

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1832.

The Editor tenders to his readers the compliments of the season and his good wishes for their happiness He acknowledges with gratitude their continued and theral patronage, and indulges the hope that the year 1832 will be remarkable for the prevalence of cound political doctrine, and a consequent increased demand for Jackson Newspapers. Before its close, the people will be called upon to vote for President of the United States; and, as heretofore, in contested nated by the old party appellations. The Sentinel in its adherence to Republican principles, will conrequently advocate the re-election of Andrew Jack-125-the champion of "Liberty-the Constitution-

Artillery, from Fortress Monroe, arrived in this place them. on Saturday last. We understand they will remain here until the completion of Fort Macon, when they a will be transferred to that post.

have rejected the bill making an appropriation, for terprise is to afford to the citizens of Wanye, Greene is building the Capitol, by a vote of 68 to 65. The Edgecombe and Halifax counties such facilities of question elicited an animated debate; a sketch of transportation as will induce them to send their prowhich is given in the following article from the Favetteville Observer.

The Legislature .- We have just returned from adjoining counties. short visit to Raleigh, where we had the pleasure of ! tening to one of the most able and interesting debates which it has ever been our good fortune to hear. of their Pork, will do well to bring it to market immediate entered the lobby of the House of Commons on diately. It is in brisk demand at \$4.50. Wednesday, just after the conclusion of the opening peech of Mr. Haywood, of Raleigh, in favor of the From the New-York, Mercantile Advertiser of bill for rebuilding the Capitol at Raleigh. He spoke for about two hours. He was followed by Mr Weaer, of Guilford, in opposition to the bill, who was lis-

ned to with evident impatience by the House. Af-Long classit, no one seemed inclined to speak; the clusive, together with Shipping Lists to the latest Clerk was about to call the yeas and nays, when Mr. dates. Haywood again rose, evidently laboring under strong apitation, and for about ten minutes poured forth one the most touching appeals that we have ever heard, to the sympathy of the House in favor of the citizens tided to be felt; but he injudiciously entered into a times. This has suddenly came upon us-almost are wagament of the question, and before he sat down, since the late Riots at Bristol and its neighborhood. at well nigh cilaced the impression of his exordium. For a to discuss any question unit ich il important (for exting was out of the question.) at an unfavorable to adjou muntil the morning, and afford him an oppertunity of replying. His request was acceded to. On Friday morning, when the bill again came up, the enemy's camp." Mr. O'Brien, of Granville, folsuch animation as to be heard in every part of the its perusal. But those who were not present cannot a deeply interested community and an excited House. Repeatedly, especially during the speeches of Mr. Gaston and Mr. Henry, many of the members and all of by rising from their seats, standing upon the floor and the benches. When Mr. Gaston concluded his speech at near sun down on Friday, though several ship. other gentlemen were known to have prepared themquestion was taken by yeas and nays, and the which I consider to be highly seditious, if not treasonbill lost, 65 voting in the affirmative, 68 in the nega- able, tive. Every member was in his seat, except Mr. leave home. He would have voted against the bill. document in question. It was considered very uncertain how the Speaker would have voted, if he had had the opportunity.

plin. All the rest voted for it. Thus has the question been put to rest for this sesble effects of this decision, we have no disposition to indulge in exultation; our joy has been chastened by such intention. witnessing the deep feeling of loss, almost amounting the lasting interests of the State will be promoted by promote revolution. a Convention for the double purpose of reform in our pleasure in our bosom.

appropriating \$ 5000 for the repair of Washington's ation then withdrew." Statue, has been rejected in the House of Commons.

The Bank Bill, introduced by Mr. Martin, has been rejected in the House of Commons, on its first realing. Three other bills for establishing Banks-one postponed. to be located at Newbern, one at Edenton, and one at Salisbury, are now before the Legislature.

The bill imposing a prohibitory tax on Pedlars, has been rejected in the Senate.

citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the representation on our boards of an excellent comedy led Mrs. Wiggins. The ability with which many of the gentlemen who will appear on this occasion, have heretofore acquitted themselves, justifies the expectation that the pieces selected will be well sus tained. The proceeds, we understand, are designed for the repair of the building.

U. S. Bank .- Considerable speculation appears to be afloat as to the real sentiments of the President in relation to the re-chartering of this Institution. Having repeatedly expressed his conviction of its unconstitutionality and dangerous tendency, he doubtless entertains the same views, and we believe he has too much firmness to shrink from the performance of what he conceives to be his duty. When the occasion presents itself, we are confident he will resist a renewal of the charter. We purpose giving in our next, a few extracts from a very able article on the elections for that office, the candi lates will be desig- subject of the Bank, which we find in the November number of the Southern Review. In the mean time, we hope that the Resolution now before the Legislature of this State, declaring the unconstitutionality of the Bank, and its alarming tendency, may be passed, and that every member in Congress from North Carolina, Military.-Captain Garsworn's company of U.S. may follow strictly the instructions which it proposes to

The Supreme Court of this State is now in session. We perceive in the Norfolk Beacon a proposition for the construction of a Rail-road from Tarborough Since our last publication the House of Commons to Hamilton, in this State. The design of this enwill in a few years be confined to two or three of the

> Such of our country friends as have not disposed diately. It is in brisk demand at \$4 50.

December 27.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND Yesterday afternoon our pilot boat T. H. Smith boarded in the offing the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Soon after the meeting of the House on Thursday, Hackstarr, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the subject was again taken up, and Mr. Leak, of the 9th Nov. Our news collector immediately land-Richmond, opened the debate in opposition to the bill. ed on Long Island, and sent our papers to town by He was followed by Mr. Bragg, of Warren, in favor, an Express, which arrived a few minutes after 9 o' Mr. McQueen, of Chatlain, in opposition, and Mr. clock last night. Our London papers are of the 8th, Long, of Halliax, in favor of the bill. When Mr. Liverpool of the 9th and Glasgow of 7th Nov. all in

The accounts by this arrival of the state of public feeling in London, as well as in the provincial towns of England, are very gloomy-danger is apprehended-the Radical presses, the pamphleteers, and of Haleigh, whose peganiary interests were so deeply the patriotic stump orators, seem to have wrought givelved in the fate of the bill. If he had set down a fearful change in the minds of the lower classes of the close of that appeal, the effect could not have people. England seems to be on the eve of perilous

On Saturday the 5th Nov. the loyal citizens of Ir. Gaston then rese. - No one who has not had the London were much alarmed, in consequence of pla-Trascre of hearing Mr. Gresion speak, can form an partisbeing posted at the corners of almost every street, Her of the anxiety which a always manifested when calling upon "the working classes, to meet on Monday (7th) in White Conduit Fields"—the object of they go to exhibit the feeling of discontent which preto call out the strength of his great mind. We stood, this we understand to have been to adopt a seditious resolution in the placard. This of itself, would not to hear much of this speech, which was uttered have been appalling-but on the Saturday it was rather a low tone. At its close, a new sensation known that in several shops in Bethnel Green &c. was created in the House, by Mr. Henry, of this staves or truncheons, similar to those of the new poown, taking the floor. He merely rose however, to licemen were openly sold at 3d and 4d stg. each, and ask the indulgence of the House, as it was near night, on them was painted the tri-color. A stick maker called the same day on Lord Melbourne, at the Home | ed state that 6 cases had occurred, 5 of which were Department, and testified that he had sold upwards fatal, but it was the common, not the spasmodic choleof four thousand of such staves. The Magistrates ra. The Arch Bishop of Canterbury, by command boilers as about the started against the use of such Mr. Henry rose, and addressed the House in an ele- of London, sent for a tavern keeper in Spitalfields, at of the King, has written, a prayer, to be used in all boilers as above described. If, however, it be objected quent speech of three hours in length, abounding in whose house se litious meetings had been held, and argument, wit and sarcasm, defending thecitizens of who had been selling bludgeons to the populace with this town and of the Cape Fear section from the re- which to go armed to the contemplated White Conproaches so liberally cast upon them by some of his duit house Meeting. All these circumstances called predecessors, and effectually "carrying the war into forth the most energetic measures on the part of Government. The Aldermen were actively engaged lowed in favor of the bill, in a speech of an hour and a inswearing in constables. All the respectable inhabihalt, with which it is difficult to determine whether tants of the various wards, attended and were sworn the House was more amused or fatigue L. Mr. Hay- in, and quitted the Mansion House armed with staves wood followed for a few minutes. After whom Mr. provided for them, as is the custom of peace officers Gaston again rose, and closed the debate in a speech in England. Troops too were stationed by the Goof nearly an hour. This speech was delivered with vernment at various places-it was said that the East India Company's Volunteers were in readiness Hall; and is generally considered as one of Mr. Gas- to act. The Bank of England was strongly guarded. ton's happiest efforts. It will, with the rest of the de- All these precautions, taken with such promptness bate, be published, having been taken down by steno- and decision seem to have made some of the leaders graphers; and the public will soon be gratified with of this meeting falter. A committee of the National Union was appointed to wait on Lord Melbourne, appreciate the effect of some parts of the debate upon consisting of Messrs. Watson, Cleave, Lovette and Osborne-they met on Saturday evening. A London paper before us says-

"The Deputation it appeared, was received by his the large crowd of spectators consisting of ladies Lordship in the most flattering manner, and a long and gentlemen, would manifest their intense interest | conversation took place, in the progress of which the following interrogatories and answers relative to the intended meeting were put by and given to his Lord-

Lord Melbourne: are the persons here whose names selves for engaging in the debate, none rose, the are attached to the printed notice calling the meeting,

Messrs. Watson and Osborne avowed themselves

Green, of Rutherford, who has not yet been able to the parties whose signatures were attached to the

His Lordship observed, their names being to the documents did not prove that they were the authors. We could not procure a list of the Yeas and Nays, but the reader will not need it, when informed that three o'clock.

At the appointed hour the deputation again attendevery western member, except those from Person, voted against the bill, with the members from Bruns- ed on his Lordship, and at the commencement of their be of some benefit in inducing fear to operate to offer wick, Bladen, Cumberland, Columbus, New Hano- conversation Mr. Cleave observed, they came pre- for the people, what love never will. Self-interest is ver, Robeson, Sampson, Fayettville and Wilmington, pared to answer any question and give every inforand one from each of the counties of Onslow and Du- mation in their power, and they hoped his Lordship they may read by the light of the Bristol fires, what if the Government contemplated any proceedings sion, the bill being rejected in both Houses. Though against them on account of their having acknowledwe cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the proba- ged themselves the authors of the printed placards? Lord Melbourne assured the Deputation he had no

After some further conversation relative to the apto an apprehension of ruin, exhibited, and with some proaching meeting, in which the deputation strenufew exceptions, so delicately exhibited, by the People ously defended itself and the working classes generof Raleigh. Nothing but our firm conviction that ally, against the charge of disaffection or desire to

Lord Melbourne stated that it was the determina-Representative system and of change of the seat of tion of the Government that the meeting should not Government, could have inspired one emotion of take place; but that if it did, the parties taking an town declares that it is Mr. Attwood and the political active part would do it at their own risk, and that the Magistracy aided by the constabulary force, would On the news arriving of the bill being thrown out,

> They returned to the National Union, which appears was in session to meet them.

A discussion of upwards of three hours followed the reception of the report: when it was unanimously agreed that the meeting should be for the present the room perfectly full, but quiet and orderly, and

praise, prevented consequences which might, (and bers are, I am informed, above 8000, all of whom pay

Theatrical:-On Thursday evening next, our vember. "The state of the country is one of great and dangerous excitement. This cannot be doubted: it has been proclaimed in characters of fire and blood TO THE HON. LOUIS McLANE, SECREat Bristol, at Derby and at Nottingham; and how -The Heir at Law, and an amusing afterpiece cal- soon we may have a repetition of such scenes, is beyond the power of man to determine. It is not, however, in these commotions, though violent and fearful, your circular, containing "Interrogatories in relathat the greatest danger lies. These, when they oc- tion to the bursting of steam boilers," or I should ere cur, may be promptly put down, whereever a vigilant now have thrown my mite of experience into the magistracy is at his post and ready to perform its painful but necessary duty. The true view of such circumstances is, that they are indications of a state of things which must be terminated by some means, or they will increase to general confusion and irreparable mischief. For, in addition to that restless feeling ed on the high pressure principle, and have seldom which waits only the opportunity to riot in plunder and bloodshed, there is the settled disaffection of a great mass of the lower classes in the larger towns and more populous districts, perverted by plausible abstract theories, artfully taught to consider their sufferings or privations of every kind as curable only by boilers, which had - cen exposed to the fire, with 250 the overthrow of existing institutions, and thus pre- lbs to the square inch. The engines I have used pared either to reject the Reform Bill with contempt, have all rated about 36 horse power. The cylinders or to accept it simply as a step towards the accomplishment of ulterior designs of change and overthrow. 21 feet long by 31 inches, without any flue, and the Those who reason on the present state of things among us, as analagous to that which existed in the days of Mr. Pitt, just subsequently to the French revolution, fall into an error which, if persevered in, may be fatal. The pressure of taxation is now more severely felt than then; the state of commerce is not be muddy, they are cleaned out every week; when so satisfactory or improvable; the condition of the laboring classes is more anxious, and, in many places distressing. These are predisposing causes to sedition and tumult. But this is not the whole of the case. So great a body of people were not then led away by visionary notions on government; the power of prejudice in favor of old and venerable things was not so this head, I have three or four times been compelled completely broken; the seditious press had not carried on its corrupting agency so long and so widely. Newspapers were not a tithe so numerous, and education had not then so prepased the people to read them. There was, in a word, less information, and more passive content; the voice of demagogues operated upon much smaller masses; and the bulk of the populace remained under the influence of their superiors. The change in our circumstances, in all these duce to Norlolk. At this rate, the trade of Newbern respects, is too great to be lost sight of by the considerate politician, and it dictates a different treatment of of water. After the accident, I examined the boilers the evil. Nor have we reached the extent of this serious view of our condition.

Bristol is now tranquil-no farther disturbance had taken place or was apprehended—the town was however in a state of excitement, and different parties were discussing the conduct of the magistrates and soldiers. The total damage is estimated at £300,000 sterling. The loss of lives is less than had been imagined—the total killed and wounded does not exceed 94. The return of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained is, burnt, 6; shot, 2; excessive drinking, 2; sword cuts, 2; total, 12; wounded and injured from have had what many would call (and with differently shots, 10; sword cuts, 48; excessive drinking, 2; other causes, 54; total, 94. The wounded are in gener-

One hundred and eighty prisoners had been committed, 50 of whom were capitally charged with rioting and burning. Constables were at that time flocking with prisoners, and the magistrates were sitting in different rooms hearing the charges against them. The citizens of Bristol have entered into a liberal

subscription for the immediate relief of the sufferers, many of whom have lost the whole of their property, and are not even in possession of a change of linen. A meeting had been held at which a series of reso-

lutions were passed, addressed to the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, praying an inquiry into the conduct of the Magistracy of the city and of colonel Brereton the commanding officer of the district.

In addition to the disturbances which have taken place in Bristol and other places heretofore announced, we find that there have been some recent disorders, in Preston, Coventry, Macclesfield, Worcester. &c. They were not of a very serious character, but vails in England.

The London papers of the few first days of Novem ber, were crowded with accounts of the reported cases of cholera, at Sunderland-meetings had been held on the subject, and resolutions passed to prevent its spread-but after all, it turns out that there was realy no cause of alarm. The official accounts publish-

Accounts from the Continent agree in reporting that the cholera was every where rapidly diminishing. The letters from Munich say, that although the deficiency; and besides, where is the passenger

churches during the continuance of danger from this

Mr. Van Buren transacted business on 5th Nov. at the office of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

At Dublin on the 5th Nov. Mr. O'Connel entered the Court of Chancery with a silk gown and full buttoned wig, and stood at the side bar. The Lord Chancellor said. "Mr. O'Connel, his Majesty has been pleased to issue his letters patent authorising you to take precedence next after the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the two senior Serjeants. You will therefore take your place accordingly." Mr. O'- week, for the especial purpose of cleaning out the

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL. Nov. 7.—There continues a limited demand for Cotton; the sales on Saturday and to-day were about 3060 bales at former prices.

We have received the following letter, from a gentleman of observation and character, who has, as he states, visited all the manufacturing districts:

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3, 1831. "Having, within these ten days, visited Manchester, Bolton, Haiifax, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby, and Birmingham, I have had opportunities of observing the all-absorbing feeling on the subject of reform. It is really astonishing. Among commercial men, of whom I have seen great numbers in Lancashire and of departure, would be of service. Yorkshire, as well as in this county and Derbyshire, there is one determined expression-it is in every mouth it is "We will have the Bill." The riots in He then desired that they would call on him again at Bristol are deplored, but yet many persons think that by a majority of 8. the specimen shown there of what may be expected all over the land if the lords again reject the bill, may the only principle of action, with the aristocacy; and would be equally candid. They wished now to ask their political optholmia had before obscured from

their eves. As for the bishops, nobody that I have ever seen dreams of their political existence extending another twelve months. I have seen several addresses to the King and Earl Gray, from Sheffield and other places, expressing the public feeling most explicitly on this subject. The vote of the 21 bishops will render the year '31 celebrated in history. It has removed the key stone of the corner from the national church and the more prudent speculators, it is thought, will remove to a distance from the building, lest its fall might overwhelm themselves. Every person in this union only which have preserved the peace of town. It is stated in letters from Raleigh that the bill have orders to disperse those assembled. The depu- many delegates were sent from the surrounding districts to enquire "what they were to do?" "To do!" exclaimed the worthy chairman of the union, "why be perfectly peaceable, and remain at home quietly,

and have patience till the bill be passed-" I visited the union on Tuesday evening, and found Thus has government by a decision worthy of all respected fellow townsman and chairman. The memno doubt were intended) have produced terrible results. On this subject we will add an interesting summary from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 9th Novisions, to maintain public tranquillity.

COMMUNICATION.

TARY OF THE TREASURY.

It was but lately that my attention was called to common stock, for the preservation of my fellow citizens. I am no steam engineer by profession, but during 17 years past, I have owned and built four steam saw-mills in this place, and acted as engineer and superintendent over the same. I have always workused less than 120 lbs to the square inch, frequently between that and 150lbs, and when the engine has been out of order, have exceeded that gage.-When I rebuilt what is now called the "old mill," after the former one had been burnt down, I tried the 12 inch bore, 2 feet 2 inches stroke-3 cylinder boilers fire consequently made under the boilers.

I have made it an uniform practice of cleaning out my boilers, and examining the connexion every third Monday, but immediately after a gale when the water becomes salt, or while heavy freshes cause it to FITHE First Town Company of a man goes into the boilers, and with a mill-peck, or Academy Green, on Saturday the 14th inst. at small hammer, removes the crust (if any there be) which collects on the side and bottom, and at the same time examines and cleans out the connexions to prevent any impediment to an equal and plentiful supply of water in all the boilers. With all my care on to stop the engine on account of the connexion being obstructed. Once, the matter had become so hard that it could only be removed by the cold chissel. During a spell of sickness to which I was subjected, the man to whose care I had entrusted the engine, took place on Friday last, the prizes in neglected to clean out the boilers, and the conse- which will be paid to the fortunate adventurers quence was, that the middle boiler burst, occasioning, on the presentation of their tickets. however, no other damage than what was done to the boiler. At the time of bursting, we were under a pressure of about 135 lbs. to the inch, with a full head minutely, and found that on the five front sheets of each boiler, a sediment had collected to the average thickness of half an inch-that the fourth sheet from the front of the middle boiler, was rent across, lengthways with the boiler; that all the other sheets where this non-conductor had formed, had bulged out considerably, as if they were ready to burst

The boilers I have in use at present, are 17 years getting corroded and thin in various places, and we Wharf on the same streets. constructed boilers, would no doubt have proven fatal) bursting of boilers more than once of late, but all the injury sustained, has been the trouble and detention

of patching the damaged place.

The length of time the present boilers have been in use, the powers they have constantly been exposed they have been subjected while in use, have convinced me of the superiority of cylinder boilers of the above dimension and without a flue, to those now in use on board most of our steamboats, which are constructed with a flue, generally placed so near the bottom of the boilers that the space left, being so obstructed with stays, it must be next to an impossibility effectually to remove the sediment which collects there. We have at present an example in this town, which goes far to strengthen me in this opinion-I allude to a boiler, constructed with a flue, recently taken out of the tow-boat attached to the dredging-boat employed to remove obstructions on the Swash. This boiler s about two and a half years old, but has not been in constant employment to exceed twelve months, and never under a pressure to exceed 75 lbs. to the square inch; but owing to the impossibility of cleaning it out and removing the sediments from the bottom, has become totally useless, inch with 15 inch flue) has prevented an explosion. I must acknowledge myself not sufficiently acquainted with condensing engines, to judge of the objecthat a sufficient quantity of steam could not be generated,-by making the sheets a size thicker, the boilers might be made six inches larger without injuring their strength, and additional boilers might supply the disease has been for several weeks expected to break out in that city, it has not done so up to the such boilers would consume, can hardly be considered an object, when compared with the number of lives and amount of property at stake.

compelling every boat to lay by, say 24 hours in the plead in bar of their recovery. Connell then bowed, ane proceeded to take his seat. boilers, and examining the connexion, would prove of salutary effect

My object in publishing this letter, is to elicit the opinion on this subject of some more able and experienced engineer, if any such should feel it worthy his attention, as the truth is the only object of

Your obedient servant, F. NAESTED. Newbern, N. C. January 4, 1832.

*I have thought that a law regulating the speed of steam-boats, so as not to exceed a given number of miles per hour, or a given time in which the boat drawn by James Blount, with Hilen Godley should arrive at its destination, after it left the place security, for \$44, and some cents, payable to

Resolutions providing for the call of a Convention for the purpose of making certain amendments to the Constitution, and for the removal of the seat of Government, were, on All persons are cautioned against trading for Wednesday, simultaneously introduced in bo.h any of the above notes or receiving the money branches of the Legislature. They were or- described. The finder will be liberally rewatday for Tuesday next .- Star.

DIED, On the 21st ult. in the 63d year of his age, FRAN-

CIS HAWKS, Esquire, for upwards of thirty years Collector of the U.S. Revenue for this Port. At New Orleans, on the 18th ult. NATHANIEL

SMITH, Esq. of this place.

Simpson.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Ocanus, Dannis, Turks Island, Salt to S.

Schr. Lion, Mumford, Crooked Island. CLEARED,

Schr. Mary, Chadwick, Barbadoes. Schr. Baltimore, Lockwood, Baltimore.

Schr. Lima, Jones, Norfolk. Schr. Ann Maria, Osgood, Beaufort, N. C.

MRS. HURD will commence a School for young Ladies, on Monday the 2d of January. The plans of teaching pursued in the most approved Schools at the North, will be adopted. Tuition, \$600 a quarter .- Newbern, December 26, 1831.

J. F. De Valenger, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newbern that he will give instructions of Newbern that he will give instructions on the Piano Forte to such of the young Ladies of the place as may desire his services. Lessons will be given at his School or at the residences of his Pupils as they may prefer. He also Tunes and Repairs Piano Fortes .- His terms, which are reasonable, may be known on application at Mr. Watson's Bookstore.

Mr. De Valenger begs leave to state that among his letters of recommendation, is one from Judge Toomer, of Fayettville.

Newbern, January 3d, 1832.

ATTENTION! Militia will appear on parade, on the precisely half past 2 o'clock, P. M. equipped

agreeably to law. By order of the Captain, WM. H. MORNING, Orderly Sergi. Newbern, January 4th, 1832.

Notice.

J. TEMPLETON January 4, 1832.

NOTICE.

N Monday next, will be sold, the Store of the late John Justice, on Pollok and Craven-streets,-and the Warehouse on lot No. 6. Six months credit will be given, and notes with approved security required.

At the same time, will be rented for one year. old, and have been in constant use for 12 years, unt the Ware House on the corner of Pollok and der daily and heavy pressure. They are, therefore, East Front-Streets, and the Ware Houses and

> ANN M. JUSTICE, Administratric Newbern, January 4, 1832.

Notice.

TILL be sold, at the Plantation of the late FRANCIS HAWKS, on Bacheto, and the effect produced by the accidents to which lor's Creek, on Thursday the 19th of January. 1832, all the perishable property of the estate,

About two hundred barrels of Corn, A quantity of Fodder and Peas. About 10,000 lbs. of Cotton in the seec. Five Horses—one Mule, One yoke of Oxen, Thirty head of Cattle, Some Sows, Pigs, and Sheep, A very good Gig and Harness, and All the Farming Utensils belonging to said

Plantation. At the same time and place,

Will be kired out until the 1st of January next. said Plantation and about fifteen Negrocs. TERMS .- For all purchases of twenty doleven in that short time; and I venture but little in lars and under, cash; between twenty dollars saying, that nothing but the size of the boiler, (30 and one hundred dollars, notes with two approved securities, at six months credit. For all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards. notes with undoubted securities, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, which if discounted. will be entitled to Bank accommodations.

> BY THE EXECUTORS. Newbern, December 24, 1831.

NOTICE.

T November Term, A. D. 1831, of the A Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the late Benjamin Farnell. All I have often reflected that the constant employment, persons indebted to the estate of said deceased night and day, in which most boats are kept, makes are requested to make immediate payment. t next to impossible for the engineer to pay that at- and those having claims against it, are required tention to the inside of the boilers (were they even to present them, duly authenticated, within the constructed so as to admit of this care,) which safety time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

> DANIEL AMBROSE, Executor, Caslow County, December 30, 1831.

LOST.

N Friday evening, the 16th inst. between Newbern and the fork of Neuse and Dover Roads, a Black Moroeco Pocket Book, tied with a dressed deer-skin string, containing about \$275, in United States' Bank Notes A note of hand against Beni. Jarrel, for six dollars and a few cents; and a note of hand Jordan Knox. And another note, payable to Edward Nelson, for forty dollars; dated 18th The Homestead Bill passed the second read- day of November, 1830, and payable 12 months ing in the House of Commons on Wednesday, after date, signed by Noah W. Gilford as prin cipal, and John Bryan security.

One of the Bank notes was for \$ 100, No. 3. payable at Natchez; there were two \$20 notes-and the remainder in Ten Dollar Notes. dered to be printed, and made the order of the ded by returning the Pocket Book, with its day for Tuesday next.—Star. ded by returning the Pocket Book, with its contents, to Mr. James Hayward, in Newbern. SAMUEL J. ROACH.

December 17th, 1831.

FOR SALE,

My Farm on White Oak River, Onslow County, about twelve miles from Trent Bridge. The tract contains five hundred acres, nearly three hundred of which are cleared and under good fence. The improvements are a Dwellinghouse, Kitchen. Barn and other necessary outhouses. The range is good, and the situation healthy. Persons desirous to purchase, are invited to examine the premises, and for further information apply to the subscriber.

JACOB FIELDS. December 20, 1831.

POST OFFICE NEWBERN, Dec. 21, 1831. The Northern Mail will in future be closed on Monday at 3 P. M. On all other days, it will be closed as formerly, at 9 P. M. T. WATSOV. P. M.