



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1831.

The arrival of the Salem packet ship advised us of the hostile attitude of Holland and Belgium, and led to the belief that a general European war would be the result. The accounts by the Salem were to the 9th and 10th ultimo; but intelligence to the 16th has been received, which is of a more pacific character. The spirit that actuated France previous to 1814 is not extinct. Almost as soon as the advance of the Dutch troops on Belgium was announced at Paris, a French army of 50,000 was on its way to the scene of action. The fleets of Britain were not more dilatory, and the poor King of Holland was glad to withdraw his invading force, and to console himself with the bloodless victory which he gained over his boasting opponents, who fled without firing a shot. The prevailing opinion, that Holland was abetted by some of the great continental powers, seems to have been erroneous. The King has declared to the English and French governments that he considered the war between him and Belgium as strictly confined to himself, and entirely disconnected with the general political compact of Europe. The Belgian papers represent the conduct of the Dutch troops as extremely barbarous and unjustifiable. Their progress was marked by murder and desolation. If such be the facts, we regret that their prudence led them so quickly beyond the reach of the punishment which the French were ready to inflict. The cowardice of the Belgian troops is without a parallel in history. The Dutch attacked them within a few miles of Brussels, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August; at six, the field was cleared, and the whole country at the mercy of its invaders! Unmerited good fortune brought the French to their aid at two o'clock, P. M. saved the capital, already within the grasp of the enemy, and restored tranquillity. This campaign of two hours may be a useful lesson to the vapouring Belgians, and may prevent them in future from disturbing the peace of Europe.

We have no important news from Poland. Prussian accounts to the 7th inst. have reached us, but they speak only of preparation for the crisis, which must have passed before now. The Poles had received the first official communication from the French government. It promises its influence to restore peace to this devoted country, and advises the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general engagement. The latest accounts from Warsaw state that the greatest harmony prevails in the city, and that every necessary step has been taken for a vigorous defence. No less than 270 pieces of cannon were placed on the fortifications. Additional particulars will be found in our extracts from the foreign journals.

THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

A more inopportune, unchristian and dangerous publication than appeared in the New York Evangelist of the 17th instant, on the subject of the late insurrection, has seldom fallen in our way. We were early taught to believe that the spirit of Christianity is directly opposed to that spirit which fosters strife and animosity amongst mankind; but if this paper be, as it professes, devoted to religious purposes, then are the principles of our early education, and the approval of those principles by our mature judgment, nothing more than a fallacious system of ignorance, sanctioned by folly and error. Ill-constituted indeed must that man's mind be, who cannot see more to commiserate than to condemn in the condition of those whom unavoidable circumstances have rendered slave owners; and grossly ignorant must he be who thinks that the white population of the slave holding States would not rejoice at the termination of the system, if it could be brought about otherwise than by the impoverishment of those States. National proceedings entailed this curse upon our country, and all reasonable men know that nothing less than a national effort can abolish it. It must therefore be the extreme of malevolence to cast the whole odium on those who now possess this disagreeable and precarious property. But apart from all general views of the subject, we would ask the editors of the Evangelist what good purpose they intend to effect by disseminating amongst us such paragraphs as the one to which we allude? Will the condition of the slave be made better by setting before him the evils of his station in life, and by creating within him a spirit of discontent and misery? Or, is it at all probable that masters will be more lenient and indulgent because a few designing men, under the garb of piety, endeavour to excite their slaves to disobedience and to murder? Will the plenary indulgence which the Editors virtually offer under the high sanction of that religion which they profess and abuse, soften the hearts of those whom these gentlemen point out as proper objects of the slaves' revenge? They cannot believe that these, or any other good effects will follow the unchristian course which they advise the slaves to follow. Their intentions are evident, and we earnestly invite the attention of the slave States to the spirit of the misnamed Evangelist. We feel assured that its circulation will hereafter be extremely limited amongst us. It is no extenuation that the article to which we particularly allude is an extract from another paper. It is rather an aggravation, as the sphere of its mischievous tendency becomes more extended by every re-publication. The following rational and apposite remarks of the New York American speak the sentiments of the people, and are introduced here that the juxtaposition may show the difference between philanthropy and hypocrisy, between patriotism and the guilty proceedings of wolves in sheep's clothing.

"We detest slavery—we have striven, and ever shall strive, against its extension in these United States: but, where it exists, and without any fault of those who are cursed with it, we would go to the utmost length to sustain the rights and safety of those whom circumstances have placed in the relation of master. Such too is, we are sure, the feeling of all sound thinking men in the free states; and upon the

slightest intimation that they are required, arms, money, men, will be poured forth in profusion for the defence of our southern brethren. Let them not doubt this. Would to God the infatuated beings who have thus broken out in mad revolt, that most issue in such bloody retribution upon themselves, could be made equally sensible, that in such a cause, the whole white population of the Union is banded against them."

A similar feeling pervades our brethren of Philadelphia. A letter from that city, dated the 20th inst. to a gentleman of this place, contains the following passage:

"The news from your place alarmed us very much and caused great excitement. Had the accounts been corroborated the next day, I understand our mounted troops would have proceeded forthwith to the scene of action. Should there be any further cause of alarm, let us hear immediately."

Since writing the above we have been informed, and we rejoice at the information, that every subscriber to the Evangelist in this place has ordered it to be stopped. We are not yet prepared to have our throats cut.

A friend from Onslow informs us, that three slaves, who had been clearly convicted before a court of Magistrates of having been concerned in measures promotive of the concerted insurrection, were condemned, and executed on Friday last. In Wilmington, on the 19th, a similar investigation before a court of magistrates, resulted in the execution of four of the conspirators. A letter from that place, says—"The plot was more general than we at first suspected, and we now see that we were in the utmost danger."

Our Correspondent F. is referred to our advertising columns for a reply to his inquiry.

We have reasons to believe, that in some of the slave holding States, the disposition to rebel is produced among the blacks by the eloquent displays of some of our great orators, who make emancipation speeches under the pretence of recommending colonization schemes, creating hopes merely to result in disappointments. These speeches, made in the presence of a multitude of slaves, are printed and circulated among our northern brethren for political effect, and get up a feeling in the non-slaveholding States, which induces the publication of incendiary papers level to the capacity of the reading and preaching blacks, which are spread abroad among them where this species of population is densest, and the result is shewn in the horrors of Southampton, and the conspiracy of Wilmington.

The great patron of the Colonization System, before we left Kentucky, made a speech at the capital of Kentucky, in one part of which he decried the policy of colonizing the Indians which inhabit Georgia, while in another part of the same speech, he advocated the liberation and colonization of the blacks because they were a dangerous enemy in the bosom of the Southern States. The practicable scheme of colonizing the Indians he repressed, and animated them to maintain their ground and their inimical posture to Georgia. This was out of his great sympathy for the Indians. His sympathies for the negroes has had the effect to stir up discontents among this hitherto peaceful laboring class in the South, and has probably been somewhat instrumental in producing the late massacre of the whites, and the executions of the blacks now going on in the south. Shortly after the last grand effort of the Colonization orator at Frankfort, a young preacher, inspired by his eloquence, took up his cause and passing thro' the State, with the zeal of Peter the Hermit, preached that the slaves would, in due time, unfurl the banners of freedom on the banks of the Savannah.—Globe.

In Maine, the Jackson ticket for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c. has prevailed by splendid majorities.

NORFOLK, September 24.

A letter from Antigua dated 27th August, remarks—"The dreadful hurricane which laid Barbadoes in ruins has also been exceedingly severe in St. Vincent's. They are in want at St. Vincent's of all sorts of Lumber and also Flour. The ports are open till December. Every vessel but one went ashore; eight of them totally lost. Almost all our Flour is gone excepting about 350 bbls. We have raised here from 7 to \$8000 for the Barbadians."

List of vessels thrown on shore at St. Vincent's in the hurricane of 11th August, 1831—only one left at anchor—other damage estimated at £200,000 sterling. Ship Sarah Ward, of London; Schrs. John Clay, Am; Delta, and Union; Sloops Euris, and Triangle, and two small schooners—totally lost.

Brigs St. Vincent, Agenora, and Diamond, of Antigua; Dove, and Emerald, of Yarmouth, (N. S.); and Neptune of Bermuda; Schrs. Sector, and Sloops Lady Isles; Lady Adventure; Adelaid; Thetis, of Grenada; Ariel, Fanny, and Susanah—likely to be got off at great expense.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter for publication, dated.

St. Barts, Sept. 7th 1831.

"We have lately had several arrivals, one from Folly Landing, with Corn, Flour and Shingles, and two from Philadelphia, with assorted cargoes, but I am sorry to say there is little or no demand for any article. At our last accounts from Barbadoes, every article of bread stuffs was abundant.—Capt. Chase went up with 400 bbs. of Flour, and we understand could not sell. No stores or places have yet been erected to secure articles from the weather.—The neighbouring Islands have contributed very liberally to the aid of the poor of Barbadoes.—Our market is well supplied with every article of American produce. Lumber and Shingles are the chief articles wanted at Barbadoes and St. Vincent's.—The latter Island has suffered considerably from the effects of the late gale.—I am sorry to say I have made but a trifling sale of the Cider and Oats, but hope they will go off shortly. If any change should take place in this market or those to windward I will give you the earliest information.—Flour, in abundance, retailing at 5 1/2; Meal in puns \$22; in bbls. do. 5 1/2; Rye Meal 4 1/4; Corn 80 a 90 cts.; Peas 2 1/2 per bag; Navy Bread 3 1/2; Pilot 4; Crackers 6; Kegs in proportion; Lard 14 a 16; Butter 16; Soap 5 1/2; a 6; Hams plenty and dull at 12 1/2; Prime Pork, N. York, 13 1/2; Beef 7 a 8; Shingles 4 1/2 a 5; Tobacco 5 a 5 1/2; Molasses scarce and in great demand, 16 cts.; Rum 22, dull; Sugars \$2—Exchange 480, 490 per 100 Sterling."

Latest from Europe.

New York, Sept. 20. By the arrival of the ship Alabama, Capt. Rockett, Paris papers of the 16th, and Havre of the 17th ult. are received by the editors of the Courier & Enquirer, from whose extra we take the following. The Dutch were retiring from Belgium; and the cause of the Poles is again looking up.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Skrzynecki has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 20th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken, which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-chief, Skrzynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which was manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evacuated Lublin. The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July.—Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of General Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army commanded by Field Marshal Paskevitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo, who owes his rank to the development of his ideas on the campaign, had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secrets the members of his Grand Council, that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members, after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope. The army well disciplined, and the people too, are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favour of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14, 10 o'clock at night.—The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

We must do justice to all parties. The Prince of Orange has conducted with wisdom and prudence this campaign, which he might have terminated in fifteen days by a complete occupation of Belgium. And now there is a certain nobleness in his retreat before the French army, which, be it observed, has not been in consequence of the inferiority of his forces, (the Dutch army being able to meet the fifty thousand men commanded by General Gerard,) but only from a spirit of moderation which does honor to the Prince of Orange and his father. What I now say, is what is said by General Belliard, who has an opportunity of observing every thing closely, and by Marshal Gerard himself, notwithstanding the desire he had to measure his strength with the Hollanders.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Session of the Chamber of Deputies, of yesterday, presented an afflicting spectacle to the world. It appeared to be transformed into an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by violent means to submit to its opinions. In this debate, the President of the Council, evinced all the tenacity of his character and his desire to force the Chamber to bend to his wishes.

Official Document.—It is agreed that the Dutch army shall begin to-morrow its retrograde movement. The Prince of Orange will send an officer to Gen. Gerard to make known to him the route which his army will take, and to fix upon the stations each army (French and Dutch) will assume at night as the French army will accompany the Dutch to the frontiers. The Prince at the request of Gen. Belliard has promised that no troops should enter Louvain, provisions and forage will be furnished for the Dutch army, who will bivouac near Louvain without entering there.

PARIS, 15th Aug.—We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish envoy who are here, feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th inst. states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskevitch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

Accounts have been received from Warsaw, which state that the Polish Government have received for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavour to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

From the Liverpool Times of 16th we extract the following notice of what has been, and yet remains to be, done with the Reform Bill:

"The Reform Bill has advanced with tolerable rapidity of late. Whether it is the Opposition are worn out by their own exertions, or that they are ashamed of their factious conduct, we know not, but certain it is that the bill is proceeding with tolerable speed, and that another week or two will see it safely landed, after all the perils of the Committee. So far, not a jot or tittle of its principle has been sacrificed and Ministers having triumphed so often will no doubt persevere to the end, and carry it through the Lower House uninjured. It may not be interesting to mention what has been effected and what still remains to be done. In the first place, then, all the disfranchising and enfranchising schedules have been got through. Schedules A and B, by which the rotten boroughs are extinguished, are safe, as are schedules C, D, E, F, and G, by which the large towns of England are enfranchised, and the representatives of the counties are increased. This is a brief statement of what has been done, and brief as it is, it will be found to include almost every thing of importance in the bill. What remains to be done is principally as follows.—The right of voting at county elections is still to be extended to lease and copyholders; the clause vesting the suffrage in the hands of £10 householders is to be discussed, and this will no doubt lead to a very severe struggle, though there is no doubt of the result; the clauses abolishing out-voters—preserving existing privileges—fixing the limits of boroughs and cities—restricting the duration of elections—and prescribing the manner in which the votes shall be taken, also remain for consideration.—These are all matters of great importance, especially the £10 franchise, but they will not afford the same opportunities for creating delay as the schedules.—The other details of the measure, which have not yet

been considered, are comparatively unimportant, and will occupy little time. Perhaps another fortnight will be necessary for carrying the bill quite through the Lower House."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

On Saturday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the friends of Poland, "a number of young gentlemen came forward and inscribed themselves as volunteers in the cause," and it was resolved "that Mr. F. G. Smith be requested to meet the committee on Wednesday, to lay before them his views on the practicability of passing through Europe to the seat of war."

Major Eaton, late Secretary of War, and his wife, left the city for his residence in Tennessee, on yesterday. We believe that they carry with them the best wishes of a large portion of the citizens of the District—many of those opposed to the administration, we have reason to think, never entertained any other than the kindest feelings towards Major Eaton; and have evinced great displeasure at the heartless persecution to which he has been subjected from a particular quarter.—Globe.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

This day the venerable CARROLL, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, enters upon his 95th year.

MAUMEE BAY, (Ohio), Sept. 3.

Mr. James B. Gardner has concluded a very important treaty at Maumee Bay, in Michigan, for a cession of all the land owned by the Ottawa Indians in Ohio, about 50,000 acres. It was attended with more labour, and greater difficulties than any treaty ever made in this State. It was the last foothold which that savage, warlike, and hostile tribe held in this, their ancient dominion.

The conditions of this treaty are very similar to those of the treaties of Lewistown and Wapahgonetta, with this exception, that the surplus avails of their lands, after deducting seventy cents per acre to indemnify the government, are to be appropriated for paying the debts of their nation, amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. The balance, if any, accrues to the tribe. Seventy thousand acres of land are granted to them, west of the Mississippi.

The Ottowas are the most degrading, drunken, and ferocious Indians in Ohio. The reservations ceded by them, are very valuable, and those on the Miami of the Lake embrace some of the best mill privileges in the State.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The Clay party in Richmond, seem to have determined to recruit their force in Napoleon's arbitrary way. They enrolled in their Committees of Vigilance those whom it was supposed would not enlist voluntarily, but might submit when once fairly mustered into the ranks and registered in print upon the roll. The annexed letters are additional proof that this mode of recruiting a force will not take in this country.

To the Editors of the Whig: Seeing my name in the newspapers as one of the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, appointed by the Anti-Jackson Central Committee, I wish it known, that I have neither time nor disposition to meddle in matters I am unacquainted with; therefore, I have to ask the favor of having my name withdrawn. EDWARD WALLS. September 12, 1831.

To the Editors of the Whig: GENTLEMEN—You are solicited to erase my name from the Anti-Jackson Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, as I do not consider myself one of that party. Yours, with due respect, THOMAS STEVERSON. September 12th, 1831.

To the Editors of the Whig: GENTLEMEN—You will be pleased to withdraw my name from a late Anti-Jackson Committee. The appointment was made without my knowledge or approbation. GARLAND THOMPSON. The first recusant was a venerable Judge who put in a protest by virtue of his office. Since then the first four of a panel have forewarned the cause of the Committee, and now we have three others. We expect certainly, that in due time, when the rest that have been summoned for Mr. Clay, by the Whig, are properly polled, that they also will give their verdict for the President.

We apprehend that it will require a great deal of vigilance on the part of the Whig, to keep together the Richmond Committee. What shall we think of the party, when the select corps are every day abjuring the service.—Globe.

It is amusing to see with what malicious pertinacity certain editors persist in asserting that the present Secretaries of War and of the Navy were selected from the Federal party. Like Sancho Panza, these Editors may soon believe their own misstatements, from the frequent repetition of them, unless contradicted. On that account, and also to prevent imposition upon that portion of the community which may not have had an opportunity of knowing the political course of the gentlemen alluded to, we take the liberty of correcting the misstatements of these Editors.

Governor Cass was elected a democratic member of the Ohio Legislature during the first term of Mr. Jefferson's administration: and wrote the address of that body in favor of the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. He was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Marshal of the State of Ohio. He volunteered in the beginning, and served throughout the late war. He was afterwards commissioned by Mr. Madison, Chief Magistrate of Michigan. These are the testimonials which prove Governor Cass a Federalist!!

As to Governor Woodbury, we are told in the New Hampshire Gazette this summer, that he first appeared in public life, a delegate to a Convention in New Hampshire, at the commencement of the late war, at about the age of twenty-two, and drafted their resolutions and address in favor of the war:—he continued ardent in support of that war, was elected secretary to their Senate and appointed Judge of their Superior Court, by the first democratic administration after the war; and has never since, as Judge, Senator or Governor, to our knowledge, been claimed by any other than the Democratic party, till his recent appointment as Secretary of the Navy. If this makes him a Federalist, then we wish there were more such Federalists.—lb.

At Granville Superior Court, held last week, ROBERT POTTER, the Representative elect to Congress from that District, was tried before Judge NORWOOD, for a gross and indecent mayhem committed upon the person of LOUIS K. WILLIE, a young man of respectable standing. Mr. Potter submitted his case and was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned six months, to pay a fine of \$1000 and costs, and to stand committed until paid. On the same day that the outrage above alluded to, was perpetrated by the same individual upon the Rev. LOUIS TAYLOR, an elderly gentleman of high reputation in that county. For this offence Mr. Potter was not tried, in consequence of the feeble state of Mr. Taylor's health, which rendered his ultimate recovery doubtful. We have however since heard that the prospect of his recovery is flattering.—Ral. Register.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. JAMES TEMPLETON, a native of Ireland.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED. Brig Chance, Lemotte, Turks Island. Schrs. Mary Cheswick, New York. Schrs. Henrietta, Hoxie, New York. Schrs. Francis Withers, New York. CLEARED. Schrs. James Monroe, Haskill, New York.

ATTENTION! THE NEWBERN MILITIA will appear on parade in front of St. John's Lodge this afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely—armed and equipped according to law. Delinquents will certainly be fined. By Order of the Captain, W. H. MORNING, Orderly Sergeant. Newbern, Sept. 28th, 1831.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the Slave NAT, otherwise called NAT TURNER, the contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton, is still going at large: therefore, I John Floyd, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper, and do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who will apprehend and convey to the jail of Southampton County, the said slave, NAT: and do moreover require all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of the Commonwealth, to use their best endeavors, to cause the said fugitive to be apprehended, that he may be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 17th day of Sept. 1831. JOHN FLOYD.

NAT is between 30 and 35 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs between 150 and 160 lbs. rather a bright complexion, but not a mulatto, broad shoulders, large flat nose, large eyes, broad flat feet, rather knock-neck walks brisk and active, hair on the top of the head very thin, no beard, except on the upper lip, and the top of the chin, a scar on one of his temples, also one on the back of the neck, a large knot on one of the bones of his right arm, near the wrist, produced by a blow.

COTTON BAGGING, BALE ROPE, &c. 30 Pieces 42 inch Dundee Hemp Bagging, 20 coils Bale Rope, 4 bales Spun Cotton 950lbs. assorted from No. 5 to 16, 1 bale low priced 3-4 Brown Sheatings, 1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, 1 hhd. first quality N. O. Sugar, 6 bbls. and tierces W. I. ditto, 8 casks good Cheese, 1 hhd. first quality W. I. Rum, 4 bags Green Coffee, 2 boxes Soap, 25 bars English and Swedes Iron, assorted from 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide. Received per schooner Francis Withers, from New York, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE & Co. Dumm's Corner. Newbern, Sept. 28.

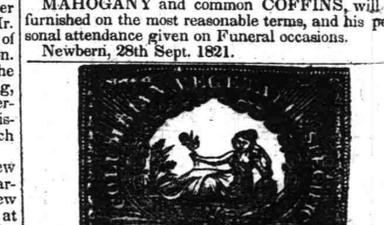
SUGAR, COFFEE, AND LIME. 6,500 LBS. St. Martin's Sugar, 4,500 lbs. St. Domingo Coffee, 25 Casks Stone Lime, for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE & Co. Dumm's Corner. Sept. 15th, 1831.

FOUND. A BREASTPIN. The owner can have it by applying at this office, describing it, and paying for this advertisement.—Sept. 28.

TAILORING. OWING to the pressure of the times, the subscriber has determined to reduce his prices to the following rates, viz: For making fine Cloth Coats, \$4 50, Common do. 3 50, Homespun do. 2 50, Fine Pantaloons, 1 00, Common do. 0 75, Fine Vests, 1 00, Common do. 0 75, For Cutting Coats, 0 40, Pantaloons, 0 20, Vests, 0 20.

And in proportion for other work not specified. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures those who may employ him, that their work will be done faithfully, in the latest fashions, and with all practicable dispatch. His shop is on Craven-Street, a few doors South of the Bank of Newbern. SPENCE P. WILLIS. Newbern, Sept. 28, 1831.

WILLIAM WADE, CABINET MAKER. BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the building on Pollok-Street, lately occupied by Mr. John W. Nelson. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and will make and repair Furniture on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. MAHOGANY and common COFFINS, will be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and his personal attendance given on Funeral occasions. Newbern, 28th Sept. 1831.



DE LA MONTERAT'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC. For the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumption. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medicinal preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. in combination of those most valuable herbs, becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heats the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals it also gives strength to the system, palliates the cough, repairs the appetite and improves the lungs, improves digestion, restores the appetite and improves the system. This specific is always given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained; the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk on his own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of directions. Price one dollar. For sale by WILLIAM SANDELS.

DR. RUSH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC, OR SOUR STOMACH PILLS. Have stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible Cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease.—They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the countenance and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual constipation, head-ache, depression of the mind, palpitations of the heart, nervousness, and all the various ailments which attend indigestion. They do not contain mercury, nor any other dangerous ingredients, and may be used with perfect safety, in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach, as most purgative medicines do. They may be had of the office of a safe and mild cathartic. Instructions in Dutch or English, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly adapted for family use. The proprietors of these pills were one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine in the United States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years. For sale by WILLIAM SANDELS.