



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1833.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, Esq. a candidate to represent the County of Craven in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN J. MORRIS, Esq. a candidate for the Clerkship of the Superior Court of Jones county.

The PRESIDENT, accompanied by the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy, his Private Secretary and Col. Earle, arrived at Washington City on the 4th inst., after accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. This hasty return was caused by increased indisposition arising from the warmth of the weather, and so constant a routine of labour acting upon a constitution which has braved many years and much "hard service" in the cause of his country.

Captain Penoyer, of the steam Packet ship David Brown, in order to remove the impression which may have been occasioned by a remark in the last Spectator, requests us to state that he had on board when the vessel put into Beaufort, an Engineer of great skill and experience, and that an Engineer was not procured here to supply his incompetency but to act, if necessary, under his directions. The injury sustained by the machinery, proved upon examination to be very inconsiderable, and the necessary repairs were speedily effected, inasmuch that she will this day proceed for Charleston. It is to be hoped that this slight interruption will be of no detriment to the reputation of the packet, for it is an evidence of that prudence and foresight in the prevention of danger, which it would be well for all captains of steamboats to imitate.

The transactions of the Convention summoned at Raleigh, on the fourth, have reached us in time for publication. It is described as having been "the most talented, respectable and dignified body, ever convened in N. Carolina." The utmost zeal and harmony is said to have prevailed, and the resolutions which were adopted, are very vigorous and appropriate. The third resolution, which caused the greatest litigation, must meet the cordial support of every true son of Carolina. "True policy certainly requires that we should build up markets in our own State." As long as we are a STATE, in the true sense of the word, it surely behoves us to look first to her exclusive prosperity, dignity and wealth. One portion of our fellow-citizens seem to think, that their welfare is coupled with that of Virginia, and that the latter State should be encouraged in her inroads into this. No one certainly can have any objection to the prosperity of Virginia, or to promoting the combined welfare of the two neighbours; but common sense and sound doctrine declare, that we should first look to "our own household." So numerous and respectable was this meeting of citizens, and so warm and disinterested their zeal, that now, if ever, the legislature will surely make some decided action, and by the meeting proposed to take place in November next, an irresistible impulse will be given to their deliberations. Let us hope that united exertions for the substantial improvement of our common country, may supersede the outcry for convention.

Nothing tends more to strengthen unity of feeling and the bonds of good fellowship in a community, than frequent meetings for civic purposes, having in view the ornament and prosperity of the State. For this reason we policy of ancient Greece, in the establishment of the Olympic and other games, is marked with great wisdom. The proceedings in laying the Corner Stone of the new State House, which we publish to-day, will be found very creditable to the State, and indicative of the beauty and stability to be bestowed upon our new Capitol.

A very objectionable feature in the plan of the proposed Convention is, that it will render it so easy a matter to forget future Conventions. It is unnecessary to repeat, that this facility in uprooting principles which ought to be fixed, is fraught with danger. It will not do to make a revolution whenever a small defect may be discovered, for under such a course, the citizen would never live in quiet. Many a man, if he made it the object of his search, might discover both in our state and federal relations, numerous unfeeling evils, but would not such continual reformation render all government useless?

We are gratified to state that the commencement at our University was numerously attended, and that the various exercises promised for the occasion, were very satisfactory. Several matters of much importance in relation to the College, underwent the consideration of the Trustees. It is understood that measures were taken for re-establishing the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, and also that of Modern Languages. A proposition to remove the College from its present situation to Raleigh, is said to have been lost.

It is impossible to give any accurate accounts of the Cholera, except that the pestilence still clings to the skirts of the Western country. We read one day that it has abated, and on the next, the most doleful accounts are received from the same region. In truth, so variable are the ravages of the disease, that the fact of its being in any place, is sufficient ground for gloomy forebodings. It seems to be particularly and suddenly fatal among the black population.

The Editors of the New York Standard acknowledge the authorship of the excellent address to Black Hawk, which we published last week, and desire all who copy it, to credit them accordingly. This we do with pleasure, for the right to literary property should be deemed as sacred as that of lands or chattels, and one acre on Parnassus, is to the owner fully as dear, as a hundred are to him who raises corn instead of laurels.

From the Raleigh Register. Internal Improvement Convention.—In conformity to the invitation previously given through the public papers, a large number of Delegates from various parts of the State, assembled in Convention, in this City, on the recent Anniversary of American Independence, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvement, and to adopt such measures as might best promote its success. It may not perhaps be going too far, to say, that it was the most talented, respectable and dignified body, ever convened in North Carolina for any purpose. Ample confirmation of the correctness of this assertion, may be found in the list of the Delegates which we subjoin. It is indeed, a truly gratifying and animating circumstance, to find that there is still so much of the spirit of State pride and patriotism among us, as to bring together on such an occasion, and at so short a notice, so large a number of gentlemen, of different political views, to consult and cooperate for the public good. This fact alone proves conclusively, that nothing is wanting to give an impetus to the cause of Internal Improvement in the State, but the general prevalence of a spirit of free enquiry, into our resources and relative situation. To excite such a spirit, was the great end and aim of the Convention, and no one who witnessed the zeal, nay the enthusiasm which pervaded that body, can doubt that the design will be accomplished.

Having had the honor however to serve in the Convention and desirous to create abroad no false impressions as to its character or deliberations, we prefer that the record of the proceedings should speak for itself. The Journal of the Convention therefore, shall be given in detail to the public, in our next, but in the mean time, we think it our duty to subjoin a very brief account, of the most prominent circumstances connected with it.

The Convention was organized at the Government House, on the afternoon of the 4th, by the appointment of His Excellency, David L. Swain, as President, and of Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes, and Charles Manly, Esq. of this City, as Secretaries. On taking the Chair, the President made an appropriate Address.—The counties having been called over alphabetically, the following Delegates 118 in number, appeared and took their seats, viz:

- From Beaufort County—Z. W. Barrow, Brunswick—F. J. Hill, Francis N. Waddell, J. Waddell, H. N. Waddell. Bladen—John Owen. Craven—William Gaston, John H. Bryan, John Burgwyn, Wright C. Stanley. Chatham—John Haralson, Abraham G. Keen, C. J. Williams, William H. Harden, P. Le Messurier, Charles Lutterloh, H. S. Clark, Thomas Prince. Cumberland—Robert Strange, John Huske, L. D. Henry, John H. Hall, E. J. Hale, E. Arnold, E. W. Wilkings, James Seawell, W. Wadill, jun. Thomas L. Hybart. Duplin—William Wright. Franklin—James Farrier, Wood T. Johnson, Nathaniel R. Tunstall. Granville—William M. Sneed, Spencer O'Brien, Thomas W. Norman, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Memucan Hunt. Halifax—Joseph J. Daniel, Edmund B. Freeman, Johnston—J. H. Smith, Bytham Bryon, Josiah O. Watson, Daniel Booth, Christopher Christophers, Reuben T. Sanders, John C. Smith, Jas. T. Leach, James Fridick. Lenoir—Isaac Croom, Hardy B. Croom, Nathan B. Whitfield and George Whitfield. New Hanover, Wm. B. Meares, John D. Jones, Joseph A. Hill, Alexander McRae, Wm. J. Love, Thomas Hill, Patrick Usher, George H. McMillian. Nash, Henry Blount Stephen S. Sorsby, George Bodie, jun. Orange, Hugh Waddell, Wm. J. Bingham, Professor Philips, Walter A. Norwood, Alexander Henderson, James H. Norwood, Frederick Nash, Wm. A. Graham, John Scott, Samuel Childs, Cadwallader Jones, Wm. F. Strudwick, James Mebane. Sampson, Thomas J. Faison, H. C. Holmes, Wm. Kirby, Ollen Mobley, Wm. Faison. Wilkes, Samuel E. Patterson. Wake, David L. Swain, Geo. Badger, James Iredell, Wm. McPheters, Wm. H. Haywood, jr. Wm. Boylan, Henry Seawell, Geo. W. Haywood, Charles Manley, A. J. Lawrence, J. C. Stelman, Thomas Cobbs, Weston R. Gales, James Grant, Cyrus Whitaker, Johnston Busbee, Alfred Jones, Henry A. Donaldson, Henry Warren, Turner Pullen, John Y. Young. Warren—John C. Green, Thomas Bragg, Geo. Little, Jas. S. Jones, Geo. M. Allen, Simmons Southerland, James Somerville. Wayne—Arnold Borden, James B. Whitfield, John W. Sasser, H. M. Jeter, John Wright. A Committee, composed of one member from each Delegation was appointed, to whom were referred all matters of enquiry, with instructions to make a general report.—This Committee made a detailed report on Friday afternoon, which elicited a most able, animated and protracted discussion. After being modified in several particulars, it was adopted by a vote of 55 to 37, on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Nearly the whole of the debate which occurred in the Convention, took place on a Resolution reported by the Committee, which affirms that the true policy of the State requires, that its funds should, in the first instance, be exclusively applied to providing the means of internal transportation, and in creating and improving markets within her own limits. This Resolution was opposed by Messrs. Iredell, Badger, Sneed, O'Bryan, Graham and Nash, and advocated by Messrs. J. A. Hill, Strange, Gaston, J. H. Bryan, Haywood, Henry and Patterson. The Report as adopted, embraces the following Resolutions:— WHEREAS, while most of the other States of the Union are rapidly advancing in the career of prosperity and distinction, North Carolina remains inert and at least stationary—her trade languishing—her agriculture without improvement—many of her most valuable citizens abandoning her borders, and her relative wealth and strength fast declining: Therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the condition of the State of North Carolina requires, that a liberal system of Internal Improvement should be immediately organized and vigorously prosecuted. 2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the General Assembly ought to provide, by loan or otherwise, a fund that will enable the State to contribute substantially to the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement. 3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, true policy requires that the funds of the State ought, in the first instance, to be employed exclusively, in providing the means of Internal transportation, and in creating and improving markets within our own limits. 4. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the State, to aid and encourage the enterprise of her citizens; and this Convention do therefore respectfully recommend that resolutions be made by law for the States' subscribing two-fifths of the Stock in any Company hereafter incorporated for the purpose of Internal Improvement, whenever the other three-fifths shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by individuals. 5. Resolved, That the more effectually to secure a general improvement of the means of transportation within the State, it is far assistance from the State, whenever any Company shall have received, any other Company formed for a similar purpose, with the approbation of the Legislature, shall be authorized in the prosecution of their work, to cross or intersect any work, which may have been previously done. 6. Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of two, who shall be authorized to publish an address to the people of this State on the subject of Internal Improvement. 7. Resolved, That the said Committee be directed to lay the proceedings of this Convention before the next General Assembly, and offer a suitable memorial to that body, on behalf of this Convention. 8. Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of twenty in each county for the purpose of corresponding to other, distributing the Address and otherwise promoting the objects of this Convention. 9. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of the several counties in this State, to elect three delegates from each county to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday of November next, to deliberate further upon the subject of Internal Improvements within this State.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes.—Declaration of Independence.

On the 18th of December, 1776, a memorable year in the history of our happy country, the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, renowned for the purity of their patriotism and motives, assembled in Congress at Halifax, and formed our present excellent Constitution. They were pure spirits, who were then passing through the fiery ordeal of our Revolution, and knew well how to estimate the value and worth of liberty and equality of rights.—These men were uninfluenced by ambitious motives or personal aggrandizement; and the sole object of all their deliberations, was the happiness and welfare of their fellow citizens. A Constitution formed under such circumstances, and by men of such sterling integrity, could not fail to secure to their electors, the people, that uninterrupted happiness which we have now enjoyed, under its benign influence for more than half a century. But the spirit of innovation and change has gone abroad, and it is now proposed in "an Address on amending the State Constitution," to destroy the work of your forefathers, because "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Our State Constitution was the work of the united deliberations of the representatives of the whole State; and the present subdivisions of counties, were the result of convenience and chance. The Eastern part of the State possesses a larger number of small counties, and a greater population of blacks; the Western section is comparatively poor, and contains a small number of slaves,—all the rich lands of North Carolina are in the Eastern section. If the premises assumed by the author of the address, be granted, the deductions which are drawn, fraught with so much injustice and oppression must naturally follow. The great hue and cry, is that the East oppresses the West! This declaration appears to be so perfectly pacific, that we should not here stop to answer it, if the artificial argument contained in the address, did not make out a case of seeming injustice. Is the West separated from the East? Or is it a province subject to the dominion of the East? Or is it the larger portion of North Carolina? Who first run this ideal line between the East and the West? The East has had no hand in this business, but has pursued the even tenor of its way, enjoying the blessings of our Constitution. The West modestly says to the East, you have the larger number of representatives in the Legislature, and have used the power which you have thus lawfully and constitutionally acquired in a mild and merciful manner, but give us the power now, by diminishing your number of representatives, and we will tax your slaves and rich lands up to the eyebrows;—we go for the free white men, and we will allow you no voice in the councils of the State, for your slaves,—a large number of us of the West are opposed to slavery,—and regard the system as inconsistent with the rights of man.

The voice from the West, is clamorous in its demands for a Convention, because the "Representation is unequal." Let us see the plausibility of this assertion. Desperate cases require desperate remedies; and he who wants argument and truth on his side, is very apt to appeal to the prejudices and passions of our nature. One of the causes which produced the American Revolution, was that the Colonies were taxed by the Mother Country (Great Britain) in the British Parliament, and not allowed a representative in Parliament. The Parliament sat in London, upwards of three thousand miles from our country, and was constituted of men, ten of whom had never seen our country, knew not our wants, and regarded us more in the light of slaves, than as fellow citizens—and superadded to this, we were not even allowed one representative, although we were "drained to the dregs" by taxation, to enrich the British treasury! Does the relative situation of the Eastern and Western sections of North Carolina present a case of such enormity as this?—God forbid! On the contrary, all laws passed by our Legislature, have equal bearing upon the whole State. The white man and the black man, who reside in the populous county of Orange, (containing 17,000 white inhabitants) pay no more taxes, than the same description of inhabitants residing in the small county of Washington (containing from 3 to 5,000 white inhabitants.) The freholder in Washington County who pays under our State Laws the same tax as the freholder in Orange, votes for three representatives, viz: One Senator, and two Commons, and so does the freholder of Orange. But if the proposition be adopted, that because it is your misfortune to live in a small county, your political power must be abridged, (you then produce in truth and fact) great injustice & oppression. The inhabitant of Washington county, who pays a tax into the treasury of \$20, must only be allowed to vote for one representative; whilst the inhabitant of Orange, who pays the same tax (\$20) enjoys the enviable privilege of voting for three representatives!!! Oh unhappy little county, you had better sell your political birthright for Western gold dust, than submit to such degradation! Every enlightened politician who has no selfish views at heart, will legislate for the whole State, and not create sectional and local prejudices, and thus dismember and distract the State. The Constitution does not recognize an Eastern and Western interest, for it was made for the whole State, and but for the hue and cry raised by a few designing politicians, we should never have heard that the East oppresses the West; Eastern and Western men framed the present Constitution, Western men laid out their own Counties, and they enjoy great benefits from their large size; their county taxes are not as heavy, they are seldom called on to serve as jurors, &c. &c. County burdens fall light on them, on account of the great number of inhabitants—these burdens are of serious inconvenience to the small counties. The Western counties certainly cannot complain of a want of representatives, one Senator and two Commons are amply sufficient to do the business of any county in the State. It seems then, that the West is not oppressed, and they have no real cause of complaint. What then is the matter? We will tell you. The East has the larger number of representatives in the Legislature, which gives them the balance of power, and the politicians of the West want it. In confirmation of this notion, take for example another of the "oppressions of the West." It is proposed to "abolish borough representation," why?—because the West only sends two borough members, viz: one from Salisbury and the other from Hillsborough; whereas the East sends five, viz: one from each of the towns of Halifax, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville. Thus it is proposed to abridge the political power of the East, not because the West is really injured thereby, but because she is determined to secure that power to herself, and thus to treat the East as her mood and fancy may suggest. Bear in mind these towns are entitled each to one member by the Constitution, and not by the power or influence of the East, and that this Constitution was formed by Western as well as Eastern men. If this then is oppression, they must not blame the East, because it is one in part of their own manufacture. But it is no oppression; on the contrary, much of the talent which dignifies and adorns our legislation, comes from these towns; and old members will bear me out in saying, that many has been the time, they have applied for assistance from the superior attainments of the borough members. We all know, that the borough member represents distinct interests from those of the county members, that the one is a mercantile community, and the other agricultural. The inequality of representation seems to be the material grievance under which the West exclusively suffers. The other propositions of amendment to the Constitution, become mere matters of expediency, and are not confined in their operation to any peculiar locality or interest. The question now submitted is, will you surrender the power which you lawfully and constitutionally possess, and go into Convention to redress a mere imaginary grievance. The mass of the people in the West, know nothing of this pretended grievance; they live as happy as they ever did—their soil produces as well under the present Constitution, as it would under the new fangled instrument which the address wishes you to adopt nearly all the higher offices of the State are filled by Western men, as they generally have been, viz: the Governor, the two Senators in Congress, two out of three Supreme Court Judges, four out of the six Superior Court Judges, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and yet the address and Senex are endeavouring to persuade us against light and knowledge, that we are trampling in the dust the rights of our fellow citizens of the West. The people of the West do not lay this uncharitable charge as a crying sin at our doors. It is the work of a few designing politicians to juggle you out of your rights. A deeper scheme is laid for you than you are aware of; you are told that the polls will be open at the August elections to ascertain whether the people will have a Convention or not. Strenuous exertions will be made to obtain an almost unanimous vote in its favor in the West; and if they can succeed in obtaining but a partial vote in the East, they will have a majority, and thus obtain a Convention. We beseech you not to vote at all on the subject,—for every vote given in favor of a Convention, is one step nearer to your political condemnation and downfall. If you are now lawfully possessed of the balance of power, why surrender it to the West? The East has always magnanimously used it, and you have no certain guarantee that the same disposition will be made of it by the West. The West is said to possess the larger number of white inhabitants; go not, therefore, into a Convention where your voice will be lost, and you are not permitted to enjoy any benefit on account of your black population. In the Northern States there are no slaves, and yet in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, our Northern brethren had the magnanimity to allow us, in sending representatives to Congress, to take into the computation three-fifths of our coloured population. The address proposes to lop off this branch of our strength, and thus to diminish our weight in the State councils, and give the power to the West. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with a good Constitution of any kind; avoid all political quacks and nostrums—turn your attention to the internal improvement of the State—give employment to your idle population—call into action and notice our vast resources, and you will soon find that our old Constitution is good enough, and aspiring politicians otherwise more profitably employed.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor,

The most contemptible of all contemptible beings is the slanderer. O! to look upon him, offends me to the soul. Much sooner would I cherish and hug to my bosom the murderer or the brigand—they strike and commit at once the work of death; but the other gives secret stabs to our reputation, which is dearer than life, and calmly withdraws to contemplate the ruin which he has made, and to exult in his unhallowed and fiendish work. Merciful Father! if the whited sepulchre could burst asunder, and deliver its emaciated dead—if they had the power of utterance and were asked the cause of their untimely death, they would point to their bleeding and broken heart, and exclaim, 'tis the work of the slanderer,—once I was happy as happy could be,—the supreme love of a dotting husband or wife,—the countenances of all around me beaming with delight, smoothed the wayward path of life—but the spoiler came with insidious look and venomous tongue, to blast and wither, and consume these bright prospects,—to destroy so much happiness; he succeeded,—my husband was estranged from me,—deserted by my friends and relatives I felt innocent and sought true repose, which the grave could alone give. Yes, this would be the language of many; I deal not in imaginings, 'tis reality. I could point out instances where amiable and lovely families have fallen victims to his demonic spirit. With all these damning witnesses against you, shameful men and women, ye panderers of lies and calumnies, will ye not desist from a course which cannot rebound to your credit, but to your everlasting dishonour,—will ye break up the peace of society and the order of good government? You cannot be happy,—you are ever on the alert, fearful of detection,—complete blanks,—you may be said to exist merely but not to live,—the cheerful intercourse of society you do not enjoy,—your hearts are steeled to virtuous feelings and tender sensibility; you cringe and bow and receive the hand which is extended to you, while at the same time infusing a deadly poison into it. However you may say that those among us who are addicted to this vice, do not commit injuries to such an extent,—grant it; the principle is the same, 'tis not owing to any disposition on their part to abstain from it, but probably the situation in which they are; the weight that they hold in society will not permit them to do it. I have more particular reference to those artful and designing men, in whom universal confidence is reposed, and who secretly abuse it,—these are the kind that may commit incalculable injury. "No wound which warlike hand of enemy inflicts with dint of sword, so sore doth light, As doth the poisonous sting which slander stings: Forth by no art nor any leaches might It ever can be cured: again: Nor all the skill which that immortal spright Of Potholus did in it retain, Can remedy such hurts; such hurts are hellish pain."

Let us always be enabled to apply the sentiment of the poet to ourselves; to be conscious of no crime, and to grow pale at no fault. Let us encourage generous integrity of nature and honesty of disposition. Strict integrity is a shining characteristic, and one which is not common with men. We can only attribute our deficiency in this respect to deceit, self-importance and the baser currents of our nature. I do not wish to infer that it is impossible to be upright and conscientious, but merely assert that these natural causes are vast obstructions to the attainment of them. If we wish then to gain this proud eminence, it is necessary to bring all our virtuous energy into play; we must sacrifice every private consideration and grovelling pursuit,—deal not in slander, but look upon the one who uses it as a "A monster, horrid, hideous and huge." Then let us brace up ourselves for this difficult ascent, when it is accomplished, with what delight will we be possessed; a secret pleasure will thrill through our bosom—we will be amply compensated for our labour and exertion. In conclusion; I am sure that to no one can be offered at the remarks that I have made, except those to whom they are applicable: I know them not. There is a large exception to them, and surely they will cooperate with me in putting down vice.

PUBLICUS.

For the Sentinel.

TO MY MOTHER.

I'd like to be buried in the ocean's deep cave, To be rock'd in my sleep by the dark rolling sea— But a far better couch than the sea's briny wave, Is a spot of green earth near the mulberry tree.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY SUIT.

I'd like to be buried 'midst some wild of the west, Which has never yet eclosed with gladness or grief, With no eye to watch over the place of my rest— With nought on my tomb but the oak's wither'd leaf, But I'd rather be buried where the little ones sleep— Near the graves where the rose trees were planted by thee— Though the stream may be pleasant, and the caves of the deep, I'd slumber more sweetly near the mulberry tree.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY SUIT.

When one turns poet—or let us suppose, 'Tis only rhyme that he pretends to write; Critics are ready to snap at his toes, Either to show their knowledge or their spite; And when the poor man cries out—"hold! enough!" The more they strut, and cry out "d—n the stuff!"

FOR THE SENTINEL.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY SUIT.

I do not mean that all of them are so— Some are inclined to give him all his due: Others are like—in fact, I hardly know What they are like, unless it be a crew Of pompous turkey-gobblers—men like these, Ought to be passed unnoticed, like the breeze.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the crowd of advertisements and important news presents us from publishing Mr. Allen's Oration in this paper. The proceedings connected with the celebration of the 4th inst. at Trent Bridge, will appear in our next. Received one number of the Gossip. It is, however, such a delicate morsel of slander, that the Editors must excuse us for keeping it for our own private enjoyment. We are glad to perceive that our friend Ali has revived.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

- Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, New York. " Peedee, Tolson, N. York. " Convoy, Ludlam, N. York. " Lion, Hoxie, N. York. " Perseverance, Smith, N. York.

CLEARED.

- Schr. Geo. Pollok, Chadwick, N. York. " Brooks, Guskills, do. " Pilot, Stackpole, do.

BEAUFORT, July 5th, 1833. Arrived, Schr. Orono, Israel Snow, 13 days from Barbadoes, in ballast, from hence to Swansborough.

NEWBERN AND NEW YORK

Regular Packet.

The substantial and fast sailing Packet Schooner PEEDEE, Capt. Tolson, will remain in the above trade during the Summer and will sail for New York next week. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the master on board. July 12.

BOARD IN NEW YORK.

Genteel Permanent and Transient BOARDING.

AT MRS. LYDE'S,

No. 15, John street, New York. A few doors from Broadway, between Fulton St. & Maiden Lane. New York, July 1st, 1833.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly Executed at this Office.