements are, and what influence they have on the agriculture and commerce of the country, they are dumb. They know very well, that internal improvements comprise good roads, canals, and perhaps rail roads; and that's all they know, their knowledge does not extend beyond this. Ask them what a bank is, and they will readily tell you, that it is an establishment which issues bank notes and lends money at interest. Ask them what influence this bank exercises in the fiscal concerns of the country, in establishing a solid or fictitious circulating medium, or increasing or diminishing the value of property, and they are silent. Ask them the reasons why they approve a remonstrance against the Tariff of 1828, and they are mute; they know very well that cotton is worth nothing, that they are ruined, bankrupt; they know that their brethren of the North are wallowing in luxury, while poverty stares them in the face, and all owing to the Tariff; but that's all they know. They do not reflect on the money they pay, in the form of duty, for the coffee and tea they drink, for the cotton and woollen cloths with which they cover their backs; they cannot trace this duty, taken from their pockets, to the pockets of northern capitalists and manufacturers.

It is high time the people of the South should open their eyes to the subject under consideration. It is high time that our intelligent men should turn their attention to a subject which is so intimately connected with the best interests of the South.—*Georgia Journal.*

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.
The course which Mr. Clay's friends have lately been pursuing in relation to the Tariff laws, pays an involuntary homage to the wisdom and popularity of General Jackson's course on the same subject, which is as highly merited by him, as it is inconsistent with all their previous actions and language, and unexpected from their sense of justice. It shows, however, that the opposition to his administration is merely personal and vindictive, and that his enemies are compelled to adopt his principles in order to accommodate themselves to the popular standard, and to give themselves a chance for popular favor. The fact is striking, the evidence convincing—and the effect will be great upon the public mind, in exposing the solitary unworthy object to which all these vacillations of policy and opinion, these alternations of denunciation and tacit approbation tend—that of putting down by any means and contrivances, the present executive.

How long is it since Mr. Clay himself denounced the opinions of General Jackson in relation to the expediency of modifying the Tariff of 1828, as hostile to the protecting system, and as trucking to the demands of the South? How long is it since Mr. Clay's followers and parasites caught up the word from their master, and re-echoed these views from one end of the Union to the other? proclaiming the President to be in alliance with the nullifiers, for the purpose of sweeping away the Tariff policy, and demolishing at once the manufacturing industry of the country—simply because he questioned the perfection of the law of 1828, which was maintained by Mr. Clay and by his friends to be the sublimest conception of a master spirit,—the *beau ideal* of the "System." It is not certainly more than a year—a little year—since the Clay presses universally held this tone, and thought—the simple souls—that they were upholding the principles and interests of Mr. Clay—and fighting in behalf of his celebrated, undescribed (and indescribable) "System." How stands the matter now? Why—Mr. Clay's bosom friends have proclaimed his willingness to abandon "the system" (provided always, he can thereby be made president.) The editor of the Richmond Whig gives formal notice, that he knows Mr. Clay's private sentiments—and that he is willing to accommodate his views to those of the South on the matter of protection. The editor of the Alexandria Gazette follows in the same tone: he also knows Mr. Clay's private sentiments, and vouches for his brother of the Whig. Private sentiments! Mr. Clay then has a distinct set of opinions for the initiated, and another for the unlearned—his public sentiments. There seems to be now a move in the political world to alter this arrangement, and make his private sentiments take the place of his public. This looks like the last push of a desperate man, and betrays the consciousness of defeat.—It is what the whalers call a "dying flurry."

The Virginia Spectator calls for the production of the "power of attorney" for the transfer of political influence, in the following terms:
"We have taken the liberty of extracting the following from the Whig, and will only make this simple inquiry of the editor of that paper, if it will not be considered as another foolish affair, how far he is authorized by Mr. Clay himself to make the position contained in his remarks? When any offer of bargain or barter is presented to any person by an agent, it should be well understood before it can be safely accepted, whether or not, how far that agent has been really empowered to act in the premises. Most respectfully, then, we desire to see the power of attorney under which the editor acts, that we may have it put upon record—and then we will say no more."—*Baltimore Republican.*

UNITED STATES BANK.
We have understood that a very general distribution of a "Supplement" to Walsh's Bank Gazette, has been made through this State, for the purpose of converting her to the support of a re-charter of the United States' Bank. The Supplement is an address to the members of the Legislatures of the States, in support of the U. States' Bank—it also contains a review of Mr. Benton's speech, the sound and judicious arguments of which it has been thought advisable to controvert and destroy, if possible, by an essay from the pen of that veteran politician, Mr. Gallatin, and the extensive circulation of a "Supplement", embodying all the arguments of the essayist, in the more attractive form of a newspaper. We must unhesitatingly deprecate the employment of the means which have been used, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people on a question which we think purely unconstitutional, and against a speech so full of good sense as Mr. Benton's. But the essays attack principles, and the "Supplement" assails the motives, of men high in confidence of the people; they are objectionable on these grounds; they are unfair, and therefore should be guarded against. It has been urged in defence of circulating the "Supplement to the Gazette," that it has been done at private and not at the expense of the United States' Bank. This it is impossible, except for the initiated, to ascertain. But admit the fact, and it shows in a strong point of view the danger of an institution, which, from the interest it enlists, can give birth to a combination which can and does incur such vast expenditures for its support, and proves that such a combination as a monied aristocracy, growing out of the existence of the Bank, an aristocracy, which may corrupt the fountains of justice, and does impose the silence of death on the sentinels whose duty it is to guard the liberties of the people. It is the duty of the Legislatures of the several states to express their decision upon the question of a re-charter of the bank. If the State Institutions are insufficient; if they are unable to afford a sound circulating medium, the wisdom of the States certainly can adopt, by convention, some means by which the evil may be remedied—Quietly to submit to the dictates and commands of a monied aristocracy, with no heart to control, no sympathies to restrain its operation would be surrendering the citadel before the strength of the enemy was tested—it requires no party feeling; it is one upon which men of all parties in this State unite: it has been and will again be declared, re-charter the Bank if you desire to destroy our liberties; corrupt our people and leave only a constitution of paper, which may be destroyed or annihilated whenever it suits coalitions of men, desperate in politics and aspiring in their ambitious projects"—*Savannah Repub.*

From the Independent (Orange Co.)-Republican.
We acknowledge the receipt of a supplement to the National Gazette, a large sheet wholly occupied by matter intended to prove the necessity of rechartering the Bank of the United States. We understand that about thirty copies were received at this post office, postage paid. It appears also, that great numbers of this and similar papers have been circulated in different parts of the U. States gratuitously. When an overgrown and powerful institution of this kind finds itself compelled to adopt such unusual exertions to sustain its popularity with the people, and when it evidently assumes a party character and is used as an electioneering engine, is it not high time, to doubt its utility and the honesty of its advocates?

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.
The Defence of the "Post Master General" in the Globe, exhibits a brilliant picture of the prosperity of the Post Office Department. It is as honorable to Mr. Barry, as it will be pleasing to the nation. The increase of its Revenue during one year has exceeded, by more than \$140,000, the revenue of any previous year.—The transportation of the mail has increased more than 900,000 miles a year, beyond any former period.—And the mail to New Orleans, which took up 24 days to travel in, when Mr. Barry came into office, now passes in twelve.—So great is the expedition he has imparted to it. For these extensions and this expedition, he has placed almost every Editor in the Union under obligations to him. Yet how does the Opposition Press return it?—We shall commence this Expose in our next paper and shall lay it all before our readers.—Here is another instance of the benefit of Reform, and not the Curse which has been absurdly harped upon.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
PITT COUNTY. }**
Superior Court of Law; March Term, A. D. 1831.

ABSOLON SAUNDERS vs. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH.
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 Superior Court of Law to be held for Pitt County, at the Court-House in Greenville, on the first Monday of September next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him.
Attest, R. S. BLOUNT, Clerk.

**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 t

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.
At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn,
CORNER OF POLLOCK & MIDDLE-STREETS,
OFFICE 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. Leaf Sugar,
 - 4 qr. chests Gunpowder & Hyson TEAS,
 - 5 bags Rio COFFEE,
 - 1 qr. cask very superior old Sherry } WINE,
 - 1 do. L. P. Tenerife }
 - 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 Oznaburgs, 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 HERRINGS, 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.

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.

JOHN W. NELSON,
CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public 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.—Newbern, 1st June, 1831.

DOCTOR JOSEPH MAIRS
HAVING resumed the Practice of Medicine in this place, offers his professional services to the Inhabitants of Newbern and its vicinity. His Office adjoins that of James W. Bryan, Esq. near the Court-House.
Newbern, 29th June, 1831.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscribers announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have established themselves at the stand lately occupied by Mr. W. H. Briggs, on Craven-street, near the State Bank, where they are prepared to accommodate such as shall give them their custom, with all kinds of Spirits, Beer and Cider of the best quality. Also, RELISHES of every description that may be called for; and, in the proper season, OYSTERS will be prepared in any manner required. Every effort shall be used to preserve the most perfect order, and to render their house an agreeable and respectable resort for those who may favor them with their company.
A share of the public patronage it is hoped will be extended to us; and it is confidently believed that we will be enabled by our unremitting exertions to afford general satisfaction.
FRIOU & BOWDEN.
Newbern, 12th July, 1831.

Important Intelligence.
The following Brilliant New York Lotteries, to be drawn in the City of New York, for the Summer Campaign, viz. July 20—Extra 19-36 No. Lottery—5 drawn ballots—Capital Three of \$10,000, \$5,000. Tickets \$5.
July 27—Extra 20-36 No. Lottery—22 in a package—5 drawn ballots—Capital \$40,000, \$10,000, \$5,000. Tickets \$10, and 12 dollars.
Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, must be directed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York, who pays particular attention to orders from abroad, having two special Licenses from the State Authority, with the necessary bonds, securities, &c. Those who would like Tickets in the above, or in any of our Lotteries, need not be under any apprehension of letters by mail, enclosing cash, being miscarried, as the subscriber has not issued a single order directed to him during his long course of trade: he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Managers Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; also to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Direct
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York.

TAKE NOTICE.
In consequence of interference with other arrangements, the drawing of the very splendid Mammoth Lottery, which was advertised to have taken place on the 15th of July, has been postponed until the 21st of September, at which time it will positively be drawn. Those who have ordered Tickets in this Lottery, are informed that the money will be retained subject to their order. There are many good Lotteries to be drawn in July, particularly on the 27th—Capital \$50,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. Tickets \$10, and lowest price \$12. Should I receive no notice to the contrary from my numerous patrons, I shall invest each remittance intended for the Mammoth scheme as ordered, and forward the Tickets as soon as ready, which will probably be about the middle of July. This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 21st September, as advertised.

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 "Joins," hailing 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 conduct, added to my personal knowledge 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 Douglass, 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

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

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

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK
Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GINGHAMS, 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.

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.

LETTERS
Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, 1st July, 1831.
A—Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rev. Philip Anderson, Sandy Alexander, Enoch Alexander.
B—James W. Bryan, Wm. Berry, Robert C. Bond, S. John Brookfield, Lucas Bennett, E. H. Black, Monieur Boye, H. Bondin, W. H. H. Johnson Brown, A. Bouchouer, Lewis M. Blake, George Bryan, Nelson Bryan, A. G. Boyles, Benjamin C. Thomas Carson, John A. Combs, P. Carley, Jonathan Cassin, Susan Cafford.
D—Wm. Dunston, W. Dunn, Craven Dickinson, Miss A. Daniels, John B. Davis.
E—Augustus S. Emmet, Mrs. Ann Ellis, Capt. John Earle, G. Y. Gardner, Mrs. Mary Green, Jacob Gaskitt, Wm. R. Griffin, Wm. H. Gullely, Mary Goodwin.
H—Mrs. Catherine Hart, Howard and Chase, A Henderson, W. C. Herbers, Capt. Harding.
J—Thomas J. Jones, Henry Jacobson, Thomas Johnson, H. W. Jones, Sylvia Johnson.
K—Jefferson Kilpatrick, John G. Kinney.
L—Thomas Lelich, Ephraim H. Lambert, S. Lewis.
M—S. P. Marvin, John Murch, Jacob Moore, Jesse G. Mumford, 2 Josiah Melvin, Jacob Mercer, Lewis S. Marsteller, N. Wiley H. Nelson.
O—O. Outter.
P—Silvester Pendleton, Wm. D. Partridge, Austin Prescott—Mrs. Mary Richardson, John Reid, Thomas Rance, E. Thomas Smith, John Sly, Sec. St. Sohn's Lodge, No. 3. C. V. Swan, Capt. George G. Smith, S. James O. Stevenson, John Shine.
R—Miss Mary or James Turner, Miss Nancy W. Tolson, Richard N. Torrance.
W—John S. Whitehead, Thomas Willis, Christopher Wallace, Danl. Williamson, Beeton Watkins, B. Warwick, Bell and Wallace, Missus Ward, Danl. Watson, George Whitlock.
THOMAS WATSON, P. M.