



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1831.

The Nereus, at Boston, left London on the third of June, and brings papers of that date. The intelligence which they contain is still highly favourable to the Poles. It appears that "the brave Polish commander has completely out-generalled the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and the Narew." This movement places the Poles advantageously among the revolted districts from which their numbers, and resources will be greatly increased, while their presence will infuse new vigour into the minds of the suffering inhabitants of these provinces. A rumour was current in London, and generally believed, that on the 19th and 20th of May there had been a sanguinary conflict between the Poles and the Russian Imperial Guard, which terminated in the almost total annihilation of the latter. Accounts from Warsaw, as late as the 26th, say that Diebitsch is so closely followed up by his victorious opponents, that his intention is evidently to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, if he be so fortunate as to escape his pursuers.

We have met with but few extracts of a domestic nature, from the English papers. The elections in Scotland have terminated favourably to the cause of Reform, twenty-four of the forty-five members returned being on the side of the people. It is true that the majority is but small, but when the former represent the deep rooted influence which it exercises over the country, are taken into consideration, we look upon the triumph as complete. A late arrival at New York, from Constantinople, reports, that news had just been received at the latter place, of an insurrection among the Turkish troops. The Grand Seignor had despatched forces to restore order. The news of the ratification of the treaty between this country and Turkey, had been received at Constantinople with every demonstration of satisfaction.

Our readers will learn from the following extract, that the South Carolina excitement is not confined to her own limits, but is spreading like an epidemic over some of the fairest portions of our happy country. We regret, with our esteemed Correspondent, that feelings sufficiently powerful to interrupt the harmonious celebration of our National Birth Day should exist in any part of the community; but that they should be found in a State with which North Carolina is indissolubly connected by consanguinity and affection, we regret still more. Every county in Alabama reckons among its population some of the worst sons of North Carolina, and although we have no fears of their proving recreant to Liberty, the Constitution, Union, we cannot but express our ardent hope that these unsafe and heated dissensions, shall soon give place to a more pacific and consistent course. We cannot endorse the opinion of our Correspondent, that those who wish to abrogate certain objectionable laws of the General Government, aim at the annihilation of the Constitution. We confess that we ourselves have a strong desire to see the Tariff impositions, and some other Congressional enactments of a similar tendency, erased from our code; and we would go as far as reason and duty to our country would accompany us, to effect their repeal; but no existing grievances with which we are acquainted should be weighed for a moment against the incalculable blessings of the Union, and of our incomparable Constitution, nor do we believe that the American exists who would endanger the one or the other, to get rid of those grievances, were they infinitely more onerous than they are.

Our Correspondent has marshalled a list of names of which our State may indeed be proud. These men are identified with Carolina's happiest days.—Some of them have gone hence to reap the reward of their efforts in the cause of mankind; others, by the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, have been arrested in their course of honour and usefulness; but still more of them, we are happy to say, are yet amongst us, the champions of Liberty and advocates of justice; and while they, and such as they, remain, we can truly say with our Correspondent, that "there can be no fears of North Carolina."

(Ala.) July 9, 1831. Politics are very high here. The new fangled and odious doctrine of nullification, hatched in South Carolina, has reached this once peaceful and thriving population. I know no country so blessed as Alabama is with all natural advantages. Her soil is fertile, her climate healthy, and private fortunes are growing up like rank weeds, in every direction; and yet there is a class of infatuated men, calling themselves exclusive republicans and patriots, who contend, in spite of all this, that we are the most aggrieved people under the sun; that the cup of our oppressions is now full, and that nullification is the lawful and appropriate remedy. It is true, this doctrine is rather covertly maintained, and is not promulgated with the same open boldness here as in South Carolina; yet, that the class of men who have arrayed themselves under the Free Trade and State Rights banner here, maintain the principle of entire sovereignty in an individual State; and the constitutionality of a nullification remedy, no one here doubts. The other class, the "Friends of the Union and State Rights," are equally violent in the support of their principles, and in their denunciation of the opposite doctrine, and of the men who espouse it. They, I am glad to say, form the largest class, and it is probable, will be able to maintain the ascendancy. They admit that the tariff is unequal and oppressive, but they are not prepared to say (and God forbid they ever should) that any single State has a right to set at naught, or nullify, the laws of the General Government, or rather the Constitution itself! So violent have these contending elements of strife become in this town, that the parties have ceased to celebrate the birth day of our liberties together! and at the late anniversary, held separate meetings, and had separate orations and dinners. "That North Carolina, so remarkable for her republican consistency and uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution and of Washington, remains unmoved by the South Carolina excitement, I am happy to find; and that she will remain so, cannot,

judging from the past, be doubted. With such good money, and true, as GASTON, MACON, OWEN, and many others, not to forget the chivalrous STANLY, and the lamented YANCEY, who have clung to our Union as our best birth-right, in all times of difficulty and danger, there can be no fears of North Carolina. These distinguished men have differed, it is true, on political subjects, but never when the Union was called in question."

We present to our readers a letter of Mr. MADISON, in favor of the United States Bank. In our next, we shall publish the answer, drawn up by a no less able hand—by Mr. Madison himself, in his speech against the Bank, delivered in 1791! Mr. Madison was then, says the Washington Globe, fresh from the Convention which formed the Constitution; and he then was emphatically the representative of those principles which the republican party had settled upon as rules of construction essential to its preservation. Has the Constitution changed since that day? Have the rules of interpretation, so luminously presented by Mr. Madison, as forming the articles of the Republican faith, been abandoned by the party? No. The Constitution and the doctrines on which the democratic party would maintain it, remain unchanged. The same grounds assumed by Mr. Madison in opposing the Bank in 1791, were victoriously re-asserted by the Republican party, and Mr. Clay, assistant leader, in opposition to the Bank charter in 1811. The war came, and the disorganization produced by it, gave birth to the Bank under the pretence of necessity. Mr. Madison and Mr. Clay changed their faith upon the plea of necessity. Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson adhered to the Constitution, and the original principles upon which they were opposed to the Bank in 1791 and 1811, and at the period of the establishment of the present Bank. General Jackson still survives to maintain the Government upon his own principles and those of his illustrious friend. Necessity is the plea upon which the aristocracy would supersede the Constitution and make the Government the creature of their will. It lies at the bottom of the consolidation system by which the powers of the States are to be superseded—and no engine can be employed so secret and so irresistible in its influence, as that which the anti-Republican party have established in defiance of the Constitution of the United States. The plea of necessity, or the doctrine of the right in Congress to do whatever it may deem necessary for the "general welfare," leaves us nothing but the forms of a Government. It is no longer a government of the people controlling their agents through a written charter. The agents, on this principle, supersede the authority under which they act, and become masters. To this usurpation, Mr. Jefferson first gloriously and successfully opposed himself in the struggle of 1798. General Jackson gave him his support. He now devotes himself to maintain the same cause.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, July 13. "Corn continues very depressed. Sales yesterday at 60 cents; three cargoes arrived since, for which we do not expect over 56 a 58 cents.—Stock very large."

Our citizens are reminded that Saturday is the last day on which lists of taxables can be given in without incurring the payment of a double tax.

Suicide.—On Monday last, a person who called himself John Thompson, terminated his existence by hanging himself in a garret. For some days previous he had manifested symptoms of mental aberration, produced, we fear, by intemperance. He came to this place, from Attakapas, only a few months ago: he was a native of Pennsylvania, and a shoemaker.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LATEST FROM EUROPE. SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

We learn from the Boston Evening Transcript that by the arrival at that port of the Nereus, the editors have London dates of the evening of 3d June. The following are extracts:

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POLES. The London Star of the evening of the 3d June says, "The brave Polish commander has completely out-generalled the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and the Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw of 25th, left Diebitsch at Zolow, apparently in route for Ostrolenka, or for Bielsk, or Bialystock, with no resources but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Dwernecki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts; by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Diebitsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign Journals assert that he will endeavor to reach Thorn, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rossoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another of 30; and to Tychosin 20 more—the last 60 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the position of Skrzynecki, no doubt forced Diebitsch to retreat to Zolow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsawians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussia and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of chivalry, in which the enlightened enterprise of Europe is directed, individually, against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Siberians.

We have just learnt, says the London Globe, under date June 2, three o'clock P. M. that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards have been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Berlin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above report probably alludes to the overthrow of the Guards at Tychosin, who were taken by surprise. A private letter from Warsaw, dated 18th says:—"Since last Thursday, the two armies are in full movement.—General Diebitsch has made a manoeuvre with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug and Narew, with a manifest intention to get into the Wawodie of Plock, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his communications from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorne, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach."

Gen. Skrzynecki has also made a flank movement; on Friday morning his head quarters were at Milsna, and in the afternoon at Jablonna, and on Saturday at Sierock; his main army was in the direction of Pultusk; three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there. We have received this morning a report, that in the environs of Ostrolenka the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. General Uminski commands in that quarter.

The Messenger de Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of 21st May announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostro-

lenka on the 18th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki is advancing towards Ostrolenka, it is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

KENTUCKY. From the Louisville Advertiser.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.—At the present state of the canvass, it may not be amiss to give publicity to our opinions with respect to the probable result. The enquiry:—What will be the result of the Kentucky elections? is now repeated daily in almost every county in the Union. It is agreed, on all hands, that if Mr. Clay cannot carry his own State by a commanding majority, it will be worse than idle to attempt to elevate him to the Presidency. If his opinion be as generally entertained as we believe it is, the intelligence of the result of the approaching August election will probably be of such a character as to induce his friends in other States to abandon him.

We now consider it as a matter settled, that Johnson, Daniel, Wickliffe, Gaither, Lyon and Yancey, will be re-elected; and that Mr. Kincaid will be beaten by Gen. Adair. It is also our opinion, now, that Mr. Hawes will be elected over Mr. Chilton, although there are two Jackson candidates in that district. Between Mr. Coleman and his opponent, in the Meigsville district, the contest will be close, and the result may be considered doubtful, though we think it probable Mr. Coleman will be re-elected. In the Franklin district we have two Jackson candidates, L. Sanders, Jr. and Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Ford is the Clay candidate, and will be elected, unless the friends of the administration shall generally determine to drop Mr. Lecompte or Mr. Sanders. These opinions are based on the best information we have been able to collect from the several districts, and it warrants the conclusion that the Jackson party will elect seven members to Congress, and that we may elect nine or ten, out of twelve, at the approaching election.

Our intelligence from the several counties in relation to the election of Representatives to the State legislature is favorable. We believe none of the "PALE BLUES"—the pledged men—will be re-elected. It is now confidently believed that we shall gain one member in Bullitt, two in Washington, one in Nicholas, one in Henderson and one in Butler and Edmondson, one in Wayne, one in Livingston, one in Caldwell, one in Ohio and one in Daviess County—making 11. We shall certainly lose two, and may possibly lose four. In the election of State Senators, we shall at least hold our own—some think we shall gain two or more in that body. But, be that as it may, we are convinced that a vigorous and harmonious effort will insure to the republicans of Kentucky a majority in the next Legislature.

This view of the "prospect ahead," is as accurate as we can make it, and it is published for the information of our readers in and out of Kentucky.

Very considerable sums have been collected in Philadelphia towards erecting a Church for the Presbyterian Congregation of Fayetteville.

The Vice President of the United States, is about to publish his views of nullification, in obedience to what seems to be the wish of the public, and in the candour due to his own character. The "Pendleton Messenger" a paper published near Mr. Calhoun's residence in South Carolina and whose editor, it would appear, is already acquainted with his views, has the following article on the subject:

"We observe that the opinions of the Vice President, in reference to what is called 'nullification,' are a subject of much speculation, and that some of the public journals have called on him to state what they are. We are satisfied that there has been on his part, no attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments, on this, or any other subject interesting to the public; and that whatever doubts may be felt in relation to them in any quarter, have not originated in any act of his, but may be traced to the fact that his station affords him no opportunity of making his opinions officially known; and that he has been restrained from communicating them informally to the public by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension that it might be considered an improper intrusion, and not from the desire to leave his sentiments doubtful.

"We respect such feelings, but believe that there are occasions on which they ought to yield to higher considerations, and that such is the present. We are gratified to learn from a quarter entitled to credit, that this is probably the impression of the Vice President himself; and that yielding to what appears to be the wish of the public, and in the candour due to his own character, he will place his sentiments before the public without reserve, in reference to the subject which has caused these remarks."

Closing Scene of Life.—The last words of THOMAS JEFFERSON were, "I resign my soul to my God, and my Daughter to my Country." JOHN ADAMS, near his end, roused by the firing of cannon, and being told the people were rejoicing for the 4th of July, said, "It is a great and glorious day,"—and expired with the words "Independence forever!" trembling on his lips.—The Commercial Advertiser states that when the noise of the firing began at midnight, the dying MONROE, "opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was." We know not if there be upon record more striking instances than these, of the "ruling passion strong in death."—Pet. Intel.

Sentence of Smith and Murray.—Edward Smith and Wm. J. Murray, convicted of Grand Larceny in stealing about two hundred and forty eight thousand dollars from the Vault of the City Bank, on or about the 20th of March last, were this morning adjudged by the Recorder to be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing-Sing at hard labor, for the term of 3 years. This is the utmost extent of the penalty for Grand Larceny, under the Revised Statutes of this State. It must be apparent to every observer, that the degree of punishment is not at all proportioned to the magnitude and enormity of the offence.

Journal of Commerce. Literary.—It is with much pleasure we learn that F. G. Halleck is about to take charge of a Monthly Magazine, conducted on the plan of the London New Monthly, to be published by Peabody & Co. Broadway. Mr. Halleck's well known abilities, his imagination, humor and highly cultivated taste, by all of which he is so admirably calculated for such a charge, will now find their proper sphere of action. The want of a work of this kind, as a vent for the occasional productions of learning or fancy, and where the grave and the gay may alike find food for speculation and entertainment, has long been a desideratum, in this city—especially when a number of fruitless attempts to establish one seems almost to prove the impossibility of sustaining such a publication in New York. The auspices under which the present undertaking is commenced, however, will ensure it every advantage at starting, and we have no doubt the moment the proposals are issued they will be met at once by a large subscription list.

We extract the following Correspondence from the Halifax Advocate of Thursday last. WINDSOR, July 12, 1831. DEAR SIR: From information communicated to me by my friends, as well in this, as in other counties of the district, that it is in your power to relate circumstances, connected with your late official station, which would convince me of the propriety of your course, and that great injustice had been done you; and as I have repeatedly stated to my friends, that when these facts were made to appear, that I would no longer be your opponent; I now, Sir, frankly make the same declaration to you. I do this from no motive of a personal kind whatever. From no fear of a defeat in my election, but from an imperious sense of duty, which I owe to justice, the honor and to the interest of my State. If you have been treat-

ed with harshness, unkindness or injustice, no matter by whom, I hold it to be the bounden duty of every citizen of this State, fearlessly to sustain you.—The circumstances which may be within your knowledge to establish this fact, you have only to relate to the satisfaction of a certain number of my friends selected from each county in this district. And I take this occasion to say that I am no longer a candidate, and that I have always entertained a high admiration of your character as a man and a politician. I know, Sir, that I have personal and political enemies that would be gratified at any mistreatment that might befall me, political or otherwise, but I hope and believe that you have no sympathy with them.

With high consideration, Yours respectfully, J. A. BYNUM.

To the Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

REPLY. WINDSOR, July 12, 1831. DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of this date, and can truly say, in reply, that I believe myself to have been unkindly treated in the transactions alluded to. I have no disposition to dilate on my wrongs before the American people; but misunderstood, as I have been, my conduct censured and my motives impeached, I hold myself at liberty to give such explanations as my friends may require. I cheerfully accede to your proposition, and will meet your friends at any time and place they may select. I have to thank you, Sir, for the magnanimity of your course, and do assure you, that there is no feeling in my bosom that responds in unison with the passions of your enemies.

With much respect, I am yours, &c. JOHN BRANCH.

HALIFAX COUNTY, July 17, 1831. In pursuance to the above correspondence, Mr. Bynum called upon the undersigned persons, his political friends, to hear a statement of facts from the Hon. John Branch, relative to his late connexion with the Administration of the General Government. After an attentive hearing and dispassionate consideration, we unanimously and unhesitatingly say, from the facts disclosed, we believe Gov. Branch to have been treated with injustice: we believe the Governor, not only to have discharged the duties of his office with ability and fidelity, but also believe, that in all his relations with the citizens of Washington, his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of honor and propriety. We, with the Governor, believe, from the facts disclosed to us, that our venerable President, although like other men, not exempt from the frailties of human nature, has done nothing in this matter that cannot be forgiven; done nothing for which we should abandon him; done nothing improper which did not result from his peculiar situation. From the facts disclosed, we feel it to be our duty to say, in our opinion the Governor merits the continued confidence of his State, and particularly at this time, that of the citizens of this district.

John H. Patterson, Northampton; John Haywood, Bertie; Thomas Jones, Martin; J. A. Adams, Halifax.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—We translate from a Havre paper, brought by the New Orleans following reply of LOUIS PHILIP, King of the French, to a communication from R. G. Beasley, Esq. American Consul at Havre. It affords an admirable illustration of the popular character of the French government as now constituted.—Jour. Commerce.

REPLY. "I receive with great pleasure the sentiments you convey. I am proud, as you express it, to have been raised to the throne by the national will. It is with the concurrence of the people that I seek to accomplish all which I desire for the honor and prosperity of France. You come, Monsieur Consul, from a country where I resided a considerable time, and the recollection of which is the more dear to me on account of the manner in which my accession to the throne has been received in America. You afford us a noble example by your profound respect for the laws, and I could not but remark, during my sojourn in the United States, how greatly commerce prospers, under the impartial execution of the laws, when subject to no embarrassment. It is this deference, this entire obedience to the laws, which I wish to see imitated in France. You have succeeded in gradually improving the operation of your government, without speculation upon those political theories which in practice destroy all power in the State by paralyzing the execution of the laws, and consequently lead to oppression and misery. Such, Sir, in truth, are the evils which swept over my country in my youth.—It is a renewal of that deplorable system, which I wish to prevent. I have no other ambition in my heart.

"As you represent foreign commerce in one of our principal commercial towns, I rejoice in being able to say, that I have every reason to hope that nothing will disturb the peace and good understanding which exists between France and other [all your] nations. This is the object at which I aim, and to attain it, I shall adopt all measures consistent with our honor and national interests."

ST. LOUIS, June 26. THE INDIAN DISTURBANCE.—Our latest news from Rock Island is, that about 1500 of the mounted militia of Illinois were within 20 miles of that station on Thursday last; that the regular troops were in garrison, awaiting their arrival, and that then the matter would be brought to an issue. It was the general belief that no fighting would take place. The Indians seeing themselves encompassed by so large a force, it was thought, would stipulate for the best terms they could obtain, and then retire from the ground. The steambot Enterprise leaves here to day with additional troops, and supplies for the army. Gov. Reynolds accompanies the Illinois Militia—the command of which is given to Major General Duncan.

Extraordinary Trotting.—On Thursday afternoon one of the greatest performances in the way of horse trotting, ever known, took place at hunting Park course near this city. A gray horse, called "Chancellor," with Harvey Richards, a small boy, as rider, started from the goal at nine minutes before six o'clock in the afternoon. The bet, which was for a considerable sum, was, that the horse would pass over thirty-two miles in two hours. As the horse proceeded, bet was waved; though two to one were freely given in favour of the horse at the start. Sometime before eight o'clock, the horse came in—his thirty second round being accomplished in good style, and amidst the plaudits of a large concourse of spectators. The same boy who started as the rider continued so, never dismounting until he had won the purse. The exact time occupied throughout the whole performance, was one hour fifty-eight minutes and thirtyone seconds. The last mile, to save a bet, was performed in three minutes and seven seconds.—Phil. Inq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEWBERN, JULY 27. Cotton, 7 a 7 1/2; Corn, \$3; Bacon, 6 1/2 hams, 7 1/2; Lard, 8; Flour, \$6; Tar, 75 cents; Turpentine, \$1 10 a 1 20. CHARLESTON, JULY 21. Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8; Bacon, 7 1/2 a 8; Hams, 9 a 9 1/2; Lard, 10 a 11; Corn, 58 a 60; Rice, prime, 3 1/2 a 3 25, inferior to good, 2 3/4 a 2 8 1/2; Tar, Wilmington, 1 25 a 1 3 1/4; Turpentine, Wilmington, 2 1/2 a 2 25. NEW YORK, JULY 21. Cotton.—8 a 10 1/2 cents. Corn.—Southern 60 a 65 cents. Turpentine, Wilmington, \$2 00; North County, \$1 75. Tar.—\$1 25 a \$ 1 31.

MARRIED, On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Captain FARNFOLD GREEN, of the U.S. Navy, to Miss LAURA PEARSON, daughter of the late Col. Richmond Pearson.

DIED, In Lenoir county, on the 18th inst. in the fifth year of her age, HOLLON F. I. COX, daughter of the late Frederick I. Cox, Esq.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Select, Darling, New York. Schr. Sarah Ann, Ellis, Alexandria. Sloop Translation, Jayne, New York. CLEARED, Schr. Mary, Chadwick, Philadelphia. Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore.

JOHN TEMPLETON, SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a general assortment of the various articles in his line of business.

Coach and Gig Trimmings, Shoemakers Trimmings, &c. &c. Which will be sold at moderate prices. Gentlemen who have Tickets in his DOMESTIC LOTTERY for sale, will please return them, in order that the Lottery may be drawn. Newbern, July 27, 1831.

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.

Important Intelligence. List of Brilliant New York Lotteries, to be drawn in the City of New York, for the Summer Campaign: August 10.—Extra 22. Capitals 3 of 15,000 dollars. Tickets 6 dollars.—60 Numbers.—3 drawn ballots. Packages of wholes, containing 20 Tickets, 100 dollars. August 17. Extra 23. Capitals \$20,000. Tickets \$5.—50 Numbers.—10 drawn ballots. Package of wholes, containing 30 Tickets \$60. Warranted to draw \$42,000. August 24. Extra 21. Capitals \$40,000, 10,000. Tickets \$10. Lowest prize 12 dollars; 66 Numbers; 10 drawn ballots; Packages of wholes, containing 22 tickets, 220 dollars; warranted to draw 192 dollars. August 31. Extra 25. Capitals 15,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars. Tickets 4 dollars; 66 Numbers; 10 drawn; Packages of wholes containing 22 tickets 48 dollars; Warranted to draw \$4 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 being mailed, cash being misdirected, as the subscriber has not misser a single order, directed to him during his long course of trade; he has the privilege of referring to the very respectable Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; who to many other first rate houses in this city, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. O., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo. Direct ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York.

PREMIUM. THE Publishers of the Saturday Courier, grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium: One Hundred Dollars to the writer of the best Original Tale, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations. All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the first day of December, 1831. Competitors for the premium are requested to take care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided. Solutions of papers which exchange with the Saturday Courier, by giving the above a few sentences, will confer a favor on the publishers, and probably advance the cause of Literature. The Saturday Courier is published by Woodward and Spragg, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Subscriptions received at the Office of the Sentinel.

SILVER TABLE & TEA SPOONS. F. WOODS Has just received a fresh supply of Silver Table Spoons, Sugar Fongs, Tea Spoons, Pencil Cases, Mustard & Salt Spoons, Thimbles, &c. &c. Which will be sold as low as they can be imported. ALSO, A PAIR OF 13 INCH GLOBES. Newbern, 20th July, 1831.

FOR SALE, 17 pieces handsome blue Muscheto Netting, which will be sold low for cash. A constant supply of the above article will be kept at the Store of the subscriber, nearly opposite the Bank of Newbern. JOHN BRISSINGTON. July 20, 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.

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.

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