From the Banner of the Constitution. We copy the following article from the National Gazette:

The Southern (Charleston) Patriot observeslasting peace between the different members of this Confederacy, unless there is a power lodged somewhere, and generally acquiesced in, to determine disputes among them."

There is a power, in the Supreme Court, fully adit may deem a disadvantage in any peculiar interest or supposed right, will take airs of absolute sovereignty and supremacy, and beard the Executive Departacquire all that she desired under a wise and fair umpirage.

We do not think that the National Gazette has examined the question, which it disposes of with so little ceremony, with the attention which it usually devotes to matters of such grave import. Had it done so, it would have known that some of the wisest men in our country, from the earliest period of the existence of the Government, have entertained sentiments so opposite to those expressed by the cision, I will make a few preliminary observations on Gazette, as at least to have inspired doubts as to the correctness of the positive assertion "there is a power, in the Supreme Court, fully adequate, and unequivocally expressed." In have hertofore existed in the world. It is, as to some order, however, that our bare declaration of particulars, National-in others, Federal-and in all this fact may not stand unsupported, we will the residue, Territorial, or in districts called States. cordingly, we find, that, in the Report made quote some of the authorities alluded to by us, emongst which will be found several for which the National Gazette cannot but entertain the highest respect.

John Marshall, now Chief Justice of the U. States, whilst a Member of Congress, and pend- tive boundaries; all the powers, Legislative, Execu-

lawyer and statesman does not merely give it as his opinion that the Supreme Court does act of the Congress, or of a State; the People must be compact made by them be violated; and, consequen not possess "any political power whatever," resorted to, for enlargement or modification. If a ly, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves do but asserts that the Constitution had "never State should differ with the U. States about the con- cide, in the last resort, such questions as may be been understood," up to that period, to confer struction of them, there is no common umpire but sufficient magnitude to require their interposition. any such power upon that tribunal. This dif- the People, who should adjust the affair by making "But it is objected, that the Judicial authority Court, fully adequate, and unequivocally expressed."

John Quincy Adams, late president of the

"The United States of America, and the People of each State of which they are composed, are each of tions, an arbitration, or the fate of war. There is no tion, the decisions of the other departments, not can them Sovereign Powers. The Legislative Authority pre-supposes that these Authorities will move in harmony with each other. The Members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two Powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide."

We are not aware that stronger language could have been employed than that used by the Ex President, and the reader will at once see that it is directly adverse to the position that "there is a power, in the Supreme Court, fully adequate, and unequivocally expressed."

The next authority we shall cite is that of the late Chief Justice Tilghman, of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent lawyers of that State. In the celebrated case of Gideon Olmstead, in to the powers of the Federal and State Governin the following language:

a preliminary question, whether I have a right to republicans. discharge the prisoner, even if I should be clearly of opinion that the District Court had no jurisdiction .-I am aware of the magnitude of this question, and I should have a right, and it would be my duty, to discharge the prisoner. This right flows from the nature of our Federal Constitution, which leaves to the several States absolute supremacy in all cases er legislative or judicial, except what is derived from the Constitution. When these powers are clearly exceeded, the independence of the States and the peace of the Union demand that the State Courts should, in cases brought properly before them, give redress. There is no law which forbids it—their miserable extremity of opposing force io force, and arraying citizen against citizen: for it is in vain to expect that the States will submit to manifest and flagrant USURPATIONS OF POWER by the United States, Congress should pass a Bill of Attainder, or lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any State, (from both which powers they are expressly excluded) such laws would be null and void, and all persons who acted under them would be subject to actions in the State Courts. If a Court of the U. States should enter a judgment against a State which refused to be trespasers. These cases appear so plain, that they will hardly be disputed. It is only in consider- they will hardly be disputed. It is only in consider- the power ascribed to it by the National Gazette. Hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday the 20th of hundred copper plates; the former will reach to meet again on the third Monday the 20th of hu ine pourreut cases that our minds feel a difficulty in

considered, the State Courts may declare a judgment drawn up by him, and adopted, as the expres- any other aid than public patronage, and, in its (of the United States Courts) to be void, the PRINCI-PLE is established."

The case here supposed is that of a dispute guage: "It has struck us, at times, that there cannot be between the Government of a State and that of the United States, and the doctrine is clearly peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the laid down, that, where there are "manifest and Federal Government, as resulting from the compact flagrant usurpations of power, by the United to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain his work is the most splendid offering which has States," "the independence of the States and equate and unequivocally expressed. But no ar- the peace of the Union demand that the State that compact, as no further valid than they are aurangement would suffice to prevent the spirit of faction Courts should, in cases brought properly before the grants enumerated in that compact; from raising outcries and exciting discontent. The them, give redress." Now, if Chief Justice gerous, exercise of other powers, not granted by the General Government is thought to be intrinsically Tilghman had been of the opinion that "there said compact, THE STATES who are parties thereto weak; a State, therefore, when it experiences what is a power, in the supreme Court, fully adequate, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, and unequivocally expressed," to settle cases for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintainof disputed power, would he have decided that ing, within their respective limits, the authorities, ment at Washington. The letters of Governor Troup the "oath of office" taken by a Judge of a rights, and liberties, appertaining to them. of Georgia, to President Adams, and the specches of State Court exacts from him that he should re-Governor Hamilton of South Carolina, are illustra- sist the decision of the Federal Court in any express its deep regret that a spirit has, in sundry intions of this truth. At present, the State of Maine case whatever? We certainly think not; and, bounces and threatens; would usurp the control of the as the Chief Justice very properly remarked, of the Constitutional Charter which defines them; foreign relations of the Union, and embark, separately, "if, in the plainest case which can be consider- and that indications have appeared of a design to exin a war with Great Britain, because she could not ed, the State Courts may declare a judgment (of pound certain general phrases (which, having been established."

employed the following language:

"Previous to the delivery of my Opinion in a cause of such importance as to the consequences of the de-America.

"Our System of Government seems to me to differ, in form and spirit, from all other Governments that

deral, and State Governments, (all derived from the proceedings of several States which maintained collected from the Constitution of the United States. Laws, that eminent statesman and constitution lute and unlimited sovereignty within their respecing the case of Jonathan Robbins, expressed tive, and Judicial, excepting those granted to Conhimself as follows:

"It appears to your Committee to be a plain print gress under the old Constitution. They now enjoy them all, excepting such as are granted to the Gomon practice, and essential to the nature of compacts "By extending the Judicial power to all cases in vernment of the United States by the present instru- that, where resort can be had to no tribunal superior law and equity, the Constitution has never been un- ment, and the adopted amendments, which are for to the authority of the parties, the parties themselve derstood to confer on that department any political particular purposes only. The Government of the must be the rightful judges, in the last resort, whether power whatever. To come within this description, United States forms a part of the Government of er the bargain made has been pursued or violated. a question must assume a legal form, for forensic liti- each State; its jurisdiction extends to the providing The Constitution of the United States was formed by gation. There must be parties to come into court, for the common defence against exterior injuries and the sanction of the States, given by each in its sov who can be reached by its process, and bound by its violence, the regulation of commerce, and other mat- reign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignit power; whose rights admit of ultimate decision by a ters specially enumerated in the Constitution. All as well as to the authority, of the Constitution, the tribunal to which they are bound to submit."—[Bee's other powers remain in the individual States, comprehending the interior and other concerns. These, States, then, being the parties to the Constitutions It will be observed that this distinguished combined, form one complete Government. Should Compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows there be any defect in this form of government, or of necessity, that there can be notribunal above the any collision occur, it cannot be remedied by the sole authority, to decide, in the last resort, whether the made by the individual States as one party, and all posing it to be theoretically true, could be required the States as another party. When two nations dif- the present day, and in no solemn manner. fer about the meaning of any clause, sentence, or "On this objection it might be observed-Fire United States, in his Message to Congress, of decide it; they endeavor to adjust the matter by nether that there may be instances of usurped power, which they endeavor to adjust the matter by nether the forms of the Constitution would never draw with December, 1828, used the following language: gociation-but, if it cannot be thus accomplished, in the control of the Judicial department. Secondo each has a right to retain its own interpretation that, if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above until a reference be had to the mediation of other na- the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constit provision in the Constitution, that, in such a case, ried, by the forms of the Constitution, the decisio of the whole is exercised by Congress, under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The States shall control and be conclusive. Neither can the Constitution, before the Judiciary, must be equally Legislative Power of each State is exercised by As- the Congress, by a law, confer that power. There authoritative and final with the decisions of that d semblies, deriving their authority from the Constitu- appears to be a defect in this matter: it is a casus partment. But the proper answer to the objection tion of the State. Each is Sovereign within its own omissus, which ought in some way to be remedied. that the resolution of the General Assembly related Province. The disposition of power between them Perhaps the Vice-President and senate of the United to those great and extraordinary cases in which States-or Commissioners, appointed, say one by each the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectu

ion was not the mere judgment of the Chief Constitution; and, consequently, that the ultimate Justice, whose authority, we know, with many, right of the parties to the Constitution, to judge whethwould be considered apocriphal, on account of er the compact has been dangerously violated, must his democratic principles, but it was the unani- extend to violations by one delegated authority, as mous opinion of the Court, consisting, besides well as by another-by the Judiciary as well as by the Chief Justice, of Shippen, Yeates, and the Executive or the Legislature. occupied their places, or are likely ever to do sort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the year 1809, in which a conflict arose, relative are not the opinions of such eminent men as the Judicial, as well as the other departments, hold ments, that led to the calling out of a body of rollitia, by the Governor of the latter to resist than at the present day, because not mystified ty delegation of Judicial power would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this departmilitia, by the Governor of the latter, to resist than at the present day, because not mystified ment with the others, in usurped powers, might subthe execution of a process issued by the Fede- by implications, of equal authority with those vert, forever, and beyond the possible reach of any ral Court, the Chief Justice closed his decision of Mr. Webster and the National Gazette? It rightful remedy, the very Constitution which all were will hardly be disputed. But still there are instituted to preserve." other authorities, of quite equal weight to any "The counsel of Olmstead have brought forward of those cited, at least in the estimation of some

Thomas Jefferson, who drew up the Kentucky Resolutions, of 1798, against the Alien have given it the consideration it deserves. My opin- and Sedition Laws, expressed his opinion of the

ciple of unlimited submission to the General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title in which it is not yielded to the United States. This of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendsufficiently appears from the general scope and spirit ments thereto, they consituted a General Government of the instrument. The United States have no powcertain definite powers, reserving, each state to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-governassumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritalis written in French and illustrated by an atlas, all others. Parents and Guardians who are unactive, void, and of no force; that to this compact each which contains a Geognostical chart of the quainted with this mode of instruction, and who may State acceded as a State, and as an integral party, Cordilleras, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of oath of office exacts it—and if they do not, what its Co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; Cordineras, from Cape Living Course is to be taken? We must de reduced to the that the Government created by this compact was his researches in the envirous of the the powers delegated to itself-since that would have Chimborasso and the volcanoes found on the if (which God forbid) they ever attempt them. If of compact among parties having no compact among parties have no compact among parties having no compact amon of compact among parties having no common judge, anatomy. This illustrious traveller will then each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as have terminated his arduous—nay, we know

son, but by both branches of the Legislature history, meterology, and past and present reof Kentucky, that, in cases of dispute between cords of the aborignes of the New World. The appear in an action brought against it by a citizen of Kentucky, that, in cases of dispute between cords of the aborignes of the New World. The whole will form, in its "editio princeps," eight-

"Resolved, That this Assembly doth explicitly and sense and intention of the instrument constituting yet been laid on the altar of natural history.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly doth also stances, been manifested, by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers, by forced constructions the U. S. Court) to be void, the PRINCIPLE is copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the less liable The fourth authority we shall cite is that of to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarithe late Chief Justice McKean. In the case ly explains and limits the general phrases, and so as of the Commonwealth vs. Cobbet, in Decem- to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one Soveber term, 1798, the Court, in giving its opinion, reignty—the obvious tendency and inevitable resul of which would be to transform the present Republi can System of the United States into an absolute, or at best, a mixed Monarchy."

The right here asserted, of State interposi the Constitution and laws of the United States of tion, precludes the idea of the Supreme Court' possessing the powers ascribed to it by the Na tional Gazette. But Mr. Madison was not con tent to let so important a principle rest as mere dictum, unsupported by argument. Ac "The divisions of power between the National, Fe- in 1799, to the Virginia Legislature, upon the same source, the authority of the People,) must be the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Before it was adopted, the several States had abso- al lawyer maintained the position taken in the Resolutions, in the following language:

fers very materially from the language of the Gazette—"There is a power, in the Supreme United States is Federal; it is a league, or treaty, son the declaration, by the General Assembly, support of the General Assembly, support of

State—would be a more proper tribunal than the Su- against infractions dangerous to the essential right preme Court. Be that as it may, I rather think the of the parties to it. The resolution supposes the remedy must be found in an amendment of the Con- dangerous powers, not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but Now, it must be kept in mind that this opin-sanction dangerous powers, beyond the grant of the

Smith, all federalists, and all of as high repute, cial department is, in all questions submitted to it by as sound and able jurists, as any who have since the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last re-"there is a power, in the Supreme Court, fully the Government-not in relation to the rights of the tofore, for instruction on the Piano, have been adequate, and unequivocally expressed,"? and parties to the Constitutional Compact, from which \$15 per quarter; but in consequence of the these, at a period when the true powers of the their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the

We think, that, after a perusal of the foregoing authorities, the National Gazette will be inclined to agree with us that the case is not quite so clear, on its side, as to warrant an unquallified judgment, as if the powers of the have given it the consideration it deserves. My opinion is, with great deference to those who may enterion is, with great deference to those who may enterior in the following language:

Supreme Court were so clearly defined in the consideration it deserves. My opinion is a supreme Court were so clearly defined in the consideration it deserves. My opinion is, with great deference to those who may enterior in the following language:

Constitution as never to have admitted of but conduct her Seminary on the popular one interpretation by eminent lawyers and and improved Pestalozzian Plan, now so general-"Resolved, That the several States composing the statesmen. If not, we should be pleased to see United States of America are not united on the prin- the position assumed by the Gazette supported by authorities of equal weight with those we advantages connected with this method of instruction, have quoted, and of equal antiquity.

> Literary Phenomenon .- Alexander Von Humboldt has recently published the third volume of his "Historical Narrative of a Tour through not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of embrace his researches in the envirous of the made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the plateaus of Quito, besides cepious gleanings in well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of re-not why we should not term it, his stupendous

-undertaking, and will have given to the world It is here declared, not merely by Mr. Jeffer- a complete view of the geography, natural This same doctrine was laid down by James may well deem Humholdt's work a "literary

deciding. But if, in the plainest case which can be Madison, in the Virginia resolutions of 1798, phenomenon," for he has achieved it without sion of the opinions of both branches of the accomplishment, has exhibited scientific at-Legislature of Virginia, in the following lan- tainments of the highest order, as well as the possession of that unwearied perseverance and Coffee, just received and for sale by personal resolution, without which, regions, hitherto deemed inaccessible, might for ever have remained terræ incognitæ. Altogether,

### NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

'				_	- 1	
,	BEESWAX, lb		17		_	L
,	BUTTER, do		20		2	į
١,	CANDLES, do		12		8	
0	COFFEE, do		75	2	*	1
-	CORN, bbl. quantity, -		15		0	
-	CORN MEAL, bushel, - CORDAGE, cwt	14			6	
s	CORDAGE, cwt COTTON, do		25		30	
;	COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.		14		18	
-	Flax, do.		12	]	5	
n	FLAX, lb	(6)	8		9	
e	FLOUR, Rochester, bbl		00		50	
d	, Baltimore, do.		50	7	1	
i-	North Carolina, do.	5 8	50 5	О		
18	IRON,—Bar, American, lb. Russia & Swedes, do.		51		6	
e-	TADD 16	-	8		9	
lt	TEATHED Solo Ib		25			
i-	Dressed Neats do.		50	3		
r,	Calf Skins, dozen,	22	00	30		
	LUMBER, Flooring, 11 inch, M.	12		14		
i-		8	1	10		١
'8	Scantling, - do.	17		9 20		ļ
a-	Square Timber, do.		25	1	35	۱
n-	Shingles, Cypress, do. Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	18	~0	•	UU	١
a	Do. RED OAK, do. do.	8		10	8	١
c-	Do. w. o. bbl. do.	8		10		١
łе	Heading, hhd. do.	18	- 1			١
ne	Do. bbl. do.	8		10	_	١
ed	MOLASSES, gallon, -	1	25		<b>3</b> 0	1
n	NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb	-	8	1	9	1
n-	4d. and 3d do.		9 15			
ıe	wrought, do.	1	75			
	NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. Turpentine, do.	1	40	1	<b>5</b> 0	
n-	D:4-1	î	•		55	
n-		1	50			
ts,			30			
or	Varnish, - do.		25	1		
es	OIL, Sperm do.		90		<b>5</b> 0	
h-	Whale & Porpoise, do. Linseed, do.	1	35 00	1		
by			15	1	~0	
e.	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	15	•	18		
y	PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.		7	8		
a	Hams, do.	1	9			
he	Beef, bbl			1	9	
ıa				1		
vs				1		
ei he	·   a		45		50	
nt		i'l		1	-	
de	- Liverpool, fine, do.		40	1		
C	of SHOT, cwt	7		8		
	SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	1		1		
<i>i</i>		1	45	1	50	
101		1	70 20	1		
ea up		1	90	1		
a		1	40	1	45	
	Gin, Holland, do.	1				
S	Do. American, do.		45		<b>5</b> 0	
ic.	h Whiskey, do.		38		40	
th			15		18	
llz	English, blistered, do. Loaf, - do.		12		10	
ov		+	16 14		18 15	
tu		ŀ	7		9	
on	s   IEA, imperial, do.		•	1		
3 (	Gunpowder, do.	1		1	80	
11	y Hyson, do.	1		1	50	
d€	Black, - do.		80	1		
İ	TALLOW, do.	1.	8	-	9	
te		1	<b>6</b> 0	3	<b>5</b> 0	
a ua	7.7.1 B) 1.7.1 B) 1.7 B) 1.	L		1		
ht	8		-			2
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L	al		-			

## vaienger,



ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants Red Cranberry do. flattering encouragement he has already received, he has determined to locate himself permanently in this place. His terms, herepresent scarcity of money, and in accordance with the suggestions of his friends, he has reduced his charge to \$ 10 00 per quarter.

Lessons will be given at his School or at the residences of his Pupils, as they may prefer. Pianos tuned and repaired on reasonable terms.

January 18, 1832.

# MRS. ALEXANDER

ly acknowledged to be superior to all others in its ladaptation to the younger classes of children. The consist chiefly in the rapid improvement which it imparts to the infant mind, as well as in the systematic and fascinating organization of its operations. In our Northern Cities, where it has acquired a high reputa- Hollis, Dr. Haros, Richard Haley, Mrs. Eunice Hunt. tion, the benefits resulting from this system are strikingly illustrated in the effects it has produced, and ment; and that, whensoever the General Government the equinoctial regions of the New World;" it the extensive patronage which distinguishes it from desire to witness its operations, are respectfully informed that Mrs. ALEXANDER'S Seminary is open every

Monday forenoon for the reception of visitors. Children of both sexes, from 3 to 12 years of age are received upon the following terms. For Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,

\$2 50 per quarter. Geography and Grammar, in addition to the above oranches, \$3 00.

Newbern, 10th January, 1832.

## NOTICE.

BANK OF NEWBERN, Jan. 6th, 1832. would be void, and all persons who act under it would "no common judge" to decide; and that, conse-By order, JNO. W. GUION, Cashier.

## COFFEE.

4 000 lbs. first quality St. Domingo M. A. OUTTEN. Newbern, Jan. 25, 1832.

NOTICE. TELL & WALLACE, being desirous to close their business in Snow Hill, propose to sell out their present Stock of Goods.

#### On the 14th of February next, or the first day of Green County Court.

AT AUCTION,

Merchants and others are invited to attend, as the stock embraces a large and excellent assortment of

# Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY CROCKERY, GLASS WARE.

Carpenter's & Blacksmith's Tools, and various other articles.

Six months credit will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Purchases of twenty dollars and under, cash.

BELL & WALLACE.

Snow Hill, January 15th, 1832.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

HIS day came before me, Alexander O. Grady, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Lewis Brock, of the said county, who being duly sworn, sayeththat he did, at November Term, 1831, of Duplin County Court, lose his Pocket Book containing the following notes, all payable to himself, viz: One on Jones Smith, for thirty dollars, due in August, 1831; one on Alexander Carter, for thirty-six dollars, due at May Term, 1829, of Duplin County Court, with two small credits thereon; one on Isaac Baker, for eight dollars and sixty cents, due in March. 1831; one on James Rhodes, on which there is due about twelve dollars, and one on John Brock, on which there is due about four dollars. LEWIS BROCK. (Signed)

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Duplin, December 31st, 1831.

#### ALEX: O. GRADY, J. P.

I hereby forewarn all persons whatever, from trading for any of the above described notes; also, the makers thereof from paving their respective amounts to any other person LEWIS BROCK. than myself. Duplin County, Dec. 31st, 1831.

# GARDEN SEEDS.

## WILLIAM SANDERS

AS just received from Wethersfield, Conn. a supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, among which are the following Long Blood Beet, Early Cluster Cucumber, Early Blood Turnip, do. Short Amber or Sugar, do. Red onion white do. Scarlet Radish, Long Salmon do. Yellow Early Turnip do. Silver Skin Yellow Scotch Turnip Orange Carrot, Parsnip, Early Dutch

Cantelope, Spinach, In ounce and half ounce papers, at 10 sts. per owner, Green globe Savoy Cabbage, Early white Brocoli, Early York do. Solid Cellery, Imperial do. Double Parsley

Low Dutch de. White cabbage Lettuce, London Battersen do. Early Large green glared do. Imperial head Drumhead In papers, at 5 ets. per paper. Early Mohawk Beans, bunch, Large Lima

White Cluster do. Tall Sugar Peas. Yellow Double blossom do. Dun Color Golden Hotspur do. Early China Early June Peas, Rob Roy Early Washington do. Early Charlton do. of Newbern and its vicinity, that from the 1000 to 1, or Refugee do. Dwarf Marrowfat do. Case Knife do. pole, Tall Red Variegt'd Cranberry do. Large June In half, pint, pint, and quart bags, at 25 cts per quar! January 6th. 1833. '76tf

# LETTERS

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, January 1st, 1832 A-Elisha Arnold, Rev. Wm. Anderson, Wm Adams B .- Thomas C. Bond, Silvester Brown, 4. Mrs. Mary Bryan, John Burney, John Brock, Rev. W. Biddle, Lucas Benners, Christopher Brock, Capt. G. Blaney, John Bell, Sergeant Birmingham, 2, James Byrne, Wm. G. Bryan-Lambert P. Beardslee, Benjamin Backhouse, Thomas G. Berry, James Beesley, Nathaniel Babcock.

C .- Bryant Cox, Charles Carraway, James Caton, Joseph W. Crane, Miss Elizabeth Clifton, Owen Chesnut Alexander B. Carson, C. B. Churchill, T. G. Carman, Capt. Solomon Chadwick, Anthony Craven, M. Chadwick W. B. Croom, Sergeant John Collingwood, David Curtis D.-Craven Dickinson, Bishop Dudley. S. F. Dennis 2 G. H. Deniston, Mrs. Elenor Dickson, Miss Maria Dickson, 2, George W. Dutton, Smith Delamar, Dr. Randolph Dick, Ephraim Dougherty.

E.-Mrs. Charlotte Easters, James H. Edmundson, F.-David Frater, Richard Fonvielle, B. Flanner, D. Friou, John Franklin.

G .- John Green, James Green, David Green, Dexter Gibson, 2, John B. Griffin, 2, David Gackill, Sally II. Goldston, Zachariah Gardner, John R. Good. H .- William Holton, William M Herritage, P. Holland

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