LIBERTY, THE CONSTITUTION—UNION.

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1833.

The Committees appointed to receive subscriptions to Rail-Road Stock in Newbern, have reported a sum amounting to about thirty thousand dollars Though this is not *more* than ought to have been expected, we may still rejoice that even this much has been obtained. The far greater number of subscribers are men of comparatively limited means! but convinced that experience as well as necessity demanded their exertions, they had no hesitation in giving such assistance as was in their power. Beyond a doubt, the spirit of improvement has gone and is going abroad." Like the spirit of liberty, it never goes backward." Most of the monied men shook their heads and kept close. It is to be hoped however, that if some years hence they enjoy the fruits of this public enterprize, they will give the credit where credit is due. It is generally believed that Craven will go in for at least $60,000.

It has been suggested and we think with great propriety, that the contemplated Railway from Beaufort to Waynesborough, should *commence* at Newbern. The Road, in this case, would begin in a very short time to realize some profit to the stockholders; while otherwise, it could not be used till finished. Supposing that it should commence at Beaufort-and be constructed as far as Newbern—what practical benefit of any extent, would result? There would be markets at both ends, with nothing to supply them. If commenced at Waynesborough, it would confer but little benefit until finished down to Newbern; but if commenced here, the first twenty, thirty or forty miles of it would be used for immediate transportation. A market exists here already, and we think that no small advantage would be gained by taking a fair start.

We have heard of a Dutchman in the State of New York, who when he discovered that the great canal was about to run through his land, went and hung himself in a fit of despair. Five years afterwards, his farm was raised to *three times* its former value, by the very measure which he so fatally deprecated. He imagined, very probably, that by thus opening a way to market for the produce of such a vast quantity of uncultivated western land, the canal would reduce the profits of his wheat crops at least one-half. But the event falsified his forebodings. And thus it is with every great measure of liberal policy. Industry, if encouraged, will never become a drug, and if the productions of labour be brought to a large market, they will always find purchasers.

We observe with great satisfaction the present prosperous and improving state of our Town. Every commodity brought to market finds a ready and fair sale. The citizens of the adjacent country are satisfied with the prices, and believe that their labour is adequately remunerated. There is not a house in town which is not either occupied or engaged, and new buildings are gradually appearing in every direction. The number of merchants, also, has increased very considerably. We hope that these signs of prosperity may be as substantial as they are cheering, and that they may be followed by an increased diffusion of information, (i. e. the Sentinel) and a generous encouragement of literature.

Two jurors were fined last week by Judge Settle for *going to sleep* while on duty. Justice, though blindfolded, must never nod.

We are informed by a gentleman from Occacoke that the schooner *Congress*, of Sag Harbour, Danl. Smith, Master, from Carthagena for New York, with a cargo of dye wood and hides, being in a sinking condition, was abandoned on the morning of the 17th inst. while in sight of Cape Look Out Light. The officers and crew, six in number, succeeded in effecting a landing near the Light House, having lost their money, clothing, &c. The schooner sunk immediately after she was abandoned.

We observe in the last number of the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, an epistle objurgatory, signed "A North Carolinian," which is most unrelentingly savage in its abuse of Mr. GASTON, for certain piquant remarks made by that gentleman some months since, in allusion to the politicians of a neighbouring State. As the obnoxious allusion owes its publication to this paper, we feel bound to take some notice of the epistle. The writer, after displaying a felicity of language and a brilliancy of wit which really do honour to *his* part of the country, condescends to acknowledge that Mr. G. is a clever man, and is regarded as a smart one in *our* part of the country. Is not that severe? Having no room, however, to waste upon the subject, we will merely remark to this Mr. Mannikin, that we do not call him a *traitor*, though he may be something else. Turn over to the essay on criticism, p. 1.—

Some, can for neither wits nor critics pass,
As heavy mules are neither horse nor ass.

Eheu Fugaces, &c!—The National Gazette calls imploringly upon the Nullifiers to forget old feuds, and lend their assistance to the Bank and its hirelings, in support of a corrupt institution which is already tottering beneath the blows inflicted by the good sense and honesty of the people. *Query* Will the Nullifiers obey the call? If we mistake not, this National Gazette and Co. have been foremost in gibbetting the memories of the Nullifiers, and holding them up to the detestation of mankind. We would have supposed a few months past, that the Gazette would have shuddered at the idea of such an association, either for good or evil. But now, since all important SELF is concerned, the Gazette is willing to forego some little things that used to be important, for the purpose of forming an amalgamation against the Chief Magistrate. This would be a curious spectacle on many accounts. But the thing is not impossible. A compromise might be effected by a little log-rolling. Let the Consolidationists strike out the word Constitution from the motto at the head of our page and the Nullifiers might do as they pleased with the Union. Then let the banner of the confederates be raised with a single luminary blazing in the centre, while "*Federal Nullifiers*" in large capitals, would denote this holy alliance. The whole might conclude with a simultaneous impeachment of the old Hero for the Proclamation and the Bank Veto, followed by a general explosion eliciting the universal applause of an admiring world.

It is ascertained that fourteen deaths have been occasioned by the late explosion on board the steamboat New England, and it is supposed that others will not survive the injuries received. In stating these facts, the New York American with much propriety asks—

Should there not then be some judicial examination into the circumstances of this occurrence? If through a spirit of criminal economy, the association to whom the boat belonged, had dismissed a competent engineer, and replaced him by a machinist & not a practical engineer: if, too, this be the second instance (the Oliver Ellsworth being the first) where the boats of the same association from the same cause, have been destroyed, and with them many valuable lives; is there not an imperative obligation, on the survivors of this fatal calamity, to see that a rigorous examination be instituted into the facts connected therewith?

In addition to the facts already ascertained relative to the melancholy accident on board the steam boat New England, we learn the following facts from a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday. The body of a gentleman was found near the scene of the wreck, with about $1500 in his pocket. It was understood he was bound for Hartford, where he was to meet his wife.

A trunk has been picked up two or three miles below the place where the accident occurred, which contained $1500 in money, and about $10,000, in negotiable paper.—*N. Y. Gazette*

A writer in the Charleston Mercury insists that "the lawless tyrant" Andrew Jackson, should forthwith be impeached and deposed, and that a glorious immortality will accrue to the intrepid statesman who shall thus arrest "the desperate and unholy crusade of this reckless autocrat against the insulted genius of the constitution." This is made still more ludicrous by his fervent hope that "to a *South Carolina Nullifier* will belong the high renown of becoming thus, like another Leonidas, the devoted savior of his country." Well, we agree with him; if Andrew Jackson is to be impeached, let it be by the Nullifiers; and if the accuser is to die in the deed, like the Greek, let no one deny the choice to them. The Proclamation, he says, must be one of the grounds of impeachment.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Reporter, in relation to the late election, says—

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—"Our predictions, founded on the plain evidences of re-action that we had seen throughout the State, are fully realized in the unparalleled success that has attended the democratic ticket at the late election. The democratic strength, in the next House of Representatives will probably be 70 out of the 100 members, and the Senate will be still more strongly democratic. The triumphant result leaves the party free & unembarrassed to adopt the most salutary measures in administering the government and to show to the public, that their sole aim is the advancement of the best interests of the Commonwealth, and the security of the greatest amount of liberty and happiness to each individual citizen.'

The democratic majority thus given, as 70 to 30, we understand to be against both the Anti-Masons and Nationals

It is conjectured that out of the 100 members of the House of Representatives, about 70 will be democrats; and that the democratic strength in the Senate will be even greater in proportion. The party having therefore the numerical superiority in the next session will naturally have all eyes upon them to realize in practice the principles they profess—of advancing the constitutional interests of the State, enlarging & improving its resources, & securing the greatest amount of happiness and liberty to every citizen of the Commonwealth. The absurd partizancy of anti-masonry is in its dying struggles.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.—In Bergen, the democratic ticket has succeeded by a majority of four hunded; and in Morris County, by nearly 300. In Middlesex and Somerset Counties, the successful candidates (with one exception) were democrats, and had a majority upwards of 237. In Newark, the election was spiritless and resulted in the success of the democratic ticket.

Returns received since the above was written, show that in every county in New Jersey, except Cape May and Essex, the democratic ticket has been elected by an overwhelming majority—in many places without opposition.

The New Jersey Advocate, a National Republican paper, has an estimate of the probable strength of the two parties. According to this estimate, there are in the Council one National to twelve Jackson men, and in the Assembly forty-three Jackson men to one National.

By a late account however it appears that the solitary representative of the opposition in the Council has withdrawn his claims to a seat. So that the parties in that body stand somewhat thus:

Jackson Democrats, 13. Nationals, 0.

The Legislature meet next Tuesday.

A decision of importance has been made in the State of Alabama, in regard to State jurisdiction ver the Indians within its limits. A Cherokee Indian was indicted for murder, before the Circuit Court of the County of St. Clair and when arraigned, his counsel filed a plea to the jurisdiction and maintained in support of the plea, two points:-- 1st. That the State of Alabama has no right to extend its jurisdiction over the Indian nations within its chartered limits—and 2d, conceding the right, the act of the legislature did not embrace the case under consideration.

The court sustained the plea, and discharged the prisoner, upon the grounds that Alabama had become a member of the Union with full knowledge of the treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, and that those treaties, having guarantied the soil and the jurisdiction to the Indians, the State has no right to either.

This question differs from that of Georgia in the important particular, that the treaties adduced in bar of the right of the State, were in existence before the State was admitted into the Union, and as such are parts of the conditions of admission. In Georgia, the State claimed rights antecedent to the treaty.

Balt. Amer.

George M. Dallas, Esq., has been appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania.

A sensible paragraph—from the N. Y. Evening Star:

MAILS.—Complaints are made that the Philadelphia papers did not arrive, but that was owing to the election which indueed printers to keep back their papers until the result was known. By the way, we perceive with regret that not a mail is delayed from unavoidable cause—a bridge destroyed by a freshet, or a stage breaking down—that the blame is not immediately charged to Mr. Barry.—It is illiberal and unjust thus to assail a public officer who ever has been and continues to do all he can to aid the expedition of the mails.

FELIX GRUNDY was, on the 9th instant, re-elected Senator in Congress from the State of Tennessee. The 55th ballot resulted thus—for Grundy 33—Eaton 18—Foster 9—31 necessary to a choice.

Law Intelligence.—A case of great interest to the mercantile community, has recently been decided in the court of Quarter Sessions of this county. An individual of the name of Joseph P. Cloud, commenced business in this city as a grocer in the spring of 1831. He contrived in the course of six months with great dexterity, to get property into his hands to the amount of nearly twenty-thousand dollars, and then absconded. He was pursued, arrested and brought back, and was on Monday last, convicted of Fraudulent Insolvency under the act of 18th of March, 1816, the punishment of which offence is not less than one, nor more than three years imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The evidence was very voluminous, and the transactions developed of great intricacy. The investigation occupied nearly two weeks. The result will tend much to dispel a pernicious notion that the law offers impunity to fraudulent insolvents. Counsel for the Prosecution, William W. Haly and F. W. Hubbell, Esq's, For the Defendants, D. P. Brown and Benjamin Tilgham, Esqr's.—[*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

PENSACOLA, Sept. 23.—A most horrid and cold blooded murder was committed on the body of the Mayor of this city on Saturday evening last, by a vagabond. It seems that the fellow kept an unlicensed grog-shop, and had been repeatedly warned by the Mayor to close it, to which warning he paid no attention. On Saturday a constable was sent to close the door of his shop, which was done while he was at dinner. When he returned, on finding the door closed he walked off, uttering threats of vengeance, and too truly did he execute them. He procured a gun and loaded it heavily with duck shot, and went in search of his devoted victim— he met him near the office, took deliberate aim at him, and killed him on the spot. The wretch is now in confinement. The excitement is very great, especially among the Creoles, who would tear him to pieces if he were not so well guarded.

Winchester, Ky. Oct. 1.—This morning about 8 o'clock, an unfortunate rencountre took place before the Court House door, between Samuel R. Combs and Sons, against two of the Bushes, (sons of Ambrose,) which terminated in the death of Samuel R. Combs, sen. His head was nearly separated from his body, the main artery being entirely separated. Combs had shot a man named Neilson the day previous with a pistol, and was in custody of the sheriff and the Bushes were summoned as a guard. He died in about 30 minutes or less, after he received the cut.

TEMPERANCE SHIP.—The Stirling Castle sailed lately on temperance principles from Greenock, for Bombay. With the unanimous consent of all hands on board no spirituous liquors were shipped, except for medical purposes, and in lieu of the usual allowance to the men, there was substituted an extra quantity of tea, coffee, and other nourishing articles of diet. The number of temperance vessels is on the increase. Already 700 sail from the different ports of America, and upwards of 30 from Britain. Surely the fact that, within the present year, no fewer than from 300 to 400 persons have perished on board two vessels--the one bound for Sydney, the other for America, owing, as is affirmed by the survivors, to the intoxication of the captain, mate and steward—ought to point out the necessity of adopting the temperance plan.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Singular Investigation.—A merchant from the State of Ohio, who was the bearer of $7,000 from his brother in law, also a merchant of that State, to sundry merchants of this city, who were creditors of the brother-in law, arrived here on Wednesday morning last, on board the steamboat Dewitt Clinton, but had scarcely landed before, as he alleged, his pocket was in some way or other cut, and his pocket book, containing $7,000, extracted. He proceeded to the police office, and there gave an account of the loss, particularising the character of the money lost, and offering a reward of $1000 for its restitution, at the same time making an oath to the truth of his statement. Taking passage the same afternoon for Albany, several creditors of the brother-in-law took up an opinion that the loss was merely pretended, and therefore dispatched one of the police officers in pursuit of him, who found, upon his arrival in Albany, that he had taken his seat in the despatch line of stages for Utica, bound, as was conjectured on his route home. He was followed some distance beyond Schenectady and there apprehended and brought back to this city, to answer, as is alleged, to a charge of purjury. The investigation of the affair had not terminated last evening, and will be continued this forenoon.—*N. Y. Courier.*

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—There are in New York upwards of 2,300 lawyers, of whom about 500 are in the city of New-York. In this same city are also to be found about 460 doctors.

CLERGY.—The number of clergymen in the State is about 1750; of which number the Presbyterians have about 500, the Baptists about 450, the Methodists about 400, the Episcopalians about 165, the Reformed Dutch rather more than 100; the remainder belong to various other denominations. It is estimated that the salaries of the clergymen average about $500 each—making an aggregate sum of $875,000 But we consider this estimate too high. We do not believe the average is over $400, if it is even as high; for no class of professional men are so poorly paid as clergymen. Some to be sure, have liberal, and a few extravagant salaries; but a large majority, and particularly among the Methodists, are but poorly paid for their laborious duties. The number of churches and meeting houses in the city of New York is 125—which, allowing each cost $16,000, have been built at an expense of $2,000,000.

The publishers of the New England Weekly Review contemplate publishing on the first of January next, a complete list of all the newspapers and periodicals issued in the United States and British provinces, and to this end request all publishers to forward them two copies of their respective publications.

It is computed that there are in the United States about 800 whale ships, employing about 10,000 men, and which bring home every 40 months, about 227,950 barrels of oil, the value of which is not far from $4,000,000. The outfit of each ship for 30 months cruise is from $15,000 to $20,000.

NEW YORK MARKET, Oct. 19.

COTTON.—Since the receipt of dates from Liverpool to the 8th September, a decline of half a cent has been submitted to. The sales for the last three days amount to 550 bales, of which 300 were Upland at 14 cents for old, and 17 a 17 1-2 for new crop N. Carolina.

NAVAL STORES. A further advance of 6 1-4 cents has been realized on Turpentine. Sales of North County, at $ 2 62 1-2. Tar is in demand at $ 1 87 1-2

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—The Notizie de Giorno of Rome gives the following account of new phenomena presented by Mount Vesuvius;—"On the 12th of August, in the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole cicumference of the old crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Castelmars. At three in the morning, on the 13th, three torrents of lava, issuing from the opening formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing in different streams. At five o'clock two other streams proceeding from the same crater, rushed down towards Crecella del Cantaroni. It was remarked that two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At half past seven a loud noise was heard, repeatedly in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At one o'clock in the afternoon, three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses of the neighbouring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinctured with red by a flame which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun.—This column had entirely disappeard at six in the evening.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Watson,

Believing as I do, that you, in common with the good citizens of the Town, take an interest in whatever may tend to improve its character; and being of opinion that this can be done in no way more effectually than by cultivating the minds of the rising generation, and making them familiar with useful studies, I was much pleased to understand that Mr. MONROE T. ALLEN has been induced to open a Night School, at the residence of his mother, for the instruction of those young persons who are deprived of the opportunity of devoting the day to study. It is hoped that many of our young men will patronise this gentleman in his laudable undertaking, since that portion of their time which might otherwise have been spent in idleness or something worse, may thus be profitably and respectably employed.

A Subscriber.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. WASHINGTON RUSSEL, to Miss NANCY CHANCE.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,

Oct 18. schr Alonzo, Mumford, New York, mdz to Messrs, Stewart, Bryan, Worthington, Mitchell, Jerkins, Hooker, Pittman, Hatch & Sears, and Durand. *Passengers*—Messrs. Stewart, Hatch, Sears and Pittman.

CLEARED,

Schooner Mary, Osgood, New York.

Selling off at Cost!

The subscriber having determined to bring his business to a close, offers for sale,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

An extensive and fashionable assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Russell Brown, Olive Brown, Dahlia, Mulberry, Plum, & Steel mixed } CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Grey, Drab and Mixed } CASSIMERES.

Figured Velvet, Tinsel and, Plain ditto, Tamboured, Silk Buff, White Cassimere and Nankin coloured } VESTINGS

Superfine Hats, Gum-elastic Suspenders, Stocks, Fashionable Gloves, &c. &c,

He continues to conduct the Tailoring business; and having a number of first rate workmen, is prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD C. O. TINKER,

Newbern, 25th Oct. 1833.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the **Commissioners** of the Town of Newbern, on Wednesday the 23rd October, 1833, the following Ordinances were passed:

FIRST. *Be it Ordained* by the Commissioners of Newbern, that the owner or owners of a front lot or front lots, or of a part or parts of a front lot or front lots, in the Town of Newbern, and which is or are, in whole or part, overflowed with water, shall erect or build on said lot or lots, or on said part or parts of said lot or lots, a solid wharf or wharves of such extent as by the Commissioners shall be directed.

SECOND. *Be it further ordained*, That any owner or owners of any front lot or lots, or of any part or parts of any front lot or lots which is or are, in whole or in part, overflowed with water, and who shall refuse or neglect, for the space of ten days after notice received from the Commissioners of Newbern, to commence and continue to build, until finished, such wharf or wharves, of such extent as may be directed by said Commissioners, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every day which he, she or they may continue to neglect or refuse to comply with this ordinance, to be recovered by warrant, in the name of the Commissioners of Newbern, before the Intendant of Police of said Town.

By Order of the Commiss'rs.

T. G. S. ELLIS, *Clerk.*

CHEAP STORE.

EMANUEL CERTAIN,

At his Store on Craven-street, five doors below the Bank of Newbern, and adjoining the Pump,

Has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE, IRON, SALT, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash.

Newbern, Oct. 11. 1833.

New Goods,

JACOB GOODING

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large addition to his stock, which enables him to offer to his customers, on reasonable terms,

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Crockery,

Glass and Stone Ware.

Extra Blue and Black Cloths,	Writing Paper.
Common Cloths,	Maderia Wine, first quality,
Cassinets, Flannels,	Common Wines,
Rose, stripe and point Blankets,	French Brandy.
Irish Linens, assorted,	Apple do.
Tickings and Baizes,	Holland Gin,
Gentlemen's Hats,	Old Jamaica Rum.
Boy's Caps,	St. Croix do.
Gentlemen's and Boy's Shoes,	N. England do.
Ladies' shoes & Boots,	Monongahela Whiskey
Do. Seal Tuscan Hats,	Rye do.
Do. Leghorn Bonnets,	Imperial Tea.
Do. Bolivar Hats,	Gunpowder do.
Misses' Fancy Dunstables,	Hyson do.
Silk Handkerchiefs,	Saint Jago and Rio Coffee,
Assortment of Gloves,	Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,

ALSO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Calicoes and Domestick

GOODS,

Together with gentlemen's Cloaks and Umbrellas, Saddles, Bridles, Stirup Irons. Bits, Whips, (very elegant,) Iron, Steel, Tobacco, Grindstones, &c.

Newbern, 25th October, 1833.

Alexander Mitchell

HAS just received, per schooner Alonzo from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware. Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c

which he offers for sale at his Store on the East side of the Old County Wharf, at low prices for cash or country produce.

Newbern, Oct. 25th 1833.

NEW STORE.

J. W. WORTHINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now opening a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CUTLERY, &c.

In the Town of Newbern,

At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. G. Cuthbert, on Craven Street.

Among many other articles, are the following:

BroadCloths,	Brimstone,
Cassimeres,	Mustard,
Sattinetts, and	Soap,
Russel Cords.	Candles.
Vestings,	Almonds,
Flannels,	Raisins,
Sagathies,	Philberts.
Bombazetts,	Candies,
Circassians,	Perfumery,
Beaverteens,	Segars,
Rose Blankets,	Chewing Tobacco.
Point, do.	Goshen Butter,
Prints, (a great variety of new patterns,	Cheese,
Bandanno H'k'fs,	Apples,
Cotton, do.	Fowling Pieces, (a good assortment,)
Angelo Shawls,	Sportsmen's screw drivers,
Marino, do.	do. Dram Flasks, new stile,
Cotton, do.	Dirks,
Russia Sheeting,	Pocket Knives.
Osnaburgs,	Knives and Forks.
Cambric Muslin,	Scissors,
Mull, do.	Needles,
Mull Jaconet do.	Pins,
And Book, do.	Bodkins,
Ladies Gloves,	Razors,
Gentlemens, do.	Razor Straps.
do. Cloaks,	Wafer Stamps,
Straw Bonnets,	Augurs,
Sewing Silks,	Chizzels,
Ribbons,	Gimblets,
Domestics.	Locks assorted,
Groceries,	Ivory and other Combs
Imperial, } Teas	Cross Cut Saws,
Hyson, } Teas	Hand do
Young Hyson, } Teas	do do Files.
Chocolate,	Hooks and Eyes.
Coffee,	Tea Kettles,
Soap,	Nails.
Lump Sugar,	Hammers,
Brown, do.	Hatchets,
Liquors.	Hollow Ware.
Old Cognac Brandy,	Bedstead Chains.
Apple, do.	Windsor, do.
Holland Gin,	Shoes,
Jamaica Rum,	Hats,
Common, do.	Caps,
Old Rye Whiskey,	Staffordshire Ware.
Common do.	China, &c.
Madeira, } WINES	Dishes,
Lisbon, } WINES	Plates,
Teneriff, } WINES	Bowls,
Malaga, } WINES	Mugs,
Anniseed, } Cordials.	Mustards,
Peppermint, } Cordials.	Pepper,
Cinnamon, } Cordials.	Salt, and
Every variety of Spices	Tea Ware.
Salt-Petre,	
Allum,	
Copperass,	

---ALSO--

A few sets of handsome

TEA CHINA,

New patterns, very low.

Do. do. Dinner, elegant Ewers and Basins.

Cut Glass, Decanters, Tumblers, and Wines to match,

Moro Pitchers, and Creams.

All the above, and many other articles in store to complete a good assortment, will be disposed of low for Cash or Country Produce.

Newbern, Oct. 18, 1833.