

CONDITIONS

The FEDERAL REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday by S. HALL, at three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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All Advertisements will be continued, until otherwise ordered, & such continuance charged.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Newbern Prices Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

MERCHANDISE	From To	Lb.	B.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	12	15				
Beef	none					
Butter	lb.	30				
Bees-Wax	lb.	25				
Brandy, French	gal.	2	50			
do. Apple,		1	75			
do. Peach,		1				
Corn	bush.	1	40			
Meal				1	50	
Cotton	lb.	26				
Coffee			20			
Cordage			12	14		
Flour	bb.	13	14			
Flax-Seed,	bush.		80			
Gin, Holland	gal.	2				
Do. Country		1				
Iron	M.	8				
Pine Scantling		15				
Plank		20				
Square Timber,		2				
Shingles 22 inch.		18				
Staves, W. O. hhd.		10				
do. R. O. do.		10				
do. W. O. bbl.		20				
Heading, W. O. hhd.		17				
Lard,	gal.	1	5			
Molasses,	bb.	1	60			
Tar,		2				
Pitch,		2				
Rosin,		2				
Turpentine,		2				
do. Spirits,	gal.	40				
do. bbl.		20				
Rice, none						
Rum, Jamaica,	gal.	1	15			
do. W. I.		1				
do. Americas,	bush.	80				
alt. Allum		60				
do. Fine		60				
Tobacco,	cwt.	7				
Sugar		12	50	15		

THOMAS WATSON, NEWBERN.

Has just received a large assortment of those justly esteemed and highly approved MEDICINES.

Prepared by W. T. Conway, No. 1 Hamilton Place, Common-Street, Boston.

The following respectable testimonials may serve to prove the surprising and singular efficacy of

Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops

These drops are a radical cure for tourney, Scrotula, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula, Pimpled Faces, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Venereal Taints when Mercury has failed, are the best Spring and Autumnal physic, and may be given to children with perfect safety. Price \$1—Ask for "Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops"—Observe that none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway."

SETH BRADFORD!!

Shipwright, of Medford, was 12 years afflicted with a severely painful ulcerated leg, had tried every medicine in vain, was resigned as past relief, when to the surprise of every one, was cured by taking these Drops.

The above is made public at the request of Mr. Bradford, trusting it may be of public utility. WILLIAM PAYSON!!

Of Gooch Lane, Boston, was 4 years afflicted with 5 holes through his foot, (fever sores) had his foot opened twice and the bone scraped by an eminent surgeon: at length resigned as past relief, (his leg condemned to amputation) his death daily expected, when to the astonishment of every one, on taking these drops; in 10 days his health was restored, 48 pieces of bone came away, his foot healed, and after going 4 years on crutches is now running about free from lameness.

AFFIDAVIT

Solomon Butterfield, of Chesterfield, maketh oath and saith, that his son Oliver 3 years afflicted with eruptions in his legs and different parts of his body, when after trying all other medicines in vain, was cured by 3 bottles of Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops alone, without the assistance of any other medicine.

Signed SOL. BUTTERFIELD. Moses Warner, Witness.—Oct. 12, 1846.

CERTIFICATE!

I, Pylthora Bliss of Lebanon, County of Windham, Conn. do hereby certify, that I was for a considerable time most horribly afflicted with an extreme scrofulous complaint, when after having tried almost every medicine in vain, and the advice of the most able physicians, had recourse to Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, when to my inter astonishment, I was almost instantaneously relieved.

(Signed) PLYTHORA BLISS, Witness, Dyer & Harlow, Windham Con.

Dr. Relf's Astmatic Pills!

These Pills give instant ease in Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Wheezing, difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilliness and shivering, the forerunners of fevers, &c common colds are removed in a few hours. The aged will experience relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. Ask for "Dr. Relf's Astmatic Pills." One box containing 12 Pills, frequently effects a cure. Caution—the outside printed wrapper is signed "W. T. Conway," none other are genuine!

MR. STETSON'S Of Hanover, was 9 years afflicted with violent pains in his right breast, attended at times with great difficulty of breathing, and wholly incapable of business, after having tried all other medicine in vain was cured and his health perfectly restored by 2 boxes of these pills.

A YOUNG LADY! Near Green-Street, Boston, was 3 years afflicted with Consumption, had tried almost every medicine and medical assistance without relief, when resigned as past relief, not able to sit up, much debilitated by want of sleep, perpetual palpitations and pain in the side, she had recourse to "Dr. Relf's Astmatic Pills," when to the surprise of every one, she was restored to perfect health in 14 days.

A Gentleman of Charlestown, Was severely afflicted with an Asthma 4 years, and for the last six months his death was daily expected, when to the surprise of every one, on taking only 2 boxes of these pills his health was perfectly restored.

Dr. Jebb's Liniment!

For Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Numbness, stiffness in the joints, &c. The relief is immediate and cure frequently in 24 hours, although of years standing and thought incurable!

Mr. Jacob Hildreth of Amherst, N. H. was many years afflicted with violent rheumatism, and as he advanced in years at times was wholly incapacitated for business, when through recommendation, after trying all other medicines in vain, was cured by using only one bottle of this Liniment, and has had no relapse; it is now three years since—he was considered incurable! This is published at his request.

Dr. Relf's Aromatic Pills.

For Female obstructions, &c. and are equally conducive to the health of married ladies unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken.

Dr. Relf's Antibilious Pills.

For Indigestion, loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Head Ache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholick, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dr. Relf's Vegetable pe-cific.

A certain and expeditious cure for Sick Head Ache, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dumfries' Ointment.

A certain, safe and expeditious cure for the Itch, however inveterate, in an hour's application, may be used by the most delicate pregnant female, or on children at the breast. No danger from taking cold. Ask for "Dumfries' Ointment," none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," as you value health, observe the signature.

Dumfries' Lotion.

A cure for the Itch without smell.

British Antiseptic Dentifrice.

The Tooth Ache is not only prevented by the Dentifrice but renders discoloured teeth beautifully white, removes the cause of fetor arising from decayed teeth imparts to the gums the efflorescence of health, and to the breath the most delectable sweetness.

Albion Corn Plaster.

This Plaster afford instant relief, at the same time it dissolves and draws the corn out by the root, without the least pain.

Cambrian Tooth-Ache Pills.

These Pills afford immediate relief with out the least injury to the Teeth.

Dr. Hunter's Pills, Dr. Hunter's Injection Powders & Dr. Hunter's Cerate,

For the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease, however inveterate, in all its various stages, and even when Mercury has failed—full directions, and description of symptoms, so that any one may cure themselves with secrecy (for a few dollars) accompany each Packet. Ask for Dr. Hunter's Pills. None are genuine but those signed "W. T. Conway."—As you value health observe the signature.

The whole of the above Medicines are prepared and sold wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. Conway, No. 1. Hamilton Place, Common street, Boston, and retailed by W. Peck, Raleigh, Hill, Warren, Baltimore, Jordan, Philadelphia, John Tiebout, No. 238, Water-street N. York, Coffin, Post Master, Hudson and most of the Druggists, Booksellers and Post Masters throughout the U. States, Pamphlets of many extraordinary cures may be had at the agent's gratis.

None of the above are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," as you value health observe this.

A large discount to Country Traders & those who buy, to sell again. Jan. 11, 1847—12m.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF CARTERET, CRAVEN, JONES, LENOIR, GREENE, JOHNSTON AND WAYNE.

Fellow Citizens.

Some months have elapsed since it has been known that Mr. Gaston, our late worthy and respected representative in Congress declined to serve us again in a situation in which he has obtained for himself and for us the highest honor. A respectable number of my fellow-citizens have thought proper to propose me to your consideration as his successor. Far from being indifferent to this flattering notice, I acknowledge myself sensibly gratified and highly honored by it. But the consciousness of my humble pretensions to fill a situation so important and responsible; the hope that some one of our fellow-Citizens of greater ability and experience, would make a tender of his services, and an unwillingness to shock the prejudices, and encounter the sneers of those who might deem it presumption in a mere farmer to aspire to a post of distinction, have caused me to hesitate in my decision:—I yield however to the wishes of my friends, and am a Candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States.

At a time when the political disputes which have heretofore divided us, seem to have ceased to exist, and when in the language of the present President of the United States. "It is gratifying to witness the increased harmony of opinion which pervades the union," it would be improper to say one word calculated to rekindle party animosity. I shall therefore only add as the outlines of my political principles:

That I wish to see the Constitution administered in the pure spirit of its framers, without being warped into subservience to the views of any faction:

That I believe it is the duty of Government to protect honest industry in all its branches, and to secure to our agriculture, Commerce and Manufactories an encouragement and support proportioned to their relative importance:

That Economy in the expenditure of the peoples money, and a strict accountability in those who have been entrusted with that expenditure, are the best securities against oppressive taxation:—and that to hold towards foreign Nations an attitude of once honest and firm, respecting their rights while we assert our own, is the course most likely to preserve their friendship and to enable us to sow in peace and reap in plenty.

That Providence may grant us these and every other blessing which a virtuous people may hope for is sincerely desired by

Your obedient servant. **JESSE SLOCUMB.** Wayne County, May 23, 1847.

Five Dollars Reward.

On the night of the 6th inst. the Subscriber Blacksmiths shop was broke open, and a Rifle Barrel Gun, taken out, of the following description.—Brass and silver mounted, round the head of the lock scrupins and on the breach, were small pieces of silver, neatly carved at the breach, has a brass box, stock has been split at the muzzle and mended with a piece of thin brass, is calculated for a double trigger, but has only one, is long and very small in the bore, does not admit a ball larger than a buck shot, lower end of her guard does not quite fill up the place that is cut; examine the lock and you will find a small fly in the tumbler that prevents her catching at half bent, the two draw loops was left in the shop, on the opposite side where they go through is a long oval piece of brass, one of her lock screws has been filed to let the ram-rod go down—on the lower end of the ram-rod is a joint wiper to screw and on-screw and a spring saw.

I will give the above reward to any person that will detect the thief or deliver the Rifle to Mr. Richard Hatch on Trent, or to the Subscriber in Newbern.

JOHN SMITH.

June 8, 1847.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the H. of Representatives
Remarks of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, in support of his motion to repeal the Internal Taxes.

CONCLUDED.

If government should continue a standing army, the alarming tendencies, the frightful consequences of such an establishment, will at length become familiar to us, and we shall be lulled into security amidst even the most threatening danger. To avoid then a habit of fondness for a standing army, we should always in the time of peace bring it down to the minimum of what may be needful. In war we must necessarily have men to combat the enemy; but as soon as war is over, we should recollect the maxim transmitted to us by our forefathers; we should consider that in peace an army is dangerous; and immediately reduce it as low as the situation and circumstances of the country will permit. I would not be understood to intimate, in the most distant manner, that any of our officers and soldiers at present would endanger the liberties of their country. No, sir, such is not my meaning, and I beg the House not to believe me as conveying the most distant idea of the kind. The present army has neither the numbers nor the disposition to engage in so unhalloved a work. All I contend for is this, that the government and people of the United States should not, in opposition to the advice of our forefathers, acquire a habit of fondness for, and dependence upon a standing army; that to avoid this habit, it should be a settled rule in time of peace, to reduce the army as low as the situation of the country will permit; that the question should not be "how many men can we retain in the service," but how many can we dispense with; that we should not keep in service as many as possible, but as few as possible.—Now, sir, I ask whether it is necessary to continue in service an army of 10,000 men? In my judgment it is not; we want just so many men as will garrison our posts and fortifications. I hold in my hand a statement, from which it will appear, that a little upwards of 6000 men will be amply sufficient for this purpose; any greater number involving a risk of contracting that dangerous habit of fondness for a standing army, to which I have alluded. The indulgence of the House will I trust, be extended to me while I read the statement—it was furnished by one in whose military knowledge I have the utmost confidence. If gentlemen are not equally disposed to confide in other statements, and the candor and intelligence of the House will determine between us.*

* Mr. Williams then read to the House the number, situation, and names of our forts and other public works; and the number and description of force necessary to be placed in each, as follows:

Fort Hawkins—At this fort one company of infantry is necessary to prevent the white people from intruding on the Indians, also to preserve the factory established for the purposes of trade.

Town of Savannah—One company of artillery, to keep the fort in repair; the cannon and small arms in order, and also to aid the revenue officers, if occasion should require.

Charleston—At Charleston there are Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinkney.—At these places two companies of artillery will be necessary, for the same purposes as at Savannah.

Fort Johnson, below Wilmington, in North Carolina.—The works at this place are very unimportant, and scarcely merit the attention of a garrison; but, to swell the estimate, we will assign to that fort one company of artillery.

The statement exhibited to the House had gone very much into detail, and Mr. Williams said he must apologize for having so long occupied the attention of the gentlemen. It appeared to him necessary that a statement of the kind should show the different positions of the garrisons, and the various uses to which they must be applied. If this were done, those not inclined to a reduction of the army, could more easily point out the errors contained in any statements made to the House, and he hoped this consideration would justify him for having consumed so much time by minute details of this part of the subject. It is obvious from this statement that an army containing about six thousand two hundred men will be entirely adequate to every purpose. He must then, in the seriousness and soberness of the most heartfelt conviction, say, that the army should be reduced; that he would adopt the maxim that standing armies in time of peace were dangerous to liberty, and that no act of his should ever induce the government to form a habit different from that maxim by continuing in service a greater number than is absolutely wanted. This, he said, is the point to which we should always go and beyond which we ought never to pass, because the least extravagance in this matter involves the most dangerous consequences.

Norfolk—Fort Nelson and Fort Norfolk, are the only works—There may be a water battery on Craney Island, erected during the war, but it is not necessary to garrison it in time of peace.—At these works two companies of artillery may be necessary, to keep them in repair; to preserve the cannon, small arms, and munitions of war, and occasionally to aid the revenue officers, as at Savannah.

Baltimore—Fort Mc Henry; one company of artillery, for the same purposes.

Philadelphia Mud or Sullivan's Fort; one company of artillery, for the same purposes.

New-York—Here there is a fort called Castle Williams, with two or three other forts, the names of which are not recollected, and which are not material. At these places three companies of artillery would do the ordinary garrison duties, but we will say four.

Newport, Rhode Island—Fort Trumbull, It is believed, is the name of the works.—At this place one company of artillery may be necessary.

Boston—The name of the works unknown; but, from the extent of them as generally understood, two companies of artillery will be quite sufficient.

New London, Connecticut—one company of artillery.

Plattsburg—Rouse's point, near Plattsburgh, is in the neighborhood of Isle de Noix, in Lower Canada; and, lest at some unguarded moment, the enemy might possibly make a dash upon it, we will assign to this place two companies of artillery and two of infantry.

Sackett's Harbor—One company of artillery.

Niagara—One company of artillery.

Detroit and its dependencies, Mackinaw, Greenbay, and Chicago.—Fort Detroit, three companies of infantry and one company of artillery; Fort Mackinaw three companies of infantry, a subaltern's command of artillery.—Fort Greenbay, two companies of infantry, and a subaltern's command of artillery.—Fort Chicago, two companies of infantry, It is necessary there should be a larger force at Detroit than the other places, for the purpose of escorting supplies of provisions and munitions of war to Mackinaw, and Greenbay Chicago.

St. Louis and its dependencies, Fort Edwards, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Clark, fort Orange, and a fort to be established on the Arkansas. To these