



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1831.

Thanksgiving Day.—The Right Revd. Bishop of this Diocese has appointed Thursday next (to-morrow) to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, by the Churches within his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

We have been politely favoured by HENRY DEWEY, Esq. with a Circular containing the following Resolutions and Address of the Fayetteville Committee. It appears that the sum of \$92,297 88 has been contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that place. Of this amount, Massachusetts paid \$14,518 69; Maine, 125 00; Rhode Island, 2,067 64; New Hampshire, 290 80; Connecticut, 3,002 40; New York, 10,648 54; Pennsylvania, 12,731 00; New Jersey, 805 49; Maryland, 6,820 79; District of Columbia, 870 00; Virginia, 8,040 88; North Carolina, 11,406 34; South Carolina, 9,100 37; Georgia, 4,102 72; Tennessee, 45 00; Ohio, 1,158 02; Mississippi, 1,119 50; Louisiana, 5,050 00; U. States Army, 195 50; U. S. Navy, 200. We rejoice at the cheering prospects of our Fayetteville friends, and sincerely hope that they shall never experience a similar calamity.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 26, 1831.

At a meeting of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May, 1831, in Fayetteville, convened by notice from the Police, John Huske, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edward J. Hale, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Magistrate of Police, on the part of the Board of Commissioners, submitted to the meeting a Report of the Contributions received for the relief of the Sufferers, and the mode of distribution adopted; whereupon it was Resolved unanimously, That the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, have discharged the difficult and delicate trust confided to them, of disposing of the Contributions of our Benefactors, satisfactorily to their fellow citizens, and have entitled themselves to their thanks for the judicious and impartial manner in which they have performed a laborious and responsible duty.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That we feel sensibly and gratefully, the kind, prompt, and liberal aid, which has been extended to us in our necessity, by our Brethren in different parts of the Union; and that John Huske, John D. Eccles, Louis D. Henry, John W. Wright, Edward J. Hale, Duncan MacRae, and Thomas L. Hybert, be a Committee to make our Benefactors the only return in our power, an acknowledgment of the obligations we are laid under by their humane and generous exertions for our benefit.

JOHN HUSKE, Chairman.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 14, 1831.

TO HENRY DEWEY, ESQ.

INTENDANT OF POLICE, NEWBERN.

SIR,

The undersigned have been deputed by their Fellow Citizens, to lay before you the annexed Statement, of the amount of the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the desolating calamity of the 29th of May last, and of the manner in which it has been disposed of. They submit them, with the hope, that the proceedings of those to whom the distribution was entrusted, will meet with the same approbation from the donors, so cordially awarded to them by the recipients.

Another duty with which they are charged, cannot be so easily and so satisfactorily performed. The feelings with which they have witnessed the spontaneous outpourings of the benevolence of their Fellow Citizens, from one end of this vast Republic to the other, cannot be uttered. The accumulation of such a Fund as that exhibited by the subjoined Statement, undescribed by us, and coming, in great part, from those upon whom the citizens of our town had no claims but of suffering humanity and a common national origin, presents a spectacle honorable to the character of a great people, doubly grateful to the feeling of the recipients, and calculated to impress us more deeply with a sense of the blessings of the happy Union under which we live.

As many of the contributors to this Fund may never have an opportunity of witnessing the effects of their bounty, we cannot better express our thanks, and those of the people whom we represent, than by faintly sketching some of its blessings. The calamity with which we were visited was of an appalling extent. It swept from existence the fairest, the richest, and by far the larger portion of our flourishing Town. It left poverty and despair where opulence and content had long reigned. None altogether escaped its ravages; and few were left with ability to relieve even the pressing wants of the suffering destitute. Under these circumstances were the liberal hands of our countrymen opened; and the heart of the widow and the orphan was made glad. Instead of the ruin which seemed to impend over so many, and to paralyze their hopes, confidence and energy succeeded; and each one has been enabled again to enter into the competition with his neighbors for the emoluments of his wonted vocation. Extraordinary progress has been made in rebuilding our town; and every thing wears the appearance of activity and a determination to rise with new vigor from our ashes. To you, and to those who united with you in this labor of love, is this happy state of things mainly owing; and to you and to them we render the homage of grateful hearts.

Be pleased to convey to the community with which you are connected, our sense of the blessings they have, in part, conferred upon us. And that they may be spared from all similar visitations, is the earnest hope of Your ob't serv'ts.

JOHN HUSKE,
LOUIS D. ECCLES,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
DUNCAN MACRAE,
EDWARD J. HALE,
THOMAS L. HYBART.

Committee.

We have received the first number of the North Carolina Constitutionalist, and State Rights Advocate, published in Raleigh by Messrs. Ransom and Potter. The Editors, as the title of their paper indicates, are of the Jeffersonian school. If conducted with moderation and ability; as we presume it will be, we have no doubt that it will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

In their notice of our suggestion that the friends of Gen. Jackson should take up the Hon. P. P. Barbour as Vice President of the United States, the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer remark—

"The ticket of A. Jackson wants no endorser in Virginia—in Pennsylvania, nor in New York. If such advertisements are being wanting in Virginia, there is no man's name stronger than P. P. Barbour's. No man who knows him can doubt that he would make an admirable Vice President—and there is no politician in whom we have higher confidence than we have in him—but it is our firm impression, that

Virginia is not ambitious of the distinction—and that she would cheerfully see the honor pass to some other State—to some accomplished man and honest politician, for example, in Pennsylvania."

In introducing the name of Judge Barbour in connection with the Vice Presidency, we had reference to his fitness for the office—not to the influence it might exercise on the vote of Virginia. Regarding him as eminently qualified for the appointment, we still entertain the hope that the Convention by which a successor to Mr. Calhoun is to be nominated, will give a due consideration to his claims.

Robert Potter, the Representative elect from the Sixth Congressional District, having resigned his seat in the next Congress, the Governor has ordered an election of a new member to be held on the 15th proximo.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

A letter received from a friend in New York, dated the 13th inst. says "The Jackson party has literally swept both branches of the opposition from the field throughout the State, and annihilated National Republicanism and Anti-Masonry at a blow. The enemy are completely routed and discomfited every where except in the old 'infected district' of Anti-Masonry—in the remote West, where it is weakened. Out of the eight Senators to be elected this year—Six Jacksonians are ascertained to be chosen by large majorities—and there is a probability of the seventh. The eighth is the Anti-Masonic district where there was no Jackson Candidate. There will not be a single Clay Senator chosen throughout the State, and probably but one Anti-Mason.

Ninety members of the Assembly have been heard from, of whom SEVENTY FOUR are Jacksonians—ten Anti-Masons and three Clay men, and three men claimed by both, believed to be Jacksonians.

Among the Counties which have returned Jackson members by large majorities, are several which were Anti-masonic last year. The seventh Senatorial District, which has chosen a Jackson Senator, Mr. Halsey, by majorities in all the Counties but one—gave last year majorities for Anti-masonry in every County but one. The district contains six large Counties.

Anti-Masonry has been driven back into the old 'infected' district—and Clayism has been pulverised and scattered to the winds. Next year, if the opposition can unite we shall give the Old Hero, *Thirty Thousand* majority over the combination. Set down Anti-Jacksonism as dead and buried in New York."

IMPORTANT FROM SMYRNA.

TREATY WITH TURKEY CONFIRMED.

By the arrival of the Pavillion, Capt. Devalcourt, which sailed on the 21st Sept. from Smyrna, the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have received the important intelligence that the Treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignor, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The following is an extract of a letter from a commercial house of the highest respectability.

SMYRNA, Sept. 20, 1831.

Commodore Porter had an audience with the Grand Seignor on the 13th inst. (Sept.) The negotiation has terminated favourably, but we do not know yet the particular conditions of the Treaty. There is no doubt, however, but we are placed on the footing of the most favoured nation.

One feature is remarkable in the intelligence. The reception by the Sultan of a mere Charge des Affaires in which subordinate capacity Com. Porter was sent, is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of the Turkish empire. It has been the custom to admit no diplomatic agent under the rank of Ambassador to an audience of the Grand Seignor himself. In the case of the United States, this piece of etiquette appears to have been entirely waived.

We understand that despatches for the U. States government have been received by the same vessel, and sent by mail to Washington.

The importance of this treaty to the commercial intercourse of the U. States with the East and the Levant is manifest to every one acquainted with the natural wealth, riches, and awakening spirit of those countries. A treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte not only opens the ports of the Black Sea, the Sea of Asoph, and other ports beyond the Dardanelles, but it lays the foundation for a more active intercourse with all those maritime nations on the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean which acknowledge fealty to the Sultan.

Backing out.—The Rhode Island American, until lately a warm and sanguine adherent of H. Clay, admits that his cause is hopeless. In that paper of the 11th inst. we find the following honest admissions. The Editor is replying to an article in the Taunton Reporter—

"The Reporter expresses great apprehension that if Mr. Ruggles is elected to Congress, and should vote for Mr. Whitt in the House, he will defeat the election of Mr. Clay by that body! The Reporter may dismiss all fears on this score. His vote will have no more influence upon the Presidential election than it will upon the next eclipse; and the editor may put down in his notes as a dead set, that if the election goes into the House, Mr. Clay stands no possible chance, and Jackson will be elected. In the event of the election going into the House, Gen. Jackson will carry the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, making 15 States certain for Jackson, while Mr. Clay can hope for but 7. These facts show the futility of forcing Mr. Clay as a candidate, when it is certain that he cannot get a majority of the electoral votes, and equally certain that he must be defeated if he goes into the House."

English Reform Bill.—The London Age states that there is a majority of THIRTY ascertained to be hostile to the Reform Bill in the House of Lords—and that the postponement to the 3d October, was to allow a member of the Lords time to RAT—viz: to be bought over. The Age is a violent Tory paper; but the anxiety expressed by the liberal papers would seem to justify the belief that there is danger of the bill's being defeated in the House of Peers.

A PROPHECY—PERHAPS.

The following curious paragraph is contained in a review of the military system of Napoleon, which forms article XVI. of the Westminster Review, for July, 1831. We shall soon see if the reviewer prove a prophet:

"The event which will be sure to cause the explosion of the fraud which has been practised on the friends of liberty, in France, will be any marked misfortune to the Polish cause. The Poles are, clearly, the inheritors of the mantle of Napoleon; but, with the odds that are against them, they, still, may fail.—If this should happen, there must, perforce, be a Republic of 1793 in France, though it may chance to be too late. For, to expect a nation to act under a government which sends regiments to Algiers for refu-

sing to fire on the people, would be a drivelling.—Those, therefore, in all countries, who wish for a republic of 1793, have only to resist assistance to the Poles."

The Cotton Factory of the New Orleans Manufacturing Company near Providence, R. I. was burnt down on the night of the 10th inst. The loss is \$25,000, of which \$15,000 were insured at Hartford.

The Imprisoned Missionaries.—A gentleman in New Jersey, in a letter of recent date, addressed to the Editors of the New York Observer, says:

"I yesterday had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman recently from Alabama, who has resided ten years among the Cherokee Indians in that State. On his way he visited the Rev. S. A. Worcester, and Dr. Elisar Butler, missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. in the Penitentiary at Milledgeville, Georgia. He related a few particulars respecting their situation, which may be interesting and useful for Christians to know; as it will aid them in commending these sufferers and their present associates to the throne of grace.

"Mr. Worcester is employed as a mechanic at the bench, and Dr. Butler at the lathe wheel. They of course adopt the dress of the prison, made of very coarse cotton. The initials of their names are painted in larged letters across their breast and waist. Thus attired, they perform their daily task with quiet consciences, in company with felons. Their fare, though coarse, is wholesome, and their health is good. The convicts are required to cook for themselves. Each convict has a blanket to lie upon or to cover himself with as he chooses. After entering the prison, Mr. Worcester requested that the convicts might be assembled for public worship on the Sabbath. This was refused. He is permitted, however, and Dr. Butler, likewise, to pray with those in their rooms at night.

"The gentleman on his way to Milledgeville called upon Mrs. Butler, and found her as quiet and happy as could be expected in her trying circumstances. She was engaged, as usual, in teaching school. She wrote a letter to her husband, which was presented to the keeper of the prison, who is a pious man, of the Methodist church, for examination. He declined reading it, and intimated that it was too trying to his feelings. Dr. Butler has four children. Mrs. Worcester is in feeble health."

The Washington Globe, has already rising 3700 subscribers; an unprecedented patronage considering the time it has been established. It is not yet a year since the first number was issued, without previous announcement, and its editor, Mr. Blair, removed from Kentucky to Washington. In the management of his paper the editor has exhibited fidelity, judgment and great ability. Public measures, the great interests of the country, and sound principles have occupied the columns of the Globe, and throughout the extraordinary controversies that have grown up since that paper was established, controversies that it had to meet, the editor has displayed great coolness, and sagacity, which, with an honest cause has enabled him to vanquish his opponents. The approaching session of congress is to be one of more than ordinary interest, and many of our friends will undoubtedly wish a paper from the seat of government. To all such we commend the Globe, believing they will receive the full value of the money it may cost them, and that they will not be disappointed in the paper.

Hartford Times.

Out of Debt.—It is stated that the probable Revenue of the United States during this year on Customs, will be as follows:—
New York \$19,000,000
Boston, 5,100,000
Philadelphia, 4,000,000
Other Ports in the United States, 3,000,000
\$31,100,000

The receipts of the government for the sale of public lands and other sources of the Revenue, \$5,000,000

Making a grand total of receipts during this year, of thirty six millions one hundred thousand dollars.

Let the government discount their books of this year, and pledge their Bank Stock (if they do not choose to sell) on which they can hire \$7,500,000, at three per cent. and the national debt can be paid off, at the close of this year.—Morn. Post.

U. S. Senate.—Among the most singular publications which have lately made their appearance, is an article in the Journal of Commerce, where the writer gives, as he says, a view of the state of parties in this body;—he gives Mr. Clay 20; Mr. Calhoun 6; General Jackson 16; and sets four down as doubtful.—Among the latter number, we perceive the name of the Hon. Bedford Brown, of this State; this we conceive to be a very great mistake, on the part of the writer. With Mr. Brown personally, we have no acquaintance, but from his independent, and unequivocal course for many years in our State Legislature—from his known and devoted attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, taken together with his straight forward course, since he has been in the Senate, and the cheerful support which he has there given to the measures of the present administration, forbid the conclusion, that there can be any doubt as to Mr. Brown's course in the coming Congress. Here, we have no doubt, that Mr. B. is a decided friend of the present administration. N. C. Journal.

From the Albany Argus.

The Evening Journal insists that the anti-masons have this year devoured the 'Nationals' at a breakfast, and that they will dine at the next on the Republicans. We suspect they will find the repast more like that of Carianus, who said,
"Anger's my meat, I dine upon myself,
"And so shalt starve with feeding."

Mr. Randolph at Home.—A friend has furnished us, (say the editors of the Norfolk Beacon,) with the following extract of a letter:

"Mr. RANDOLPH got to Charlotte Court House on Monday 7th inst. and although in very feeble health, addressed the people in the open air in a speech of more than two hours length. His object was to explain—1st, why he had offered himself as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress, and 2ndly, why he had withdrawn himself afterwards. In the course of his speech he vindicated his conduct in remaining in London when he ought to have been in Russia, and came out in favor of General Jackson, whom he declared to be as honest a man as lives beneath the Sun, and possessed of more than ordinary talents. He read several of the General's private letters to him while in London, showing that he remained there with his approbation. He said he should have returned to his country, had he not been invited by Andrew Jackson for President hereafter, because he was an honest man, and a man of talents, and was the most orthodox of the candidates, but that there were many men he should prefer to him if they could be got. I was much pleased at having an opportunity of hearing Mr. Randolph speak at length, as I had never heard him for more than a few minutes before. He came to Charlotte in a coach he brought with him from London, drawn by four horses."

As the Letters of Stephen Simpson are now going the rounds of the opposition prints, we beg leave to call the attention of Mr. Clay's friends to the following statement of the said Simpson:

"Henry Clay and Aaron Burr.—There is a strong resemblance, a frightful similitude, a heart chilling parallel, between the characters and career of Aaron Burr and Henry Clay; a resemblance so fully borne out by the same talents, the same vices, the same gigantic and reckless ambition, the same overweening confidence, the same daring profligacy, the same plausible address, and insinuating eloquence—the heading grasping at power, in defiance of law, public opinion, shame and the loud and deep curses of an insulted, betrayed, and indignant people."

Will the Clay Editors, after perusing this article, tell us whether they consider Stephen Simpson good authority?

From the Raleigh Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Permit me to call your attention to an article in a late Newbern paper, nominating the Honorable PHILIP P. BARBOUR as a fit person to be run on the Jackson ticket for Vice President of the United States for the next four years. It appears to be conceded on all sides, that the gentleman who now fills that office will not consent to serve another term; and if such is the fact, who is there more worthy to succeed him than the distinguished individual just mentioned? He possesses talents of the first order, and of that kind, too, which eminently qualify him to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. His politics are peculiarly acceptable to the Southern people, and such as North Carolina always has supported, and will continue to support as long as the name of Thomas Jefferson is remembered. His devotion to the republican cause and uniform opposition to the usurpations of the General Government, both in and out of Congress, emphatically point him out as the man whom they should support on this occasion. Perhaps there is no other man in the country of equal talents, that could so well unite the Jackson party, and certainly none more acceptable to the President himself. H. J.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

CLEARED,

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|
| Schr. Henrietta, | Jerkins, | Barbadoes, |
| Schr. Perseverence, | Scott, | Barbadoes, |
| Schr. Trent, | Luther, | New York. |

British Consulate, Wilmington, N. C.

NOVEMBER 15, 1831.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Sentinel.

SIR,
Under a late law of this State, which requires that vessels having free persons of colour on board shall perform thirty days' quarantine before they be permitted to come to the wharves of any seaport in the State, the master of the British schooner Bahamian was some time ago arrested, and imprisoned in the jail of Wilmington. On the 6th instant the case was argued before the Superior Court of New Hanover County. As the opinion of Judge Strange and the decision of the Court are important to foreigners who visit the State for mercantile purposes, and to such of the commercial community as they affect, you will please to give them publicity.

"Although," observed the Judge, "the right of regulating commerce, belonged exclusively to Congress, as expressed in the Constitution, yet as a State in her own Sovereign capacity, has a right growing out of an incidental power, to pass laws in self preservation, 'to prevent the introduction, within her limits, of febrile, or pestiferous contagion, so has a State an equal right, to legislate to prevent 'the influence of a moral contagion.' But the law in question, imposed a restriction on commerce, without obtaining the end desired. It in no wise removed 'the evil complained of. A foreign vessel arrives at this Port, having free coloured persons on board, 'who are deemed dangerous, and a nuisance to society. The vessel is compelled, by the law in question, to remain 30 days at the quarantine ground, 'at the expiration of which time, she may proceed to the wharves, having on board the same free coloured persons who were considered dangerous to the community. How, then, is the nuisance removed, or the evil remedied, by this Law, imposing so heavy a restriction on commerce? Therefore, 'without for a moment surrendering the right of a 'sovereign State to legislate for the peace and safety of its citizens, he could not but pronounce the 'State Law, in his opinion, unconstitutional."

In this opinion the Jury concurred without hesitation. Your obed't serv't,

C. J. PESHALL,
H. B. M. Consul.

Nov. 23—5m.

Newbern Academy.

IT appearing to the Board of Trustees that a considerable amount of tuition money is unpaid, notwithstanding the rule requiring from every pupil payment in advance,—

Resolved, That the Teachers be directed to cause these arrears to be collected without delay.

Resolved further, That an adherence to the rule is deemed essential to the interests of the Institution, and that the Teachers are hereby required, in every instance hereafter, when a pupil does not produce a certificate from the Treasurer, of the tuition money being paid within one week after the commencement of his quarter, without distinction of person, to inform the pupil that he can no longer be received until such certificate is produced.

Resolved further, That these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of this town.

Attest,
M. E. MANLY,
Secretary.

November 23d, 1831.

NEWBERN & RALEIGH STAGES.



CITIZENS' LINE.

FOUR-Horse Post Coaches leave Newbern for Raleigh via Kinston, Waynesborough and Smithfield, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock A. M. arriving at Raleigh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.—Fare through, \$7 00. Way Passengers, 6 cents per mile. Stage Office at the Washington Hotel.

Extra baggage must be entered at the Office and paid for in advance.

F. ALEXANDER, for M. DILLIARD, Proprietor.
Newbern, Nov. 23, 1831.

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Sears, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM L. SEARS,
Administrator.

Newbern, Nov. 16th, 1831.

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John Justice, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

ANN M. JUSTICE,
Administratrix

NOTICE.

On Monday the 12th of December next WILL BE SOLD,

At the Store of the late John Justice, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS,** HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

AMONG WHICH, ARE ABOUT
200 Hhds. Molasses, A Carriage, Sulky and
100 Bbls. Sugar, Harness,
100 Bags Coffee, Household and Kitchen
Furniture,
SEVERAL COWS, Seed Cotton,
2 Horses, 1 Flat, old Sails, &c.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,
The Store and Ware-House, on the corner of Pollock and Middle-streets—and the Ware House on Lot No. 6, on East-Front-Street.
Terms:—For all sums of \$5 and under, cash; over \$5, six months credit. Notes with approved securities required.

ANN M. JUSTICE,
Administratrix.
Nov. 18th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE THEATRIANS would thank the person who has out of Mr. Hall's Circulating Library, the Farce called Mrs. WIGGINS, to return it. Or they would be obliged to any person for the loan of it.—Nov. 23.

Most Extraordinary Continuation OF GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS BY THE SYLVESTERS!

ONLY a short time ago, it was announced that at the Office of Sylvester, 130, Broadway, the \$20,000 Prize was sold, and just before that, Six of \$10,000 in Six successive Lotteries, immediately afterwards Sylvester's Office in Pittsburgh sold the \$10,000 in a Whole Ticket, also Half of \$5,000 4 of \$1,000 Whole Tickets, &c. &c. and again did Sylvester, at his Office in Paterson, sell the Whole of the \$10,000 Prize in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn last Saturday, the 24th inst. Such a combination of success was never known; the above defies comparison with any other Office in the United States. It is also worthy of remark that all the above Prizes were Paid immediately on the receipt of the drawing. Sylvester takes this opportunity of informing his distant friends that all orders for Tickets in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries, must be addressed as under, and will meet same attention as on personal application. In all cases the original Tickets are sent, and Sylvester is regularly Licensed by the State. Letters need only be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, New-York, Pittsburgh, Pa. or Paterson, N. J.

REFERENCE, Yates & McIntyre.

TO MY DISTANT FRIENDS.

We would particularly call the attention of our distant friends to the brilliant schemes to be drawn the 14th December and 11th of Jan.

New-York Consolidated Lottery,
Class 12, for 1831, to be drawn
WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of Dec. 1831.
66 No. Lottery,—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----|----------|
| 1 | Prize of \$40,000 | is | \$40,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 2 | 4,000 | | 8,000 |
| 2 | 3,000 | | 6,000 |
| 2 | 2,000 | | 4,000 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20,000 |
| 20 | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 25 | 400 | | 10,000 |
| 45 | 200 | | 9,000 |
| 56 | 100 | | 5,600 |
| 56 | 80 | | 4,480 |
| 56 | 70 | | 3,920 |
| 56 | 60 | | 3,360 |
| 112 | 50 | | 5,600 |
| 112 | 40 | | 4,480 |
| 112 | 30 | | 3,360 |
| 1960 | 20 | | 39,200 |
| 15400 | 10 | | 154,000 |

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.