# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL AND NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

course was prohibited, even in districts of the which has subjected manufacturers to ruinous be promptly corrected, and the feelings which they before any magistrate of the District: Also, that "an same state, as was the case in Austria and Sar- penalties; and that, the introduction of all ma- engender, thoroughly eradicated; that the ancient assurance of protection shall be given to those who dinia. Thus, though the taxes on the people chinery being prevented, by which labor might ties of friendship may once more rivet closely toge- hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in conhad been lightened, the severity of their con-be cheapened, and the manufacturers being dition, had been increased. He believed that compelled to pay at a fixed price, under all cirdition had been increased. He believed that compelled to pay at a fixed price, under all cir- benign spirit of Union-to renew the mutual confi- any misconduct which the investigation may unfold. the discontent which pervaded most parts of cumstances, they are prevented from affording dence in each other's good will and patriotism, with- The President directs me to inform you, also, that Europe, and especially Germany, was more employment to their workmen, in times of out which the laws and statutes and forms of Govern- should any persons connected, with the Government owing to commercial restrictions, than to any stagnation of trade, but are compelled to stop ment of these States will exist in vain. We disclaim be found implicated in having formed part of "a retheoretical doctrines on government; and that their looms. And finally, they complain that, a free communication among them would do notwithstanding these grievances under which within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere more to restore tranquillity than any other step they labor, while carrying on their manufacthat could be adopted. He objected to all at- ture in London, the law still prohibits them, tempts to frustrate the benevolent intentions of while they continue to reside there, from em-Providence, which had given to various coun-ploying any portion of their capital in the tries various wants, in order to bring them to- same business in any other part of the kinggether. He objected to it as anti-social; he dom, where it might be more beneficially conobjected to it, as making commerce the means ducted. Now, sir, absurd as these laws must of barbarising, instead of enlightening nations. appear to be to every man, the attempt to re-The state of the trade with France was the peal them did not, as far as I recollect, altomost disgraceful to both countries; the two gether succeed. The weavers were too numegreatest civilized nations of the world, placed rous, their interests too great, or their prejuat a distance of scarcely twenty miles from dices too strong; and this notable instance of cach other, had contrived, by their artificial re- protection and monopoly still exists, to be lagulations, to reduce their commerce with each mented in England with as much sincerity as other to a mere nullity. Every member, it seems to be admired here.

speaking on this occasion, agreed in the gene- In order further to show the prevailing senral sentiments favorable to unrestricted inter- timent of the English government; I would recourse, which had thus been advanced; one of fer to a report of a select committee of the them remarking, at the conclusion of the de- House of Commons, at the head of which was bate, that "the principles of free trade, which the vice president of the board of trade, (Mr. he was happy to see so fully recognized, were Wallace) in July, 1820. "The time," say of the utmost consequence; for, though, in the that committee, "when monopolies could be present circumstances of the country, a free successfully supported, or would be patiently trade was unattainable, yet their task hereafter endured, either in respect to subjects against was to approximate to it. Considering the subjects, or particular countries against the prejudices and interests which were opposed to rest of the world, seems to have passed away. the recognition of that principle, it was no Commerce, to continue undisturbed and sesmall indication of the firmness and liberality cure, must be, as it was intended to be, a source of government, to have so fully conceded it." of reciprocal amity between nations, and an in-

Sir, we have seen, in the course of this dis- terchange of productions, to promote the incussion, that several gentlemen have expressed dustry, the wealth, and the happiness of mantheir high admiration of the silk manufacture kind." In moving for the reappointment of of England. Its commendation was begun, I the committee, in February, 1823, the same think, by the honorable member from Ver- gentleman said, "We must also get rid of that mont, who sits near me, who thinks that that feeling of appropriation, which exhibits itself alone gives conclusive evidence of the benefits in a disposition to produce every thing necesproduced by attention to manufactures, inas- sary for our own consumption, and to render much as it is a great source of wealth to the ourselves independent of the world. No nonation, and has amply repaid all the cost of its tion could be more absurd or mischievous; it protection. Mr. Speaker's approbation of this led, even in peace, to an animosity and rancor, he should also see, that high and sacred duties which date and renounce Masonry, or a candidate and part of the English example, was still warmer. greater than existed in time of war. Undoubt- must, and will at all hazards, be performed, present not renounce, would be equally fatal to the Now, sir, it does so happen, that both these edly there would be great prejudices to com- an insurmountable barrier to the success of any plan success of Mr. Clay. He may honorably withgentlemen differ very widely on this point, bat, both in this country and elsewhere, in the of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it draw from being a candidate under the confrom the opinions entertained in England, by attempt to remove the difficulties which are persons of the first rank, both of knowledge most obnoxious. It would be impossible to and of power. In the debate to which I have forget the attention which was in some respects already referred, the proposer of the motion due to the present system of protections, alurged the expediency of providing for the ad- though that attention ought certainly not to be mission of the silks of France into England. carried beyond the absolute necessity of the "He was aware," he said, "that there was a case." And in a second report of the commitpoor and industrious body of manufacturers, tee, drawn by the same gentleman, in that whose interests must suffer'by such an arrange- part of it which proposes a diminution of dument, and therefore he felt that it would be ties on timber from the north of Europe, and the duty of parliament to provide for the pre- the policy of giving a legislative preference to sent generation, by a large parliamentary grant. the importation of such timber in the log, and firmly persevered in, cannot fail of success. Such It was conformable to every principle of sound a discouragement of the importation of deals, justice to do so, when the interests of a parti- it is stated that the committee reject this policular class were sacrificed to the good of the cy, because, among other reasons, "it is foundwhole." In answer to these observations, Lord ed on a principle of exclusion, which they are Liverpool said that, with reference to several most averse to see brought into operation, in branches of manufactures, time, and the change any new instance, without the warrant of some of circumstances, had rendered the system of evident and great political expediency." And protecting duties merely nominal; and that, in on many subsequent occasions, the same genis opinion, if all the protecting laws which tleman has taken occasion to observe, that he regarded both the woollen and cotton manu- differed from those who thought that manufactures, were to be repealed, no injurious ef- factures could not flourish without restrictions fects would thereby be occasioned "But," he on trade; that old, prejudices of that sort were observes, "with respect to sllk, that manufac- dying away, and that more liberal and just senture in this kingdom is so completely artificial, timents were taking their place. These sentithat any attempt to introduce the principles of ments appear to have been followed py imporfree trade with reference to it, might put an tant legal provisions, calculated to remove reend to it altogether. I allow that the silk ma- strictions and prohibitions, where they were nufacture is not natural to this country. I most severely felt; that is to say, in several value of your National Union to your collective and wish we had never had a silk manufactory. I branches of navigation and trade. allow that it is natural to France: I allow, that They have relaxed their colonial system, it might have been better, had each country they have opened the ports of their islands, adhered exclusively to that manufacture in and have done away the restriction which liwhich each is superior; and had the silks of mited the trade of the colonies to the mother France been exchanged for British cottons. country. Colonial products can now be car-But I must look at thinks as they are; and when ried directly from the islands to any part of ing upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate I consider the extent of capital, and the im- Europe, and it may not be improbable, consi- any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeemense population, consisting, I believe, of dering our own high duties on spirits, that that ble the sacred ties which now link together the variabout 50,000 persons engaged in our silk manu- article may be exchanged hereafter by the Engfacture, I can only say, that one of the few lish West India colonies, directly, for the timpoints in which I totally disagree with the pro- ber and deals of the Baltic. poser of the motion, is the expediency, under It may be added that Mr. Lowe, whom the the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to his first enterprises in boyhood-he yields once sion, I have to forewarn the public against his artifices, existing circumstances, of holding out any idea gentleman has cited, says, that nobody suppo- the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as more to her solicitations. He stands forth, that it would be possible to relinquish the silk ses that the three great staples of English ma- an event which must necessarily produce modifica- time touched, and time-honored-but ready.manufacture, and to provide for those who live nufactures, cotton, woollen, and hardware, are tions in the Revenue System, by which all interests by it, by parliamentary enactment. What benefited by any existing protecting duties; ever objections there may be to the continuance and that one object of all these protecting laws sion, will be probably protected. The graver sub-of the protecting system. I repeat that it is imof the protecting system, I repeat that it is im- is usually overlooked, and that is, that they possible altogether to relinquish it. I may have been intended to reconcile the various in- I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal.regret that the system was ever commenced; terests to taxation; the corn law, for example, Grateful for the kindness you have personally exbut as I cannot recall that act, I must submit being designed as some equivalent to the agri- pressed, I renew my expressions of regret that it is not to the inconvenience by which it is attended, cultural interest for the burden of tithes and of in my power to accept your kind invitation, and have rather than expose the country to evils of poor rates.

from the bottom of our hearts, all political or party cruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind We esteem, as brethren, and associates all who cordi- within the District of Columbia, or in having armed ally unite with us in devotion to our common country, and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm and in the firm resolution to defend her institutions of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in adand transmit them unimpared to the generations that dition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss

honor of your presence with us, on the approaching but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or occasion. The citizens of Charleston have flattered vague surmises, or to the workings of an over-excited themselves with the hope, that you would be able, imagination. without inconvenience, to comply with the invitation urged some time since through the municipal authori-May we be permitted to indicate the period of ties. your visit, so far as that it shall include the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

With the most respectful consideration,

Sir, we have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants, COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

#### WASHINGTON, June 14, 1831.

Gentlemen,-It would afford me much pleasure could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst. and that with which I was before honoured by the Municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office must deprive me of the gratification I should have had, in renounced Freemasonry. We should be happaying, under such circumstances a visit to the State, py to see it. He is one of 'the great lights' of which I feel a pride of calling myself a citizen by of his country, and his testimony to the use-

Could I accept your invitation it would be with the hope, that all parties-all the men of talents, exalted patriotism, and private worth, who have been divided in the manner you discribe, might be found united be- ther it can be pointed out. fore the altar of their country on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence-indepen- Sentinel, that no friend of Mr. Clay could wish dence which cannot exist without union, and with it, to see him renounce Freemasonry, and contiis eternal.

Every enlightened citizen must know that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But mind would carefully avoid. To be a candimay be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the effect they must ultimately have upon the minds of those who seem for a moment to have disregarded them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that, could I have been present at your celebration, I should have to oppose Freemasonry, and to cherish expecfound all parties concurring to promote the object of your associations. You have distinctly expressed that object "To revive in its full force, the benign spirit of union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavours calmly and sentiments are appropriate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the simultaneous declaration of Union and Independence: and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge that our heroic fathers made, of Life, of Fortune, and of Sacred Honour, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a United not less than an Independent people. Knowing as I do the private worth and public vir- ing shout from one extremity of the land to the tues of distinguished citizens, to whom declarations, inconsistent with an attachment to the Union, have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if accurately reported, they were the effect of momentary excitement, not of deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means. But if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then, in the language of the Father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly "the immense individual hapainess" to cherish "a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of whatever may suggest even a suspicion, that it can, in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frownous parts.' Your patriotic endeavours, Gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissention, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by inculcating a reliance on under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concesdrawn from me this frank exposition of opinions which might well become him to pray for peace, in the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

against the Acting Secretary of War, and others do houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, B. C., Richmond, In this spirit, and with these views, we request the not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Direct

I'am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

N. P. TRIST.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, Esq. Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn.

### From the New-York Whig,-(the leading Anti-Masonic paper in New-York)

"It is affirmed, and the Troy Sentinel repeats it, that Mr. Clay has renounced Freemasonry, and that it is, therefore unnecessary by a surrender of charters, to propitiate Anti-masonry for him. We agree with the Sentinel, not on this point. There is no proof before the public to our knowledge that Mr. Clay has lessness and immorality of Freemasonry would be most welcome to Anti-masons. But they Spirits, Wines, Hardware, Glass & have never seen it, and they must doubt whe-

"On this point, however, we agree with the nue to be a candidate for the next Presidency: Though he were pure as the Angels, he could not thus escape imputations, that every virtuous viction that he cannot unite the opposition to Gen. Jackson. He may honestly renounce Freemasonry, as an evil in a free country .-We hope he will do both. But for his own sake, we cannot wish him at this day, to attempt tations of the Presidency; or to cherish such expectations, while bound by the cable tow.

## 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

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, baving two especial Li. censes from the State Authority, with the necessary bonds, securities, &c. Those who would like Tickets in the above, or in any shall succeed us. Your sentiments in relation to this subject, are well known, and have been repeatedly announced, and we are proud to regard you, Sir, as one of our fathers and leaders. In this spirit and with these views are proud to regard you, Sir, as

#### ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York

IFTAKE NOTICE.

In consequence of interference with other arrangements, the drawing of the very spleudid Mammoth Lottery, which was atvertised to have taken place on the 18th of July, bas been post. poned 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:-Capitals \$40,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, 4c. 4c. Tickets \$10, and lowest prize \$12. Bhould 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.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn, CORNER OF POLLOE & MIDDLE-STREETS OFFER FOR SALE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, 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 1 do. L. P. Teneriffe WINE.

greater magnitude." Let it be remembered, In fine, sir, I think it is clear, that, if we now sir, that these are not the sentiments of a theo- embrace the system of prohibitions and restricrist, nor the fancies of speculation; but the tions, we will show an affection for what others operative opinions of the first minister of Eng- have discarded, and be attempting to ornament land, acknowledged to be one of the ablest and ourselves with cast off apparel.

ANDREW JACKSON. Messrs. Geo. W. Cross, Francis Y. Porcher, J Harleston Read, and others, Committee.

From the Globe. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1831. Sin: I received your letter of the 21st, at 9 o'clock on the 22d, through the City Post Office, charging sevethey have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you. A copy of my letter is also

Extract from an Oration delivered at Berlin, Connecticut, on the 4th July.

"At this momentous crisis, the eyes of every true Republican in America were turned to the peaceful Hermitage of the Patriot Hero-to the last of the pure and good spirits of the Revolution-to him who had fearlessly and gloriously repelled from his country the well-ordered soldiery of England and the tomahawk

of the wild savage. JACKSON was the ringother, and when every hill and valley had echoed the summons, he bowed to the universal voice, and came. Placed at the head of a great nation, take command of the said Schooner upon shares,whose measure of glory he had already filled, he to victual and man the vessel, and the profits, if he had no objects to accomplish but the pros- any there were, to be divided between him and myperity and happiness of his countrymen; in the self. Since the month of Decembr last past, I have pursuit of these, I scarce need say he has been neither received one cent or one line from him, notbrilliantly successful; his calm wisdom in the withstanding he has been constantly engaged in council has proved as prosperous and eminent profitable freights. From rumors which had reached as his energy in the field, and while the gallant me of his conduct, added to my personal knowledge soldier shall kindle with emulation over the I requested the Captain of the Revenue Cutter Dalhistory of his military renown, the patriotic las to take pessession of my vessel, should she come your political safety and prosperity; watching for its statesman will learn new lessons of sagacity into Ocracoke Bar, This request has been complied preservation, with jealous anxiety, discountenancing and firmness, in the history of his civic admi- with, and the Captain of the Cutter, in accordance nistration.

"He is called upon once more. The voice of an appreciating and grateful people demands of his patriotism a renewed devotion to his country: standing as he does in the descending twilight of his years, worn with her cares, and broken with her battles-his head grey with to his own individual use, without any intention of toils that have never relaxed from the period of rendering an account to me of the same. In conclu-Age and grief might claim an exemption .-With no child or kinsman on whom the ever heaping honors of his life might descend, it his last lonely hours, and leave to those who have better solaces for weariness, and more objects of affection about them, the honorable, but difficult duties of his station. But no! He stands forth still, and it is for his country alone ! His race has run out. Not a drop of his blood about 16 or 17 miles from Newbern, and is in a high will be left flowing when he is gone-not a lip state of improvement, having on it a large and comto say, "I glory in his memory, for he was fortable Dwelling House, & all necessary Out Houses. my kinsman!" Is it not my friends !- Is it not Theentire quantity of Land in one body, exceeds two a spectacle to move and touch the very soul? thousand acres, and nearly seven hundred acres of i If there be moral sublimity in any thing, it is are cleared and under fence. The payment will be unmingled, self devotion to one's country-and required in three equal annual instalments, the pur-The following letter from Gen. JACKSON, ral officers of the Government with a conspiracy to what but this could have arrested on the very assassinate you. They were immediately furnished threshold of the tomb, the feet of him, who participate in the ceremonies of the 4th, by the close, for your information, copies of the replies which sees no child nor relative leaning forward to sees no child nor relative leaning forward to catch the mantle of his glory !"

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 do. LEMONS, 6 do. 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.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

feel it my duty to expose to the community at L large, Captain SAMUEL DOUGLASS, late in command, and Captain of my Schooner "JOHN," hailing from the Port of Newbern, North Carolina. I employed him in the month of March, 1830, to of his unfaithfulness to the trust I had reposed in him. 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 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 N the County of Jones, formerly the property of Durant Hatch, Esq. This Plantation is situated chaser 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 WILLIAM J. MANOOOK 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-Ageneral assortment of Ladies' Morocco & Prunella SHOES, Which he will sell low for Cash.

most practical statesmen of his country. Sir, gentlemen could have hardly been more unfortunate than in the selection of the silk manufacture in England, as an example of the beneficial effects of that system which they would recommend. It is, in the language which I have quoted, completely artificial. It has been sustained by I know not how many laws, breaking in upon the plainest principles of general expediency. At the last session of Parliament, the manufacturers petitioned for the repeal of three or four of these statutes, complaining of the vexatious restrictions which they impose on the wages of labor; setting honor to invite you to a dinner, to be given on the apforth, that a great variety of orders has from proaching 4th of July, in celebration of the Aniversa- purpose sent my messenger for you, but was informed time to time been issued by magistrates under ry of Independence. Had we regarded this return of you had left the City at 4 o'clock, A. M. the authority of these laws, interfering, in an the birth-day of our nation, as an era of merely ordioppressive manner, with the minutest details of the manufacture; such as limiting the number liberty to present ourselves to you—But the case is far of threads to an inch; restricting the widths of otherwise. acts have frequently given rise to the most interests are incompatible and contrasted.

# To be concluded in our next.

CHARLESTON, July 6. in answer to the invitation extended to him, to State Rights party, was read at the meeting by Col. Cross, and received with an overpowering enclosed. burst of enthusiasm:

To his Excellency A. Jackson, President U.S. CHARLESTON, June 5.

SIR :- The undersigned, on behalf of their fellowcitizens of the Union and State Right Party, have the

As a native of the State of South Carolina, and one In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief many sorts of work, and determining the quan-whom she has always delighted to honor, we do not Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directity of labor not to be exceeded without extra doubt sir, that you have felt such interest in the ex- ted to inform you that he does not consider the fact wages: that by the operation of these laws, pressions of sentiment and opinion, which have been of certain officers "having been in company with the rate of wages, instead of being left to the recognized principles of regulation, has been be fully aware of the great line of distinction drawn be fully aware of the great line of distinction drawn arbitrarily fixed by persons whose ignorance between the several parties in this state-as well as dual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that renders them incompetent to a just decision; of the portentous omens, which threaten us with civil those offices were used "as places of rendezvous" by that masters are compelled by law to pay an equal price for all work, whether well or ill convulsion. It is well known to you, and to the world a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as con-that the late political distinctions and events have stituting "probable cause" to justify the subjection of equal price for all work, whether well or ill that the late political distinctions and events into citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your inputations to arraignment before a court of crimiperformed; and that they are totally prevented which once united the remotest parts of our great em-imputations, to arraignment before a court of crimithe use of improved machinery, it being or-dered, that work, in the weaving of which ma-as connected with separate and disjointed interests; chinery is employed, shall be paid precisely at and too many of our youth are growing up as we fear the same rate as if done by hand; that these and deeply lament, in the dangerous belief that these by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate

### I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON. (Signed) S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

P S. I would have preferred that this matter should have been examined into face to face, and for that A. J.

# WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.

SIB: The President, on his return to-day, from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult .--

protection in the City of Washington, where you vexations regulations, unintentional breach of portance to our country, that these fatal errors should to present the supposed effenders, or to summon them We conceive it, Sir, to be a matter of infinite im- have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury,

### 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, 3, John Brookfield, Lucas Benners, 2, Mrs. Ann Black, Monsieur Boye, H. Blount, B. F. & H. Johnson Brown, A Bouchouner, Lewis Bryan, Silvester Brown, 3, Miss Ruth Blaney, A. G. Borden, Mr. Boudin, W. H. Bryan, Monsieur Boi, 3, Johnson Bryan, Benjamin Blake, George Bryan, Nelson Bell, Robert Baily.

C .- Rev. Joseph Carson, John A. Combs, P. Carley, Jonathan Chesnut Thomas Casey, George Cooper, 2, Rev. John Cook, Mrs. Cassin, Susan Cafford

D .- Wm. Dunston, W. Dunn, Craven Dickipson, Miss A. Daniels John B. Davis.

E.-Augustus S. Emmet, Mrs. Ann Ellis, Capt. John Earle. G.-Y. Gardener, Mrs. Mary Green, Jacob Gaskill, Wm. E. Grif. fin, Wm. H. Gulledy, Mary Goodwin

H .- Mrs. Catherine Hurt, Howard and Chase, A Henderson, W. C. Herbert, Capt. Harding

J .- Thomas Ives, Wiley Jones, Henry Jacobson, Thomas John son, H. W. Jones, Sylvia Johnson. K.-Jefferson Kilpatrick, John G. Kincey.

L .- Thomas Leith, Ephraim H. Lambert, S. Lewis.

M .- S. P. Marvin, Capt. John Murch, Jacob Moore, Jesse G. Mumford, 2, Josiah Melvin, Jacob Mercer, Lewis S. Marsteller. N .- Wiley M. Nelson.

0.-A. Outere

P-Silvester Pendleton, Wm. D. Patridge, Austin Prescott.

R .- Mrs Mary Richardson, John Reid, Thomas Ranone.

8 .- Thomas Smith, John Slye, Sec. St. Sohn's Lodge, No. 3. C. V. Swan, Capt. George G. Smith, 3, James C. Stevenson, John

T .- Miss Mary or James Turner, Miss Nancy W. Tolson, Bichard N. Torrance

W.-John S. Whitehead, Tillman Willis, Christopher Wallace Dan'l. Williamson, Becton Watkins, B. Warrick, Bell and Wallace, Minus Ward, Dan'l. Weeden, George Whitelock.

# TOWN TAXES.

HE subscriber having been appointed to receive L 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. LL persons indebted to the firm of JACKSON & A 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 occu-pied by them on the Old County Whard, will be sold cheap to any person who may wish to purchase an eligible stand for business. Newbern, 5th July, 1831.-f

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.