

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XVII.

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NO. 849.

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## Fourth of July at Trent Bridge.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, a respectable number of the citizens of Jones County assembled at Trent Bridge, in said county, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the day. The weather was fine, and the presence of the Ladies added to the agreeableness of the occasion. The Trent Bridge company of militia was mustered by Capt. Joseph S. Foy, and about one o'clock P. M. they were stationed in proper order near a stand erected for the occasion, when an appropriate hymn was sung and a prayer made; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. George V. Ferrand, and an appropriate address delivered by Roscoe Barrus, Esq. Afterwards the address on amending the State Constitution was read by Capt. Foy, with some suitable and explanatory remarks, when the Ladies retired, and the company partook of a very excellent barbecue, prepared under the superintendance of Mr. Jonathan Wood, when a number of toasts were drunk. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to note the proceedings of the day, and cause them to be published in the Newbern Spectator, and North Carolina Sentinel, viz., Enoch Foy, Elijah Simmons, Jonathan Wood, Joseph S. Foy, and Thomas Hall. The evening was spent in much harmony. The following is the

## ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being assembled as we are for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence, our minds are naturally led to a retrospective view of our country: and in taking this view we are presented with scenes and circumstances of a very striking and important nature. Only as late as four hundred years ago the continent of America was unknown, and unthought of. The first discovery of our country was made in the year 1492, and the first permanent settlement made in the year 1607 by the English, at Jamestown, Va. The earliest discoveries of America were made by the Spaniards, English and French, in which the Spaniards took the lead, and have the honours of first communicating to Europe the intelligence of a new world. It is well known that on the discovery and settlement of our country its forests were literally lined with numerous tribes of Indians, and it is unnecessary now for us to speak more of their characters than that among the various difficulties and trials which attended our ancestors in peopling and improving the new world, were the savage depredations frequently committed on them by these blood thirsty aborigines of the continent. A savage through we are told, would often surround the white man's cabin and murder or lead away captive the inmates thereof; scalping and many have been the heavy groans and hopeless sighs of the husband and father, at the relentless outrages of these savages. But notwithstanding all the evils to which the emigrants were exposed, emigration continued to various parts of the country which formed the thirteen original states, so that by the year 1689 there were about two hundred thousand souls. When our country became thus settled, and the people more fixed in their habits and enterprise, they opposed the Indians in their inroads upon them with considerable success. But in the year 1756 the colonists were called on to encounter a much stronger enemy than they had yet met on this side the Atlantic; this was a united force of Frenchmen and Indians in what is called the French Indian war, in which the colonists took a firm and heroic stand in common with other subjects of the crown of England. This war continued till the year 1759, when it was ended much to the satisfaction of Great Britain. In the year 1755 hostilities were commenced by Great Britain, against the American colonies, on the 19th day of April of that year was shed, at Lexington in Massachusetts, the first blood in the war of the Revolution, a war which terminated in the separation of the American colonies from Great Britain, and in their change from the humble characters of colonies, to that of free and independent States. It may not be amiss here to spend a few thoughts on the causes which led the colonies to take arms against the mother country. "The Independence of America was found by those who sought it not." When the fathers of this country left Great Britain, they had no intention of establishing an independent government; and on the contrary, they came out as colonists, and expected still to acknowledge allegiance to the mother country, and for years when they referred to England in any way, it was under the filial and affectionate idea of home. And even at the commencement of hostilities, there existed no desire with the colonists to become independent. These we are told, and told truly, were the feelings of the colonists towards the mother country, though causes existed which might have justified a less degree of attachment, and were calculated to produce it. These were the oppressions which they endured, the restraints imposed upon them, the restrictions upon their commerce, the delay, and almost total neglect of administering aid, and common justice, and the arbitrary conduct of the royal governors. These oppressions were all sufficient to extinguish every spark of affection for, and shak-terribly the remains of their allegiance to the British crown. But amidst all these grievances, the calamities of war, the attempts to wrest their Charter and their dearest rights, they said, "England, with all thy faults we love thee still." And we have good reasons for believing that the colonists would have retained their affection, had they not been interrupted still more by a grievous and unjust change of policy by Great Britain touching the subject of revenue and taxation. The colonies had been permitted to tax themselves without the interruption of Parliament, in which they had no representation; but in 1764 an act was passed by Parliament, to raise a revenue in America; this act laid a duty on several articles of prime necessity and general use, such as clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, &c. being the produce of a colony not under his majesty's dominions. The colonists could not approve this act, because it recognised the existence of a right to tax them, a right which they believed was not founded in justice; yet the colonists could submit to it, although unpleasant and unjust, nor would this act have led them to final disaffection: But the very next year, 1775, was passed the famous stamp act. This act made void all deeds, bonds, notes, &c. among the colonies, unless executed on stamped paper, for which a duty was to be paid to the crown. At this act a general indignation spread through America, and resolutions against it were passed in many of the States, and a strong stand was taken against it throughout the country. This act was repealed the following year, and one passed in its place no better calculated to suit the condition of the colonists. Thus matters went on till the year 1775, as above named, when hostilities were commenced at Lexington, and a grievous war was thus waged till the year 1783, when peace was restored, and the colonies found themselves a free and independent nation. But great were the difficulties, trying were the scenes, and sore indeed were the evils, through which the worthies of this revolutionary struggle were called to pass, in achieving, under the hand, and through the help of Divine Providence, the blessings of freedom and liberty. The war of the revolution found our militia undisciplined, our population scattered over an extensive country, consisting principally of farmers, merchants and mechanics; we possessed no navy, we had no foreign credit,

no monied institution existed in the country, and we had no funds to support a war. These evils would have discouraged any people but true hearted patriots, who had been grievously vexed by insults and oppressions, and who were unnoticed when petition after petition was made to the throne, and the people that they were taught to look to for protection and justice. Therefore the die was cast, it was degrading oppression and vassalage, or liberty at the risk of life, fortune, and honour. The leaders of our councils chose the latter, and the people cheerfully acquiesced in their choice, and on the 4th day of July 1776, which is fifty-seven years ago this day, the "Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of their intentions, did, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." Since which time our beloved country has prospered and improved, in morals, in religion, in science, in politics, in population and territory, till it has become a great and powerful nation, which can rank with any other civil government in most respects, and far surpasses them all in her political economy, possessing a powerful navy, and a land force almost unconquerable. And to us, fellow-citizens, are now entrusted the beloved charter of our political liberty above alluded to, with those wise institutions which have been reared under its banner; these blessings have been preserved by our ancestors, and handed down from generation to generation with continual improvement, through peace and war, through gloomy apprehensions and happy prospects, and now they are committed proportionably to our care, let us improve and not destroy them, but let them descend to our children and our children's children in their pure and unadulterated state. America, the home of the oppressed, the asylum of the outcast from royal tyrannies, the land of liberty and equal rights, where all men are held to be created equal, and to all are guaranteed certain unalienable rights, the cardinal ones of which, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, where we can sit under our own vine and fig tree and worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences and no hand dare make us afraid.

And now, fellow citizens, having reviewed in part the happiness we are permitted to enjoy from the institutions under which we live, let us reflect that these institutions are physically of our own making, in common with all our fellow citizens; for all power is vested in and derived from the people only, and no authority or power less than that which created, can destroy our institutions; the preservation of them is committed proportionally to every free man. I would therefore say to you as it was once said by the Saviour of the world to his disciples, with regard to the uncertainty of the time of his second coming, "watch." Watch with care and vigilance; and scrutinize with unprejudiced minds every appearance of an interruption or deduction of our happy institutions; commit to improvement and perpetuity of them only to honest hearts, and enlightened minds, and they will go down to posterity spotless and pure. And to you Ladies, happy daughters of America, are committed in no small degree the protection of our civil liberties and institutions. None of us are ignorant of the charms of female approbation, or the chill blasts of the resentments of beauty; it is therefore, Ladies, unquestionably your province to exercise a powerful influence over the male sex, and those virtuous actions or vicious habits which you may countenance in them, will gain ground and will be resorted to in order to gain your favour: therefore permit me to enforce the propriety of your discountenancing all habits of the male sex except those which lead to virtue and patriotism; for, for aught we know, and we have the best reasons for believing that some of those over whom you now exercise influence, are to take a part in the councils of our country, and give laws to their children and to your children, and should their lives be vicious or unpatriotic, we cannot expect their laws would be wholesome. But let it be remembered that "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," let us exercise our combined influence to improve the minds of the rising generation, that they may improve the minds of their children, till America shall have many patriots of whom it may be truly said as it is now truly said of the great Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

## MY GODDESS.

From Goethe.

Who of heaven's immortal train  
Shall the highest prize obtain?  
Strife I would with all give o'er,  
Yet there's one I'll aye adore,  
Ever new and ever changing,  
Through the paths of marvel ranging,  
Dearest in her father's eye,  
Jove's own darling,—Phantasy.

For to her and her alone,  
All his secret whims are known,  
And in all her faults despite,  
Is the maid her sire's delight.

Oft with aspect mild she goes  
Decked with lilies and the rose,  
Walks among the flowery lands,  
Summer's insect swarm commands,  
And for food, with honied lips  
Dew drops from the blossom sips.

Or with darker mien, and hair  
Streaming loose in murky air,  
With the storm she rushes by,  
Whistling where the crags are high,  
And with hues of thousand dyes  
Like the late and early skies,  
Changes, and is changed again  
Fast as moons that wax and wane.

Him, the ancient sire we'll praise,  
Who as partner of our days,  
Hath to mortal man allied  
Such a fair unfading bride.

For to us alone she's given  
And is bound by bonds of heaven,  
Still to be our faithful bride,  
And though joy or woe betide,  
N'er to wander from our side.

Other tribes that have their birth  
From the fruitful teeming earth,  
All through narrow life, remain  
In dark pleasures, gloomy pain:  
Live their beings narrow round  
To the passing moment bound,  
And unconscious roam and feed,  
Bent beneath the yoke of need.

But to us with kind intent  
He his frolic daughter sent,  
Nursed with fondest tenderness,  
Welcome her with love's caress,  
And take heed that none but she  
Mistress of the mansion be.

And of wisdom's power beware,  
Lest the old step-mother dare  
Rudely harm the tender fair.

Yet I know Jove's elder child  
Graver and serenely mild,  
My beloved my tranquil friend,  
From me n'er may she wend,  
She that knows with ill to cope  
And to action urges,—Hope.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

## Later from England.

Our news schooner Eclipse arrived in town yesterday afternoon with the papers brought by the packet ship Caledonia, Captain Graham, from Liverpool. The dates from London are of the 31st May, and from Liverpool to the 1st June.

A preliminary treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the long protracted Belgian question. The King of Holland however, concedes nothing, unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; the other points in dispute are, it would seem, to be settled under the supervision of Austria and Prussia. The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume, be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to return to their own country.

Disturbances have taken place in Antwerp, and other parts of Belgium; but not of a very serious character. They appear to have been caused by the violent attacks made by the opposition papers on the conduct and character of King Leopold. The elections for members of the Legislative Chamber also caused a good deal of excitement. On these subjects we have full details from our correspondent at Brussels, of which we shall commence the publication to-morrow.

That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seigneur and the Pacha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, but a Russian force is still at Constantinople, and excites great uneasiness, particularly in France. From a speech of the Duke de Broglie, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on, the discussion of the question of guaranteeing a loan for Greece, it is evident that the French government suspects the present designs, and feels indignant at the recent encroachments of Russia in the East. M. de Broglie says, that he does not expect the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire will take place immediately but he seems to entertain little hope that the catastrophe can be long delayed, and he hints that neighboring states (meaning, of course Russia and Austria) could easily profit by the dissolution of the Turkish empire, while states at a distance would find it more difficult to obtain an equivalent increase of territory to re-adjust the disturbed balance. In such circumstances, according to him, the policy of France should be to prop up the crumbling colossus as long as possible; and if it must fall in our times, to let it down as gently as possible, without permitting foreign hands to partition its ruins, or to seize upon its fragments. He would rather see its territory formed into separate states, like Greece, than becoming the conquered provinces of larger empires. If, however, such conquests should be attempted or accomplished, the French Minister declares that France will not "be slow in looking out for a compensation."

We may by the bye, here observe that in this debate on the Greek Question, M. Bignon, who was the leading speaker in opposition to the Ministers, declared that the faith of France was engaged to a financial arrangement merely because the Royal signature was attached to a political treaty, and therefore insisted on the absolute right of the Chamber to refuse assent to such financial arrangement, if it should conceive it to be unjust or impolitic. This principle may be brought to bear on the treaty by which the French Government agreed to pay us an indemnity for spoliation committed on our commerce. The appropriation necessary to enable them to comply with their obligation to this country, has no doubt ere this been asked of the Chamber of Deputies, and the question of making it been fully discussed.

The majorities of the French Ministers in the Chamber are becoming much smaller than they have lately been. No decisive step has yet been taken in Oporto. The accounts from thence speak with confidence of a forward movement of the forces of Don Pedro being about to take place, and it would seem to be high time. Strong reinforcements are on their way to join him both from France and England. This has called up the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, who enquired of Ministers whether they were aware that armed ships with troops on board had left England under the command of a Captain of the Navy, for the purposes of aiding Don Pedro; and not receiving a satisfactory reply, he gave notice of a motion for an address to the King, praying for the observation of strict neutrality between the two contending parties.

If we turn our attention to England, we are forcibly impressed with a belief that an important change is about to take place there. The ministers are becoming more and more unpopular and the attacks of the Radical press more violent. The political Unions at Birmingham, Newcastle, and many other places, are continually in session, and pass the most violent resolutions. A meeting has been held for the purpose of presenting some mark of public approbation to the Coroner's Jury, who brought in a verdict of "justifiable homicide" in the case of the police man at the Spafields meeting. The legality of the verdict had been brought in question by the Government before the Court of King's Bench, which has quashed it as being contrary to law. A suit for libel has also been commenced by the Attorney General against "The True Sun" newspaper, chiefly on the ground that that paper had recommended the people not to pay the taxes, and had endeavored to bring the House of Commons into contempt. These measures will probably tend more to excite popular feeling against the government than to suppress it, and it seems likely that the King will either be compelled to change his present cabinet for a high Tory one, which will attempt to stifle the public voice by high handed measures, or else give way still further to the Radical party. Either course is pregnant with the most serious consequences.

The debate the West India question has commenced in the House of Commons, and was still pending at the latest London dates. Some trifling alteration had been made in the plan of Ministers, but the immediate and unqualified emancipation of the negroes was still its principal feature. It is strange among the negroes, the acquisition of which cost England so dear, and the last war, was attended from an enemy during the Empire, with illuminations and the firing of the tower guns sacrificed to mistaken ideas of philanthropy.

Sir Charles Wolesley who recently left this country, is a candidate for a seat in Parliament. He is a downright Radical, and Cobett has published an address in his favor.

A large fire has taken place at the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, and a considerable quantity of cotton been destroyed.

## ENGLAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

In Re Cully, the Policeman.

The Solicitor General, on Thursday, moved for a certiorari to bring into this Court an inquisition which had been taken before one of the Coroners of the county of Middlesex, on the Body of Robert Cully. No one could doubt but that the jury who sat on this inquisition were most honorable and respectable men, and had been actuated by a proper sense of the important duties which devolved on them, but the con-

clusion to which the jury had come not only was not warranted by the facts, but was directly contrary to the evidence adduced; and he had, therefore, to contend, that the inquisition ought to be quashed. An inquisition ought to be as certain as an indictment, and he found upon the bills, which, in this case, so far from justifying the verdict the jury had found of, justifiable homicide, made it imperative on them to return a verdict of wilful murder. They had found that Robert Cully who was then a constable, in the execution of his duty, was slain by some person who was unknown. The jury had given as a reason for finding that the crime was that of justifiable homicide, because the Riot Act had not been read, nor any Proclamation ordering the people to disperse.—Writ granted.

A loan for the State of Alabama has recently been negotiated, to the amount of 3,500,000 dollars, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. from the 6th inst. a portion of which is about to be introduced into this market by Messrs. Thomas, Wilson & Co. at the price of 99 per cent.

## IRELAND.

Will the tithes atrocities never cease? Every post from Ireland brings us additional accounts of the effects of the treacherous policy of the Whig government, and the baseness and abomination of the persons towards the inhabitants of that utterly wretched and ill-treated country. No man can, surely, read these accounts and not feel his blood boil up with indignation:

Waterford Independent Office,

Saturday morning, 8 o'clock.

Facts have come to our knowledge which convince us that government will proceed immediately for the recovery of the tithes of 1831 in this county; and, also, where practicable, in behalf of the parsons, for those of last year, 1832.

In our county the crusade is continued without the slightest abatement more especially in the remote districts, and the agents of the parsons, with their subordinate of high and low degree, are reaping a plentiful harvest in the shape of law costs, from the unfortunate beings subject to their unholy sway. The subpoenaed letter of a correspondent, residing at Tallow, in the west of the county of Waterford, will give a tolerable idea of affairs in that quarter:

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you that the persecution of the poor people, under the tithes system, all through the country, is truly deplorable, and if not put a stop to, there is no answering for the result. I will give you an instance that occurred here on Friday last. About 30 or 40 of the neighboring parishes of Conna came to Mr. Conway's, agent to Mr. Devereux, of Stradhallagh, and tendered him their tithes; but that gentleman refused to take the money unless he got two pounds costs from each, although the poor people were satisfied to go before a magistrate and make oath that they were never served with any order of the law, directly or indirectly, either by attorney's letter or otherwise. I understand Mr. Devereux is a very humane man; perhaps, through the medium of your excellent journal this may meet his eye, and be the cause of putting a stop to such a system of oppression.

I am, sir, with great respect,

VERITAS.

From the Boston Globe.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

By the sch. Wizard, Capt. Wilcomb, we have received the Journal de Smyrne to the 21st April. The paper of the 21st contains a postscript, stating that an express had just arrived in sixty hours from Constantinople, bringing official intelligence to the Governor of Smyrna, that a treaty of peace had been concluded between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali. We have, however, later accounts from Constantinople by the way of England, which speak of such an event as probable, but state that it was not officially known as late as the 5th May, that the treaty had been ratified. We make the following extracts, which are all we find of interest in the papers:

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—M. G. G. Glavany, the senior partner of the mercantile house so favorably known under the firm of Glavany & Co. has just deceased, at the age of 70 years, leaving an immense fortune. This venerable French Merchant enjoyed the highest confidence of the principal functionaries of the empire, and his name is honorably attached to the ratification of the commercial treaty between the Porte and the United States of America. He had represented for two years the latter government at Constantinople in the quality of Consul General, and it was not without regret that the American Government accepted his resignation, when his age and infirmities compelled him to resign an office which he had filled with so much talent and fidelity.

April 12.—Rear Admiral Lazaroff has had the honor to be presented to the Sultan with his suite. His Highness gave him a most gracious reception, presented him with the grand badge of the empire ornamented with diamonds, and gave him several medals of gold and silver, to be distributed among his officers according to their several ranks and merits. The kindness of the government towards the commanders of the allied troops is unbounded. They are furnished every day with fresh provisions, wine, rum, and indeed every thing which it is thought will be agreeable to them.

The Russian army is encamped at Unkair Skelessi, under the command of Lieut. General Morarief, and consists at present of 7000 men, but as soon as the wind changes to the south, the transports will return to Odessa, and bring a reinforcement of about the same number. The Russian Artillery is still on board the transports, but is expected to be landed immediately, the horses have already been brought on shore.

Three frigates and two Turkish corvettes have just sailed from the arsenal. This force, it is said, is destined to execute an important mission. Some persons suppose that their object is to restore order among the inhabitants of the Island of Samos.

For four or five days past the cold has been excessive and altogether unparalleled at this season of the year. For three days past large flakes of snow have fallen which melted almost as fast as they fell. This weather has given a new impetus to the Grippe, or Influenza, which continues to spread among all classes of the inhabitants.

SMYRNA, April 20.—The past winter has presented the most singular variations in the weather. In the north of Europe scarcely any cold weather was experienced. In Denmark the larks were heard singing in the beginning of February. In the north part of Russia the season has been very mild. In the central parts of Europe but little cold has been experienced, and in many places no snow has been seen. On the other hand, all the excessive severity seems to have passed to the south of Europe and the centre of Asia. In European Turkey the cold has prevailed to a degree hitherto unknown in that latitude. In Odessa it has been continual, principally towards the Levant and Asiatic Turkey, where it has been most severe. In Persia and the most southern Russian provinces it has been more severe than was ever known in those countries. At Tiflis and Erivan, where

winter is known only in name, and where, in the month of January, roses are usually in blossom, the thermometer of Reaumur fell to 30 degrees, a temperature extraordinary even in northern Europe.

At Constantinople, the two last weeks in January presented surprising variations of snow fell, accompanied with a constant freezing north wind, and a degree of cold exceeding even the severe winter of 1812. For several days travelling was interrupted by the mountains of snow which blocked up the streets, and by the extreme severity of the weather. But all at once an early spring succeeded. The cold disappeared as if by enchantment; the snow melted in two days, and the south wind and bright sun produced a degree of warmth which is rarely felt in the month of April. But the cold weather again set in, and in the latter part of March and beginning of April it was very severe.

At Smyrna, so severe and long continued cold as has been experienced during the present year was never before known. For several days the rivers and streams were frozen for many miles round so as to admit of people skating on them; and on the 11th of April, there was a fall of snow in the city.

NAPOLI, April 5.—The pirates who were recently taken at Thassos, to the number of 140, have been brought here in an English corvette. It is hoped that the government will make an example of them, and that they will be punished with all the rigor of the law. It is the only means of intimidating their accomplices who are yet at large, and of preventing a renewal of those depredations which this band of miscreants, encouraged by the immunity they have enjoyed, have carried on for so many years. Clemency under such circumstances, would be culpable, and might lead to fatal consequences, even to the Greeks themselves, for the pirates recently have respected no flag, and many Greek vessels have been robbed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

May Term, A. D. 1833.

ANDREW GILL, } Original Attachment

vs. } Levied, &c.

JOHN GILL. }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, JOHN GILL, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said Defendant appear at the next term of the Court aforesaid, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1833, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.  
Newbern, May 31, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, A. D. 1833.

STEPHEN B. FORBES, } Original Attachment

vs. } Levied on Defendant's

JOHN WHITFIELD. } interest in half of Lot

No. 264 and Improvements,

corner of Broad and

George Streets in Newbern.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, JOHN WHITFIELD, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said Defendant appear at the next term of the Court aforesaid, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1833, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.  
Newbern, May 31, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

May Term, A. D. 1833.

ROBERT HAY, } Original Attachment

vs. } Levied on Defendant's

JOHN WHITFIELD. } interest in half of Lot No.

264 and Improvements,

corner of Broad and

George Streets, in Newbern.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, JOHN WHITFIELD, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said Defendant appear at the next term of the Court aforesaid, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1833, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.  
Newbern, May 31, 1833.

## J. M. GRANADE & CO.

HAVE just received per schr. Trent, from

New York, the following articles, viz:

7 ps. splendid Painted Muslins,

4 " embossed colored Furniture Dimity,

a new and elegant article,

4 " plain white do. do.

1 " pink Florence,

50 " Moscheto Netting,

3 hhd. light brown Muscovado Sugar,

10 bbls. " do. do.

10 bags St. Domingo Coffee,

5 " prime Cuba do.

5 " Lagaira do.

10 boxes Patent Mould Candles,

30 bbls. New York Canal Flour, (Beach's

red brand.)

7 doz. bottles London Brown Stout Porter,

5 " Lemon Syrup,

1 cask superior Claret Wine, now finishing

and will be ready for use in 20 days.

5 doz. Nos. 0 and 1 Weeding Hoes.

10 casks Lime,

10 kegs fresh Goshen Butter.

They have also on hand,

65 bbls. Mess Pork,

83 " Prime do.

2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt,

All of which, in addition to their extensive

assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c. &c. they offer at a moderate advance on

the cost.

Newbern, 30th May, 1833.