

First. Each State is allowed an equal vote in the Senate.

Second. In the selection of the Executive Officers, the power of the States, as such, is greatly respected. Thus, as it now operates, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New Jersey, having a population equal to one third only of Pennsylvania, have an electoral vote equal to more than half.

Third. The most remarkable provision is as to amendments. Congress may, on application of sixteen States, call a Convention to alter the Constitution; and the alterations proposed by such Convention, if ratified by the Legislatures of eighteen States, would be binding on the rest. But the six largest States contain a majority of the people of the whole United States; nevertheless, this majority of the people may thus be overruled by a minority. This is the constitutional provision, and results from the recognition of State sovereignty, to which greater influence is allowed, than to an actual numerical majority of the people.

P. Well, it is a subject that requires a great deal of consideration; but I still think that the true theory of the Constitution must forbid nullification.

V. You are misled by the horror of the name. To nullify usurpation, wrong, or tyranny, is right; but to nullify a good law is wrong. The application of the remedy makes the difficulty. Mr. Calhoun says the Southern people are looking to the reserved rights of the States, as their defence against what they consider oppression. This warning may not be ill-timed. The assertion is undeniably true, that there is great discontent; and I think you now see, that a State feeling herself unconstitutionally oppressed, may be disobedient, without intending treason or disunion. But he does not prevent the discontent, nor say that the Tariff is unconstitutional. He confines himself to two or three main propositions.

First. That there is a general belief in the South, of the oppressiveness and unfairness of the Tariff, and its being contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to maintain premium duties, when revenue shall not be wanted for national objects, to any such extent.

Secondly. He states that the continuance of a high Tariff, for the purpose of protecting manufactures, after the debt is paid off, will be a serious evil—and that the project of distributing a surplus of revenue among the States will be, in his opinion, unwise and unjust.

Thirdly. That, by the true exposition of the Constitution, a State may protect its citizens against acts of the General Government, which intentionally violate the spirit of the Constitution, in the modes set forth in the Pennsylvania judicial decision—that is, not by disunion or civil war, but by an appeal to such a Convention of the States as the Constitution provides for; but that this should be a last resort.

P. But what is to be done with the obnoxious law, in the interim? Is it to be enforced, or opposed and resisted?

V. According to Chief Justice McKean, and the rest of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court—and according to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, prepared by Thos. Jefferson, as cited by Mr. Calhoun, the State may lawfully suspend within her borders the execution of the law till the appeal is made. But it might be arranged otherwise—and the dissentient State probably would say, "call the Convention, and the law shall be submitted to until its constitutionality has been settled." This seems to be the plan of Mr. Calhoun.

P. Then you do not consider Mr. Calhoun as of accord with Governor Hamilton, and the rest of the violent men who talk so flippantly of dissolving the Union.

V. The difference is manifest. The notions of these wild, inconsiderate men, meet with no encouragement in Virginia, or any where out of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun has set his face decidedly against them. He agrees more nearly with Col. Drayton, who has been much praised for his moderation. Col. Drayton says, the Tariff is unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust; but still the present remedy is remonstrance and persuasion. Mr. Calhoun says, when remonstrance and persuasion fail, there is still a remedy, without civil war or disunion; and he thinks he sees that remedy in a precautionary provision of the Constitution itself. This theory, carried into practice, might repeat the Tariff, after the debt is paid, but it cannot lead to disunion or civil war; it might prevent such evils.

P. How could such doctrines do any good?

V. The practical advantage of the doctrine of State Rights is easily suggested. You do not perceive it at present, because South Carolina is a small State, and her physical force is not formidable; but, if the "Empire State" of New York, with her two millions of people, were to fancy an act of Congress unconstitutional and injurious, then the whole matter would appear very differently. And perhaps Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Ohio, might be equally difficult to manage as New York.

P. But the doctrine of Nullification could not be less dangerous, if adopted by a great State, than when encouraged only by a small one.

V. The doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, and of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, would, in such case, prevent the necessity of civil war. If New York or Delaware were to resist an act of Congress—according to your notions, the Executive would be bound to enforce the act, by a resort to civil war. Delaware would, of course, be easily crushed, but New York could defy the physical force of the whole Union, or could only be overcome after a desolating contest. But, if Mr. Calhoun be correct, there need be no war—for the State has a right to stay proceedings till an appeal is determined by a Convention—which determination would be final, and meet a ready acquiescence.

P. Then one-fourth of the States, or one more than a fourth, could alter the Constitution, or Compact, as you call it; because, if any one State should interpose her veto, and the Convention should be divided, seven on one side, and seventeen on the other, the seven could thus expunge any article out of the Constitution.

V. As to powers expressly granted, there could be no question; for a Convention is only respecting implied or questionable powers that an appeal could be made; and it is a wise provision which forbids the assumption of powers implied only, not expressly granted, unless a majority comprising three-fourths agree to the assumption.

P. You are making a new Constitution, instead of constraining the one we have. The people have chosen to ordain the Supreme Court as an umpire in all such difficulties.

V. The Supreme Court cannot decide political questions. There may be infractions of the spirit of the Constitution, which the Supreme Court cannot remedy. The Tariff is an example.

P. If the Tariff presents any question of constitutionality, the Court can decide it; if it depends wholly on a question of national policy, the Supreme Court cannot take cognizance of it—neither could a Convention of the States. All questions of policy are to be decided by Congress—all points of constitutional law by the Supreme Court. Such is the Compact, and no State has a right to disregard it. No one can seriously assert that the Tariff is unconstitutional—however unwise it may be.

V. You mistake. The argument against its constitutionality is the only one now pressed in the Southern States. The people of the Northern and Middle States are unpersuadable of the inexpediency of the Protective System—and we give you up as incorrigible on that point.

P. Doubtless we are hard to persuade against our senses. We see prosperity and improvement all around us—we trace much of it, clearly, to the Protective System, and we turn a deaf ear to your theories of Political economy.

V. But we see no such effects, and therefore the Tariff seems to us to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

P. That is to say, it seems to you to be impolitic, unwise, inexpedient, &c. &c., and you

call this contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. We heard the same objection against the embargo, the war, the creation of new States, and other matters. If the Constitution is to be considered not a thing fixed and written, to which reference can be had, and to be construed by its plain terms—but something spiritual, and implied, vague, and indefinite, like the 'common law,' and with no common umpire for the settlement of questions touching its construction—then, indeed, *nous voila* back again at the Confederation, with all the blessings of uncertainty, and with no Government at all, except those of the States, and a pageant merely in place of the General Government which we have been supposing to exist.

V. Then you are for consolidation.

P. For a consolidated nation I am, and for such a Government as I believe the Members of the Convention of 1787 thought they had framed, and the people of all the States, in their different conventions, thought they had ratified and adopted: with a Federal Government to determine all questions of national policy—a Judiciary to decide all doubts of constitutionality—and State Governments for municipal purposes. This scheme I can understand, and confide in—but the chaos is come again, if each State Government may undertake to say that the national policy adopted by the Federal Congress is against the spirit, though within the letter, of the Constitution.

V. I cannot see the difference between consolidation and the exposition you give of the Constitution.

P. Nor can I distinguish between your theory and that of the Confederation.

V. Then we must agree, like our States, to differ, and, rendering justice to each other's motives, avoid entering into even a civil war.

From the Boston Gazette.

PROSPECTS OF HENRY CLAY.

We observe that Mr. Clay's friends are fast deserting him in every part of the country. One Editor after another abandons the cause of the distinguished patriot and statesman of the West, as entirely hopeless. The Editor of the Providence Literary Subaltern, who some years since, was a law student in Mr. Clay's office, and who has for a long time been the organ of the Clay party in Rhode Island, is among the number who are looking about for some other candidate. In his paper of yesterday he has a long article upon the subject of the next presidency, from which we have made two or three extracts that cannot fail to please the candid and intelligent reader. The Editor of the Subaltern asserts, and very truly, that "Henry Clay blasted all his prospects, hopes and fortunes, by blending them with those of John Quincy Adams."

According to the Editor of the Subaltern, Messrs. Rush, Adams and Webster have recently asserted that "Mr. Clay has not the remotest chance for success." That they have seriously entertained this opinion for a year past, we have not the least doubt; but we were not aware that they had authorized their friends to make their opinion known to the public, until we read the editorial article in the Subaltern from which the annexed extracts are made:

"Fifteen years of the little period of the life that has been allowed us, we have devoted ourselves to the interest of Henry Clay, with a sincerity and devotion, that have had no bounds, and which have never wavered amidst the vicissitudes of the times or amid the storms and the tempests that have howled around us. Certain of the great merit of Mr. Clay,—worshipping the evidences of genius that he has displayed, and honoring the independence and the lustre of the man, we had hoped, that a grateful people would do justice to his transcendent merits and superiority of his mind;—and that hope has induced us to persevere in the cause of Henry Clay; and we have marched onward, suffering loss of time, and the emolument that would have attended our toils, had they been devoted to some other political aspirant. Our course has been onward; we have toiled and tugged, and tugged and toiled away the better period of our life, and our only reward has been the loss of money—the accumulation of foes, and the neglect and contumely of political demigods. But all this would not dishearten us, if we could only behold the glimmering of a prospect before us, favorable to Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency. But we behold nothing in his favor. That he can array a goodly number of personal friends, is a fact that cannot be doubted; but of what avail is that, if he cannot rally a party? What are his prospects? If the election were to take place to day, he might probably secure the vote of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; but, he would lose Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This would be his fate in New England! What would he do in the West? He might possibly secure the vote of Louisiana,—but Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, he would most certainly lose, whilst it is possible, that he might gain Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware! And of what avail would all this afford him, when it is well known that he cannot even hope for any support in Virginia, N. York or Pennsylvania! Are not the times dark and gloomy in the extreme? What possible chance is there for Henry Clay?

At the next canvass of the electoral colleges of the states, who can say in anticipation, that Mr. Clay will gain Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or Connecticut? The anti-masonic party, one of the most flourishing parties that ever existed in this country, has avowed its determination not to support Mr. Clay; and it is next to a moral certainty, that ere the arrival of November, 1832, anti-masonry will have a majority, and an overwhelming influence in all New England.

The anti-masons have avowed they will not support, or give countenance to any man, who is attached to the masonic order; they have issued their edicts to the world, and they will be maintained and carried into complete and full execution. Mr. Clay is a mason of the highest order, and it is presumed he will not abjure a society to which he has been attached from an early period of life, till the approximation of old age. He cannot, without being suspected of sinister and selfish motives, secede; if he does secede, the anti-masons will not trust him, whilst the masons, will as a matter of course distrust him, and forever abandon him. Under the existence of circumstances like

these, Mr. Clay, as a man of elevated feelings and as a man of honor, owes it to himself and to his friends, to his country, and to the repose of those who are attached to him by the ties of personal and political friendship, to retire from the field of action, and assume a place in the councils of the nation, wield the mighty influence of his eloquence, and become again the champion of the interests of the people.

Placing his condition in the most favorable aspect, it is hardly possible, that he can be returned a candidate to the house of Representatives—an event which all his friends would deplore, since, it is the hope and prayer of the public, that no man shall be elevated to the Presidency, without he reaches that post of honor, by the voice of the people—and where is the man, among the sincere and devout admirers of Henry Clay, who could or would hope to see him elevated to office, through bargain, sale and corruption! [HEM!]

Of the badness of Mr. Clay's prospects, we have more than ordinary proof—its melancholy aspect is not founded on the mere fact, that the blind worm of the brain beholds a thousand fantasies and unreal mockeries—it exists on a more solid superstructure, and is as firm as it is distressing and repulsive. The Hon. Daniel Webster, the Hon. Richard Rush, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, as we have proof to show, have said within the little period of a month, "Mr. Clay has not the remotest chance for success. We know him well; we have all received unitedly the benefit of his friendship, and the usefulness of his actions, and we wish him well. We will not abandon him in the hour of his adversity, but we cannot indulge a hope in favor of his political fortunes, for we know that he cannot be elected to the Presidency of this good republic." That those gentlemen have said this we are prepared to prove.—Literary Subaltern.

The subjoined remarks on Anti-Masonry are from a patriotic, impartial and gifted mind.—We commit them to the sound sense of the country, upon which we have been accustomed to rely in all important public questions. Nat. Gaz.

ANTI-MASONRY.

The spirit of Anti-Masonry has diffused itself extensively over the middle and northern States. It has now erected itself into a formidable political engine, which may exert an extraordinary power over the affairs of the country.

The Anti masons are now a political party, whose ostensible purpose is the suppression of Masonry. To effect this object, they propose to disfranchise all masons—to disqualify them for holding any office of profit or honor—and to render them incompetent witnesses or jurors. The plan of operations is to make this a test of political faith—to obtain the legislative power of the States—and finally to control Congress—and wield the executive authority of the government.

They are about to assemble to nominate a candidate of their party, for the highest office in the country, with whom of course engagements have been made to carry their system into effect by a sweeping disfranchisement and proscription of a large and respectable portion of our citizens.

The Anti masons, composed of all parties, political and religious, are about to raise themselves into the dignity of a national party, without any known political opinions, and recommended only by their zeal against masonry.

They are then to select a President from any party, with any principles, or no principles, not whom they would choose, but whom they can get, distinguished only by the zeal of intolerance and the spirit of persecution—possibly a mere demagogue, willing to catch at any desperate chance. And are the sober people of this country prepared to place at the head of this great nation such a man, to wield its destinies.

Shall we lose sight of the principles upon which parties are founded, those vital principles of the constitution, and of public policy, upon which depend the Union of the States, and the prosperity of the country.

Can we for a moment tolerate the formation of a new national party, upon grounds distinct and foreign to the principles, the policy, and the purposes of Government.

Why mingle masonry with political questions? Why connect it with elections? Why make it the standard of political faith—the object of a furious persecution and an inexorable proscription? Why not leave it, like every other question of morals, or of religion, to the high tribunal of public opinion.

They have denounced the order to the whole world. They have added to the force of numbers and influence a powerful press. They have exposed its errors and its follies. They have exhibited either truly or falsely its enigmatical language—its emblematic signs and its mysterious rites. They have stripped it of all that was venerable in its forms and imposing in its ceremonies. The illusion which time and mystery had thrown around it is dispelled, and it now stands exposed to the power of reason, the shafts of satire, the force of ridicule, and if it shall deserve it, the scorn of enlightened men. Is not all this enough to satisfy our zeal, and must we add to it the power of party and the terrors of proscription. The laws will punish its crimes, opinion will crush its errors or abuses, society will frown it down—these are the remedies.

Masonry may not be worth preserving,—and therefore not worth defending. It would probably decline under the general indifference or under the force of public sentiment. If left free, it would cease by neglect, and the total want of interest or motive in the continuance of the institution. But persecution will keep it alive—make war upon it and they will defend it—men will brave denunciation and even proscription as they do martyrdom; the spirit of independence will rise up against the spirit of intolerance, and every feeling of their nature will revolt at the attempt to erect a tyranny over their minds and their actions. The people will see it involves a principle that lies at the base of all free Government—that opinion shall be free from political power as well as legal restraint. Will they not remember the wicked persecutions and the sanguinary spirit it engendered in the old world? Will the descendants of those who fled from their persecutions, to obtain the liberty of conscience and the right of opinion, encourage here, by a dangerous example, the beginning of a system of

intolerance, that may in its course successively proscribe every party in government and every sect in religion? What! create a new moral Sun—a standard of religious or moral faith—a political test, against the very spirit of the constitution—violate the right of opinion, establish doctrine of conformity and drive free men from their principles and their associations by violence and by exclusion from the privileges of citizens.

Little do they know of the human heart and the spirit of liberty in this country, if they imagine the people will tolerate any political party in any scheme of power, to impose restraints and conditions unknown to the laws upon their thoughts, their actions or their opinions, God forbid! Where will it end—what freedom of speech, what liberty of conscience will remain, if men are proscribed from public office for their opinions of nature and matter,—of theology or morality? What is it but to create a test, to erect a majority into a despotism to control our belief and our faith? What creed is safe from sectarian zeal? Happy in the enjoyment of our civil and religious liberty—let us preserve it.

Nothing is more to be feared than an intolerant spirit; it is not only the greatest enemy to the public liberty, but it becomes a vile, fanatical, and persecuting spirit and will be, as it always has been, the dread & scourge of the people.

If masonry is now to be sacrificed on the altar of political ambition what shall next be offered up to appease the anger of popular factions? If Masons are to be bound and handed over to a ruthless proscription who next shall be immolated? Who is safe or what is sacred? Who shall stay its course or set bounds to its power.

Political parties are founded upon the elementary principles of Government, and separated from all the affairs of the Church and all other extraneous matter; but admit this intervention with the private rights of the people and connect it with the legislation of the country, the administration of the government, and the organization of political parties, and soon there will be a religious party in politics and a political party in religion. Politics and religion and morals will mingle in every form of combination, to obtain ascendancy and power. Civil liberty can only be preserved by keeping the government free from all other influences, and that principle lies at the foundation of our government.

These views present themselves in the abstract, and altogether disconnected with the merits of Masonry, and are equally true whether there be any thing in it good or evil. It is, a best, perhaps merely indifferent, having many things connected with it that seem unwarranted and absurd forms and ceremonies—unworthy the serious attention of sensible men, and perhaps the age in which we live.

It has no object that cannot be obtained in some other way. There can be no motive for secrecy in a free Government, whatever there may have been in despotic ones.

There is perhaps no principle worth clinging to, none worth struggling for. It may be abandoned without any sacrifice—it had become almost indifferent, and in a few years would have become obsolete. But this furious crusade against the members of this order will rouse their pride, provoke their indignation, and put them on their defence, and a violent conflict will ensue. These two parties thus arrayed against each other, will connect themselves with the great political parties of the country, and thus infuse into the dominant party, and the operations of Government, a portion of their malignant and vindictive spirit.

But without entering into the defence of masonry—can an institution that has existed so long, which has received the sanction and the support of the wise and good of every country, and which claims in our own, the most distinguished names for piety, patriotism and talents be founded in any principles dangerous to the rights of the body of the people, or injurious to public morals? Can it have stood the test of time, the scrutiny of good and enlightened men, and the vigilance of society, if its principles are bad, its practices evil, or its tendency immoral or dangerous? Can good and virtuous men and citizens unite for a secret, wicked, unlawful purpose, and for what object? The injurious effects of their precepts, or their example upon the morals of society, or their influence upon the administration of justice, or on popular elections cannot be seen or traced.

They have no distinguishing marks of character, or peculiar habits of life, no system of morals or political or religious principles.—They are of every party, of every sect, of every profession, of every condition, neither better nor worse nor essentially different from other people. They have the same interests—the same affections and passions—the same friendships and hatred. They contend openly and violently with each other in personal affairs, in courts of justice and for public office. There appears in their intercourse in society, and in their conduct to each other, rather a want of the brotherly love, which constitutes the moral beauty of the order, which has seized on the imagination and warmed the hearts of so many of its votaries.

The murder of Morgan is an abomination. But worse crimes have been committed in the name of God, and for the cause of religion, by fools and fanatics. The crime is disowned by the society. It is an outrage committed by a few obscure and ignorant individuals against the public peace and the law of the land. The society claim no exemption from the laws, and pretend no right or power to punish by death offences against its own laws; no such violation has before occurred, and perhaps never will again. If the principles of the society justify murder, and if the murderers are protected—if they are placed above the law, by the influence of its members, the institution would be justly abhorred and its crimes denounced. There would be no occasion to invoke the aid of all good men in exposing its principles and suppressing the detestable association, it would sink under the general odium.

There would be no necessity to call in the aid of political power, to connect this abuse with the business of the General Government, and make it the paramount interest of the nation. That might be left to the law, the press, and the force of public opinion.

It is proper to distinguish between the guilt of lawless and profligate individuals, and whole societies of honorable men. It is only upon those who avow this doctrine, or practice

upon it, that the public indignation should fall.—But are the whole body of the country to be roused to a general war against a numerous, intelligent, and powerful society, for the crime of a few illiterate and misguided men? There is an extraordinary degree of excitement and infatuation in the public mind in certain quarters. But in sober reason, can we believe that a large proportion of professional men, and men otherwise distinguished by fortune and family connections, with all the ordinary motives of interest and ambition, could unite extensively through our country, to form an institution vicious in its principles, and wicked in its purposes—and attempt, in the presence of a moral, religious and a jealous people—in a country of laws, and with a free press, to execute its nefarious schemes, and preserve its secrets from exposure by the dread of its punishments and the severity of its inflictions? Our personal knowledge of individuals, as well as the general character of the people of our country, forbid the idea.

It is therefore submitted to the good sense of the people, whether there is any thing in this controversy worthy to be considered of paramount interest—whether it ought to become a political affair—and the foundation of a national party—and whether evils will not grow out of it, more to be deprecated than those to be remedied.

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.
Sept. 15th, 1831. Dunn's Corner.

FOR SALE,

My Farm, containing 500

acres, situated on the north side of Trent River and the east side of Jinning's Creek, and distant from the Town of Newborn about 3 miles. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the west by the creek, on the north by Trent road, and on the east by the land of the late Wm. Dudley. There are cleared, and enclosed within a good fence, about 400 acres. The soil is light, is of easy cultivation, and is never flooded by rain. The cleared land will average two barrels of corn to the thousand hills, and produce good crops of peas. The last crop of cotton averaged 550 pounds to the acre. The situation is healthy. Vessels load at the river bank. There are on the premises a dwelling house, two kitchens, two barns, pantry, dairy, Gin-house and a Horse Mill, Negro houses, &c. An Orchard of apple and peach trees: A Vineyard of 4 acres, the vines of which are mostly scaffolded and in a state of bearing fruit, and will soon be capable of making 1000 gallons of wine: A bricked well of good water. This is a desirable situation to a farmer who may wish to live in, or near to Newborn.

Lots Nos. 19 & 20, with the Dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, in Dryborough, adjoining the Town of Newborn. The framing and weatherboarding of the dwelling are of cypress, and shew no decay. There is a pump of good water at the premises. This property is subject to no town tax, and is free from the danger of fire from other buildings.

Nine hundred acres of land in Brice's Creek possession. A Mr. Tolson has a few acres of the adjoining possession cleared and ditched, which has yielded upwards of 10 barrels of corn to the acre.

Six hundred and forty acres of land adjoining Bay river bridge, containing a valuable juniper swamp. Four hundred acres at the head of Little Swift Creek. Thirty-five feet front of lot No. on Middle-street, occupied by M. H. Lente.

Five Lots in Washington, N. C.

Indian land, containing 150 acres, in Pamlico river. Four thousand acres of land of various qualities, in Beaufort county.

A Piano, which has been but little used.

A Share in the Newborn Library Company. The above property, or any part thereof, will be sold very low, for either cash or negroes, or if required, a credit will be given on a part of the amount of purchase of any portion of it.

GEORGE WILSON.

September 7, 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 berries, roots, plants, &c. in combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It binds the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cures and heals it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is always given in conformity with the directions on the bottle, and is perfectly safe 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, but the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff and prefers to rest on its 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 direction. Price one dollar.

For sale by WILLIAM SANDERS.

DR. RUSH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, OR SOUR STOMCH 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 appetite and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual constipation, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sick or purge, or give rise to any nervous irritation, nor do they perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills, was 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 SANDERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, vs. CRAVEN COUNTY. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, A. D. 1831.

SARAH RICE, vs. Original Attachment.

WILLIAM LEWIS, vs. Original Attachment.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court House in Newborn, on the second Monday of November next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk. Sept. 6, 1831.—\$5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, vs. CRAVEN COUNTY. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, A. D. 1831.

MARY SHARP, vs. Original Attachment.

WILLIAM LEWIS, vs. Original Attachment.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court House in Newborn, on the second Monday of November next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk. Sept. 6, 1831.—\$5