



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1831.

We were gratified to find that his Honor Judge Pennell was enabled to hold Court during the last week. On Friday, the very important case of A. A. Delellers vs the Newbern Marine and Fire Insurance Company, came on for trial. The whole of the day was devoted to this cause, and about 9 o'clock in the night, the Jury, who had left their box for a short time, returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents. We have been favored with a detailed report of the facts, and the arguments of counsel in this case, and will give it in our next.

The following Presentment, made at the late Term of the Superior Court of this county, has been furnished for publication.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY, Superior Court—October Term, 1831.

The Grand Jurors for the County and State aforesaid, impressed with the necessity which exists for the adoption of some course by which the dissemination of seditious papers and pamphlets among the slaves and free negroes can be effectually prevented; and for the future well being, as well of the slaves themselves, as the good citizens of this State, do hereby, resp. cially suggest, that a reward be offered by the Governor to any one who will furnish testimony sufficient to prosecute to conviction, any person guilty of having circulated within this State, either the Newspaper called the Liberator, or the production called Walker's Pamphlet. No effort, consistent with the laws of the country, should, in our opinion, be left untried, to bring the authors of these productions to that punishment which their exertions to sow the seeds of civil war, and even worse than that among us, so richly merit. We also suggest the papers called the New York Evangelist, and Workingmen's Advocate, of New York, and all others of the same caste, as dangerous, and think their circulation in this State ought to be prevented if possible.

We feel ourselves also impelled by a sense of duty, to present, as a nuisance, the hordes of Pellars, who, without any feelings in common with the citizens of this State, are penetrating into every corner within its borders, and if not actually circulating inflammatory papers like those alluded to above, they very frequently, in our opinion, instil dangerous notions into the minds of the slaves, and in other ways corrupt them. We would not be understood as condemning the whole tribe of Pellars, as we believe there are some good men among them, as firmly as we believe that there are others dangerous. We therefore the liberty of suggesting that the Legislature, at its next session, be requested to adopt some plan, by which the evils likely to result from these things, as they exist, may be most effectually avoided and guarded against.

Our latest European advices are derived from the Baltimore American of Friday last, and are contained in the annexed abstract taken from that paper. It will be perceived that the state of affairs in Poland is seriously represented, and that the fate of that brave but distracted people is still a subject of uncertainty.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The last sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September, from which we make the following extracts: A second edition of the London Herald, dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th, says: "In addition to the Paris Journals of Thursday, those of Saturday have this moment reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondent."

POLAND.—The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers, is dated "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 24th inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legalliois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Polesia and Plock. The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romario, is believed in Paris to have gained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. The good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions. Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack on Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is, therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th Aug. inclusive,—but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

POLISH FRONTIERS, Aug. 27.—From the Russian head-quarters, which was on the 22d at Nadarzyn, we have the following account of that date. Nothing of importance has occurred in the army. On the 19th, the Field Marshal went out to reconnoitre, but it was evening before the troops arrived within half a German mile (two and a half English) of Warsaw, and no action took place. Yesterday evening the greater part of the Polish army, was drawn up outside of the entrenchments, but did not attempt anything. It is said that 10,000 or 12,000 men have been detached against General Rosen, who, however, has orders to avoid an engagement with his main force, but to leave his posts as near as possible to the enemy. An attempt had been made to burn the bridge of boats at Praga, but it failed; it was observed, and the fire soon extinguished. General Rudiger is still in the environs of Radom; a Polish detachment is opposed to him, and yesterday it was thought there was a cannonade in that direction. Gen. Kreutz will arrive here on the 28th. By the addition of his corps, and

that of Rudiger, the army will be increased 30,000 infantry, and it is believed that their junction will be the signal for the termination of the contest.

BRUSSELS, September 9.—The last number of the Prussian State Gazette is altogether silent upon the affairs of Poland; but the following very important intelligence may be depended upon.

CRACOW, Aug. 26.—A letter worthy of credit, received from the theatre of war, contains the following:—"The Generalissimo of the Polish army (Skrzynecki) engaged in a sanguinary conflict near Sochaczew. The loss of the enemy amounts to several thousand and left dead on the field of battle. We took about 2000 prisoners, besides a quantity of baggage and ammunition. This victory is beyond doubt, subsequent to that of the 20th of August, obtained by Schrynecki in the engagement with Rudiger, who was driven into Austria. The city of Sochaczew, which has witnessed this further triumph of the Generalissimo, is situated about 10 leagues to the west of Warsaw, upon the road leading from this city to Posen and Berlin. The distance from Sochaczew to Cracow, where the above news has been received, is more than 50 leagues. We are in expectation of shortly receiving the fullest details upon this important engagement."

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—In the absence of authentic and direct accounts, as well from Warsaw as from the Russian head-quarters, it is no wonder that there are manifold reports in circulation, modified according to the wishes of those that spread them. Thus, among statements favourable to the Russians, we are told not only that negotiations had commenced, but that they are ended, with the result that Warsaw has surrendered to the Russians; and that, with the assent of Count Paskewitch, who had announced a general amnesty, Prince Czartowski, had assumed the government of Poland, with the title of Viceroy.

On the other hand, a Cracow Journal speaks of great victories gained by the Poles. In its number of 26th August it affirms that the Polish army under Skrzynecki (who however had laid down the command a fortnight ago) had defeated the Russians at Sochaczew, who had many thousands killed, and lost besides 2000 prisoners and many pieces of cannon.—On the 27th Aug. a Cracow Journal announced another victory which the Poles again, under Schrynecki, had gained over the Russians; but this time at Kolo, 40 leagues from Warsaw, in which, besides a countless number of prisoners, they had taken 38 pieces of cannon; and the said Cracow Journal, in its number of the 30th of August, says it has received a letter from the Polish General Rozoyzki, dated 25th August from Ostrowitz, in the province of Sandonius, in which he says that no news of any kind came from Warsaw, because the city was completely invested by the Russians. The General however, believed that the Poles, had gained some advantage on their left wing. Hence it appears that the reports of the battles at Sochaczew and Kolo, which in themselves appeared improbable, deserved little credit, and seem, indeed, not to have been regarded in Cracow itself.

POLAND.

From the Prussian State Gazette of Friday, Sept. 2. The Silesian Gazette has the following Article:—

KALISCH, August 26. The day before yesterday some thousand Russian troops consisting of three regiments, with eight pieces of cannon, under the command of General Knorring entered the town; Generals Schilling and Makow are with this corps. All passed in the most quiet manner.

The Russians pay ready-money for every thing they want, and are enamped about two werts from the town. They have made no alteration in the Administration, excepting some regulations of the Municipal Authorities, and changing the eagles. This corps will however, be relieved by infantry and go to Czarsochow.

Warsaw is to be summoned to surrender in three successive days; if it refuses it will be then bombarded with all the artillery of the army, till it surrenders. It is known that a counter revolution had broken out at Warsaw, the object of which was not attained. Many persons were killed in it, especially individuals who were inclined to surrender the city.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of the dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera on the 24 of August. The fire commenced in a quarter very distant from Pera itself, and inhabited by the lowest class of Greeks and Armenians, but a violent north wind caused the flames to spread so that several quarters were on fire at once. To this was added the want of water, and still more of the necessary hands and good regulations. At noon the flames had reached Pera itself; and at eleven at night that suburb no longer existed. The large palaces inhabited by the English, French, Dutch, Prussian, Sardinian, and Danish Ambassadors, with all the valuable effects, fell a prey to the flames. The Episcopal Church, and two of the Roman Catholic Churches shared the same fate. The number of buildings of stone and wood that are burnt is above 4,000.

In addition to the plague, which had prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the Cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2000 and 3000 persons have been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Sept. 12. COTTON.—The demand for Cotton was totally steady last week, without any alteration in the prices, although Cotton entered from the 24th of August last. The sales amount to 12,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 12. There has been a very good demand for Cotton to day, and upwards of 4000 bags sold, chiefly low American, at former rates. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bags.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times urges the adoption of renewed efforts to further the passage of the Reform Bill. The following paragraph from the London Spectator, intimates the probability of its passage through the House of Lords:—

"From certain never-failing symptoms, it is now conjectured, even by those who for a long time were the least sanguine, that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Lords; not, perhaps, without some furious opposition, but without that weight of numbers which alone could render such opposition formidable. A very considerable movement has recently taken place in the provinces; several that have given the Anti-Reformer, have changed hands; and many Peers, who had hung back, are at length declaring their acquiescence in the Great Measure. We state these facts, not to lull, but to stimulate the vigilance and activity of the people. We call on them now to labour heartily and actively in the cause that is their own, inasmuch as their labour is not without assured hope of a full and deserved success."

The London Morning Herald of the 12th of September, says—

"The American packet ship President, Captain Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from New York. She is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency, the Hon. M. VAN BUREN, Ambassador from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

Commodore Porter arrived at Constantinople on the 10th of September, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between our Government and the Porte.

ST. LUCIA.—The Hurricane of the 14th of Aug. Private accounts from that Island, received at Norfolk, furnish a few particulars of the disaster. "The planters & merchants were congratulating each other with future tranquility and better crops, both of coffee and sugar next year, when heaven has poured forth its wrath, and destroyed in a few hours all their prospects and hopes of better times." The same letter informs us, that many of the Island's small craft were driven to sea, several with their hands on board; as was the ship Cuba, belonging to the house of Messrs. D. Ferguson & Co. Nothing having since been heard of them, their safety was despaired of. The masts of the ship Sandwich were cut away, and she rode out the gale. The loss of lives is stated to be not so great as in 1817; but the damage in general done to the estates, negro houses, provision grounds, and coffee plantations, is considered to be greater than at that period. The canes being young and short, have not suffered so much—although on some estates the early canes were twisted and broken by the force of the wind, and on others the rivers have done great injury by inundation. The towns of Denery, Micerid, Vieux Fort, Laborie, and Soufriere are all in ruins.—The stores of the first mentioned were swept away by the sea, and every thing in them was lost, in Laborie only six houses were standing after the gale; and in Vieux Fort and Soufriere about thirty houses each were destroyed. Vast quantities of produce were swept away along the whole coast. It is added, that "from the reduced resources of the colony, in consequence of bad crops and low prices, the unfortunate inhabitants will feel this disaster the more, as they have not the means to purchase food for the negroes, this being the third gale from which they have suffered during the present year, and which has destroyed their plantains, manioc, (bitter cassava,) &c.; and unless Government afford some relief, the very worst is to be apprehended in one or two months hence, when famine may stalk through the land."

We cannot resist the temptation of this opportunity to call the attention of our readers to a brief enumeration of the two years in which the present chief magistrate of the nation has been in office. What previous administrations could not effect, has been effected by the present, and with a promptitude and celerity beyond the expectation even of its friends. Its very enemies are obliged to admit the value of many things which have been done, and are reduced to cavil about the manner in which it has been done.—Another device invented to deprive the administration of its just credit, is to ascribe all its successes to good luck. Never was the nation more prosperous at home or abroad—never were our foreign relations in a better situation—never were the duties of the various departments of government more strictly and satisfactorily fulfilled. All this, however, is ascribed to mere chance. According to the theory of these profound politicians, the last administration was the most unlucky, and the present the most lucky the nation ever had.

We have obtained from Colombia the introduction of our commodities with reduced duties—we have compelled Brazil to yield indemnity for spoliation on our commerce—we have negotiated a treaty with Denmark, and another with France, allowing us compensation for ancient depredations on our trade—we have regained the West India trade lost by the policy of Mr. Clay—we have made favorable commercial arrangements with Mexico, Saxony, and Austria—we have made a treaty with the Turk, opening the Black Sea to our commerce—in short, we have established friendly relations, and settled long standing difficulties, with almost every nation in the world, and this in an incredibly short space of time. Add to all this the arrangements for extinguishing the national debt with an expedition beyond our hopes—the increase in the receipts of the post office—and finally the work of removing the public burdens already begun, in reducing the duties on various articles of general use—on wines, on salt, on tea and coffee, which will be followed, we hope, by a general remodification of the tariff. The whole machinery of public affairs is conducted with a spirit, decision, promptitude and skill, in which the best administrations were lamentably deficient. The weapons of our enemies are cavils about little matters, quibbles on the manner of doing things, and the gossip of the bar-rooms in Washington.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

The politics of this country have got somewhat into a snarl with the opposition. Four years since no man could get an office unless he would host the black flag of anti-masonry. The next year, that became unpopular, and the opposition called themselves Administration men. This name at length becoming stale, flat, and unprofitable, they styled themselves Claymen, National Republicans, and so on through all the cognomens in their vocabulary except federal and tory, (which, by the by, would be very proper for several of their leaders,) until they have at length come to the *finis* of their word-book. It is a matter of much wonder among us common people what title they will next assume to themselves. For a short period they have heretofore taken their political title from their principal leader; hence their names of Adams men and Clay men.—Mr. Wirt now being their political idol, they ought to be distinguished as Wirt men; but, to bring Mr. Ellmaker, their candidate for the Vice Presidency, into the family concern, we know not how they will manage matters unless they call themselves Wirtellmakeronians.

Jerseyman.

WANTED, "an available candidate"—one, who can unite the Opposition, and stand some little chance of coping with Andrew Jackson—Thanks for such information will be given at the office of the National Gazette, or available funds paid at the Bank of the United States.

"We think (says the N. G.) that Mr. Clay is entitled to the support of his friends, as long as they can suppose him an available candidate; but we have never said nor intimated, that they should not adopt Mr. Wirt, if the convention which is to be held in Baltimore in December, discover that they cannot succeed against General Jackson with their splendid favorite, but may with Mr. Wirt."

N. B.—No time to be lost.—Richmond Enq.

Still Confusion in the Camp!

"That party (the Anti-Masons) could not with honor, nominate him under such circumstances, for he would not even give them an apology for doing so; an apology his friends most earnestly sought.—They have, therefore, left Mr. Clay, not because they love him less, but because they love their country more, and taken his main principles in the person of an individual of equal intellectual endowments, of equal experience in the affairs of government, and of wholly unexceptionable character in private and public life."—(Providence American, Edited by a Secretary of the Baltimore Convention, lately a CLAY man.)

"One point should be distinctly and unequivocally understood by all parties. In no event, short of an interposition of Providence, can Mr. Wirt be withdrawn or abandoned by the party whose Delegates nominated him at Baltimore; nor can he, without the consent of that party suffer his name to be withdrawn from the canvass, as the antimasonic candidate."

(Ibid.)

The "N. Y. Whig" contradicts Mr. Miner's idea of a "political arrangement" between Mr. Wirt and "the principal gentlemen of the Convention," viz: that he was to decline their nomination, when the proceedings of the National Republican Convention should make it expedient:

"The nomination was tendered to Mr. Wirt without a pledge—it was accepted on his part with no other qualification than this, that the convention should not be deceived in him: if his letter pleased not, that the Convention should nominate on the spot, some other, more worthy of their support? The convention were pleased with his letter, and responded to it

instantly, by an unanimous resolution to do their utmost, to elect him President of the United States.—Any attempt, from any quarter, to cover this simple and plain fact with imputations of masonic treachery, or secret knavery, or any other baseness, is unworthy of an honorable mind, and is wholly false and calumnious."

What will Dame Grundy now think of this?—From present appearances, the Anti-Masons intend to hold on.—Jb.

From the Richmond Compiler, Oct. 25. NEW SPECIES OF SMUGGLING.

The correspondent who communicates the following, assured us that "the facts are undeniable." On Sunday morning last, as the steam boat Richmond, Captain Chapman, was preparing to leave the wharf a sooty lady of rather bulky appearance, rotundity of form, and in a delicate situation, applied for her passage to Norfolk. She was decorated in the usual manner, with her hair neatly plaited, ornamented with combs, &c. &c. The Captain, although celebrated for his politeness to the ladies, respectfully asked the fair damsel for her free papers; they were immediately produced. It fortunately happened that one of our Police Officers was present, who, upon examination, discovered that the Clerk's signature was his amiable charge—she was conducted to the Cage, and there submitted to the gaze of the Argus-eyed guardians of the night. They very soon discovered that the lady was not exactly as she should be. A further examination then took place, and after disrobing her ladyship of a shirt, pantaloons, waistcoat, &c. &c. all neatly folded around the body, to the utter astonishment of all present, she stood before them a strong, able-bodied proper man!!! This ingenious disguise was used to facilitate his escape from his masters, who are residents of this city—and this one circumstance, among a thousand others, should induce the captains of our boats and other vessels, to be extremely cautious in accepting the applications of negro passengers, whether they appear in male attire, or in the more captivating garb of female visitors.

Two enterprising citizens of Pennsylvania, General Cameron and Mr. McCord, have lately made a contract for digging a canal in the rear of the city of New Orleans. The terms are stated to be as follows:—\$270,000 dollars, provided the canal be finished in four months; \$250,000, if finished within five months, and \$240,000 if finished within six months. It is expected that fifteen hundred hands are to be immediately employed in the prosecution of the enterprise. General Cameron left Philadelphia for New Orleans on Friday last, taking with him five hundred laborers.

Mr. Wm. Bradford, of Vermont, has a horse which he has driven in a loaded wagon from Montpelier to Boston and back, one hundred times in six years and eight months; the distance being 170 miles. The horse has travelled in that time 31,000 miles. He is now about 21 years old, and is "a pretty good old horse yet."

The Northern prints exult in the prospects and advancement of the North. There is scarcely a city in which hundreds of new houses have not been lately built, and which does not exhibit the most gratifying improvement in wealth and population.

We do not envy them. We are glad that whilst our own section of the Union is declining, there are others in which enterprise and industry are rewarded, in which the people are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and in which general contentment and tranquility prevail.

But why is it, that whilst the North advances, the South declines? What natural or moral superiority explains this mortifying difference? Has it a more fertile soil, or a more genial sun? Are the people more intelligent or industrious than ours? No: in point of natural advantages it is notorious that the South far transcends the North, nor does it fear a comparison in the general intelligence and enterprise of its people. To what then can we ascribe the unparalleled growth of the one, and the melancholy decadence of the other, but to that pernicious system of Federal Legislation, by which the one is rendered tributary to the other? Our oppressors tell us, indeed, that the system operates equally on the North and South, and that our decline is owing, not to extortionate taxation, and a regular, enormous, and uncompensated drain on our substance, but to our own improvidence and want of energy and skill. But whilst they insist that the system operates equally, they still cry out for additional duties: whilst they maintain that they suffer as much as we do, they still demand higher and heavier impositions. Now who ever heard of a people, already heavily taxed, praying for more taxes? Is it not evident from this very fact that the benefits are greater than the burdens of the system, and that they receive twice as much with one hand, as they pay with the other. And who pays the difference? The devoted South. Away, then, with this farcical pretence of equality of burdens.—Charleston Mercury.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Capt. FREDERICK BROWN. On Saturday the 22d ult. Mr. BRYAN EDMONDSON, aged 73 years. In Trenton, Jones County, on Friday the 21st inst. Mrs. SARAH LAROQUE, wife of Dr. J. B. Laroque.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York. Schr. Rebecca, Leaming, New York. Schr. F. Michelson, St. Thomas, via Turks Island. Schr. Henrietta, Hoxie, New York.

CLEARED.

Schr. Cygnet, Lee, Martinique. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York.

The schooner F. Michelson, King, sailed from St. Thomas in company with the brig William, Savage, of Boston, for Turks Island, on the 1st October. Left at St. Thomas—

Brigs Mary, Porter, Charleston, for do. in a few days; Magown, Hallet, Elsinour, for Breman, in 8 or 10 days; George, Midlen, St. Barts, for Philadelphia, in 5 or 6 days; Legonia, Frisbie, Baltimore, uncertain, arrived 29th Sept.

Schooners Othello, Trott, Martinique, for Baltimore, in 3 or 4 days; Cyrus, Sears, for Cape Hayti, do. Ann Maria, Bughtner, Martinique, for New York in 5 or 6 days; Napoleon, Pearson, Martinique, uncertain; John's Relief, Ranson, Port au Plat, for Vera Cruz, in a few days; Levin James, Duncan, St. Barts, for Snow Hill; Columbus, Bessey, New York, for St. Domingo—arr. 30th Sept.; Lorenzo, Stewart, Philadelphia, uncertain—arr. Sept. 30.

The brig Paulia, Morse, of Portland, sailed for Porto Rico on the 24th Sept.; brig Jane, Gross, of Bath, sailed for Turks Island on the 26th.

Left at Turks Island, Oct. 10. Brig Concoridly, arrived on the 10th; Schooners Lucy and Margaret, Coombs, to sail in 2 days for N. York; Mentor, Smith, to sail in one day for Washington, N. C.

The British brig Mermaid, of Hull, Wm. Rosindale, Master, lying in Salt Key Harbour, caught on fire on the 9th of October and was entirely consumed. The accident was occasioned by drawing rum from a hhd. in the run, about 7 P. M. Assistance was rendered from on shore and by the shipping, but the fire increased so rapidly as to baffie all human efforts. Spoke, Oct. 5, near the N. E. of Turks Island, brig Susan from Wiscasset, bound to Trinidad, Cuba.

BEAUFORT, Oct. 30.

Arrived, Sloop Translation, Knorret, New York; mdze, to B. Leecraft, R. W. Davis, W. C. Bell, J. C. Manson, F. L. King and J. Merrit.

A CARD. MISS ELIZABETH WILKINS. RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newbern and its vicinity, that she has opened a Seminary for Young Ladies. IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MISS LYMAN. TERMS: Per quarter. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Map Drawing, and English Grammar, History, Composition, Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, and Needle work, Parents and Guardians who may think proper to patronise this Seminary, are assured that the strictest attention will be paid, as well to the manners and habits of the pupils, as to the cultivation of their minds.—Newbern, November 1st, 1831.

MONSIEUR TATIN has the honour of announcing to Parents and Guardians, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern, that he has arrived in this place with the intention of opening a DANCING SCHOOL.—He will give private lessons to as many Young Ladies as will form a Cotillion, at their respective dwellings, and will also have a public School. The most respectable references will be given. TERMS, \$10 per Quarter. Apply at Mr. Bell's Tavern. Oct. 26. The School will be opened this day, 2d November, in the Office on Middle-street, lately occupied by Edward G. Pasteur Esq. Days of Tuition, Wednesday and Saturday. Young Ladies School, on Wednesday, from 3 to 6, P. M.—on Saturday, from 10 to 12, A. M. and from 3 to 6, P. M. Gentlemen's and Masters School, from 7 till 10, on the same evenings. Newbern, Wednesday 2d. Nov.

JAMES W. SMITH, HAS this day returned from New York, in the schooner Henrietta, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Shoes, Hats, Iron, &c. &c. He assures those who may wish to purchase, that they will obtain goods very low if they will give him a call. AMONG HIS GROCERIES MAY BE FOUND. Whiskey, Raisins, Gin, Almonds, French Brandy, Butter, (Goshen, best), Holland Gin, Cheese, Monong. Whiskey, Irish Potatoes, Wines, Extra Canal Flour, Sugars, Buckwheat &c. &c. 26th Oct, 1831.

WILLIAM W. CLARK HAS removed to the Store on Craven-street, next door to the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Justice, decd. and has just received from New York a new supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, &c. &c. A few bbls. Rum, Gin, and Sugar Coarse and fine Salt, large & small bar Iron Axes, Hoes, Tract Chains, bags Shot, Lamp & Castor Oil, Spermaceti & Tallow Candles, Soda, Butter, Water & Wine Crackers, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Tapets, Rochester Flour, Hair Powder, Cologne Water, Scidltz Powders, Wafers, Family Medicines, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. November 2d, 1831.

Martin Stevenson, Jr. HAVING just returned from New York, is now opening at his Store next door East of Robert Primrose, Esq. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY. AMONG WHICH ARE 10 bbls. good Sugar, 10 bags good Coffee, 1 bbl. old Monongahela Whiskey, 1 qr. cask good Lisbon Wine, Goshen Butter and Cheese, Loaf Sugar and Teas, &c. &c. ALSO, 1 case fashionable black Hats, 1 do. common do. And a general assortment of SHOES. All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce.—Oct. 26, 1831.—dt.

MRS. CLETHERRALL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on Tuesday the first of November, at the house lately occupied by JOHN HARRIS, Esq. adjoining the residence of Mr. Beagwyn, on East Front-Street. TERMS: Per Quarter. Board, including Washing, \$30 Tuition in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Sewing, 4 The above, with Rhetoric, Composition, History, General Science, Epistolary Writing, and Fancy Work, &c. 6 French, Drawing, Dancing, and Music, will be separate charges, the latter to commence first Quarter of next year. The first Quarter to be paid in advance. Boarders are required to bring their bedding, towels, &c. No Pupils received for less than one Quarter. Oct. 26, 1831.—dt.

NOTICE. A SALE will take place, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next, at the Ferry House, opposite Newbern, at which will be sold, Several Horses and Mules, Farming Tools and Utensils, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton, Corn, Fodder and Peas. Belonging to the Estate of CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, dec'd. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. Terms of sale; For all sums of \$25 and under, Cash—and all sums over \$25, six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with approved securities. RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, JOHN R. DONNELL, Oct. 25, 1831.