



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1831.

By recent accounts from those places, we learn that at the late sessions of the superior courts of Duplin and Richmond counties, four slaves were convicted of having conspired to produce insurrection and were to be executed on Saturday last. Is it not astonishing that with such examples before their eyes, these deluded wretches should still persist in their secret combinations and stupid plots? What can they promise themselves but to be hunted like wild beasts of the forest, and to be slaughtered at every turn, as soon as they rise in rebellion against their masters? If they expect better than this, their infatuation perverts their reason, and the sequel will convince such of them as shall remain to witness it, that they who prompt them to disobedience are their worst enemies. Their ill-conceived schemes have been more widely disseminated than we at first believed. Late accounts from Delaware say that insurrectionary plots to a considerable extent had been discovered in that State, and that twenty-four of the principal instigators had been committed to the jail of Sussex county. The first Tuesday in October, the very day appointed by the negroes in this State, was the time specified for making their attempt. This coincidence strongly corroborates the confessions which were made in our neighbouring Counties, and leaves but little doubt that their plans, though badly organized, were at least extensively circulated. At the Gold Mines also, in Rutherford, and in Richmond County, conspiracies were detected, and five negroes have been committed for trial. The principal leader at the Mines, is another gifted expounder of the scriptures. He also, it is said, mixed his religion with politics, and occasionally edified his brethren with a paragraph from the Constitution of the State and the Bill of Rights. We have always thought, and frequently said, that our culpability in permitting these soundrels to assume the character of preachers would produce its own punishment.

We think it extremely injudicious, under present circumstances, to agitate the question of emancipation. We consider it little short of abetting their guilty purposes to hold out the belief that they can extort their liberty by insurrection and murder; and editors who publish opinions which tend to cherish such a hope, are justly reprehensible. The slaves should be taught that good behaviour, and that alone, is the passport to freedom; and that every aberration from the path of duty serves but to lengthen their bondage and to double their privations. This is no time for compromise: the period has come when we must either be masters or submit to the consequences; and we think that even the requisitions of humanity will be better complied with by a rigorous exaction of obedience and duty.

It is remarkable that three of the four negroes who were lately condemned, belonged to preachers of the gospel. The inference which we draw from this, is that the better they are treated the less deserving they become. The slaves have attained to that degree of knowledge which makes them attribute our kindness to policy, rather than to better motives; and when humanity induces unusual exertions in their favor, they at once consider them the effects of our fears, and repay us with the blackest ingratitude.—We are apprehensive that they will find this state of feeling as unsafe as it is unnatural.

It will be recollected by our readers that a Mr. Bowden was some time ago committed to the jail of Duplin county, charged with the murder of Miss Boyl. On Monday, the 26th ultimo, his trial came on before the Superior Court of that county, and we rejoice to say that he was honourably acquitted. As we were the first to give publicity to his alleged guilt, we hasten to atone for the undesired injury, by proclaiming his innocence.

At the late term of the Superior Court in Duplin County, a negro was found guilty of an atrocious assault on a white girl of eleven or twelve years of age. He was sentenced and executed on the day of trial.

The following correspondence places Mr. Eaton before the public in a position from which his friends are no doubt desirous to see him extricated. The charges of duplicity and hypocrisy which he brings against Mr. Branch, in his late Appeal, and which he attempts to substantiate by a note from Mr. B. to the President, not only fail to the ground with respect to the accused, but revert to the accuser in a shape nearly allied to disgrace. We cannot imagine a greater stretch of temerity than the publication of Mr. Branch's note with a false date; and if Mr. Eaton has really stooped to this infamous step, under the delusive hope that no copy of it had been retained, the petty and momentary triumph which it bestowed will be but a poor compensation for forfeited public confidence and national condemnation.

Notwithstanding our fixed belief in the correctness of the dates of the following notes, which Mr. Branch publishes as a refutation of the accusations of his opponent, we sincerely hope that Mr. Eaton may, for his own sake, be able to account satisfactorily for the discrepancy.

The following, which we copy from the Raleigh Register, is the correspondence alluded to.

On the 26th of January, the President of the United States, addressed the following note to Governor BRANCH:

No. I. The President to Gov. Branch. Sir—The President, with his respects to Gov. Branch, has the pleasure to inform him that he has seen Major Eaton, and he has authorized the President to say to him that he will with pleasure have a friendly interview with Gov. Branch in the presence of Major Barry, whenever it may suit Gov. Branch and his convenience. The P. communicates this with much pleasure, as he hopes all misunderstanding will be explained.

To this note, Governor BRANCH returned the following answer, being the same as is introduced by Mr. EATON, except that the true date should be the 27th of January, instead of the 26th, as represented by him:

No. II. Gov. Branch to the President. "Novy Department, Jan. 27, 1830. Dear Sir—I have received yours of yesterday's date, and do most cheerfully accept your friendly invitation; more, however, from a desire to give you an additional evidence of the friendly feelings which have actuated my bosom towards you, than from any consideration of having given to a Major Eaton just cause for the withdrawal of his friendship. As a further manifestation of the frankness which I trust will ever characterize my conduct, I beg to meet him this day at two o'clock in the presence of Major Barry, at Mr. Van Buren's, and in his presence also. JOHN BRANCH. Yours truly, JOHN BRANCH. To the President of the United States."

On the same day, 27th of January, Mr. EATON addressed the following note to Gov. BRANCH, showing conclusively, from its date, that it was on the 27th and not the 26th, that Gov. Branch replied to the President:

No. III. Maj. Eaton to Gov. Branch. Sir—It will not be in my power to accord to-day to the suggestion of your note to the President. I will advise you of the time when I shall be able to do so. J. H. EATON. Respectfully, J. H. EATON. 27th Jan'y, 1830.

On the next day, Mr. EATON addressed the subjoined note to Gov. BRANCH, which shows from its date, that it could not have been the 29th upon which he addressed his note to the President:

No. IV. Maj. Eaton to Gov. Branch. January 29, 1830. Sir—Major Barry will be at my office presently, and which you may take place at your room or my own, as you may prefer. I will come over, or you can come here. Respectfully, J. H. EATON.

To this note, Mr. BRANCH replied that he would meet Major EATON in the Office of the Attorney General, in the presence of Major BARRY and the Attorney-General, and the meeting accordingly took place in a few moments thereafter, as will be seen from the following hasty note from Mr. EATON to the Governor:

No. V. Maj. Eaton to Mr. Branch. Mr. Berrien is in his room, if you will walk over—I have no objection. J. H. E.

The Baltimore Republican of the 1st inst. in referring to the list of Delegates composing the Free Trade Convention, pays the following just tribute to the memory of the late Mr. SPAIGHT:

"Among them we observe the name of CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, of Newbern. It must awaken a melancholy feeling in the hearts of the numerous friends of this gentleman—and no man had or deserved more friends, to see his name thus reckoned among the busy and enterprising in so stirring a scene of active existence, so long after the grave has closed over his mortal remains. Since his appointment as Delegate to this Convention, an appointment for which he was eminently qualified, by capacity, learning, eminent patriotism and elevation of character, death has cut him off from a career which could not have failed to be one of public usefulness and private excellence."

The friends of Mr. Wirt in this part of the country are disappointed, as well as surprised by his acceptance of so ridiculous a nomination to the Presidency as that of the anti-Masonic Convention. We too would have been surprised, had we not previously been convinced that the characters of a majority of the bustling politicians of the day can conform to circumstances with a wonderful facility. Their political career presents us great a variety as the irised garment of the patriarch Joseph. Mr. Wirt has indeed "fallen from his high estate" when his ambition leads him so far astray as to sacrifice his well-earned fame by becoming the leader of such a club. While the opponents of General Jackson have such constituents, his cause cannot but prosper.

NAT TURNER.—The Norfolk Herald contradicts the statement which appeared in a preceding number of that paper respecting the apprehension of this insurgent. He is still at large. The following additional particulars of his movements, are contained in a letter to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

BOREBOUR, SEPT. 28, 1831. As a general solicitude prevails to know what has become of Nat, the leader of the late insurrection in Southampton, I have to inform you, that he was seen by this county on the 24th inst., and doubtless would have been taken if the Governor's Proclamation had fortunately reached this part of the country a few days sooner than it did. He was seen on the road leading from Fincastle to the Sweet Springs; just beyond Prices Tavern, doubtless making his way to the State of Ohio. Two young men who had been out hunting, and were armed with rifles, met with him talking with some persons in the woods. Having a pack on his back, they were induced to believe he was a runaway, and began to interrogate him, when they discovered he had a dirk in his bosom, which he demanded of him, at which he refused to give up. Whilst parleying about it, he, all at once, threw off his coat, and took to his heels through the woods, when they both fired at, and wounded him. They then proceeded to examine his pack, which had been thrown off with his coat, and found in it a small book, which his name was written. Mr. James L. Woodville, of Fincastle, was passing the road shortly after, on his way from Allegheny County, and met with the two young men, who related to him what had passed and gave him a description of the negro's person, corresponding with that of the Governor's Proclamation, which arrived the next day in Fincastle. Measures were taken for his apprehension, and I am greatly in hopes you may hear of his being caught by the time you receive this.

My informant is a highly respectable neighbor, who received the account from Mr. Woodville's own lips, and therefore implicit reliance may be placed on the statement.

It appears that the Anti-Masonic Convention have selected William Wirt, as their candidate for the office of President, and Amos Ellmaker, that of Vice President. Mr. Wirt is a man of genius, of letters, and of morals; an eminent and able jurist; an eloquent and brilliant pleader; a liberal and urbane gentleman. He does not possess celebrity as a politician, but he long filled an office at Washington by which he was immediately connected with the administration of the general government. We are curious to see the terms upon which he has accepted the nomination of such a body. As to Mr. Ellmaker, he is, we believe, a very respectable lawyer and citizen, but scarcely known even by name out of our commonwealth. According to the Baltimore papers, he was in that city when he was selected. It is stated that the Convention had applied to Judge M'Lean, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Rush, all of whom declined their offer, and that they would have adopted Mr. Francis Granger of New York; but for the reluctance of the New-York delegation, who have other use to make of that gentleman. The final choice has some affinity to the process *tales de circumstantibus* in the completion or formation of a jury. We do not pretend to conjecture even, the fate or influences of this nomination.—National Gazette.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION

The Anti-Tariff Convention held, according to appointment, its first meeting at the city yesterday. Mr. Gallatin, Justice BA. BOUR, of Virginia, as president of the Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Barbour, on taking the chair, made a short, appropriate address. Mr. RAGUET, Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, was appointed Secretary to the Convention. Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, read a string of resolutions to submit to the meeting, which would show the impolicy and injustice of the mode at present adopted by the Government of the United States with regard to the mode of levying the taxes, and particularly with regard to the tariff duties. He submitted the resolutions with the greater boldness because they were not the production of his own brain. They were prepared in 1820, and adopted as the resolutions of a convention at that time held in New York, and as a delegate from South Carolina, he believed there was no man in all the Union who would not fully agree with him in the justice and importance of the resolutions which he was about to submit. The resolutions were to the effect that no addition could constitutionally be made to the taxes levied in the States, beyond what was necessary for the support of the Government. That the Government has no power to levy any taxes which shall operate to the disadvantage of any State in particular. That no person could conceive but the Government should possess the constitutional right to increase or diminish the amount of its revenue by granting bounties or levying imposts which were tantamount to prohibitions. That equal rights, equal benefits, equal burdens, were, by the constitution, the birth-right of all citizens of these States. That the bounties and imposts provided by the Tariff

favoured great capitalists, rather than humble industry, or persons of small capital. These resolutions he submitted for the consideration of the meeting, and was convinced that, in supporting them, he would have with him the undivided voice of all Carolina. It was ordered that these resolutions be laid upon the table until proper committees should be appointed. Mr. Gallatin moved that a committee, to consist of two gentlemen delegated from each State, be appointed, whose duty should be to report generally on the objects to which the attention of the Convention ought to be directed, and on the best mode of accomplishing such objects. After a short conversation the motion was carried. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—

- MAINE: Charles C. Clapp, Theodore Sedgwick, Henry Lee. MASSACHUSETTS: Wm. Hunter. RHODE ISLAND: Albert Gallatin, Cornelius Hard-nod, John Withake. NEW JERSEY: Thomas P. Cope, Wm. E. Handy, James M. Garnett, James Iredell, Chancellor Harper, John M. Berrien, Enoch Parsons, George Poindexter, William E. Butler. NEW YORK: John Aug. Smith, John Withake. PENNSYLVANIA: Clement C. Biddle. MARYLAND: A. E. Jones. VIRGINIA: John W. Jones. NORTH CAROLINA: Wm. A. Blount. SOUTH CAROLINA: Daniel E. Huger. GEORGIA: Elie S. Shorter. ALABAMA: Thomas Goldsmith. MISSISSIPPI: Alexander Patton. TENNESSEE: Alexander Patton.

"Reports are in town that difficulties have occurred on the Madawaska between the British soldiers and the United States citizens. The latter, it is said, undertook on the strength of a deed to take possession of lands, which were in the possession of the British citizens, whereupon a quarrel ensued which terminated in the death of seven British soldiers and four United States citizens. We give this report as circulated from sources tolerably authentic; but it is well not to give it too much credence before it is confirmed from the quarter itself."—Portland Daily Adv.

The Bar of Philadelphia, have tendered, in the most flattering manner, a public dinner to the venerable and venerated Chief Justice Marshall, which, owing to ill health he has declined.

New Cotton.—Two bales of the new crop of Cotton were brought to market on Monday, from Bulloch county, and sold for 9 cents per lb. They were immediately shipped to New York. Savannah Georgian.

From the Newburyport Herald. St. Domingo.—The following item, relating to our trade with St. Domingo, has been furnished us by a gentleman in that trade, and will be read with interest: "The American trade to the city of St. Domingo labors under great disadvantages. All goods imported there by American vessels, pay 10 per cent on the amount of import duties more than is paid by any other nation; amounting on common assorted cargoes to \$150 a \$200. American vessels are also, by this circumstance, prevented frequently from procuring profitable freights from St. Thomas and other windward islands to that port, and getting return freights from thence to the United States. This matter might be easily arranged with the Haytian Government, who have already proposed putting their trade with the United States on a footing of reciprocity, of which the English, Danes, &c. are now reaping the benefit."

The U. S. Revenue.—We understand from Washington, says the New York Enquirer, that the United States Revenue for the present year will exceed the estimates by eight millions of dollars. It was estimated at \$22,000,000—it will reach \$30,000,000.

"MORE REACTION IN PENNSYLVANIA."—The election for Inspectors, took place in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday last, and resulted in the triumph of the JACKSON ticket, in twelve out of the fifteen Wards, by the increased majority of NINE HUNDRED and SEVEN votes. The majority last year was about five hundred. The Sentinel states, that there has been a corresponding increase throughout the county, as compared with last year.

Conservation of the Bishop of North Carolina.—This interesting ceremony took place on Thursday, 22d inst. in Trinity Church, Southwark. Three Bishops were present, viz. the venerable Bishop White, presiding Bishop, Bishop H. V. Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, of New York. The morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, of New York, and the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Delancey, of this city. The testimonials of election and approbation by the Convention of North Carolina, were read by Mr. Winslow, Secretary of that body. The testimonials of the consent of the standing committees were read by the Rev. Dr. Mead, and the declarations of consent to the Conservation of the Rev. Dr. Ives, on the part of the several Bishops, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of this city. The consent of Bishop White was expressed verbally by himself, with the statement that Bishop Moore, of Virginia, had also consented to the act, and had been prevented from being present on the occasion by sickness, in New York. The Bishop elect was invested in his official robes by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of North Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. Montgomery.

The sermon, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk of New York, founded on Ephesians ii. 20, was an able and manly exposition of the grounds on which the Church is based, with a touching and effective appeal to the Bishop elect to follow the steps of his predecessor, Bishop Ravenscroft, in the fearlessness and faithfulness of his ministry. Several laymen from North Carolina, and many clergymen from New York and elsewhere were present. The whole ceremony was solemn and imposing, and appeared deeply to impress a crowded and attentive auditory. Philadelphia Amer. Sent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship NAPOLÉON, CAPT. SMITH, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 24th Aug. the Editors of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER have received their regular files of London papers to 23d Liverpool to 24th, and Glasgow to 22d Aug. all inclusive, together with London Shipping List and their Liverpool Correspondent's letters to the latest dates. These papers furnish very little of an important character. The answer of Louis Philippe to the Chamber of Deputies, convinces us, that the policy of Perrier will be followed in the French Councils, and no chance appears of any aid being furnished by that nation to the brave Poles. The proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, brought by this arrival, declares officially the intentions of the Autocrat, that except they be victorious in arms, he will lay down their arms. We trust the termination of this struggle, which a gallant people are waging against tyranny and oppression, will teach the insolent Russian a lesson; that Kings should rule in obedience to the wishes of a majority of their people, not to trample upon them according to pride or caprice. We cannot however conceal our fears for the issue of the contest. The reform bill was progressing slowly. The papers in favor of the measure say that it is confidently hoped that the majority of the House will yet reverse their vote and purge the bill of the impurities with which the Opposition have contrived to load it. The harvest in the North of England and in Scotland, had become general, and in the South was nearly finished. The crops were every where represented to be a full average in quantity, and the quality very superior to that of last year. The crops throughout Wales were very abundant. ENGLAND. London, Aug. 23. A striking change has come over the speculations of the ultra-Royalists and friends of the Bourbons in France. They have become more violently hostile to England,

to the English people, and the English Government, than the Jacobins and the Buonapartists were after the battle of Waterloo, the overthrow of Napoleon. And the restoration of legitimacy in Europe. The Gazette de France and the Quotidienne take the lead in this warfare, and contain daily articles written in the most bitter spirit of hostility to English interests or English influence; and as these papers are written to be read, they must calculate on the approbation of the party whose cause they have espoused, and on whose patronage they depend.

The Emperor of Russia has, at length induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission—that is, the new Stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be loaned to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A Dutch firm has got the commission. The amount of the intended loan is 3,400,000, and it is offered at 88 bearing an interest of five per cent. By the way, this affair shows the weakness and poverty of the Russian Empire. The Government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty Power this to enter into a general war!

There has been little business doing in the Stock Exchange to-day, but prices are a shade lower, which is attributed to the new Russian loan, and to the King of Holland having increased his army. From the Correspondent of the Liverpool Courier. LONDON, August 22.—By accounts received to-day from Amsterdam, it appears that a loan for Russia has been introduced into that market by the house of Hope & Co., but as a commission loan solely, and not as a contract. There is no capitalist probably in Europe, who would take the responsibility of a fixed engagement to lend money to Russia under all the circumstances of the Polish contest, though none would, of course hesitate at a good commission for such an amount, as they may be able, under the sanction of their names, to get into circulation. This is a description of loan now brought out at Amsterdam, but not till after the expiration of a contract had been tried in most of the money markets of Europe.—The intended amount of the new loan is twenty millions of roubles, or equivalent, three millions sterling; but as the stock is offered at 78 per cent., it will produce, if the whole is taken, about 2,900,000. It is to be a 5 per cent. stock, with dividends payable in June and December. Some of it has been subscribed for in Amsterdam, but to no great extent, and it is generally expected that it will not be got off.

With regard to the Polish loan, attempts to raise which are now making here, there are hopes that it will be taken up by some of our capitalists. Several eminent city names are mentioned as having the affair under consideration.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

From the London Times of August 22. It appears from the Hamburg papers, that the Emperor Nicholas has not given the Poles time to consider whether they will accept of "the tender mercies" held out to them in the proclamation which we published yesterday. His "dogs of war" have not been kennelled or muzzled for a moment, but have held onward after the scum of blood. It appears that the main body of the Russian army is marching upon Warsaw, and that a decisive engagement will, it is well expected, in a few days. The Poles express themselves confident of a successful result, but are prepared for the worst.

From the Morning Herald, August 22. Accounts from Warsaw have been received up to the 12th inst. They state that the Russian General, Field Marshal Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital (full 50 miles) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing them train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish camp, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches have been received at Warsaw from Colonel Kosciuszko, who accompanied Giedgud to Lithuania, and who was despatched towards Poland. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Malin. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Wlodek, was estimated at 10,000 men. General Tolstol had broken up from Wlodek to march against them. The report that a part of General Radzki's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

A change of importance had taken place in the position of the armistice since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend a awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present Commander of the Russians, rather to starve the capital into surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals much more in frisks and military manoeuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and the Russian policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to its objects.

The Journal of St. Petersburg contains the following proclamation to the Poles, issued by the Emperor on the 19th of July: "Poles!—Our proclamation of the 17th of December acquainted you with our intentions; these have hitherto been disregarded. "Your Sovereign offered you the means of atoning for a temporary error, by a prompt return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men who make a sport of the fall of nations. These unscrupulous men have endeavored to make all reconciliation impossible; they have invited you to deeds which must expose you to irreparable misfortunes, and close against you every way to pardon; they have ascribed to your King intentions which he never conceived. "Meanwhile a sanguinary and obstinate struggle has ensued. Dreadful misfortunes have desolated your country, thousands of your brave countrymen have fallen victims of a fatal and unprovoked war. "The Divine Providence has not permitted the ambitious projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prosper. Already have those provinces of the empire you endeavored to unite in the insurrection, returned to order and obedience—the heads which were intended to spread disorder and desolation are annihilated or driven into a foreign territory. The troops sent to combat them will now strengthen the main army which has passed the Vistula, which you considered as an impassable barrier. It is advancing against Warsaw. A new conflict awaits you, which can have no other than dangerous consequences. "In this decisive moment we again address to you words of peace and clemency. May you pay more regard to them than you did before! Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects, and draw you into their own destruction, endeavor to persuade you that you have no alternative but between desperation and death and punishment or exile. Do not give credit to odious insinuations. The events that have taken place return to your duty, truly abandoned all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favor. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it. "Given at Gurskojelo, 29th of July. (Signed) "NICHOLAS. "The Minister Sec'y of State, Count GJABOWSKI."

WARSAW, August 8.—There are various reports in circulation respecting the operations of the main army.—At 4 o'clock in the morning of the day before yesterday some persons thought they heard cannonade in the direction of Szymansow and the Pilsa, and supposed that there was an action there. It was said that General Sierawski had been killed, and that the Russians had already reached Moxez, now and Tarezyn, the Journals, however, affirm that these accounts are false, and that at a late hour in the evening no account of a battle had been received.

DIED.

On Wednesday, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. MARY SHARPE. On Thursday, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. JOHN JUSTICE.

On the same day, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. MARY B. HARRIS, wife of JOHN HARRIS, Esq. of Core Creek. Long will her memory be revered by a numerous circle of friends to whom her virtues had endeared her.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Jarvis, Brown, & Co. Fowler, New York; Schr. Select, Conklin, 3 days from New York; Schr. Mary, Chadwick, Baltimore.

CLEARED, Schr. Rising Sun, Fisher, Barbadoes; Schr. Lion, Mumford, New York; Schr. Jarvis, Brown, & Co. Fowler, New York; Schr. Citizen, Best, Baltimore; Schr. Mary, Chadwick, Philadelphia; Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York; Schr. Hermit, Gifford, Baltimore; Sloop Prince Maurice, Tubman, Philadelphia.

EDUCATION.

ELIZA H. VIPON informs her friends and the public that she will, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils are engaged, open a SCHOOL in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Vipon. TERMS:—For Spelling, Reading and Writing, per quarter, \$2 50. For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and plain Sewing, \$3 00. For the above branches, together with English Grammar, History, and Ornamental Needle Work, \$4 00 per quarter. Four or five children from the country, will be taken as boarders. Newbern, October 12, 1831.

R. HALSEY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his former patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business in Newbern, at the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES STEWART, on Pollock-Street, where he will have on hand an assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON—SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimeres, Superior Goat's Hair Camlet, Fancy Vestings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's English Goat's Hair Camlet Cloaks—a new & fashionable article, Together with Fancy Articles of Dress, AMONG WHICH ARE Fashionable Stocks, Cravats, Supporters, Gloves, Cravat Stiffeners, Collars, &c. &c. All orders will be thankfully received and executed on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Ten per cent. will invariably be deducted for Cash, on all orders for Clothing. One or two good workmen wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given. Newbern, October 12, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE firm of FRIOU & BOWDEN, was dissolved on the 5th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to settle the same with J.M. FRIOU, J. M. FRIOU, SAM. BOWDEN. Newbern, Oct. 12, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A NEW VAULT in the burying Ground, in which there have been no interments. It is in complete order and may be had on very reasonable terms. Enquire at the Office of the Sentinel.—Oct. 12.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1831. JAMES KORNEGAY vs. GEORGE O. KORNEGAY. Attachment. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George O. Kornegay, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, until the fourth Monday of November next, for the said George O. Kornegay to appear at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, or the property in the hands of James Shines, the Garnishee, be made subject to Plaintiff's demand. Attest, JAMES PEARSALL, Clerk. Adv. \$5.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. KING, TEACHER OF DANCING. RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he wishes to open a School for instruction in the above accomplishment, on Thursday the 13th of October, at Mr. RICHARDSON'S LONG ROOM, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Shepard. Days of instruction for young Ladies, M'Fayes and Masters, every other Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 9 till 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.—for young Gentlemen, on the same evenings, from 7 till 10 o'clock. The most modern style of Steps as well as Figures, will be thoroughly taught. TERMS OF TUITION:—\$10 per Scholar, payable at the expiration of the quarter. Subscription papers are left at the Book Stores, and personal application may be made to Mr. King at the Washington Hotel, where he will be happy to communicate with those who may desire to converse with him. Newbern, 5th October, 1831.

A Great Bargain!

THE Subscriber will sell, upon a liberal credit, his PLANTATION on Trent River, about nine miles from Newbern. The tract contains 2500 acres, of which 1000 are cleared and under good fence; the residue is well timbered, and much of it as good arable land as any on the river. It has a front on the Trent of 4 1/2 miles, and vessels of the largest class, navigating our waters, can lay along the bank and receive cargoes. The back lands are unequalled as ranges for stock, and the situation is as healthy as any in Jones county. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Gin House, and the necessary out-houses. Persons desirous of making profitable investments of capital, are invited to visit the premises, and for further information apply to ALFRED STANTY. October 5, 1831.