

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern have determined to sell all the real estate in Newbern and its vicinity, and all the slaves which they have taken in payment of debts. They will receive private proposals for any part of the undermentioned 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 Durant 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 Foville.

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 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-St. 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, 63 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-st. 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. Wilson'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.

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.

NOTICE

A T August Term, A. D. 1831, of Craven County Court, Letters 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 plead in bar of their recovery.

JOSEPHUS NELSON, Adm'r.
Craven County, Aug. 12, 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 at 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 most scaffolded and in a state of bearing fruit, and will soon be capable of making 1000 gallons of wine: A picked 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 Dysborough, adjoining the Town of Newbern. The framing and weatherboarding of the dwelling are of cypress, and show 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 pocolon. A Mr. Tolson has a few acres of the adjoining pocolon 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 Pimento, which has been little used. A Share in the Newbern Livery Company. The above property, or an part thereof, will be sold very low, for either cash on negroes, or if required, a credit will be given on a part of the amount of purchase of any portion of it.

GERGE WILSON.
September 7, 1831.

M. STEVENSON, Senr.

BEGS leave to correct a 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 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 Cambric, but without the silver Plate, \$10

Plain, stained Coffin, with a neat lined Cambric border, but without lining, \$8

Common Parish Coins, Children's Coffins & Funerals, in the above proportion. Newbern, Aug. 31, 1831.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.
At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn, CORNER OF POLLOK & MIDDLE-STREETS.

Foreign Domestic DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Spirits, Wines, hardware, Glass & Ston Ware.

They have just received from New York and Baltimore the following articles, which they sell low for cash—viz:

1 hhd. very superior old Rawlins SUGAR,

4 bbls. English Island Do.

5 do. Loaf Sugar,

4 qr. chests Gunpowder & Hyson TEAS,

5 bags RICE COFFE,

1 qr. cask very super old Sherry } WINE.

1 do. L. P. Teneff

1 do. sweet Malaga

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum,

10 bbls. Apple Brandy,

10 do. Baltimore R. Whiskey,

5 do. old Monongahela Do.

5 boxes Sicily ORANGES,

6 do. do.

4 do. LEMON IRONS,

20 bbls very super New York Canal } FLOUR

10 do. Baltimore upward Street } do.

20 half bbls. do. do. } do.

1 bale Scotch Oarburgs, in half pieces,

1 bbl. Lorillard Scotch SNUFF,

4 doz. "N. Bear" cast-steel bitted AXES,

50 pair Trace Cans,

10 doz. Carolina Feeding Hoes,

20 bbls. prest HRRINGS, N. Y. City Inspection.

AO IN STORE,

40 bbls. best PORK,

40 do. do.

20 Kegs LARD, of 20 lbs. each.

500 buels Indian CORN.

Newbern, July 27, 1831.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of October, The Store and Dwelling House corner of Crav & South Ft-Streets, now occupied by Dr. Jomis.—Enquire of John Snead or William Hollis, Esq's., who are authorized to sell, on accommodating terms, the unimproved piece of ground on Crav-street, near the Store of Mr. Jarvis, and formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Taylor.

SILVER PLATE & TEA SPOONS.

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

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of JACKSON & HIGGINS are requested to make immediate payment, 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.

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. CLEATHERALL 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 Pollok-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,
HO. JOHN R. DONNELL, MOSES JARVIS, Esq.,
JOHN H. BRYAN, Esq. JOHN HARDY B. CROOM, Esq.,
J. S. HAWKS, Esq. Washington JOHN BURGWIN, Esq.

August 24, 1831.

FRESH FAMILY FLOUR, &c.

20 Half bbls. fresh ground Flour, from new wheat, "fancy brand."

Half bbl. Soda Crackers,
Ditto ditto Butter do.

10 bbls. Pilot Bread,
10 do. Navy do.

10 do. Apple Branly,
2 hds. N. E. Rum,

2 do. Rye Whiskey,
5 bbls. superior old Monongahela ditto,

2 do. Jamaica Rum,
1 bbl. best Winter Sperm Oil,

1 do. Train Oil,

Chewing TOBACCO, of various qualities, received this day per schooner John, from Baltimore, and for sale by

JOS. M. GRANADE & Co.
Sept. 7th, 1831. *Dunn's Corner.*

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.

DOMESTIC LOTTERY.

GENTLEMEN who had Tickets in this Lottery for sale, will please make returns prior to the 17th October, as the drawing will take place a few days afterward.

The subscriber has on hand a few neat Philadelphia built DEARBORNS.

A SULKY, with leather top, also Philadelphia made, TWO COPPER STILLS, and an elegant assortment of self-sharpening PENCILS, and SILVER PENS. These, together with almost every article in the SADDLERY and HARNESS line, he offers very low, for cash.

JOHN TEMPLETON.
14th Sept. 1831.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
Craven County. }

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

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

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 reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, **J. G. STANLY, Clerk.**
Sept. 6, 1831.—\$5.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
Craven County. }

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

JOHN BURNEY, } Petition for the Sale of the
vs. } Lands of Thos. Fulshire.

The Heirs of **THOMAS FULSHIRE,** }
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 reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, **J. G. STANLY, Clerk.**
Sept. 6, 1831.—\$5.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
Craven County. }

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

MARY SHARP, } Original Attachment.
vs. }
WILLIAM LEWIS, }

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 reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, **J. G. STANLY, Clerk.**
Sept. 6, 1831.—\$5.

Claret Wine & Porter.

The subscribers have just received from New York, per the Schooner Perseverance,

One cask Marseilles Claret,
ONE CASK, CONTAINING

4 doz. quart bottles Porter,
6 do. pint ditto ditto.

Which they will sell low for Cash.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.
August 24, 1831.

MR. EATON'S REPLY

TO MESSRS. INGHAM, BRANCH & BERRIEN,
On the Dissolution of the late Cabinet.

City of Washington, September 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC:
It is with extreme reluctance that I appear before the public, upon a subject purely of personal character. To me, nothing could be more painful than the necessity of bringing into discussion, in the newspapers, any thing which concerns my private and domestic relations. In civilized society, a man's house is his castle, and the circle of his family a sanctuary never to be violated. He who drags before the public its helpless inmates, and subjects them to rude assaults, deserves to be considered worse than a barbarian. Against those who commit such sacrilege, and shun an honorable accountability, the public will justify an appeal, which, under other circumstances, might not be considered admissible. I expect not by this effort to silence those who have been assailing all that is dear to me. It may open afresh the fountains of their abuse. It is probable, that the very remorse and shame which an accurately drawn picture may produce, will excite my persecutors to raise clouds of fresh calumnies to break upon me with redoubled fury. Let it all come! my head is uncovered, and my bosom bare.

There is another consideration which would seem to impose silence. These are times of angry political contest, unsuited to dispassionate inquiry. Already have the enemies of the President made use of my private relations to injure and harass him. In attempting to represent him as devoting his thoughts and his power to further my views and wishes, they seek to blind the people to the principles and acts of his administration. They will doubtless seize even upon my humble efforts at self-justification as means of promoting that design, seriously calculating by their machinations, that the people of the United States may be wrought into a "tempest of passion," and thus induced to forget the signal success of his foreign negotiations, and the unparalleled prosperity, and happiness which, under his administration, our country enjoys.

But to all these consequences I submit myself with entire resignation. A portion of the community will at least do me justice. They will perceive that the President is in no need of any developments from me to give proofs of his integrity, and that it is not for his sake that I present myself before the public. It is a paramount duty which I owe to myself and to my family, and which shall be performed. Others may conceive, but I cannot describe, the pain those attacks have inflicted. It was indeed enough that I was assailed in private circles, while I was in office; but retiring from its labours, with a view to sit down at my home, in Tennessee, it was but a reasonable expectation to indulge, that I might escape a repetition of these assaults, and be permitted to enjoy my fireside and friends in peace. But instead of putting an end to this unfeeling war, my resignation served to make my enemies more bold. What before was whispered in dark corners, now glared in the columns of the newspapers. Men who had been my friends—who had received favours at my hands—who had partaken of the hospitalities of my house, and given pledges of friendship at my own board, became my deadliest enemies, while I still confided in them.

I sought that redress which wrongs so wanton and deadly provoked, and which public opinion, under such circumstances, has always justified. It was refused in a way which added insult to injury; and I was then accused, by one of the malignant calumniators, as having sought revenge at the head of a band of assassins. Not satisfied with privately injuring me in my own, and the honor of my household, and shrinking from an honorable and just accountability, these persons have, one after another, come before the public to give countenance and sanction to the calumnies of a reckless press. Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Berrien, with evident concert, and deliberate design, by filling the country with erroneous and discolored statements, and substituting falsehood for truth, have sought to consummate the ruin which their conduct in office so insidiously began.

What can I do? What course adopt? There are persons committed to my charge who are dear to me. I am their only protector. Shall I see them murdered, by men who claim the polish and the culture of civilized life, and not lift my hand and my voice for their rescue? These gentlemen express a desire to preserve their characters, as precious inheritance for their children. Is the good name of a mother, of less value to her orphan daughters? Did they forget that she whom so relentlessly they pursue, and who in nothing ever wronged them, has two innocent little children, whose father lies buried on a foreign shore?—Had these little ones ever injured them? Were they and their mother so much in the way of these gentlemen that in their malignity they should consent to sap the foundation of their prospects in life! Had they no remorse, in conspiring and seeking to rob them of all that villainy and fraud had left them—the inheritance of a mother's good name. And if they could be stimulated in their addresses to the public, by the desire of transmitting to their children a spotless honor and unsullied name, what might not be expected of me, in defence of the slandered wife of my bosom, and her helpless, unprotected children? Attacks on myself, I disregard. A man's character is in his own hands; in his bosom he knows how to protect it. It is by his own acts only, that he can be degraded. Not so with a female. The innocent and the guilty alike, the envied tongue of slander may reach and destroy. It is a withering blast, which can blight the sweetest rose as well as the most noisome weed.

Although I expect nothing at the hands of those who can violate the laws of social life, and all the precepts of "holy charity," yet by an exposure of their motives and designs, I may be able to render their future malignity powerless. This induces me to make this appeal to my countrymen, and to their award to trust it. There is in the public mind intuitive honour—a native sense of justice, which revolts at wanton attacks on female character, and in the end will visit the unfeeling with terrible retribution. To these I appeal, and on these rely; not in the hope to silence the malignant and the vindictive assailants but to make their attacks recoil upon themselves.

A place in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, by me, was never desired. My ambition was satisfied with a seat in the Senate which thrice had been kindly bestowed upon me, by my fellow citizens of Tennessee. Distrust in my competency to discharge the duties of one of the Departments and a reluctance to encounter its labors, induced me to prefer my situation in the Senate.

About to enter upon untried scenes, with a limited knowledge of the character and feelings of those by whom he was to be surrounded, the President felt anxious to have near him some of his long tried personal friends, in whom he had entire confidence. He desired that Judge White my colleague in the Senate, or myself, should accept one of the Departments. I urged it upon Judge White, because I considered him better qualified, and better adapted to the station, than myself. He declined it. I then felt it to be my duty to accept the offer of the President. He had just lost the partner of his bosom, and was solitary and disconsolate. As in his kindness he seemed to think I could be servicable to him, it did not seem consistent with the friendly relations which had long subsisted between us, to leave him at such a moment.

Mr. Van Buren was appointed, because the President had confidence in his talents and integrity, and because he appeared to be the expectation of the country. Mr. Ingham was selected, for the reason that the President was induced to believe that the democracy of Pennsylvania desired it. Mr. Barry from a confidence reposed in him by the President, derived from his personal knowledge of his worth and merits. Between the first and last named gentlemen and myself, the most cordial friendship has always subsisted; nothing has ever arisen to interrupt in the least our friendly intercourse.

Mr. Branch and myself were born and reared in the same county in North Carolina, educated at the same college and had been associates and friends, in early and in more advanced life. I solicited his appointment as a member of the Cabinet, and at the President's request informed him of the selection. He made no objection—not the least, save on the score of a modest distrust of his competency, and expressed at the time much gratitude towards the President, and exhibited much good feeling towards myself.

With Mr. Berrien I had been on terms of intimacy, and supposing him to be a man of talents and honor, was pleased that he was selected. The President requested me to confer with him in relation to his acceptance. At that time we were in habits of the kindest intercourse. He seemed highly flattered by this manifestation of the President's confidence, and offered no objection to an acceptance, except intimating a possible interference with his private business. The next day he informed me that he would accept, which reply I communicated to the President.

I met all the members of the Cabinet as friends, personal and political, to whom was assigned the high destiny, by harmony of feeling among themselves, of giving unity of design and vigor of action to the administration of General Jackson. In the same light, I am sure, did he consider us. In the singleness of his heart and the ardor of his patriotism, he suspected not that there was amongst us, any other object, than, by our cordial support, to enable him in the Cabinet, as he had done in the field, "to fill the measure of his country's glory." Far otherwise were the feelings and purposes of Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, as in the course of this exposition, will I believe, satisfactorily and fully appear.

Mr. Berrien in a late address to the public, says:—"The announcement of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from the selection. A gentleman, high in the confidence of the President, whom he consulted, expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil." I yielded to those suggestions, and took my seat in the "Cabinet."

A writer in the Telegraph, of the 14th July, last, believed to be Mr. Berrien, speaking in behalf of Mr. Ingham, makes the following remarks:—"Pending the organization of the Cabinet, the President