



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:  
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1833.

**Severe Earthquake.**—Capt. Lee, of the schooner Cygnets, from St. Kitts, informs us that an Earthquake occurred at that place on the evening of the 8th of February, between which time and the 15th, about 50 violent shocks had taken place. During its progress, a great number of walls and stone buildings were demolished, and deep excavations were left in various parts of the town. The grave yards were torn up, and a field of cane, consisting of several acres, was sunk to the depth of five feet. The inhabitants, in their consternation, took refuge on board the shipping, all of which escaped uninjured. No lives were lost, the dwellings having been vacated upon the occurrence of the first shock, which was too slight to occasion injury. At News, where the Earthquake was partially felt, but little injury was done.

The packet-ship Philadelphia, at New York, brings London papers to the 19th of January. The accounts by this arrival are not of a very interesting character. The affairs of Belgium and Holland appear to be in a train of adjustment, and orders had been issued by the government of the latter to allow the free ingress and egress to the Schell to the vessels of all nations except those of France and England. Ireland continued in a very distracted state, and England was sending legions of soldiers to quell the insurrectionary movements which were soon likely to take place. O'Connell and his adherents were forming a corps called the "Irish Volunteers," and multitudes of the better order of Society were joining its ranks. The great subject of complaint is the tithe system, which bears so heavily on the Irish, and which they are determined to resist notwithstanding their failure in all former attempts. We wish them success, although we can scarcely hope that they will be able to withstand the extensive military preparations which are in progress for their subjugation.

The project of a Convention between Holland, Belgium, England, and France, is published in the English papers.

Matters in Spain were going on much in the old style. On the 14th of January the King of Spain made public a decree on the occasion of his resumption of the reins of the Government. This decree associates the Queen with his Majesty in the Government; and contains the thanks of the King for her Majesty's wise exercise of the supreme authority. A medal was struck on the occasion to commemorate the acknowledgment of the King, and to record the epoch of his solemn decree.

London, Jan. 19.—There is a report prevalent in the city, that the French fleet, about to sail from Brest, destined for the Levant, to watch the operations of the Russian fleet in that quarter.

An article is quoted from *Aviso* of the Mediterranean, stating that three vessels were preparing to put to sea, destined for the Morea, where they are to take on board the French troops who are to return to France.

FRANCE.

The American question is exciting great interest here; the absolutists of course triumph in the existence of the discussion, as it affords them an argument a gainst liberal institutions; but the great majority look with confidence to the temperate firmness of General Jackson to bring the question to a satisfactory issue, and feel that, at any rate, the existence of an isolated question, which gives rise to dissension, between different members of a confederation cannot by any means be tolerated on an argument a gainst the fundamental principles of that confederation.

It is stated in *Galignani's Messenger*, that the estimates are preparing for 1834, and that the Government had in contemplation to effect a reduction of 10,000 men in the infantry, and 26,000 in the cavalry.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sunday, January 13.—Yesterday the Irish Volunteers assembled at the Corn Exchange, and Maurice O'Connell, M. P. was moved into the chair.

His father spoke at great length on his intended organization of the Volunteers and the national rent, which he was particularly anxious the title martyrs and their legitimate families should speedily derive assistance from.

He moved the appointment of three Volunteers to take charge of each county in Ireland, and correspond with each parish on the subject of organizing the collection of the national rent, forwarding the petitions to Parliament, inquiring into claims for compensation of the title martyrs, and commencing the enrolment of the parochial Volunteers. Each man of good character (certified by his clergyman or five of his neighbours) was admissible into his own parochial corps on payment of 1s.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Regiments are arriving daily at several of our ports, with a hope on the part of our misguided rulers, that their appearance will operate as a check upon the rebellious manifestations which are assuming so fixed and formidable an appearance. Nothing can be more preposterous than such a hope. The "people," as they are called, sneer at the military displays of the Marquis of Anglesey, and laugh outright at his sham fights and stage spectacles. Already have the priests commenced regular approaches towards the soldiery, through the columns of their acknowledged journal in the south of Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 13.—The accounts from the country are terrific; and those counties which have been hitherto tranquil, are now the scene of the same system of outrage which have lately characterized the more southern parts of Ireland. A novel addition to the catalogue deserves to be noticed. The tenantry have systematically commenced refusing to pay rent except to their landlords in person. The avowed object of this is to compel the return of the absentees; but the consequences are obvious. A Privy Council was held at the Castle yesterday, but I have not heard the result.

Lord Anglesey leaves this country on the 25th instant, positively never to return in the capacity of Viceroy.

From Portugal.—Late accounts from Oporto state that an English fleet lay off that place, and that it was reported that the British and French Governments intended to interfere—depose Don Miguel—remove Don Pedro from the country—institute a Regency, and have Donna Maria proclaimed Queen of Portugal. It was expected that this movement would be made in a few days.

In the Sentinel of the 1st inst. we noticed the occurrence of an affray at Trenton between James R. Conner and James Hazard, which resulted in the death of the latter. The case came on for trial last week, in Jones Superior Court, and after a full investigation Mr. Conner was acquitted.

**South Carolina Convention.**—This body convened on the 12th inst. in pursuance of the Proclamation of Gen. Hamilton. A few days after its organization, a committee appointed for that purpose made the following Report, from which it will be perceived that the passage of the late tariff act imposing an additional duty on coarse cottons, is made the pretext for an abandonment of Nullification!—

The Committee to whom was referred, the communication of the Honorable B. W. Leigh, Commissioner from the State of Virginia, and all the other matters connected with the subject, and the course which should be pursued by the Convention at the present important crisis of our political affairs, beg leave to

REPORT

That they have had under consideration, the act passed at the late session of Congress, to modify the "act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties upon imports;" and have duly deliberated on the course which it becomes the people of South Carolina to pursue at this interesting crisis in our political affairs. It is now upwards of ten years since the people and constituted authorities of this State, took ground against the protecting system, as "unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust;" and solemnly declared in language which was then cordially responded to by the other Southern States, that it never could be submitted to "as the settled policy of the country." After remonstrating for years against this system in vain, and making every possible effort to produce a redress of this grievance by invoking the protection of the constitution, and by appealing to the justice of our brethren, we saw during the session of Congress, which ended in July last, a modification effected avowedly as the final adjustment of the Tariff, to take effect after the complete extinguishment of the public debt, by which the protecting system could only be considered as riveted upon the country forever. Believing that under these circumstances, there was no hope of any further reduction of the duties from the ordinary action of the federal government; and convinced that under the operation of this system the labor and capital of the plantation states must forever tributary to the manufacturing states, and that we should in effect be reduced to a condition of colonial vassalage, South Carolina felt herself constrained, by a just regard for her own rights and interests, by her love of liberty and her devotion to the Constitution, to interpose in her sovereign capacity for the purpose of arresting the progress of the evil, and maintaining within her own limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to her as a sovereign state. Ardently attached to the union of the states, the people of South Carolina, were still more devoted to the rights of the States, without which the Union itself would cease to be a blessing; and well convinced that the regulation of the whole labor and capital of this vast confederacy by a great central Government must lead inevitably to the total destruction of our free institutions, they did not hesitate to throw themselves fearlessly into the breach, to arrest the torrent of usurpation which was sweeping before it all that was truly valuable in our political system.

The effect of this interposition, if it has not equalled our wishes, has been beyond what existing circumstances would have authorized us to expect.—The spectacle of a single State, unaided and alone, standing up for her rights, influenced by no other motive than a sincere desire to maintain the public liberty and bring about a salutary reform in the administration of the Government, has roused the attention of the whole country, and has caused many to pause and reflect, who have heretofore seemed mainly bent on the consummation of a scheme of policy absolutely fatal to the liberty of the people, and the prosperity of a large portion of the Union. The reviled and slandered by those whose pecuniary or political interests stood in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy—deserted by many to whom she had a right to look for succor and support, and threatened with violence from abroad, and convulsions within, South Carolina, conscious of the rectitude of her intentions and the justice of her cause, has stood unmoved; firmly resolved to maintain her liberties, or perish in the conflict. The result has been a beneficial modification of the Tariff of 1832, even before the time appointed for that act to go into effect; and within a few months after its enactment, accompanied by a provision for a gradual reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. Through the reduction provided for by the Bill, which has just passed, is neither in its amount or the time when it is to go into effect, such as the South had a right to require; yet such an approach has been made towards the true principles on which the duties on imports ought to be adjusted under our system, that the people of South Carolina are willing, so far to yield to the measure, as to agree that their Ordinance shall henceforth be considered as having no force or effect. Unjust and oppressive as the system of raising revenue by duties upon imports, must be upon the Agricultural States, which furnish more than two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States; yet South Carolina always has been, and still is willing to make large sacrifices to the peace and harmony of the Union. Though she believes that the protecting system is founded in the assumption of powers not granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government, yet she has never insisted on such an immediate reduction of the duties as should involve the manufacturers in ruin. That a reduction to the lowest amount necessary to supply the wants of the Government, might be safely effected in four or five years, cannot, in our estimation, admit of a reasonable doubt; still, in a great struggle for principles, South Carolina would disdain to cavil about a small amount of duties, and a few years more or less in effecting the adjustment, provided only she can secure substantial justice, and obtain a distinct recognition of the principle for which she has so long contended. Among the provisions of the new Bill, which recommend it to our acceptance, is the establishment of a system of *ad valorem* duties; and the entire abandonment of the specific duties, and the *minimums*. Tyrannical provisions, by which duties rated nominally at 25 per cent. were in many cases raised to upwards of 100 per cent., and by which the coarse and cheap articles, used by the poor, were taxed much higher than the expensive articles used by the rich; an unjust and odious regulation, against which we have constantly protested in the most earnest terms. The reduction before the expiration of the present year of 10th part of the duties on all articles "exceeding twenty per cent. on the value thereof" (embracing the entire mass of the protected articles) and a gradual reduction thereafter, on such articles down to 20 per cent. (the duties upon which, under the tariff of 1832, range from 30 to upwards of 100 per cent. and average upwards of 50 per cent.) are great and manifest ameliorations of the system to the benefits of which we cannot be insensible. But great as must be the advantages of these reductions, they are small in comparison with the distinct recognition, in the new bill, of two great principles which we deem of inestimable value—that the duties shall eventually be brought down to the revenue standard, even if it shall be found necessary to reduce the duties on the protected articles below 20 per cent. and that no more money shall be raised

than shall be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.

These provisions embody the great principles in reference to this subject, for which South Carolina has so long and so earnestly contended, and if the pledge therein contained shall be fulfilled in good faith—they must, in their operation, arrest the abuses which have grown out of the unauthorized appropriations of the public money. We should consider the reduction of the revenue to the amount "necessary to the economical administration of the government," as one of the happiest reforms which could possibly take place in the practical operation of our system, as it would arrest the progress of corruption, limit the exercise of Executive patronage and power—restore the independence of the States, and put an end to all these questions of disputed power, against which we have constantly protested. It is this aspect of the question which has reconciled us to the provisions of the new bill (certainly not free from objections) which provide for the introduction of linens, silks, worsted and a number of other articles free of duty. The reduction of revenue which will thereby be effected, and the beneficial influence of a free trade, in several of these articles which are almost exclusively purchased by the agricultural staples of the Southern States, and which will furnish an advantageous exchange for these productions, to the amount of several millions of dollars annually, are considerations not to be overlooked. Nor can we be insensible to the benefits to be derived from the united efforts of the whole South, aided by other States having interests identified with our own in bringing about the late adjustment of the tariff, promising, we trust for the future, that union of sentiment, and concert in action, which are necessary to secure the rights and interests of the Southern States. On the whole, in whatever aspect the question is contemplated, your committee find in the late modification of the tariff, cause of congratulation and triumph. If we have not yet succeeded in the complete establishment of the great principles of free trade and constitutional liberty, such progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the former, as must serve to rekindle our hopes, and to excite us to fresh exertions in the glorious work of reform in which we are engaged. Influenced by these views, the committee are satisfied that it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina, nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have always been animated, not only to live in harmony with their brethren, but to preserve the Union of the States, could they hesitate under existing circumstances in recommending that the ordinance of Nullification, and the acts of the Legislature consequent thereto, be henceforth held and deemed of no force and effect. And they recommend the following ORDINANCE.

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the Revenue standard; and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government.

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

We had intended to republish the speeches of Messrs. Calhoun and Webster, on the Revenue Collection Bill, but have changed our purpose in consequence of their extreme length. They are tediously spun out, that we doubt whether our readers would venture upon their perusal. Their insertion in our columns would, moreover, for several successive weeks, prevent us from giving the necessary attention to other and more interesting subjects.

A Baltimore paper seeing the Telegraph clothed in the habiliments of mourning, very naturally interprets it as the token of regret for the sudden death of Nullification.

The following letter from our Correspondent was received in time for publication last week, but the press of other matter rendered its postponement unavoidable.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 5, 1833.

Dear Sir,  
"The play is over and we may now sit down to supper." In other words, the Congress has adjourned *sine die*. The Twenty Second Congress is numbered with its predecessors, and its proceedings have now become a matter of record and of history. The late Session, albeit, the short one, has not been surpassed in importance and interest by any preceding one. Its approach was looked forward to with intense anxiety; many and weighty questions were to be discussed and adjusted; the repose of the Union was disturbed; heart burnings and contention prevailed, and there were some gloomy enough to apprehend the horrors of a civil war and the fall of the Republic. Under these circumstances Congress met: but wisdom and discretion pervaded the public councils. The anticipations of those who look on the dark side of the picture have been agreeably disappointed; and I do firmly believe that the storm has passed away—that the vexatious matters of discord are lulled into tranquility, and that the peace and harmony of the country are secured.

McDuffie declared on the floor of Congress, and I had the pleasure to hear the declaration, that the South would be pacified and he thought all angry feelings appeased by the Tariff bill that had been passed. This announcement on the part of one who stands in the foremost ranks of those who consider the exactions of the Tariff to be unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and who deem it right to go to the last resort in opposition to the protective system, gave, as it appeared to me, general satisfaction. May it not be hoped that the bill will have the same effect in the South?

Anxious to witness the termination of this eventful Session, I remained in the House of Representatives until the time of the adjournment, which took place a few minutes after five o'clock on Sunday morning; THE HOUSE HAVING, with the exception of a brief interval of recess, BEEN IN SESSION EIGHTEEN HOURS. The President was in the apartment in the Capitol assigned to the Vice President until the last moment, for the purpose of reviewing and deciding upon the bills sent for his approval. A little before 5, his private Secretary, Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, came to the House with a message that the President had

no further communication to make to Congress, and conveying his ardent wishes for their individual health and happiness. My eyes were, as you may well imagine heavy enough for want of sleep, for I had been in the House at each of the preceding two sittings, both of which extended beyond midnight. My eyes, I say, were heavy, but my spirits were light—Mr. Donelson told me that the President was as elastic as ever; but he must necessarily have sustained much fatigue.

The House on the receipt of the communication by Mr. Donelson, prepared for adjournment. A vote of thanks to the Speaker for his able, dignified and impartial conduct in the Chair, was passed UNANIMOUSLY—THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE DISSIDENTING VOICE. Speaker Stevenson then delivered a most happy, eloquent and touching address, marked with the kindest feeling and fraught with the noblest sentiments of patriotism. The effect was such as I have never before seen. The rage and the rancour of party were forgotten; all crowded round him to offer their congratulations, to express the warmest good wishes and to take a parting farewell. I was leaning on a desk immediately on the right of the Speaker's chair; not a sound was heard during his speech, and immediately on his descending to the floor of the House, Mr. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, who was a competitor for the Chair at the commencement of the Congress, was the first to seize his hand with every indication of regard and esteem. The friendly greeting seemed to give much pleasure to their friends mutually.

Mr. Stevenson, it is rumored here, is to go to England, and there in my opinion every reason to expect his early departure—All the weight of probabilities is in his favor.

The weather here is charming, although we have just had a severe snow storm for two days. With the thermometer at 25, I am writing with the South door of my house open. The Sun is beaming with unusual brilliancy—the air is clear and transparent—the sky cloudless—the light of day seems to impart the very breath of life—and, not the least of the comforts of the world, my breakfast, is ready. I will take that, feed my dog, and then launch again into those waves of trouble in which all must sink or swim who have to navigate the ocean of business.

First, however, let me bid you adieu.

Your's truly,

**The Compromise.**—The compromise between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun is the most singular thing of the kind which we ever heard. Instead of each yielding a portion to accommodate the views of each other, they both gave up all for which they ever contended. Mr. Calhoun agreed to accept the provisions which he had pronounced unconstitutional, & even to increase the duties upon one species of low priced woolens from five to fifty per cent. for some years; and Mr. Clay gave up the whole principle of protection by means of discriminating duties, and agreed to an ultimate reduction upon all articles, to an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. We suppose we must hereafter consider the meaning of the term compromise to be that both parties shall give up every thing.

The Augusta (Georgia) papers contain a correspondence involving a challenge and acceptance, between William C. Preston and Col. R. Cunningham arising from an allusion in a speech of the former to the "Cunninghams and McGurks," with the interposing letters of friends, the explanation, and reconciliation. It is thus that our neighbours of South Carolina are adjusting all their difficulties.

We have often heard of the odious maxim of the Philadelphia politician, that "Every one was a man of principle, in proportion to his interest." But the last Telegraph has applied the Southernland apothegm in a new form.—Speaking of Mr. Webster's leaning of late towards some measure of the administration, and of the calculations he may have formed upon the state of the President's feelings, the Telegraph adds, with equal courtesy and principle:

"We cannot attach any moral blame to Mr. Webster for this. What must be believed that he thinks he is right;—and what politician has ever refused to make subservient to his views the errors, vices, follies and passions of those in power. Mr. Webster has, we must confess, gained an advantage in favor of consolidation; but we believe it will be but a temporary one."

Mr. Niles seems to be at sea in these eventful times. Mr. Clay's course puzzles him beyond measure. On commencing a new volume, on Saturday last, he finds himself at some loss what new leaf to turn over. He remarks, with much emphasis, that "the intense interest of the proceedings of Congress now exacting the most earnest attention of the people, has induced us to refrain for the present, and lay-to-oo for it seems that all sorts or classes of persons, whether Jackson men or Jackson Vart Buren men—national republicans or Clay men—anti-masons—proclamation men or anti-proclamation men—nullifiers or anti-nullifiers—state rights men or constitutionalists—tariffites or anti-tariffites, &c. &c. have been so jostled that no party knows exactly where is its own present location!—Some "guess" that they are on the banks of *New Found-land*; but the fog is so thick, and the water so much disturbed, that neither the quadrant nor the lead line renders accustomed service."

In the Senate of Maine, an act to change a lady's name was lately taken up. The Committee to which it was referred, reported: "That as the bill was committed to them without any special instructions, they have taken the whole subject into consideration; and having given it their deliberate and mature reflection, they are of opinion that the wish of any lady to change her name, ought always to be encouraged; and although there may be other and more suitable modes of attaining that object than by legislative acts, yet they think the bill ought to pass. They therefore report the same with amendments."

**PRACTICAL ADVANTAGE OF SCIENCE.**—The following illustration of the utility of science in the common occurrences of life is from the *Genesee Farmer*:  
"A penknife, by accident, dropped into a well, 20 feet deep. A sunbeam from the mirror was directed to the bottom, which rendered the knife visible; and a magnet fastened to a pole, brought it up."

PORT OF NEWBERN.

**ARRIVED,**  
Schr. Select, Conklin, New York.  
" Trent, Jones, New York.  
" Lion, Hoxie, New York.  
March 21, schr Fanny, Mason, from Guadalupe, with Molasses, to Wm Hollister.  
21, schr Cygnets, Lee, from St. Kitts, with Sugar and Molasses, to Wm Hollister.  
The schr Ariel, Smith, from North Carolina, arrived at Point Petre on the 28th February.  
The schr Levant, of Weymouth, 40 days from Boston, bound to Bermuda, was spoken by the brig Freighter in lat 29, N long 60 W.—She had lost her main and foremast, mainboom, jibboom and bulwarks, and was otherwise considerably injured in a severe gale which blew her to the Southward of her port.  
**CLEARED,**  
Schooner Select, Conklin, New York.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will open a School at his residence on Craven Street, on the first of April next, in which will be taught most of the branches of an English Education. His terms for tuition will be three dollars per quarter. Such of the students as may wish to be provided with Board, Washing, &c., will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Instruction in the various kinds of plain and ornamental Needlework will be given by Mrs. Kay to such of the female scholars as may desire it.  
JAMES KAY.

Newbern, March 22d, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having BOOKS in their possession belonging to the Newbern Library Company, are requested to return them to the Librarian immediately, or the By-Laws of the Institution will be rigidly enforced in the case of those who fail to comply with this requisition.

SALMON HALL, Librarian.  
Newbern, March 22, 1833.

RICHARD B. BERRY

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has resumed business in the house on Middle Street adjoining the residence of Wright C. Stanly, Esq. During his late absence from Newbern, his attention has been devoted to the acquisition of such additional knowledge of Tailoring as was deemed essential to a successful competition with the profession in this place; and he flatters himself that he is now fully competent to conduct the business to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom. Having acquired the art of cutting in the most approved and fashionable style, and being determined to employ first rate workmen, he will at all times be prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the best manner and at the shortest notice.  
The orders of his country friends will receive prompt and careful attention.  
Newbern, March 22, 1833.

NEUSE RIVER FREE BRIDGE

LOTTERY,

TO BE DRAWN AT  
Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina.  
1 Prize of \$2000 is \$2000  
2 " " " 1000 " 2,000  
4 " " " 500 " 2,000  
6 " " " 300 " 1,800  
8 " " " 250 " 2,000  
10 " " " 200 " 2,000  
20 " " " 100 " 2,000  
40 " " " 50 " 2,000  
100 " " " 20 " 2,000  
220 " " " 10 " 2,000  
411 " " " " 20,000  
Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50.

When the Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly authorizing the above Lottery, shall have disposed of the Tickets, and appointed a day for the drawing, they will, in order the more effectually to secure public confidence in their proceedings, surrender the entire management of the business to the following gentlemen, under whose direction the Lottery will be drawn, viz: JOHN WATKINS, Esq. of Duplin, HARDY BRYAN, Esq. of Jones, Honorable RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, of Craven, BLOUNT COLEMAN, Esq. of Lenoir, General WYATT MOYE, of Greene, and RICHARD WASHINGTON, Esq. of Wayne County. And in case either of them cannot attend, to such gentlemen as he or they may designate from their respective counties. As a Board of Managers, it will be their province to choose their Clerks, who shall be sworn to keep faithful records of the drawing; they will also select the boys to whom shall be assigned the business of drawing the tickets and numbers from the wheel; for which services the Commissioners will allow the necessary compensation.

The drawing will be conducted in the old and popular mode, by placing the Prizes and Blanks in one wheel and the Numbers in another, and will be completed in a few minutes. Fifteen per cent. will be deducted from the prizes, and the fortunate adventurers will receive payment upon presentation of their Tickets, immediately after the drawing, or at any time within twelve months thereafter.

It is the wish of the Commissioners to accomplish the drawing on the Fourth of July next, in the Town of Kinston, Lenoir County. If the sale of tickets should enable them to do so, timely notice of the fact will be given in the Newspapers, in order that as many as may wish to witness the drawing may attend for that purpose.

It is hoped and earnestly requested that the gentlemen to whom tickets may be forwarded for sale, will use early and diligent means to dispose of them.

WILLIAM D. MOSELY,  
COUNCIL WOOTEN,  
GEORGE WHITFIELD, Senr.,  
JESSE LASSITER,  
ALLEN W. WOOTEN,  
JOHN W. S. WEST,  
WINDAL DAVIS,  
NEEDHAM WHITFIELD,  
Kinston, March, 1833.