

From Terre Haute, by Paris, to Springfield;  
 From Terre Haute to Fort Wayne, by Montezuma, Covington, Attica, La Fayette, Missisquoi;  
 From Newcastle to Noblesville;  
 From Noblesville to Fort Wayne;  
 From Winchester, in Randolph county, to Fort Wayne;  
 From Indianapolis, on the Horse Shoe Bend, State road, to the Ohio river; thence to Elizabeth, in the State of Kentucky.

**ILLINOIS.**

From Edwardsville to Springfield.  
**IN MISSOURI.**  
 From Jefferson city, by Gasconade & Masses Iron Works, Potosi and Farmington, to Jackson;  
 From Fulton, by Columbia, Rockport, Booneville, Meredith, Marmaduke's and Jones' Salt Works, to Livingston;  
 From Copians c h to Fulgam's;  
 From Monticello by Covington c h, to Stephen's Alabama.

**IN MICHIGAN TERRITORY.**  
 From Taylor's Village, on Stoney Creek, by Indian Village, in Shelby, to E Andrews';  
 From Stoney Creek Post Office, by N. Millard's, Gideon Gates' to Fort Gratiot.

**IN ARKANSAS TERRITORY.**  
 From Memphis to Little Rock.  
**IN FLORIDA TERRITORY.**  
 From Pensacola to Blakeley;  
 From Pensacola to Fort Crawford;  
 From St Mary's, by Fernandina, and the town of St. John, to Jacksonville.

**JOHN W. TAYLOR,**  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives  
**NATH'L MACON,**  
 President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
 Approved 3d March, 1827.  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

**Miscellaneous.**

From the American Farmer.

**RECIPES.**

For scouring party coloured woollen, as carpets hearth rugs, &c.

It is customary with those engaged in the scouring trade to have a large scouring board; the narrowest part of the carpet is first pulled on the table, and according to the colours that are in the carpet, either gall or soap must be used, and sometimes both. Carpets are generally drawn across a table, or scouring board, and a piece of soap is rubbed on every spot of grease or dirt. If the soap is very hard, it is customary to have a bowl of hot water by your side to dip it in. The soap must first be well beaten before it is brought to the scouring board; after all the spots have been soaped, lay the part which was first soaped, upon or across the table; then take a hard brush dipped in boiling water, and holding the brush by the middle, with the arm extended in front of the body, so as to have your full strength, rub the spots until the dirt is extracted. This is to be continued all over the carpet till the dirt is out. If the carpet should be very dirty, a solution of soap, as for blankets should be put into your scouring tub, with hot water, then put in your carpet, and beat it out; afterwards rinse it in as many different clean waters as it may require. In the last rinsing water put a table spoonful of oil of vitriol; it will brighten the colours, and make the carpet look clear, especially where reds and greens are in it.

To stain Leather Gloves, to resemble the York Tan, Limerick Dye, &c.

These different pleasing hues of yellow, brown, or tan colour, are readily imparted to leather gloves by the following simple process:—Steep saffron in boiling hot soft water for about twelve hours; then, having slightly sewed up the tops of the gloves, to prevent the dye from staining the insides, wet them over with a sponge or soft brush dipped into the liquid. The quantity of saffron, as well as of water, will of course depend on how much dye may be wanted; and their relative proportions, on the depth of colour required. A common tea cup will contain sufficient in quantity for a single pair of gloves.

To raise the nap on cloth.

When woollens are worn thread bare, as is generally the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, &c. of men's coats, the coat, &c. must be soaked in cold water for half an hour; then taken out of the water and put on a board, and the thread bare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half worn hatters' card, filled with flocks, or with a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised.—When this is done, hang your coat, &c. up to dry, and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way. This is the method which is pursued by the dealers in old clothes.

To dye Cotton a buff colour.

Let the twist or yarn be boiled in pure water to cleanse it; then wring it, run it through a dilute solution of iron in the vegetable acid, which printers call iron liquor; wring, and run it through lime water, to raise it; wring it again, and run it through a solution of starch and water; then wring it once more, and dry, wind, warp, and weave it for use.

**Tooth Ache.**

A remedy for this most painful affection, which has succeeded in ninety five of a hundred cases, is *adam*, reduced to an impalpable powder 2 drachms, nitrous spirit of ether 7 drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with the rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

For indigestion or sour stomach. Given to the Editor of the American Farmer by an experienced Physician.

1 oz. of carbonic of soda, and 1 oz. pulverized columbo; dissolved in a pint and a half of boiling water—take a spoonful after eating, as occasion may require.

Take Gum Elastic, commonly called *Indian Rubber*, cut into fine shreds, and put about one ounce of it into a half pint Seneca oil, or petroleum. Let the mixture stand about a week, at the end of which time the gum will be dissolved, and a thick elastic varnish formed, which may be applied to the boots or shoes with a brush, and will be absorbed by the leather: the varnish to be applied once a day till the leather is saturated, when the shoes will be perfectly water proof, and rendered soft and easy to the feet. If in the preparation of leather, this varnish was used instead of the common tanner's oil, the object would be more perfectly attained. Seneca oil is produced in our country in great abundance, and costs little if any more, than tanner's oil and the gum elastic is very cheap. I made the discovery that gum elastic may be dissolved in Seneca oil about a year since, and now publish it *pro bono publico*. [Con. Cour.]

**Cure for Intemperance.**—The facts stated below will go far to convince those who have been hitherto incredulous, if any such there be, of the efficacy of the remedy lately employed to cure inveterate habits of intoxication. The statement is made in a letter to the editors of the Boston Recorder, from Mr. Louis Dwight, a gentleman whose character for veracity and untiring perseverance in the cause of philanthropy and good morals is well known in Boston, and puts to silence all suspicion of the accuracy of the facts. He spent a day and a half in visiting individuals and families in different parts of the city of New York, for the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth of previous statements, and is willing to take the responsibility of furnishing the evidence which has been presented.

T. D. W. a gentleman of great respectability, with whom I have been many years acquainted, told me, that he had a man in his employment, 50 years of age, who had been addicted to intemperance many years, who expressed a willingness to take any thing but poison to cure him. Mr. W. procured some of the medicine & administered it a few times, in consequence of which the old man has lost all thirst for spirituous liquors, and appears like another man. He says, that it cost him fifty dollars a year to get drunk, and now he does not love strong drink, and therefore he infers that he may yet rise in the world. This case is of two or three weeks continuance only.

Mr. S. a respectable mechanic well known here and highly esteemed by many of our acquaintance, says that he has a young friend who was subject to fits of intoxication, once in two or three weeks. He took the medicine 6 or 7 weeks ago, and has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors.

Mr. S. an old man, whom I saw, says he was ten years addicted to intemperance. He took the medicine 5 or 6 weeks since, in consequence of which he has lost all hankering for spirituous liquors.—His employer, a gentleman of respectability, confirms this statement, and says he dismissed this man from his service before he took this medicine and has restored him since. I saw both the individuals here spoken of.

Mr. K. an industrious mechanic, whom I saw, says his brother-in-law, a youth of 19 years, had become a curse to himself and friends, and had become so sottish, as to make it necessary to take him to the hospital. The physicians at the hospital said he could not have lived a fortnight, in continuance of such excess. This young man took the medicine eight weeks ago, in consequence of which he has lost all thirst for spirituous liquors, and cannot be tempted to touch it. His appearance is changed to that of a temperate and healthy youth. His brother-in-law can use no language strong enough to express his confidence in the efficacy and value of this remedy.

Mr. D. a mechanic in the same neighborhood took this medicine about one week since, having been previously, as we learn from himself and wife, very intemperate, and now he has no relish for spirituous liquors. There were great indications of joy and gratitude in the countenance and expression of these people.

P. E. took the medicine about the same time with D. He had been in the habit of drinking 15 or 16 glasses per day, and in his last fit of intoxication, he was drunk five days. His cups were the

first thing in the morning and the last at night—and for the last 4 or 5 years, he has been very much abandoned. His dreadful thirst for spirituous liquors is quenched, and he says he is willing to proclaim to the world the benefit he has received from Dr. Chambers.

Mr. A. a young man of thirty years of age, has been dreadfully intemperate 13 years. His father, who is now dead, was the same, and brought up his son in his own habits. This young man, has been twice a lunatic; three times brought to the gates of death by fits, ten times committed to the watch house; and repeatedly brought home drunk to his mother who is a widow, all in consequence of intemperance. He took the medicine seven weeks ago last Friday, and continued to take it till the Tuesday following, and he has had no desire of spirituous liquors since. The facts in this case were collected from his mother, his employer and himself. I have seldom seen a more grateful and happy woman than his mother.

Our societies for suppressing intemperance, in our humble opinion, would do more good, by purchasing this medicine and administering it gratis to the proper subjects, than they can ever effect by publishing tracts or newspapers, or holding public meetings. Their Tracts and Newspapers are not read, and their meetings are not attended by drunkards.

Boston Courier.

**Another humbug.**—We have not read the first part of the celebrated Morgan Book, professing to disclose the secrets of Freemasonry; but a book has just been put into our hands, entitled, "The second part of Revelations of Masonry, made by a late member of the craft," which we have perused. It purports to give the secrets of the higher degrees, viz: the "Degree of Mark Master;" the "Degree of Mark Master;" the "Architect's Degree in Masonry;" the "Degree of Grand Architect;" the "Degree of Scotch Master or Superintendent;" the "Degree of Secret Master;" the "Degree of Perfect Master;" the "Degree of Past Master;" the "Degree of Excellent Masons;" and the Degree of Super-excellent Mason." Now every member of the fraternity who has been member and raised, and advanced to the higher degrees of ancient Masonry, will smile at this enumeration; for with the exception of the degree of Mark Master, and Past Master, we know of no such degrees in ancient Masonry. And in regard to these two, which are correctly named, we boldly pronounce the publication as impudent a hoax as was ever played off upon a credulous community. It is throughout a base calumny upon the order. We never heard of any such lectures as those given, nor of any such ceremonies, nor of any such obligations as are there set forth. The whole is an ingenious, though a wicked fabrication. Having taken the high degree of Knight Templar ourselves, we speak understandingly and fearlessly upon this subject, and our denial of the authenticity of the book, so far as we know any thing of Masonry, is solemn and unqualified. If the public have a mind to buy the imposture, so be it.—But we have reason to think that our course upon the Morgan affair has been so frank and impartial, that we shall be believed in whatever we may say of our own knowledge, by those who are, as well as those who are not masons. And we have thought it our duty to put the public upon their guard against so shameless an imposition. We have never knowingly deceived the public, and we feel no more inclination to deceive them upon the subject of Morgan than any other. N. Y. Com. Adv.

**Diluvial Remains.**—In a very curious article by Caleb Atwater, Esq. published in the last number of Silliman's Journal, it is said that fossil plants which are now the natives of torrid climates, have been found in considerable numbers in the state of Ohio and in the vicinity of Ohio river. Among these plants are the bread fruit tree, the species of palm which produces the cocoanut, and the bamboo.

The writer states that he has in his possession the perfect impression of the cassia and the tea leaf found in the rocks of that region. The impressions of the bread fruit tree show the flowers fully expanded and entire, and the author avers that his specimens of these fossil plants are so perfect and faithful to nature as to dispel all doubts of what they once were.—The larger trees are found mostly in sandstone. The supposition, says the author, that these tropical plants were carried northward by the ocean, is disproved by the fact that some of the trees, or rather the roots and parts of their trunks, stand upright evidently on the spot where they grew, and others with every root entire, lie to appearance where they fell when turned up by the roots. "Again," asks the writer, "if floated from tropical regions, how happens it that their flowers were uninjured? These show all their original beauty of form; they are fully expanded, and could not have been transported from any considerable distance. Scarcely a day could have intervened between the period in which they were in full bloom and that in which, by that catastrophe which long since overwhelmed our globe, they were 'embalmed' in the spot where they are now found."

**The Flying Dutchman Caught!**—The merry wags of Wall street were sadly puzzled almost the whole of Tuesday.—Early in the morning the builders of the Exchange caused the crowning ornament of the cupola of that noble edifice, to be fixed in its proper place, and the puzzle was to ascertain what that ornament was. Some thought it was intended for a mermaid, and some a sea horse; one contended that it was Fame, blowing her own trumpet—or rather, perhaps, trumpeting the fame of the founders of the Exchange.—An Englishman swore it must be none other than St. George and the Dragon in mortal combat, while one of the natives of Communipaw insisted "dat he had neffer seen any ding look haaf so mut like Santa Claws p-foot." A poor sinner who had had a note shaved three times, and would have had it tried again had there been any thing left of it, thought it was designed to represent the devil flying away with Irving's celebrated shaver. Tom Walker—a quack doctor said it was a copy from a patent medicine picture in the newspaper, where a man is represented as being a many headed monster with a club. But Dr. Mitchell declared it to be a true and veritable Siren, holding the fins of her lower extremities in her hand, as the ladies hold their trains of satin when sweeping over a dusty pavement. None however, could agree that it looked exactly like any thing; whereupon Uncle Amariah Bigelow "concluded" that the brokers might very safely worship the graven image if they pleased, as he guessed it resembled nothing in the regions above, on earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Thus matters stood—all, save the shavers were looking, and all talking about it without determining any thing—until a huge, square built, dark looking man, with a long eel skin queue, and a fierce looking pair of black whiskers, came along, who gazed for a moment and exclaimed—"shiver my timbers but that is the Flying Dutchman!" [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
 Newbern, May 5, 1827.

Articles.	Per D. C.	D. C.
Bacon, lb.	6	7
Beef,	4	
Butter,	12	18
Bees Wax,	28	
Brandy, French, gall.	1 50	1 75
Apple,	40	50
Peach,	75	80
Corn, bbl.	1 90	
Cotton, 100 lb.	8	8 50
Coffee, lb.	18	
Cordage, 100 lb.	14	15
Candles, lb.	15	
Flour, bbl	6 50	7
Fitsseed, bush	70	80
Feathers, lb	35	40
Gun, Holland, gall.	1 00	1 25
Country,	45	50
Glass 10 by 12, 50 ft	5 00	
8 by 10	3 50	4 50
Iron, Pig, lb. none	00 00	00 00
country, Bar,	5	5
Russia,	6	
Swedes,	6	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Castings,	5	
Lumber—Flooring M ft	14 00	15 00
Inch Boards,	12	
Square Lumber,	18 00	20 00
Pine Scantling,	8 00	10 00
Shingles, 22 inch, 1000,	1 25	1 50
Staves, w o. lhd.	16 00	18 00
do. red oak do.	8	10
do. white oak, bbl	7 00	
Heading, w o. hhd	17 00	20 00
Lard, lb.	8	9
Lead, bar, cwt	10 00	
white, dry,	16 00	00
ground in oil,	16 00	17 00
Leather, seal lb	20	27
upper,	2 00	3 00
Meal, bush	60	70
Molasses gall	29	32
Oil, Castor, bottle,	1 00	1 25
Linsed, gall	1	
Fish,	30	50
Naval Stores, Tar, bbl	75	80
Pitch,	1 00	
Rosin,	1 00	1 25
Turpentine,	1 50	2
Spirits do gall	40	
Pork, cargo bbl	10 00	
Mess	13	14
Peas, black eyed bush	60	75
Rice, cwt	3	3 25
Rum, Jamaica gall	90	1 00
W. I.	85	90
American,	40	45
Salt, T. I bush	60	
Fine	65	75
Sugar, Loaf lb	22	23
Lump	18	20
Brown 100 lb	9	10
Havana, White none	13	
Steel, Blistered, lb	10	20
German,	18	
Tallow,	10	
Wine, Madeira gall	3	3 75
Teneriffe	1 60	1 25
Sherry	2	2 50
Country bbl	15	
Whiskey gall	80	

**NOTICE.**

WILL BE SOLD for cash at the Court-house in Trenton, on Monday the 14th of May next, (being the second Monday in the month).—TWENTY-ONE NEGROES; the property of Benjamin Harrison, Esq. dec. Eight or ten the property of Simmons Harrison, three the property of George Oldfield, three or four the property of Asa Smith, several the property of Jesse W. Lee—to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

WM. HUGGINS, Sheriff.  
 Trenton, April 27, 1827—75 77.

**JOB PRINTING**  
 EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,  
 With neatness and Despatch.

**POST-OFFICE NEWBERN,**  
 MAY 5th, 1827.

**Arrival and Departure of the MAILES.**

**THE NORTHERN MAIL**, via Washington, is due on Monday and Friday at noon. It leaves Newbern on Thursday and Sunday at 9 A. M.  
**The WESTERN MAIL**, via Raleigh, is due on Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M. and returns on Friday and Tuesday at 4 A. M.  
**The FAYETTEVILLE MAIL**, via Sampson, Duplin and Jones Counties, is due on Tuesday, at 5 P. M. and returns on Thursday at 5 A. M.  
**The WILMINGTON MAIL**, is due on Saturday at 6 A. M. and is closed on Monday at 8 P. M.  
**The BEAUFORT MAIL** arrives on Monday at 10 A. M. and is closed the same day, at 3 P. M.  
 Agreeably to the above arrangement, letters for the Northern and Eastern States, are forwarded on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, if deposited on the evenings preceding.  
 Southern and Western letters are forwarded by the Mails of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

**Scott's Life of Buonaparte.**

**SCOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE**, with a Preliminary View of the French Revolution, By the Author of *Waverley*, in two large volumes 8vo. closely printed, with a *Portrait of Napoleon*, engraved by Longacre, from a Miniature in the possession of Count Surville.  
 The publication of this work is progressing under the direction of Messrs. CAREY, LEA & CAREY, and will be completed soon. It is understood that the price will not exceed Five Dollars, while the British Edition, consisting of eight volumes, will cost more than FIFTY DOLLARS.  
 Gentlemen desirous of procuring the work, will please address their orders to  
**THOMAS WATSON,**  
 Agent for the Publishers.  
 Newbern, May 5th, 1827.

**CASTOR OIL,**

**STOUGHTON'S Bitters**, British Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Chamomile, Camphor, Epsom Salts, Ginger, &c. &c. received, and for sale, by  
**THOMAS W. MACHEN**  
 April 28.

**FLOUR AND DRY-GOODS.**

**LANDING** this day from Schr. Timothy Pickering, from N. York, 75 Bbls. Superfine Flour, fresh from the Mills; also, a small Invoice of Dry-Goods, of which the following are a part:  
 150 doz. Clark's Mill, and Spool Thread and Floss,  
 50 lb. Marshall's Patent, Blue, Black, White, Brown, & Assorted Thread,  
 20 Pieces Turkey Plaid, French Calicoes of superior quality, and warranted unfading colours,  
 Superior & Extra Fine Thread Cambrics, do. and Common Book Muslins, do. do. Needle worked do. some very fine and close worked,  
 Fine and Superfine Mull, Jacketnet, and Medium Muslins,  
 India & German Silk, Flag Hkfs. Blue Nankeens,  
 5-4 Robinet Laces, and Lace Footing,  
 White Russia Drilling, and a few dozen more of those *Very Fine White Cotton Hose*—For Sale, by  
**G. BRADFORD, & Co.**  
 Who will continue to receive as heretofore, constant supplies, by almost every arrival from New-York.  
 April 28.

**North American Review.**

No. 55—For April,  
 JUST received and for sale at  
**HALL'S Book Store.**  
**CONTENTS.**  
 I. New Documents concerning Columbus.  
 II. Travels in La Plata and Chile.  
 III. Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone, and the Condition of Ireland.  
 IV. Kent's Commentaries on American Law.  
 V. Policy and Practice of the United States and Great Britain in their Treatment of Indians.  
 VI. Mrs. Hemans's Poems.  
 VII. CRITICAL NOTICES.  
 1. Letter to an English Gentleman.  
 2. Internal Improvement in Georgia.  
 3. Godman's Natural History.  
 4. History of North Carolina.  
 5. Marsh's Inaugural Address.  
 6. Eulogy on Mr. Crafts.  
 7. Rail Road from Boston to Connecticut River.  
 8. Catalogue of Books in the Boston Athenaeum.  
 9. Hedge's Abridgment of Brown's Philosophy.  
 10. Mr. Washburn's Agricultural Address.  
 11. Nouvelles Ideas sur la Population.  
 12. Reports of the Faculty of Amherst College.  
 13. Comstock's Mineralogy.  
 Quarterly List of New Publications.  
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 April 28, 1827.