

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV...NO. 22.

PUBLISHED
BY THOMAS WATSON.
At three dollars per annum—payable in advance.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern have determined to sell the real estate in Newbern and its vicinity, and all the slaves which have been taken in payment of debts. They will receive private proposals for any part of the underequipped property, until the 17th of October next, at which time being the first day of the Superior Court of Craven, at the Court House in Newbern, they will expose the same, or all which may not be sold in the mean time, to public sale, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, upon the following terms:

The real property will be sold on a credit of one and two years, drawing interest from the time when possession is to be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved sureties, and also a deed of trust on the property. In all cases wherein a different time is not named for delivering possession, the purchaser is to take possession immediately. The slaves are to be sold on a credit of ninety days, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved sureties, drawing interest from the date. Wherever it is desired by the purchaser, either of land or slaves, the Bank will take payment in its own Stock, a share being valued at \$65, provided such payment be actually made by a transfer of the shares within fifteen days after the sale.

THE REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD IS AS FOLLOWS:

That valuable and well known
PLANTATION on Brices Creek, containing about 800 acres, now occupied by Col. Eli Ward, lately belonging to James G. Stanly, Esq. Of this possession will be delivered on the first of January next.

The residue of that well known
PLANTATION and the adjacent lands in Jones County, on Trent River and Island Creek, lately belonging to John Stanly, Esq. and whereof a part has been conveyed to Major Alfred Stanly. The part to be sold contains the Mill and Mill seat, and is believed about 1700 acres of land.

A Tract of Land on Neuse Road, about two miles from Newbern, containing 62 acres, and purchased by M. C. Stephens from Duran Hatch.

A tract on the same road, about 5 or 6 miles from Newbern, containing about 196 acres, commonly called the Folly place, bought by John C. Stanly from Frederick Pönce.

The well known tract in that neighborhood, called Cedar Grove, containing about 300 acres.

A tract in the same neighborhood, called the Durham tract, containing about 200 acres. Another in that neighborhood, called the Good's tract, containing about 360 acres.

And another, bought by J. C. Stanly, of Sanders and Clark, and containing about 200 acres. Also, the following Lots, and parts of Lots, in Newbern.

The four well known tenements with brick stores thereon, on Lot No. 51, Craven-street. The Lot extends 214 feet in depth. Of the upper tenement, possession may be had immediately, but of the three others, it will be delivered on the 7th January.

Part of Lot No. 50, on Craven-street, directly North of Mr. Isaac Taylor's, extending 53 feet in front and 214 in depth.

A part of said Lot, directly back of Mr. Taylor's, extending East and West 78 feet, and North and South, 53 feet.

Part of Lots No. 341 and 342, on Johnston-street, back of the Academy, extending along that street 214 feet, and 144 in depth, conveyed to M. C. Stephens by John C. Osborn.

Part of the Lot No. 77, at the corner of Pollok and Middle-streets, frequently called the Griffin Lot, extending 107 feet 3 inches on Middle-street, and 77 on Pollok-street. William Hindes has a lease, of which about three years have to run, on a part. The purchaser is to be entitled to the rent from the day of sale.

The Northern half of the Water Front of Lot No. 118, on Neuse River.

The Water Front of Lot No. 119, on Neuse River.

The front of Lot No. 109, on Neuse, at the corner of East Front and Change-streets.

The improved Lot No. 284, at the corner of New and Hancock-streets, where John C. Stanly resides.

The Lot No. 126, and part of Lots No. 125 and 127, at the corner of Union and Graves-streets, constituting the tenement where Mr. James G. Stanly lately resided, and which is now occupied by Col. Ward.

The Lot No. 353, on Queen-street, where Boston now resides.

The Lot No. 39, on Broad-street, subject to a life estate in Bob Lisbon and Evaline.

Lot No. 305, on New-street, where Juno Forbes resides, to which is attached a small slip of Lot No. 306. On this, there are one or more leases, it is believed, and if so, the purchaser is to have the benefit of them from day of sale.

Two Lots in Dryborough, conveyed to M. C. Stephens, by Cornelius Weeks, joining lots formerly owned by Samuel Chapman, deceased, and back of Mr. Watson's residence.

A piece of land of 3 1-2 acres, adjoining Dryborough, on the East side of the road to Smith's Ferry, opposite the land of Mr. Hawks.

And about ten Slaves.
By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.
August 29th, 1831.

NOTICE.
Some time in June last, in leaving the anchor of the Schooner James Monroe, Capt. William B. Haskell near Ocracoke Bar it was found attached to an Anchor and Chain Cable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay salvage, and take the same, or it will be sold for the benefit of all concerned within the time prescribed by law. Inquire of
JACKSON & HIGGINS.
Newbern, Aug. 15, 1831.—dt 18

The Highest Cash Prices
Will be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.
JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.
Newbern, September 7, 1831.

N. B. In my absence, apply to Mr. Jordan S. Carrow, who can at all times be found in Newbern.—J. G.

M. STEVENSON, Senr.

BEGS leave to correct an erroneous impression which has been unfairly made on the public mind. He takes this method of stating, that his HEARSE is kept for the accommodation of every decent family who shall be so unfortunate as to require its use. His personal attendance at Funerals is likewise offered to all persons of the same description, and no pains shall be spared, on his part, to have the solemnities conducted with sobriety, decency and good order.

It is hoped that the following reasonable charges will be satisfactory.

Neatest Mahogany Coffin, for a grown person, with linings and trimmings; (including an engraved Silver Plate;) together with his personal attendance, and the use of his horse and Bier, \$35
Neatest stained Poplar or Pine Coffin, with engraved Silver Plate, and a case in the bottom of the grave; together with horse, Hearse and attendance, \$25
Plain, stained Poplar Coffin, lined with Cambrie, but without the Silver Plate, \$10
Plain, stained Coffin, with a neat pinked Cambrie border, but without lining, \$8
Common Parish Coffins, \$4
Children's Coffins & Funerals, in the above proportion. Newbern, Aug. 31, 1831.

American Stenographic Academy.
BY M. T. C. GOULD.
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE PROPRIETOR of this establishment has visited the principal Cities, Towns, and Colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of SHENOGRAPIHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to prepare a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, and who, from their present situation, cannot enjoy the benefits of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the book-sellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through seven large editions, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copper-plate engravings, illustrative of the theory. A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a complete set of series of printed lectures; or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete and practical knowledge of Shorthand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the above plan succeed, and there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.
The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopaedia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an immediate key to the whole, or any particular part which may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor; for it is asserted without the fear of refutation that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Shorthand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common Place Book, upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.

Second—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The security limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.
For a full course of instruction as above mentioned \$2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents for the respective neighborhoods. If a postmaster procures but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$250 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers—that is to say, a commission of twenty per cent, for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used may no doubt be gratified by calling on postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

NOTICE.
At August Term, A. D. 1831, of Craven County Court, A. Lett is of Administration on the Estate of Colonel JOSEPH NELSON, deceased, were granted to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, are required to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOSEPHUS NELSON Adm'r.
Craven County Aug. 15, 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.

JOHN W. NELSON,
CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials; and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity.

He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—Newbern, June 1st, 1831.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.

The following account of the late atrocities committed by the Blacks in Southampton County, is the most circumstantial and most correct that has yet appeared from any quarter. It is the record made by the Editor of the *Whig*, who being a member of the Cavalry which marched from Richmond against these deluded wretches, had a better opportunity of learning all the facts connected with the subject, and of discriminating between them and the numerous reports which the idle and too credulous North had been circulating. We recommend a general and attentive perusal of this article.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

From the Richmond Whig of Saturday Evening, Sept. 3.

THE LATE AFFAIR.
We have been astonished since our return from Southampton (whither we went in Capt. Harrison's Troop of Horse) in looking over the mass of exchange papers accumulated in our absence, to see the number of false, absurd and idle rumors, circulated by the Press, touching the insurrection in that county. Editors seem to have applied themselves to the task of alarming the public mind as much as possible, and of persuading the slaves to entertain a high opinion of their strength and consequence. While truth is always the best policy, and the best remedy for the evils which we have alluded to, we have endeavored to give the slaves false conceptions of their numbers and capacity, by exhibiting the terror and confusion of the whites, and to induce them to think that practicable, which they see so much feared by their superiors.

We have little to say of the Southampton Tragedy, beyond what is already known. The origin of the conspiracy, its prime agents, its extent, and ulterior direction, is matter of conjecture. The universal opinion in that part of the country is that Nat, a slave, a preacher, and a pretended Prophet, was the first contriver, the principal actor, and the ringleader of the insurrection. According to the evidence of a negro boy whom they carried along to hold their horses, Nat commenced the scene of murder at the first house (Travis's) with his own hand. Having called upon the others, to make good their valiant boasts so often repeated, of what they would do, and their shrinking from the requisition Nat proceeded to dispatch one of the family with his own hand. Animated by the example and exhortations of their leader, having a taste of blood, and convinced that they had now gone too far to recede, his followers dismissed their qualms and became as ferocious as their leader, and then to follow the bloody dogs from the capture of Travis' house, before day, to their dispersion at Parker's cornfield early in the afternoon, where he had navigated 20 miles, murdered 63 whites, and approached within 3 or 4 miles of the village of Jerusalem, the immediate object of their movement—to describe the scenes at each house, the circumstances of the murders, the hair breadth escapes of the few who were lucky enough to escape—would prove as interesting as heart rending.

Many of the details have reached us, but not in so satisfactory a shape as to justify their publication, nor have we the time to do so. Let a few particulars, however, be given. Dr. Blount's wife had a narrative from the gallant old gentleman himself, and his son, a lad about 15, distinguished for his gallantry and modesty, and whom we take leave to recommend to Gen. Jackson, for a warrant in the Navy or at West Point. The Doctor had received information of the insurrection, and that his house would be attacked, the night before last. He and his wife, and a young girl, the countess, had resolved to defend his house. His force was his son, overseer and three other white men. Luckily there were six guns, and plenty of powder and shot in the house. These were barely loaded, his force posted, and the instructions given, when the negroes from 15 to 30 strong, rose up about day break.

The Doctor's orders were that each man should be particular in his aim, and should fire one at a time; he himself reserved one gun, resolved if the house was forced to sell his life as dearly as he could. The remaining five fired in succession upon the assailants, at the distance of fifty or twenty steps. The negroes upon the first fire, retreated, leaving one killed (we believe) and one wounded, (a fellow called Hark), and were pursued by the Doctor's negroes with shouts and execrations. Had the shot been larger, more execution would doubtless have been done.

Mr. Vaughan's was among the last houses attacked. A venerable negro woman described the scene which she had witnessed with great emphasis. It was near noon, and her mistress was then making ready for dinner, and the road, she described a dust and wondered what it could mean. In a second, the negroes mounted and armed, rushed into view, and making an exclamation indicative of her horror and agony, Mrs. Vaughan ran into the house. The negroes dismounted and ran around the house, pointing their guns at the doors and windows. Mrs. Vaughan appeared at a window, and begged for her life, inviting them to take every thing she had. The prayer was answered by one of them firing at her, which was instantly followed by another, and a fatal shot, which struck Mrs. Vaughan, who was on stairs, and unapprised of the terrible advent until she heard the noise of the attack, rushed down and begging for life, was shot as she ran a few steps from the door. A son of Mrs. Vaughan, about 15, was at the still house, when hearing a gun, conjecturing it is supposed, that his brother had come from Jerusalem, approached his house, and was shot as he got over the fence. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive a situation so truly and horribly awful, as that in which these unfortunate sufferers were placed. Alone, unprotected, and without means of defence, to find themselves the moment's notice for escape or defence, in the power of a band of ruffians, from whom instant death was the least they could expect! In a most lively and picturesque manner, did the old negro describe the horrors of the scene; the blacks riding up with imprecations, the looks of her mistress, white as a sheet, her prayers for her life, and the action of the scoundrels entering the house and pointing their guns at the doors and windows, ready to fire as occasion offered. When the work was done, they called for drink, and food, and becoming noisy and drunk, they brandy as vile stuff.

The scene at Vaughan's may suffice to give an idea of what was done at the other houses. A bloodier and more accursed tragedy was never acted, even by the agency of the tomahawk and scalping knife. Interesting details will no doubt be evolved in the progress of the trials and made known to the public.

It is with pain we speak of another feature of the Southampton Rebellion; for we have been most unfortunately to have our sympathies for the sufferers, diminished or affected by the misreporting of the whites, and the slanders of many blacks, without trial and under circumstances of great barbarity. How many have thus been put to death (generally by decapitation or shooting) reports vary; probably however some five and twenty and from that; 40; possibly a yet larger number. To the great honor of General Epps, he used every precaution in his power, and we hope and believe with success to put a stop to the disgraceful procedure. We met with an individual of intelligent mind, who stated that he had killed between 10 and 15 whites, and that he had committed the same of the barbarities committed on the whites; and that he thought himself right, in being so in the fact of his having narrowly escaped losing his own life in an attempt to save a negro woman whom he thought innocent, but who was shot by the multitude in despite of his exertions. We (the Richmond Troop) witnessed with surprise, the sanguinary temper of the population, who evinced a strong disposition to inflict immediate death upon every prisoner. Not having witnessed the horrors committed by the blacks, or seen the sufferers, and discomfited by the misreporting of the whites, we were unprepared to understand what a closer observation of the atrocities of the insurgents suggested. Now, however, we individually feel compelled to offer an apology for the people of Southampton, while we deeply deplore that human nature urged them to such excesses. Let the fact not be doubted by those whom it most concerns, that another such insurrection will be the signal for the extermination of the whole black population in the quarter of the state where it occurs.

The numbers engaged in the insurrection are variously reported. Some estimating from desertions, and new recruits.—About fifty are in Southampton Jail, some of them on suspicion only. We trust and believe that the intelligent magistracy of that county, will have the firmness to oppose the popular passion, should it be disposed to involve the innocent with the guilty, and to take suspicion for proof.

The presence of the troops from Norfolk and Richmond, alone prevented retaliation from being carried much farther.

At the date of Capt. Harrison's departure from Jerusalem, Gen. Nat had not been taken. On that morning however, Dred, another insurgent chief, was brought prisoner to Jerusalem, having surrendered himself to his master, in the apprehension of doubt of starving in the swamps, or being shot by the numerous parties of local militia, who were in pursuit. Nat had not been certainly heard of since the skirmish in Parker's cornfield, which was in fact, the termination of the insurrection, the negroes after that dispersing themselves, and making no further attempt. He is represented as a shrewd fellow, acquires great influence over the minds of the wretched beings whom he had led into destruction. It was supposed 80,000 whites in the country, were only exterminated, the blacks might take possession. Various of his tricks to acquire and preserve influence had been mentioned, but they are not worth repeating. If there was any ulterior purpose, he probably alone knows it. For our own part, we still believe there was none; and if he be an intelligent man represented, we are incapable of conceiving the arguments by which he persuaded his own mind of the feasibility of his attempt, or how it could possibly end but in certain destruction. We therefore incline to the belief that he acted upon no higher principle than the impulse of revenge against the whites, as the enslavers of himself and his race; that being a fanatic, he possibly persuaded himself that Heaven would interfere; and that he may have convinced himself, as he certainly did his deluded followers to some extent, that the appearance of the sun some weeks ago, prognosticated something favorable to their cause. We are inclined to think that the solar phenomenon exercised considerable influence in promoting the insurrection; calculated as it was to impress the imaginations of the ignorant.

A more important inquiry remains—whether the conspiracy was circumscribed to the neighborhood in which it broke out, or had its ramifications through other counties. We, at first, adopted the first opinion; but there are several circumstances which favor the latter. We understand that the confessions of all the prisoners, go to show that the insurrection broke out too soon, as it is supposed, in consequence of the last day of July being a Sunday, and that the negroes in Southampton believed the Saturday before last. The report is that the rising was fixed for the fourth Sunday in August, and that they supposed Sunday, the 31st July to be the first Sunday in August, they were betrayed into the error of considering the 3d Sunday as the 4th. This is the popular impression founded upon confessions, upon the indications of an intention of the negroes in Nansmond and other places to unite, and upon the allegation that Gen. Nat extended his preaching excursions to Petersburg and this city; allegations which we however, disbelieved. It is more probable however, that the mischief was concerted and concerted under the cloak of religion, the trials which are now proceeding or impending in Southampton, Nansmond, Sussex and elsewhere, will develop all the truth. We suspect this truth will turn out to be that the conspiracy was confined to Southampton, and that the idea of its extensiveness originated in the panic which seized upon the South East of Virginia.

Such we believe to be the summary outline of the Southampton insurrection. That insurrection reads some salutary lessons; to the whites, the propriety of incessant vigilance; to the blacks, the madness of all attempts such as that in Southampton. A few lives they may indeed sacrifice, but possession of the country even for a week, is the most chimerical of all notions. We assert confidently that 20 armed whites would put to rout the whole negro population of Southampton, and we repeat our persuasion, that another insurrection will be followed up by putting the whole race to the sword.

Gov. Floyd, South East Virginia, owes a large debt of gratitude, for the prompt and silent energy with which he threw his whole power into the suppression of the insurrection; and to Big Gen. Epps, we tender the respects of those lately under his command, for the vigilance and fortitude with which he surmounted difficulties, arising not from the strength of the enemy, but the novelty of his situation, and the alarm and agitation of the inhabitants. To the Ladies of Southampton, we would words to express the warmth of gratitude inspired in the hearts of the Richmond Troop, by their unremitted kindness and attention to all the suffering and distressed; and to Big Gen. Epps, we tender the respects of those lately under his command, for the vigilance and fortitude with which he surmounted difficulties, arising not from the strength of the enemy, but the novelty of his situation, and the alarm and agitation of the inhabitants. 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