



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1832.

Public meetings have been held in most of the northern cities and towns, to make preparations for the celebration of the centenary birth-day of Washington. We should be glad to see a similar movement in this place. A parade of the Military—an Oration, and the reading of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, would be the appropriate ceremonies of the occasion. We respectfully invite the attention of our worthy Intendant to this subject.

Since our last publication there have been three failures of the Mail between Edenton and this place. These repeated irregularities in our most important mail, call for immediate correction. They render one of the best arranged mail routes in the Union, comparatively worthless. The other divisions of this line, are committed to enterprising contractors who perform their duty to the satisfaction of the public, and it is due to them that a corresponding vigilance should characterize the route between Norfolk and Washington. On this subject, the Union observes, that the first day of September was the time positively fixed upon for the steam-boat between Edenton and Plymouth to be in readiness, but that since that time to the present hour, all they can learn is, that "she will be ready in a fortnight." Conduct like this cannot be endured. The commercial community, from Plymouth to Wilmington, should take effectual steps to correct the evil.

Since the above was in type, we received the following note:

Edenton, Jan. 20, 1832.—The mail boat has been detained here with ice, and leaves Edenton at 10 o'clock. The negroes were breaking the ice four hours last night, and could not have reached Edenton except they had been assisted by a boat from this place with axes. Ice two inches thick.

M. E. SAWYER.

We have given a few columns of the speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Hayne, in reply to Mr. Clay. The exhibition of his talents on this occasion, as was to have been expected from his distinguished reputation, was both powerful in argument and eloquent in expression. His picture of the ruined commerce of Charleston, delineates also the condition of Newbern; for we too had many vessels employed in foreign commerce, most of them built in the State, and all owned here, and we had native merchants engaged in profitable business. But now, we have scarcely any shipping; real estate is reduced to one-fourth of its former value, our merchants are bankrupt, and the agricultural interest of the community is in a languishing condition. We do not, however, attribute this state of things to the Tariff exclusively. We know that the evil exists, and we know too, that while the whole South has been paralyzed, the North, in the language of Mr. Clay, has been blessed with the rich bounties of Heaven. There, all is prosperity and affluence; here, all is ruin and decay.

MR. ADAMS—AND THE TARIFF.

News from Washington.—It will be seen from the annexed extracts, that Mr. Adams has come out in opposition to the Tariff, and in defence of the South. It is confidently stated in letters from Washington, that the Ex-President has declared the plan proposed by Mr. Clay to be totally subversive of the rights and interests of the South, and that he cannot and will not persevere in supporting a system which he believes oppressive, and which is calculated to jeopard the Union of the States. This is an honest, a magnanimous stand. All accounts from Washington concur in stating that there will certainly be a very considerable reduction of the duties, and that they will be so arranged as that the burdens of the government will be borne equally by all. We take great pleasure in communicating this intelligence, for we sincerely believe that a different course of policy would be fatal to the existence of the Union.

We have seen a letter (says the Richmond Enquirer) from Washington, which states that Mr. Adams had, in the Committee of Manufactures, declared himself opposed to Mr. Clay's schemes of the Tariff, and was in favor of bringing it down to the purposes of revenue—and of relieving the South from a burden which he said she would not and could not bear. We forbore noticing the report, until it had been confirmed from other quarters. We since understand that other letters have been received from Washington, substantially agreeing with this statement—saying, for instance, that Mr. A. had possessed himself of Mr. Clay's sentiments upon the reduction of the revenue, and had declared, that he could not agree with him, and that they would have to modify the Tariff, or to fight the South.—Such are the versions we have heard—and we notice them at this time, because we have just seen similar statements made in a Northern and a Southern paper.

The following letter was received from Washington on the 17th, by the Editor of the Charleston "Evening Post"—who states it to be "of unquestionable authority:"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1832.

"Mr. Adams, you know, is chairman of the committee of manufactures. At the meeting of this committee this morning, he came out in the most decided manner in favor of a reduction of the duties, using substantially this language:—"Mr. Clay's proposition is entirely inadmissible; it keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the sense. I am for affording substantial relief to the south; their complaints are just—they are oppressed—they cannot, and will not be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen, they must relieve the south or fight them. I, for one, declare that I will not hazard the Union for any scheme of policy like the present tariff." The gentlemen from whom I received this report may have misunderstood the ex-

president in the strength of his language, but it is very certain that he expressed in strong terms his opinion that the south was oppressed and must be relieved, and that Mr. Clay's project was illusory, using the strong expression that they must relieve or fight the south. I have no time for speculations; the probability is, that in the senate the tariff party will be firm—but that in our house we shall obtain an indication of a disposition to redress our wrongs. Mr. Adams, I am inclined to hope, is honest in the views which he has expressed—you will perceive that he brings great weight to our side, in asserting that we are oppressed, and that Clay's scheme is deceptive."

The following letter from Gen. Blair, of S. Carolina, to a gentleman in the Greenville District, is in unison with the above:

"I have no doubt the Tariff will be considerably modified. A conspicuous member of the Committee on Manufactures recently told me, that their Committee had one meeting, at which it was clearly ascertained every member of the Committee, except Condict of New Jersey, was in favor of a very extensive reduction of the duties. Indeed, all parties here begin to regard a considerable modification of the Tariff, as a matter of course."

We hail these various statements with much satisfaction. We hope Mr. Adams will persevere in the course he is reported to have chalked out for himself. He will thus render great services to his country—and save her from a struggle, the consequences of which it is for no eye to foresee, and "no tongue adequately to tell." Let the friends of the Tariff rest assured, that the South will never acquiesce in the scheme which Mr. Clay has proposed. She regards with the most unqualified abhorrence, this new "Bill of Abominations." She will not acquiesce—and she ought not. It is partial—it is unjust—it is contrary to that liberal and conciliatory spirit, in which this Union was formed—in which the Constitution was framed—in which its provisions should be administered. It preys upon one section of the Union; and it pampers another. It relieves the richer class of Society;—it oppresses the poorer.—Mr. Clay has been so infatuated, as to throw away this splendid opportunity of playing the Mediator, and of restoring the tranquility of his country. He "has thrown away a pearl richer than all his tribe."—Should Mr. Adams conduct himself, at this trying time, with the generous spirit and the lofty independence, which become so well the character of the Statesman, he will truly deserve, and he will ultimately receive, the thanks of his country. Rest assured, that should the present Congress adjourn, without a due consideration of the present condition of the Revenue, and of the feelings of the South, the friends of the Confederation will have cause to tremble for the consequences.

We understand a letter is in this City from a member of Congress from Virginia, stating that from present appearances the Tariff is likely to settle down to the standard of 1816.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN appears in a new and improved form. It is one of the largest and best conducted papers published in the State.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.

Letters have been received at New York, from St. Croix, dated January 31, which state that a fire broke out at St. Thomas, a few days previous, in a gambling house near the American Hotel, and the King's Dock. From thence it proceeded with the wind, destroying both sides of Main street, as far as at least as the creek called the Gut. Most of the principal commercial houses were burnt. Among the sufferers are Messrs. Furness, Gage, Reed, Wetmore & Davis, Hiarnel, Anderson, and others. The fire must have occurred on the 1st or 2d of January. It was seen very distinctly at St. Croix, a distance of 36 miles.

Baltimore Jan. 26.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—Captain Abbott of the Wyoming, who arrived here last evening in 19 days from St. Thomas, reports that such was the confusion and distress when he left St. Thomas, on account of the fire, that he was unable to obtain a list of vessels in port, (of which there was a large number) or newspapers.

Capt. A. states that there were upwards of 1200 houses burnt at the late fire there, which commenced on the night of the 31st December, and burnt for 10 hours. The damage is computed to amount to from one to two millions of dollars, a great amount of which was American property. The sailors belonging to the shipping in the harbor, rendered every assistance within their power, in the preservation of property, those of each nation conferring their exertions to saving the property of their respective countrymen.

Capt. Abbott thinks there can be no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary, as a second attempt was made to set the town on fire on the fifth instant. Thousands who went to bed on that fatal night in comfort, have not now a shelter for their heads. Provisions and lumber are much wanted. A captain who arrived from Madeira during the fire states that he saw the light when sixty miles distant."

The Cholera at Smyrna.—In the brig Curlew, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, came passengers Frederick W. Moore, lady, and three children, and Miss Margaret E. Hathaway, all of whom fled from Smyrna, on account of the cholera.

Mr. Moore does not hesitate to state, that the cholera was raging in Smyrna to a very frightful extent; and, probably the disease had never been more fatal in any city where it has existed. From 40 deaths a day, the number has increased to 300 daily.

At Constantinople the disease was abating. A letter was received from Smyrna a few days before the Curlew sailed, from an English surgeon in the Persian army, stating that the cholera was making most dreadful ravages in that country.

Extract of a letter dated Smyrna Oct. 22.

"The disease is worse than ever, and every one is looking out for his own safety. Business is out of the question. Bazaars and all shops in the Franks streets are closely shut up; and until we have a change of wind and plenty of rain, I am afraid the cholera will continue.

"On the 21st the deaths were, 170 Turks, 50 Greeks, 15 Armenians, and 15 Jews; in all 250 in one day."

—Boston Centinel.

[These accounts are three days later than before received.]
Distressing Fire in Duxbury, Mass.—The house of Capt. Jacob Weston, in Duxbury, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last, and, melancholy to relate, Capt. Weston, Mr. George Cushman, and the widow of the late Mr. Nathaniel Southworth, all perished in the flames. Mr. Barstow, wife and child, escaped by jumping from the window with nothing but their night clothes on. It is not known how the fire originated.—Boston Gaz.

BOSTON, JAN. 18, 1832.

In the SENATE, yesterday, Mr. AUSTIN of Suffolk, from the joint committee, to whom was referred an order to consider and report on the propriety of adopting suitable measures to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the BIRTH-DAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, and to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed on the part of the city of Boston, for the same purpose, reported, in part:

"That it is expedient to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth-Day of George Washington, and that the two branches of the Legislature should attend the delivery of an Oration, and the performance of religious exercises suitable to the occasion, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.

That His Excellency the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to appoint some suitable person to deliver an Oration before the two branches of the Legislature on the anniversary."

The Report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

By the ship Congress, Capt. Minor, we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 4th instant inclusive. They contain an Act of the garrison of Vera Cruz, demanding of His Excellency the Vice President of the Republic the dismissal of his present Ministry.—The ambitious and talented Gen. Santa Anna being at the head of the movement, there is nothing where it will end.

Among the passengers in the Congress is G. B. JAMESON, Esq. bearer of a Commercial Treaty between Mexico and the United States. This Treaty has long been hanging by the eye-lids, and we are glad to see any indication of its being about to be carried into effect.

The New York Journal of Commerce states "that the amount of duties secure! at the New York Custom House during the year 1831, was upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

YORK, (U. C.) Dec. 29.

We understand that a sleigh two stories high, and to hold one hundred men, will be in town from the village of Hope, early next Monday morning, accompanied by the splendid and soul-stirring music of East Gwillimbury.

Extract of a letter dated,

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1831.

In this country all is still, like a serene day before a tempest. One thing alone I believe will save the nation, viz: the creation of Reform Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords.—That once effected, and the taxation better regulated,—the people will be quiet. Should the Lords and Bishops again prove refractory,—discharge the Bishops and do away with the hereditary Peerage, as they have done in France. Should the Reform Bill again be rejected, the middle orders of society, with all the lower and some of the higher, are well organized, and the vengeance of the country will be directed against the Lords; and the Bishops, with the Established Church, all must give way,—nine tenths of the people being opposed to the Anti-Reformers, and slavery as they style their present condition. It was with difficulty that the House of Commons and all well-wishers to the country could control the great mass of the people, when the last Bill was rejected; and then only by the promise of the Ministry that a bill equally efficient should be passed immediately. Since it is known that the Commons are to assemble for that purpose on the 6th of December all is still and quiet. No trade—all looking forward with fear, and paying very little regard to that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus, which has appeared at Sunderland and Newcastle in its worst Asiatic form. It will no doubt soon be in this city; but a revolution would be much worse and is more feared, as it is computed there are 30,000 thieves, and 50,000 characters equally bad, ready at all times to murder, burn and plunder. I almost wish I was out of the place, and if it were May, I would leave for the United States.

Another discovery of a dreadful kind is now under investigation. I mean the Burking system. I have long been satisfied that the body-snatchers, or those who furnished bodies for the surgeons, were in the habit of murdering the worst of prostitutes, beggars and vagabonds, by giving them the stimulus in the shape of beer or gin, and then smothering them. So long as they confined themselves to persons who had no one to look after them, no great alarm was felt or notice taken of the matter. But of late this horrid traffic has not been confined to the outskirts of society. The security with which it was carried on, has emboldened the wretches to make way with some very respectable people, whose bodies have been sold to the Surgeons before the Magistrates, and no doubt they will be hung.—Should either of the principals be allowed to King's evidence, they will astonish the public with the number who have been murdered for the sake of their bodies. (A good subject is worth £9 to £10 10s.) The tale will be a dreadful one; as these fellows are little better than the cannibals, having murdered fine healthy males and females of respectable families, cut them up and sold a leg to one person an arm to another, &c. and when they could not get their price for all the parts they have buried the residue in the garden.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Frigate Patomac.—We have seen a letter from an officer of the United States Frigate Patomac (then lying in the magnificent harbor of Rio Janeiro), which, among other matters, contains the following intelligence, which cannot but be acceptable to the friends of this country:—"I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the performance of this ship: she sails like the wind, and is decidedly the easiest boat I have ever had my foot in: her battery is not one atom too heavy for her, and she has not broken the pitch in a single seam." "The greatest harmony exists on board, and our mess is a charming one." "We are in every respect a man-of-war, and no doubt could do our duty very handsomely if occasion called for it."—Nat. Int.

NEWBERN LYCEUM.

The members of this Institution met according to adjournment, on Friday evening last, in the Academy. The Rev. Mr. Goodman, from the Committee previously appointed to procure a suitable room for the accommodation of this association, reported that they had conferred individually with the members of St. John's Lodge, in this place, all of whom politely concurred in surrendering their Hall to the use of the Lyceum; which said report was adopted,—whereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered through the medium of the Newspapers, to the members of St. John's Lodge, for their kindness in granting the use of their Hall for the reception of the Lyceum.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee to draft a Constitution, reported the same, which after discussion and amendment, was unanimously adopted. The Room of the Association is to be opened at five o'clock, and closed at 10 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each and every week, for the space of one month, may receive subscribers to the articles of this Association, and after the expiration of that time, no person shall be admitted a member, unless by a vote of the members, twenty at least, being present, at one of the semi-annual meetings of the Association.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the meeting next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensu-

ing year. Whereupon, Messrs. Outten, Shepard, Taylor and Loomis, were appointed tellers, and the members proceeded to ballot for the same. The Tellers then announced to the House that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

John R. Donnell, President; the Rev. John Armstrong, the Rev. John R. Goodman, and John H. Bryan, Vice Presidents; James W. Bryan, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Shepard, Recording Secretary; the Rev. Samuel Hurd, John Burgwyn and Edward E. Graham, Directors; Matthew A. Outten, Treasurer; D. W. Jones, Librarian; James C. Stevenson and William Sanders, Superintendents.

The above named gentlemen constitute a board for the transaction of all business connected with the Lyceum, that may occur between the semi-annual meetings; all applications, therefore, to become members of this Institution, must be made to them, within one month after this time. The Lyceum will be opened with an Address from one of the members, of which notice will be given hereafter.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Resolved, That so much of the proceedings of this meeting as the Secretary shall deem advisable, be published in the Newspapers of this town, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN R. DONNELL, Pres't.
JAMES W. BRYAN, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In Carteret county, on Wednesday evening last, Dr. RICHARD BELL, of Onslow, to Mrs. PAMELIA SMITH.

DIED.

At Swansborough, on Wednesday last, Mr. NATHAN BUTLER, a native of Branford, Connecticut.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

CLEARED.

Schr. Mary,	Thomas,	Norfolk,
Schr. John,	Ingalls,	Charleston,
Schr. Cygnet,	Lee,	St. Martins.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 17th of February, 1832, at the Plantation of the late JOHN I. BROCK, on Stony Branch, the Perishable Property on said Plantation;

CONSISTING OF

About One Hundred & Fifty barrels of Corn, A quantity of Fodder and Pease, About 4,000 lbs. of Cotton, in the seed, Two Horses—a Yoke of Oxen, Fifteen head of Cattle, Some Sheep, Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, &c.

TERMS.—Six months' credit will be given on all purchases over Twenty Dollars, the purchasers giving notes with two approved securities. For purchases of Twenty Dollars and under, cash. THE EXECUTORS.

26th Jan. 1832.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Newbern, on Tuesday the 14th of February, 1832, being the second day of Craven County Court, a number of

Likely Young Negroes,

belonging to the estate of the late Col. Joseph Nelson. Six months' credit will be given, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. JOSEPHUS NELSON, Adm'r. Jan. 31, 1832.

FREE TRADE! No Combination!

Earthenware, Glass, China & Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

Importers, Number 88, Water-Street, New York;

HAVING made extensive connections with one of the largest and most approved Pottery in England, are enabled to offer one of the most extensive stocks in market, consisting of every variety of Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses, either rejected to order, or in the original packages, at uncommonly low rates for Cash or City Acceptances. The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances, calls for our warmest thanks. We have survived thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to effect our destruction, simply because we will not join them in combining to compel the country merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate former assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends in the extent and variety of our stock, the lowness of our prices and the skill and care of our packers, depending upon a free trade as the only system which can give stability to the mutual interest of city and country merchants.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

88 Water st. New York.

January 25, 1832.

SCHUYLER'S PALACES OF FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 1832.

SCHUYLER, thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to him, begs leave to inform his patrons that, Brilliant Lotteries continue to be drawn in New York every Wednesday, the Capitals varying from \$15,000 to \$40,000, and Tickets from \$5 to \$10.—Schuyler makes a discount of FIVE per cent. when packages are ordered.

More Splendid Capitals have been sold at Schuyler's within the last two years, than at any other Office in the World; scarcely a Lottery draws without some of the Comfortables being sold by Schuyler.

Schuyler's Lottery Herald is published every Wednesday evening. It contains the Official Drawing—Schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn—a Price Current, and a large quantity of Original and Select useful and entertaining reading matter. It is forwarded regularly and gratis to all of Schuyler's customers.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New York, Who has regular licenses from the State Authorities. When \$10 or over is remitted, the postage need not be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 8th of February, a Brilliant Lottery will be drawn in this City, Class No. 1—Capital \$30,000; 64 No. 8 drawn.—Tickets 85.

FOUND.

ON Sunday last, in front of the Episcopal Church, a closet KEY, which the owner can have on application at this Office.—Feb. 1.

COFFEE.

14,000 lbs. 1st quality St. Domingo Coffee, 25 hds. prime Molasses, just received and for sale by M. A. OUTTEN. Newbern, Jan. 25, 1832.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

N. K. BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Newbern that he has taken a room at Mr. Bells Tavern, where he will be found ever ready to serve those who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage. Newbern, Jan. 25, 1832.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. KAY respectfully informs the public that she has removed to that convenient House on Craven-Street, formerly occupied by Col. Tisdale, where she is prepared to accommodate transient and permanent Boarders with the best market affords. Parents and Guardians residing in the country and who may wish to procure Board for their children or wards in Town, are assured that, if placed under her care, every exertion will be used to promote their comfort and convenience. Newbern Jan. 25.

Town Pumps.

NOTWITHSTANDING the existence of an Ordinance respecting the Public Pumps, whereby persons injuring them in any way are subject to punishment, it is represented that with respect to many of them, servants and others are in the practice of washing Clothes on or near them, whereby filth is accumulated and injury done to the water. To guard against a repetition of this abuse, the undersigned is instructed to request that persons who may at any time observe a violation of the Ordinance on this subject, will give him information of the names of the offenders, that they may be dealt with as the law directs. Information left at his shop, corner of Broad and Hancock-streets, will receive immediate attention. Z. SLADE, Town Sergeant. January 25th, 1832.

For the Preservation of Trees.

THE citizens of Newbern and all other persons concerned, are hereby notified that the provisions of the Ordinance respecting horses running at large in the precincts of the Town, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of May, will be rigidly enforced, and that every horse found at large, will subject the owner to a fine of ten shillings for each offence. The subscriber begs to be relieved from giving any further notice on this subject. The Ordinance, in every case, will be enforced according to law. Z. SLADE T. S. January 25, 1832.

Valuable Land and Mills FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of February next, at the Court-House door in the town of Smithfield, Johnston county, the desirable mills and lands situate in said county, on Middle creek, about two miles south west of Smithfield, belonging to the estate of the late Reuben Sanders, deceased. The tract or tracts consist of about 3,300 acres of land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, &c. a part of which is valuable low grounds and up lands. The improvements are two excellent saw mills, with a grist mill, all in full operation. There is also a single story framed house, with a number of log houses, convenient to the mills; the mills are situate about two miles from Neuse river, and the lumber made at said mills can be rafted and carried to Newbern by water. The subscribers deem it unnecessary to give a more particular description, as they have no doubt those desiring to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale, which will be shown by application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the sale will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. The executors are authorized to sell the above named property at private sale, which we would prefer doing; but if not sold at private sale, it will be sold without reserve on the above named day.

R. M. SANDERS, } Exrs.
A. SANDERS. }

January 12th, 1832.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EDITED BY BURTON CRAIG.

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to GENERAL POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, STATE PAPERS, LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, &c.

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced Democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrine of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, internal improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of internal improvements by the State Government. Believing the re-election of General Jackson, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, if paid within three months, or \$2.50 after that time.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.