

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1832.

Our readers are referred to the Congressional journal on the second page of this paper, for the proceedings of the Senate in relation to Mr. VAN BUREN. whose nomination, it will be seen, has been rejected. sisting of all the federal members, Mr. Calhoun and the Senators from South Carolina, has realized our anticipations. From the moment that Mr. Clay's election to the Senate was announced, we believed that the ,wo Presidential candidates in that body would coalescein opposition to the appointment of Mr. Van Buren. As the successor of Mr. Clay in the office of Secretary of State, this gentleman had, in connexion with the President, corrected the blunders of the late Administration, in relation to the West India trade, and under hie guidance other great national interests which had been neglected by the "travelling cabinet," were successfully and honorably adjusted. This prosperous state of things did not verify the prophecy of Mr. Clay; for instead of the curse of " war, pestilence and famine," which was to follow the election of Gen. decree, the blessings of a wise and prudent Admin-Latatibn. Mr. Van Buren must, therefore, be sacrifired. Of Mr. Calhoun's course on this occasion, we will only remark, that as an aspirant for the Presidency, it will not avail him any thing; the with Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, and gave an undivided vote in opposition to the nomination. This was ...racteristic, and the gentlemen deserve the thanks | subject! of their party.

The consequences to the country, of this vindictive Magistrate felt the deepest solicitude. The system of impressment, which, although the cause of the last war, had been waived in the treaty of peace, by which it was concluded, it is foreseen, must inevitably involve this country in difficulties again with Great Britain, on the breaking out of an European tures. war, unless some plan be devised, in anticipation, to prevent it. Mr. Van Buren was commissioned to effect this important object, because the station he had held in the great commercial State of New Yorkthe clevated character he had maintained in the Senate of the United States-and as Secretary of State under the present Chief Magistrate, were supposed well calculated to give him the highest consideration with, and most favorable reception by, the English administration. Mr. Van Buren, moreover, had become favorably known to the power with which he was sent to negotiate, by the previous correspondence he had held with it. He was further recommended to the choice of the President, as suited to undertake the delicate mission on which he was sent, because he was the personal and intimate friend of the English Minister, late resident in this city, and therefore likely to bring to the aid of his own talents, and skill, and experience, the influence of Mr. Vaughan, who is now, we believe, of the Privy Council of England.

From the Globe.

If there can be found any parallel for the extraordmary violence of the proceedings by which the Chief Magistrate's nomination of Mr. Van Buren has been rejected, it will be in the extraordinary folly and inshallowness of these pretences—for they are evidently only pretences—by facts and reasoning the most conclusive. We shall not fail, also, to expose the effrontery with which Mr Webster, in the face of his almost treasonable opposition to the embargo, for the take of "trade,"-of his un-American separation of his party, not merely from his government, but from his country, during the war, -in the face of his subsequent agency in the Hartford Convention, and in those disgraceful measures which were deliberately formed to strengthen the hope of the enemy and paralyze the arm of his country, now boasts of "American feeling," and nothing but American feeling, in reproach of the Chief Magistrate, to whose pre-eminent services in that hour of peril, the country owes its safety; and of Mr. Van Buren, who was at the same time patriotically engaged in defeating the treasonable machinations of Mr. Webster and his friends. In the mean time, however, we cannot too soon

call the attention of our readers to the time when, and the circumstances under which, Mr. Webster has in the "Instructions," as an excuse for his vote against

Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

promitted the national honor.

On the 26th May, 1830, the President sent a Message to Congress, stating that he was expecting the the subject of the Colonial Trade, and inviting Congress to pass a law authorizing him to carry such arthe President, of the 6th of December following, a co-

material. Here, then, at that early day, these instructions,

now the subject of so much declamation, were fully disclosed: the mode in which they had been executed, fairly laid own, and the Senate and Congress necessarily consulted whether they would approve what had been done, and accept the trade in the manner in whichit had been asked, & upon the terms proposed. If there had been any thing in the instructions, or in the correspondence, in the slightest degree derogatory to the national pride and dignity, then was the time to point it out: if the negotiation had compromitted our honor, then was the time to avert it: if the terms on which the trade had been solicited, and was likely to be obtained, were disgraceful, then was the time to reject it, for that reason-then the Senate, and Mr. Webster, might have given full scope to their American feelings, indignantly to cast back the offer and by disdaining to accept "a boon" upon such This result, produced by means of a coalition con- terms, read an appropriate and timely lesson to the Minister who had acted so reprehensibly. But did they do so? Did they even stand still and withhold their sanction, and decline any participation in the matter? No-they passed an act of Congress authorizing the President to accept the "trade," and to open the ports pursuant to the terms offered by the instructions, and in the manner in which they had

> been executed. Is it not plain, then, that both Mr. Webster and the Senate have expressly sanctioned the whole "instructions," propositions, correspondence, arrangement and all; and that they are as much responsible for every part of the transaction as the President, or Se-

cretary or State, or the Minister who executed them. The Senate, having thus acted with the "instructions" before them, while the negotiation was pending, and when, if they disapproved, they might have arrested it, and which, if they believed the half do, are as much responsible for the instructions, and as effectually assented to the whole, as if their advice Jackson, our country was enjoying, in an unexampled had been taken and given before the Minister depart-

This, however, is not all; the arrangement was this law; was returned to the United States, and in October following was carried into effect by the President according to his duty under the law. In Dereple will regard his union with the opposition cember following, in his annual message to Congress, the Administration, in its true light, and reward the President communicated the result of the whole subject to both Houses, and all the papers, including Lim accordingly. The federal members, led on by the instructions, were published by the direction of the mock-patriot, Daniel Webster, acted in concert both Houses. The instructions had not been before circumstances. known to the British Government; and the Senate and Mr. Webster, send it forth to the American People without the slightest objection to any part of the of a popular work, which we insert with pleasure.

The exaggerated and factious misinterpretation of the instructions now relied upon, v as first suggested by some scribbler in a newspaper, lived its day in a not one more likely to meet general approbation than proscription on the part of the Senate, will be of serious few kindred presses, and is finally selected from such that which we have placed at the head of this notice. importance. Mr. Van Buren, (says the Globe,) was vihicles by certain pure Senators, to excuse a violent selected to adjust a great question in which the Chief and unparalleled attack upon the President, and up-

> say they are, they too should be made to feel, for they too have given them their sanction; and the honor of the nation will not be restored until every one of them

> But it is idle to attach any seriousness to this pretence-it is an unworthy and stale excuse, dragged forth from the oblivion to which public indignation ground, therefore, these Senators may have nothing to apprehend from their local legislatures; but for the ple, if there be not a heavier judgment in store for them at the tribunal of public opinion.

We have not done however, with Mr. Webster, on either of those grounds. His Hartford Convention the first a right angle, but the angle contained of the instructions of the negociation, are matters fruit- first triangle shall be greater than the other." This ful of observation, and we intend to pursue them.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. We, in common with all the friends of the administration, cannot but regret that the Senate has rejected Mr. Van Buren's nomination; because we have reason to believe it has been effected upon high party Van Buren since he entered upon his highly important mission, and because the country will not accuse him of want of talent or integrity, either political or

We make these remarks not from any personal considerations towards Mr. Van Buren, but solely from a sense of public good. The vote of the Senate has consistency of the pretences by which it is attempted caused a strong sensation among the friends of the inferior cube to the left hand period, subtract it thereto be excused. We shall in due time expose the utter administration in this city, as will be seen from the from, set down the remainder, if any, and put the following notice for a public meeting to be held this cube root of this nearest cube in the quotient. evening at Tammany Hall.

PUBLIC MEETING. The Democratic Republican Electors of the city and county of New York, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening, the 30th this, and divide the figures not rejected by the trialinstant, at 7 o'clock, to express their sentiments in relation to the rejection of the nomination of their fellowcitizen, Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England,

by the Senate of the United States.

From the New York Evening Post. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The nomination of Mr. Van Buren was probably acted upon in the Senate yesterday. From all that divisor. we can hear upon the subject, it must be regarded exceedingly doubtful whether that nomination has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate; though it is scarcely to be believed that any party-or rather a the right of the remainder bring down the next period ssrange combination of political fractions, can have had the hardihood to insult public opinion, by the rethought proper to allege the want of American spirit | jection of one of the most proper and popular appointments ever made by our worthy President. What reason—what objection, other than such as has no the sum of these three will be a new trial-divisor, Mr. Webster says, he rejects all idea of holding foundation but party hatred, can be urged against diy right of trade, or any other rights, as a privilege, Mr. Van Buren as our Minister to England, we are or a boon, from the British Government, and thence at a loss to conceive. It is whispered, though we can desires it to be inferred, that, as the instructions solici- scarcely believe it true, that Mr. Clay has made himted it on those grounds he would reject it. Now, we will hereafter show that the instructions did not so Van Buren. Should this prove true—should the 12.3 = treat it, and that the trade was not so solicited. But nomination have been or be rejected, and the result we beg to enquire, in the mean time, how the Senate, in any degree brought about by the active hostility of Mr. Webster stand in relation to this subject?— of Mr. Clay, it will but render the certainty of his We aver that both the Senate and Mr. Websier, so defeat—"assurance doubly sure;" while at the same 32. 2 = fur from rejecting the trade, before the negotiation time, the causeless exhibition of political rancour— was concluded, and with the fullest knowledge of the the insult to the President for an appointment which subject, and after an examination of the instructions, met with general approval—the indignity done to and all the correspondence, did expressly consent, Mr. Van Buren for no effence, unless an important 2 not merely to take the trade, but did positively au- service to his country be offence-will add to the thorize the President to accept it upon the very terms, popularity both of General Jackson and Mr. Van and in the same manner, and under the very same Buren, and, in the end, prove the most effectual serjustructions, which he now presumes to insinuate com- vice which could have been rendered to the latter gentleman.

LYCEUM.—We understand that this society is now definite answer of the British Government to a propo- completely organized, and that the first regular meetsition which had been submitted to it by ours, upon ing will be distinguished by a suitable address. Besides the advantages arising from the best periodicals rangement into effect during their recess, or to adopt of the day, and other works of merit to which the 123 retaliatory measures against Great Britain. On that members will have access, it is the intention of the occasion, as it now appears by the public Messages of society that lectures on scientifick and literary subby of the "instructions under which Mr. McLane had jects shall be delivered at stated periods, by such acted, together with the communications which had members as are competent to the task. This is the True div at that time passed between him and the British only part of the plan which excitesour anxiety. We Government," was confidentially submitted to both are aware that this method of inculcating knowledge, Heuses of Congress. And it also appears, that this has many advocates, besides the high authority of

pleasant way of passing an evening, but we hope that this Institution aims at something beyond mere gratification. Where an audience has been previously prepared by a studious investigation of the subject of the lecture, a different classification, or even a new combination of ideas, on the part of the lecturer, may tend to impress the facts more permanently on the mind; but this is the most that we can hope for, under the most favourable circumstances. An excellent writer of the present day, uses the following language when speaking of this method of instruction. "The unfortunate practice of attempting to teach philosophy by means of discourses or prelections, and without regular exertion on the part of the students, is most certainly an innovation on common sense." still higher authority, the profound Locke, says:-"Nobody has made any thing by the hearing of rules, or laying them up in memory; practice must settle the habit of doing." Such are the opinions of wise men, even where the instructor is competent. If, on the other hand, the lecturer's qualifications raise him not above mediocrity-if he be one of those whom Sallust stigmatises as having satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, deserved contempt will assuredly be the only impression left on the minds of his hearers; and this is a dangerous sentiment in an infant Society, the existence of which depends on the cordiality of its members, and their respect for each other. of what Mr. Webster now says, they were bound to The day has passed in which a parade of words without meaning, had power to please; and even a sensible discourse, when too often repeated, becomes insipid and uninteresting. We would impress on the minds of those who intend to edify the Society in this concluded more than five months after the passage of way, that this is a reading, as well as a thinking community; that we have good authors on almost every subject; and, consequently, that nothing below the actual possession of superior abilities and acquirements can sanction their pretensions to become teach-

A correspondent has furnished the following notice

Library of Useful Knowledge .- Among the nu merous publications that flow from the press, we know The plan of the publishers is expressed by the title, on an eminent public servant, resident in a foreign and as far as we have been able to judge, they have followed it up zealously and successfully. The con-It these instructions be really what these Senators tents are various and intetesting: History, Biography, Mechanicks, Light, Heat, Galvanism, Electricity, Hydrostaticks, Pneumaticks, Chemistry, Algebra, shall be removed by their respective State Legisla- Geometry, are among the subjects; and, in common as small pox or measles. The posts are just going that cannot fail to delight and instruct. The geometrical part, though elegant in other respects, is less was fast consigning it, to justify an act for which no polished and correct in its language than the rest of other excuse could possibly be invented. On this the work. The old verbiage which characterises the ennunciation of Euclid and others, is generally remanner, the time, and the purpose, for which it is tained. We select the 39th proposition of the 3d brought into use, we know little of the American Peo- book as an illustration. "If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the angle contained by the two sides of is alike inelegan t and irreconcilable with grammatical analysis. The old suppossitive form of commencement is generally and properly excluded by modern mathematicians.

We transcribe from this work, with some alteraprinciples, and we are led to this remark from the tions, Mr. Holdred's very superior rule for extracting fact that no complaint has been preferred against Mr. the cube root, which we have not seen in any Ameriteachers and others who have frequently to undergo the drudgery of the common method.

Beginning at the unit's place, point the given num-

Thrice the square of this root is the trial divisor. To the remainder bring down the next period for a

new dividend; reject the two right-hand places of divisor, for the next quotient figure.

by the last quotient figure: write the product under the units of the latter, and their sum will be the true

subtract the product from the new dividend, and to for another dividend.

ately above it, and the square of last quotient digit: with which proceed as before.

To illustrate the rule, let it be required to extract the third root of 4879080904.

The advantages of this method are less evident in this short operation than in a longer one, but the ex-

correspondence embraced all that was in any wise custom; but we freely confess that we have always perienced calculator will discover a vast difference entertained doubts on the subject, and in this particu- between it and that which is commonly practised lar case, we cannot conceal our fears. It may be a Both, however, will be discarded by those who are conversant with logarithmick computation.

> The Washington Correspondent of a New York Clay paper, says of the nominatton and confirmation of Mr. Livingston, that "the default so often mooted has been thoroughly investigated, and the result is not only favorable, but highly bonorable to Mr. Livingston. The state of his money concerns with the Government, when fully understood, will redound to ed on as inferiors, become dissatisfied, and prefer livhis credit." - Balt. Rep.

The following resolution was offered at the late Ohio Convention of the friends of the Administration, and after discussion adopted by a large majority: "Resolved, That this Convention approve the views of the President with regard to the Bank of the United States, and we believe that the best interests of our country require that that Institution should not be re-chartered."

THE CHOLERA.

"SUNDERLAND, Nov. 28 .- "At this eventful period when a new and most alarming disease has reached our shores, I conceive it to be the duty of every medical man to take up arms, as if he were going to oppose himself to a common enemy, and try every means in his power to arrest its progress, and lessen ts mortality.

" Whether the disease called Cholera, now in activitv here, be contagious or otherwise-whether it may have been imported from the continent or produced by the agency of unknown causes, it is scarcely worth while to enquire, as it carries with it evidently all the symptoms and appearances to identify it with

the Indian Spasmodic Cholera.

"I saw some cases this morning in the temporary hospital, with Drs. Barry and Daun, and with the parish surgeon, M. Embleton. The effect at first sight which a case of real Cholera produces on the mind can neither be described or conceived. The whole body becomes torpid and convulsed, the eye sunk, the countenance of a blue livid colour, the voice scarcely audible, and the abdominal viscera seem as if they were pressed in a vice. If patients recover from this stage of the disease, which seldom happens, typus fever ensues; therefore a new character is given to the

"Various means of cure have been tried, but none ers of philosophy in such a community, under such have proved efficacious; frictions seem the best means to restore the natural action of the capillary vessels, which, once effected, Dr. Daun thinks recovery might follow. Ten new cases were reported yesterday, and eight deaths this morning. The disease is evidently on the increase and three cases have been reported to-day in Newcastle. Laudanum and brandy in large quantities have been recommended but without much benefit

"The use of pork, vegetables of all kinds, and a cid fruits, are forbidden, as they are considered injurious to

the body in this complaint.

"In what direction this scourge of mankind may bend its course from Sunderland and Newcastle, God

"Drs. Daun, Gibson, and others here, say it is likely to take its quarters in these isles, as well as every part of the globe, and exist under similar laws with the other articles, are discussed in a manner out; I have not time to give you a more particular account. "I am, &c.

"J. GORMAN, M. D. Formerly physician to the British Factory at Cadiz."

From the Norfolk Beacon.

THE COURT OF HAYTI.

A friend to whom it was addressed, has politely loaned us a letter from an intelligent officer of the U S. Ship Fairfield, dated Port-au-Prince, Dec'r 27th, 1831-from which we take the following interesting Due notice will be given of its commencement, notice of the courtesies paid to the officers of our Navy, on a visit to that port, where Commodore Elliott was negotiating a Commercial treaty with President Boy-Americanism and his official and deliberate sanction by the two sides of the other not a right angle, the er-with a sketch of the ceremonies of the Court, and the persons composing it.

"Our Commodore is indefatigable in his exertions to cultivate a good understanding, and make a favorable impression on these people. We have entertained largely, and they have reciprocated. A few days since, Gen. Larabeau, who commands this place, gave us an entertainment, at one of his Sugar Plantations, about nine miles from town, where we spent the day very pleasantly; since which time Ingenac, Public Auction. can work. Its value will be justly appreciated by the Secretary General, gave us a splendid dinner, which was graced by his wife and daughters, two pretty, interesting girls. The entertainment was dark, and rising about 11 o'clock. To convey some an office suitable for a Physician—also, seven ber into periods of three figures each; find the nearest | idea of the etiquette observed here, I will give you a | vacant lots in the same square. short extract from my Journal:-

"This day, Dec'r 11th, accompanied the Commodore, with several other officers, on a visit to President This situation is very pleasant and healthy. Boyer-landed about noon, and proceeded to the residence of the Commercial Agent of the United States (Mr. Diamond) who being absent, the Vice Consul, lace-The hour fixed for our presentation was eight sickly months. -We arrived in due season, and were received by the Secretary General Ingenac, in the Anti-Chamber of a half stories high, situated on Jaconias Pigott's Set this last quotient figure on the left of thrice the the palace. A Guard was drawn up to pay us honor, lot, corner of Front and Craven-streets. preceding figure or figures, and multiply this number at the portal of the Palace square; a number of offiparatory to the Review of the Troops by the Presithe trial-divisor, the hundreds of the former under dent, which takes place every Sunday morning .traits of distinguished men. Boyer is a man rather board. Multiply the true divisor by the last quotient figure, above the ordinary size, a dark mulatto, of agreeable manners, and pleasant countenance, about 53 years of age, and said to be the son of a tailor, by a Congo

Ingenac, the Secretary General, is a bright mulat To the last true divisor add the number immedi- to, very venerable in appearance, of large stature, and this is cleared and under good fence-20 acres reputed to possess great sagacity, particularly in Com- more have been partially cleared, and could be

> his interpreter, by assuring the Commodore that he 450 acres of land on Petivieve's Creek, with was highly gratified by seeing him, and his officers.— The Commodore in return complimented him on the good order, and regular government which has been established among the Haytiens thro' his instrumentality. After about 15 or 20 minutes, the Commodore and his party withdrew, with many assurances from Island, near Shepherd's Point-also, one-third the President of his high regard, and sincere disposi- of 50 acres of Marsh, near the same place. It tion to cultivate a good understanding with the Uni- is highly probable the Central Rail-Road will ted States. After this interview, I walked to the Pa- commence at this place. The above Marshes rade ground, which is a handsome green level, suffi- afford fine situations for Steam Mills, Wareciently large for the display of 15 to 20 thousand men. houses and Wharves. You can here have a Here we witnessed a Review of about four or five thousand troops, who exhibited quite a martial appearance. The Palace in its construction is well load and be at sea in half an hour, with almost adapted to the climate, being on a pleasant and airy any wind. site—the Halls are spacious and rather richly decorated-the Room of Audience has inscribed at each niture-a quantity of Books-Medicines and end the Arms of the Republic, viz: a Female Figure, Shop Furniture. the Cocoa Tree, Liberty-Cap, and two cannon with balls, &c.—full length portraits of the distinguished

> men of the Revolution are hung round the room.
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> During the audience with President Boyer, the outer Hall was occupied by his Staff, and other Military Officers. Here we had a picture of Court etiquette, nothing forced or unnatural. Those who performed it conducted themselves with ease and dignity, very polite, but not obtrusive, and I suspect, exhiting much more refinement than is common among nations considering themselves much more civilized. their dress—Boyer were a plain uniform, with gold will be sold at the above mentioned time and epaulets, military boots and spurs—the Civil Officers place.
>
> JAMES MANNEY. ore plain blue coats, with yellow buttons, impressed | Reaufort, Feb. 4th, 150.

with the Arms of the Republic, white vest and panta loons. In fact it is a matter of surprise that a people who, a little more than a quarter of a century since, were in the most ignorant and degraded state, should so easily have assumed the manners and polish of the mest enlightened nations.

There can be no people more dissimilar than the natives of this Island and the colored emigrants from the United States, and I am inclined to think it will be long before they will fraternize; or that the latter will become reconciled to their situation here. They are too indolent to work, and finding themselves looking as they had wont to do-on contingencies and occasional depredations on their neighbors. I have been told that many of them have returned to the United States, and others, that I have conversed with, are desirous of doing so."

Washington Irving .- A late number of the London Athenæum has the following paragraph in relalation to our distinguished countryman:

"Washington living, an author whom we love greatly, is said to be on the point of sailing to America, and we think he is right : extinction of literature, and depression of arts, riots and bloodshed, and, finally, the cholera in Sunderland, shut up from escape by sea, with full liberty to march wherever it pleases by land, are, on the whole, no cheering prospects. We hope, if any of our men of genius are compelled to seek for peace in America, that they will be as well recelved there as Washington Irving has been here."

THE CHOLERA .- A letter, dated United States Ship John Adams, Gulf of Smyrna, Sept. 2d., in the Troy Sentinel, says-since I wrote from Constantineple, we have met with a dreadful disaster. The night previous to our leaving that city (the 22d. Aug.) that disease, the cholera morbus, made its appearance, on board, and swept away eleven of our stoutest and best men. Fifty others are on the list six of whom are in danger, but only three desperate cases. The first three who were attacked died in nine hours—two of whom I saw when they were first taken, being then on watch; they gave a deathlike yell, and fell on the deck like stones; a few moments after, they commenced vomiting a thick slimy substance, after which their hands and feet gradually became cold, and finally they expired without a groan; their eyes sinking at the same time into their sockets

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, S chr. Farnces, Withers, Charlesten. CLEARED, Schr. Ann Maria, Barbadoes Osgood, Schr. Rebecca,

Public Sale of Negroes.

VILL BE SOLD, at the Court House, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday 14thinst. being the second day of Craven County Court, 15 or 16 very likely NEGROES.

Nine Men, three Women and four Children-Men and Women all prime field hands. They will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving satisfactory security. February 8, 1832.

CIRCUS.

MR. SMITH, Manager of the CIRCUS, has the plant cing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he intends opening the Circus in this place, for a few evenings only. which will be within a few days. Newbern, 7th February, 1832.

Great Bargains for Sale! RESENTLY the Great Central Rail-Road will be commenced at Beaufort Harbour, and then the opportunity for good speculations will be gone by.

The sale of the following property was postponed to the first day of March County Court, being the third Monday, when the sale will positively take place at the Court House, at

Lot No. 72, corner of Ann and Craverstreets, in the town of Beaufort. On this lot is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, and

Lot No. 26, on Front-street, with a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, &c. and would suit a planter in Craven or Jones counties, who wished to obtain a desirable and Mr. Phillbrooke, received and attended us to the Pa- healthy residence for his family during the

A small Warehouse 16 feet by 26, one and 19000 square feet of Salt Vats, situated on

Gallane's Point, near Beaufort, with 280 acres of good land. The Salt Works will make on The President received us graciously, in a spacious an average, 1000 bushels of salt per annum. Hall ornamented with busts, fine paintings and por- This situation is as healthy as any on the see 300 acres of land, situated on the Clubfoce

and Harlow's Creek Canal. 214 acres of this is rich alluvial soil, and will bring about ten barrels of corn to the acre. About 20 acres of put in corn the ensuing spring. There are The President commenced the conversation through two houses on this land suitable for labourers.

an excellent Mill-seat. A good rice plantation could be made on this land with very little

About 15 acres of high Marsh, called Horse wharf where vessels drawing 16 feet water can

Two Slaves-Household and Kitchen Fur-

On the real estate, the following credits will be given :- one-fourth of the purchase must be paid the 1st of January, 1823; one-fourth the 1st January, 1834; one-fourth the 1st January, 1835; and one-fourth the 1st January, 1836 .-Notes with approved security, bearing interess from the date, will be required. Credits on the personal estate will be made known on the day of sale. A large centre-board Flat, with admire the neatness and good taste displayed in cotton canvass sails, chain cable and anchor,