GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS.

The opposition to the present administration predicted, when it went into power, that dreadful evils would result to the country from the event; and they have either pursuaded themselves, in opposition to the most stubborn facts to the contrary, that their predictions have been realized; or from an apprehension that they will not be hereafter regarded as true prophets, if they admit that they have been disappointed, they contend, notwithstanding their complete conviction to the contrary, that all their professed fears have actually come to pass.

Their predictions were very much in the style of the language put into the mouth of Mark Anthony in his soliloquy over the dead body of Cæsar:

A curse shall light upon the line of men;
Domestic fury and fierce civil strife,
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy:
Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
And dreadful objects so familiar,
That others shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quartered by the hands of war;
All pity choaked with custom of fell deeds:
And Cæsar's spirit ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side, come hot from——
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry *havoc*, and let slip the dogs of war.

So dreadful were their pretended apprehensions of the consequences to result therefrom, that in the language of Henry Clay, war, pestilence and famine, with all their evils, were to be preferred to it. We have, however, seen the administration exercising the powers conferred upon it by the constitution and the voice of the people, but we have seen no curse lighting upon the line of men; no children quartered and mothers smiling at it, and no one ranging for revenge except Henry Clay, who in the Senate has seemed, by his conduct towards Gen. Smith and Mr. Gallatin, disposed to let slip the dogs of war. We have seen no evils to be at all compared with war, pestilence *or* famine, much less the whole combined. But on the contrary we have seen every thing going on smoothly, tranquilly and triumphantly, except when those who uttered those predictions have stepped in to stir up the waters of strife and difficulty. Nearly all our difficulties with foreign governments, of which there were then many, have been happily adjusted; the Indian question, which brought us apparently to the brink of a civil war, is now in a fair way to be so arranged as to give us no further trouble; our commerce is prosperous, our revenue greatly increased, our manufactories thriving our farmers furnished with ready and good markets, our mechanics busy and happy, the public debt upon the eve of extinguishment, and the people of other countries, in the view of the state of our affairs, extolling our condition, and envying us our happiness. And yet the opponents of the administration allege that we are *ruined*, and endeavouring to persuade the people that a change is necessary: in order that the power of the government may be again placed in the hands, of those who grossly misapplied it, and predicted so many evils as the result of the former change. How blind and stupid must they be, or supposed the people to be, if they can imagine that any attention will be paid to their complaints, or any aid given to them in their efforts.—*Balt. Rep.*

We observe in the London Athenæum, a spirited journal, devoted less to politics than to literature and the elegant arts, a notice on American Patents, in which it is recorded that no less than six thousand inventions have been secured by patent since the establishment of the Patent Office in 1793.

"The plough has been made to undergo one hundred and twenty improvements. One hundred and nineteen threshing machines have been invented. That great problem, the extraction of butter from cream without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in eighty ways by the invention by 80 churns; and the laudress has been allowed her choice out of one hundred and twenty five washing machines. One hundred and twenty-three machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds a hundred; the number of steam engines exceeds a hundred; the number of improvements in the loom is seventy-three, and in the manufacture of hats forty-three. The number of steam engines exceeds a hundred, that of stoves is nearly the same. There have been forty-two new ways contrived for manufacturing combs. Four new machines for paring apples have been invented, and three gridirons. Pencil cases, ramrods, razors, and suspenders, have each been subjected to various improvements. An invention has been patented under the name of "dog powder," another termed an "elevator of pots and kettles," and a third destined for a useful domestic purpose under the sonorus Greek name of "Hacmagalactophorous."

Who, after this report, can deny to Americans the credit of invention? It matters little whether each discovery has been attended with complete success, for the cost of a patent is trifling, while a spirit is encouraged, which daily brings some useful or ingenious production before the public. The number of patents in England, is comparatively small from the great expenses in securing them; if 6000 patents have been granted in the same space of time in that country, the cost amounted to upwards of three millions of dollars, while all that has been demanded from our citizens for the same number, has not exceeded at the utmost 230,000 dollars.

Go on, we would say to our dear and enterprising countrymen, invent as fast and as much as possible; if only one out of ten discoveries promote the advantage of society, you are noble donors to its welfare.—*N. Y. American Advocate.*

Dissections.—A public meeting was held at Rochester on the 9th inst. in consequence of the disinterment of some bodies from the village burying ground, and their dissection in the village. Committees were appointed to ferret out the transactions, and the party to whose possession the body of a respectable woman was traced, was bound over.

A conscience-stricken smuggler has sent a letter to the Collector of Portland enclosing $18, the principal and interest of dues to the Treasury.

RAIL-WAYS.

Liverpool, Feb. 23, 1832.

Advantages arising from the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, are daily manifesting themselves to the people of Lancashire, and to those towns in paticular. For, not only have they facilitated accesses to the various towns to which the various branchings of this railway now communicate, but they have carried heavy goods and brought in additional supplies at so cheap a rate, that it is considered a most valuable boon of science to the necessities of man.

Coals are now brought into Liverpool and sold from this way at from 8s to 15s per ton; the latter of a better quality than the Wigan coal, and several pits are being opened near to the line. The supply may be considered almost inexhaustible, for, from a recent geographical survey made for the purpose of publication, by a friend of your correspondent, it appears that there are no less than 39 beds of coal, stratum, super stratum, laying in the usual way of the coal measures, situate between Worsley nd Ribchester.

The steam engines performing on this way are 27 in number, and are increasing as fast as they can make them. The engines produced by Stevenson (who is about to leave this concern) are the most beautiful and efficient, but the boiler part, to which they are so much indebted for the rapid production of steam is the invention of Mr. Booth, and is considered valuable; the heat is at once circulated through the water by means of a series of small tubes which give out through their extended surfaces a great quantity and quick succession of caloric. Gurney's boiler consists, I believe, of a series of tubes containing water, which are exposed to the heat. Brathwaithe's wonder exciting London 'Novelty' is withdrawn as inefficient and inapplicable, his fanner production of vacuo being unsuccessful.

The trains of carriages with passengers really look sometimes splendid; there are no less than 26 coaches going 3 times each day, and the mail goes thereby also. There are at present 313 baggage wagons and 36 for coals, carying 3 tons each, and in case of need a number of extras are laid on. The scene is in general, a busy one and the lower priced blue boxes and lengthened trains of miscellaneous matters, proceeding over the ground, under the ground, through it, and on it have a most picturesque appearance, especialily when whizzing past each other at speed, in opposite directions.

On adding up the number of these vechicles, and multiplying them by the quantity of wheels to each, you will at once see what an immense consumption of oil there must be for the requisite daily anti-attrition for them and the engine work; but after many ineffectual attempts founded on experience to economise that consumption, the company have at length succeeded in the application of a simple compound (if that term may be allowed) which saves them annually an almost incredible sum.

In the formation of the new Tunnels for passengers to the centre of this town; the discovery of the Rv. Mr. Scorbesby, will it is expected, be found useful—as it also may in that of other tunnels, mining works, &c. at all events it may prevent accidents happening of a similar nature, to those which occurred here on the making of the present tunnel, in consequence of the men not knowing how near they were communicating with each other, at different parts of the work.

The discovery is, of a method to ascertain the thickness of any wall of rock, &c. which may intervene between the working parties—it is performed thus:

We will suppose, to render it clear, that a piece of rock in a mine or tunnel between and separating party and party is 6 feet in thickness; to ascertain that thickness; set against this rock a tolerably powerful magnet; on the other side of the rock, immediately opposite the magnet place a compass; now the effect will be, that the magnet will draw the needle towards itself, away from the direction of the North pole, then notice exactly how many points it so deviates; this done, remove the magnet, bring it round to the compass or use one of exactly similar power and hold it, the magnet, so far off the compass as that it will bring the needle precisely to the same number of points from the North pole, but in the opposite direction, as was before remarked. You will then find the distance from the magnet to the point of the needle to be precisely 6 feet, the thickness of the rock as required; and thus you may tell with almost unerring certainty the thickness of any substance not otherwise measurable.

But supposing the wall of rock crossing your gallery or mine to be exactly east and west—then your compass will already point in the direction of the magnet due north, consequently there will be no deviation made by the magnet to judge or compare by, on bringing your magnet round.

To obviate this then, place close by the side of your compass a small magnet, so as to form an artificial pole, one that will draw it a few points from the 'due north' not in this case wanted. Then place the compass with its little magnet within the sphere of attraction of the powerful magnet situate on the other side of the rock, then on bringing the latter round, and with it drawing the needle just so much in the opposite direction, the distance between the large magnet and the point of your needle, will be found to be exactly the thickness of the rock.

Note, that if a small slit be made in your rock, a wedge then inserted therein; the blow of a hammer thereon may be heard distinctly a long way—so may a code of signals be formed by repeated knockings as required.

The use of the pilot engine is discontinued in this way—but they have signal lights, which are red whilst they are running, and they change them to green when an engine stops: so that an engine "coming on" may guard against the danger of collision.

SPANISH SCENERY.

[Extract from Washington Irving's new Sketch Book.

In the spring of 1829, the author of this work, whom curiosity had brough into Spain, made a rambling expedition from Seville to Granada in company with a friend, a member of the Russian embassy at Madrid. Accident had thrown us together from distant regions of the globe, and a similarity of taste led us to wander together among the romantic mountains of Andalusia. Should these pages meet his eye, wherever thrown by the duties of his station, whether mingling in the pageantry of courts or meditating on the truer glories of nature, may they recal the scenes of our adventurous companionship, and with them the remembrance of one, in whom neither time nor distance will obliterate the recollection of his gentleness and worth.

And here, before setting forth, let me indulge in a few previous remarks on Spanish scenery and Spanish travelling. Many are apt to picture Spain to their imaginations as a soft southern region, decked out with all the luxuriant charms of voluptuous Italy. On the contrary, though there are exceptions in some of the maritime provinces, yet, for the greater part, it is a stern, melancholy country, with rugged mountains and long, naked, sweeping plains, destitute of trees, and invariably silent and lonesome, partaking of the savage and solitary character of Africa. What adds to this silence and loneliness, is the absence of singing birds, a natural consequence of the want of groves and hedges. The vulture and the eagle are seen wheeling about the mountain cliffs and soaring over the plains, and groups of shy bustards stalk about the heaths, but the myriads of smaller birds, which animate the whole face of other countries, are met with in but few provinces of Spain, and in them chiefly among the orchards and gardens which surround the habitations of man.

In the exterior provinces, the traveller occasionally traverses great tracts cultivated with grain as far as the eye can reach, waving at times with verdure, at other times naked and sun-burnt; but he looks round in vain for the hand that has tilled the soil; at length he perceives some village perched on a steep hill, or rugged crag, with mouldering battlements and ruined watch-tower; a strong-hold, in old-times, against civil war or Moorish inroad; for the custom among the peasantry of congregating together for mutual protection, is still kept up in most parts of Spain, in consequence of the maraudings of roving freebooters.

But though a great part of Spain is deficient in the garniture of groves and forests, and the softer charms of ornamental cultivation, yet its scenery has something of a high and lofty character to compensate the want. It partakes something of the attributes of its people, and I think that I better understand the proud, hardy, frugal and abstemious Spaniard, his manly defiance of hardships and contempt of effeminate indulgence, since I have seen the country he inhabits.

There is something, too, in the sternly simple features of the Spanish landscape, that impresses on the soul a feeling of sublimity. The immense plains of the Castiles and La Mancha, extending as far as the eye can reach, derive an interest from their very nakedness and immensity, and have something of the solemn grandeur of the ocean. In ranging over these boundless wastes, the eye catches sight, here and there, of a straggling herd of cattle attended by a lonely herdsman, motionless as a statue, with his long slender pike tapering up like a lance into the air; or beholds a long train of mules slowly moving along the waste like a train of camels in the desert, or a single man, armed with blunderbuss and stiletto, and prowling over the plain. Thus, the country, the habits, the very looks of the people, have something of the Arabian character. The general insecurity of the country is evinced in the universal use of weapons, The herdsman in the field, the shepherd in the plain, has his musket and his knife. The wealthy villager rarely ventures to the market-town without his trabucho; and, perhaps, a servant on foot with a blunderbuss on his shoulder; and the most petty journey is undertaken with the preparations of a warlike enterprise.

New Disease.—A disease of a frightful nature has made its appearance near the Falls of Niagara, at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. A letter states that the Lieut. Governor has been applied to, to send from York medical men who may join in further investigating it.—Whatever name it may go by in future, is of little consequence to the public; but its violence in its ravages at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, will for years be remembered. It is epidemic; and some opinions, and those entitled to respect, say it is contagious.—Chryslor's tavern, at Lundy's Lane, is shut up—the two taverns at Chippewa are also closed, and the young people who can get away are doing so. In fact, dismay is depicted in almost every countenance. The following are its symptoms:

The disease comes on with a cold chill, *invariably*, which continues in some patients an hour, in others several hours, and in some with great prostration of strength. After which, a reaction takes place, with great heat of the body and strong determination of blood to the head; intense headache; in some cases slight vomiting of billious matter, and in the generality of cases constirpation. Delirium, in many cases, ensues; others remain in a comatose state—death terminates the sufferings in 48 hours. Some, however, linger 7 or 8 days—in some cases occasional spasms are met with, and in others are entirely absent.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, February Term, 1832, I shall offer for sale,

At the Court House in Newbern,

On Monday the 14th May next, at 12 o'clock, several contiguous Tracts of Land, lying on the North Side of Neuse River, and head of Dawson's Creek, containing 800 acres (more or less) upon which is

A Mill Seat, &c.

Also a tract of Land, containing 800 acres lying on the Sand Hills, between Beards Creek, and Pamptico Pocosin, the property of Thos. Fulshire, dec'd. for a further description of said Lands, see advertisements of the 1st inst. at the Court House, and other places.

THOMAS J. PASTEUR, *Shff.*

April 1st, 1832.

BOOKS.

THOMAS WATSON has on hand a general assortment of Books, among which are the following, just received:

Murray's Introduction, Reader, Key, Sequel, Exercises, Spellingbook and Grammar.
Grimshaw's United States,
Adams', Willard's, Woodbridge's, Cumming's, Woodbridge and Willard's, Dwight's, Morse's, Willett's and Parley's Geography.
Walsh's, Pike's, Colburn's, Smiley's, Bennett's and Daboll's Arithmetic—Key to Pike.
Webster's, Cumming's, Pickett's, and Juvenile Spelling-Book.
Walker's, Johnson's, and Webster's Dictionary—various sizes.
Blake's Natural Philosophy, Treby's Astronomy, Blair's Lectures, Cowper's Task, Thompson's Season's, Jaud's Expositor.
Tytler's History, Conversations on Chemistry.
Whelpley's Compend, Duncan's Logic.
Columbian Orator, American Reader.
Goldsmith's England, do. Rome, do. Greece.
Gummere's Surveying, Simpson's Euclid,
Jacob's Latin Reader, Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar, Virgil Delphini.
Horace Delphini, Ovid Delphini, Cicero Delphini, Works of Sallust.
Entick's Latin Dictionary, French Grammar.
Greca Majora, Greca Minora, Greek Delectus
Valpley's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament.
Schrevelli's Lexicon.
Bonnycastle's Algebra and Key, Simpson's Algebra.
Family Bibles, School do. elegant Pocket do.
Super Pearl Pocket Testaments, common do.
HYMN BOOKS.—Watts and Rippon's, Methodist, General Assembly's, Village, Olney, Dover Selection, Alexander's, Biddle's, Rippon's, Watts', Zion's Songs.
Pollock's Course of Time, Henry on Prayer.
Christian Lyre, Brown's Concordance.
Jay's Closet Exercises, Jay's Discourses.
Flavel on Keeping the Heart.
Book of Common Prayer, Closet Exercises.
Alexander's Bible Dictionary, Malcolm's do.
Smiley's Scripture Geography.
History of the Reformation, Law's Call.
Pilgrim's Progress, Saint's Rest.
History of the Bible.
Miller's Evidences of the Christian Religion.
——— Letters on Church Government.
Henry's Religious Life, Help to the Gospels.
Confession of Faith, Methodist Discipline.
Dewees on Females, ditto on Diseases of Children, ditto on Midwifery.
Juvenile Spectator, Evenings at Home.
Franklin's Works, Scientific Dialogues,
Byron's Works, Moore's Life of Byron.
Pocket Gazetteer,
Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, Conversations on Common Things.
Peter Parley's Books for Youth.
Complete Letter Writer, Western Songster.
Life of Washington, Life of Marion, Life of Bonaparte, Life of Nelson.
Virginia Housewife, Housekeeper's Manual.
American Chesterfield, Tooke's Pantheon.
Family Dyer and Scourer.
Life of Alexander the Great, Life of Mohammed.
Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words.
Laennec on the Chest, Begin's Therapeutics,
Horner's Special Anatomy, Johnson on the Liver.
Blount's Coast Pilot, Bowditch's Navigator.
Marsh's Bookkeeping, Jackson's ditto.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
History of Paris, Humorous Songster.
Evening Entertainments, Scenes in Europe.
Mason's Improved Farrier, Hinde's ditto.
Irving's Mythology, Violin Preceptor.
A variety of Entertaining Juvenile Books & Coloured Toys.
New York Primer, Reader and Table Books.

ALSO,

Paper, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Office Tape & Wafers, Ink Powder, Tissue Paper, Slates, Pocket Books, Pocket Maps of the Southern and Western States, Blank Day Books, Memorandum Books, &c.

Apply at his Book Store, opposite to the Episcopal Church.

April, 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class, No. 7, for 1832.

For the Benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

To be drawn at Richmond May 11, 1832.

SCHEME.

1	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		3,000		3,000
100		1,000		100,000
16		50		8,00
56		100		5,600
56		80		4,480
112		50		5,600
112		40		4,480
224		30		6,720
1960		20		39,200
15400		10		154,000

18040 prizes Amounting to - - - - - - $366,080

Tickets $10.

☞ *The most brilliant success that ever attended any Vender.* ☜ Comb. 25 30 38, $30,000 prize, sold last Wednesday, in shares, in the New-York Lottery, was presented last Saturday at my counter, and *paid on demand.*—The ticket can be seen at my office. This is as it should be, and as it always is, at the *ever and all lucky*

SYLVESTER'S, 130 Broadway.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 28th instant, at the Store of the late Cherry Whitehead, in Newbern, all the GROCERIES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a CENTRE-BOARD Schooner, and various other articles belonging to the estate of said deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the terms made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH PHYSIOC, *Special Adm'r.*

April 17, 1832.

New and Cheap Goods.

JOS. M. GRANADE & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have received by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, WINES, &c. &c. Among them may be enumerated the following articles of

DRY GOODS.

100 ps. London Prints, of various qualities and prices, mostly of new and handsome patterns.
Rich fancy printed Muslins.
20 ps. new style Ginghams,
Plain Cambrick, Jaconett, Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Figured Book and Swiss do
Plaid and corded Muslins,
Superfine & common black Cambrick,
Bonnet Muslins and Boards,
India blk. Satin Levantine, and Sanchew Silks,
Italian black Lustring, and Levantine do.
Plain blk Gros de Naples do.
Changeable & water'd do. do
Lead colored do. do.
Ladies' fancy Gauze, Damask Crape, Batteste and Gros de Naples Hdkfs.
Linen Cambrick & Lawn do.
Imitation do. do.
Belt and Tafeta Ribands,
Gimp Edgeings,
Ladies' blk. & white Cotton Hose,
Gentlemen's wht. Cott. ½ do.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gloves,
2 cases Leghorn Bolivar's, (very cheap,)
10 lbs mixt Pins, in 4 papers,
20 packs assorted London do.
Gentlemen's fancy Silk Bandanno and flag'd. Hdkfs.
A large assm't. of rich fan. col. and plain Coit Hdkfs. suitable for servants.
Crape Camblets, a new and elegant article for Gentlemen's Summer wear,
Blk. Prunelle & Circassians,
English Bombazines & Bombazetts,
Princetta Lastings,
Merino Cloths and Circassians,
Irish Linens and Lawns,
Linen and Cotton Diapers,
White Irish Linen Drillings,
Br French do do.
Indigo blue Nankeens,
Yellow do. in long ps.
Plaid Satteens, blue twilled Jeans, Cotton Cassimers, Grecian and other stripes, suitable for boy's clothes,
London Cloths—a few pieces super blue, blk. brown and olive,
Blue, black and Nankeen Sewing Silk,
10½ doz. Mitchell's spool Thread, ass'd. Nos. from 8 to 100,
50 lbs. patent Sewing Thread, assorted Nos.
Russia Sheetings and Ticklenburgs.

DOMESTICS.

Brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bedtickings, a good assortment.
Indigo blue Checks, stripes and plaids,
6 bales, 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers from 5 to 15.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
20 doz. palm leaf Hats,
Gentlemen's sup. blk. and white Beaver do.
Do. Seal and com. Fur do
1 case Men's and Boy's wool Hats,
1 great groce sup. linen Eagle Playing Cards,
Tortoise Shell Tuck & Side Combs,
Mock do. do.
Ladies' Prunelle Pumps, with and without heels,
Fancy Baskets, a great variety,
Saddles and Bridles,
Cottton and Wool Cards, of the best quality,
A great variety of Looking Glasses,
12 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment,
Pen and Pocket Knives do
C. S. Drawing Knives,
German C. S. single Cut Mill, Pitt, Cross Cut Handsaws, and Smith's Files,
German C. S. Plate Hand saws,
Stock and Pad Locks,
Sad Irons,
Paint, white wash, & scrubbing Brushes,
Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains,
N. Beer's long bitted Axes,
Curry Combs and Horse Brushes,
Hide Whips & Mullen Bitts,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Spades and Shovels,
50 casks Cut Nails, assorted,
3 bags Wrought do. do.
20 Freeborn's and Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.
160 extra Shares.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c. &c.

12 Pipe choice old Madeira,
1 do Naples,
2 qr casks Pall Sherry,
1 Br do.
1 Colmanar do.
2 Sweet Malaga,
Rasberry and Cherry Brandy,
6 casks London Br. Stout, Porter in qt. and pt. bottles,
1 pipe real Dutch Gin,
1-2 do. Seignette's Brandy,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum, 5th proof, and warranted pure,
2 hhds. Antigua do.
4 do. American do.
2 do. Rye Whiskey
10 bbls. N. O. do.
10 do. Monongahela do.
2 do. very superior old do.
N. Carolina Apple Brandy,
Common Apple do.
10 bbls. Curtis's New York Rye Gin,
10 bbls. best Cider Vinegar,
12 bags best green Coffee, warranted free of rock,
2 hhds. very superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 bbls. good N. O. do.
1 box white Havana do.
5 bbls Loaf and Lump do
6 chests fresh Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial Teas,
Spanish Segars, of the best quality,
American do. do.

WINES.
1 qr. cask real old Port,
1 do. Dry Lisbon,
1 do Teneriffe,
1 do. Muscatel,
1 do. Red,
Champaigne in qrt. and pint bottles,

30 bls. Rochester family Flour,
Beaches red Brand,
10 Baltimore Howard St. do
20 half do do
20 Boxes brown soap,
2 bls, Lorrillards best snuff in bottles,
1 bl. Snuff in Bladders,
blk. Pepper and Allspice
Mace and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Pearlash and Ginger,
2 Ton Iron assorted,
2 bundles German Steel of superior quality,
American do do.
Fig blue and best Poland Starch,
Glauber, Epsom and Rochelle Salts,
Lees Pills, and Bateman's Drops,
Opium and Castor Oil,
Indigo and Coppers,
Salt Petre and Allum,
Siedlitz powders and Magnesia,
Chalk and Virdigris
Red ochre and Lamp black,
Sperm and Porpoise Oil,
Linseed Oil and White Lead,

Newbern, April 21st, 1832.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d inst. a Negro woman named POLLY, belonging to the heirs of col. J. S. Smith, dec. The said negro is a tall slim woman, of yellow complexion. It is supposed she is in Newbern, or lurking about Slocumb's Creek, as her husband, Ezekeil Chance, a free man, resides thereon. I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said negro under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said woman to

EMANUEL CERTAIN.

Newbern, April 24th, 1832.

Great and Brilliant Success

AT SCHUYLER'S PALACES OF FORTUNE,

NEW YORK.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the New York Lottery, Class No. 9, drawn 4th inst.

30 38 25 27 14 54 37 35

The usual good fortune attended Schuyler's patrons in this Lottery—No. 25, 30, 38, the highest Capital Prize of $30,000, was actually sold by Schuyler, in a package to two gentlemen, who presented the Ticket on the day after the drawing, and received the CASH.

Brilliant Lotteries are drawing in New York every Wednesday—the Capitals vary from $15,000 to $40,000—Tickets from $5 to $10. Those who wish Tickets and do not specify the Lottery, will have Tickets sent in the first good Scheme—When one or more Tickets is ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who order Tickets of Schuyler, are entitled to the "Lottery Herald," *gratis*, which contains the official drawing, Schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn, a price current, and a select variety of reading matter.

Orders from the Country will, as usual, meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York.