



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1831.

The First Session of the Twenty-Second Congress assembled on the 5th inst. The result of the first ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives was, For ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, 99.

The Message of the President of the United States affords an animated and glowing picture of National prosperity. It is an interesting and able document—characteristic of the patriot chief, and one of which his friends may justly be proud.

The President of the United States, in compliance with an application addressed to him by the Ladies of Newbern, has ordered another company of U. S. troops to be stationed in this place.

The Memorial published in the last Sentinel, has been signed by one hundred and sixty-three of our citizens and forwarded to Raleigh. We speak advantageously when we state, that the design of the application meets the hearty concurrence of two-thirds at least of the free white voters of the town.

The bill making an appropriation for the rebuilding of the Capitol, has been rejected in the Senate. Our private advices from Raleigh favor the opinion that the members friendly to a Convention, have it in their power to prevent the passage, during the present session, of any bill for that purpose.

John Scott, Esq. has been re-elected Solicitor of the 4th Judicial District of this State.

A bill is before the Legislature of this State exempting 100 acres of the lands of all freeholders, (including the dwelling-house) from sales by execution, for any debts contracted after the fourth of July next. Its provisions are the same as those of the "Home-stead Bill," which was rejected by the last General Assembly.

The bill to form a new county out of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, to be called Yancey, has passed a second reading in the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker. Let the West have one or two additional counties, and a Convention will assuredly follow.

We are pleased to find that public attention has been directed to the organization and equipment of volunteer corps throughout the State. One of the most respectable of these patriotic associations, the "WAYNE COUNTY STATE GUARDS," was incorporated on the 21st inst.

It may be gratifying to a portion of our readers to learn, that the bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of Fish up Neuse and Trent Rivers, has become a Law. Our correspondent informs us, that the bill was eloquently advocated by Col. NELSON, one of the Representatives from this county.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. O'Brien submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law of maining in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs Lawrence & Lemay have been re-elected Printers to the State. The vote was, for Lawrence & Lemay 137, Ransom & Potter 42.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank was held at Raleigh on the 5th instant. The former President and Directors of the Principal Bank, were re-elected, and two new Directors were appointed at any of the Branches, viz: Charles Shepard, of this town, in the place of Edward G. Pasteur, and Theophilus Parker, of Tarborough, in the place of F. L. Dancy.

Fourteen days later from England.

London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th of October, have been received at New York. The British Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, on the 20th of Oct. until the 22d November. In his speech on that occasion, he gives a pledge that the Reform Bill will be re-introduced at the opening of the Parliament. The Times says, that "that sentence of the speech relating to the Bill, was delivered with strong and marked emphasis, evincing that the King is as warm and resolute on the subject as the warmest reformers can desire." The people of England desire reform, and reform they will have; the King, the Ministry and the House of Commons, being equally determined on its accomplishment. Riots had taken place in the metropolis, and public meetings of the people were held throughout the kingdom in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill. The Duke of Wellington was mobbed in the streets of London, and was rescued from imminent danger by the military. Other excesses are detailed, but want of room prevents us from noticing them. Among the Addresses, we observe one by the People of Birmingham, from which we extract the following paragraphs: "Friends and fellow Countrymen—At the same time that we show confidence in the King and his Ministers, and a fixed determination to preserve the law, let us show no weakness, no timidity, no lukewarmness in the cause of liberty. Let all be united as one

man, in the enthusiastic and determined support of this great, this holy cause. Let political unions be formed instantly in every town, in every district, and in every village where they do not already exist. Let the nation stand forth in its strength, and in peaceful and commanding majesty express its will; and that will is certain to become the law of the land.

Friends and fellow countrymen—Be patient. Be peaceful. Be firm. Be united. Be determined.—Place your confidence in the King and his Ministers. Until these shall deceive you, there can be no fear for the liberties of England.

Friends, countrymen and brothers—Listen to us.—The sword must not be drawn in England. The terrible knell of the tocsin must not mark our course. These are the last dread alternatives of an oppressed nation. The influence of the oligarchy, aided by a corrupt and degenerate bench of bishops, has obtained a momentary triumph in the house of Lords. By the power of the King and of the Law, we will humble the oligarchy in the dust. Our gallant neighbors, the French, effected a glorious revolution without blood—without anarchy—without violation of the law, we will accomplish the most glorious reformation recorded in the history of the world. God bless the King!"

An arrangement between Holland and Belgium has been settled and signed by the Ministers of the five Powers in London.

Liverpool Market.—COTTON.—A Liverpool Circular of the 24th of October says: "There was an improved demand for Cotton last week, the sales amounting to 21,341 bags, and the market closed firmly at an advance of about 1/4 per lb. on most descriptions.—Orleans 5d to 7d; Alabama 4 1/2 to 6 1/2.—Wool Stores.—A small decline has taken place in Turpentine; the sales of the week are 2276 brls. of good quality, at 10s 6d per cwt. from the quay. A parcel of 200 brls. good American tar brought 13s 6d from the quay.

KENTUCKY.—The following resolution has been passed at a public meeting in Hardin county, (Ky.)—in relation to the vote of their representative George Roberts, one of those whose treachery to their constituents made Mr. Clay a Senator.

The people of Kentucky have been always dignified by the watchfulness with which they guard the representative principle, and the sensitiveness with which they resent and punish any infraction of its obligations. A fearful accountability is to be met by those who have deceived and betrayed them. The Hardin meeting—

Resolved, That the treachery and apostasy of our Representative George Roberts, Esq. are scarcely equalled by that of any man whose name stands recorded on the black page of political guilt, and we feel confident a high minded opposition had rather fall in their struggles for power, than owe a triumph to the shameful treachery of an opponent."

At the same meeting, delegates were appointed to the Jackson Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 22d inst.

Mr. Clay.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette, a uniform and respectable Federal paper, makes the following remarks:—

"We see it hinted that Mr. Clay is to desert his friends and court his enemies. If such a policy should find a single resting place in the mind of Henry Clay, he is not so entirely forgetful of the past, the recently past, as not to profit by that fatal error, of a public man's neglecting friends and courting enemies."

The Gazette must not be unnecessarily alarmed—if Mr. Clay intends to desert his friends he must do it voluntarily; the "courting" must be entirely on his side; the democratic party has no more to fear at present from the opposition of Henry Clay, than they had from the date of the "coalition" with John Quincy Adams; his opposition carries no terror in it—nor can we perceive that his support can add any strength to the administration; but the selfishness of his federal friends is so much in character with that party, that we could not avoid noticing it.

By an act, which no doubt, Mr. Clay has often regretted, he deserted his republican friends to throw himself into the arms of his old enemies. Chance and the revolution of time brings him into the Senate, where his course is too evident and too plain to need pointing out; but from the mere apprehension that Mr. Clay intends to pursue an honorable rational course of good sense and conciliation, his federal friends cry out *don't desert us*. What has he to gain by continuing to array himself against a vast majority of the people of the United States?—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Mr. Rush has hauled down the Clay flag and is for Wirt.—In the estimation of the Clay men, he is not so great a man by half—as he was some few months since.—Kentucky Gazette.

We are almost inclined to scold because Jackson's prospects of a re-election are so good. We hoped to have had a campaign worth being engaged in, we hoped to have met with opposition worthy of notice at least, but the oppositionists have managed matters with so little political tact that they have left the friends of the President about the same chance of fighting, that a well armed ship of the line would have with two crazy gun-boats. Among the people all is peace and harmony, they have settled down firmly in the belief that the present incumbent is certain to be re-elected, and since they have learned by experience that the prosperity of the nation depends upon nipping aristocracy in the bud, and keeping at the head of affairs "plain, blunt men," who look upon our republican institutions as the last resort of freedom upon earth, and cherish them as they would the apple of their eye, that they may be handed down to posterity unimpaired. The people cannot be blinded by partizan editors, they cannot be led astray, they look coolly and calmly at passing events, and judge of the future by the past; they have too much sense to be hoodwinked into the belief that a republican government can exist any length of time without a change of public officers, they saw how matters were going, and notwithstanding the union of the Adams and Clay interest to sustain the former, they went steadily forward and elected Jackson, with the understanding that he would reform the abuses which had crept into the administration of Government. In conformity with their expectations a reform was commenced, and has been continued, and notwithstanding the attempts of the opposition editors to convince the people that there has been great

wrong done, that there was no cause for reform, that the Administration has been extravagant, &c. &c. the sovereign power of the country stand ready to march up to the ballot boxes and again place the Hero in the first office within their gift.—N. H. Spectator.

The Times are quiet and peaceful—the members of Congress have gone to the Great Sandhedrim—those of the Legislature to their homes—and the Lobby have vanished hither and yon.—There are no politics in the market. The Clay men are defunct—the Wirt men scattered—Calhoun gives up the chase—and Old Hickory is in for a second term. Unless some new party is got up this winter at Washington, we fear the news-paper trade is done. We shall have to look after the sea serpent, or take to accidents and casualties.—Trenton Emp.

THE VOICE OF THE NATION.

If the voice of the American People has not clearly and unequivocally expressed their approval of General Jackson's policy and administration, then, there never was an administration which they have approved. Gen. Jackson's administration is not sustained on sectional grounds—nor by any exclusively local or geographical sentiment. His support is national. His friends are in all quarters of the Republic. In New England, two states are among the most decided of his supporters. The great Middle States, New York and Pennsylvania, are almost unanimous in their adherence to his policy and measures. In the South—in the Southwest—and in the West, his opponents are so few as to require small efforts to counteract their factious schemes. Pursuing a national course, the nation audibly declares her shall be sustained. Surely when we see the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, by overwhelming majorities, cheering the old Hero with testimonials of growing confidence and undiminished affection, we may smile at the rapid denunciations and vain invectives of his opponents. Listen to their unlimited and undistinguishing abuse, and you might suppose the country on the eve of some fatal calamity. A reasonable man would hardly suppose that mere exclusion from office, of certain politicians, whom the people have determined ought not to be permitted to enjoy power, would afford them a sufficient excuse for painting in such doleful colors the condition of the country. But while the present democratic party stand at the gate of the Treasury, these national republican Hamans see no prosperity in our affairs—no wisdom in our councils. While abroad every unsettled question between our own and foreign nations, is adjusted upon equitable and satisfactory grounds—while our national debt is fast approaching its final and complete extinguishment—while the Treasury overflows and all branches of industry are expanding with new energies and gathering in accumulated wealth—the "Great National Republican party of the world," chaunt dirges over the fallen fortunes of their lachrymatory strains in all the hypocrisy of most piteous distress.

This is the same spirit by which the anti-democratic party have always been distinguished.—Even when our gallant tars had won victory to our banner, these patriots had in their ranks, those who thought it unbecoming a christian and moral people to rejoice in the triumphs of the country.

But while the friends of the administration recur to such testimonials of approbation of the wise and prosperous administration of Jackson, as are afforded by the recent elections in New York & Pennsylvania, they may surely look with derision upon the streams of calumny and censure which issue from the press of the opposition. Supported by the nation, the present administration will move on in the same splendid career which they have hitherto pursued. They will proceed with encouraging plaudits, not of a little faction, like that of its opponents, whose aim is the elevation of a single individual—but with the far-pervading and heart-cheering approbation of a NATIONAL DEMOCRACY—whose seat is the bosom of the people and whose voice is the harmony of the country.—Cincinnati Rep.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the last debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the question of abolishing a hereditary peerage, M. Jay, formerly one of the editors of 'Le Constitutionnel,' who advocated the duration of that law, replied in the following language to General Lafayette, who had held up the United States as an example of the inutility of hereditary honors.

"No one is better acquainted than the illustrious General with that free and hospitable country where he acquired much glory, where a more splendid triumph was decreed to him than ever a citizen warrior obtained, a more glorious triumph than ever awaited Paulus Emilius or the Scipios, for no captives in chains followed him, but a world made free, greeted him with benedictions. It is true, as he has said, that democracy is powerful and stable in the United States, but it is because their institutions are in accordance not only with their opinions, but with their feelings and character. Their character is plain, grave, austere, impressed with a kind of sadness or rather a reserve which is perceptible even in their public solemnities, or social meetings. A religious feeling reigns there under various forms: they neither fear, ridicule or calumny—these arms of envy have long since proved innoxious.—Pleasures there, are rare, happiness is common to all. In that country, every thing is sacrificed to utility, the arts of imitation find there no genial soil, but respect for the laws, for property, the true social principles, prevail and produce the most admirable effects. There is there, perfect harmony between their institutions, their character, their morals, their habits, even their prejudices and the laws.

I ask of you, is it possible to transplant the severity of republican manners and institutions to a nation like ours, fond to idolatry of the arts, of the enjoyments of the imagination to a people martial by instinct, passionately devoted to the false glory which follows in the track of the conqueror, and who pass so lightly from enthusiasm to indifference.

Where is "the West?"—A few years since, the inhabitant of our Atlantic cities was accustomed to speak of our town as being the remote point of civilization—the "jumping-off place" in the Great Valley of the Mississippi—beyond

which no man in his right mind, and having a clean conscience, would think of adventuring. What a transformation has been effected! Now we begin to think of our city as soon to be the centre—perhaps the capital—of this extensive Confederacy. For hundreds of miles to "the West" of us, the land teems with inhabitants. The hand of industry is there. Comforts and luxuries abound. A vigorous communication is kept up between ourselves and "these remote parts," as we are already accustomed to call them. It is, indeed, impossible to put any limits to this spirit of adventure. Even now, the formation of a settlement at the mouth of Columbia River, is regarded as so entirely feasible, that many persons have enlisted in the enterprise. Space seems about to be annihilated by the exertions of the hardy pioneers of our western settlements.—Missouri Repub.

A distinguished personage once remarked to Talleyrand, "In the Upper Chamber at least, are to be found men possessed of consciences." "Consciencés!" replied Talleyrand—"to be sure: I know many a Peer who has got two."

Satan says, in Milton's Paradise Lost, speaking in the character of a politician who had betrayed his party and ruined his friends, "I myself an hell; and in the lowest depths a lower deep still opens to devour me."

Communications.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the Court House on Saturday evening last. The Mayor was called to the chair and James W. Bryan Esq. elected Secretary. The meeting being duly organized, was addressed at length by Messrs Graham, Manly, Stanley and Bryan, upon the great utility and necessity of adopting and carrying into operation an effective system of Internal Improvement, whereby the tide of emigration from the State, might be stayed, industry at home stimulated, and the energies of the state at large resuscitated. Mr. Manly submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted.

- 1. Resolved, that we have seen with pleasure, the notices of late meetings in the towns of Salisbury and Beaufort for the purpose of advancing Internal Improvement, and particularly for the construction of a Central Railroad through the State.
2. Resolved, that we will unite with the friends of a Central Railroad, through the State, in any practicable plan, of carrying it into effect.
3. Resolved further, this meeting views with pain the continual exhaustion of the State by emigration, and earnestly desires, that some measure may be provided to arrest it, and stimulate industry at home.
4. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the enactment of a law, similar to that proposed at the last session of the General Assembly commonly called the Homestead Law, will be serviceable to these ends.
5. Resolved, that a committee of three persons be appointed to conduct any correspondence which may be necessarily connected with the objects of this meeting.
6. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, be transmitted by the Secretary, to our representative in the General Assembly. In accordance with the fifth resolution, Messrs M. E. Manly, Moses Jarvis, John P. Daves, were appointed a committee for the purpose therein mentioned. Mr. J. W. Bryan in compliance, with the 6th resolution, transmitted by the last mail, to Mr. Gaston, a copy of the above resolutions.
Resolved, that our Representative in the General Assembly be instructed to use his exertions, to obtain a survey and estimate of cost, of the route for the said Railroad, either by application to the General Government or otherwise.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

In the Spectator of last Friday, a writer over the signature of "A Citizen," makes a few remarks in relation to the meeting which was held in the Masonic Hall, and the Memorial, which, in pursuance of a Resolution then adopted, has been prepared, published, and forwarded to the Legislature. It is not our object so much, to reply to the arguments in defence of free negro rights, contained in the communication of "A Citizen," as to give him some information of which he appears desirous to be possessed. The names, number of the persons present at the Masonic Hall, and the proceedings which were there held, need no concealment. The precise number present, is not known, as many persons came and went away before the meeting was organized, believing that it might not probably be held then, especially, as many who were anxious to be present, had not been apprized in time. It is believed, however, that it was as well attended as the meeting which has since been held at the Court-House. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas Watson to the Chair, and appointing William G. Bryan, Secretary. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The only Resolutions submitted, and the adoption of which appeared to be the only object of the occasion, were as follows, viz:—

- Resolved, That a Memorial be drawn up and presented to the Legislature, now in session, urging that body to the adoption of a Resolution expressing the legislative construction of the constitutional right of free negroes to vote for members of the General Assembly.
Resolved further, That the Hon. John H. Bryan, James W. Bryan, James C. Stevenson, Thomas Watson and Benjamin F. Blackledge, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to draw up the Memorial.
A committee was also appointed to present the Memorial for the signatures of the citizens.
These were the Resolutions submitted and adopted. No reflection, it is presumed, will be cast on the individuals who composed the meeting, since a very considerable majority of their fellow townsmen have sanctioned their proceedings by signing the Memorial, and a large portion of those refusing to sign, having distinctly expressed a hope that the resolution prayed for, might be passed by the Legislature.
It is a little remarkable, if the right of free negroes to vote is guaranteed to them by the Constitution, beyond all question, as "A Citizen" appears to think, that in no part of the State, with perhaps a few exceptions, are they permitted to vote at all. In the free States, and in no other slave-holding State, is the right of suffrage exercised by them. And if they are not allowed to sit on juries and give testimony against white men, because of the "hostility between the two races," a fortiori ought they not to be excluded from the privilege of making laws by which white men are to be governed? Where "A Citizen" speaks of "party distinctions being attended with practical results," we do not understand him;—but we do understand and will reply, since he wishes it, to his inquiry—"What may have given rise to the present investigation into the rights of this portion of our population?" This investigation has arisen, because, in the recent contest, the very respectable majority of from twenty to thirty white voters, were defeated in their election by the free negroes. This is the immediate cause of the present endeavor to prevent them from voting in future.
The arguments contained in the Memorial, apart from all the considerations to which the late election has given rise, are, to our minds, perfectly conclusive that a negro, who has served his master perhaps fifty years as a slave, cannot, the moment after he is emancipated, march up to the ballot box and vote, and thus co-operate in the enactment of laws for the government of his master. The idea is perfectly preposterous, and were not the votes of the free negroes a sort of dernier resort, to sustain a political party, the inventive genius and ready pen of "A Citizen," could produce reasons as "plenty as blackberries," why they should not exercise the right of suffrage. A VOTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Mr. CALVIN J. MORRIS, of Trenton, Jones County, to Miss NANCY LEGRAND, of this place.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Mary, Simpson, New York. Schr. Sarah, Jones, New York. Schr. Shell Castle, Lincoln, Black Rock, Conto. CLEARED, Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOK AND MIDDLE-STREETS.

HAVE just received by the schooner Rebecca from New York, and other late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Groceries, Glass and Stone Ware, Crockery, Wines, &c. &c.—All of which they offer for sale, at a very moderate advance for Cash or Country Produce.

The following articles may be enumerated as part of their stock—viz:

- 90 bbls Pilot and Navy Brand
10 do NY Western Canal Flour Beach's red brand
25 half bbls ditto ditto
6 casks Goshen Cheese,
1 box Pine Apple ditto
12 kegs Family Butter
50 pieces Smoked Beef
25 Smoked Tongues, 12 boxes Smoked Herrings
6 boxes fresh bunch Raisins
300 bushels Irish Potatoes
6 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars
White Havana and Good New Orleans do
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson TEAS
Mexican and St. Domingo Coffee
Chocolate, 2 boxes fresh
Madeira
Colmaner
Muscatel
Sweet Malaga
Champagne
Port
Dry Lisbon
Claret
Teneriffe
30 doz quart and pint bottles Porter
2 do best refined Cider
10 barrels best New-ark family Cider, by the barrel or on draft
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy
Cognac Brandy
Nash County Apple and Peach ditto
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey
Irish
Common Rye
ditto
Best Holland and Rye Gin
Old Jamaica St Croix and N.E Rum
15 hds retailing Molasses
Black Pepper and Allspice
Race and ground Ginger, London Mustard
Nutmegs Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace
Stoughton's Bitters
1 basket best Sallad Oil
6 boxes Sperm. Candles, 19 do Tallow ditto
25 ditto Yellow Soap, 2 bladders Putty
12 ditto 10 by 12 Window Glass
12 ditto 8 by 10 do do do
12 kegs and 25 half kegs best White Lead
2 barrels best Winter Sperm Oil
2 barrels Linsseed do
25 ditto Train do
350 bottles Lorillard's best Snuff
Chewing Tobacco, of various qualities
25 pieces 42 inch Dundee hemp Bagging
20 coils bale Rope
6 cases Gentlemen's fine Hats, 2 do Wool ditto
2 ditto Men's and Boy's Hair Seal Caps
3 ditto Whitcomb's Cotton Cards, assorted
2 ditto Wool do do
4 doz Fancy flag bottom'd Chairs
12 do Windsor do ditto
Ladies' rocking and sewing ditto
Children's Chairs of various kinds
1 bale 7-8 Cotton Ozonaburgs
50 casks Stone Lime
50 ditto Cut Nails, assorted sizes
1 ditto 15 doz Carolina hoes, assorted sizes
100 pair Trace Chains
6 doz N Beers' long bright bitted Axes
8 do English Spades and Shovels
2 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted, from 1 1/2 to 8 inches wide
Half ton square bar Iron from 3-4 to 1 1/2 inches
24 Freeborn's patent Cast Iron Ploughs
12 Ploughs, manufactured by an experienced Farmer in this neighborhood.
Newbern, 8th December, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, are hereby reminded, that their annual meeting will take place at their Banking House in Newbern, on the first Monday in January next, it being the 2d day of the month. JOHN W. GUION, Cashier. Newbern, 6th December, 1831.

NOTICE.

ON the first of January ensuing, at the Court-House in Newbern, will be hired for the year, sundry Negroes belonging to the estates of Christopher D. Neale and James Lovick; and at the same time and place will be rented for the year, the Plantation whereon the said Lovick resided, and the Plantation formerly owned by Samuel Gerock, on Neuse River; a Plantation belonging to said Neale's estate, near Wilkinson's Point, and a Plantation on Adams' Creek, belonging to the estate of William P. Moore, deceased. GEORGE WILSON. December 10, 1831.

NOTICE.

Will be Sold, on Thursday the 22d instant. At the late residence of Col. Joseph Nelson, deceased on Smith's Creek,

A quantity of CORN & FODDER, Two GIGS—two FLATS, A number of Farming Utensils, &c.

At the same time, will be rented for one year, the Plantation formerly owned by Wiley M. Nelson, on Wilkinson's Point; three Plantations situated near Smith's Creek, and a House and Lot on the Island of Portsmouth, Carteret county. At the same time and place, will be hired for the ensuing year, a number of valuable Plantation NEGROES belonging to said Estate. Terms—For all purchases of five dollars and upwards, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, and for all purchases under five dollars, cash will be required before the delivery of the articles. For the rents of land and the hire of the negroes, notes with approved security will be required. JOSEPHUS NELSON, Adm'r. DECEMBER 12, 1831.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 5th day of January next, will be sold, at the Court-House in Newbern, a number of likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Joseph Nelson. Terms of sale—For about one thousand dollars of the purchase money, approved notes, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern will be given; for the residue, six months credit will be given, and notes with two sufficient surties required. JOSEPHUS NELSON, Adm'r. December 12th, 1831.