

Governor Branch's Statement.

From the Roanoke Advocate. ENFIELD, August 22d, 1831. DEAR SIR: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Major Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of proposing to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing the selection would be unwise and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton and personally preferred him to either of the others proposed for his cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject, ought to be construed into an intention to injure him. Major Eaton, but on the contrary to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance, which it was too plain, were in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were groundless, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not persist at this point, as I was not to be the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Major Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehensions to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what use the opposition would make of it—that I believed it was impossible, he could be willing to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson—that since the death of that Lady, those reports had subsided and would soon be heard of no more—that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton, and that if he entered into the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom, recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not but disturb the tranquillity and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterized my manner; but they, I thought, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a serious and unending hostility. From the moment of Major Eaton's appointment, Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt extremely embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for him to say so, and I thought it was likely I could with a proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so, more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the Ladies; that they were in matters of that kind, uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting against the Bards of New Orleans, than in controlling the society of the members of the cabinet. Major Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or soften it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Major Eaton's enmity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circumstantially and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth. At length, Col. Johnson, by Col. Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the Public by Messrs. Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements, that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the United States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I will recollect, rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which attracted the ordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce an effect, among other things, that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which our family was usually invited. Lord Nick, Harry, &c. With this proposition, he said, the President had refused. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connection with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated. I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President but receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baselessness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given; among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this, it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned, I believed my family were doing no more than the members of Congress, the citizens of Washington and the members of the Senate had a right to expect from me as a member of his cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that as to a combination, I knew of none; that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters, I would abandon my cabinet and was ready to do so whenever he desired it, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Major Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formally announced to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I derived his information from the Colonel, that he had management of the Department, viz: Mr. Dickens for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Post Office, and some one else for Attorney General. This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. Johnson, and for that purpose, called for a servant. When the servant came, I observed it was unnecessary to send for Col. Johnson, his word was sufficient. Well, said he, if you are satisfied for some time. I attempted on that occasion, as I have done several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in a question of such a delicate character, but his feelings were evidently too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered. I have already informed the public that no paper was presented to me, or read to me, or alluded to, having reference to the future conduct of the members of the cabinet. On this head, I cannot be mistaken. I may add that the President constantly insisted on the necessity of harmony among the members of the cabinet. He refused to refrain from a remark upon this injunction of the

President, that Maj. Eaton was the only dissatisfied member of the cabinet—the only one who carried complaints to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who employed his efforts to bring us into discredit with the public or the President. Among the others of the cabinet, Major Eaton, or made any effort to embarrass the operations of his Department, or in any manner acted towards him as inimical, or deficient in respect; and yet, we are to be punished for the discordances of the Cabinet. Can any decision be more arbitrary and unjust. A few days after this interview with the President, Col. Johnson came into the Navy Department, and as he entered I rose to receive him. With his wonted cordiality of manner, he expressed his satisfaction at the aspect of our relations. I observed to him, with a smile, that the President denied having authorized him to make such a communication as he had made. He good humoredly replied, "let pass; I represented it to you in the most favorable light;" and as he was hurried, here the conversation ended. About the same time, I had an interview with Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Maj. Barry. This was brought about by the President. Maj. Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that at a party given by my family, the last of September or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was at Washington City, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany, N. Y., was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these:—Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to Gen. Jackson's inauguration, was the Pastor of a Church, and such was his reputation that the President and three members of his Cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself took pains to become regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry, he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were present, and contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party above alluded to, was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him, his friend Doct. Ely of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend Doct. Ely. Neither of these gentlemen require a recommendation where they are of good repute, and I know to be true after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Maj. Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction because Mr. Campbell and Doct. Ely were at my house as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him, who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. He testily observed, no person, but at the same time, Mr. Campbell, that you thought it evinced hostility to him. At the interview above alluded to between Maj. Eaton, Judge Berrien, Maj. Barry and myself, Maj. E. mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Campbell and Doct. Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Maj. Eaton, in the most frank and friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error, assuring him, at the same time, that he had no right to consider me as being under the influence of any friendly feelings towards him; that on the contrary, he ought to know, my personal attachment for him, before the Cabinet, was formed; and further if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Maj. Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Maj. J. and myself in the winter of 1827-28 on this disturbing subject he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, and of its entire conformity to that friendship and good will which had so long subsisted between us. I might have gone further and said, that Maj. Lewis, in the winter of 1827-28, when he considered he no longer worthy to maintain either of us, could he not have an unfeeling associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the Cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her. Maj. Eaton would not say whether he would be satisfied or not, and the explanation was withheld. But as we were about to separate, he offered me his hand in a more cordial manner than he had done for some months previous. I have no doubt that Maj. Eaton, in tendering his resignation stipulated for the dismissal of the three offensive members of the cabinet. Mr. Van Buren also, I have reasons to believe, urged the adoption of this measure. This gentleman had discovered that the three members of the Cabinet (afterwards ejected) disclaimed to become tools to subserve his ambitious aspirations, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be a part of his character to tolerate politically no one, who will not enter heart and soul into measures for promoting his own aggrandizement. He had become latterly, the almost sole confidant and adviser of the President. How he obtained this influence might be a subject of curious and entertaining enquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that among the means employed, were the most devoted and assiduous attentions to Mrs. Eaton, and unceasing efforts to bring her into notice, especially with the families of the foreign ministers. Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. E. into society proved abortive, he became, every day, less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt, but that, as to myself, an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendancy in his private councils and the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended, as stated above. I may at some future time add to these views; at present I take my leave with assurances of great respect and esteem. Yours &c. JNO. BRANCH.

me, following me about—I ask you civilly not to follow me—you want me to go away—you call me and mother hard name—and yet you swear you afraid I kill you. Now, suppose I see a man in my country, in Siam—he goes out into woods, and sees a lion asleep—he says 'Oh! I afraid that lion kill me'—what I think of that man if he go up and give that lion a kick, and say 'get out you ugly beast?' I wish you'd answer me that?" Foreign Opinions of American Science.—A few years since, it was the fashion of the day among the literati of Europe to sneer at the idea of American literature and science. It is gratifying to observe that a thorough change in this respect has taken place;—that American genius and its achievements in the various departments of knowledge, have come, at length, to be fully appreciated. A late number of the Quarterly Mining Review, published in London in a notice of the American Journal of Science and Arts, contains a high and just commendation of that work, to which chiefly, we are indebted for our scientific reputation abroad, and pays a deserved compliment to its distinguished Editor, of whom, in view of his persevering and successful labors in the cause of science, it may with great propriety be said, Bene meruit de patria. He hath deserved well of his country: We make the following extract;—N. Y. Jour. Com. From the Quarterly Mining Review. "Amidst the acquisitions which a few years have added to the stock of general information, the geologist, in common with others of the scientific world, will acknowledge important obligations to the ardor of philosophical research in the United States of America. However contemptible American literary productions might appear to European critics in 1800, the fact is indisputable, that the contrast afforded by the present state of polite literature and scientific acquirements, on the other side of the Atlantic, is in the highest degree creditable to American talent; and a perusal of the work now before us would satisfy any reasonable mind, that Professor Silliman has contributed largely to its successful cultivation. "It has seldom been our lot to meet a philosophical work so interesting to the general reader; and although to the scientific world this may appear no recommendation, yet we must (at the risk of incurring doubts of our own devotion to science) remark, that the author, who aims solely at instruction, will often fail to interest his readers, even in the most essential part of his details; and we may also add, that important discoveries are extended, practical science elicited, and the circulation of a periodical increased, in proportion as it possesses attractions for the several classes of society. The review of this interesting publication having led us far beyond our prescribed limits, we must conclude by observing that the fortieth number which has this day reached us, will claim our attention in a future article. In the mean time, we shall be happy if we can be at all instrumental in giving publicity to the work, and thus contributing indirectly to its more extended circulation. "The date of an ill-natured article in the Edinburgh Review. From the London New Monthly Magazine. MY PENSION. What, take away my Pension! a word with you, Lord Grey; you cannot be so barbarous; you mean not what you say. I have enjoyed for seven years twelve hundred pounds a year, 'Twas granted me by George the Fourth, how can you interfere? I'm sure I've many female friends of vastly less pretension, Who're met with greater recompense, then do I disturb my Pension! The thing's so inconvenient, you'll force me to retire;— Indeed retirement will not do, you'll send me to the Bench! How can you serve a Lady so! oh! if I were a man, I'd call you out, my Noble Lord, and end you with my plan; I'm sure I've many little trinkets in my little chest, But what on earth possesses you to take away my Pension! You ask about my services; but surely to intrude And ask a Lady such a thing, is little less than rude; Of course I could explain to you—My Lord, I say again, If 'twas my own, my Noble Lord, I would not give it up; Who're met with greater recompense, then do I disturb my Pension! Refusal may all be very proper in a certain line, I never can object to it, it's no affair of mine; Reform the House of Commons, and correct abuses there, But don't reform my little house in Green-street, Grosvenor Square. Don't stir my jewels, and don't stir the popular discontent; You can't appease the Radicals with my poor little Pension. The Revolutionists abroad have stirr'd up all this fuss, But can your Lordship tell me what are Paris mobs to us? Because the papers here one so about the riot at Brussels, Must English Ladies interfere with Foreign people's bustles? Who're met with greater recompense, then do I disturb my Pension; You really are not call'd upon to take away my Pension. Propriety might prompt your economical design, In many cases doubtless; but believe me, not in mine; Were I alone, I now might make a sacrifice, 'tis true, But all my Family, you know, have little pensions too; I never call on them, and if one dies pay me a visit, She comes in some old-fashion'd gown, and I and Laura quiz it, And at the Race-ball once a year, I sit the upper bench on, In high unbecoming dignity,—so I deserve my Pension. I think it would be setting an extremely bad example, In times like these, when people are endeavoring to trample On all our ancient usages,—and raising such a storm About the Place and Pension List, and Radical Reform,— I say, my Lord, that I'm a first deserving recompense; If—by these intinulations—threw away my Pension! When I am at my country seat, I shun this growing evil, No member of the middling ranks presume to call me civil; I never call on them, and if one dies pay me a visit, She comes in some old-fashion'd gown, and I and Laura quiz it, And at the Race-ball once a year, I sit the upper bench on, In high unbecoming dignity,—so I deserve my Pension. Now pray, my Lord, consider this, your' raised if you grant Occasions of the sweeping kind the common people want; The Aristocracy must not be interfered with, Pray tell me what are starving individuals to us? To pacify the Radicals, and end all this contention, We'll call my little income by some other name than Pension. Of course, my Lord, you can retrench in every other way, The Clerks in Public Offices may scribble on half pay; The Captains and the Cornets, and the Curates may be deuced, (The incomes of the Bishops, by the by should be increased.) I see you are convinced, my Lord, and through your intervention, I trust, in spite of Mr. Hume, you'll let me keep my Pension. T. H. B.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BEEWAX, lb. 18 20 BUTTER, do. 20 20 CANDLES, do. 12 14 COFFEE, do. 11 13 CORN, bbl. quantity, 2 50 CORN MEAL, bushel, 70 80 CORDAGE, cwt., 14 16 COTTON, do. 6 50 COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd. 15 18 Flax, do. 12 15 FLAX, lb. 8 10 FLOUR, Rochester, bbl. 6 50 Baltimore, do. 6 50 North Carolina, do. 5 50 IRON, Bar, American, lb. 6 10 Russia & Sweden, do. 8 LARD, lb. 25 LEATHER, Sole, lb. 1 50 Dressed, Neats do. 22 00 Calf Skins, dozen, 12 8 Scantling, do. 8 9 Square Timber, do. 17 18 Shingles, Cypress, do. 1 10 Staves, w. o. hhd. do. 16 17 Do. RED OAK, do. 7 8 Do. w. o. hhd. do. 18 20 Heading, hhd. do. 8 1028 Do. bbl. do. 26 MOLASSES, gallon, 7 NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 8 4d. and 3d. do. 15 wrought, do. 70 80 NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. 1 40 Turpentine, do. 1 Pitch, do. 1 50 Rosin, do. 1 50 Turpentine, gallon, 25 25 Varnish, do. 90 1 OIL, Sperm, do. 35 40 Whale & Porpoise, do. 1 00 Lincel, do. 15 18 PAINTS, Red Lead, lb. 15 16 White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. 64 7 PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb. 7 Hams, do. 12 Beef, bbl. 13 Pork, mess, do. 9 50 Do. prime, do. 11 Do. cargo, do. 11 SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity, 55 60 Beaver, do. 50 60 Liverpool, fine, do. 5 50 SHOT, cwt. 1 40 1 60 SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall. 45 Apple Brandy, do. 50 60 Peach do. do. 80 1 25 Rum, Jamaica, do. 1 20 Do. winward Isl'd do. 45 Do. New England, do. 1 25 Gin, Holland, do. 40 Do. American, do. 35 38 Whiskey, do. 16 18 STEEL, German, lb. 10 12 English, blistered, do. 19 20 SUGAR, Loaf, do. 16 18 Lump, do. do. 7 8 Brown, do. do. 1 60 1 80 TEA, Imperial, do. 1 60 Gunpowder, do. 1 60 Hyson, do. 1 50 Black, do. 80 TALLOW, do. 8 WINE, Madeira, do. 3 Teueriffe, do. 1 60

Commissioner's Notice. ALL persons holding Muskets belonging to the State (except Volunteer Companies) are requested to return them, without further delay, to the Town Sergeant. By order of the Board of Commissioners, Z. SLADE, Town Sergeant, August 30, 1831. TO THE PUBLIC. I appear before you in a controversy with any individual. Circumstances beyond my control, and a proper regard for my own character, have forced this course upon me. For silence, after having been assailed in a public newspaper, would be an implied admission of the imputation which has been endeavored to be cast upon my character. The individual to whom I allude is MERRITT DILLIARD, of Raleigh. In an address to the Public, in the Raleigh Star, under date of the 26th July, 1831, he commences by stating, that "he saw in the Star, that a certain man named WILLIAM L. FOWLER, of Newbern, has taken the liberty of advertising a reward for my negro man SAM, who I say has the shadow of right to him." He states that "it is true I agreed to sell this negro to Mr. Fowler, and that to deliver him on the 10th January, 1830—and that Fowler then getting tired of his bargain, set a man on him and ran Sam off, for the express purpose of putting it out of my power to deliver him on the day I was bound to deliver him," &c. He then states that "Fowler and himself had recinded the bargain, by Fowler's delivering to him the Bill of Sale," &c. To expose this individual to the contempt which his conduct in this transaction deserves, it will be enough, very briefly, to submit the facts as they occurred, supported by such testimony as will fasten upon him the villainy which he has thus far successfully practised upon me. The facts are these: On the 5th December, 1829, I bought of Merritt Dilliard, a negro man, a blacksmith, named Sam, of William R. Hinton, Esq. Sheriff of Wake. The negro was to be delivered on the 1st or by the 10th January following, at my option. I took a bond for the money and a Bill of Sale for the negro. Fearing that Dilliard would not deliver the negro, I employed Mr. William Hinds, of Newbern, with two others to take him, which they attempted to do, unsuccessfully, on the evening of the first of January. I went, however, in company with Mr. Hinds in search of Dilliard, during the day of the first, to demand the negro according to agreement, but I believe that he purposely avoided us, as I followed him to one of the rooms in the State House, where I saw him enter and where I waited for him an hour, without being able to see him. Since that time the negro has been openly in the possession of Dilliard, but I have very strong reasons for believing that he has been harboured by Dilliard since then. The negro having thus escaped, and I seeing no prospect of getting either him or my money back again, I commenced suit against Dilliard, on his bond, at the April term of Craven Superior Court. The August following, Dilliard came to Newbern, and begged that I would stop the suit against him, as that a judgment obtained against him then, would be of great injury to him in his business; that he was doing every thing in his power to get Sam to come in, and that he did not doubt if he had the Bill of Sale, he could prevail on Sam's friends to make him believe he had bought him back, and that he would then come in to me, when he should be delivered to me. It will be proper here, simply, to remark that, he tried to get the Bill of Sale from me without any witness of its delivery, to show the deliberate intention to defraud, with which he acted—I knew that delivering him the Bill of Sale would not vitiate the bond, and believing him really disposed then, to get the negro and deliver him to me, in presence of Mr. Jno. Gildersleeve, and withdrew the suit I had commenced against him. After his return home, he wrote me several letters, stating that he was exerting himself to get Sam to come in, &c. always acknowledging that he was my debtor. In a letter to me, dated May 30th, 1831, he provides: "I can get the negro you shall have him provided, I am not to be looser, (alluding to wages that he said was due him by Sam, which he lost by his running away,) or you may take him ruff as he runs, he is yet in this neighborhood." A short time subsequent to the date of this letter, he makes some disposition of his property, by which it is secured against his creditors, as he then assumes a new tone and puts me at defiance. Under date of the 18th July, in a letter replete with the most disgusting blackguardism, he says that "it is in my power to make you lose the whole of the money, my concerns is in such a way that it is as I please, whether you get any thing or not." To which I replied simply—"That if he wrote any more letters he would oblige me by paying the postage, as I had paid enough for such villians as himself." This certainly was not very courteous language, but it appears to have so effectually ruffled his temper, that on the 26th July he comes out in the Star, and denies that I have a shadow of right to the negro, with the other impertinences to which I have alluded above. Subjoined I give the statements of both Mr. William Hinds and Mr. John Gildersleeve of this town, by which it will be seen that I have relied solely on my own representation of this matter, but that they fully bear me out in every thing I have stated. After Dilliard has attempted in the manner I have shewn, not only to defraud me, but to hold me up to the Public as having tried to take advantage of him, I felt it due to myself, and to public justice, that his baseness should be exposed, and that he should receive that contempt and disgrace which his own villainy has drawn upon his head. Were it requested, I could say more; but believing that what I have stated is quite enough for him, for the present, I here take leave of the subject. WILLIAM L. FOWLER. Newbern, Aug. 24, 1831. I hereby certify that I was requested by Mr. William L. Fowler, of Newbern, to take a negro man Sam, who he had purchased of Mr. Dilliard, of Raleigh; that before attempting to take Sam, Mr. Fowler showed me the Bill of Sale and the bond which he had taken from Dilliard. The bond stated that the negro was to be delivered on the 1st or by the 10th of January—and William L. Hinton, Esq. the Sheriff, told me that it was duly understood, in his presence, between Dilliard and Fowler, that Sam was to be delivered on the first of January, required. Upon these representations, I went with others employed by Fowler to assist me to take Sam, and that we used our best exertions to do so. That I held of him and he broke himself away after a violent struggle, and escaped—That I never heard Mr. Fowler express himself dissatisfied with his bargain, as alleged by Mr. Dilliard, but he did express his fears that Dilliard did not intend to deliver the negro, and on that account only was he anxious to have him taken, as Mr. Fowler and myself had gone in search of Mr. Dilliard on the 1st to demand his compliance with his contract, and from his conduct, we had reason to believe that he purposely avoided us. WILLIAM HINDS. Newbern, Aug. 24, 1831. I was present in Newbern at a conversation which took place some time in August last, between William L. Fowler and Merritt Dilliard, respecting a negro man Sam, purchased by Fowler from Merritt Dilliard, which said negro was never delivered by Dilliard to Fowler according to a bond given by Dilliard and upon which he was bound, for Dilliard to refund him the price he paid for the negro, and he would withdraw the suit then pending in Craven Superior Court; Dilliard then remarked that if he had the Bill of Sale, (the one given by Dilliard to Fowler) he had no doubt, but that he could make Sam's friends believe he had purchased him back from Fowler, and thus induce them, to persuade him to come in accordingly. Mr. Fowler, in my presence, did deliver to Merritt Dilliard the Bill of Sale for the only purpose stated above. JOHN GILDERSLEEVE. Newbern, Aug. 24, 1831.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. CLETHALL proposes to open a SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, in NEWBERN, on the first of November next. Parents and Guardians desirous of placing young Ladies under her charge, are requested to intimate the same to Mrs. Margaret Scott, on Pollock-street, or to J. Burgwyn, Esq. on East Front-street. TERMS—as usual. A few young Ladies will be taken as Boarders, and particular attention will be paid to their manners and behaviour, so as to render them, on leaving School, fit to enter society, or to superintend the management of domestic affairs. Teachers of Music, and of Dancing, will be procured as soon as the necessary number of pupils are engaged. French and Drawing will be taught. Further particulars will be communicated hereafter. REFERENCE. WILLIAM GASTON, Esq. (Rev. J. R. GOODMAN, Hon. JOHN R. DONNELL, MOSES JARVIS, Esq. JOHN H. BRYAN, Esq. [Hon. HARDY B. CROOM, Esq. J. S. HAWKS, Esq. Washington.] JOHN BURGWIN, Esq. August 24, 1831. DRAW TEETH AND BLEED, SHAVE WELL, INDEED! THE subscriber avails himself of this method of returning his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He will CUT and DRESS HAIR in the neatest style and latest fashion, and being at all times prepared with Razors of the most superior quality, he will SHAVE gentlemen who may honor him with a call or he will wait upon them at their houses. Gentlemen who shave themselves, can have their Razors put in the best shaving order at the shortest notice by sending them to his Shop, nearly opposite to the Store of William Hollister, Esq. on South Front-street.—He will BLEED, and EXTRACT TEETH with the greatest care—old roots and stumps removed in the most expeditious and skillful manner. He begs leave to subjoin the following Certificate: In testimony of Augustus S. Emmett's skill in extracting teeth, we certify that having occasion to employ him in that capacity, he performed to our entire satisfaction. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, WM. SCARBOROUGH, JOHN W. NELSON, JOHN D. FRIOR, JUN. Newbern, August 10, 1831. He could refer to several other Gentlemen, and also to many Ladies in Newbern, who have experienced relief from his operations on their teeth, but the above is deemed sufficient. He would say to all who may be disposed to patronise him, that he has no doubt of giving satisfaction. Six cents to shave—25 to get bled! For 50 cents he'll draw any tooth in your head!! He has for sale at his Establishment, the following among many other articles: Razors and Razor Straps, of superior quality, Cloth, Hair, Shaving and Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Shaving Boxes, and Dressing Glasses, Dressing, Pocket, and Ivory Combs, Windsor, Fancy and common Shaving Soap, Hair Powder, Cologne Water and Pomatum, Court Plaster, &c. &c. &c. ALSO, Spanish and common Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Raisins, Filberts, Figs, Tamarinds, &c. AUGUSTUS S. EMMETT. Newbern, 24th August, 1831.

FOR RENT, And possession given on the 1st of October, The Store and Dwelling House corner of Craven & South Ft-Streets, now occupied by Dr. Loomis.—Enquire of John Snead or William Hollister, Esqrs., who are authorized to sell, on accommodating terms, the unimproved piece of ground on Craven-street, near the Store of Mr. Jarvis, and formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Taylor. August 24, 1831. NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the firm of JACKSON & HIGGINS are requested to make immediate payment, as they are determined to close their business on or before the first of September next. The Store and Dwelling House now occupied by them on the Old County Wharf, will be sold cheap to any person who may wish to purchase an eligible stand for business.

A correspondent of the Boston Sentinel gives a detailed account of the fray into which the Siamese Twins was lately driven at Lynnfield. The particulars, if true, are equally disgraceful to the Lynnfield people, and creditable to the Siamese. Upon the legal investigation which followed, an argument offered by one of the Twins afforded much amusement to the Court. It was nearly in this form, and was addressed to Mr. Prescott, the complainant:—"You shot you—me; you afraid I kill you, you see I shot you if I choose—and you keep round