

FRANCE—LETTER OF O. P. Q.

Disturbances at Paris—defence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs—Hopes of the Rentiers—Where will all this end?

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 1831.

SIR:—The disturbances in this capital have continued. To-day many are somewhat appeased. Yesterday they were most violent. Commerce has been forgotten—trade has been suspended—the manufactories have been closed—the shops have been shut up at nightfall, the theatres have been empty, or the proprietors have been compelled to suspend the performances—lives have been lost—many scores of citizens have been wounded—soldiers and guards have been seriously injured or killed. The Chamber of Deputies have been surrounded by a large portion of the population of Paris—barricades have been made to prevent the march of the horse guards and cavalry regiments—cries have been heard of 'Vive la Pologne' 'A bas les Ministres,' and even 'Vive la Republique.' The King has appeared in vain at the balcony to speak to the people, for they would not hear him—numbers of individuals have been arrested—blood has been spilt, and the peace of the capital has been seriously endangered for three days. As the mobs are less numerous, and the mass less externally agitated to-day than yesterday, M. Perier says 'it is all over; and his friends, the Rentiers, exclaim 'the worst is now over, and we may hope to retain our President of the Council.' To describe to you all the scenes of misery and calamity which have been beheld by some during the last few days, would be impossible. Popular disturbances must always lead to evils of this character; but it is our business to look to the cause of this malaise, or these riots, and of this disorganization. We will do so with fearlessness, though without prejudice, and I will endeavor to make you thoroughly understand the reasons for these tumults.

The exciting cause was 'the fall of Warsaw'—but this is not the only exciting cause. The evil is more deeply rooted than this. The cause is even more calamitous, and it is impossible to read the pitiable stuff which appears this day in the *Moniteur*, the *Debates* and the *France Nouvelle*, without a feeling of shame and disgust. If you were to believe these paid Journals of the Ministers, you would believe that a few hundred agitators, and a few hundred sight-seers and lovers of mobs, had, during the last three days, by their absurd, unfounded and anti-national antics, disturbed the peace of certain districts of the Capital, but which had been zealously maintained by an active, vigilant and enthusiastic Civic Guard, composed of the most respectable, talented and patriotic citizens.—On reading these statements, you would, however, naturally inquire 'Whence comes it, then, that to put down a few hundred persons making a mob, it should be necessary to resort to infantry and cavalry, national guards, municipal guards, foot policemen and cuirassiers in their coats of mail, with drawn swords and prancing steeds?' This would be your first question; and it would be both natural and just.—You would follow this up with another question, 'How is it that the Chamber, the Government, the Journals, and all ranks are engaged in talking about, discussing and adopting measures relative to this very small band of a few hundred lovers of mobs? And you would say what a vast disproportion between the fears they excite and their real force in number!—This would be the second reflection. And the third would be, 'If it be true—that the march of the Government is only disapproved by a few hundred agitators! then how comes it that these few hundred persons are not at once arrested by an indignant and loyal population? You would of course, conclude by feeling and observing that these statements of the Journals of the Ministers were false, that they intended to deceive the Departments and the French people, and that by endeavoring to prove too much for the cause of the Minister, they had discredited and defeated it altogether. This conclusion would be the correct one as you will see in a few minutes.

I told you in my last letter that these tumults were not disturbances got up by any particular party; but that they resulted from a feeling of general dissatisfaction with the Government of Casimir Perier, and with the system of 'peace at all prices'; and there can be no better way of proving this, than from listening to the cries of the people, who meet by thousands, and who exclaim, 'Poland for ever!' 'Down with the Minister!' and even 'A Republic for ever!' But who meet? 'Why, workmen, students, artisans, shopkeepers, and even National Guards, who wear crepe on their arms, and exclaim, 'Vive la Pologne.' But who meet? Why all ranks, ages, sexes, and parties, not by hundreds, but by thousands, and for three days running; and all joining in one cry, that crying 'A bas les Ministres!' M. Perier says these are merely turbulent men, or thieves, or Republicans, or Carlists. M. Perier is mistaken; and if he will examine the muster-roll of the National Guard during the time when they were called out to defend the Chamber of Peers and its decisions as to the Ex-Ministers of Charles X. with those of the three last days, when they were called out to put down the expressions of public opinion and of public dissatisfaction, they will find that not more than one fifth of the number of National Guards attended in September, 1831, when compared with those who assisted in maintaining order when the question was one of the execution of the Decree of the Chamber of Peers. There is no getting over this, and the Minister has only to examine Marshal Lobau, the Commander of the Paris National Guards, and he will explain the reason. The system of the Minister is disapproved, and the guards, who are also citizens, have proved that they partake the general dissatisfaction. I say then that the discontent is general, and not partial; and that it is not confined to a few hundred or thousand individuals, as the *Moniteur* would persuade us, but is nearly universal, is deeply rooted and profound. France now perceives that she has been quitting the path of the Revolution of July—that she is left without an ally or a friend—that even England, though she may compliment the moderation of the French Government, laughs at its timidity; and that all the world is crying 'Shame!' 'Shame!' whenever the word 'Poland' is pronounced. Nor is it any sort of satisfaction to France to know and feel that England has behaved as coldly

and indifferently as to the Polish question as the Government of Louis Philip. We make some allowance for England, but none for ourselves. We know that England is bowed down to the earth with a burden of 800 millions sterling, the interest of which she pays in Bank notes, though nominally there is a gold and silver currency. But in France our debt is as a feather in the scale. We could get rid of it in a month, if the nation were disposed to pay it off. Besides, in England, you have an aristocracy before which you must bow, and bend, and crouch, until you shall have destroyed it; and this Aristocracy would have cried, 'Ruin—beggary—and murder!' if you had thought of making a war with Russia for a good cause—for the liberty and the happiness of the millions—for the independence of Poland—the triumph of popular principles, and the establishment of popular rights. It would have made a war for Aristocracy—for the privileged classes—for an exiled and proscribed family of tyrants, and for absolute Governments; but the British Aristocracy would have made an aristocratical insurrection against a just and popular war! Whilst, therefore, we deeply regret that England and France should not have marched together at the head of civilization in order to grant liberty to the captives and freedom to the enslaved, yet we make some apologies for Lord Grey, and cannot believe that he will shed hot and bitter tears at the fate of Poland. But our Government has no excuse—is without this apology, and can give no satisfactory reason for making the Revolution of July a mere third restoration with a change of dynasty, but with merely the same system of monopolies, aristocracy, and inattention to the wants and wishes of the millions. These disturbances at Paris, then, are to be traced to the Ministers, to the Government of Louis Philip, to the false system adopted both at home and abroad, and to that wretched and criminal inattention to the feelings and desires of France, which must end in anarchy or in resistance and misery.

Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies was occupied with the Defence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the charges brought against him by M. Mauguin in the name of France, of Poland, and of liberty and civilization. That defence was at least unsatisfactory and the most absurd which possibly could have been devised by either man or Minister. In substance it was this:

"GENTLEMEN—The Ministry, of which I form a part, adopted a certain system, which was Peace and the Charter. As for the Charter, Gentlemen, I will leave my friends M. Barthe and M. Perier to speak about; but the question of peace must be met by Marshal Soult, and above all by your humble servant. As to peace, gentlemen I need not tell you it is a great blessing, and since, if we preserve it, Louis Philip will keep his throne, we shall keep our places and the Rente will rise; you must also feel that peace is most important.—As to Poland, Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that Poland will be quite as independent as she was before her revolution; for we have the most positive assurances on the part of his most gracious Majesty the Emperor of Russia, that he will abide by the Treaties of Vienna, and will not make Poland a Russian province. As to sending troops or money or ships of war, or arms to either the Black Sea or the Baltic to aid the Poles, this was quite out of the question, because we adopted the system of 'peace,' and therefore, as this would have led to war, we never did more than to offer our mediation, which was politely but firmly refused. As to doing anything now, Gentlemen, why even M. Mauguin admits that we are too late; and as to having promised to recognize Poland, or as to having entreated her to suspend operations for two months, why, Gentlemen, we did no such thing; and I assure you, there is some mistake about the matter. And then, Gentlemen, we are censured for having re-called M. Guilleminot, our Ambassador from Constantinople because he endeavored to raise Turkey to a sense of her interest and to exertion for the Poles. Why Gentlemen, M. Guilleminot might just as well have spoken to a dead man as to Turkey, for Turkey was powerless, and therefore we recalled M. Guilleminot, but believe me we are not at all angry with him, and in hopes that now he has arrived at Paris he will not expose us. I beg leave to add, that M. Guilleminot, is a very brave officer and so am I Gentlemen, for I fought in every campaign till France had no more enemies to conquer, except its own government. And Gentlemen, as to other powers assisting us in the cause of Poland, why other Powers refused, that is to say the Government did; and you know Gentlemen, it would never have done for us to have acted alone. And now, Gentlemen as to Belgium. It is very true we have lost Belgium for the time, and it is very true that all our troops are about to retire from it.

But, Gentlemen as this was voluntary on our parts, and as we were not compelled to retire by any third party, why I do not see what just grounds you have for complaint. As to the Duke of Nemours, it never would have done to have made a war about him, and as to the Duke of Leuchtenburg, although I did say once that I had taken no part to prevent his election, yet now I admit that I did, and I am very glad of it; for you cannot but perceive that so far from England having to boast of Prince Leopold being an English Prince, all the world can see which way the wind blows, and the Belgians are all French. Gentlemen do not be afraid of a war against France. Now we have submitted in every thing to the dictation of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, we may hope as a just reward to us, that Europe will disarm, and thus we shall have secured municipal institutions to the Roman States—the government of Russia for the Poles—a German Prince for Belgium—continued proscription to the Spaniards and Portuguese—and, finally, a Government for France which shall know how to conquer riots and rioters, by broad swords and cuirassiers." This was the substance of his defence. I have exaggerated nothing, nor "set down aught in malice." To-day the discussions and explanations are to be continued, and then the Government imagines that France will be satisfied, and that the commercial system will be adopted.

To-day the hopes of the Rentiers have risen some 30 per cent. 'Tis true that "the mobs" are not wholly put down—that extra legal measures are spoken of in the *Moniteur*—that M. Perier's friends talk of the necessity for con-

trolling the Press—and all denotes a crisis and convulsion. But the Rentiers say, "Never mind; M. Perier will remain; he will not abandon his post; we shall have the Stocks up again; and we shall have peace in the end; never mind on what terms, or at what price." So the Rentiers are sending up the funds to-day, because they say that Polish affairs are settled; and that "order reigns at Warsaw." Do you suppose this system will stand? I tell you no; it is impossible.

Where, then, will all this end? I have put this question to myself at least fifty times during the last three days; and now I will give you the answer. 1st. It will end in the change of Ministers and system; or, 2d. In a change of dynasty and government; or, 3d. In a sort of temporary restoration until the nation shall rise; or, 4th. In a general war, and anarchy and trouble. It is quite absurd to expect that France will continue much longer in this state of misery and uncertainty. Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

Will the manufacturers of this country never be satisfied? When the late tariff was passed a heavy duty was laid on coarse wool at their request. There was not a memorial among the thousands that went forth to Congress that did not pray for this duty. Now it seems they are anxious to have it taken off and the farmer left to shift for himself. What a wonderful convenient machine is this American system.

From the *Charlestown N. H. Mercury* Nov. 4. Our farmers are not generally aware of the extremely low prices at which certain kinds of coarse wool can be procured in foreign markets. Who of our New England American system men, would think of making a living by raising any description of this article by raising any description of this article at 10 cents per pound, or even less? Then why an onerous duty on an article so necessary to our comfort, and which we cannot produce so cheaply as we can purchase? Mr. Case, the editor of the *Lowell Mercury*, situated as he is in the very midst of the most thriving manufacturing town in England, has an abundant opportunity of making himself acquainted with many particulars relative to the true interests of the manufacturing community, and how those interests are promoted or retarded by the present protective system.

The Tariff on coarse Wool.—We made a few brief remarks last week respecting the Tariff on coarse wool &c. which throw the Journal into a fit of hysterics, from which he has not recovered. We have taken some pains to ascertain its bearing upon the carpet factory in this town, and have found that it is even worse than anticipated. This wool is imported from Smyrna and Buenos Ayres, but principally from the former place. The Buenos Ayres wool is the poorer article, the waste being from 50 to 70 per cent. while the waste on the Smyrna is about 5 per cent. The waste consists principally in burrs, and the Tariff must therefore be paid on the waste at the same rate as on the wool. The Tariff and waste on the Buenos Ayres, as will be seen by the following remarks respecting the Smyrna, cannot be less than 160 per cent on cost.

The average first cost of the Smyrna wool may be stated at ten cents per pound. There is a specific duty on it of four cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. The duty is therefore one hundred and ten per cent on the first cost. The factory in this town consumes about 20,000 pounds per month for carpets and negro cloth. The Tariff on 20,000 lbs. is \$2,200 being \$26,400 per year. The present Tariff on coarse wool is, therefore, annually, twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars injury to the owners of this single establishment. Not a pound of this kind of wool is grown in the U. States. The Tariff is not needed as a source of revenue. Its effect is to benefit the foreign manufacturer, to the same amount that it injures the American. It increases the price of negro cloth 50 or 75 per cent and is therefore as injurious to the Southern planter, as it is to the Northern manufacturer. We called this tariff "The abominable Tariff." We called it by its right name.

From the *Philadelphia Gazette*. "HAMILTON," No. 1.—There is not—there never was—and there never can be such a thing as free trade, in the sense of the new school of political economists. Hamilton, No. 2.—"I will assume that 'free trade prevailed in the fullest extent in this country from the close of the revolutionary war till the adoption of the Federal Constitution.'" "The definite treaty of peace was signed Sept. 3d, 1783. Our trade was then free with all the world. Our merchants enjoyed the right of applying their labour and capital in the mode they might conceive best calculated to promote their own interest," exactly on the plan suggested by the new school. There was none of "the interference of government," so much dreaded by the free trade convention.

I would respectfully propose to the tariff convention, now sitting in New York, to raise a committee to ascertain whether Hamilton, No. 1, or Hamilton, No. 2, is orthodox.

CONSISTENCY.

Privileges of Peers.—Lest the dignity of a Peer should be violated, his person is privileged from arrest for debt. If a peer jobs in the funds, (as many of them do) or if he gets up bubble companies (as many of them have done) to dupe credulous people, and if he involves himself in debt by fraudulent practices, you cannot imprison him to enforce payment; neither can you make him a bankrupt, and sequester his estates. The property of a Peer, like his person, has a dignity about it, and must not be violated. A Scotch peer, though not one of those who sat at Parliament, being arrested, moved the Court of Common Pleas to be discharged, as being entitled, by the act of union, to all the privileges of a peer of Great Britain, and prayed an attachment against the bailiff, when a rule was granted to show cause. Upon this, the bailiff made an affidavit, that when he arrested the said lord he was so mean in his apparel, as having a worn out suit of clothes, and a dirty lat on, and only sixteen pence in his pocket he could not suppose him to be a peer of Great Britain, and, therefore, through inadvertency, arrested him. The court discharged the lord and made the bailiff ask pardon.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber on the 5th of June last, his Negro Man JOE. He is about six feet three inches high, and quite black; has a long neck, and looks, as he is, big and independent. He has been much of his time in Pitt county, and will probably attempt to pass to another State. All persons are hereby forewarned against harbouring or carrying him away. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver him to me. WILLIAM P. BIDDLE. Craven County, 8th Nov. 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no Patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office. By order of the Secretary of State. JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received (by sundry late arrivals) from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at the well known Store formerly occupied by Mr. William Dunn, corner of Pollok & Middle-streets,

AN EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES AND SPIRITS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

All of which they offer for sale at a moderate advance for cash or country produce. Newbern, Nov. 14, 1831.

Edward C. O. Tinker, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Newbern and its vicinity that he has lately returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of GOODS in his line of business, among which are

Super Blue, Black, Green and Olive Cloths, Mulberry and Plum do. Chesnut-brown, Steelmixt & blk. Cassimeres, Black Silk Florentine, Black figured do. do. Velvet, do. do. Valencia, 1 case of Fashionable HATS, Horse skin Gloves, Mixed Merino half Hose, Random do. do. Striped do. do. Merino do. do. Fancy Cravats and Stocks, Cravat Stiffeners, of the latest style, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. He will at all times be furnished with the latest fashions, and will execute all orders at the shortest notice, and in the neatest style. Nov. 9, 1831.

William J. Hancock

HAVING determined to close his business in this place, Will sell off at the New York Cost, for Cash, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Dry Goods, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, &c. Also, one cask Tenerife WINE. Just received per sch'r Mary, from Philadelphia, 200 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted—No. 5 to 15. Newbern, 9th Nov. 1831.

FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 25th October, 1831. THE Accounts of the Marshals of the U. States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshals in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them, and of that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.			
BEEFWAX, lb.	17	20	
BUTTER, do.	20	25	
CANDLES, do.	12	14	
COFFEE, do.	18	14	
CORN, bbl. quality,	2	00	
CORN MEAL, bushel,	50	60	
CORNGRASS, cwt.	14	16	
COTTON, do.	7	00	7 25
COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	12	20	
do. Flax, do.	18	15	
FLAX, lb.	8	10	
FLOUR, Rochester, bbl.	6	50	6 75
do. Baltimore, do.	6	50	
do. North Carolina, do.	5	00	5 50
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	5	64	
do. Russia & Swedes, do.	6	10	
LARD, lb.	8	25	
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	25		
do. Dressed, Neats do.	1	50	3 00
do. Calf Skins, dozen,	22	00	30 00
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1/2 inch, M.	12	14	
do. Inch boards, do.	8	9	
do. Scantling, do.	8	9	
do. Square Timber, do.	17	18	
do. Shingles, Cypress, do.	1	50	
do. Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	18	20	
do. Do. RED OAK, do. do.	7	8	
do. Do. w. o. bbl. do.	8	8	
do. Heading, hhd. do.	18	20	
do. Do. bbl. do.	8	10	
MOLASSES, gallon,	26	30	
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	8		
do. 4d. and 3d. do.	9		
do. wrought, do.	15		
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.	90	1 00	
do. Turpentine, do.	1	50	1 55
do. Pitch, do.	1	50	
do. Rosin, do.	1	50	
do. Spirits Turpentine, gall.	30		
do. Varnish, do.	25		
OIL, Sperm, do.	90	1	
do. Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40	
do. Lined, do.	1	00	
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.	15	18	
do. White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15	16	
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	7		
do. Hams, do.	9	10	
do. Beef, bbl.	12	13	
do. Pork, mess, do.	9	50	10 50
do. Do. prime, do.	11		
do. Do. cargo, do.	11		
SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity,	65		
do. Beaufort, do. (none.)	75	1	
do. Liverpool, fine, do.	8	6	
SHOT, cwt.	1	40	1 60
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	45		
do. Apple Brandy, do.	50	60	
do. Peach do. do.	1	20	1 25
do. Rum, Jamaica, do.	80	90	
do. Do. windward Isl'd do.	45		
do. Do. New England, do.	1	25	1 50
do. Gin, Holland, do.	40		
do. Do. American, do.	40		
do. Whiskey, do.	16	18	
STEEL, German, lb.	10	12	
do. English, blistered, do.	19	20	
SUGAR, Loaf, do.	16	18	
do. Lump, do.	7	8	
do. Brown, do.	1	60	1 80
TEA, Imperial, do.	1	60	1 80
do. Gunpowder, do.	1	60	
do. Hyson, do.	1	50	
do. Black, do.	80		
TALLOW, do.	3	8	
WINE, Madeira, do. gall.	3		
do. Teneiffa do.	1	60	

NEW GOODS.

JOHN A. CRISPIN HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock:

Wines. Champagne, in qt. and pt. bottles, Old Madeira, Pico, do. Naples, Lisbon, Teneiffa, Dry Malaga, Sherry, Country.

Fruits. Citron, Currants, Teas, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong.

Sugars. Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qual.

Liquors. Cogniac Brandy (superior quality) Peach do. Old Jamaica Rum, Superior Holland Gin, Old Monong. Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Porter in qt. & pt. bottles

Nuts. Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Almonds.

Spices. Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice.

Preserved Ginger.

Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce at the Store on Pollock-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq.

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 a good assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

SUCH AS Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, and Invisible Green Cloths; Blue, Drab and Fancy mixt Cassimeres, fine Goat's Hair Camlet, Fancy & Plain Vestings,

Together with Fancy Articles of Dress,

AMONG WHICH ARE Fashionable Stocks, Cravats, Suspensers, Gloves, Cravat Stiffeners, fine linen Collars, &c. &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and executed on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

10 Ten per cent. will invariably be deducted for Cash, on all orders for Clothing. Newbern, 9th Nov. 1831.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN A. M. BATTLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New York, with a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, IRON, &c. &c.

Which he will sell very low.—Nov. 9, 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, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.

A few bbls. Rum, Gin, and Sugar Coarse and fine Salt, large & small bar Iron Axes, Hoés, Trace Chains, bags Shot, Lamp & Castor Oil,

Spermaceti & Tallow Candles, Soda, Butter, Water & Wine Crackers, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Tapers, Rochester Flour,

Hair Powder, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, Wafers, Family Medicines, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. November 2d, 1831.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery in Newbern Jail of my Negro Men HUGH and JIM. They ran away from my house in Beaufort, about ten days ago.—Hugh was raised on Mr. Gaston's Plantation on Brices Creek, and I expect both of them are dodging about in the bushes at that place. Hugh is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is not a very dark negro, is trim built, with very thick lips. He wears a long, blue cloth coat occasionally. He has a pass written by my daughter, dated about two weeks ago, to go to Neuse and return, which he will probably show if interrogated. Jim is a black negro, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and thick set. He was raised by Mrs. Thompson, in Beaufort, and has a wife at James T. Jones' plantation, on Clubfoot's Creek. Jim has a pass written by me, about two weeks ago, with leave to go to Clubfoot's Creek and return immediately. They have taken a longer tour than I expected, and if they return to me immediately, without cost, I will endeavor to sell them to the man they want to live with. When Hugh reads this, he had better reflect on his error, and come home without delay. JAMES MANNEY. Beaufort, Nov. 6th, 1831.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me of a Negro Woman called FANNY, the property of the estate of the late James Lovick, decd. This woman ran away from her master in April last. GEORGE WILSON. Newbern, 9th Nov. 1831.

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