

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

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From the Boston Centinel, December 31. MASONIC DECLARATION.

We this day present our readers with a Declaration of the sentiments of the members of Masonic Societies of this city and vicinity, on the character of their institution. It will be perceived that it is signed by more than a thousand respectable individuals taken indiscriminately from all political parties—from the different prevailing religious denominations,—and from all classes of the community in which we live. For a verification of this, readers can refer to the signatures annexed to the Declaration. It was originally intended to be a limited subscription to the city of Boston, but on the subject being proposed to members of societies in neighboring towns, they were anxious to add their signatures, and it was readily complied with. The character and credibility of each of the signers is therefore at stake, pledged to the truth of the declaration. The number of signers could easily have been augmented to the number of all respectable Masons throughout the State, but it was not deemed necessary to delay the publication long enough to collect their names. We invite the candid attention of all classes of men, whether Masons or Anti-Masons, to the Declaration.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While the public mind remained in the high state of excitement, to which it had been carried by the partial and inflammatory representations of certain offences, committed by a few misguided members of the Masonic Institution, in a sister State; it seemed to the undersigned (residents of Boston and its vicinity) to be expedient to refrain from a public declaration of their principles or engagements, as Masons.—But, believing the time now to be fully come, when their fellow-citizens will receive, with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of the allegations, which during the last five years, in consequence of their connexion with the Masonic Fraternity, have been reiterated against them, they respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the substance of the following

DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself, by oath, to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice therefore to themselves, and with a view to establish truth and expose imposition, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry, known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as solemnly aver that no person is admitted to the Institution without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations, which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension, and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and of Man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the Nation, every citizen, who becomes a Mason, is doubly bound to be true to his God, to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOW-MEN. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed, and open for public inspection, and which are used as text books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceful citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only, who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate, his assent to one great fundamental religious truth—the existence and providence of God; and a practical acknowledgment of those inflexible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God, on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as Moral Men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to their fellow men, and having "received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses," the undersigned can neither renounce or abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration, and hope that, "should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority in the Fraternity, will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions, for consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed."

OUR COTTON MARKET.

Considering the immense business of our Augusta Cotton market, it has frequently been a matter of great surprise to us, that so little of regularity or system exists in the transaction of it—that the most important means of affording correct information, are almost entirely neglected—that so many of the minor dealers so little understand the principles of the business they are transacting—and, indeed, that so much is left unnecessarily to mere chance.—It would seem to us, that a continual strict comparison of Liverpool prices, with those of our own market, and examination of the expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage, loss of weight, rate of exchange, &c. &c. between the two markets, was a matter of the most vital importance; and yet we know from frequent conversations, that these matters are very much neglected. And in consequence thereof, great losses have been, are, and will be suffered; which deeply affect, not only the first losers, who thus pay for their rashness and imprudence, but necessarily, thro' them, every class of community, and the general interest and prosperity of the whole South. If the Cotton dealer loses, as he most generally owes many others, the Banks, Merchants, Planters, &c. &c. when he is disabled by such losses from paying his debts, they must lose also; and his losses thus run at once as it were, thro' the whole southern community.

It is calculated by dealers, in whose general knowledge of the data we have the highest confidence, that our market suffered a clear loss by the transactions of last year, of above three hundred thousand dollars. This suggests various important and melancholy reflections. Who are the sufferers? the dealers alone? No; the general interests of the whole country. In addition to the losses above described, the market suffers by the subtraction of so much from its general capital, the competition of other markets, and the substitution of foreign agencies instead of native dealers—and the planter, by the frequent loss of competition in the market.

It is plainly to the interest of the great body politic, that its various branches should all be equally benefitted, and as little subject as possible to the fluctuations of chance—that the merchant and planter, particularly, on whom the others are closely dependant, should each have a fair and equal profit for his labors; for though amid those fluctuations, the one may be for a moment benefitted at the expense of the other, the general interest must necessarily be suffered—and even the gainer himself, also, so far as his individual interest is affected by the general one; as the amount of it is of course to be subtracted from his individual gains. It is therefore desirable that Cotton should always command in market, just as much as it is worth, and no more—sufficient to afford both the merchant and the Planter a fair profit each, and not give the whole profits either to the one or the other. And if the article will not afford both a fair profit it ought obviously to be abandoned. As matters now stand, amid the general uncertainty of the transactions, it is next to impossible for all parties to determine what is really a fair profit and thus a few of the more intelligent and observant, may well speculate on the careless ignorance of others; which is the case in every business where much is left to chance—fortunes being made by the few at the expense of the many, and the many still press on, till they are ruined, in the vain hope that they may each ultimately become one of the favored few. In all fascinating speculations, where great fortunes may suddenly be made, whether in cotton dealing, lotteries, or gaming, some must be the losers, to afford the gains of the winners; and, since the benefits of the gainers will never counterbalance to society the suffering and misery of the losers, it is evidently desirable that in all human transactions, as little as possible should be left to chance.

Why, then, in Cotton transactions, is not the same classification of Cotton adopted here as in Liverpool; which market must, or rather should always govern the prices of ours; that all might be enabled to judge at once, by the quotations in Liverpool, what can fairly and securely be paid in Augusta. We know the prices of ordinary, middling, fair, good fair, and good fine, in Liverpool; but this knowledge aids us nothing in our dealing here, unless we can tell exactly the differences between those qualities and the inferior, fair, good, prime, and choice, of our own market; and this, together with the charges between this place and Liverpool, we know by frequent conversations on the subject, are very imperfectly known, or considered, by a large portion, if not nearly all, of the cotton buyers in our market—many of whom are guided by current rates without having any influence in establishing them or knowing whether they are safe or not, and blindly give what others are giving, believing they can afford to give as much as any one else; and when Cotton rises in Liverpool they think it should also rise here, and act accordingly; although it might already be higher in proportion, than the increased foreign rate. While each buyer is thus disposed to give as much as any other, a wild, hair brained, or miscalculating speculator, may, often govern the whole market, and set every one else wrong, instead of them setting him right, as of course they should do; and the losses & embarrassments to follow may be immense. To remedy these difficulties, the Liverpool classification, and that alone, should be adopted in our market, and a continual reference made to the rate of exchange and the various costs and charges, and loss of weight, between this market and Liverpool. And by this issue, not only every cotton dealer, but every Planter, also, might at all times judge correctly what ought to be the current prices—what the one ought to give for Cotton, and the other to take for it.

The strong propriety of adopting this mode, every one to whom we have suggested it, has readily admitted; but, "what is every body's business, is nobody's," and so it may go on ad infinitum, unless we editors, on whom it mostly devolves to attend to "nobody's business," should think proper to take it up, in consideration

for those who lack consideration for themselves. We therefore propose to introduce the subject occasionally to the public, as a mean of paying the way to "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" and for the present, with the aid of an extensive and highly intelligent dealer in the article, we give the prices in both markets, according to the Liverpool classification as follows:

LIVERPOOL.		AUGUSTA.	
Ordinary, 4 1/2 d.	Middling, 5 1/2 d.	Ordinary, 6 1/2 cts.	Middling, 7 1/2 "
Fair, 5 1/2 d.	Good fair, 5 1/2 d.	Fair, 7 1/2 "	Good fair, 8 1/2 cts.
Good fine, 6 1/2 d.	Good fine, 6 1/2 d.	Good fine, 8 1/2 "	Good fine, 8 1/2 "

With the present rate of Freight from this place to Savannah and Charleston, and from thence to Liverpool, together with commissions, wharfage, drayage, and the new duty of 2 of a penny per pound, the expenses on Cotton shipped hence to that port, and there sold, after deducting the sum made by bill of Exchange will exceed four cents per lb. or about fourteen dollars per bale, and in addition to this, the loss in weight will exceed 10 lbs. per bale. Let these charges be added to the Augusta prices above, and compared with those of Liverpool, and it will be seen that the loss on each bale shipped, will be from one dollar, to one dollar and fifty cents.

It is not natural that we should wish to see our mercantile friends, on whom the prosperity of our city and State are in a great degree dependant, entirely ruined; and we therefore take the liberty of advising them to go into a fair calculation, and ascertain what prices they can afford to pay, and compare them with those they do pay; for we fear that too many, who are pursuing this fascinating business, are working in the dark.

We are not advocates for low prices. On the contrary, we would always have prices as high as they could be maintained, to afford all parties a fair profit. But as the prices in the Liverpool market should regulate those in a great degree in all others, the home markets should be so low as to insure to the Merchant here a fair compensation for his labor—say a commission of about 2 1/2 per cent.—Augusta Chronicle.

To the Editors of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The hardihood and enterprise of the citizens of the United States, as I believe, without parallel. Last month, two smacks left New London; and in the course of this, two others are to follow from Stonington, for the Pacific Ocean. They are from 32 to 38 tons, no more, Mr. Editor; and for what purpose, think you? To Catch Cod and other Fish at Juan Fernandez! to carry them in their wells alive and sell them at Valparaiso, and all along shore where-ever a market may be found! To go from Connecticut round Cape Horn, (which by the bye ought to be spelled Hooren, after Van Hooren, a Dutch Navigator) or even through the Strait of Magellan, with cock-boats, to catch Cod Fish in the South Seas, and afterwards to find places to sell them, is indeed a novel undertaking; and with Yankee industry, clear sightedness, and economy, will undoubtedly succeed.

If fish won't bite, if being caught the Dons won't buy, why, they (the three men and a boy of each smack) will catch seals along the shores of the Falkland Islands, or go farther south. I should not be astonished to hear that they had penetrated through Ice Islands to a Southern continent—at any rate, by their wit and perseverance, by hook or by crook, they will return richer than they went. A ship, belonging to New London, last season brought home a man, who, with another had been wrecked on a small rocky island, near the Falkland Isles. He had remained on the miserable rock for two years; made a hut to sleep in with sedge, there being no wood or brush; snared wild geese, ate their eggs; killed Perquins; made clothing, and catched Seals, the skins of which when he got home, to New London, sold for \$512.

You know the history of the Albany sloop of 70 tons, built and commanded by Stewart Dean, of that city, which went from thence to Canton and back, with teas, silks, &c. to the wonderment of all who saw her here or here. I forget the name of the brave fellow who bought a small vessel at Canton—beat up against the North East Monsoon, through the rocks and shoals of Japan, made his trade from the North West Coast of America, returned to Canton and sold the furs which he had collected for \$60,000. The Russian commander reported this fine fellow as, an Englishman—but no Englishman has hitherto been up to this. He was an American. In one of the late numbers of the North American Review you will find all about it, and which I think would make a pretty paragraph in your paper.

An Author's Card.—There is consolation and philosophy in the following unique card which we copy from the Literary Subaltern.

S. S. Southworth, author of the National Drama, entitled the 'Capture of Prescott, or the Heroism of Barton,' returns his sincere thanks to the ladies and fifty gentlemen who honored the Theatre, on the evening of Wednesday with their presence, and thus gave him a bumper and a benefit. It was the intention of the author to hand the proceeds of the night to the 'poor of the church,' but being apprehensive that the avails of the occasion might not meet the hungry expectations of that respectable body, they are withheld and will be invested in anthracite coal. This being the first benefit the author ever received, excepting always the 'Benefit of the Act,' he considers himself highly fortunate and blessed. The author, in reflecting on the events of the evening, is consoled with the happy reflection, that but for a severe gust of wind, accompanied with snow, hundreds would have been in attendance, which belief answers all the purposes of a full house. The thanks of the author are also due, to a brace of colored ladies and gentlemen in the gallery, who recorded their testimonials of applause in favor of Guy Watson, as enacted by Mr. McGuire.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN A. CRISPIN HAS just returned from New York with general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock:

- Wines.** Champagne, in qt. and pt. bottles, Old Madeira, Pico, do. Naples, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Dry Malaga, Sherry, Country.
- Fruits.** Citron, Currants, Teas.
- Sugars.** Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qual.
- Nuts.** Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Almonds.
- Spices.** Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice.
- Liquors.** Cogniac Brandy (superior quality) Peach do. Old Jamaica Rum, Superior Holland Gin, Old Monong. Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Porter in qt. & pt. bottles.

Preserved Ginger. Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce at the Store on Pollock-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq. Newbern, November 15, 1831.

Linnæan Botanic Garden & Nurseries, FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their NEW CATALOGUES, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceeds all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To NURSERIES they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. All letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. As many persons are agents for different Nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every Invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof or origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine describes 250 kinds of Grapes and their culture. Their Treatise on HORTICULTURE contains descriptions for cultivating them;—and their POMOLOGICAL MANUAL, just published, contains full descriptions of above 600 Varieties of Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, &c. besides other Fruits so that all persons can make their selections, with a knowledge of the qualities.

Apply to THOMAS WATSON, Agent, Newbern.

JOHN W. NELSON, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials: and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity. He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—Newbern, June 1st, 1831.

Notice.

THE Drawing of the subscriber's Lottery took place on Friday last, the prizes in which will be paid to the fortunate adventurers on the presentation of their tickets. J. TEMPLETON. January 4, 1832.

LOST,

ON Friday evening, the 16th inst. between Newbern and the fork of Neuse and Dover Roads, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, tied with a dressed deer-skin string, containing about \$275, in United States' Bank Notes; A note of hand against Benj. Jarrel, for six dollars and a few cents; and a note of hand drawn by James Blount, with Hilen Godley security, for \$44, and some cents, payable to Jordan Knox. And another note, payable to Edward Nelson, for forty dollars; dated 18th day of November, 1830, and payable 12 months after date, signed by Noah W. Gilford as principal, 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. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes or receiving the money described. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the Pocket Book, with its contents, to Mr. James Hayward, in Newbern. SAMUEL J. ROACH. December 17th, 1831.

The Highest Wash Prices

WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age. JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOCK 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, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Groceries, 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:

- 50 bbls Pilot and Navy Bread
- 10 do N Y Western Canal Flour Beach's red brand
- 2 1/2 half bbls ditto
- 6 casks Goshen Cheese,
- 1 box Pine Apple ditto
- 12 kegs Family Butter
- 65 pieces Smoked Beef
- 25 Smoked Tongues, 12 boxes Smoked Herring
- 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 } Colman's
- Naples } Mustard
- Sherry } Sweet Malaga
- Port } Champagne
- Dry Lisbon } and
- Teneriffe } Claret

30 doz quart and pint bottles Port

2 do best refined Cider

10 barrels best New-ark family Cider, by the barrel or on draht

Raspberry and Cherry Brandy

Cognac Brandy

Nash County Apple and Peach ditto

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey

Irish ditto

Common Rye ditto

Best Holland and Rye Gin

Old Jamaica St Croix and N E Rum

15 bbls 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, 12 do Tallow ditto

25 ditto Yellow Soap, 2 bladders Putty

12 ditto 10 by 12 Window Glass

12 ditto 8 by 10 "

12 kegs and 20 half kegs best White Lead

2 barrels best Winter Sperm Oil

2 barrels Linseed do

2 ditto Train do

250 bottles Lorillard's best Snuff

Chewing Tobacco, of various qualities

25 pieces 42 inch Dundee hem Bagging

20 coils bale Rope

6 cases Gentlemen's fine Hats, 2 do Wood ditto

2 ditto Men's and Boy's Hair Seal Caps

3 ditto Whitmore's Cotton Cards, assorted

2 ditto Wool do do

4 doz Fancy flag bottom'd Chairs

12 do Windsor ditto

Ladies' rocking and sewing ditto

Children's Chairs of various kinds

1 bale 7-8 Cotton Ozaborgs

50 casks Stone Lime

60 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 4 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.

Newbern Academy.

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

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

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

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

Attest,

M. E. MANLY, Secretary. November 23d, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Miscellany.

The Subscribers propose to issue at Edenton a weekly paper, bearing the above title, and designed to succeed the "Edenton Gazette," about to be discontinued.

The primary object of this publication is, to contribute to the amusement, convenience, and improvement of the community, to which it is offered. Accordingly, in addition to advertisements, and the various news of the day, it shall be appropriated to the exclusive interests of no party, either political or religious; but shall be made a medium of general information, and free discussion, respecting any question, which may probably claim the attention of the public.

The Miscellany shall be printed with good type, on a fair sheet and be furnished to subscribers at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or in three months from the time of subscribing, and \$3 if payment be made at the end of the year.

The first number shall appear as early in January next as the acquisition of the necessary materials will admit.

THOS. MEREDITH, WM. E. PELL.

Edenton, N. C. Dec. 20th 1831.

FOR HIRE, OR FOR SALE,

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to house work.—Apply at the Office of the Sentinel.—Jan. 19, 1832.