

with a request of the President, wishing them to examine and report on the Expense Account of the Bank, for the last two years. This report discloses a system of corruption, practised by the Bank, which will confound even its greatest enemies. Those who have heretofore disbelieved that the Bank was in the habit of bribing newspaper editors, will, upon a perusal of this document, be convinced of the truth of that charge—they will only be surprised at the extent to which it has been carried.—*American (O.) Union.*

From the Dover (N. H. Gazette).
We this week lay before our readers the able and conclusive State Paper communicated by our worthy President to his Cabinet on the 18th ult. containing the facts and reasons which have caused him to come to the conclusion that the public deposits ought to be changed from the United States Bank.

They will there find allusions against the Bank, supported by facts, undeniable and "damning" facts, sufficient to cause every friend of liberty and political freedom to withdraw all confidence or friendship from an institution of that nature. They will there see the details given by the President, of the method in which the Bank sought to avoid the payment of so much of the "Deposits" as the Treasury had, last year, occasion to call for, to be expended in liquidation of the public debt—the negotiations into which it entered for that purpose—the stratagems which it devised—the subterfuges and evocations of which it was guilty, and the embarrassment which it thereby occasioned the Government—reasons sufficient in themselves, without any further, to justify the withdrawal at once of the funds of the Government from so dishonest and scheming an agent.

And when they recur in their minds to the experience of former ages, and recollect that it was through the corrupting power of riches, all former Republics met with their downfall, they will consider it fortunate for American Freedom that we have at this time at the head of our Government, a President, whose firmness is equal to any emergency, whose love of country and devotion to the cause of Liberty is paramount to every other consideration, whose popularity with the People is sufficient to support him against the greatest possible efforts of wealth and corruption, and "WHO NEVER EVADED ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR SHRUNK FROM ANY DUTY."

To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, we lay before our readers two very interesting documents on the subject of the Bank of the United States, and the removing of the deposits of the public money therefrom. From an examination of those important papers, we feel satisfied of the truth of the fraud and corruption made against the Bank and under this convention we cannot but highly approve of the course pursued by the President in relation to that institution. If only one of the many allegations now fully proved had been sustained, it would be sufficient to establish the corruption and dangerous tendency of the Bank, and to justify the Executive in the course he has thought proper to pursue—but when a long catalogue of well authenticated frauds and abuses, perpetrated by one portion of the officers and agents of the Bank, are fearfully submitted to the observation of the American public by another—is there a man, bankites and their minions excepted, who will not laud the conduct of our venerable Chief Magistrate towards that vile instrument of wickedness.—*Boston Artisan.*

It is said that the printing which the bank had performed was in no way dishonorable,—that the pamphlets reprinted were but honorable testimony to its usefulness; and that therefore it was authorized in employing such means in self defence. If we apprehend right the relation between the bank and the government,—that the bank was incorporated for the benefit of the government, and not primarily for its own advantage, then it has no right to assume this attitude of self defence. It is the creature of the government, and the government is to decide upon the propriety of renewing its existence. The printing, therefore, independently of its indirect corruption, was not justifiable upon the principle of self defence.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Adv.*

A terrible hue and cry is raised by the Bank presses about the removal of the deposits. They have become desperate. The *Portland Advertiser* is so lost to all sense of shame as actually to apologise for the bribes offered by the Bank to various editors in the country. Dishonest as we have had reason to believe the pensioned tools of the Bank, we did not suppose them to be so barefaced in iniquity as to justify the gross corruption practiced by the Bank. Yet so it is.—*Maine Democrat.*

SECRET SERVICE FUND.—It is to be regretted that Mr. Biddle was not more particular in making his items of the disbursement of this fund. Nathan Hale, Esq. editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, of this city, it seems, received last fall upwards of twenty-four hundred dollars from the Bank of the United States' secret service fund, for printing Mr. Webster's speech. But what speech? We suppose, without doubt, his Worcester speech. And were the proceedings of the Worcester Convention which were printed, and bound up with the speech, also paid for and circulated by the Bank? There can be no doubt of it; thus showing a gross interference on the part of the Bank, by means of its secret service money, in our State elections. Is it not time for every wise man to set his face, not only against such gross interference, but against so corrupt an institution. If the mother Bank paid \$2400, how much did the Branch here pay for printing that pamphlet? We are told it paid as much more.—*Boston Post.*

In to-day's paper will be found a communication made by the President to his Cabinet on the 18th September, containing his reasons why the change should be made.—They cannot fail to satisfy every person of the justness of the measure. In the words of the *Evening Post*—"The details given by General Jackson of the modes in which the Bank sought to avoid the payment of so much of the depo-

sites as the Treasury Department had occasion to expend in liquidations of the public debt, the negotiations which it entered into for that purpose, the stratagems which it devised, the evocations and subterfuges of which it was guilty, and the embarrassment it occasioned the Government, furnished in themselves abundant reason to withdraw at once the national funds from the keeping of so scheming and dishonest an agent.—*Norwich (Conn.) Rep.*

The hero of New Orleans is again in the field! It has fallen to the lot of few persons to have devolve upon them, so many, so great, and so trying responsibilities;—and, no man ever brought to each emergency, greater courage, firmness and integrity. Such is now the deep and general confidence in the patriotism and purity of Andrew Jackson, no exhortation is necessary to secure to this State paper an attentive perusal. It will be read every where. Time we fear, will disclose acts of still darker depravity. Enough has been shown to justify the removal of the public deposits,—to arouse and alarm the jealous spirit of Freemen!
Rochester Republican.

Our friends, throughout the State, have not only the ordinary motive for zeal and resolution in supporting the men of their principle, but even a new motive. We even thought, and were incautious enough to say, just preceding the last defeat of Henry Clay, that, "the democratic soldiers had but to elect Andrew Jackson, and might have a furlough of three years." But we miscalculated. If Henry Clay is no longer in combat, the United States Bank is in the field! This Institution, which spent its 100,000 to prevent the election of Andrew Jackson, will probably spend millions to bribe Congress to gain a recharter. The veil that has covered the bribery, that the Bank has pursued, has just been raised a little; and such foul corruption been laid open, as has never before disgraced our country.

Our Roman President, who said that the Bank was a monopoly which should not continue, now says its corrupt character renders it an unsafe depository of the United States money. It is now a clearly marked course of prospective policy, that the United States Bank must cease! The chasm that its stoppage will make, will doubtless be supplied by State Banks. Ohio must probably have her State Bank incorporated at the next session. It ought to be of moderate capital; managed by honest men. Perhaps the private banks may be made branches, if they choose, with a reciprocal advantage. The charter of the State Bank should be for a moderate time. Banking is such an important attribute of sovereignty, it ought not to be granted to individuals or companies. It has never been surrendered to the National Government. The present United States Bank is unconstitutional. If the United States Bank is put down, and State Banks established; restricted to moderate issues of paper, and no more company charters granted, but extinguished as their charters cease, we shall see an approximation to a metallic currency. We may soon then begin to anticipate, in fact, what Mr. John Randolph aid we had in theory. He said "ours is a hard money constitution."—*Ohio Monitor.*

On our first page is the report of the Government Directors of the U. S. Bank. It discloses the most glaring instances of bribery and corruption in that dangerous institution. From it the reader will learn with indignation, that the whole funds of the Bank, amounting to more than a HUNDRED MILLIONS, have been placed at the disposal of Biddle, TO OPERATE UPON ELECTIONS. That presses have been bought, and editors pensioned to operate upon and mislead public opinion. Will freemen submit to this? Shall we sit quietly at home and see our liberties sold like merchandise? Let every independent man, who desires to bequeath independence to his children, arouse to action. Let the people go forth as one man, and put the seal of public condemnation upon this iniquitous institution. Read the report—read and act.—*Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.*

We publish at large in to-days paper, the communication of President Jackson to the Cabinet, on the 18th ult. It was determined that after the 1st inst. the deposits should be removed from the United States' Bank and placed in the State Banks. The mammoth has now received its death blow effectually. Gen. Jackson has performed a service to his country which will be held sacred by the American people in after ages. His manly firmness and patriotism in the discharge of his public duties will never be forgotten.—*Virginia Republican.*

We published in our last the reasons of the President for removing the public money from the U. S. Bank. It will be recollected that one of the reasons for the removal was the fact that the Bank had in two years expended upwards of \$80,000 in purchasing and circulating essays, and newspapers, &c. in favor of the Bank. This expenditure occurred in Philadelphia only; the expenditure at the Branches of the U. S. Bank; is yet to be ascertained. This charge against the Bank is fully established by the report of the Government Directors, which will be found in our columns to-day, and to which we particularly invite the attention of our readers. Is not this a gross misapplication of the funds of the Bank? Is it not rank corruption! The people of the U. S. own one-fifth of the whole Bank—a large portion of the people are against the Bank, and are anxious to put it down, yet we find the Bank thus shamefully using the people's money to defeat the people's will. But say the friends of the Bank, it certainly has a right to defend itself. We say, it has not. It is a great question of Federal policy, and as it is assailed, so it must be defended by the people. But General Jackson has been shamefully and cruelly assailed; suppose he should take the people's money to defend himself, would not his impeachment be instantly and indignantly demanded? Unquestionably; yet the Bank, owned in part by foreigners, can use the public treasure when it is denied to the President of the people.—*Culpepper (Va.) Gazette.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

A letter, from an authentic source, received from Washington this morning, states, substantially, that Mr. Duane was altogether too much of a man to resign his office; but was turned out, in the true Jackson style. The following are the particulars as reported.

The Cabinet Council convened at the President's house, on Monday, when the Secretary of State, Mr. McLane, the Secretary of War, Gov. Cass, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Duane, each presented written opinions, adverse to the view of the question presented by the President at the previous meeting.

These documents having been severally read—the President declared that he had determined upon the course to pursue; and, turning to Mr. Duane, required him to sign the circulars to the officers of the customs, directing the removal of the deposits.

The Secretary of the Treasury replied, that he had duly considered the subject in all its bearings, and could not consent to the issuing of any such order.

Whereupon
The President, who, as his flatterers tell him, "was born to command," turned from his Minister of Finance (with a cloudy brow no doubt) and directing his eyes to the Attorney General, said—

Mr. Taney, I APPOINT YOU SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

There was no mistake in this delicate insinuation. Mr. Duane was no longer Secretary of the Treasury. Oliver Cromwell could not have done it in better style.

NOTE.—We see the above reprinted by the opposition and Bank hirelings, as from an authentic source—but the truth is, that the whole account is wantonly false. So much for their authentic source of information, to deceive and mislead the people.—*Globe.*

MR. DUANE.

The National Bank Gazette says—

"When Mr. Duane's full and formal exposition of his own case shall appear, and we trust that it will not be delayed—details must be included concerning the condition of things generally in the Executive branch of the government, the pretensions, tone, language and acts of the President towards the officers of that branch, and the machinations and ascendancy of the Cabal, which will convince every intelligent American, not absolutely blind and callous as a partisan, that no scene has been worse in Europe in any court with a monarch of an arbitrary and vehement spirit, believing himself the State or 'the government' yet pitifully subject to the influence and purposes of a Court faction ruling in his name."

From the above it would seem, that Mr. Duane has promised "a full and formal exposition of his own case." Before this positive announcement, through the Bank official appeared, we deemed it proper to refrain from referring to this subject. But as it is evidently the object of the Gazette to make an impression upon the eve of the elections in Pennsylvania unfavorable to the President, by producing a belief, that he exhibited towards Mr. Duane "an arbitrary and vehement spirit," we consider it a duty to repel the indecent insinuation. Mr. Duane was treated by the President, throughout their whole intercourse, with the most marked indulgence and forbearance. And we are confident that the whole American people would say, if truly informed of all the circumstances to which the Bank Gazette alludes, that the President had signaled his intercourse in his relations with his Cabinet counsellors, with the utmost courtesy and kindness. It is not necessary or proper to say more at present. Mr. Duane, if he has not authorized, will, no doubt, contradict the declaration of the Bank Gazette. If he has authorized it, we shall not fail, on a proper occasion, to put the matter in a proper point of view. In the interim, we can assure the friends of the Administration, that they have nothing to apprehend from the ominous threatenings of the organ of Mr. Biddle.—*Globe.*

"As it is not expected and is hardly possible that the Senate will confirm Mr. Taney, he cannot be considered as in fact, any thing more than a locum tenens."

So says Mr. Walsh's "Bank Gazette," at Philadelphia. The Senate, it seems, are expected, by the money changers, to step in between the President and the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and to echo the dictation of the Bank as to who shall not be appointed to the Treasury Department, and "constitute one of the President's confidential advisers!" Such is the arrogance of monied aristocracy even at this day! What might not be expected of it, were it permitted to continue undisturbed in its judgment upon the vitals of the National Government? It already declares what officers the Senate may or may not confirm—it has already aspired to the power of dictating to the people what man shall be elevated to the high office of President, and what man should be cast aside. With such examples of arbitrary and corrupt inclinations staring him in the face, who does not appreciate the noble stand which the President has taken, to subdue this monied monster, that threatens to paralyze the energies of the only republican people on earth.
Eastern (Maine) Argus.

GROSS FALSEHOODS OF THE OPPOSITION—HON. WM. J. DUANE.

In the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening, we find the following statement:

"The same friend, [of Mr. Duane,] in the course of conversation, applied the term 'tyrant' to the President. 'Call him not tyrant,' said Mr. D.; 'it is not the world—a tyrant may be a ruler of limited powers—General Jackson is a RUTHLESS DESPOT, with whom it is dangerous for any one about him to differ in opinion. The Cabinet is not the place for a man who desires to have an opinion of his own. Jackson is King over all; all must succumb to his mandate, or beware of the consequences!'"

The above language, attributed to Mr. Duane, is a gross libel, and malicious falsehood. We are authorized by Mr. Duane himself, to pronounce it such. On the publication of the Gazette last evening, Mr. Duane and a friend called at the office of that paper, and inquired for the author. He was told that Mr. Matthias, one of the editors, and a candidate on the federal county assembly ticket, was the author, but was *non est inventus*. He inquired if the edition was all printed—if not, he wished to stop the further circulation of such falsehood and misrepresentation. He was told the edition was all worked off. Mr. Duane and his friend then came to this office, and desired us to make these statements on his special authority.

Can a party have a good cause that resorts to such atrocious falsehood?—*Pennsylvanian.*

A CARD.

W. J. DUANE, finding that his name is used by each of the contending parties at the present election, to promote their several purposes, without regard to facts or to his feelings—deems it a duty to himself to request the public not to give credit to any publication, respecting his principles, views, or sentiments, unless sanctioned by his own name. Recent occurrences at Washington have produced no change in his principles, nor can flattery on one side, or menaces on the other, divert him from the course that he has pursued, from the first moment at which he was competent to think for himself.

OCTOBER 7, 1833.

"We have seen a letter from Baltimore, dated yesterday, from a respectable source, in which the following important information is given:
"Mr. McLane is here. He has resigned, quarrelled with Mr. Taney, and challenged him. Mr. T. refused to fight."

We copy the above from the National Gazette, not so much to give it a positive contradiction, which we are enabled to do, as to suggest to the Editor that he owes it to himself to disclose the respectable source from which such an imposition proceeded.—*Globe.*

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

- BEESWAX, lb. 18 a 18 cents
- BUTTER, do 20 a 25
- CANDLE, do 12 a 15
- COFFEE, do 13 a 14
- CORN, bbl. \$2 60 a \$2 75
- COTTON, do 13 a 14
- COTTON BAGGING—20 a 25 cts.
- Flax do. 20
- FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.
- FLOUR, bbl. \$6 50 a 7
- Corn Meal, bushel, 60 a 70 cents
- GRAIN, Corn, bbl. \$2 60 a \$2 75
- Wheat, bushel, \$1
- IRON, Bar, American, lb. 5 a 5 1/2 cents
- Russia and Swedes, do. 5 a 6
- LARD, lb. 9 a 10 cents
- LEATHER, Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents
- Hides do. 10 a 12 cents
- LUMBER, Flooring, M. \$12
- Inch boards, do. 8 a 9
- Scantling, do. 8 a 9
- Square Timber, do. 20 a 30
- Shingles, Cypress, do. \$2 a \$2 25
- Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
- Do. R. O. do. 8 a 10
- Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
- Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
- Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
- MOLASSES, gallon, 37 a 37 1/2 cents
- NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 cents
- 4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
- Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
- NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. \$1 40
- Turpentine do. \$200 a \$207
- Pitch do. 1 40
- Rosin do. 1
- Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 35 cents
- Varnish, gal. 25 cents
- OILS, Sperm. gal. \$1 a 1 20
- Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents
- Linseed, do. \$1 20 a 1 30
- PAINTS, Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents
- White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$10 a 12 1-2
- PEASE, Black eyed, bushel, 75 cents
- GREY EYED, do. 45 a 60
- FROVISIONS, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents
- Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents
- Pork, mess, bbl. \$15
- Do. prime, do. 11 12
- Do. cargo, do. 9
- SALT, Turkeys Island, bushel, 55 a 60 cent
- Liverpool, fine, do. 60 a 70 cents
- SHOT, cwt. \$8 a 10
- SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gallon, \$1 50 a 2
- Apple do. 50 a 60 Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
- Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents
- Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents
- Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
- GIN, Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents

NEW GOODS.

H. W. LATIMER, & CO.
Have just received per Schrs. Philadelphia, their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

WHICH they offer at a small advance from New York cost: Those desirous of purchasing goods in their line of business are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the following articles, viz:

- Super Black, Blue, Brown, Mulberry, Adelaide, Steel Mixed, Olive Brown, and Russells Brown, Broad CLOTHS.
- ALSO,
Super blue, black, and drab Cassimeres
Drab and blue Petersham
Super green, steel mixed, drab and grey Satinets
- Plain and figured green Baize
Blue, black and brown Camblet, for Ladies and Gentlemen's cloaks
- Super white, red, green and yellow Flannels
Green, brown, black, blue and crimson Merinoes
Blue, brown, green and slate Circassians
150 p's dark and light fancy Calicoes
Satin, lustring, and grange bonnet Ribbons
Ladies and Gentlemen's silk and cotton, fancy Hose and half Hose
- Thread and bob't Net Lace Edgings, various kinds
3-4 and 4-4 plain and figured bobbinet Lace
Silk, cotton and gum-elastic Suspensers
1/2, 3/4, silk Muslin and twisted Silk Shawls
Merino, Thibet, cotton, silk and crape
do Blue, black, and black Gros de Swiss, sup quality
Plain, figured and warranted Gros de Naples
Ladies and gentlemen's beaver, Wash Leather
silk and Hoskin's Gloves
Satin, Marseilles, and Valencia Vesting
Bandanna, flag and fancy silk Handkerchiefs
White, green and black blond Gauze
do Plain & figured, book, swiss & jaconet
Muslins
Plain, striped, checked and figured Cambricks
4 Cases Ladies and Misses Unstable Bonnets
Gentlemen's fur, cloth and Seal skin Caps
Ladies, leather, morocco, prunella Boots & Shoes
Ladies and Gentlemen's plain and bordered
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
- Blue, black, brown, and green, Bombazettes
9000 Spanish Segars
3 cases No. 10 cotton Cards, at 45 cts per pair
1 case Wool do
6 cheets gun powder and Imperial Teas
3 bis Loaf Sugar, 4 1/2 lbs each, 15 cts.
- And a great many other articles in their line of business, too numerous to enumerate.
Newbern, Oct. 11, 1833.

SALT! SALT!!
3000 BUSHELS Salt, just received and for sale by
J. C. & M. STEVENSON.
October 4th, 1833.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

MR. MAREK has just received from New York an elegant PIANO FORTE, with SIX OCTAVES. This instrument is finished with grand action—a lyre with two pedals—metallic plate and brace, and long sounding board—venereed with crotch mahogany—cross-banded with Caracass wood.
Mr. M. continues to give instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Guitar and Violin Strings for sale, and Pianos tuned on the shortest notice. Apply to Mr. Watson.
Newbern, 11th Oct, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, per schr. Trent, a large and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

- Consisting in part of the following Articles—Viz
- Blue, black and mixed Cloths
 - Claret, green, brown and Drab do.
 - Blue, drab and striped Cassimeres
 - Blue, grey and Cadet mixed Satinets
 - Red, white, green, and yellow Flannels
 - Drab Kerseys, Petershams, Negro Cloths
 - Super black Italian Lutestrings
 - Black and colored Gros de Naples
 - Pink, white, green and blue Florence
 - Black and colored Italian Crapes
 - Plain and figured Bobbinets
 - do. do. Swiss Muslin
 - Jaconet, Cambric and Mull do.
 - Plain, figured, Book and Cross-bar do.
 - 6-4 colored English Merinoes, very superb
 - 5-8 and 3-4 Circassians
 - Black Serge do. Bombazettes,
 - Thibet Wool, Cashmere & Marino Shawls
 - Prussian and English Marino do.
 - Gauze, Silk and Crape Hdkks. do.
 - Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Footings
 - do. do. do. Edgings
 - Linens, Lawns and Cambric Linen
 - Cambrics, Silk and Cotton Hdkks.

—ALSO—
A very large and splendid assortment of

CALICO S.

- Blue and brown Domestic and Shirtings
- 4-4 & 6-4 Bedticks, Padding, and Canvas
- Apron and furniture Checks, Russia Diaper
- Rose, duffle and point Blankets
- Bk and col'd Cambricks, Super Valencia
- Vesting
- Marseilles and Swansdown Vesting, and
- Wadding
- Corded Skirts, Cotton and Worsted Hosing
- Gloves, bonnet, belt and cap Ribbons
- Carved and plain, shell tuck and side Combs
- Brazilian, tuck, side and dressing Combs
- Spool cotton, cotton Balls, Tapes, Pins
- Hooks and eyes, Coat, Vest and Suspender Buttons, &c &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices by JOHN VAN SICKLE.
Newbern, Oct. 11, 1833.

FRANCIS J. PRENTISS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart, on Pollok-street, a few doors west of the State Bank.

F. J. P. has just returned from New York with a choice selection of goods in his line,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- | CLOTHS. | CASSIMERES. |
|------------------|---------------|
| Super Blue, | Super Blue, |
| " Black, | " Black, |
| " Dahlia, | " Green, |
| " Adelaide, | " Drab, |
| " Rifle Green, | " Mulberry, |
| " Invisibile do. | " Plum, |
| " Olive, | " Stripped, |
| " Mulberry, | " Corded, |
| " Steel-mixed, | " Dark-mixed, |
| " Petersham, | " Light, do. |

—ALSO—
Hats, Stocks, Suspensers, Cravats, Cravat Stiffeners, Bosoms, Linen Collars, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for CASH.

Clothing of all descriptions made in the first style, on short notice.
Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Newbern, 20th Sept. 1833.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN CHARLOTTE

HAS just returned from New York and is now opening his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT WILL BE FOUND

- Rose and Point Blankets,
- Calicoes, various qualities,
- Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys & Sagathies,
- Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls,
- Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- White, red, scarlet and green Flannels
- Ticking, Diapers, and Spun Cotton,
- 2 cases Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,
- Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella
- Shoes and Boots,
- Heavy Brogans, fine ditto.
- ALSO—
- Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars,
- Coffee and Tobacco,
- Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,
- Liquors, Iron, Spices, &c.

All of which are fresh and will be sold low.
2d October, 1833.

TOWN MILITIA, ATTENTION!

YOU will appear on parade on Friday the 18th inst. at 10 A. M. in front of St John's Lodge, equipped agreeably to law. By order of the Captain
BRYAN JONES, O. S.
Newbern, 11th Oct. 1833.