FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

At one o'clock a salute of artillery announced the arrival of the King: the deputations went to meet him.

The Queen, accompanied by her children, and Madame Adelaide, was introduced into the gallery reserved for her near that of the diplomatic body.

Immediately afterwards the King, dressed in the uniform of the National Guard, entered, preceded by the deputations of the two Chambers, and followed by a numerous staff. Cries of "Vive le Roi" rose in the hall. His Majesty, having uncovered, took his place on the throne, having on his right hand the Duke of Orleans, in the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars, and the Duke of Nemours in that of a Colonel of Lancers.

The King still uncovered, said to the Peers and Deputies. "Gentlemen, be seated." He then put on his hat and delivered the opening speech in a firm voice·

Messrs. the Peers and Gentlemen Deputies—

I am happy to find myself amongst you, in the centre of this place where France has received my oaths.

Penetrated with the duties which they have imposed upon me, I shall always give effect to the national will of which you are the constitutional organs, and I expect on your part the frank and entire co-operation which will assure to my government that strength without which it will be impossible to answer the expectations of the nation.

I have said, gentlemen, that the Charter shall be a truth: what I have said is accomplished; the Charter is the constitutional monarchy with all its conditions loyalty maintained, with all its consequences frankly accepted (Lively applause.)

It is true that by the uniform action of all the powers of the state, we shall put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed the guilty hopes of those who work for the return of the fallen dynasty, or of those who dream of the chimera of a republic (Loud applause from the Chamber here interrupted his Majesty and loud cries of 'Long live the King!') Divided upon the object, they agree, however, in the will to overthrow, no matter at what price, the public order, founded by the revolution of July, but their efforts shall be disconcerted or punished. (Fresh applause.)

In calling me to the throne, France has willed that the royalty should be national: it did not desire that royalty should be powerless. A Government without strength would not suit the desires of a great nation.

I have just returned from travelling in France; the proofs of affection which I have received in this journey have very deeply touched my heart. The wishes of France are present to my thoughts; you will aid me to accomplish them. Order shall be protected; liberty be guaranteed; and every factious effort confounded and repressed. Thus that confidence will be renewed for the future which alone can re-establish the prosperity of the country.

It is to carry this into effect—it is to consolidate more and more the constitutional monarchy—that I have caused to be prepared the different projects of laws that will be proposed to you.

You will, I hope, recognize in that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question, reserved by the charter for the examination of the Chambers, that I always seek to put our institutions in harmony with the interest and wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

You will have likewise to examine, conformably to the promises of the charter, the projects of the laws destined to complete the departmental and municipal organization, to determine the responsibility of ministers, and of other agents of government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction.

Some other projects of laws upon the recruiting of the army, upon the penal code, upon finance and on different public interests, will be equally submitted to you.

I admit the whole extent of the sufferings which the actual commercial crisis has caused to the nation: I am afflicted at it, and I admire the courage with which they have been borne. I hope that they now approach their termination, and that soon the consolidation of order will give the necessary security to the circulation of capital, and restore to our commerce and industry that spirit and activity which, under a Government always guided by the national interests, can only be momentarily interrupted.

The state of our finances is satisfactory; if our wants are great, abundant resources are available for their aid.

The annual budgets for 1831—1832 will be presented to you in the opening of this session.

Reductions have been made in the different branches of the administration. They would have been carried still farther, if the increase of our means of defence, and the developement of our military force, had not, up to this time, imposed upon us great sacrifice. (Bravos.)

I shall hasten to diminish this burden as soon as I shall have acquired the certainty of accomplishing it without compromising the dignity and safety of France.

This certainty will depend upon a general disarming, France desires this, the Governments of Europe will feel its necessity,—the interest of all requires it.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that up to the present time I have not been under the necessity of employing all the resources which the Chamber had placed at my disposal.

Since the revolution of July, France has regained in Europe the rank which belongs to her. Nothing, henceforth, shall wrest it from her. (Bravos.) Never was her independence better guaranteed; our National Guards, who are worth armies—our armies, the fit depositaries of the inheritance of our ancient glory—will defend this independence as they have hitherto protected our internal peace and liberty.

I have to felicitate myself upon the amicable relations which Foreign Governments preserve with mine.

We ought to seek to preserve the bonds of friendship, so natural and so ancient, which unite France to the United States of America. A treaty has terminated a controversy for a long time pending between two countries which have such claims for mutual sympathy.

Other treaties have been concluded between the Mexican and Haytian Republics.

All these acts shall be communicated to you as soon as they have been ratified, and when the financial stipulations which they contain shall be submitted to your sanction.

I have given new orders to our cruisers to assure the execution of the law of last session, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

As soon as I demanded it, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman states. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, and important changes in the administrative and judicial system, have been given. Such are the ameliorations which will, we hope, assure to these states, that their tranquillity shall be no longer troubled, and that the equilbrium of Europe will be preserved by the maintenance of their independence.

The kingdom of the Low Countries, as constituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and her separation from Holland, have been acknowledged by the great powers.—The King of the Belgians will not form part of the German confederacy. The fortresses raised to menace France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. (Loud applause here again interrupted the speech.) A neutrality recognized by Europe, and the friendship of France, will assure our neighbors an independence, of which we have been the first support.

The power which rules in Portugal has committed outrages on Frenchmen—it has violated against them the laws of justice and humanity: to obtain redress vainly demanded, our ships appeared before the Tagus. I have received intelligence that they have forced the entrance of that river; satisfaction, up to that time refused, has been since offered. The Portuguese ships of war are now in our power, and the tri-coloured flag floats under the walls of Lisbon. (Great applause, and cries of Long live the King!)

A sanguinary and furious conflict is prolonged in Poland. The conflict excites the liveliest emotions in the heart of Europe. I am endeavoring to put an end to it. After having offered my mediation, I have sought to induce that of the great Powers. I have wished to stop effusion of blood; to preserve the south of Europe from the evils of the contagion which this war is propagating; and, above all, to assure for Poland, whose courage has recalled the old affections of France (cries of bravo,) the nationality which has resisted all time and its vicisitudes. (Loud applause.)

You will doubtless judge, that in these difficult negotiations the true interests of France, the interests of her prosperity, of her power and her honor, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the loyalty of our disposition, and of the sincerity of our wishes for the preservation of peace; but it is also upon the demonstration of our strength to sustain a war, that we rely, should we be called upon to resist unjust aggression.

It is in persisting in the political system followed up to this time, that we shall be able to assure our country of the benefits of the revolution which has saved our liberties; and to preserve them from new commotions, which would at once compromise our existence and the civilization of the world.

We approach, gentlemen, the great anniversary. I shall with satisfaction see you joined with me in its solemnities. May they be grave and touching commemorations, to awaken sentiments of union and concord, which can alone consecrate our triumph."

The speech appeared to produce a great effect on the assembly.

The sitting was closed in the midst of cries of "Long Live the King."

The King was received throughout his passage from the Palace to the Chamber with great popular applause.

On the 11th of July the French squadron forced its way to Lisbon, captured the ships in the harbour, and conducted them outside of the bar. They are to be detained till Don Miguel pays the sum which the Government has authorized the Admiral to demand. The English who were present appeared to be gratified by the result. The following is the Admiral's report of the action.

Report from the French Rear-Admiral Baron Roussin to the Minister of the Marine.

"*On board the Suffren, off Lisbon, July* 11.

"I have the honor to inform you, Sir, that, in obedience to the instructions you sent me, the squadron under my command has this day forced an entrance into the Tagus, and is now lying broadside-to under the quay of Lisbon, in front of the Palace. The action commenced at half past one, and in three hours and a half all the batteries of the Gullet were passed, our men shouting "*Vive le Roi*," and we had compelled every Portuguese ship of war, which formed a line across the river, to strike her flag. They are in number eight—namely, the Don Juan VI. of 74 guns, three frigates of 48 guns each, two sloops, and two brigs. On the summons I afterwards made, the Portuguese Government promises to give all the satisfaction France demanded. I enclose you the answer. I am about to ensure the full execution of this treaty, and shall have the honor of transmitting you a detailed account as soon as the mission entrusted to me shall be accomplished. At present I shall confine myself to assuring you that every man has done his duty. According to your orders, and in consistency with the national character, I waited till we were fired upon. The forts of St. Julien, which defend the mouth of the river, were enabled to play upon us for ten minutes before we could bring our guns to bear. I beg leave to add, that, by most unexpected good fortune, the squadron, which for three hours and a half remained at between 400 and 500 toises only from so many large batteries, hitherto conceived to be impregnable, has experienced but a very slight loss.—Accept, &c.

Admiral Roussin summoned the Portuguese Government to accede within two hours all the propositions made previous to his entrance into the Tagus. The Portuguese Minister immediately returned the following answer:—

"May it please your excellency,—In answer to your summons, dated this day, I have the honor to declare that the government of his Most Faithful Majesty, wishing by every means to avoid the disasters which might ensue from the late events, adopts the bases proposed in your Excellency's despatch of the 8th instant—Your Excellency will accept, &c.

(Signed) "Viscount De Santerem.

"Lisbon, July 11."

ADDRESS OF KING LEOPOLD TO THE BELGIAN CONGRESS.

The Brussels papers to the 23d contain the subjoined speech of King Leopold to the Belgian Congress, and several speeches which the King made to the Deputies from different places.

Brussels, July 22—After the King with the procession had arrived at Brussels, and proceeded to the platform where the Congress was ready to receive him, according to the programme before published, the President of the Congress having caused the acclamations of the multitude to cease, declared the Sitting opened, and addressing the King, said—

Sir—We are met to receive the oath presented by the constitution. I shall first invite the Regent to speak, who will resign his authority into the hands of the Congress.

The regent then rose, and turning towards the King, delivered a speech and resigned his authority.

The Constitution having been read by M Ch. Vilian XIV and the King having taken the oath and signed the process verbal, the President, &c. also signed it, during which time the King took his seat on the throne.

The nine seats which were in front of the throne were removed and his Majesty was alone on the upper platform—the Regent was below—to the right and left of the King were the Generals and Ministers, who were at first behind his arm chair. The Members of the Bureau placed themselves on the right and left of the throne—the Members of the Congress were standing and attentive. The scene was entirely changed, and the new *coup d'oeil* greatly struck the crowd, whose acclamations redoubled. Silence being proclaimed, his Majesty delivered the following

SPEECH.

"Gentlemen—The solemn act which has been performed completes the social edifice commenced by the patriotism of the nation and its representatives. The State is definitely constituted in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself. This constitution emanates entirely from you—and this circumstance, owing to the situation in which the country has been placed, seems to me to be fortunate. It prevents collisions which might arise between the different Powers, and impair the harmony that ought to prevail between them. The promptness with which I have repaired to Belgium must have convinced you that, faithful to my word, I have delayed coming among you only till the obstacle which opposed my accession to the throne could be removed by yourselves.

"The various considerations which have been adduced in the important discussion which produced this result, will be the subject of my most serious deliberation.

"I have received, from my entrance on the Belgic territory, marks of affection and good will, for which I still feel equal emotion and gratitude.

"At the sight of the proclamation, ratifying by their acclamations the act of the national representation, I could not but be convinced that I was called by the wish of the country, and I felt all the duties that such a reception imposes on me.

"A Belgian by your adoption, I shall also make it my duty to be so always by my policy.

"I have also been received with extreme kindness in that part of the French territory through which I passed, and I have considered these testimonies of good will, which I highly value, a presage of the relations of confidence and friendship which ought to subsist between the two countries.

"The result of every political commotion is to affect for a time the welfare of the people. I am too sensible of its importance not to direct my immediate attention and most active solicitude to revive commerce and manufactures, which are the verifying principles of national prosperity. The relations which I have formed in the countries which are our neighbours, will second, I hope, the efforts which I shall immediately make to attain this end; but I take pleasure in believing that the Belgian people, so remarkable both for good sense and resignation, will give credit to the Government for the difficulties of a position connected with a state of distress, which at this moment affects almost all Europe.

"I intend to avail myself of every kind of information, to encourage all the means of amelioration; and it is in the places themselves that I have already begun to do so, and that I intend to collect the information which is the best calculated to guide the cause of the Government in this respect.

"Gentlemen, I have accepted the Crown which you offered me, only with a view to perform a task equally noble and useful—that of consolidating the institutions of a generous people, and to maintain its independence.—My heart knows no other ambition than that of of seeing you happy. On so affecting a solemnity, I must also express to you one of my most ardent wishes. The nation issues from a violent crisis. Many this day efface all hatred, stifle all resentments; may one only thought animate all Belgians—that of a frank and sincere union

"I shall esteem myself happy to concur in this noble result which has been so well prepared by the wisdom of the venerable man who has devoted himself with such noble patriotism in the salvation of his country.

"Gentlemen, I hope to be a pledge of peace and tranquillity to Belgium; but the expectations of man are not infallible. If, notwithstanding all sacrifices to preserve peace, we should be threatened with war, I should not hesitate to appeal to the Belgian people, and I hope that it will, without exception, rally round its sovereign for the defence of the country, and the national independence."

GREAT HURRICANE—BARBADOES IN RUINS—IMMENSE LOSS OL LIVES.

We lay before our readers a letter from the Consulate of the United States at Martinique, just received by the Collector of this port, accompained by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbadoes Mercury Office, bearing date August 13, giving an account of the ravages of one of the most terrible hurricanes of which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill fated island Barbadoes on the night of the 10th inst, and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A letter to the American Consul at Martinique, dated August 15th, says, "This island, I much fear is ruined, and it will be impossible for it to recover."—*Post.*

Consulate of the U. States of America.
St. Pierre Martinique, 18th August, 1831.

Sir—The British Government brig, the "Duke of York," has this moment arrived from Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelligence that that island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which I now forward. It however, gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained as appears from the memorandum on the back by a gentleman of high respectability. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand: and great fears are entertained lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins. (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add disease to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have ever been acustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter. Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honor to be, Sir, in haste, your ob't ser'vt.

JOHN S. MIERCKEN.

To the collector of any Port in the U States

The following is a description of the Hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned:

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the N. E. passing away in scuds, as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock, the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress. In Birdgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partially thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports in Speights, the Hole and Oistin's towns every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses, have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisons which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without an article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which-ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middle and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have not where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone having survived. At St. Ann's many of his Majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The seat of government, the Custom House, the Girls' central School, the (Boys' school only partially damaged,) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boats returning from the leeward from this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say, were our fellow laborer the joint proprietor of this paper—Mr. J. Wooding, and his brother, Mr. Thomas Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this appalling account, without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the reader an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood. Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquake—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

"We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indiscribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us. The following is a list of the vessels stranded in the Bay:—Barks Irelam and Arethusa; brigs Exchange Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziah, Alliance, Antornette, Horatio Nelson, Elire; brigantines Samuel Hinds and Herome; schooners Ark and Perseverance, mail boats Barbadoes and Montague."

Here ends the account in the barbadoes paper, but the letter of the 15th says, of one of the vessels above mentioned: "The American brig Antoinette is on the beach with 200 puncheons of entirely lost."

TO THE PUBLIC.

As I intend to do no more than protect my good name against the vulgar attack of William L Fowler, and do not mean to condescend to enter into a warfare of words with him, a plain statement to the public shall be my reply to the publication against me in the last week's "Star," and which has also been published in the "Carolina Sentinel," while I reserve to myself the right of punishing him another way.

In December, 1829, William L. Fowler purchased of me a negro man named *Sam;* and though he was sold and conveyed by a bill of sale of that date, it was stipulated in writing that I was not to deliver the negro before the 10th January 1830. Fowler has the writing, and if he would produce it, there will then be no doubt whether it was the 1*st* or 10*th*, though to my present purpose 'tis immaterial which. The reason for which I wished the purchase kept secret and delayed the delivery of the negro, was stated at the time of the bargain: Sam was a blacksmith, whom I had allowed to work in 1829, and collect the proceeds of his labor, and pay me only $120 for the year; he had been engaged in making the collections; I did not know who were dealers and debtors for his work, and if I sold him off before he settled I should be loser; and the result has shown that I counted rightly, as the attempt to seize him on the 1st of January caused me to lose $113, which he *had collected*, and was to pay me *on that day*. My man Sam left my service on the 1*st of January* in consequence of Hindes having attempted to take him in his custody; and he has not been in my service, possession or control since that day. Fowler denied that he ever authorised Hindes to attempt to take him, and therefore insisted I should rescind the bargain or comply with it by delivering up the negro, whom it *now seems* he had contrived to frighten off I contended that I had been damaged $100, and must be paid it, or allowed it by some of the concern for Gildersleeve.—Fowler and Hindes were so much concerned each with the other in negro trading, that I knew in *justice* my claim was good against *either* of them. To this Fowler has heretofore replied that he had nothing to do with Hindes, and never authorized him to act as he did.

Some time after this Fowler sued me to Craven Superior Court for the recovery of the price he had paid me for the negro. This suit is evidence enough to prove that *he* did not consider himself at that time owner of the negro; for it can hardly be believed that he thought, or was advised by his lawyer that he might recover back the money and keep the negro likewise. The suit itself, therefore, proves, I was right in my first statement. But it does not rest here: He gave me up the Bill of Sale to be cancelled, and I did cancel it in his presence, and with his consent. True, his certificate friend *Gildersleeve*, though he does not venture positively to say so, leaves it to be inferred that Fowler only *lent* me this Bill of Sale to get the negro in for him. This I deny flatly, and no reasonable man will believe it. Fowler now says that he discovered on the first of January 1830, that I avoided him & did not intend to give up the negro. Now, how does it happen that with these suspicions on his mind, he is yet willing to trust me with my own deed that had never been proved and recorded? and this too without any distinct agreement on my part to return it. The thing is too plain. The Bill of Sale was cancelled, and given up to me, and I never could guess the full design of it, until I came to consult with professional men about the suit he was prosecuting on the bond, and the suit I was carrying on for running off my negro. Then I found out that it might be very useful to Fowler, who had run off the negro I had already given him title for, and yet was suing me for the money back again, to deprive me of the power to show this, except by my own *cancelled* deed; and the production of it in that state would leave the jury to infer that the bargain had been rescinded He was better advised before hand than I was, and so I agreed to it. After this, I considered the negro mine; and I knew I was liable to pay Fowler back his money; but I thought I ought to have out of it the $113 which I had been damaged. The truth is, that Fowler wanted to get clear of his bargain, and preferred the money; and, on 6th February, 1831, he wrote me a letter from which the following is a true extract: "I am willing to take *negroes*, good notes or cash. *I can't take Sam*" Now, this looks very much like contradicting his friend Gildersleeve.—But here follows another extract from the same letter: "We had better settle it privately; previous to *this*, I was trying to *settle to please Gildersleeve*." And I think this looks very little like confirmation to the tale that Gildersleeve was made a witness of the deed being given up to me: For, mark you now these worthy traders design to create the impression that I wanted this Bill of Sale given up *without a witness*. But no; this Mr. Fowler is too cunning for that He takes care to have a witness; and, by his own letter, who is it he selects? The very man for whom he acted, and whom he was then bound to please. Who has credulity enough to believe a man who affirms that he surrendered up the evidence of his right for property to one who he suspected meant to cheat him, and therefore he took care to call a witness; and though it occurred in a town where many witnesses could be had, he selected as a witness the very person who *was interested?* John Gildersleeve had more sense—William Fowler too. All these things are an after thought, which I can explain, I think.

Again in July, 1830, this same Mr. John Gildersleeve wrote me a letter, from which I make the following extract, and which, when read, must create a regret in the minds of some people that God did not bless every man with a strong memory: 'Mr. Fowler wishes nothing from you but what is right as to the *fellow*. (meaning Sam;) *he don't pretend to have any claim on him: he only looks to you for the payment of the bond you gave him*, and did hold back the writ in hopes that you would pay it without a law suit" And he concludes, "I shall come to Raleigh myself in the course of 4 or 5 weeks; I will settle the thing with you. Let me hear from you."

I think I have disposed of Mr. Gildersleeve's statement; and it will be no great effort to rid myself of any effect that is to follow Hindes'. As to what the bond states, it would have been more satisfactory to publish it. I rely more on its correctness than any man's memory. In *what manner* I avoided a compliance with the bargain, he does not condescend to state. His impertinent interference with my property alone prevented my delivering the negro according to contract. I have sued him for it, and this may account for his readiness to certify. Had Fowler admitted heretofore, as fully as he now does, that this act was authorised by him, I should have honored him at the same time in a similar way; but *I* suspect his lawyer had advised him it would not do while *his* suit on the bond existed; but now that he finds it his interest to claim the *negro* and not the *money*, the thing has changed. Imprudent liabilities which I had incurred for others, as a surety, involved me in debt; and though I have long struggled to recover from the embarrassment which it has created in my pecuniary affairs, I have not succeeded as yet in relieving my estate from a large debt which I honestly owe, and for which my friends are bound as my endorsers.—For their indemnity, a deed of trust has been executed by me, which conveys the greater part of what I own. It was this which changed the views of Mr. Fowler. So long as he saw an immediate prospect of recovering the *money* which was due upon the rescinding of our bargain, he pressed for it, concealed his agency in running off the negro as well as he could, and actually gave up he Bill of Sale, and consented it should be cancelled, and it was cancelled in his presence; but no sooner was he apprised of my embarrassments, than he set up a claim to *Sam*, and insisted on his right to *him* under a Bill of Sale; and *he says*, in his publication, that he has discontinued his suit on the bond, (which I did not know before I saw it published, and now have only *his word for it*.) I did not feel unwilling that *Sam* should go to him, provided he would take him and make good the loss I had sustained by his being run off: and, so far as I am concerned, I will now consent to it, with the understanding that he takes him as he runs; and, upon his paying me the damage I have sustained by this improper interference with my property, I will now seal and deliver a new Bill of Sale for Sam, and so I have heretofore offered to do. I did not mean to act unfairly: but I do not intend quietly to submit to imposition. When I saw an advertisement of Fowler's in the papers, by which he offered a reward for *Sam*, and I knew too he had offered to sell him, and yet my fair claims to compensation for the damage I had sustained in having him run off were replied to in most insulting terms, I felt it was a duty, at least a privilege to let the public know how the title of the negro really was.

As to the charge of my having harboured the negro *Sam*, it is a base libel, and but the spiteful scandal of unprincipled malice. And the charge that *I* have fraudulently conveyed away any part of my property, is equally base and false. Were these charges made by one who was worthy of such notice, *I* would afford him the opportunity to prove them; and contemptible as he is, *I* may yet determine to furnish this chance to the *gentleman* who publishes such libels. This Mr. Fowler may rest assured that there is nothing but his insignificance to protect him: and if he ever gets in my way, *I* will very probably convince him how faithful *I* will be in the keeping of my *last promise* to him.

I hope the public will excuse me for the trouble *I* impose on them, by noticing a controversy with a base and unprincipled libeller. *I* thought it might be proper for me to give the statement *I* have for the satisfaction of those who do not know me, and are ignorant of my assailant, for fear his appearance before them in the fine feathers of another man's language, might pass off his production for more than it merits.

No one who knows me will doubt the correctness of my extracts, as referred to in the notice. *If* any one shall dare to question them, the letters shall be deposited with the Editors of the "Star," who will certify of their truth.

MERITT DILLIARD.

September 5, 1831.

FIVE CENTS REWARD,

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing my indented apprentices BRYAN ELLICKSON and BENJAMIN ELLICKSON, who have left my employment without permission. The above reward, but no costs, will be paid for delivering them to me. ALEXANDER MILLER.

14th September, 1831.

FOR SALE,

My Farm, containing 500 acres, situated on the north side of Trent River and the east side of Jinning's Creek, and distant from the Town of Newbern about 3 miles. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the west by the creek, on the north by Trent road, and on the east by the land of the late Wm. Dudley. There are cleared, and enclosed within a good fence, about 400 acres. The soil is light, is of easy cultivation, and is never flooded by rain. The cleared land will average two barrels of corn to the thousand hills, and produce good crops of pease. The last crop of cotton averaged 550 pounds to the acre. The situation is healthy. Vessels load at the river bank. There are on the premises a dwelling house, two kitchens, two barns, pantry, dairy, Gin-house and a Horse Mill, Negro houses, &c.: An Orchard of apple and peach trees: A Vineyard of 4 acres, the vines of which are mostly scaffolded and in a state of bearing fruit, and will soon be capable of making 1000 gallons of wine: A bricked well of good water. This is a desirable situation to a farmer who may wish to live in, or near to Newbern.

Lots Nos. 19 & 20, with the Dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, in Drysborough, adjoining the Town of Newbern. The framing and weatherboarding of the dwelling are of cypress, and shew no decay. There is a pump of good water at the premises. This property is subject to no town tax, and is free from the danger of fire from other buildings.

Nine hundred acres of land in Brice's Creek pocoson. A Mr. Tolson has a few acres of the adjoining pocoson cleared and ditched, which has yielded upwards of 10 barrels of corn to the acre.

Six hundred and forty acres of land adjoining Bay river bridge, containing a valuable juniper swamp.

Four hundred acres at the head of Little Swift Creek.

Thirty-five feet front of lot No. on Middle-street, occupied by M. H. Lente.

Five Lots in Washington, N. C.

Indian Island, containing 150 acres, in Pamlico river.

Four thousand acres of land of various qualities, in Beaufort county.

A Pianno, which has been but little used.

A Share in the Newbern Library Company.

The above property, or any part thereof, will be sold very low, for either cash or negroes, or if required, a credit will be given on a part of the amount of purchase of any portion of it.

GEORGE WILSON.

September 7, 1831.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
CRAVEN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1831.

SARAH RICE,
vs.
WILLIAM LEWIS, } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him

Attest, J. G. STANLY, *Clerk.*

Sept. 6. 183 .—$5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
CRAVEN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1831.

JOHN BURNEY,
vs.
The Heirs of
THOMAS FULSHIRE, } Petition for the Sale of the Lands of Thos Fulshire.

THE petitioner having made oath, that William Nelson and Nancy, his wife, defendants in this petition, are not residents of this State: *It is ordered*, That publication be made for five weeks, successively, in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said William Nelson and Nancy, his wife, appear before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County to be held at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November 1831, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be taken *pro confesso* against them, and heard accordingly.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, *Clerk.*

Sept. 6, 1831 —$5.

THE GRAND

MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 18, will *positively* be drawn in this city on the 21st September inst. This is perhaps the Last Lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season. Adventurers must not omit having a chance for a Splendid Fortune, at the risk of only a few Dollars. Delay not! launch quickly in "the tide," that a *flood* of good luck may lead you swiftly to the haven of Independence. There never was a Scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present—*only one Blank to a Prize in the Whole Lottery!!* The many Brilliant and Splendid Capitals, and so large a proportion of Prizes in this Lottery are recommendations of no small moment to the adventurer. The following Prizes will all be determined in one day!

1	of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	- - -	40,000	- - - -	40,000
1	- - -	30,000	- - - -	30,000
1	- - -	20,000	- - - -	20,000
1	- - -	10,000	- - - -	10,000
1	- - -	5,880	- - - -	5,880
6	- - -	2,500	- - - -	15,000
12	- - -	1,000	- - - -	12,000
12	- - -	500	- - - -	6,000
24	- - - -	300	- - - -	7,200
60	- - - -	200	- - - -	12,000
180	- - - -	80	- - - -	14,400
180	- - - -	50	- - - -	9,000
2340	- - - -	32	- - - -	74,880
15660	- - - -	16	- - - -	250,560
18480 Prizes				$556,920

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quarters $4—Eighths $2.

A Package contains 12 tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prizes.

Packages of 12 Wholes - -	$192
Warranted to draw at least - -	81 60
Package of 12 Halves - - - -	96
Warranted to draw at least - -	40 80
Package of 12 quarters - - -	48
Warranted to draw at least - -	20 40
Package of 12 Eighths - - -	24
Warranted to draw - - - -	10 20

A discount of 5 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on Packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit $100 will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes; Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York