

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
The subscribed letter from Mr. Madison to C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq. has been sent to us for publication.—Nat. Gaz.

Dear Sir: I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President, as to a Bank of the United States and a substitute for it, to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing Bank.

The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied by the subordinate authority of a legislature.—A law, on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency, as well as its meaning, is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law on succeeding judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding, influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Misera est servitus ubi ubi est aut vagum aut incognitum. 2d, because an exposition of the law, publicly made and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those who, having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the Constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the judge under the same oath to support the law? yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious Judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the matured opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a judge, acting under the law which is his?

There is in fact and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterized, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law; and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances entangling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid Judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally

establishing a Bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance indeed, with a positive ratification of it into a new State; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large; to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the Executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the Bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the Senate by the Vice President in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional the stipulation was void and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it. JAMES MADISON.

Mr. INGERSOLL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury. At an unusually large assemblage of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, convened at Fayette's on Tuesday Evening, July 12, 1831.

The Hon. HENRY DEAS was called to the Chair, and THOMAS GADSDEN, Esq. appointed to act as Secretary. Mr. Deas having briefly stated the object of the meeting, Henry L. Pinckney, Esq. moved that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the letter of the State Party to General Jackson, and his answer thereto, and to report thereon.

The motion having been unanimously carried, the following gentlemen were appointed on that committee:— M. I. Keith, Chairman, B. E. Bee, Elias Vanderhorst, William P. Ferronau Finlay, Jacob Axson, Stephen Elliott, S. L. Simmons, Col. Catlett, Dr. T. Y. Simons, E. B. Lining, C. M. Furman, R. W. Cogdell, Alex. Massey, B. R. Smith, Thomas Lehre, R. Q. Pinckney and T. P. Lowndes.

The committee retired, and subsequently reported the following Resolutions and Resolutions which were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The State Rights and Free Trade party, has recently taken place between a portion of our fellow-citizens, styling themselves the "Union and State Rights party," and the President of the United States, on the occasion of their invitation to the President to unite with them, in their late party celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence. It is well known, that an invitation had heretofore been extended to Gen. Jackson, in behalf of the citizens of Charleston, and with the cordial concurrence of all parties, inviting him to honor us with a visit at his earliest convenience; and the promise had been held out to us, that "the man whom the people delighted to honor" would come among us a welcome guest—not for the purpose of mingling in our domestic strifes, or throwing the weight of his name into the scale of any party, but for the purpose of receiving the friendly tribute of our attachment and affection. Instead of this, we have seen the attempt openly made, to bring Gen. Jackson into South Carolina in order to connect him with a party in one of the strongest and most decided party movements ever witnessed in this community. When the ground was taken by the Union Party, that the Anniversary of American Independence, should be commemorated by them as a party, in a celebration from which the members of the Free Trade and State Rights Party were necessarily to be excluded, the patriotic feelings of many even among themselves, recoiled at which manifestly conveyed a harsh and ungenerous imputation on their political opponents, and which no one could fail to see, was calculated to engender animosities, the consequences of which no patriot could contemplate unmoved. Though justly indignant at this proceeding, the State Rights and Free Trade Party stifled as much as possible the expression of their feelings, and proceeded in the spirit of peace to celebrate the day by themselves, merely proclaiming to the world with one voice, their unalterable hostility to the Union Party, their perfect fidelity to the Constitution, and their entire devotion to the Union. They did hope that such conduct on their part, and especially this public declaration of their true sentiments, would have shielded them from any further imputations. They had indeed, been accustomed of late to listen to the denunciations of the party against whose fatal policy their efforts had so long and so faithfully been directed—and they had seen themselves denounced by certain presses as "the Disunion Party." Conscious however of the integrity of their principles, and the entire disinterestedness and patriotism of their motives, they have treated such attacks with the scorn and contempt which they merit. They cannot but regard, however, the late invitation to the President, taken in connexion with his reply, (coming as the invitation does, from a respectable and responsible source) as entitled to a different treatment at our hands. The character of the proceeding, and the whole tone and temper of the correspondence, manifestly impute to the State Rights and Free Trade Party of Charleston, a settled hostility to the Union, and a determined purpose, to bring about, not a redress of our grievances, but a dissolution of the confederacy, and General Jackson, as the executive magistrate of the United States, is given to understand that such are our views, but that there is a party among us who are really attached to the Union, and determined to preserve it, and he is in effect invited to come and unite with them in putting us down. If this be not the true interpretation of this proceeding, it is most manifest that it is that which has been put upon it, by Gen. Jackson himself—who in allusion to the "civil constitution" with which he is told this community is threatened, strongly depicts "a separation" of the States, and at the same time holds out as "an insurmountable barrier to any plan of disorganization," the exertion of the executive power of the Union.

We have looked in vain in the records of party for a parallel to this extraordinary proceeding. Amidst her most violent political struggles which have heretofore taken place in South Carolina, we believe no precedent is to be found for an attempt on the part of either of the contending parties to hold up to the world their own brethren, as disorganizers and disunionists, much less to invite the co-operation of the national executive to put them down. But we trust that those who suppose, that the State Rights Party are to be in the smallest degree influenced in their course, or the State of South Carolina to be deterred from the prosecution of what she may believe to be her constitutional rights—by measures like these, have grossly mistaken the true Carolina spirit, which, even smarting under a sense of injury, may be controlled by kindness and forbearance, but can never be driven from its honest purposes by injustice or menace. We deprecate this proceeding the more, because nothing could possibly tend more directly to give encouragement to the supporters of the American System, and to call into action those feelings which may put an end to all hope of redress and make reconciliation impossible. It is with the most unfeigned regret that the State Rights and Free Trade Party find in Gen. Jackson's reply to the invitation of the Union Party, evidence of the partial success of the efforts which have been made to infuse into his mind distrust and suspicion as to our true motives, principles and objects. We cannot but regret that Gen. Jackson did not find in the acknowledgments of his own public virtues of our citizens, (his long-tried and most devoted friends and supporters) conclusive evidence that the sentiments inconsistent with an attachment to the Union, which he informs us "have been ascribed to them," could not possibly be entertained, and therefore must have

been "falsely ascribed to them." And we regret still more that he has not given that credence to which it was surely entitled, to the solemn and unanimous declaration recently made at a public meeting of the State Rights Party in this city, "that to preserve inviolate the UNION OF THE STATES, according to the true principles of the Constitution, is our sacred and imperishable aim. We will stand up to make further and more solemn attachment to the Union. This has been conclusively shown in our past conduct, as well as by that forbearance which has induced South Carolina, (whose principles are our own) to refrain for ten years from the assertion of her sovereign rights in reference to "a system," which her Legislature, several years since, solemnly denounced "as utterly unconstitutional, grossly unequal and oppressive, and such an abuse of power as is incompatible with the principles of a free government, and the great ends of civil society." The State Rights and Free Trade Party are at a loss how adequately to express their astonishment at the course pursued by their opponents, especially when they call to mind the fact that the grounds which we now occupy in relation to our existing controversy with the Federal Government, are the very same which have been over and over again taken by the State, with the almost unanimous concurrence of all her citizens. Can it be possible that our opponents remember the language of the Protest adopted by both branches of our Legislature in 1828, and the Resolutions passed in the same year by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 6? Or do they mean to denounce as reasonable the recorded sentiments of South Carolina? Least these things may have been forgotten, we will here quote a portion of the proceedings referred to, and leave it to the world to decide who are most un mindful of the obligations of patriotism, those who maintained these sentiments in 1828, and now denounce us for continuing to support them, or those who refuse to abandon the high grounds so publicly and so solemnly assumed by the State herself. In the proceedings of the Legislature in December 1828, (in reference to the American system) we have the following solemn declarations, "that this Legislature are only restrained from the assertion of the SOVEREIGN RIGHTS, by the considerations of expediency, and not of allegiance;"—"in the hope of the abandonment of a system, partial in its nature, unjust in its operation, and not within the powers delegated to Congress." And further, "that as South Carolina from her climate, situation and peculiar institutions not only is, but must continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but her very existence, if by the loss of her foreign commerce her products should be confined to inadequate markets, been forgotten, once fertile States would be poverty and utter desolation." And that, "Impressed with these considerations, we feel it to be their bounden duty to expose and resist all encroachments on the true spirit of the Constitution."

In the proceedings of the Senate to which we have above referred, (and which passed the House by a majority of six to one.) it is among other things stated, that "to use and exercise powers not delegated by the constitution, or to extend the verbal meaning of the expressions of that instrument, so as to include, by intendment, what is not therein expressed, is a usurpation of the powers of the States, who met in confederation, is on the part of the general government usurpations; to act upon powers thus assumed, and to compel obedience to them, is tyranny; to permit such usurpations without remonstrance, and if need be, resistance, is to betray the rights of the people; to change a confederated into a consolidated government; to sanction tyranny, both in principle and in practice, and to deliver our citizens and their property, hand and foot, to a despotism, whose existence and character was never contemplated, &c."

That, "the several States, South Carolina among the rest, have also their own distinct, reserved, undelegated rights, which it is equally their bounden duty to watch over and protect from all encroachment; and this duty the State (of South Carolina) will not neglect, but on all occasions, if need be, will, faithfully to the utmost, and at all hazards, perform."

That, "the late years, introduced among us, termed the American System, including the right of protecting domestic manufactures, by taxes imposed upon the consumer, (not for the public necessities, or the public good, but to foster and protect one favored class of citizens at the expense of all the rest) including the whole plan of internal improvements, by means of roads and canals, by which certain States are benefited at the expense of the common Treasury, is a system, not only partial, unjust and oppressive, but is entirely a whole, and in all its parts a gross and unexcusable usurpation of the part of the General Government. This American System has been gradually imposed upon the Union by means and measures unjust and unauthorized. It admits of no defence on constitutional principles. The powers claimed, and connected with it, are no where clearly to be found in that Constitution. It erects the manufacturing States into a favored Aristocracy. It degrades and depresses the character, the industry and the prosperity of every agricultural State. It imposes burthens, for which the South receives no adequate return. It renders us, in fact, tributaries and laborers for the benefit of the manufacturing States. Against this state of things, South Carolina has repeatedly remonstrated in vain. She has been contemned in her sovereign capacity; her rights have been trampled upon; her remonstrances lie neglected on the table of Congress; her oppressions have been almost yearly increased; and no system of redress has been held out to her hopes or her entreaties." And it was therefore Resolved, "That the Acts of Congress for the protection of domestic manufactures, are unconstitutional, and should be resisted; and the other States are invited to cooperate with South Carolina in the measure of resistance to the same, &c."

On these proceedings no further comment is necessary than this, that the evils thus complained of, still remain unredressed in every particular, and yet to this day South Carolina has done nothing to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union. The State Rights and Free Trade Party have hitherto submitted with most exemplary patience and forbearance to the grossest imputations upon their patriotism, they have not only refrained, since in vain to present to the public eye, and to cultivate the most friendly relations, towards those who differ from them in political opinion. They have not indulged, and will not even now indulge any feelings of personal hostility towards their opponents. They have not complained, and will not complain of any fair and candid efforts to point out what may be supposed to be their errors of opinion, and if it can be shown that their principles are false in themselves, or calculated to produce the fatal consequences attributed to them, they will be ready and willing to acknowledge their error; but their men, and claiming also to be patriots, will not submit to be branded as Disunionists and Traitors.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the imputation upon the State Rights and Free Trade Party, of their entertaining any designs against the Union of these States, come from what quarter it may, is a BASE CALUMNY. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Charleston Mercury, and that copies thereof be transmitted to our friends throughout the State.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided, and also to the Secretary, and the meeting then adjourned. THOMAS GADSDEN, Secretary.

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

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn, CORNER OF FOLLOE & 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. Tenerife 1 do. sweet Malaga Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, 10 bbls. Apple Brandy, 10 do. Baltimore Rye Whiskey, 10 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. do. 1 bale Scotch Oznaburghs, in half pieces, 1 bbl. Lorillard's Scotch SNUFF, 4 doz. "N. Bears" cast-steel bottled AXES, 50 pair Trace Chains, 10 doz. Carolina Weeding Hoes, 20 bbls. presd 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.

A SPECULATION.

Something curious, and worthy attention.— From the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, New York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country: The NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st SEPTEMBER 36 Numbers—6 drawn Balls. The chief Prizes are \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club 25 Packs, Whole Tickets, 300 200 35 do. Halves 420 2 10 40 do. Quarters 450 120 Tickets 630 at \$16. \$10,080 100 Shares, at \$100 80 \$10,080 630 Tickets must draw \$4280, 100 Shares, each \$42 80, 4280. Deducting \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in Notes or Prizes, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders.—Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, the Managers, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes. S. J. SYLVESTER begs leave to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much; S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets \$16 Halves \$8, Quarters \$4. All Letters by Mail, meet same attention as on personal application, if addressed S. J. SYLVESTER, NEW YORK.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FLAX, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, TALLOW, WINE.

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FLAX, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, TALLOW, WINE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the State, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Beaufort, Carteret county, on the 29th day of August next, (being the sitting of the Superior Court,) his present residence, a few hundred yards to the eastward of the Town, containing 40 acres of partly hammock land, with a growth of hickory, holly, live-oak, &c.; on which is a comfortable Dwelling House of two stories height, with eight finished rooms, (exclusive of the garret) and the usual out houses. The situation is considered one of the most desirable and pleasant in the county; it is immediately open to, and about two miles distant from the ocean, and is not surpassed in point of health by any residence on the southern seaboard. Among other advantages, it affords a very superior Spring of water.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

Seven vacant lots of ground in the town, located in high and airy situations; two tracts of land of a superior quality, situated on North River, one containing 80 acres and the other about 150 acres—through which, it is thought, the expected Canal or Rail Road will pass; and at the same time he will sell about 20 of the lots of ground at LENOXVILLE. This place was laid off in Town Lots by the late James M'Kinlay, Esq. and the subscriber. It is situated at the western entrance of North River; the lots are at right angles, of 110 by 200 feet square, and the streets 90 feet wide, affording at each corner three water views. It is unquestionably the most desirable situation of any within the limits of the State, on the seaboard, for a township harbour having at all times, at least 12 feet water to the ocean, which is 5 or 6 miles distant. Vessels may load with perfect safety at all seasons of the year, within 20 or 30 feet of the shore, and be at sea, with any wind from N. W. Eastwardly to South, in one hour. The site is high and healthy—the water plentiful and good, and the storm tides never overflow the premises. Strong efforts will doubtless be made during the ensuing Congress to effect measures to open a Canal between the waters of Adams' Creek and North River, or to construct a Rail Road from Adams' Creek to Lenoxville. A survey has been effected, and a report in favour of a canal, made to Congress by Capt. Bache, of the U. S. Engineers. Either project has warm and influential friends, not only in Craven and Carteret, but also in remote places. It is the most eligible situation to connect the Northern and Southern link of communication which is deemed indispensable in a military point of view. Lenoxville is now a good stand for retail stores, and the most desirable point within the State for Steam Mills. Those concerned in Steam Boats and commercial business, as well as those who desire pleasant summer residences, or eligible stands for mechanical operations, are invited to examine the premises and secure lots while they may be had at prices greatly below their value.

He will also sell, at Newbern, on the 3d of September, the House and Ground on the Old County Wharf, formerly owned by Capt. John Merrit, suitable for a family and Retail Store, and a good stand for a Boarding-house.

A credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months will be given for all sums over \$400, by paying one-fourth in advance and giving notes with approved security, with interest from the date for the balance; and a credit of 6 and 12 months, for sums over \$50 and under \$400—under \$50, cash.

HENRY M. COOKE.

Beaufort, 15th July, 1831.—tds

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PITT COUNTY, Superior Court of Law; March Term, A. D. 1831.

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Plaintiff, vs. ABRAHAM SAUNDERS, Defendant. 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 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, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM LEWIS, Defendant. 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, T. G. STANLY, Clerk.

Newbern, June 10, 1831. 8 et

JOHN W. NELSON,

CABINET MAKER,

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

FRIU & BOWDEN Newbern, 12th July, 1831.