

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XVI.

NEWBERN, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1833.

NO. 837.

**PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.**

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up.

BY AUTHORITY.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE Second Session of the Twenty-second Congress.

AN ACT further to provide for the collection Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom-house for such district be established and kept in any seaport place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and, in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes, by law, be paid, in cash, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, or to remove the same, or to assemble of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, in any law of the United States, for the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found. And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dissever or rescue, or attempt to dissever or rescue, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the twenty-second section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for the willful obstruction or resistance of officers in the service of process.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer, or other person, under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit, or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States, in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counselor at law of some court of record of the State in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that, as counsel for the petitioner, he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true; which petition, affidavit and certificate, shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and if not, to the clerk thereof, at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall be thereupon entered on the docket of said court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit were commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the State court, requiring said court to send to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it were commenced by capias, he shall issue a writ of habeas corpus cum causa, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorized thereto; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit, or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial or judgment therein in the State court shall be wholly null and void. And if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on that, by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus cum causa, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, he shall be deemed and taken to be removed to the said circuit court, and all attachments made and all bail and other security given in like force and effect, as if the said suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit, or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the State court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions ori-

ginally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding, judgment non pros. may be rendered against the plaintiff with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which any party is, or may be by law, entitled to copies of the record and proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court, shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof, by affidavit, that the clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require; and, thereupon, such proceeding, trial, and judgment, may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the State, that within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, or the execution thereof, is obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made, in the manner, or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized, promptly to employ such means to suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;" and also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the Judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, within the limits of said State, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any district court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined on, or by any authority of law, for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree, of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, not exceeding six months or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions contained in the first and fifth sections of this act, shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
HU. L. WHITE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
APPROVED, March 2, 1833.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the fourteenth of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and filled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kential cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool; which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall

be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the articles now exempt by the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambricks, and worsted stuffs, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufacturers of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, sulphur, crude saltpetre, grindstones, refined borax, emory, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalcid, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, manufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except allum, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis, and tartaric acids. And all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to entry from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, before the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty, not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or of any other act as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rates of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.  
AN ACT to explain and amend the eighteenth section of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles upon which the duties were reduced by "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and which may not have been deposited under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act aforesaid, whether the said articles were imported, or the duties thereon were secured or paid, before or after the passage of said act, may, to obtain the benefit of said act and this amendment thereto, be deposited at any time before the first of April next, in the custom-house stores, or in the manner prescribed in the following section, by the importer, consignee, or any subsequent purchaser or owner, and all wines now in bond, or which may be imported at any time previous to the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and which may remain in the custody of the customs on that day, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, and of that to which it is an amendment; Provided, That no merchandise imported in packages, bales, or casks, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, or of that to which it is an amendment, unless they are as originally imported; and that all articles placed in the custody of the customs under this act shall remain, for inspection and examination, till the fourth day of March next: Provided, also, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to extend the provisions thereof to any merchandise, which under the existing laws would not be entitled to the benefits of drawback.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases where the quantity of merchandise entitled to the benefit of the acts aforesaid shall exceed ten packages, bales, or casks, or where the article may be in bulk, or otherwise than in packages, bales, or casks, the collector of the district where the same may be is hereby authorized to direct that the said merchandise shall not be removed from the warehouse of the owner, but that the same shall be there placed in the custody of a proper officer of the customs, who shall examine the same, and keep them under the keys of the custom-house, till the first of April as aforesaid: Provided, The collector shall consider the same as a safe place of deposit, and application be made to him for that purpose on or before the twenty-fifth March next.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all articles remaining under the control of the proper officer of the customs, according to the provisions of this act, on the first day of April next, and all wines which shall remain in the same manner after the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be subject to no higher duty, than would be levied under the act aforesaid, approved the fourteenth day of July last; and if any higher duty shall have been paid, such excess shall be refunded, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person placing the same in the custody of the customs, and any outstanding bond or bonds which may have been given for duties on the same shall be cancelled; and if a sum equal to the amount of duties levied by the said act of the fourteenth July, shall not have been collected, and the bond or bonds given shall amount to more than the duties imposed by said act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct that a debenture certificate or certificates, the form of which shall be prescribed by him for such excess of duty, shall be issued to the persons placing the same in the custody of the customs, payable out of the bond or bonds given for duties on the same. The collectors to give the debtors credit on their bonds for the difference between the high and low duties, and to cancel the bonds on payment of the balance.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all merchandise embraced in the act of the fourteenth July last, arriving in the United States between the fifteenth February and the fourth day of March next, may be entered on or after the fourth day of March next, at the rates of duty prescribed by said act:

Provided, Such merchandise be placed in the custody of the proper officer of the customs. And any merchandise placed in the custody of the customs under the several provisions of this act, may be withdrawn therefrom at any time before the fourth of March next; and, in such case, the same shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act, or of that to which it is an amendment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the amount of excess of duties, as aforesaid, to be ascertained and paid, or the credit given, as the case may be, as soon as practicable after the first of April next; and that he shall be authorized to cause all articles under the control of the proper officers of the customs to be examined; and where the merchandise may have passed out of the possession of the importer or consignees, to require satisfactory evidence of the transfer or transfers, to identify the same; and to make all other rules and regulations which may be necessary and proper to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to extend relief to all persons, whose cases are provided for in this act, who may have been deprived of the benefit thereof in consequence of the collector's not having received his instructions in pursuance of it, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the seventeenth section of the aforesaid act of the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two as far as the same relates to the duty on pulverized or crushed sugar, shall take effect on the fourth day of March, of the present year.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.  
An act to explain an act, entitled "An act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa," passed the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which the importers of coffee, or cocoa, which remained in the Custom House stores under the bond of the importers, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall have paid on the same a greater amount of duty than is imposed by the act passed on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, on coffee or cocoa, imported after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such importer, the amount of such excess so collected.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the importers of coffee, tea, or cocoa, which remained in the Custom House stores, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, under the control of the proper officer of the customs, shall have been compelled to pay on the same a greater amount of duty than is imposed by said act, on coffee, tea, or cocoa, imported after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such importers, the amount of such excess so collected.

APPROVED, February 9, 1833.

IRELAND.—From recent appearances, the re-establishment of this ill-fated country as a separate kingdom, would seem to be not an absolute impossibility. The London Times of the 1st of January, in stating the result of the recent election for Parliament, says that of the 96 members already returned 40 are liberals, 33 repealers, and 23 conservatives, or as they were formerly called, Tories. Mr. O'Connell, himself a host of the leaders of the repealers, and among the recently elected members, eight are closely related to him by birth or marriage, and of course go with him in politics. It has been the fashion among the English papers for the last three or four years, to sneer at Daniel O'Connell and his designs; but he is not to be driven by such means from his purposes. He devoted himself to the attainment of Catholic emancipation, and effected his object after years of almost incredible exertion. That was but a step however, in his plans for the regeneration of Ireland, and no sooner was it accomplished than he proceeded to new enterprises. The repeal of the Union is now his avowed purpose. Can any man say that he will not succeed in it? The difficulties are, it is true, enormous; but so were the obstacles to emancipation. It has been said again and again, that England will never consent to the separation of Ireland; but so it was said that England would never consent to the removal of the Catholic disabilities—necessity was too strong for her in that case; the cause of that necessity, Daniel O'Connell, is again in the field, and laboring with the same energies and greater success—may not those means and energies again triumph?

Whether a repeal of the Union, and the establishment of a local legislature, controlled as of course it would be by the Imperial Parliament, would be the best way of amending the condition of the country, is a question on which many differ from Mr. O'Connell. It may be the most practicable one. But the commerce of the two countries would hardly be subjected to restrictions less unfavorable to Ireland when separated, than now when united to the more powerful kingdom, and the deepest and broadest evils which she suffers—the tenure of her soil, and absenteeism, could only be mitigated, not removed, by a repeal of the Union. From any change however, good only can come, and with that conviction he who labors in the cause of the country may well expect such regard as his countrymen entertain for Daniel O'Connell.

Singular Event.—The following very singular event occurred in the town of Madison in this county about three weeks since. Mr. Benjamin Smith had a place on his farm where he baited foxes for the purpose of shooting them. One morning soon after day broke he started for the place for this purpose, when on reaching his covert or bough house he discovered a large animal near the fox bait. He at first took it for a large dog belonging to one of his neighbors, but a shift of position by the animal satisfied him at once that it was not a dog but an enormous black Wolf, whereupon he discharged his gun at him which was loaded with large shot. Immediately the wolf fell with his legs under him and appeared as if dead, which Mr. Smith supposed to be the case, and laying down his gun advanced towards him. When he had approached within ten or fifteen feet of him the wolf rose and sprang upon him, seizing him by the leg near the ankle. Immediately a sort of "rough and tumble" commencing, each striving to get the other under, the wolf all the while retaining his grip upon Mr. Smith's leg. At length Mr. Smith succeeded in throwing the wolf upon his side and holding him in this position with one hand and his knee, he got out his jack knife, which he fortunately had with him and plunged it into the throat of his ferocious assailant, who continued

his hold upon Mr. Smith's leg, biting and growling, until he bled to death. Mr. S. received but very little injury in the conflict, his thick boot protecting his leg from the teeth of the wolf who was only able just to scratch the skin a little. The wolf was full grown and very large, measuring nearly five feet from snout to tail. [Somerset, Me. Journal.]

**GEORGE W. DIXON,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received from New York, per sch'r Sarahs, a choice and very splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected by an experienced merchant in New York, from the latest importations. Having now in employ a number of the very best workmen, (some of whom have just arrived from New York,) and his assortment being complete, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to patronise him.

Among the articles are the following:  
Superfine olive, green, mulberry, and Adelaide cloths,  
Reform and rifle green, do.  
Blue, black, Russel Brown, and mix'd do.  
1 piece elegant black Cassimere, superior to any heretofore imported.  
2 pieces buff super silken Kerseys, a splendid article for gentlemen's dress pants, loons and vests,  
Superfine black, drab, lavender and Adelaide mix'd Cassimeres,  
A choice selection of super silk velvet Vestings, various colours, figured & plain.  
Super black silk Florentine vesting.  
Fancy coloured do.  
Valencia and Toillanet do.  
A handsome assortment of Stocks, best quality,  
Gum elastic Suspenders,  
Gentlemen's superior Horseskin Gloves.  
Together with a variety of other articles.

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING** will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. A complete suit of clothes can be made in the best manner, at 12 hours notice. All orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

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**ENGLISH PERIODICALS.**  
At seven Dollars.

THE subscribers propose to republish Blackwood's Magazine, The Metropolitan, and The Foreign Quarterly Review, commencing with the January numbers of 1833, as soon as they are received in this country, and continuing them in weekly numbers, (as far as the receipt will admit of regularity,) so as to furnish the entire matter of the three works within the year.

The works proposed to be republished are of established character for the ability and interest with which they are conducted.

BLACKWOOD is well known as the ablest and most interesting of the Foreign Periodicals. Its present cost to subscribers in this country is \$11.

THE METROPOLITAN is a new Periodical, edited by Thomas Campbell, (recently editor of the New Monthly,) and Thomas Moore, assisted by Harrison, (author of a Diary of a Physician,) Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton, and other writers of high reputation. The cost of the Metropolitan is \$15.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW is devoted principally to Continental Literature, and is conducted with great talent. It treats of the literature and institutions of this country with impartiality, and often in terms of high and deserved commendation. It enjoys at present a higher reputation than either of the English or Scottish Reviews. The subscription price is \$9.

The expensiveness of the original publications prevents any extensive circulation of them in this country—the separate cost of the cheapest being 30 per cent. above that of the whole in the proposed republication; and the cost of the three not less than \$35, five times the cost of the re-print.

No intermixture of the works will be permitted to occur, but all the articles of each No. will be printed consecutively as in the original, and in such manner that at the close of the year each work can be separated by the binder, and bound by itself. The work will be handsomely printed with new type, on fine paper, in Imperial Octavo (Quarto Form), in weekly Nos. of 16 pages each. The irregular receipt of the Periodicals may occasion some, but it is hoped, not any serious irregularity in the publication. Several long intervals in which none are received, will be avoided, and a more reasonable and regular allowance of reading ensured.

Terms—Seven Dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first No.

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New Haven, January 1st, 1833.  
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THOMAS WATSON.

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Class No. 5—To be drawn April 3d, 1833.  
Sixty-six number Lottery, 10 drawn balls.  
SPLENDID CAPITALS:  
5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c.  
Tickets, \$10. Lowest prize \$12.

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