

UNITED STATES' BANK.

Extracts from the Southern Review.

"The powers of Congress are general; given for general purposes, for the general welfare; they relate to the whole people, to the public. Congress has no right to legislate in favour of or against any individual, or section, or class of individuals, or to confer privileges or monopolies, in which the whole community does not partake. It seems unnecessary to do more than state this position, as evident in itself, as any mode of proof can make it."

"The charter of the Bank of the United States erects a money-dealing, money-speculating monopoly, consisting of certain subscribers to the Bank, and shareholders therein, who trade conjointly with the Government of the United States; the latter, holding and subscribing seventy thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and any other individuals, companies, or corporations, two hundred and eighty thousand such shares, amounting to thirty-five millions of dollars altogether."

"So far as the holders of these two hundred and eighty thousand shares are concerned, this is not a general, but a special act; conferring exclusive rights and privileges on individuals, and establishing a money-dealing monopoly, irrevocable for twenty years. Where is the power of doing this, to be found in the Constitution?"

"This Bank is not simply a corporation, instituted as a means to effect a public purpose; it has a double aspect; it is a corporation for the use of the public, coupled with a corporation for the benefit of individuals. In this way, the refusal by the Convention to grant powers of incorporation amounts to nothing; for a public corporation, it is said, may be instituted, not indeed as an end, but as a means to carry into effect an express power, and it may be coupled with a private corporation of monopoly and privileges, granted to individuals! The rule of law is, you shall not be permitted to do indirectly, what you are forbidden to do directly. This double-dealing Bank charter, appears to me, a manifest fraud on the Constitution, which the acute but honest intellect of the Chairman of the Committee will feel reluctant to defend. Even if it were conceded to him, that a corporation might be set up as a means to an end—as the incidental power necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated power—still he must, on his part, concede also, that the means and the end must be co-extensive; the means must not extend beyond the purposes for which they are adopted. A Bank may distribute funds of the treasury; but is it necessary and proper that for this purpose they should deal in bills of exchange; or lend money on lands; or on pledges; or hold estates in mortmain; or supersede the laws of escheat; or set aside the execution laws of particular States; or protect the property of the shareholders from State taxation; or force their branch banks into States who object to their introduction? Nor is it necessary that they should be invested with the enormous and alarming power of crushing at any moment any State bank in existence. A tyrant may use despotic power mildly, but that does not take away from his power, the inherent despotism that characterizes it."

"Again, whatever incidental means are employed by Congress as necessary to carry into execution an express power, they must refer in the act of Congress to the power in whose aid they are employed; they must be placed also under the superintendance of a person or persons paid by, and subject to the control of the United States; removable, if it should be necessary to remove; and the means themselves, should be within the power of the legislature at any time to annual, to modify or to change, as the public interest may require. Else, what may seem at first necessary and proper, may be continued when it is unnecessary and improper. Every requisite thus necessary, has been abandoned in the Bank charter. It has no reference to any powers it is employed to execute; it is in no respect under the control of the Government, but of the stockholders; it is not a Government corporation acting for the public interest, so much as it is a private corporation, acting for the private interest of the shareholders, of whom the Government of the United States constitutes in power and in interest but one-fifth part; and can be at any time controlled and overruled by the majority of four-fifths."

"Again, it is right and proper that the persons employed by the Federal Government should be of known standing and character in society, responsible for the due performance of their duties, and a power should constantly remain in the Government to check malversation, and dismiss them if it should be proper so to do. But the shareholders and their directors may be any body, of any character, natives or aliens. They embark in this money-making scheme, not to carry into effect the public purposes of the institution, but to make money. They have opportunities of misconduct, beyond the control of Government; and those opportunities were extensively exercised in the first years of the Bank; which, but for the exertions of Mr. Cheves, would probably have stopped payment fraudulently and disgracefully. What has been, may be. Nicholas Biddle will not live forever; and if the interest of the Bank and the interest of the Government should clash (no improbable occurrence) can there be a doubt to which side even Nicholas Biddle would lean? With these mischiefs inherent in the very vital frame of the Bank, how can it be defended as an incidental power to be relied on, even if it were constitutional? But who can say that these means, so manifestly objectionable, are the means necessary and proper to execute an enumerated constitutional power? This institution as to four-fifths of the power and the property belonging to it, is a private money-dealing corporation, instituted by Congress in direct and manifest defiance of the Constitution."

"Judge Clayton (p. 11.) puts the following strong case."
"Suppose a Company, like the Bank stockholders, should petition Congress to incorporate them with exclusive privileges to open all the rivers, turnpike the roads, erect bridges, and establish ferries throughout the United States; for which they agree and pledge themselves to transport all the military stores of the Government, collect and transmit funds from place to place, carry the mail, and give great facilities to commerce; and all for nothing; and in the opinion of a Committee of Congress, the privilege is considered necessary and proper to carry into effect the important powers just mentioned. Does any man, not hardened and abandoned to the American System, believe that such an unconstitutional measure could be sanctioned by the mere suggestion that a proposition cannot be maintained which denies to Congress the agency of a corporation to carry into effect powers expressly conferred on that body? Where would be the difference between this case and the Bank?"

"Mr. McDuffie seems not to have attended to the history of the constitutional questions debated in Convention, or he would not arrogate for Congress a power to erect corporations, so obstinately proposed, so successfully opposed, and so repeatedly rejected under every form of its introduction in the Convention."

"Again, whatever incidental power is assumed by Congress as a legislative body, and as necessary to carry into effect an express power, it is necessary and proper that they should employ this incidental power themselves, by their own agents, under their own superintendance and absolute control; they cannot substitute the power of appointment to others, or delegate to others the right of legislating for the public in this or any respect; nor can they legislate jointly with another body. The Supreme Court in *Wayman and Clerk v. Southard and Starr* have decided that the legislature cannot delegate its authority to legislate to any other person. This is not merely an executive appointment. The power of the agent must be defined by Congress, and his mode of agency prescribed. Congress cannot give him *carte-blanc*, absolute discretionary power to act as he may think fit, not only for the public interest, but for his own also. But, this is an objectionable power yielded to the United States' Bank; Congress has no control over the stockholders, who, may, as they do, employ their corporation privileges for their own emolument to the utmost extent of Bank prudence, if not beyond it. The charter is a charter of private monopoly, wherein our Government officers are merely shareholders, and bound by the doings of the bank directors, who are, in fact, the standing legislators of the corporation. No declaration of the express powers contemplated, is made in that charter: no mode is prescribed of executing them specifically by these incidental agents; provided they are somehow executed, no further questions arise. The Bank officers are the officers of the private corporation, not of Government: they are amenable to the stockholders, not to Government. Congress erects a private speculating corporation for the benefit of the shareholders, and then makes a contract with them to transact certain public business, on condition of their permitting Government to become shareholders also; a contract irrevocable for twenty years! If this be, what may not be... constitutional?"

"The stockholders of the Bank of the United States are a variable and fluctuating body. Seven millions or seventy thousand shares are held, it is said, by aliens and foreigners; many of them from among the English nobility. We have no objection to foreigners vesting their surplus money in our institutions unless under particular circumstances. That seven millions may become fourteen. The directors are chosen by the stockholders. Let us suppose that Government here wants money, to provide against an expected quarrel with Great-Britain. The directors are to determine whether the Bank shall advance it or not. The directors are the agents of foreign as well as domestic stockholders; who does not see the possible danger of this case? Is this necessary and proper?"

"Again, One of the great objects of the Bank, it seems, was to substitute a sound for an unsound currency. We verily believe it has done so: thanks to the much-opposed energy of Mr. Cheves. But in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, from the power given to Congress "to coin money and fix the value thereof," is strangely, deduced (p. 6) the power of regulating the whole currency of the United States, paper as well as coin! This is inferring quidlibet ex quolibet, with a vengeance."
"Is there one man of common-sense, from Maine to Louisiana, (the Committee excepted) who really believes that a coined dollar, or an eagle of actual silver and gold, are one and the same thing with a piece of stamped paper? Or that the Convention, with the Bank of England within their purview, and with the experience of the Bank of North-America in actual operation since May, 1781, did not know the difference between coin and bank paper? If this utter perversion of the use of language, is one of the chapters in the science of implication and construction, we know not to what paradox it will not extend!"

"About the year 1814 or 1816 (we quote from memory) a debate arose in the British House of Commons, as to the exorbitant charges of the Bank of England, and the unfair and selfish advantages taken by that institution in its dealings with Government. On that occasion Mr. Grenfell threw out a threat, that if some more decided evidences of fair dealing than had yet been exhibited, were not afforded by the directors of that institution toward the Government, it might induce an inquiry whether, under the sovereign power of regulating the coinage of money, the issues of paper money might not also be subjected to governmental regulation. But he did not venture upon anything more explicit than this dubious suggestion."

"What are we to think of a cause that requires us to accede to this perversion of language? Or, if this notable specimen of latitudinarian construction, and adopted implication, be deemed fair and sober argument, how can Mr. McDuffie and his Committee object to the system of protecting duties? If the power over paper be legitimately inferred from the power over gold and silver coin, then there is nothing strained or forced in deducing home monopoly from the power of regulating commerce. And if the influence of great names be a sufficient basis whereon to build up Bank corporations, let Mr. McDuffie shew us, why the same reasoning from authority will not apply to the protecting system. We fear this will be a task not easy to be accomplished even by that gentleman's acknowledged ingenuity."

"Coin is currency; paper is currency; therefore paper is coin."

"A water-melon is food; a roasted fowl is food; therefore a roasted fowl is a water-melon."

"There would be nothing ludicrous in this mode of putting the argument, if there was nothing ludicrous in the argument itself."

"It is in this way that the public are to be persuaded that Congress possesses the constitu-

tional power of making the notes of a private banking company, the current money of the nation. If they can do this for one private company, they may do it for another; for Stephen Girard's notes for instance. The doctrine of implication and construction is boundless; it may make any thing mean any thing, even though contradictory; thus, the power of regulating commerce has been held by the manufacturing Committees of 1824 and 1825 to mean the power of annihilating commerce, which essentially depends on introducing cheap articles of foreign production in return for the export of cheap articles of our own production; a barter which the tariff of protection is avowedly instituted to annihilate."

"The Bank of the United States appears, then, liable to the following brief summary of constitutional objections:"

"It is not included in any of the express or enumerated powers granted to Congress by the Constitution. It might have been, had the Convention seen fit."

"A Bank was proposed, discussed, and rejected in the Convention; and so obnoxious was it considered among the States, that it was urged in the debate, that the reception of the Constitution among the people would be endangered by adopting such a measure."

"The power of emitting bills of credit, such as the promissory notes of the Bank of the United States now are, was proposed to be given to Congress, and was rejected in the Convention, nine to two."

"No currency is noticed in the Constitution but a metallic currency of coined money; and that is established and no other, every other, however useful or convenient, was of course excluded. But the Convention must have been aware of, and considered a Bank paper currency, as the Bank of England was known to them, and the Bank of North-America had been in operation since 1781."

"The Bank of the United States is a corporation with exclusive privileges; it is not a public, but a private corporation; consisting of such persons as may become subscribers, their assigns and successors, (Bank charter, sec. 7.) The Federal Government is a subscriber to the amount of seven millions out of thirty-five millions of dollars, and elects directors in proportion to its stock. It may be said that this is, in part, a public, and in part a private corporation. Let it be so. In the Convention, the power of incorporating was proposed to be given to Congress generally, and negatived."

"It was proposed to be given in cases where the particular States had not the power, which might, nevertheless, be exercised for the public good; negatived."

"It was proposed to grant the power of incorporating, specially, for roads and canals; negatived."

"It was proposed three times to incorporate an University; negatived."

"To establish post and military roads; negatived."

"To establish seminaries for the promotion of literature, arts, and sciences; negatived."

"The same for the promotion of agriculture, trade, commerce & manufactures; negatived."

"So that in whatever possible form the power of incorporating could be proposed, it was steadily rejected by the Convention. The power of direct incorporation having been thus repeatedly refused to the General Government, can it be assumed by indirect means—by unfeigned, unsuspected construction?"

"It is assumed as an indirect means, necessary and proper to carry into effect the following enumerated powers, viz: To collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to coin money."

"Every written act made in pursuance of a power, should recite in substance the power that authorizes it. In the Bank charter, there is no statement of the express or enumerated power which it is established to execute; no mode and manner of executing it specifically pointed out and prescribed; no power of removal, dismissal, change, or alteration is reserved to Government, if any such should be needed; no directing control, excepting in the proportion of one-fifth; four-fifths belonging to the stockholders. Moreover, several minor incidental privileges are attached to that Bank, which the Constitution will by no means justify; such as to hold lands in mortmain; to enable aliens to hold lands; to change the course of descent into succession both as to lands and chattles; to exempt lands from forfeiture and escheat; to prohibit the right of taxation by the States."

"Against this unanswerable list of usurpations, the advocates of the Bank insist on its great financial utility to the Government and to the nation. We are not inclined to deny that it has greatly contributed to restore specie payments, and to introduce a reasonable approximation to an uniform currency, much better and sooner at least, than we had any prospect of these results without the Bank."

"Let all this be admitted then for the present; and let the people be asked the question, are these results compensation sufficient for the utter destruction of your Constitution—for setting it absolutely at naught—and usurping, in defiance of it, by direct opposition and by ingenious construction, powers that the history of the Convention proves, beyond all doubt, were never meant to be granted? It is well for the president and directors of the Bank, to take that view of the question which a bureau of brokers and bankers' clerks would naturally take; but is this a statesman-like view of it? Is it such a one as an American legislator should adopt? If the Constitution be defective, take the constitutional mode of amending it; but it ought not to be treated by an American Congress as waste paper, or abandoned, as Mr. Gallatin abandons it as a vain effort at impossible attainment."

THE "ANTI-JACKSON" ADDRESS.

"The Address of the National Republican Convention to the People of the U. States," has at last made its appearance in the Baltimore Chronicle and the National Intelligencer. It makes nearly five columns of the former paper. Its force does not correspond with the time which was given to its preparation. Its composition is scarcely above mediocrity—Its sentiments are very little more than the sweepings of the newspapers."

"The authors draw a flattering picture of the happiness which we are said to have enjoyed

under the last administration. Every thing prospered—Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce! (Commerce! notwithstanding it contrived to close the West India market, and the Tariff was preying upon our merchants.) "In a word, the best friends of the country had little more to wish or hope in regard to our political situation." And yet the great majority of the people were too blind to see all these blessings, and too ungrateful to reward the authors of them. They ungraciously set their faces against those "American Principles" which are said to have "become the common creed of the high-minded and patriotic adherents of all the parties."—They saw in these principles nothing but seeds of ruin to the Constitution, and of discord among the States.

The Address kindly forbears to "enlarge on the means" by which the change in the administration was accomplished—"the reckless and persevering calumny, which were constantly poured forth on the best and purest men."—It forgets the odious expedients which were employed by the friends of the Coalition—the reckless calumnies, the forged letters and coffin-handbills, and the coarse attacks upon female character.

But "the change was effected," in form, at least, (it seems,) in a legal and constitutional way, however justly offensive the circumstances that brought it about." These gentlemen forget to say, that Gen. Jackson was elected by the Electors, and not by an intrigue in Congress, which was so "justly offensive" to the People.

"When he entered on his office, there was no disposition in any portion of the people to commence a premature or factious opposition to his measures." "Under this combination of circumstances, it is believed, that had the public affairs been managed with tolerable prudence and discretion, General Jackson might have gone through his term of official life without a show of opposition, and have been re-elected, had he been so inconsistent as to desire it, by a very unanimous vote."—These Addressers count too much upon the public credulity. They must suppose that their readers are forgetful of the memorable transactions of those times. The people have not yet forgotten the war which Mr. Clay himself proclaimed on the very threshold.

There is not a spark of generosity—not a gleam of liberality, through this elaborate address.—With all their regret in visiting him with too severe a censure, there was scarcely ever a censure, so severe and so indiscriminate.—We shall not criticise the truth of their statements—we content ourselves with exposing the spirit in which they are made.—But the moment they touch the other side of the medal, and give us the characters of Messrs. Clay and Sergeant, the prospect is changed at once. To show the fulsome of their panegyric, Mr. Clay is not merely cried up as "one of the principal founders and supporters of the American System," (for which he is said to be) "entitled to the warm support of all who desire the prosperity of the great cause of domestic industry and internal improvement,"—but there is another species of merit allowed to Mr. Clay, which we had supposed their own modesty or sense of justice would have forbore to press:—"The singular success with which he conducted the affairs of the Department of State, evinces his capacity for the actual business of administration: while the generous frankness and captivating warmth of his manners, eminently fit him for a station, where in order to be useful, it is necessary to conciliate the public favor as well as to transact with ability the public business." If Mr. Clay can furnish no better evidence of his capacity for civil affairs than his 'signal success' in the State Department, we suspect he will stand much lower in the scale of a Statesman, than his distinguished competitor, with all his military qualifications. The one was a General—the other an Orator:—The one fought—the other talked.—But the one has succeeded as a statesman—and the other has failed.—And the people will judge between them.—The other merit which is ascribed in this passage to Mr. Clay is as little supported by facts. How is Mr. C. "to conciliate the public favor," when he has already, by pressing his famous "American System," and by extending the powers of the Government, scattered the seeds of discord through the country, and brought the Union itself almost to the very verge of dissolution.—This single sentence of the Address is a sufficient specimen of its assertions.—*Richmond Enquirer*,

The facts connected with the increase of the population of the United States, are becoming, among political economists, the data upon which they found their theories of population generally. We are indebted for this distinction to our happy exemption from the epidemics which almost periodically ravage the east of Europe; and from the dangerous proximity which a lesser distance would give us to the theatre of the destructive wars that, on an average of the last and present centuries, occur on the European continent every fifteen years. Famine, the other great depopulator of nations, is here known only by name, so that strangers as we are to the checks of want and pauperism, the wonder is not that our population increases so rapidly, but that, aided by the constant influx of emigration, our census returns are not even greater. Such are the gratifying results of free institutions—a thriving, contented, intelligent, and hardy people—satisfied with their own lot, and unenvious of that of others.

The following from the London Alfred, an English newspaper, not over disposed to look on the bright side of any thing American, is not devoid of interest.—*U. S. Telegraph*.
HUMAN FERTILITY.—In a lecture recently given at Paris, by the great political economist, Say, he observed, that the population of the United States had doubled itself every one-and-twenty years, and that if even there had been no importation whatever of foreign settlers, the population would have doubled itself in every period of twenty-one years, and four or five months; so little influence does emigration exercise in respect of the increase of the American population. War, famine, and epidemical diseases, produce but little effect upon the general mass; and in proof of this fact, it has been matter of close calculation, that Napoleons' wars, which were long, murderous and imprudent, even supposing that the waste of French lives had annually amounted to three hundred thousand men, would not have prevented the population of France from reaching fifty-three millions in a space of two-and-twenty years.

LETTERS

- Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, January 1st, 1832.
- A.—Elisha Arnold, Rev. Wm. Anderson, Wm Adams, B. Thomas C. Bond, Silvester Brown, A. Mrs. Mary Bryan, John Burney, John Brock, Rev. W. Biddle Lucas, Benner, Christopher Brock, Capt. G. Blaney, John Bell, Sergeant Birmingham, 2. James Byrne, Wm. G. Bell, Lambert P. Beardale, Benjamin Backhouse, Thomas G. Berry, James Beasley, Nathan Babcock.
 - C.—Bryant Cox, Charles Carraway, James Catlett, Joseph W. Crane, Miss Elizabeth Clifton, Owen Chesnut, Alexander B. Carson, C. B. Churchill, T. G. Carman, Capt. Solomon Chadwick, Anthony Craven, M. Chadwick, W. B. Croom, Sergeant John Collingwood, David Curtis, D.—Craven Dickinson, Bishop Dudley, S. F. Dennis, G. H. Deniston, Mrs. Elenor Dickson, Miss Maria Dickson, 2. George W. Dutton, Smith Delanor, Dr. Haddolph Dick, Ephraim Dougherty.
 - E.—Mrs. Charlotte Easters, James H. Edmondson, F.—David Frater, Richard Fouca, Jr, B. Flanner, 2. D. Friou, John Franklin.
 - G.—John Green, James Green, David Green, Peter Gibson, 2. John B. Griffin, 2. David Gaskill, Sally H. Goldston, Zachariah Gardner, John H. Good.
 - H.—William Holton, William M. Heritage, P. Holland, Jesse Hutton, Mrs. C. H. Hefflerin, Mrs. Matzger Hantz, George M. Hall, B. B. Hawks, Jeremiah Heath, George A. Hall, John A. Hammett, Samuel C. Hawks, George Hollis, Dr. Haros, Richard Haley, Mrs. Eunice Hunt, J.—James Jones, Thomas Jones, Solomon Jones, J. W. Ives, John Ives, Jacob W. Johnson, 2. J.—L.—William Kilpatrick, James Kilpatrick, J. G. Kiley, L.—Samuel Lane, Frederick P. Latham, Rufus W. Latham.
 - M.—Benjamin Mason, Noah Miller, Joseph Masters, John Miller, 2. Guilford Murphey, 2. Wm McKimble, Asa Mallard, Cannon Moore, Gen. Stephen Miller, Dr. Joseph Mares, 2. Joshua Miller, James Marshall, Mrs. Lydia Moore.
 - N.—Joseph Nelson, Jeremiah N. Nelson, Abner Neale, Christopher Neale, Rev. Aired Norman, P.—James F. Potter, F. and Blount, Phillis Palmer, Jennings Pigott, Capt. John Peterson, Capt. E. W. Pigott, W. L. B. Pearce, T. J. Pasture.
 - R.—Capt. Luke Russell, Joseph Rhen, John Rhen, Richard Richardson, Amos Rowe, Dr. Robert Reed, Miss Angelica Roads, Capt. William Rider.
 - S.—Samuel Street, Nathaniel Street, General Samuel Simpson, Thomas B. Stewart, J. Sampson, Nathl. Smith, William Street, 3. Capt. J. D. Smith, John S. Sneed, 2. John Sneed, Thomas Scarborough, Job S. Spruce, Charles N. Sterling.
 - T.—Capt. John Tubman, John Thomas, W.—Daniel Williams, Elijah Wheaton, R. White, Marshall, Mathew Walker, Rev. Lewis Whitfield, Daniel S. Wood, Barton Watkins, Mrs. Mary Winger, George A. White, Hark Westefer, Stephen W. Winn, James White & Sons.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

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, \$6 00 a quarter.—*Newbern, December 26, 1831.*

J. F. De Valenger, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants 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 Fayetteville. *Newbern, January 3d, 1832.*

ATTENTION! THE First Town Company of Militia will appear on parade, on the Academy Green, on Saturday the 14th inst. at precisely half past 2 o'clock, P. M. equipped agreeably to law. By order of the Captain, WM. H. MORNING, Orderly Sergt. *Newbern, January 4th, 1832.*

Notice. WILL be sold, at the Plantation of the late FRANCIS HAWKS, on Bachelor's Creek, on Thursday the 19th of January, 1832, all the perishable property of the estate, consisting of

- About two hundred barrels of Corn,
- A quantity of Fodder and Peas,
- About 10,000 lbs. of Cotton in the seed,
- Five Horses—one Mule,
- One yoke of Oxen,
- Thirty head of Cattle,
- Some Swine, 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 hired out until the 1st of January next, said Plantation and about fifteen Negroes.

TERMS.—For all purchases of twenty dollars and under, cash; between twenty dollars 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. AT November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the late Benjamin Farnell. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, are required to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DANIEL AMBROSE, Executor. *Onslow County, December 30, 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.*