change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find

have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condinon of that country of which you still form an important part!-consider its government uniting in one bond of common interest and eneral protection so many difforent States-giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens-protecting their commercesecuring their literature and their arts-facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers-and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happi-AMERICA-Carolina is one of these proud States,-her arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without hornicture of peace and prosperity we will deface-this free intercourse we will interrupt-these fertile fields we will deluge with blood-the protection of that gloriwe will diseard. And for what, mistaken men-for what do you throw away these inestimable blessingsfor what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union! For the dream of separate independence-a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a you united at home-are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republies, every day suffering some new insurrection-do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty obliges me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States executed. I have no discretionary power on Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution deceived you-they ould not have been deceived themselves. They know tion f the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not Are you really ready to incur its guilt! If you succeed? are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the deadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment: on your unbappy accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims -its first Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty-the consecurace must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prospe ity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckother names which adorn the pages of your revolutionar, history, will not abandon that Union, to support which so many of them fought, and bled, and died.

the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives -as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace disorganizing edict of its Convention-bid its members to re-assemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor; tell them, that compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all; declare that you will never take the field, unless the star spangled banner of your country shall float over you; that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!-Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace-you may interrupt the course of its prosperity-you may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder. Fellow citizens of the United States! The threat of unhallowed isunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military

our affairs on which the continuance of our unexamprosperity our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments, may depend. The conjuncture demanded a free, a full and explicit enuncution, net only of my intentions but of my principles of action, and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to seconde from it it ple suie. a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our govby which it was created, seeme to be proper. Having the fullest confidence, in the fitness of the legal an | constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal confidence on your undimeans—to assert, it possible by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force, and, if bleod should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United

ment depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom and

May the great Ruler of nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may folly, before they feel the misery, of civil strife: and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the scal of the the same with my hand.

cember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthe United States the fifty-seventh. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President: EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

TO LET

And possession given 1st of January. on Pollock-street. The Dwelling is well calculated for a family, and the lot contains the necessary out buildings together with a convenient Shop for business. Enquire at the Office of the Sentinel. Dec 24, 1832.



### THE SENTINEL.

#### NEWBERN:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24 1832.

We this morning publish entire the celebrated and memorable Proclamation of President Jackson. Let it not be supposed that unbounded zeal and pure attachment to our worthy Chief Magistrate, entirely influence our opinion when we pronounce this proness and honor, and say, we, Too, ARE CITIZENS OF duction to be the ablest and most interesting state paper that has appeared since the formation of our government. An affectionate style-a persuasive ror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this tone of parental authority—candid statements and positive affirmations, that are admirably adapted to existing affairs, and certainly becoming and called ous flag we will renounce—the very name of Americans for from the Executive, eminently characterise this document. He calls upon his fellow citizens of South Carolina to desist-to retrace their imprudent and fruitless steps-to abandon their visionary pursuits, the result of immature consideration. What! says foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in estab- he, are you forgetful of the mighty achievements of separation what would be your situation? Are your glorious ancestors, who shed their blood and hazarded all that was near and dear to them for the defence of the land which you would now destroy and numbate with the gore of their own offspring? Will you sacrifice upon the altar of private feeling and inconsiderate animosity, the noblest work of man, the subject-my duty is emphatically pronounced in the the bright exemplar of virtue and liberty-will you involve this happy Union in civil commotion? Behold the prospect! What can you accomplish? You that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execu- are alone—one State in opposition to twenty-three is it not better to yield, admitting your position to be deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is TREA- good, rather than persist in a scheme which cannot

He addresses them in this manner, but at the same time delares that if they are callous to the sentiments Stat will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you which he suggests, and headstrong, persevere, the force upon the lovernment of your country. It cannot Unite ! States will act with energy-they will not be brow beaten; their argument shall be the sword, and l their eloquence the thunder of artillery.

We trust that something will yet be done to save the states from the horrors of civil war. There is vet time for friendly interposition on the part of Congress. Let a disposition be manifested to reduce the Tariff to the standard recommended in the President's Message; let South Carolina wait yet longer nevs, the Sumpters, the Rutleges, and of the thousand for a redress of her grievances, and harmony and good feeling will very soon be restored throughout our land. But unless immediate and effectual mea-I adjuse you as you honor their memery—as you love sures are taken to avert the threatened calamity, a our beloved country. Rumours have already reached your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the just that the good work of reconciliation has commenced at Washington, in which Mr CLAY is said to sustain a prominent part. Our next mail, we hope, will confirm this cheering intelligence.

A correspondent of the Richmon! Enquirer, vouched for by the editor of that print as "one of the ablest men in the country," and in other papers surmised to be Mr. Madison, proposes that Virginia should appoint "four or five of her most eminent citizens to proceed to South Carolina, and entreat her Convenion and Legislature to recall their late steps, and at all events to delay her final action till another trial is made to reduce the Tariff." Additional strength might be gained if Virginia should call on North Carolina. Georgia, and Alabama to appoint similar comforce to suport it - tenete the approach of a crisis in mittees;"-the whole to be accompanied by a forcible appeal to Congress by Virginia.

The unmeasured praise bestowed upon the Proclamation, by the opposition papers, induced us to reperuse it with increased attention, in order that we might discover more clearly the true cause of their commendation. It was but the other day, enment and the construction I give to the instrument | that these papers were loud in decrying the measures and impugning the motives of the President and this very sudden change in their tone, excited our surprise. That the opposition Editors viled support in my determination to execute the should, in common with the rest of the community laws-to preserve the Union by all constitutional evince their attachment to the Union, was quite natu ral; but that they should all at once bestow unlimited it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its pri- praise on any measure of President Jackson, however mevel suescon man for the shedding of a brother's honest and praise-worthy, was more than we were prepared to expect. In our desire therefore, to arrive at the true cause of the subdued tone and temper of Fellow-citizens! The momentous case is before these gentlemen, we think we have discovered it in you. On your undivded support of your Govern- those parts of the Proclamation which seem to favor the doctrine of Consolidation, which denies to the States their reserved rights, and concedes to be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unani- Congress the exercise of powers at war with the Conmity with which that decision will be expressed, will stitution. To this doctrine we cannot subscribe. be such as to inspire new confidence in republican We believe that the States, though they have delethe courage which it will bring to their defence, will legated certain specified powers to Congress, have transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our the right to interpose for arresting the progress of unconstitutional laws. But, to adopt the language of the Richmond Enquirer, we agree thoroughly with not by the madness of party or personal ambition be the President, that the doctrine of the Nullifiers disregarded and lost, and may his wise Providence strikes a blow at the Union-that it would scarcely bring those who have produced this crisis, to see the be equal to a rope of sand, if every State had a right of nullifying every law which it might pronounce to if we may dare to penetrate his desings, he has cho- be contrary to the Constitution-and that the benesen as the only means of attaining the high destines fits of this Union are inestimable. We believe that it is the moral duty of every State, when it conceives United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed itself to be aggrieved by unconstitutional encroachments, and even oppressed by tyrannous acts, to ex-Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of Det haust every amicable expedient, before it talks of hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of secession-to bear and to forbear much-to resort to every constitutional measure for its relief-to appeal through its representatives and its senators to Congress-to seek it by amendment to the Constitution, to appeal to its sister States for their co-operationto confer with them in the fullest and frankest manner about the wisest and most efficient means for re-THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 377, lief—never to act with passion—never to act with precipitation-and never, except perhaps in the utmost extremity of oppression, to act alone. For if every single State, in a great confederacy of twenty-

word, we repeat, as we have done over and over a hundred times, with Mr. Jefferson:

"Are we then to stand to our arms? No. That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater suffer-If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and longer endurance then with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions only when the sole afternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without linditation of powers. Between these two evils" (and Val lification not one of them) "when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation. But in the m anwhile, the States should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights; to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms; to protest against them as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation."

The Charleston papers received last week announce the election of John C. Calhoun to the Senate of the United States. They also contain the Inaugural Address of ROBERT Y. HAYNE, the Governor elect, and the late Proclamation of the Presi dent. The Mercury denounces the latter and states that it is viewed by their party with feelings of contempt and indignation.

We have received the first number of the Wil nington Advertiser. Mr. Ellenwood, the Editor, sadvantageously known to the public as a gentle man of talents and respectable literary attainments. We wish him great success in the prosecution of his new vocation.

### UNION MEETING IN KINSTON.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lenoir, convened at the Court House in Kinston, on Tuesday the 18th inst., for the purpose of expressing their views with regard to the course pursued by the South Carolina Convention; on motion, the meeting was organized by calling John Gatlin, Esq.

The chairman then briefly explained the object of the meeting; after which, a committee composed of the following gentlemen was appointed to draft resolutions that a number of saddles are now being made in expressive of the sentiments of the meeting-viz: Col. Philadelphia. We also learn, that all the disposable Blount Coleman, Jno. C. Washington, Esq., Doct. force, in the Eastern and Middle States, is ordered to Reuben Knox, Major Nathan G. Blount, Col. Isaac | Charleston .- The Protector. Croom, C. Westbrook, Esq., John P. Dunn, Esq. and Watson Wilcox, Esq.

The committee retired, and after a short absence (during which the President's proclamation was read) returned, and through their chairman, Col. Blount | County, Mr. ALEXANDER B. CARSON, aged Col man, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cherish and revere our Feder Union as the sheet anchor of our safety—the great source of our political happiness and prosperity—the foundation of our consideration and respect abroadand the surest basis, under the blessing of Heaven, on which we can rest our hopes of future greatness

Resolved, That we consider the right claimed for state to nullify and render void within its limits the laws of the United States, a dangerous political heresy; and, if acquiesced in by the States or the people, period of frightful commotion will inevitably visit must lead to the subversion of our admirable form of

> the Convention of South Carolina, whatever may be Resolutions were unanimously adopted: claimed for its character or intentions, evidently contemplates an organized resistance to the laws of the

deference to the rights and interests of the different members of the Union, which forms the basis of our Constitution; injurious to Southern interests, and our deceased Brother in their loss. therefore unjust and oppressive on the southern States; of the majority, we will continue our reliance on the Carolina Sentinel. magnanimity and forbearance of our fellow citizens of the tariff States for a redress of our grievances; and will use all lawful means in our power to put down any attempt to resist the execution of the laws, or to isturb the public tranquility.

Col. Isaac Croom then stated his dissent, in committee, to a part of the last resolution; and moved to trike out from the word "majority"-"we will continue, &c." to the end of the resolution, and insert the following: "will still confide in the magnanimity and returning sense of justice, on the part of the tariff States, to repeal these obnoxious laws—to reduce the national revenue to an economical expenditure—and restore harmony to our distracted country."

The motion for this amendment was lost, and the esolutions as reported by the committee, unanimously

On motion of Col. Alexander Moseley, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Raleigh and Newbern papers.

On motion of Col. Blount Coleman, it was Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman for the impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of the chair.

JOHN GATLIN, Chr'n. WILLIAM HOLLAND, Sec'ry.

Remarks of Col. Croom in the above meeting. Mr. C. said that the first three resolutions contained an explicit avowal of our high regard for the Federal Union, and a no less unequivocal condemnation of the doctrine and ordinance of Nullification. These he understood to be the great objects of the meeting, and so far he heartily concurred in them. He felt bound however to object to the concluding clause of indeed approve of the first part of this resolution, bewas too mild to suit his views; but for the sake of unanimity, he was willing to receive it.

The latter member of this resolution, if it had any meaning, seemed to him to hold out the idea that we were prepared to form the vanguard of any expedition which might become necessary to suppress nullification. Although as good citizens, we should feel disposed when called upon by the constituted authorities, to do our duty in preserving the Union, yet it did not become us as Southern men, having drunk long of the same bitter cup which has produced this gangrene in our body politic, to manifest any unusual alacrity in being the first to apply the remedies. It would hold out an encouragement to the friends of the tariff. It would foster the erroneous impression which had got abroad, that North Carolina, if not indifferent, was moderate in her hostility to the tariff. While we wish to undeceive South Carolina, let us not deceive others. An immense majority of our Esq. State are decidedly and warmly opposed to the tariff laws, and view them as unconstitutional, unequal and

oppressive on Southern rights and interests. He moved therefore to amend the 4th resolution, by striking out the two last clauses and inserting in lieur thereof the following, viz: "we will still confide in the magnanimity and patriotism of the tariff States to repeal those obnoxious laws, to reduce the national revenue to the standard of an economical expedition and thus restore harmony to our distracted country." He wished to be understood if the amendment should four States, may act as South Carolina is acting, not be adopted as voting for the resolutions subject to how long could this Union hang together? In a these exceptions.

Raleigh, December, 21. The Hon. John Hall has resigned his seat as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, in consequence of ill health. The Hon. J. J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, John D. Toomer and Henry Seawel, Esqs. are in nomination

to fill the vacancy .- Star. Bible Society of N. C .- On Sunday last, the anniversary Sermon in behalf of this benevolent Instituwell-written, and very interesting. The congregation was large and respectable, and the collection liberal.-On Monday evening, the Bible Society held its annuel meeting in the Session House of the Presbyterian Church, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, presided. The Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were laid before the meeting; some interesting Reports from distributing Agents read; the Officers of the Society and the Preacher for the ensuing year apointed. Most of the old officers were again chosen; and the Rev. Wm. Hammitt, was appointed to deliver the next annual Discourse; or in case of his failure, the Rev. Bennet T. Blake .- Ib.

ciety was held in this City, during the last week. Notice had been previously given that an Address would be delivered on the occasion, by Dr. Wm. A. Shaw. We were prepared to hear something wor-Speaker, and we were not disappointed. His address was full of convincing facts, felicitous quotations, and beautiful imagery, and we listened to it with unmingled satisfaction. The proceedings of the meet-Bridger J. Montgomery presided, and a number of Resolutions were adopted. - 1b.

Portentous .- We are informed by a gentleman, who assisted in loading the vessel, that a schooner left the Frankford Arsenal, [near Philadelphia] on Friday the 7th inst., with five thousand five handred muskets, and some three or four hundred Rifles, with accoutriments, for Charleston Harbor. That the Artificers at the same place, are engaged, night and to the Chair, and appointing Doctor William Holland day, in packing up drag-ropes, cartouch boxes, and the other implements of war. He also states, that about a fortnight since twenty-eight forty-four pounders were forwarded to the same destination, and

#### COMMUNICATED.

Died at the residence of Thomas H. Hill, in Onslow about 21 years, the only son of the Rev. Joseph Carson of Virginia. He emigrated to this place in the spring of 1832, where he cultivated an extensive acquainfance, and was universally esteemed. In the midst of life, we are in death.

Ye weeping friends, suppress your tears, Your friend is gone before, He'll hail you in that world of bliss, Where you will weep no more.

At a meeting of the members of the Debating So iety, held at Oak-grove Seminary, Rich Lands, on Saturday evening the 8th of December, relative to

Resolved, That as it has pleased the giver of all good to move from time our worthy and much esteemed member, A. B. Carson, whose death we this day Resolved, That, although we consider the present deplore, we in consequence of that sacred decree agree days as a token of respect for our departed Brother. Resolved, That we condole with the relatives of

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the yet, faithful to the principle to submit to the decision | Chairman and Secretary and published in the North

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, Chr'n. F. S. HUMPHREY, Sec'1 y.

#### SELECTED POR THE SENTINEL. CHRISTMAS

Christmas!-again a welcome sound To those whose circle is the same, With happy faces still around, Unchanged in love, unchanged in name. To others chequered is the scene:

Brides, mothers-some a widowed lot-Some gone where broad seas roll between-They mark this time, they enjoy it not. But altered some in heart and hand,

New friendships made, old friends forgot, Changed quickly as the fabled wand That turned to bloom each withered spot. Oh! could we from our follies part,

And leave them with the closing year, Begin the new more pure in heart, Then Christmas would be doubly dear.

IF A four days meeting will commence in the Baptist Church on Thursday evening and will be attended by the Rev. brethren Trottman, Hall, and Hooper. Dec. 24, 1832.

A meeting of the Newbern Temperance Society will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on (unless they are previously hired out privately) the fourth resolution. He had resisted it before the Wednesday evening next, when an Address will be committee, and was still opposed to it. He did not delivered by Professor Hooper, after which the Society will be organized for business, when persons wishing cause the language used in denouncing the tariff laws to become members will have an opportunity of doing so. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited JAMES CARNEY, Rec. Sec'ry. to attend. Dec. 24, 1832.

# MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Dr. SAMUEL E. CHAPMAN, to Miss ELIZA SNEAD, daughter of John Snead, Esq.

On Monday morning, 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Mr. JOHN HOUSTON, of Jones County. to Miss ELIZABETH NEA t., daughter of the late Mr. Christopher D. Neal.

On Thurs lay the 13th inst., at Littleton Warren County, by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, HAMILTON C. GRAHAM, Esq. of this town, to Miss MINER VA LITTLE, daughter of the late William Little, In Onslow County on the 13th inst. by the Rev.

Dr. Leach, Mr. JAMES RHODES SMITH, of Wayne County, to Miss MARY E. FOY, daughter of Frederick Foy, Esq. of the former County.

# PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, New York. CLEARED,

Osgood, Barbadoes. Schr. Perseverence, Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, St. Barts.



FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Raleigh, Saturday morning, Dec. 21. The "Appropriation Bill" has become a hiw, havion, was preached in the Presbyterian Church in ing passed the Senate by a majority of nine votes on this City, by the Rev. Wm. Hooper, of Chapel Hill, the second, and seven on the last reading. This was from Isaiah xi. 9. The discourse was appropriate, a larger majority than was expected. Messrs. Mc-Dowell, of Burke, Montgomery, of Orange, Melvin, of Bladen and Simmons, of Columbus, voted in the affirmative, while at the last session they were against the bill. You may be sure that it is the cause of much rejoicing among the citizens of Raleigh, with whom it was a question of almost life and death.

Wednesday next is fixed on to ballot for a Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Hall. Judges, Daniel, Toomer, Seawell, Strange and Nash are in nomination already, and it is expected that Mr. Gaston's name will also be added, or in the event The annual meeting of the State Temperance So- of his declining to run, that Judge Badger will be brought forward. The issue is considered very un-

On Monday, the election comes on for a Circuit thy of the cause and the acknowledged abilities of the Court Judge. Mr. Hogg and Gen. Saunders are at present the only persons in nomination, though there is but little doubt other names will be added before the contest comes on. I hear this morning a saggering, we learn, will be published hereafter. Gen. tion that Edward Hall, of Warren, and P. A. Mangum, of Orange will both be nominated.

The Bank Bill has passed the Senate by a majority of six votes, but is such a hotch-potch of incongrui ties that it cannot possibly pass the other House.

There has been no decisive action of the Legisla ture as yet, upon the subject of Nullification.

## F. WOODS

AS just received from New York, in addition to his former supply,

Studs for Gentlemen's shirt bosoms, Fashionable steel Watch Chains and Keys. Hair do.

Silver table, tea, salt, and mustard Spoons. Silver Spectacles, to suit from 20 years up to 80.

Plated and steel do.

Silver Pencil Cases—a few of them very beautiful, Shields, &c. &c.

Very fine Beads for Ladies' fancy work, &c. Newbern, 24th December, 1832.

PEMALE ACADEMY, GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. DOCKERY

VILL commence her first course of instructions for 1833, in this institution, on Monday, the 7th January. All persons the death of one of its deceased members,-William who are desirous of giving their daughters as Humphrey, Esq. was called to the Chair, and F. S. liberal an education as can be obtained in any Humphrey, appointed Secretary. The meeting be- female institution in the State, would do well Resolved, That the ordinance recently adopted by ing salled to order by the chairman, the following to send them in at the commencement of the first session. As a testimony of her qualifications, Mrs. Dockery has the pleasure of referring the public to the trustees of the following institutions: Cheraw Female. Academy tariff laws a violation of that spirit of compromise, and to wear a badge of crape round our left arm for thirty and Society Hill Academy, in both of which she has taught as principal. She would also refer to the following gendemen in this county.

> where she has taught five sessions: Richard H. Lewis, Attornies at law. Richard Evans. Gen. William Clark,

Arch'd Parker, Clerks of Superior Reading S. Blount. \ and County Courts The following are the branches taught in this institution-Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of charts and maps; Chemistry, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Drawing, and Painting, do. on velvet and Ornamental Needle work

Music Lessons on the Piano, will be given at \$12, per quarter. Board (complete) can be had in private

families, at five dollars per month. December 24, 1832.

bushels SALT, 400 do. Irish POTATOES. Just received and for sale by Dec. 24. AMOS WADE.

WANTED, N APPRENTICE, (white or coloured,) to the A Sailmaking business

LUCAS B. HERRITAGE. December 24, 1832.

FOR SALE,

neat second hand Carry-all and harness, with seats for four. It may be used with one or two horses. Enquire of Dec. 24. T. WATSON.

NOTICE.

TILL BE HIRED, at the Court House in Newbern, on the 1st of January next. Twenty likely Negroes.

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls: AMOS WADE. Newbern, December 24, 1832.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the subscriber. A as Guardian of Maria G. Wade, are informed that unless their Notes, now in his hands, are paid by the 10th of January next. they will on that day be put in suit. AMOS WADE:

Newbern, December 24, 1832.

ANNUALS FOR 1833. Forget Me Not-Comic Offering-Amulet, Religious Souvenir, Pearl & Token, for 1833. For sale by T. WATSON.

NOTICE.

N Tuesday the 1st day of January, 1833 at the Court House in Newbern, will be hired for the year, sundry Slaves belonging to the estates of James Lovick and Christopher D. Neale, deceased. Also, will be rented for the year, the Plantation on Slocumb's Creek, where the said Lovick resided, and the Plantation on the South side of Neuse river, formerly owned by Samuel Gerock; the Plantation at Pearson's Point, and the Plantation where Roger Jones, deceased resided, belonging to the heirs of said Neale, deceased.

BY THE GUARDIAN.