

The People's Press.

AND

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

NO. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY JUNE 26, 1833.

VOL. 1.

Published every Wednesday Morning, by
THOMAS LORING.

TERMS.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR
the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subse-
quent insertion. A liberal discount to Yearly Advertis-
ers.

OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, be-
hind the Court House.

NOTICE.

At the Court of Pleas and Quarter-Session
of Brunswick County, at June Term, 1833.
A. A. WANET and JOS. J. BRYAN, qualified
as Executors to the last Will and Testa-
ment of WILLIAM BRYAN, deceased. All
persons indebted to said estate, are requested to
make immediate payment, and those who have
claims against said estate, are also requested to
present them within the time required by law.
A. A. WANET,
JOSEPH J. BRYAN,
June 12, 1833. 23-41.

Notice.

I HAVE on hand at the Store recently occupied
by R. J. Donist, a Handsome and General
Assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
which I will sell on recommending terms.
D. A. BROCKETT,
June 12, 1833. 23-41.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Presi-
dent, Directors and Company of the Bank
of Cape Fear, for the recovery of a Certificate for
the shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank,
for the recovery of a Certificate for fifty shares of
the Capital Stock of said Bank, at the expiration
of three months from the date hereof, both in
the name of John P. Martin, the original Certificates
having been lost.
BY THE EXECUTORS,
April 30, 1833. 21-41 Aug.

For Sale.

By late Arrivals:
80 Sacks handsome blown Salt,
50 do ground Salt,
200 Brs. & 15 Hds. N. E. Rum,
N. Orleans Rum, Gin & Whiskey,
23 Brs. Mackerel chaff No. 3's,
100 Casks fresh and good Lime,
20 Brs. prime Sugar,
4 Hds. St. Croix, and P. Rico,
3 Hds. N. Orleans Sugar,
100 Brs. Prime & Mess Pork,
200 Brs. Flour, chiefly Superfine,
Richmond Box Tobacco,
Nails, Bottles, & Earthen Ware,
Wine, a Variety,
St. Domingo Coffee,
21 Kegs and Tubs Goshen Butter,
20 Small Kegs New York Lard,
June 5, 1833. R. W. BROWN. 22-41.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are
requested to call and settle their Notes and
Accounts on or before the first day of July, or they
will positively be placed in the hands of an officer
for collection.
A. V. BUXTON,
June 5, 1833. 22-54.

Wilmington Academy.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Wil-
mington Academy, in the Court House,
May 29, 1833,
It was resolved to re-establish the Wilmington
Academy on liberal principles.
That the Trustees pledge themselves to the
public that no teacher will be permitted to in-
clude in the tuition of the students sectarian prin-
ciples.
That Thos. F. Davis, Edw'd B. Dudley, Wm.
P. Hort, and Thos. H. Wright be appointed a
Committee to obtain subscriptions in aid of the Aca-
demy, and to employ competent Teachers to
take charge of the Male Department.
Also resolved that John Hill be appointed Pre-
sident of the board of Trustees, James S. Dickson
Treasurer, and Wm. P. Hort Secretary.
WM. P. HORT, Secretary.
Wilmington, N. C. June 5, 1833. 22-41.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor
to the last will and testament of Edmund
H. Waddell, at the March term of Brunswick
County Court, Notice is hereby given to all per-
sons having claims against said estate, to present
them within the time prescribed by law, or they
will be barred of recovery.
H. Y. WADDELL, Exr.
April 29th, 1833. 20 ff. Adr.

Notice.

THE subscriber wishing to close his
business in Wilmington, offers for sale a
large and extensive assortment of Goods consist-
ing of
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery Ware,
Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.**
Persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly
requested to call and settle.
HENRY NUTT,
March 27. 1831.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against
purchasing a certain NEGRO MAN, named
PETER, of a yellow complexion, now in Jail in
Wilmington, and claimed by DANIEL B. BA-
KER, and was by him counted on prison. The
above named negro I claim as my own, by a legal
title, which right has never been transferred to
any person. Said negro was stolen on the night
of the 10th instant, from the plantation of WIL-
LIAM HANKINS, in Brunswick County.
EDWARD CLEMMONS, Sen.
Brunswick County, June 17, 1833. 31-24

\$ 25 Reward.

THE subscriber will give TWENTY-FIVE
DOLLARS for the apprehension and deliv-
ery to him of a boy by the name of **ESAU**,
about 14 years of age, belonging to the estate of
the late Joseph Gorrie, deceased. He is well
known in the town of Wilmington, and in the
neighborhood of CORBETTS.
June 19. 61-24
R. H. COWAN.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday of September
County Court, all the NEGROES be-
longing to the estate of JOHN W. WALKER,
deceased, on a credit of six months.
SAMUEL ASHE, Executor.
June 19, 1833. 81-24.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday
last, a Negro Man named **CASSAR**.
He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, slender made, black complexion and speaks
and moves quickly. He had a coarse white cot-
ton shirt and trousers, and a black hair Cap. He
was seen on Monday morning last, on the Wil-
mington Road, about 1 mile from Newbern, and
it is probable that he will endeavor to get on board
of some vessel at Wilmington and effect his escape
to the North. Masters of vessels and all others
are forewarned from harboring, employing, or
carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.
A reward of \$15 will be paid for his apprehension
and confinement in Jail, if he be taken within the
limits of this State, and \$25 if apprehended out of
the State.

WILLIAM V. BARROW,
Craven County, 12th June, 1833. 31-24

Corn afloat.

1000 BUSHEL, on board the schoo-
ner Susan and Louise,
For Sale by
G. W. DAVIS & CO.
June 19. 11-24

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under
the Firm of **F. LUBECK & CO.** is
this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those
persons indebted to the Copartners, are requested to
come forward and settle their accounts with Mr.
HENRIETS, and all persons having demands
against the Copartners are requested to present them
for payment to him.

J. N. HENRIETS,
F. LUBECK.
June 11, 1833. 41-24

LOST

BETWEEN Monday morning the 10th and
Tuesday evening the 11th inst. a leather
Pocket Book contents as follows:
One note of hand drawn by Mr. John A. Taylor
in my favor on or about the 5th November last,
for \$865.
My Check on the Bank of Cape Fear, payable
to J. K. McMillen or bearer, for \$81 48, dated
30th April last. Also a number of other papers
of no value except to the subscriber, and also, I be-
lieve, a \$1 bill.
All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade
for or receive said note or check, as the payment
of both have been stopped.
A reward of \$10 will be paid for the delivery
of the book and papers.
GILBERT POTTER,
Wilmington, June 18, 1833. 21-24.

200 bottles of

PORT WINE,
A superior article, For Sale by
S. N. CANNON.

Notice.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copart-
nership in the
SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,
under the firm of
MACOMBER & HANFORD,
Campbell's Buildings, Steam Boat Wharf, where
they will be happy to serve the merchants and
all others that may do honor to their patronage.
ROBERT MACOMBER,
GEORGE O. HANFORD,
Wilmington, May, 14 1833. 12-19.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.
Not many years ago, it happened that
a young man from New York visited
London. His father being connected
with several of the magnates of the British
Aristocracy, the young American
was introduced into the fashionable circles
of the metropolis, where in conse-
quence of his very fine personal appear-
ance, or that his father was reported to
be very rich, or that he was a new figure
on the state, he attracted much attention,
and became quite the favorite of the la-
dies. This was not at all relished by the
British beaux; but as no very fair pretext
offered for a rebuff, they were compelled
to treat him civilly. Thus matters stood
when the Hon. M. P. and his lady made
a party to accompany them to their coun-
try seat in Cambridgeshire, and the A-
merican was among the invited guests.
Numerous were the devices to which
those devotees of pleasure resorted to kill
the old fellow who will measure his hours,
when he ought to know they are not wan-
ted, and the ingenuity of every one was
taxed to remember or invent something
novel.

The yankees are proverbially ready of
invention, and the American did honor to
his character as a man accustomed to
freedom of thought. He was frank and
gay, and entered into the sports and amuse-
ments, with that unaffected enjoyment
which communicated a part of his
fresh feelings to the most worn out fash-
ionists in the party. His good nature,
the proud cavaliers, had he not been such
a capital shot, and he might have been
quizzed had not the ladies, won by his
respectful and pleasant civilities and con-
stant attention in the drawing room and
saloon, always showed themselves his
friends. But a combination was at last
formed among a trio of dandies, staunch
patrons of the Quarterly, to annihilate

the American. They proposed to vary
the eternal evening waltzing and piping,
by charades and playing various games,
and having interested one of those in-
fatigable ladies, who always carry their
point in the scheme, it was voted to be
the thing.

After some few charades had been dis-
posed of, one of the gentlemen begged
leave to propose the game called 'Crown-
ing the Wisest.' This is played by se-
lecting a Judge of the game, and three
other persons, either ladies or gentlemen,
who are to contest for the crown by an-
swering successively the various questions
which the rest of the party are at liberty
to ask. The one who is declared to have
been the readiest and happiest in his an-
swers receives the crown.

Our American much against his incli-
nation, was chosen among the three candi-
dates. He was aware that his position,
the society with which he was mingling
required of him the ability to sustain
himself. He was to be sure treated with
distinguished attention by his host and
hostess, and generally by the party, but
this was a favor to the individual, and not
one of the company understood the char-
acter of republicans or appreciated the
Republic. The three worthies had ar-
ranged that their turn for him should fall
in succession and be the last. The first
one, a perfect exquisite, and with an air
of the most ineffable condescension put
his question.

'If I understand rightly the government
of your country, you acknowledge no
distinctions of rank, consequently you can
have no court standard for the manners
of a gentleman; will you favor me with
information where your best school of
politeness is to be found?'

'For your benefit,' replied the Ameri-
can, smiling, calmly, 'I would recom-
mend the Falls of Niagara—a contempla-
tion of that stupendous wonder teaches
humanity to the proudest, and human
nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the
trifler and arouses the most stupid; in
short, it turns men from their idols; and
when we acknowledge that God only is
Lord, we feel that men are our equals.—
A true christian is always polite.'

There was a murmur among the au-
dience, but whether of applause or censure
the American could not determine, as
he did not choose to betray any anxiety
for the result by a scrutiny of the faces
which he knew were bent on him.

The second now proposed his question.
He affected to be a great politician, was
moustached and whiskered like a diplo-
matist, which station he had been covet-
ing. His voice was bland, but his em-
phasis was very significant.

'Should I visit the United States, what
subject with which I am conversant
would most interest your people, and give
me an opportunity of enjoying their con-
versation?'

'You must maintain as you do at pre-
sent, that a monarchy is the wisest, the
purest, the best government, which the
skill of man ever devised, and that a de-
mocracy is utterly barbarous. My coun-
trymen are proverbially fond of argu-
ment, and will meet you on both these ques-
tions, and if you choose, argue with you to
the end of your life.'

The murmur was renewed, but still
without any decided expression of the
feeling with which his answer had been
received.

The third then rose from his seat, and
with an assured voice, which seemed to
announce a certain triumph said!
'I require your decision, on a delicate
question, but the rules of the pastime war-
rant it and also a candid answer. You
have seen the American and the English
ladies which are the fairest?'

The young republican glanced around
the circle. It was bright with flashing
eyes, and the sweet smiles which wreath-
ed many a lovely lip, might have won a
less determined patriot from his alle-
giance. He did not hesitate, though he
bowed low to the ladies as he answered.

'The standard of female beauty is, I
believe, allowed to be the power of exci-
ting admiration and love in our sex, con-
sequently those ladies who are most ad-
mired, and beloved, and respected by the
gentlemen, must be the fairest. Now I
assert confidently, that there is not a na-
tion on earth where woman is so truly
beloved, so tenderly cherished, so respect-
fully treated, as in the republic of the
United States; therefore, the American
ladies are the fairest. But, and he a-
gain bowed low, 'if the ladies before
whom I have now the honor of express-
ing my opinion, were in my country, we
should think them Americans.'

The applause was enthusiastic; after the
mirth had subsided so as to allow the
Judge to be heard, he directed the crown to
the Yankee.

his body having remained in the water
about an hour and a quarter. Two of
the others were so much exhausted before
they were taken out, that their recovery
was for some time doubtful. Mr. Creagh
was a very worthy young man, about 24
years of age. He was a member of the
Methodist Church in John street, and Su-
perintendent of the Sabbath School. On
the Sunday previous to his death he vis-
ited a Sabbath school at Auburn. He has
left many friends to lament his sudden
departure.

A letter from the Post Master at Gene-
va, dated 4th inst. states that the mail
went into the river with the passengers,
but had been recovered, except the way
mail, which "is lost entirely."
Journal of Commerce.

The Richmond Compiler says that the
particulars of Mr. Randolph's Will have
not yet transpired. It is estimated that
he owned more than 400 slaves, which it
is said he has directed to be emancipa-
ted; and that he has also left 120 blood
horses; &c.

SABINUS AND OLINDA.

In a fair, rich, and flourishing country,
whose cliffs are washed by the German
ocean, lived Sabinus, a youth formed by
nature to make a conquest wherever he
thought proper; but the constancy of his
disposition fixed him only with Olinda.
He was indeed superior to her in fortune,
but that defect on her side was so amply
supplied by her merit, that none was
thought more worthy of his regard than
she. He loved her, he was beloved by
her, and in a short time, by joining hands
publicly, they avowed the union of their
hearts. But alas! none, however fortu-
nate, however happy, are exempt from the
shafts of envy, and the malignant effects
of ungovernable appetite. How unsafe,
how detestable are they who have this
fury for their guide! How certainly will
it lead them from themselves, and plunge
them into errors they would have shud-
dered at, even in apprehension; Ariana,
a lady of many amiable qualities, very
nearly allied to Sabinus, and highly esteem-
ed by him, imagined herself slighted, and
injuriously treated, since his marriage with
Olinda.—By incautiously suffering this
jealousy to corrode in her breast, she be-
gan to give loose to passion; she forgot
many virtues, for which she had been so
long and so justly applauded. Causeless
suspicion and mistaken resentment betray-
ed her into all the gloom of discontent;
she sighed without ceasing; the happiness
of others gave her intolerable pain—she
thought of nothing but revenge. How
unlike what she was when the cheerful,
prudent, the compassionate Ariana!

She continually laboured to disturb a
union so firmly, so affectionately founded,
and planned every scheme which she
thought most likely to disturb it.

Fortune seemed willing to promote her
unjust intentions; the circumstances of
Sabinus, had been long embarrassed by a
tedious law-suit and the court determining
the cause unexpectedly in favour of his
opponent, it sunk his fortune to the lowest
pitch of penury from the highest affluence.
From the nearness of relationship, he ex-
pected from Ariana those assistances his
present situation required; but she was in-
sensible to all his entreaties, and the just-
ness of every remonstrance, unless he first
separated from Olinda, whom she regard-
ed with detestation. Upon a compliance
with her desires in this respect, she prom-
ised that her fortune, her interest, and
her all, should be at his command. Sabinus
was shocked at the proposal; he loved
his wife with inexpressible tenderness
and refused those offers with indignation,
which were to be purchased at so high a
price. Ariana was no less displeased to
find her offers rejected, and gave loose to
all that warmth, which she had so long
endeavoured to suppress. Reproach gen-
erally produces recrimination; the quarrel
rose to such a height that Sabinus was
marked for destruction; and the very next
day, upon the strength of an old family
debt, he was sent to gaol, with none but
Olinda to comfort him in his miseries.

In this mansion of distress they lived
together with resignation and even with
comfort. She provided the frugal meal;
and he read to her while employed in the
little offices of domestic concern. Their
fellow prisoners admired their content-
ment; and whenever they had a desire of
relaxing into mirth, and enjoying those
little comforts that a prison affords, Sabinus
and Olinda were sure to be of the party.
Instead of reproaching each bore a share
of the load imposed by Providence.—
Whenever Sabinus showed the least con-
cern on his dear partner's account, she
conjured him by the love he bore her, by
those tender ties which now united them
forever, not to discompose himself, that
so long as his affections lasted, she defied
all the ills of fortune, and every loss of
fame and friendship; that nothing could
make her miserable but his seeming to
want happiness, nothing pleased but his
sympathizing with her pleasures. A con-
tinuance in prison soon robbed them of
the little they had left, and famine began
to make its horrid appearance; yet still
was neither found to murmur; they both
looked upon their little boy, who, insensi-
ble to their or his own distress, was play-
ing about the room, with inexpressible
yet silent anguish, when a messenger

came to inform them that Ariana was
dead, and that her will in favour of a
distant relation, who was now in another
country, might easily be procured and
burnt, in which case all her large fortune
would revert to him as being her next
heir at law.

A proposal of so base a nature filled
our unhappy couple with horror; they
ordered the messenger immediately out
of the room, and falling upon each other's
neck, indulged an agony of sorrow, for
now even all hopes of relief were banished.
The messenger who made the proposal,
however, was only a spy sent by Ariana
to sound the dispositions of a man she loved
at once and persecuted. This lady,
though warped by wrong passions, was
naturally kind, judicious and friendly.
She found that all her attempts to shake
the constancy or integrity of Sabinus were
ineffectual; she had therefore began to re-
flect, and to wonder how she could so
long and so unprovoked injure such un-
common fortitude and affection.

She had from the next room herself
heard the reception given to the mes-
senger, and could not avoid feeling all the
force of superior virtue; she therefore re-
assured her former goodness of heart,
she came into the room with tears in her
eyes, and acknowledged the severity of
her former treatment. She bestowed her
first care in providing them all the neces-
sary supplies, and acknowledged them the
most deserving heirs of her fortune.—
From this moment Sabinus enjoyed an un-
interrupted happiness with Olinda, and
both were happy in the friendship and as-
sistance of Ariana, who, dying soon after,
left them in possession of a large estate,
and in her last moments confessed that
virtue was the only path to true glory;
and that, however innocence may for a
time be depressed, a steady perseverance
will in time lead to a certain victory.

FOREIGN.

London, May 9.
In the House of Commons, last night,
Lord Morpeth obtained leave to bring in
a bill for removing the remaining disabili-
ties to which Quakers and Moravians are
subject from their objection to take oaths,
which prevent them at present from hold-
ing office under Government, or from
serving as jurors in criminal cases.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, MAY 11.
Negro Emancipation.—The following
appeared in a Second Edition of the Cou-
rier of yesterday.—
We have received the following authen-
ticated account of the Ministerial plan for
the Emancipation of the Negroes in the
West Indies, which we hasten to lay
before our readers.

1. That every slave, upon the passing
of this act, should be at liberty to claim
the protection of slaves, custos of the
parish, or such other officer as shall be
named by his majesty for the purpose,
to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

2. That the terms of such apprentice-
ship should be—
1st. That the power of corporeal pun-
ishment should be altogether taken from
the master, and transferred to the magis-
trate.

2d. That in consideration of food and
clothing, and such allowances as are now
made by law to the slave, the laborer
should work for his master three-fourths
of his time, leaving it to be settled by con-
tract whether for three-fourths of the week
or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a
right to claim employment of his master
for the remaining three-fourths of his time,
according to the fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one fourth of
his time, the laborer should be at liberty
to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price
upon the laborer at the time of his apprentice-
ship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the
master should bear such a proportion to
the price fixed by him, that for the whole
of his spare time, if given to the master,
the negro should receive 1-12th of his
price annually; and in proportion for each
lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an
apprentice, shall be entitled to a money-
payment weekly, in lieu of food and cloth-
ing, should he prefer it, the amount to be
fixed by a magistrate with reference to
the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be
bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his
wages, half yearly, to an officer, to be ap-
pointed by his Majesty.

IV. That such loan be distributed a-
mong the different colonies, in a ratio
compounded of the number of slaves, and
the amount of exports.

V. That the half yearly payments
herebefore authorised to be made by the
apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation
of so much of the debt contracted by the
planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time
of the passing of this act shall be under
the age of six years be free, and be main-
tained by their respective parents.

VII. That in future of such mainte-
nance, they be deemed apprentices to the
master of the parents (without receiving
wages) the males till the age of 21, the
females to the age of 20, at which periods
respectively they and their children, if
any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent
his Majesty from assenting to such acts as
may be passed by the Colonial Legisla-
ture for the promotion of industry or the
prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all
classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of
the local Legislatures, his Majesty will
be prepared to recommend to Parliament,
out of the revenues of this country, to
grant such as may be deemed necessary
for the due support of the administration
of justice, of an efficient police establish-
ment, and of a general system of religious
and moral education.

LONDON, Saturday May 11th.—The
Ministerial plan for the emancipation of
the negroes is now before the public, and
what is it? What does it effect?—Let us
first see what was wanted.

The universal demand of the country,
and the decision of Parliament has deter-
mined the abolition of Slavery in the
British dominions. The mode of carry-
ing into effect that decision was the pro-
voked of the Executive Government—
What was wanted, then, was that the plan
of emancipation should promote the wel-
fare of the Negroes—do justice to the
West India proprietors—and secure the
national revenues. Does the plan pro-
posed by Ministers effect any one of these
objects? Supposing that this wild mea-
sure were actually attempted to be put
into execution, the welfare of the negro,
instead of being advanced, would be
positively in a worse position. At present
the subsistence of the negro from infancy
to old age is secured to him by law; his
master is bound at all times and under all
circumstances, to give him food, though he
be not able to give him employment—
The present plan, so far as we are able to
collect its meaning, abolishes this cer-
tainly of provision, and leaves it to the
local Legislatures to enact vagrant laws,
to whose operations the negro is to be
subjected. We shall not pursue the point
further at present than to ask, what is to
become of the negro when he cannot get
work, and where there are no poor laws?
What is to become of him in sickness,
when he cannot work, and in old age,
when he is past work?

We understand that Earl Harwood,
and Earl St. Vincent, the Chairman and
Deputy Chairman of the West India
Committee, were deputed at the West
India meeting of yesterday, to wait on
Earl Grey, and to endeavor to procure
the postponement of the motion for the
emancipation of the slaves, which stands
for Tuesday next.

We have reason to believe that the
House of Commons will not be called
on next Tuesday for any opinion on the
Ministerial plan of Emancipation.

The excitement and dismay among all
those dependent on the prosperity of our
West India Colonies, is beyond expres-
sion. The general impression is, that if
the proposed plan be persevered in by Min-
isters, the West India Colonies will be
entirely lost, for any useful purpose, to
the British Crown. The wide spread,
ruin and immeasurable distress which
the breaking up of our West India inter-
est would cause in this country, is fearful
to contemplate. So far as we can col-
lect opinions, and so far as any opinion
at all can be formed of a plan so confused
in its details, and on the fate of it so
utterly impracticable in execution, there is
but one common sentiment of unqualified
condemnation of it. It is considered an
abortion which after all does not emanci-
pate the negro, but which does ruin the
West India Proprietors, Planters, and
Mongees.

Summons were issued last night for
the assembling of a Cabinet Council this
morning at eleven o'clock. The unusual
hour of this meeting of the Cabinet had
given rise to many conjectures.

TURKEY, Paris, May 4.
The Government has received news
from Constantinople to the 16th April.

On the 26th March, M. de Verneze,
the first Secretary of the King's em-
bassy in that capital, set out for the camp of
Ibrahim, with the Amendji Effendi of the
Porte.

He was the bearer of a hattis-sheriff, by
which the Grand Seigneur accorded to the
Pacha of Egypt the investiture of the four
Pachalics of Syria, namely, Taint-Jean-
d'Acre, Damas, Aleppo Tripoli, and their
dependencies.

M. de Verneze had instructions to ob-
tain from Ibrahim that he would de-
cist