



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1834.

Later from Spain—Direct.—The arrival of the Alfred at New York from Cadiz, which place she left on the 5th of February, has supplied the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser with intelligence from Madrid to the 28th of January—nine days later than before received.

The affairs of the Queen appear to be acquiring strength, and she is said to be on terms of cordiality and confidence with her ministers. The only important measure which the latter had undertaken since their recent induction into office, was the raising of the military force of the country from the peace to the war establishment. It now consists of 120,000 men (instead of 90,000) and it is supposed that this course has been resorted to for the purpose of ridding the peninsula of both Don Carlos and Don Miguel.

The change of the ministers had caused so great rejoicings in many parts of Spain, that it had been deemed expedient to suppress the manifestation of them, from fear of excess.

The Carlist faction was not extinct, but was not regarded as formidable.

General San Martin has succeeded General Vivas in the Captain-Generalship of Valencia, and General Valdez taken the place of General Saarsfeld, both in the command of the army and in the Vice Royalty of Navarre.

The most important feature in the present aspect of Spain, is the contemplated reorganization of its government. The Cortez, it is understood, will not be convoked; but instead of it, a representative government established, consisting of two branches. Two-thirds of the upper branch are to consist of the nobility, and one-third of the higher orders of the clergy. The lower branch is to consist of 250 members, elected from the cities towns and villages.

It was believed that the adjustment of affairs with the South American States would be one of the first subjects discussed by the new government.

We have heard old soldiers say that the event of a battle may be judged by the time that the struggle is half over, and in confirmation of this, we might quote our friend Horace who fought once himself, and who assures us that

Memento cito mors venit, aut victoria laeta.

The remark may be applied as well to political as military contests, in which the sharp convulsive tug and tattle that follows the onset, is really decisive, although the alarm may last much longer, while the vanquished is unwillingly but slowly yielding. How plainly is this fact exemplified in the present Bank struggle? Does not the most unpractised eye perceive that the mammonists are wavering like a field of oats before a rising tempest? It is true that some of them make frightful grimaces and use horrid language, but for all that, it is plain that they are yielding to the steady march of the veterans who compose our national guard. What single advantage has been gained by the money changers in any part of the field? The very body-and-soul mercenaries which they have been drilling and screwing in New York and Philadelphia, have been detected and defeated on their own ground; and how then can they hope to deceive and mislead the vast body of independent freemen, with their cries of despotism or their charges for stationery and printing! In vain may they continue their attempts to alarm the country with their cries of desperation. The Executive is against them—the Representatives of the people are against them—the people are against them, and therefore, where is their hope?

We have always inclined to the opinion that the advertising columns are as attractive as any other average portion of a newspaper, and this, dear reader, not because they produce "a wee plack and bewbee," which conscientious customers pay as devoutly to their typographer as their pastor, but for various sound and conclusive reasons, of which we will proceed to give the substance in parvo. Now we ask, what portion of the hebdomadal sheet displays such a charming variety, as that which embraces the advertisements? The attention never flags for want of a refreshing alternation of ideas. Here, is a gaudy display of silks, satins, bobbinets and bombazettes, and immediately after, succeed the enlivening images of codfish and porpoise-oil—here the busy imagination contemplates the ribbons and gauzes which flutter like butterflies round the waists and

"Graceful curls"

"Of Prettie girls."

and yonder, we are greeted with a savoury foretaste of butter and cheese prepared by the tidy hands of some yankee dame. All is life and change, and the delighted eye passes successively over combs, cow-hides, chalk, coals, champagne, corsets, candles and canary-birds, as it would over a variegated scene of hill, valley, and stream, chequered occasionally with light and shade. This alone is sufficient to justify a predilection for that species of reading, but when we add to this, the pleasure it imparts to gaze upon this vast variety of cheap comforts provided for our enjoyment, it is enough to make the heart skip for gladness like the little lambs upon Gilead. So much do we delight in advertisements, that we are really half disposed sometimes to dress up a weekly, dish for our readers, containing nothing else.

Chateaubriand has lately published a book detailing the Statistics of the French Revolution, from which it appears that a million of lives were taken in different ways during the first Revolutionary struggle. The numbers which have fallen victims to war since that period in the armies of Napoleon and the last Revolution, must be almost beyond the bounds of sober conception. And what has occasioned all this loss of life and the innumerable evils attendant upon such

convulsions? The desire of civil freedom! Surely this freedom must be highly prized by a people who have undergone so much and are prepared to undergo as much more for its sake. The Tory writers of Great Britain, from whom this country derives much of its information, tell us that the French now suffer under a despotism equal in all points to that of Louis the fourteenth. But this, we cannot believe. At all events, France has nobly taken the lead in Europe, in overthrowing the despotisms which chained down the bodies and souls of men, and from present appearances is ready and willing to maintain the march of liberal principles when the time arrives, without any regard to the individual cost of the experiment.

The packet ship Philadelphia, at New York from London and Portsmouth, sailed on the 30th January.

An extract from the London Times of 29th January, (received by the ship Philadelphia,) dated Lisbon, Jan. 17, gives intelligence of the Cholera raging with great violence at Lisbon, the number of patients increasing daily. Many had been sent in boats to Abrantes. The greater part, however, died before they arrived at their destination, and few of them escaped. Hunger and want of clothing became daily more felt by the rebels, and the cavalry had fallen off much in consequence of bad treatment and insufficiency of food. Since the 14th, more than 20 horses died daily.

The Northern mail which left the Newbern Post Office on the 28th of February, was lost with the Steam Boat William Penn on the 4th inst.

Poor Mr. Duane is constantly thickening his difficulties by attempting to get out of them. He says, "I was asked by certain members of the cabinet who desired to pursue a middle course, whether I would remove the deposits after the meeting of Congress, in case that body should not act on the subject. When requested to state my sentiments in writing, I did so in the following letter," &c. To this the Globe replies, there never was a more barefaced imposition. The President never heard of such a letter,—no member of the cabinet has any knowledge of such a letter. The President had refused to listen to a middle course before the date of this pretended epistle.

The voice of Pennsylvania has spoken through her patriotic Governor. Gov. Wolf has nobly sustained himself and his State, though surrounded by the immediate influence of the Bank. He is the uncompromising opponent of that institution, although Pennsylvania has been threatened by its self vaunted power. This is a strong foretaste of coming events.—Omne in pejus ruit as respects the Bank.

The Richmond Whig threatens a civil war if the deposits are not restored. Is there to be no limit to the crimes of the adherents of the bank? Bribery was the first resort, oppression and panic their next, and now in their madness they utter menaces of bloodshed and murder. Witness the following paragraph from the paper above mentioned.—Ev. Post.

"Let Congress adjourn without restoring the equilibrium of the constitution—let distress multiply and increase, as it must and will in that event, and in six months, the clangor of arms and the voice of battle will resound in the land. When the same blow reduces a great, a free, and brave people, to theoretical, soon to be come practical slavery, and deprives them in multitudes of the means of subsistence, reason cannot demand of them passive acquiescence, or humanity remonstrate at their seeking redress by any means. If Andrew Jackson perseveres in his experiments—this year will witness the revolution of this Union into its original elements—we believe it most firmly."

The accounts which the Bank delegates, who travel to Washington to talk to the President in favor of that institution, give of their interviews with him, mostly bear on their very face marks of the most scandalous caricature and exaggeration. The members of these delegations are generally zealous partisans of the opposition; and their object when they return is to frame a report of the President's conversation which shall tell, which shall produce an effect favorable to their party. Accordingly, we are not surprised to learn from the following paragraph, which appears in the Washington Globe, that, with one exception, these persons have mingled a large proportion of fiction with their statements, and their stories are, as indeed was manifest from internal evidence, unworthy of credit.

With perhaps one single exception, (the first Bank committee's report from New York,) every report from this new species of espionage, has been marked with misrepresentation. The most striking instances will be found in the account given by the misnamed Mechanic's Committee of New York, and the late Baltimore posse of partizans. The latter have not only garbled and misrepresented what the President said, but caricatured his manners, as horribly as his person is caricatured in the Bank print shops. Mr. Taney assures us also that his conversation is alike misrepresented by this committee.—lb.

The admirers of old President Adams will be pleased to hear the sentiments of that sterling patriot, respecting the United States Bank, when it did not possess half the power of the present institution.

Mr. Clay's Appeal.—Mr. Clay, in his pathetic appeal to the Vice President, alleged that property has greatly depreciated in value in consequence of the removal of the deposits! and the Bank men pretend to believe his sentiment true. If such were the fact we should certainly expect to see rents reduced in proportion to the alleged depreciation of value in property. We put it then to the judgment and the consciences of our readers to decide upon the matter. Of property holders we ask, do you really think you should reduce the amount you ask for rent? Of renters we ask, do you find your landlords willing to take less than formerly?—Balt. Rep.

Bank Committees.—With all due deference to the gentlemen who have been engaged in it, we cannot but think that the practice which has been recently adopted by the Bank men of sending on to Washington large committees with their memorials to beseege the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Members of Congress, and then to make long and pompous reports of their sayings and doings, is a very silly one. If it were supposed that the men to whom they have been entrusted the management of our affairs did not know what is desired by the country, and it was necessary to inform them, the object could be as well accomplished by less troublesome

and expensive means; and if it is supposed that they can be intimidated by the appearance, or cajoled by the flatteries of a few men, who compose those committees, they would be very unworthy of the stations they occupy. If they could be turned about by such manoeuvres, what safety would there be, or could there be, for the great mass of the people, who cannot see their representatives while they are at Washington! It cannot be expected that they can accomplish anything by their visits; or if it is, it must be because they expect to deal with very weak and very dishonest men.

But we seriously suspect that with some of the members of those committees, the object is not so much to procure a relief from the pressure which is complained of, as to augment the evil, by increasing the panic for party purposes. At all events, such has been the effect of all these movements, and such will continue to be their effect, as long as the practice is indulged in.

The following is a picture of the Bank party of Boston in the time of the old British Bank, and drawn when that Bank was making the same desperate efforts to force a renewal of its charter as the present Bank is now making to attain the same object. This picture was drawn by President John Adams, about the time of the mission of JOHN HENRY to the Bank leaders in Boston, whom President Adams describes as an "OLIGARCHY OF SHYLOCKS."

In a letter of President Adams to William Cunningham, dated Dec. 13, 1808, he says:

"I found you not acquainted with the cabal, as it exists in Boston. The four federal papers are under the imprimate of an oligarchy of purse-proud speculators, as despotic as the thirty tyrants of Athens."

Again, President Adams further says, in the same letter:

"Banks, and other vile freaks, have thrown the majority in the hands of those who were shapen in Toryism, and in British idolatry did their mothers conceive them."

Again, President Adams says, in a letter dated Dec. 21, 1808, referring to the influence of the Bank aristocrats over the press:

"Certain presses are under the control of an aristocracy of bankers, led by the nose by an OLIGARCHY OF SHYLOCKS, all sycophants to Britain."

Again, President Adams says, in a letter dated July 31, 1809, boldly defying the party violence of the opposition to the administration of Mr. Madison:

"I never hoped for mercy from British bears and Tory tigers. Their system would lead this country to misery."

Again, President Adams says, in a letter dated Sept. 27, 1809, referring to the oppressive influence of the "TORY JUNTO," as he calls them—the same "TORY JUNTO" which now rules Boston and the Commonwealth with a rod of iron:

"Poor Democrats, Republicans, and still poorer Americans, are at the feet of JOHN BULL and HIS CALVES."

The above is a picture of the cabal as it existed in Boston in the time of the commercial embarrassments, pressure in the money market, &c. &c. in the embargo and non-intercourse times, when the old British Bank was putting the screws upon the People. A picture of the cabal as it exists now in Boston, would bear too strong a resemblance to the sketches of President Adams. "Poor Democrats, Republicans, and still poorer Americans, are at the feet of John Bull and his CALVES."—Globe.

The Boston Bank people have made so great a fuss about Commodore Elliott's orders to the carver employed in carving ornaments for the Constitution, directing him to make a figure-head likeness of General Jackson for that vessel, that it has been deemed necessary by Commodore Elliot to make the matter the subject of an official communication to the Secretary of the Navy. This communication, with a prefatory note to the Boston Morning Post, is given in that journal, whence we copy it.

Navy Yard, Boston, }  
March 3d, 1834.

Sir—As an act of this Yard, which I deemed of but little importance, has been so unnecessarily brought before the notice of the public—and as the subject has been handled in so many different ways by censorious partizans for political purposes, I have deemed it necessary to myself, and just to the Government, to publish my official communication to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 23d ult, which I trust will convince an intelligent community, that politics had no influence in the directions which I gave to the carver of the ornaments of the United States Frigate Constitution.

While I have a disposition to reciprocate common courtesy with my fellow citizens, I most protest against being made a partizan in any political controversy—as politics are not suffered to have any influence in this Yard—nor should they exist in a military corps. I am, Sir, very respy,

Your most obt' servant,  
J. D. ELLIOTT.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.

Navy Yard, Boston, }  
Feb. 22, 1834.

Sir,—I herewith enclose an anonymous handbill, which seems to have been struck off and distributed in Boston, to produce an excitement among the lower classes of society, upon a subject, which of all others I should have considered above the comments of intelligent partizans.

The case of this handbill is as follows; shortly after the President of the United States had left Boston, I conversed with the architect who was to superintend the repairs of the Constitution, about the propriety of putting a figure on her, for a head, and concluded to do so, as she had been thus ornamented originally. The person who had been in the habit of carving the ornaments for our vessels of War, was therefore sent for, and directed to make for a head, a figure of the President of the United States, dressed as represented in the Hermitage scene, holding in his hand a scroll having for its motto "The Constitution must be preserved." taken from the remarks which you had occasioned to make on her deck, at the time she was received into dock, under the direction of the officers who commanded her when she took the Guerriere. I furthermore directed him to carve the busts of Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart, for her stern ornaments, thus presenting our Chief Magistrate, and the three successful Commanders of the favorite ship, in an attitude which I deemed highly honorable to the Navy and the Nation. Prompted by my own feelings of respect, which had been generated by three or four years' service under the immediate authority of the Executive, a portion of which was spent in the discharge of a delicate duty in our own country, where I could perceive in his instructions to me, the finest feelings of the human heart embodied; and being aware of the high honor conferred upon him during his late tour, by the State of Massachusetts and her Literary Institutions,

and more particularly by the inhabitants of Boston and the neighbouring towns, I considered by putting his figure upon the stem of the Constitution, I should be uniting with them in this demonstration of respect, and doing an act which could not but be acceptable to our whole corps. I therefore at that time, which was at least six months ago, gave the order to have it done, and although I have spoken of the fact often to persons, without regard to party, I have never heard the fitness of the ornament questioned until this week, nor have I conversed with the person on the subject who is to execute the work since I gave him the order, until this day. This morning I have seen him and he informs me that he has been engaged for some time past in the execution of the work.

There is no question but what this handbill is got out for present political purposes, and that had the figure been made and put on to the Frigate at the time of the President's visit, many of the persons who now express such intemperate opinions, would have been equally zealous in raising it with acclamations to its appropriate place.

I had no political motive whatever in placing the figure there, as politics are not suffered to be the subject of communication within this Yard. I did not bring the subject to your notice before feelings of delicacy as I knew that custom would furnish a precedent for my so doing, as I had been informed, and as an appearance of reference to my own office, my predecessors have heretofore ornamented ships with Figures, Eagles and Billet heads at their option.

I regret exceedingly that a general order of the Department should forbid my bringing this subject to the Public but through you, and must offer truth as my apology for so doing.

Respectfully, &c.  
(Signed) J. D. ELLIOTT.  
To the Honorable Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A gentleman, just from the Creek nation in Alabama, informs us, that all difficulties there are adjusted, not more to the satisfaction of the General Government than of those, for whom so much useless bravado was lately uttered.—The President is reaping the well-earned reward of a just but decisive magistrate.—Contrary to all the schemes, and wishes, and expectations of the agitators, the President is popular with the settlers in spite of misrepresentation and intrigue—their contracts with the Indians, when the rights of the latter have been regarded, all recognised, and the unpleasant show of force in that neighborhood, about no longer to remind those, who would substitute passion for law, that the latter must always be paramount in the arrangements of an orderly government. What might have been the consequences, if the law had brought to its sanction nothing but its own intrinsic force, against disorderly, interested, scheming agitators, who expected to find the full gratification of their wishes in embroiling their country? That there were many such among the respectable inhabitants of said territory, none can deny: it is written in the history of the times. That they have been foiled by the general good sense, gives force to our usual encouraging exhortation, never despair of the republic!—Augusta Courier.

In KENTUCKY, the Legislature of the State has passed an act to establish a Bank, to be entitled the Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of five millions of dollars, and a charter to continue thirty years. It is to have eleven Directors, eight of whom are to represent the Stockholders, and three to represent the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The President and Directors to have power, and be obliged to establish not less than four nor more than six branches. One feature of the Charter shows that the intention of the Legislature, in granting this Charter, was to erect and maintain a solvent Bank, if any. It is the following: In the event of the refusal or unreasonable delay of the Bank to discharge its obligation in gold or silver, the institution is to pay damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount, from the period of such failure to the time of payment, and to forfeit its charter; still retaining, however, all the powers necessary for closing its concerns.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A bill has been before the Legislature of the State of New York to abolish capital punishment. It was rejected in the House of Assembly on the 8th instant, by 40 votes against 36. Considering the extent of the innovation which it proposes on the laws derived from antiquity, and hitherto prevailing in all countries, civilized and savage, the minority was a formidable one.—lb.

Some of the British papers call the South Carolina bill, establishing the new oath of Allegiance,—the "South Carolina Declaration of Independence!"

Missionary Intelligence.—The Springfield Gazette states, that letters have been received from the four missionaries and their wives, who sailed from Boston, in the ship Duncan, on the 10th of June last. They were at Batavia, (Java,) Sept. 30th, where they arrived the 24th of that month, all in good health; their voyage was pleasant and prosperous; and they had experienced no greater evil than that of sea-sickness. The Gazette gives some extracts from the journal of Mr. Robinson, one of the missionaries, on his passage, from which we make a short extract.

"July 4.—We are now in what is called the 'Swamp,' where for six or seven degrees it is generally almost a dead calm. The Swamp is the space included between the points where the N. E. and S. E. trades meet; which at this season of the year is between 11 and 3 or 4 degrees north. Here every thing looks dreary; the ocean is scarcely agitated, and with a vertical sun the heat is sometimes almost insupportable. It is frequently subject to tremendous storms of thunder, wind and hail, which rise suddenly, and threaten destruction to the unwary mariner. But what makes this place the most to be dreaded, is that it is frequented by pirates and slavers. The slavers are no better than the pirates, and frequently plunder every vessel they can take. This day, while many in our native land are celebrating our national jubilee, enjoying all the blessings of freedom, and the still richer blessing of the gospel, with none to make them afraid, we are placed in quite different circumstances. "About 4 o'clock, one of these slavers, came in sight, bearing directly towards us. An attack was expected, and every thing put in readiness. The guns were prepared for action, in which all were expected to engage. The whole number of men on board our ship (including ourselves), was only 20, while that of the slaver appeared to be 40. While we were approaching each other, was a time of dreadful suspense. The idea of falling into the hands of such men, especially when we thought of our wives, was terrible. But the Lord preserved us, and blessed be his name. The slaver passed by without molesting us. Our captain and officers however kept a good look out, thinking the slaver might take advantage of the night to come upon us. But we were graciously preserved during the night, and saw the slaver no more."

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,  
Schr. Alonzo, Mumford, 3 days from New York,  
" Philadelphia, Casey, " " "  
" Baltimore, Gifford, from Baltimore.  
CLEARED,  
Schr. George Pollok, Chadwick, for New York,  
" Exchange, Freeborn, for Barbadoes.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.  
THE subscribers being appointed Commissioners, will receive subscriptions to the Stock of the extended Capital of this Bank. Books will be opened at the Bank of Newbern and branch of the State Bank of Newbern, on the 1st of April next. Terms of subscription, one-fifth at the time of subscribing; one-fifth at ninety days; one-fifth at six months; one-fifth at nine months, and one-fifth at twelve months—payments to be made in specie or its equivalent.

WILLIAM HOLLISTER,  
J. BURGWIN,  
J. W. GUION,  
J. M. ROBERTS,  
Newbern, March 21st, 1834.

NEW GOODS.  
ROBERT PRYORSE  
HAS just received from New York, per Schooner Select, an assortment of  
STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS,  
In addition to other recent Importations.  
AMONGST WHICH, WILL BE FOUND  
A large assortment of very low  
Domesticks of all kinds.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Swiss, Mull, and Jaconet  
Muslins, Ladies' silk & cotton hose  
4 Irish Linens, very low, Cambric hdkts.  
Fine bird eyed linen Diaper,  
4 & 8 figured and plain Bobbinet,  
Silk & gauze Hdkks.  
Black Italian gros de Swiss, gros de Berlin, And gros de Nap Silks, White, green, and black  
Blond gauze Vests, Ladies fine Leghorn, Plait, Tuscan, and French open work Straw Bonnets, Leghorn Hats, very low, And an assortment of Straw Trimmings.

ALSO, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF  
Imperial Gunpowder, Hyson, and Black TEAS.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Newbern, March 14th, 1834.

FLOUR, BACON, HAMS, &c.  
100 bis. Alexandria superfine Flour,  
1000 Bacon Hams, very handsome, and sizes suitable for family use.  
50 bushels, good Corn Meal,  
1,250 do Indian Corn  
Just received and for sale by  
JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co.  
Newbern, March 5th, 1834.

AMERICAN FARMER.  
CONTENTS OF NUMBER 52—VOL. 15.

Treatment of Land—To make Corn Bread— Irrigation in India—Manufacture of Silk Handkerchiefs in Dayton, Ohio—Recipes to Cure the Scarlet Fever and Rheumatism—On the use of Marine Manures—On the Culture of Barley—Seeding Land with Grass Seed—On Dunging in the Hill—Account of the Cultivation of a Premium Crop of Turnips—On the Improved Breed of Cattle—Animal Weather Glass—Duration of Animal Life—New Imported Products by Wm. Price & Sons—American Grapes—On the Preservation of Fence Posts—How to make Rice Porridge—Extract from Mr. Colman's address on Agriculture—Cleaning Plate with Dry Plate Powder—To make Beef Cakes—Prices in the Baltimore Market—Advertisements.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1834.

John Myers, }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
Laurence Vanbuskerk.

IT is ordered by the Court that public notice of this attachment be given in the North Carolina Sentinel, for six weeks, for defendant to appear before the next Court to be held for the County of Beaufort, at the Court House in Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, or plead to issue, answer or demur, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM ELLISON, Clerk of said Court at Office, the Monday next, before the last Monday of February, 1834.

WM. ELLISON, Clerk.  
March 8th, 1834.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1834.

Freeman and Houston, }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
Laurence Vanbuskerk.

IT is ordered by the Court that public notice of this attachment be given in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, for defendant to appear before the next Court to be held for the County of Beaufort, at the Court House in Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, or plead to issue, answer or demur, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

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March 8th, 1834.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1834.

John Myers, }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
Jackson, Lynch, & Co.

IT is ordered by the Court that public notice of this attachment be given in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, for defendants to appear before the next Court to be held for the County of Beaufort, at the Court House in Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, or plead to issue, answer, or demur, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.

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