



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

An election to supply the vacancy in the representation of this town, in the State Legislature, occasioned by the death of Charles G. Spaight, Esq. was held on Monday. The candidates were Charles Shepard and William Gaston. On counting the votes, there were

For Charles Shepard, 145

For William Gaston, 146

Comparing the votes with the record kept by the Clerks, there was one vote more than the names registered. The friends of Mr. Shepard believed the vote to be a tie, but the Sheriff, who it is well understood is the friend of Mr. S. gave Mr. Gaston a certificate, stating the facts, by virtue of which, we understand, it is his intention to take a seat in the Legislature.

BOARD.

CHARLES SHEPARD begs leave to return his thanks to his townsmen for the very flattering support which he received from them on Monday last. He is proud to know that a majority of the free white men of the town have given him their support, and although their votes have been overruled, the result is highly gratifying to his feelings.

Both branches of the Legislature of this State convened and were organized on Monday the 21st inst. In the Senate, David F. Caldwell was re-elected Speaker—Samuel F. Patterson, Principal Clerk, Wm. J. Cowan Assistant Clerk, and Thomas B. Wheeler Door-keeper. On motion of Mr. Spaight it was ordered that the Rules of Order and Decorum of the last Session, be adopted for the government of the Senate during the present session.

Mr. Mosely moved that the Senate proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committee. The question was taken thereon, and it was decided in the affirmative; and the following committees were accordingly appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, Cooper of Martin, Askew, Campbell, Howell, Allen Elliott, Mays of Pitt.

Judiciary—Messrs. Dick, Williams, Skinner, Miller, Tomer, Gwinn, Seawell, Spaight.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Caldwell, Haynes, Pool, Hall, Tyson, Ray, Kerr, M'Daniel.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Melchor, Blalock, Montgomery of Hertford, Simmons, Marshall of Anson, Hoke, Montgomery of Orange, Mays of Greene.

Finance—On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Kennell, Hawkins, Brownrigg, Gilmore, M'Farland, Martin of Wilkes, Sneed, Thompson.

The Speaker laid before the Senate sundry documents, containing the election of Jesse Cooper, the sitting member from the county of Martin.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that the said documents be laid on the table.

In the House of Commons, Charles Fisher of Salisbury, was elected Speaker, Charles Manly Principal Clerk, Edward B. Freeman Assistant clerk, and Richard Roberts Doorkeeper.

Mr. Leak said there was a report in circulation that the House is without the proper limits: if that were the fact, the sooner it underwent investigation the better. For, if they were without the corporate limits, every thing now transacted would be useless. He made these remarks to the House in order that it might take the subject into timely consideration.

Mr. L. here read the recommendation of the Legislature of 1787, which advised the people of North Carolina to send delegates to the Convention, which was about that period to be holden in Hillsboro', for the purpose of deliberating on the Federal Constitution and for the further purpose of fixing unalterably the seat of Government and its limits. He then expressed a wish to know whether the Legislature was sitting within the limits prescribed by law; for he had his doubts on the matter. The sooner the error (if there was one) should be detected the better.

Mr. Mebane moved that the subject alluded to by Mr. Leak should be referred to a select joint committee for the purpose of making proper research, and reporting to the House.

The Speaker thought it was out of order, the House being organized.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Mebane moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing that an inquiry should be made as to whether the House stood within the limits of the city of Raleigh; and if it did not, whether they were legally located. Resolution adopted.

The following Message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN, Among the distinguished blessings derived from the establishment of the independence of our country, may justly be considered the free election and constitutional meeting of the Representatives of the people. Selected from every section of the State, accurately acquainted with the occurrences which have taken place in their respective districts, familiar with the condition of their constituents, and coming to the seat of government clothed with ample powers to remedy the grievances under which the people labor, they present one of the most cheering and interesting characters of our peculiar form of government. Assembling under such circumstances, when we are assured that crops of all kind have been abundant, and that the means of subsistence and comfort are thereby secured to every citizen of the State, and when the ordinary share of health crowns our enjoyments, we have abundant reason to be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for these inestimable blessings, and to pray that they may be continued to us, and perpetuated to our children.

The satisfaction which I should have felt on meeting with the Legislature at this time, is somewhat clouded by the accident that caused the destruction of the State House, which had been repaired in a faithful

and masterly manner, and nearly completed, under the provisions of the act of the last session. By this casualty the State has been deprived of the convenient halls provided for the accommodation of the Legislative body, together with the adjoining offices and the public Library. The fine marble statue of Washington, by Canova, has also been much mutilated, and a considerable portion of the ornaments and furniture of the building has been destroyed. The injury to the Statue is to be regretted as it was the work of an artist of great celebrity, now no more: But the memory of Washington, the father of his country, will live in the hearts and recollections of all who love liberty, in every part of the globe, and needs no artificial monument to revive or to perpetuate the glory of his achievements.

With respect to the loss of the building itself, it is my opinion, fortified by that of better judges, that, under the circumstances, it is not to be considered as a public calamity. Such were the defects in the construction of the old walls, erected in 1794, that it is very probable that a part of the building would have fallen in a few years, and perhaps caused the death of many of the assembled Representatives.

Immediately after the destruction of the State House, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this city, with a public spirit which reflects great credit upon their liberality, tendered the use of their meeting house for the accommodation of the House of Commons, and their session room for the Senate.—Without determining positively in this case, but leaving the members to decide hereafter for themselves, I have considered it my duty, under existing circumstances, to make a temporary preparation, and to tender the Government House to the Legislature, which, being the property of the State, may probably be so altered as to answer the purpose of holding their session, until an appropriation shall be made, and a suitable building erected. In this arrangement, my only object has been to provide for your comfort during the session. I have totally disregarded my own convenience, in order that, by tendering the Government House, I might be enabled to accommodate the Legislature in the best possible manner the nature of the case will admit.

In relation to our internal concerns, I have to observe, that it would be impossible to conceal from the world, and needless to disguise from ourselves, the fact, that a certain class of the population of the State have become more discontented and ungovernable than heretofore. Fancies of their own complexion, and other incenariaries, have fomented these discontents, and have incited them, in many instances, to enter into conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. To guard against these evils, which in all probability will continue, the utmost caution and prudence are necessary. Restrictive laws have been enacted without producing the desired effect; and the crimes committed in a late insurrection in an adjoining State, would seem to require further and early attention to this subject. Instead of multiplying severe and sanguinary laws to operate upon those who know little, and care less, about them, would it not be advisable to establish a more efficient and accountable police, and to arm and equip one or more companies of volunteers or detached militia, in each county, to be called out when required, and to be paid while in actual service? It is believed that such a force, in aid of the civil authority, would effectually secure the peace of the country; and the public arms belonging to the State could not be placed in safer hands. These State troops might be enrolled for one or more years, be held responsible for the arms and ammunition furnished, and not be suffered to abandon the service during the term of their engagement.

Among the subjects requiring your notice and attention, is the law appropriating funds for Internal Improvements, and the situation of those funds. The act of 1819, relative to that subject, is still in force, and it directs that "the fund for Internal Improvements shall be subject to the order of the President and Directors of the Board, and shall be paid out by the Treasurer of the State to the order of the Board, certified and subscribed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President." The last General Assembly having failed to elect a Board for Internal Improvements, there is no authority for drawing out any part of the fund. The payment of the subscription on behalf of the State to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Catawba Navigation Company, and some others, has been demanded. The instalments on these subscriptions have heretofore been paid from this fund, but as there was no authority for disbursing the money, I have refused to grant warrants for the sums so due. These subscriptions, however, are debts voluntarily contracted by the State, and their payment should be provided for.

Another subject demanding your attention is the situation of the funds of the State, invested in the Banks. The time is near at hand when the charters of the several Banks in this State will expire.—The stock held by the State in the State Bank of North Carolina, has for some time past only yielded an interest of four per cent. per annum; the stock held by the State in the Bank of Cape Fear has, for the last two years, yielded an interest of only three per cent. per annum; whilst the stock held by the State in the Newbern Bank has not, for nearly three years, yielded any interest. The period will shortly arrive when all these Banks are authorized by law to make a division of part of their capital stock. The funds vested by the State in these Banks amount to seven hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred dollars, (\$712,700.) This amount of stock, at the common interest of six per cent, ought to produce forty two thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$42,672) annually; whereas, in fact, it produces only eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars, (\$18,262), not equal to three per cent.

The Treasurer's Report, which will be laid before you, will show that, owing to the large amount of Treasury notes redeemed this year, the taxes collected will fall short of meeting the current expenses of the Government.

Under these circumstances, would it not be advisable to provide for the establishment of a new Bank, in which the funds of the State may be invested, under such regulations as to your wisdom and experience shall be deemed safe and proper? Or shall the State rely, for the accommodation of its citizens and for a circulating currency, upon that portion of the capital of the United States Bank which has already, or may hereafter be allotted to their office of discount in North Carolina?

I would willingly bring to your notice the important object of opening a navigable communication between the waters of the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, north of Cape Hatteras, and would recommend the application of all the means in your power towards its accomplishment; but believing that, without the aid of the General Government, the resources of the State are inadequate to the undertaking at this time, and the last General Assembly having urged upon our members of Congress the propriety of claiming that aid, we must console ourselves with the hope that this great national work will receive the sanction and support of the National Legislature. Having bestowed such immense sums towards the construction of roads and canals in other States, it is believed that this desirable object, so essential to the interests of North Carolina and of the Union, will not long be overlooked or neglected.

The Literary Fund will claim and receive your favorable attention. The Report of the Public Treasurer will afford you precise information with regard to the amount of cash in his hands, and the situation of that portion of the fund which is not available. It is probably known to all of you that the Trustees of the University did not accept the loan offered them by the last Legislature from this source so that the whole remains subject to future legislative disposition. The most important item of property transferred by the Legislature to the corporation to which the Literary Fund has been assigned, is the swamp lands belonging to the

State. These lands are believed by many intelligent individuals to be of immense value, and their improvement to be an object second only in importance to the opening and improvement of Roanoke Inlet. It is unnecessary, I am certain, to dwell upon the advantages which would result from the former. They are apparent to all. To convert a dreary waste of waters and marshes into a habitable and fertile region, to insure the means of sustenance and comfort for an immensely increased population, and to give health to a section of country which needs no other blessing, are the certain rewards of a successful attempt at improvement. To your wisdom it is submitted, whether such advantages, which if attained, do not end with themselves, but tend to the enlargement of a fund which may justly be regarded as the orphan's legacy, will not justify, and does not demand, a full and early experiment to test the practicability of the measure.

To provide for the improvement of the State, and for the convenience and prosperity of its citizens, by the construction of roads and canals and the opening of rivers, by all practical means, is so obviously the duty of the representatives of the people, and has been so often noticed by my predecessors in office, that I deem it unnecessary to make any further and special recommendation on that subject; and I am pleased to see that individual enterprise is taking that direction, which, I have no doubt, will be properly encouraged.

It is to me a source of much gratification to have observed, and to have it in my power to state, that the excitement which seems to pervade a sister State, upon the subject of the Tariff, has effected little change in the opinions of the citizens of North Carolina. With regard to the policy, of that measure, there is so far as my information extends, a perfect union of sentiment. All deprecate it, as unequal in its operation, and destructive of the interests of the Southern planter. The period, however, has not yet arrived, which, in the judgment of this community, authorizes the adoption of doctrines subversive, in their nature, of all order, and manifestly tending to weaken, if not destroy, our whole system of government. This State is justly proud of having given the first legislative sanction to the spirit of the Revolution. The same love of rational liberty which prompted this high example, induced our revolutionary statesmen to consider attentively and anxiously the form of government proposed for their adoption. Satisfied, after full investigation by successive Conventions, that no powers were delegated but such as were essential to the existence and preservation of the Union, it is no matter of surprise that they and their children should support and defend the compact, and neither seek nor desire a remedy beyond it. A new Congress is about to assemble. The same spirit of compromise which adopted the Constitution, must preserve it, or the question whether man is worthy and capable of self-government, remains yet to be solved. The patriotism of the country looks with confidence to the councils of the nation for a wise and liberal system of policy, and will not hastily arrive at the conclusion that the perils of the Revolution were fruitless and vain.

A resolution of the last General Assembly directed the Governor to "cause to be published in pamphlet form a Report relative to the Declaration of Independence by a Committee of Mecklenburg county, with the documents accompanying the same; and also the Journal of the Provincial Assembly of 1776; together with the Proceedings of the Cumberland Association." This publication has been made in a manner that, I trust, will meet with the approbation of the Legislature; and the copies have been distributed in the manner directed.

The agency for adjusting and settling the claim of North Carolina upon the General Government, for expenditures made during the late war in defence of the country, was discontinued by a resolution of the last General Assembly, and our Senators in Congress instructed to urge the speedy payment of the said claim. As this is a matter of considerable importance to the State, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting information on the subject, and have received his assurance that the business shall be duly attended to.

I have received from the State of New York an elegant map of that State, accompanied by a splendid atlas, descriptive of each county. Several of my predecessors in office having recommended a suitable return for similar friendly donations, I have only to add, that a map of North Carolina being nearly completed, an opportunity will be afforded for this State to cancel these obligations in the manner they deserve.

Since the adjournment of the last Assembly, I have received communications from the Governors of several States, with a request that they should be submitted for your consideration. Those from Maine relate to the North Eastern boundary of the United States; to the Tariff of 1828; and the power of the General Government to make appropriations for internal improvements. Those from Vermont relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by other States. Those from New Hampshire relate to the organization of the militia. Those from Massachusetts relate to the organization of the militia, and to the proceedings of the government of Georgia. Those from Connecticut relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by other States; to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society; and to the judicial power of the United States. Those from Ohio relate to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society. Those from Delaware relate to the public lands of the United States; to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution; to the Tariff and internal improvements; and to the nomination of a President of the United States. These several communications will be found, with their appropriate endorsements, in a file now laid before you, marked A.

The resignation of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, received during the recess of the Legislature, are also laid before you, and will be found in the file marked B.

The file marked C, contains two incendiary publications, received through the medium of the post office. Believing that this Assembly will have much to do in providing for the security of the people; in providing for its own future accommodation and for the establishment of a new Bank, or so directing the application of banking capital, as to secure a sound circulating currency; and in preventing the injury to individuals, which must otherwise follow, when the charters of the present banks shall expire, these being primary objects for the consideration of the Legislature, I have declined making recommendations, which I had contemplated, relative to the situation of the University and the establishment of common schools, and to the condition of that portion of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that remain within the limits of North Carolina. I am unwilling, however, to close this communication without advertising to the administration of the General Government of the United States, and congratulating you upon the prosperous condition of our national concerns. Our foreign negotiations have been fortunate and successful beyond all former example—our commerce is uninterrupted—our flag respected—our commercial intercourse with the West Indies restored—new sources are opened for mercantile enterprise; and large sums of money secured, or received from foreign nations as indemnification to our merchants for property unlawfully seized. Many of the Indian tribes are peaceably removing to places, whence they cannot annoy us, and will not themselves be injured or interrupted.

We are at peace with the world, and our national debt nearly paid off. "Secure in such inestimable advantages, I would ask, for what purpose are we urged to change an administration, that has been so beneficially employed for our common welfare? Of what consequence is it to the people of the United States, that some of the subordinate officers of Government have been dismissed by General Jackson, provided the duties required are faithfully performed by their

successors? Then let us not rashly aid in the attempt to disturb this prosperous condition of our affairs, by endeavoring to place them in untried hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

MONFORT STOKES. Executive Office, N. C. November 22d, 1831.

The Legislature of Georgia, on the 12th instant, elected STEPHEN F. MILLER, Esq. (formerly of Jones County, N. C.) Solicitor General of the Southern Judicial District for the term of three years.

ELECTION IN NEW YORK. The Opposition are compelled to acknowledge their defeat. Never was victory more decisive. Even the New York Commercial, a decided Anti-Jackson paper, makes a virtue of necessity, and thus plainly comes out upon the occasion:

"ELECTION RETURNS.—Rockland county has most unexpectedly elected a National Republican member of Assembly. Schoharie county has elected one National Republican and one Anti-Mason.—In all the other counties heard from, viz; Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Albany, Rensselaer, Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Schoenectady, Montgomery, and Oneida, the Regency have carried the whole sweep, just in a way to please themselves. All told, we believe the National Republican party in the next Legislature, will number 5 possibly it may be increased to six—no more. The Anti-Masons will have about a score and a half. The residue will be thorough-going, unflinching Regency-men—ready to go the whole quadruped, and the tail of another one. We hope our snug little Clay party of five, will be united, and move in a solid phalanx, upon all important national questions. We hope, too, that our friends of the National Intelligencer, and National Journal, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and the Boston papers, will perceive a stain in this result, from which they will learn that there is no use in rowing with broken oars, against wind and tide. 'Bring me some music, and look you that it be sad.'

Yes, indeed, these are such signs as every one who runs may read.—The details of this great victory are spread out in the columns of the Albany Argus. The following tables embrace the triumphant result:

"The result of the late election in this State shows not only the retrograde movement of anti-masonry, but its speedy extinction as a political party—but the increasing strength and enduring popularity of our National and State Administrations. Anti-masonry in the next House of Assembly, will not number per se, over 26 or 27 members, of the 128. The vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1832, will be overwhelming. The following table presents the results, as far as received, of the elections to the Legislature:

THE SENATE. First District—Republican majority about 4500. Second—Rep. majority over 3000. Third—Rep. majority nearly 7000. Fourth—Rep. majority at least 8000. Fifth—Rep. majority about 3000. Sixth—The result not known—a close vote. Seventh—Rep. majority 1300. Eighth—No opposition to the anti-masonic candidate.

Since received.—"In the sixth Senatorial District, where the anti-masons had last year an overwhelming majority, Judge McDowell, the Jackson candidate, is elected by a majority of about 1200, with a gain to our party of about 2400."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—STATE OF PARTIES. Republican, 95. Anti-Mason, 25. Clay Coalition, 3. Doubtful, 4.

Thus, it appears that out of the 8 Senators elected, one Anti-Masonic only is elected—and that 7 are friends of the administration. And in the House of Assembly, 95 are Jacksonians, 26 Anti-Masons, 3 Clay men! and 4 doubtful.—The Administration beats all the Antis united.—And as to Anti-Masonry, it has to take refuge in the infected Western District, and even in that quarter, some of its strong holds are shaken. Well may the Commercial call for "some sad music."

The Lexington, (Ky.) Observer of the 11th inst. states that on the 10th inst. Henry Clay was elected to the U. S. Senate, by a majority of nine votes over Col. R. M. Johnson. The election was made by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature, and the vote stood thus:— In the Senate—Clay 18, Johnson 19, Pope 1—38 In the House—Clay 69, Johnson 46—100.

Thus Mr. Clay once more in public office in violation of the public will; for upon this occasion he was voted for by several members of the Legislature, who were elected from Jackson counties, and who, since their election, have received written instructions, signed by a majority of the voters of their respective counties, to vote for a Jackson Senator. This violation of the popular will is the only thing we regret in the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate.—Daily Republican.

Steam boat explosion.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser contains the following paragraph, under date of 11th instant:— On Tuesday last, two gentlemen of Louisville, with their friends, crossed over in the Steam Ferry Boat to the Indian shore, to settle a difference between them by duel. The boat was crowded with passengers, who went over to witness the scene. After the duel, in which one of the parties was slightly wounded in the head, all hands embarked on board the boat, to return to Louisville, when both boilers burst, and four persons were instantly killed, viz: Mr. Logue of Louisville, Mr. Crew of Jeffersonville Springs, the engineer, and a freeman; one person since dead, and several others wounded, one of whom is not expected to recover. From the number of hats and shoes found, it is feared there were more deaths than are here reported.

Baltimore, November 23. THE WEATHER.—Early on Monday evening last, a storm set in from the North West, accompanied with torrents of rain and severe lightning. The violence of the gale was such as to blow down several trees in the city, and caused no little damage to Inn-keepers Signs, &c. A vessel on the Point, and a house a short distance in the country were struck by the lightning without receiving any material injury. About eleven o'clock the violence of the gale in a great degree subsided, when a heavy fall of snow commencing, which continued without intermission until about seven o'clock yesterday morning, covering the ground several inches in depth. Fears are entertained that much damage has been sustained by vessels on the coast.

The House of Representatives of Tennessee have adopted the following Resolution, which has been transmitted to the Senate for their concurrence: "Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed & our representatives be requested to use their best exertions, to procure such a revision and reduction of the existing Tariff duties of the United States, as will, on the payment and discharge of the national debt, reduce the same to the standard of necessary revenue, and encouragement of such domestic manufactures alone, as are indispensable to our national independence."

How is this?—The Louisville Advertiser of the 27th ult. contains the following paragraph:—"The Bank of the United States has loaned to the City of Cincinnati one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum—the stock redeemable at the expiration of FORTY YEARS."

This is tantamount to a loan for forty years when the Managers of the Bank know it has but five years to live! Or, presuming that Congress will prolong its existence not only once but at least twice twenty years, they are

assuming upon themselves the powers of a perpetual corporation! Is not this Bank made perpetual or even renewed for twenty years (which amounts to the same thing) and has power to make every State, city and corporation, as well as thousands and tens of thousands of private citizens, its debtors, will it not be stronger than the Government, and as absolute master of the people of America as the Autocrat of Russia is of the Cossacks?—Globe.

Sunday Schools.—It has been ascertained, that there are in the Kingdom 10,000 Sunday schools, containing 1,500,000 scholars, under the superintendence of 100,000 conductors and teachers, whose services are given gratuitously. All this has been accomplished since their establishment fifty years ago.—English paper.

It may not be generally known that the Marquis de Lafayette, the father of the present Marquis, was a colonel in the French army, and fell in the battle of Minden, in 1759, in which fight the German and English troops were commanded by Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick. The Marquis' father was left pregnant, and the posthumous child was the present Marquis.

The Savannah Republican appeared on Saturday in an entire new costume. We are rejoiced whenever we see changes for the better, and when they occur in our own community it is brought the more directly home to our own feelings. The increased patronage to the press is the means by which its improvements are to be effected; it is an indication at all times, of more prosperous times, or of more usefulness in the journal, or of more ability in its management. We hope all of these have combined in this instance.—Georgian.

It is to be lamented, though we do not arraign their motives, that some of our contemporaries in this city have more than once referred to some old stories of more recent date than the Gothic ages; it is contended that these publications are intended to put the unwary on their guard, and to give information to the authorities. We consent not to this doctrine; there are persons in this city and state who know not only too well how to read, but to profit by and propagate such communications, though never intended to meet their eye or reach their ear; we have taken our own road upon this subject, as we believe there are imperious circumstances under which true policy commands silence, and under which it may be considered as of the second order of virtues. Louisiana Ad.

DIED, On the 11th inst. in Nash County, Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, of Granville, Massachusetts, in the 25th year of his age. Mr. Clark has left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, Philadelphia. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York.

CLEARED, Schr. Lima, Jones, Baltimore. Schr. James Monroe, Freeborn, Philadelphia. Schr. F. Michelson, Smith, West Indies.

The Schooner Pilot, Stackpole, from New York, bound for New Orleans, is a few miles below. On the 22d inst. during a severe gale, her cargo consisting of lime, caught fire, and after five days peril and unremitting exertions to extinguish the fire, the Captain and crew found it necessary to scuttle and abandon her.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the terms of a Deed of Trust, and in conformity to the directions of the parties therein concerned, I shall sell, on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of January next, Lot number Twenty, on South-Front-Street, in Newbern, where John R. Good resides, and also the water front thereof. The sum of One Thousand and Eleven Dollars and Seventy-three Cents will be required to be paid in cash. For the residue, accommodating terms will be allowed, which shall be declared at the day of sale. Persons disposed to buy, are invited to visit and inspect the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. Good.

GEORGE WILSON. Newbern, Nov. 24th, 1831.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONslow COUNTY, ss. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831.

Louis T Oliver vs. Jesse Barrow } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONslow COUNTY, ss. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831.

Gideon Hawkins vs. Jesse Barrow } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONslow COUNTY, ss. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term A. D. 1831.

Benjamin Scott vs. Jesse Barrow } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY, ss. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831.

Thomas Watson vs. Alexander J. Maurice } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him. J. G. STANLEY, Clerk.