immoral. But, should the robber or the thief, now it is at \$10-Cargo was at \$16; now it is in his attempts at pillage, lose a fourth or the at - [not quoted.] The duty, in 1816, was half of the treasure where nobody could ever 25 per cent. ad valorem; it is now 2 cents per again find it, or destroy it, as pirates often do lb., and is a very ruinous duty to the farmers, by burning or sinking ships, any one may see if high duties make things cheap. but that of absurdity besides, especially if ad- cents. trary pointed out, and for that purpose offer the tection of the paper makers. use of our colums.

by an Eastern merchant, of an operation, by duced to 15 per centum, where it has ever which he made between three and four hundred dollars, and which any other ship-owner may imitate, with the same result. He had built a on the cost, and the charges of importation 91 for refined, and 71 for crude. amount nearly to one cent more per pound, making the whole cost eight cents. An American blacksmith, at the present duty on iron, can make chain cables at seven cents per pound, but not for less; but, this being three cents more than the cost in England, then erchant in question purchased a second-hand hemp cable for his vessel, which he sent to Liverpool, and, and continued so until the 1st of January there selling the old cable as junk, for nearly 1831, when it was reduced to 15 cents. as much as it cost, purchased new chain ca-States.

is worth a thousand theories—that there are amount of the duty paid. people who keep chain cables to hire for a trip | Shot.—In 1816 the price of all kinds was to England. The process is this: A merchant \$11 50 per cwt., and the duty was 2 cents per builds a vessel, and hires a chain cable to put lb., but was raised, in 1824, to 31 cents, and, to his anchor, for which he pays fifty dollars. in 1828, to 4 cents, and is prohibitory. The When he gets to Liverpool he buys a new price is now 5 cents for patent, and 6 cents of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull have chain, and brings back the old one in the hold for duck, per lb. Notwithstanding this great of the ship, and on his proving, at the custom- fall, were it not for the duty, Shot would be house, either that it was of American iron, or still cheaper: for we find it quoted, in the that it had once paid a duty, it is permitted to "British and Foreign Price Current," publish- manufacturing districts of the kingdom, have the iron crown !" "Yes, your highness," rebe landed without paying duty again. The ed at London, on the 30th November last, as spoken out in a manner too decisive to be mis- plied the officer, "I received it from the Empeship-owner thus saves three or four hundred follows: dollars, and sustains no inconvenience, except that cannot land his new chain without paying duty on it. Some ship-owners, who do not trade to Europe, get supplied with chain cables that is, £17 10, and the pound sterling at \$4 facilities, we shall have ships lying off and on, putting money into the pockets of less a than the coast, loaded with chain cables, to supply dozen rich owners of shot-towers, could be by appointment at particular points.

Now, the beauty of all this is, that the good- the present prices. natured people of the United States have been tection of American industry.

PRESENTATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AS A NUISANCE!

From the Alabama State Intelligencer. We, the Grand Jury of St. Clair County, cents per lb., and is the same now. have with unfeigned regret observed the course of policy pursued by a majority of Congress, in relation to the Southern section of these United States-a course which every generous mind, unshackeled by prejudice, must consider dry, and 11 for ground in oil. as partial in the extreme. The policy of taxing the agricultural class of the community, to support manufactures before they can sup- turers, it has always been duty free. port themselves, by fair competition, is unjust we know, and impolitic we believe, while we of feel it burdensome in the extreme. To discharge the debt of the nation, and to support the General Government, constitutionally administered, we take a pride in bearing our full quota: but against imposts to protect premature manufacturing establishments, (as oranges in a hot-house,) or to raise a fund to promote partial improvements, of a local nature, we most carnestly protest. And, as a most effec- 10 tual method of obtaining a redress of our heavy grievances, we believe it necessary to place on the floor of Congress the best talents we can command. And, from an intimate acquaintance with the public services, the talents, and genuine Republican principles, of the Honorable Samuel W. Mardis, we present him to the Citizens of this County and District as eminent-

(Signed) WILLIAM LITTLE, Foreman.

ly qualified to represent their wishes and wants,

and to defend their rights, in the councils of

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

CONTINUED. enough to refute the position that the fall which cwt.; it is now at 51 cents per lb. The duty, ness of this which has given to the public mind has taken place in the prices of goods, since in 1816, was at \$1 per cwt., and is now at \$1 a tranquility and satisfaction such as it never the year 1816, has been occasioned by the 50 per cwt. Protective System, having shown that articles Sugar .- The following are the quotations subject to low duties, and no duties at all, have of the two years: fallen, as well as those subject to high duties. We proceed to-day with the list. The prices of 1816 are of the 2d of April, before the Tariff of that year was passed—those of the present year are of the 5th of January.

Ochre, (yellow dry,)-Was, in 1816, \$3 per cwt.; the duty was then 2 cents per lb.—the price is now \$3 25, and the duty 1 cent .-Ochre, (ground in oil,) was, in 1816, at \$8 per cwt., and the duty 3 cents: it is now \$5, and the duty 11 cents. If the duty has affected the price, the lowering of it, in 1816, to the present rates, has increased the price of the dry ochre, and lowered the price of the other.

Oils.-In 1816 Olive Oil was at \$1 75 per gallon, and the duty 30 per centum—the duty was in that year changed to 25 cents per gallon, at which it has since remained, and the price is now \$1 05. Linseed, (American) was at \$1 04, and is now at 76 cents—the duty, in 1816, was 30 per cent.; it is now 25 cents per gallon. Whale was at 90 cents; now it is at 37. Sperm Summer was at \$1 75; now it is at 73 cents. Sperm Winter was at \$2; now it brown, 6 for white, 13 for lump, and 18 for who had promised to bring them news of peace it at 90 cents. Liver was at \$16 per barrel; loaf; but were reduced, in that year, to 3 cents or war.—The sun rose, but the old soldier came now it is at \$14 50. The duty on all was 30 for brown, 4 for white, 10 for lump, and 12 for not—he was in Poland. The youngest of the

Pork .- In 1816 Mess was at \$23 per cwt.:

against such system is, that it is unjust and now it is at \$13 75-Prime was at \$18 50;

that the community, as a whole, would be no Porter. In 1816 London was at \$3 per dogainer. Such a system would carry on it, not zen; it is now \$2 50. The duty, in the former only the stamp of injustice and immorality, year, was 32 cents per dozen; it is now at 40

vocated, as sound policy, by the losers If the analogy, in this particular instance, between foreign, and \$6 for country; the former are the American System and the Monkey System, now \$3 to \$8, and the latter \$3 to \$5. This be not complete, we should like to see the con- article has always been duty free, for the pr-o

Rice—In 1816, was at \$4 62\frac{1}{2} per cwt.; it is now at \$2 50. The duty, in the former year, A friend of ours was informed, the other day, was 25 per centum, and was in that year re- increase, and not diminish the majority in fasince remained.

per lb .- and Crude at 24 cents. It was then vessel, and wanted a chain cable for her: the admitted duty free. In that year a duty was price of a chain cable, in England, is four cents imposed of 72 per cent., which was increased, per pound, but there is a duty upon it, here, of in 1824, to 121 per cent. upon crude, and 3 had been organized as they were in Yorkshire, three cents per pound, which is 75 per centum cents per lb. upon refined, The price is now Lancashire, Worcester, and Essex. In Buck-

> Salt .- In the two years the prices are quoted as follows:

Lisbon, per bushel, 60 cts. 42 cts. Cadiz, per bushel, 50 cts. 42 cts. Liverpool Ground, per bushel, 55 cts. The duty, in 1816, was 20 cents per 56 lbs.

Sheeting.—Russia, in 1816, was at \$21 for bles, weighing about 12,000 pounds, at three white, and \$19 for brown: the present price is hundred and sixty dollars less than he would \$10 50 for the former, and \$9 50 for the latter. have had to pay for one made in the United which is just half price. In 1816 the duty was 25 per cent. ad valorem, and still continues at So common have these modes of economizing that rate—and, if it were not for the duty, the become, that it is a fact—which we all know price would be as much less, than now, as the

Shot, Patent, 1 to 5, per ton, A. A. A. B., 6 to 12, per ton, Now, taking the average of these two prices,

outward-bound vessels, which they would meet brought to us at a little more than 4 cents per pound, which is 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than

> 25. Skins have always been free of duty, for ted perhaps even more than other classes in the benefit of manufactures.

per cwt.; it is now \$1 25—Ground in Oil was

at 7 cents per lb.; it is now 41. The duty, in 1816, was 2 cents per lb.; it is now 1 cent for by the people, not a dozen persons hostile to Spelter.—In 1816 it was at 13 cents per lb.;

it is now at 23. For the benefit of manufac- bert Peel and Sir Richard Vyvyan, who said, on

the two years:			ı
	1816.	1831.	١
Cassia, per pound,	\$0 85	\$0 17	1
Cloves, per pound,	1 12	0 45	1
Ginger, race, per pound,	0 23	0 08	1
pure ground, per lb.	, 0 60	0 09	١
Nutmegs, per pound,	3 50	1 35	١
Pepper, per pound,	0 29	0 131	1
Pimento, Jamaica, per lb.,	0 25	0 151	
The duties upon these a	rticles ha	ve all been	1
wered since 1816.			1
Spirits -The following	ove the	anotation-	1

lowered since 1510.		1	
Spirits The following	are the	quotati	ion
of the two years:	. sam o densea		CO CHES
V = 1.0	1816.	183	1.
Jamaica, 4th proof,	\$1 50	\$1 (
West India, 3d proof,	1 19	"0 8	
New England, 1st proof,	0 77	0 :	
Brandy, Cognac, 1st proof,	2 00	See 10.5 (C)	62
Bordeaux, 4th proc	of, 1 50		50
Gin, Holland, 1st proof,	1 25	1 (09
Country,	0 75	0	35
Whiskey, Rye,	0 60	6.50	29
Apple,	2 00	0	
The duties on Spirits	were, in	816. f	roi
56 to 64 cents per gallon,	and are	now f	roi
FW 4 - CO			

i the two years:	of the
	1816.
Muscovado, prime,	\$17 50 per cwt.
2d and	3d qualities, 15 00 per cwt.
New Orleans, prime	18 00 per cwt.
2d an	101
Havana, white,	
2d o	26 00 per cwt.
hmum	nd 3d qualities, 24 00 per cwt.
brown,	19 25 per cwt.
20 a	nd 3d qualities, 18 00 per cwt.
Martinique, clayed	vnite, 22 00 per cwt
_ clayed l	brown, 19 00 per cwt.
Brazil,	23 00 per cwt.
Lump,	34 00 per cwt.
Loaf,	35 00 per cwt.
	1831.
St. Croix,	8 to 10 cents per pound.
New Orleans,	5 to 71 cents per pound.
Havana, white,	The second of th
mavana, winte,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Lump, 17 to 18 cents per pound. ardor for battle. The duties, in 1816, were at 5 cents for They waited one evening for their neighbor loaf, at which they have since remained. Not- three brothers stood thoughtfully leaning ton; it is now at \$4. It has always been duty they would be still lower were it not for the blessing ere he retired.

brown,

brown,

Porto Rico,

Brazil, white,

Muscovado,

existing duties. [To be continued.]

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.

The English County Elections have now erminated in the returns of upwards of seventy reformers, and of not more than five opponents of reform. The counties of Buckingham, Huntingdon, and Westmoreland each send one anti-reformer to Parliament, and Shropshire

possesses the undivided disgrace of having returned two. The result of the Northamtonshire and Dorset Elections is not yet known, but the utmost effect which they can produce will be to give the anti-reformers seven County Members instead of five. We are certain, therefore, of a majority upwards of ten to one, happen what may; and our expectation is, that the two elections which are still doubtful will

vor of reform. This result is as decisive as any one could Salt-Petre .- In 1816 Refined was at 40 cents desire, of the state of feeling among the gentlemen, yeomen and landlords of England. There is not a single county in which an anti-reform candidate would have succeeded, if the people inghamshire the reformers were divided; in Huntingdon they brought forward only one candidate, though from the state of the poll, they could evidently have carried two; in Westmoreland they submitted to a compromise; and in Shropshire they neglected al the necessary preparations until too late, and commenced the struggle without effective organization. The result of the contests in Worcestershire, Essex, and we may add Cornwall, has shown what the people could do when properly prepared; and though the general result far exceeds our warmest hopes, we regret that the anti-reformers should have been allowed to creep in any where. A majority unanimity amongst the county members would him by Napoleon, at the time when he was

have been still more gratifying. ions of every interest in the state on the subject of reform. The great commercial cities not sent a single anti-reformer to Parliament; Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Liecester, the capitals of the Wales, and Staffordshire, have displayed their Parliament, or petitioned and subscribed in faas well as the guide of public opinion, has every Skins .- In 1816, Deer, in hair, was at 30 to crown the whole, the landed interest of either my father, his country, or his subjects. employ British chain-makers, is all for the pro- Skins were at 88 cents each: they are now at opposed to unnecessary change, and interes-Soap .- In 1816 Castile was at 22 cents per of the public peace, has not only given its lb.; it is now 9-American Brown was at 15; sanction to the claims of the people, but has Spanish Brown.-In 1816 Dry was at \$3 we have no hesitation in saying, that if the own child. rotten boroughs could have been cut off for the present, and if the Parliament had been elected

reform would have been returned. Notwithstanding the assertions of Sir Rothe day on which Parliament was dissolved, Spices.—The following are the quotations that we were within twenty-four hours of a revolution, the elections have passed off with unusual quietness and good humor. The zeal of the people has every where been tempered with moderation; and though the Tory papers have been talking about the reign of terror and so forth, there has never been less either of fear or of danger than during the last month. The borough-mongers may be afraid of losing their power, and we hope and trust that they will have still stonger grounds for their apprens hensions; but their persons and their property are safer than they ever were .- And this they must know themselves; for though we do not give them credit for any particular sagacity, yet they cannot fail to see what a terrible risk they would have run, if they had succeeded in permanently defeating a measure, in defence of which the whole nation has shown so much zeal and determination. Their estates and persons are now as safe as those of others: but if they had succeeded in defeating the m Ministers and destroying the bill, neither their m lives and fortune would have been worth a twelvemonth's purchase. All this danger is Steel .- In 1816 German was at 13 cents per now passed; in three months the bill will be In our two last papers we gave evidence | lb.; it is now at 101-American was at \$8 per the law of the land; and it is the consciouspossessed before.

THE CONSCRIPTS,-FROM THE FRENCH.

There were four of them-all living on the produce of their farm; they were happy when the harvest time arrived, and the rich grapes clustered in their troughs They were happy together in their daily work-through the rain. in the sun or in the barn, they were always near each other, caring little for the troubles of to morrow, for they trusted to their united efforts .- There were four of them, a father and his three sons. Sometimes a neighbour, an old soldier, came at evening twilight to break and then render still firmer the chain of domestic affection; he spoke of the perished great ness of the empire—the shame of the restoration, and the hopes of July. He spoke of Poland, rising against the giant of the north-7 to 8 cents per pound. of Belgium begging for a king, of blood and 6 to 7 cents per pound. war in the end. Then over their manly faces 7 to 8 cents per pound. 5 to 81 cents per pound. as they were bent towards the hearth filled 5 to 61 cents per pound. with scattered coals, various shades would pass, 15 to 151 cents per pound. agitation, enthusiasm, anger, patriotism and

Plaister of Paris-In 1816, was at \$10 per withstanding this great reduction of prices, against the chimney, waiting for his father's

"George, my boy," said the old man, "it is daylight, it is useless now to go to bed. Le

us go to the fields." George bent his head low, and replied-" Bless me, my father-'tis to-

day that I am to draw for the conscription." The old man blessed him, and they kissed

"But I will have to leave you then, and my rothers too."

The father answered not-he withdrew, for his feelings unmanned him. He was not seen in the fields during that day; some said they had seen him in the grave-yard by the tomb of his wife; others said they had seen him enter the church and pray-perhaps it was for his

The hour of drawing arrived; George was there, and his brothers with him, but far more sad than he. It was the first day he had passed without seeing his father. He put his hand into the wheel-all the assembly was silent, while he drew out the number three. He beand raising his voice, he shouted out-"Vive la France" and then his eyes falling upon hispoor brothers, he exclaimed-"Oh! if I were not going alone!"

"Brother! we will go with you," said the eldest, " Mons. le Prefect-we are three"-"We are four!" exclaimed a man rushing from the crowd. It was the father.

They have gone-the whole four-the father and his three sons. The whole department knows it, and the fairest women of Divonna have kissed and waved them a long adieu. When will they come back? Go ask the

The Duke of Reichstadt.—An officer of high distinction, now in the Austrian service, is possessed of several orders, amongst which is that of ten to one is decisive enough, but perfect of the iron crown, which was conferred upon fighting under the imperial eagles. This officer We have now, therefore, on record the opin- had alighted, a short time back at the Belvedere Palace in Vienna, when he was met by the young Duke, who was descending the staircase. As soon as the Prince saw him, he stopped short, and fixing a scrutinizing glance on the orders which the General wore, exclaimed-"Surely it was my father who presented you with taken; the mining districts of Cornwall, South | ror Napoleon." "You must have amply deserved it, Sir," returned the Duke; for I know zeal for reform by every means in their power; he was sparing in bestowing it. You have evehundreds of towns, inferior in magnitude to ry reason to be proud of it." It will be readily those which we have mentioned above, and not | imagined, that the General was too much aston- | Packages of Wholes will cost \$540: do. of Halves at Nova Scotia, and others in the West Indies, 80, we have 3½ cents and a small fraction as distinguished as the seat of any particular ished at the remark to be capable of making a \$120: do. of Quarters, \$60: do. of Eighths, \$30. and we think it quite likely, that, as time ma- the price of a pound of Shot-which, were it manufacture, but still important and respecta- reply. The duke, however upon observing My friends in the Country will please send their ortures the arrangements for extending these not for our duty, enacted for the purpose of ble places, both on account of their wealth and his astonishment, said with much feeling, "I ders in time, as tickets will be as scarce as in the last intelligence, have returned liberal members to must allow, Sir, that you have some reason to feel surprised. The world has but a very convor of reform; the press, the representative fined notion of the manner in which my years have been spent; and conceives me to be but where thrown its influence into the scale; and imperfectly acquainted with what concerns cheated into the belief that the high duty on cents per lb.; it is now at 8-Shaved was at England-the possessors of the real property. But, one of these days, I am in hopes the world raw iron, which drives our ship-owners to 45 cents; it is now at 14-Mogadore Goat in the kingdom-a class of men particularly will be undeceived on this point." Indeed, if we may believe the report of officers of various services, who have visited the Austrian Court, the security of property and the preservation the Duke of Reichstadt is passionately devoted to military science, and has studied it to much effect under the able guidance of his who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate it is now at 51. The duty, in 1816, was 4 surpassed all others in the effect with which it uncle, the Archduke Charles, whose attachment of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets has supported them. From what we have seen to young Napoleon is that of a father to his will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's dis-

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.

BEESWAX,

	BEESWAX, lb BUTTER, do		$\frac{18}{20}$		20 25
	CANDLES, do		12		14
	COFFEE, do CORN, bbl. quantity, -	9	11½ 75		18 00
	CORN MEAL, bushel,		80		ا س
	CORDAGE, cwt	14		16	
	COTTON, do COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	7	20		50 22
;	Flax, do.		15		18
	FLAX, lb	•	10		121
f	FLOUR, Rochester, bbl Baltimore, do.		50 50		
	, North Carolina, do.	5			
5	IRON,—Bar, American, ib.		6		6
-	Russia & Swedes, do. LARD, lb		71		61
	LEATHER, Sole, lb		25		e (4)
t	Dressed hydes, do. LUMBER, Flooring, 11 inch, M.	no 12	ne.		
	Inch boards, - do.	8		9	£ .
2	Scantling, - do.	8		9	
1	Square Timber, do. Shingles, Cypress, do.	17 1	10	18	25
e	Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	16	10	17	20
d	Do. RED OAK, do. do.	7		8	
;	Do. w. o. bbl. do.	8 18		20	
ė	Heading, hhd. do. Do. bbl. do.	8		20 10	
r	MOLASSES, gallon, -		27		28
8.	NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb 4d. and 3d do.		8		
e e	wrought do		15		-
-	NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. dull.		70		
d	Turpentine, do. Pitch, do.		20		
r	Rosin, do.	1		1	
1	Spirits Turpentine, gall.		30	190	(F)
1	Varnish, - do. OIL, Sperm do.		25 90	1	
e	Whale & Porpoise.		35		40
n	PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.		75 15		18
8	White Lead, ground in oil crut	15	10	16	
y	PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.		61	-	
5	Hams, do. Beef, bbl.		7		3-
5	Pork, mess, do.	12		13	
d	Do. prime, do.	9	5 0	10	50
d	SALT, Turks Island, bushel,	1.4	80	1	
n k	Beautort, do.		50		60
-	Liverpool, fine, do.	1-	75	8	
1-	SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	li	40	1	60
1-	Apple Brandy, do.	1	45		
)-	Peach do. do. Rum, Jamaica, do.	1	50 20	1	60 25
d	Do.windward Isl'd do.	1 -	80	1	90
s	Do. New England, do.	١.	45		
d	Gin, Holland, do. Do. American, do.	1	25 40	1	5 0
8,	Whiskey, do.	1	38	1	40
d	STEEL, German, - lb.	1	16		18
	SUGAR, Loaf, - do.	1	10 19	1	12 20
r,	Lump, do.		16		18
ie	Brown, do.	١.	7	1	91
e	Gunpowder do	1	60 60	1	80
g 's	Hyson, do.	lî	50		
S	Black, do.		80		
is	WINE, Madeira, call	3	8		
et	Teneriffe, - do.	ĭ	60	1	
	Malaga, do.	1	80	1	

FORT MACON

JUNE 13, 1831. THE inconvenience arising from the backwardness of the owners of slaves, employed at Fort each other. "If I should fall on the number, Macon, in applying regularly for the payment of father," said George, "what will become of their wages as they become due monthly, makes it necessary to give notice, that the slaves whose own-"You will become a good soldier, my son," ers do not hereafter apply for a settlement of their wages, by the 10th of the month following that for which they are due, will be discharged, unless it shall be known satisfactorily that the failure was unavoidable

J. L. SMITH, Capt. Corps of Engirs.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

On Saturday the 6th of August next, WILL BE SOLD,

That very valuable Plantation IN the County of Jones, formerly the property of Durant Hatch, Esq. This Plantation is situated about 16 or 17 miles from Newbern, and is in a high state of improvement, having on it a large and comcame a soldier at that moment, as if by instinct, fortable Dwelling House, & all necessary Out Houses. The entire quantity of Land in one body, exceeds two thousand acres, and nearly seven hundred acres of it are cleared and under fence. The payment will be required in three equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, interest payable from the first of January next. The public are assured that the sale will be made without reserve. JOHN M. ROBERTS, Cashier.

June 17th, 1831.-ts

Commissioners' Ordinance. LL persons holding Muskets belonging to the A State, (except Volunteer Companies) are requested to return them, forthwith, to the Town Sergeant or to the Jailor.

JAMES CARNEY, Clk. Com'rs. Newbern, 24th June, 1831.

SCHUYLER'S PALACE OF FORTUNE.

220 Broadway, Marble Building. Under the New American Museum, New York. Where have been sold and paid PRIZES OF

\$30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, \$10,000, &c. &c. Amounting to more than a Million of Dollars.

WORTHY OF NOTICE:

Another Mammoth Lottery will be drawn in this ty, on Wednesday, July 13th-Capitals \$60,000 \$40,000, \$30,000, &c. &c. 36 No. Lottery, 6 drawn ballots-12 Tickets in a Package-Packages are warranted to draw half back, and stand a chance for all the brilliant Capitals!!—A deduction of 5 per cent. will be made to those who purchase Packages of meters \$5, Eighths \$2 50.

Splendid Lotteries next to be drawn. I give early notice that my patrons may have time

July 6, Class 7—\$15,000—Tickets \$5. Do. 13, Extra 18, the Mammoth mentioned above,

Do. Extra 19—\$20,000—Tickets \$5. Do. 27, Extra 20—\$40,000—\$10,000. Tickets \$10—lowest Prize \$12.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those posal. This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. States notes,-this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. EXTRA 16. This Lottery was drawn on the 15th inst. The following are the drawn numbers:

Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GINGHAMS, And a few Pieces QUEEN ADELAIDE STRIPES,

A beautiful Article for Dresses.

Ageneral assortment of Ladies' Morocco & Prunella SHOES. Which he will sell low for Cash. Newbern, 10th June.

TAX LIST. DURSUANT to an Order of Craven County

Court, May Term, 1831, I shall attend at my Store on the Old County Wharf, the last twenty working days in July, to receive the County List of Taxable Property, for the Town of Newbern. The ist will be required to be given in under oath, according to law. All Slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years, are liable to taxation; and by the Act of 1828, the owner of lands permitting Free Negroes to reside thereon, is liable for the taxes of said Free Negroes, and is required to give them in as free Polls in his or her list of taxables, under the penalty prescribed by law. JOSEPH S. FOWLER.

Newbern, 17th June, 1831.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST-OFFICE NEWBERN, JUNE, 1831. The Northern Mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M. and closes on Monday at 9P. M. and on Wednesday and Friday at 11 P. M.

The Raleigh Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M. and closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 P. M. The Wilmington Mail arrives on Monday, Wed-

nesday and Friday at 91 P. M. and closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 101 P. M.

The Fayetteville Mail arrives on Saturday at 6 P. M. and closes on Saturday at 9 P. M.

The Beaufort Mail arrives on Monday and Friday at 7P. M. and closes on Monday and Friday at 9P. M. Letters for the Northern Mail must be in the Office on Monday by 83 P. M. and by 103 P. M. on Wednesday and Friday,-for the Raleigh Mail, by 94 P. M.—for the Wilmington Mail by 101 P. M.—for the Favetteville and Beaufort Mails, by 83 P. M. of the nights of their departure.

The Post-Office is open every day (except Sunday) from 61 A. M. to 7 P. M. and from 10 to 11 on the nights of the arrival of the Northern Mail. On Sunday night, the Office is open from 91 to 11 o'clock-