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FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

English Mistakes on American Subjects.—We are often surprised at the very erroneous notions entertained, even by clever men, with respect to America. In point of fact, our educated gentry have never been instructed in the principles of society, or if they have been at the Universities or public schools, they have been designedly instructed by the clergy only in the principles which are unsound and pernicious. Our observations are excited by a mischievous and spirited article in *The Metropolitan* for this month, a popular and able magazine, which was edited by Mr. T. Campbell. In this spirited article upon America, there are two or three material errors. The author says, "The American States under any form of government, not decidedly oppressive, would have advanced in an equal ratio to their present position." The absurdity of this very mischievous property is exposed by history; for, prior to American independence, not one State, under the English or any other Government, had advanced even one-tenth of the ratio that all have progressed in since the Revolution. This very inconsistent writer soon contradicts himself, for he says, "To assert that a Republican form of Government has not contributed to the prosperity of America, would be absurd." The author proceeds to prophesy that the gold mines of America must accelerate wealth in the hands of individuals, must lead to the ruin of the Republic, and the establishment of monarchy. We should like to know why the gold mines of America should be more fatal to her liberties than the coal, the copper, or the iron mines of England have been ruinous in that country. Neither mines, commerce, nor manufactures, can lead to any dangerous or unwholesome discrepancies of wealth in families or among individuals, where there are no laws of primogeniture; and to suppose that the American laws which have been imposed upon England by her corrupt aristocracy, is about as absurd as to suppose that they will inoculate their children with the King's evil, or with any of the foul and loathsome diseases hereditary in the Royal families of Europe. The author says, "The Americans are inordinately fond of their own country, and consider their form of government to be perfection. So do we, and if this be a falling long may we continue in the error." If the author means by this very equivocal sentence that we (i. e. the English) consider the English government to be perfection, he is egregiously mistaken; for, if we except those who are crassly educated in a love of English government, and who directly or indirectly profit by its enormous abuses, there are certainly nine hundred and ninety nine in every thousand persons who consider the English government false in principle and wicked in practice, beyond what it will be possible for the country much longer to endure.

Napoleon's Letters.—From the correspondence of Napoleon with the Empress Josephine, just published in Paris by the respectable house of Didot, and publicly announced as authentic by her daughter, ex-Queen Hortense, we extract the following interesting letters. It may be necessary to premise, that previous to the divorce and re-marriage of the Empress, a tone of the most familiar tenderness was established in his correspondence with Josephine. Napoleon's letters are such as would have been written by any bourgeois of Paris to his wife. The following is addressed by Josephine to the Emperor, six weeks after his marriage with Maria Louis, in March 1810, assuming for the time the language of respect:—

Navarre, April 19, 1810.
Sire—My son has transmitted to me your Majesty's sanction to my return to Malmaison, and to a grant of the sum indispensable for the reparation of the Chateau de Navarre. This double concession, Sire, in some degree reassures me from misgivings caused by your Majesty's silence. I was apprehensive of being entirely forgotten. I am undeceived; and therefore less unhappy—or rather as happy as my position will admit. Towards the end of the month, I shall go to Malmaison, since your Majesty sees no objection; but I should not so soon profit by your gracious permission, did not the state of this house demand repairs essential to my health and that of my household. I shall remain but a short time at Malmaison; and afterwards visit some bathing place. But during my sojourn at Malmaison, your Majesty may be assured that I shall live as secluded as if a thousand leagues from Paris. I have made a great sacrifice, Sire, and I become every day more conscious of its extent. But it is a sacrifice that duty requires should be complete. Your Majesty's happiness shall remain undisturbed by any expression of my afflictions.

My prayers for your Majesty's happiness are unceasing; perhaps I sometimes add a hope for some future meeting; but be assured, Sire, that I will respect to the utmost the sacredness of your present position. Satisfied with the sentiments of which I was formerly the object, I will seek no further proof of your regard.

The only favor, therefore, for which I shall implore your Majesty, is some occasional mark of remembrance, calculated to satisfy myself, and those around me, that your esteem and regard are not wholly withdrawn. I shall thus become less miserable, without endangering that which is the first object of my life—your Majesty's comfort and happiness.

JOSEPHINE.
REPLY.
In the following letter the *tutoiement* (or use of the second person so essential in the original to the affectionate intimacy implied in the style), can only be expressed in English by colloquial familiarity:—
"I have received, dearest, your letter of the 19th. It is written in a bad style. I am not changed—people of my sort never alter. I know not what Eugene may have told you. I did not write to you, because I received no letter, and was anxious to do every thing you seemed to wish.
"I am glad you are going to Malmaison, and that you are pleased. I shall always be glad when you write to me and always answer your letters. I will say no more till you have compared the tone of this letter with your own. Read both—and judge from them which is the better friend of the two!
"Good bye, dearest. Be well, be happy, and above all things, just towards us both. NAPOLEON."

REPLY.
"A thousand, a thousand thanks for your recollection! My son has just brought me your letter. With what eagerness I read it! and yet I was very slow; for not a word in it but brought tears into my eyes. But they were tears of joy! My whole heart is mine again—such as it has ever been, such as it will ever be. There are sentiments which form one's existence, and end only with our lives—I am grieved that my letter offended you. I cannot call to mind its exact tenor; but I know that the vexation arising from your silence produced a painful feeling in my mind. I wrote to you on quitting Malmaison, and a thousand times since have longed to write again. But I felt conscious of the motive of your silence, and feared to

be importunate. Your letter was balm to my soul! Be happy—happy as you deserve! My whole heart expresses itself in these few words. You have just awarded me a share in your happiness; nothing—nothing can be so gratifying as a proof of your remembrance. Farewell, dearest (*mon ami*). I thank you again and again, with unalterable affection.

JOSEPHINE.
In our opinion, these letters, being authentic, contain the value of a whole romance.
Ed. of Court Journal.

Niagara Whirlpool.—This whirlpool, which is several miles below the Falls of Niagara, is a large deep basin about the size of Primrose Hill, at the back of Chalk Farm, in which the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence revolve in one perpetual whirl, caused by their being obstructed by an angle of the steep and dreary banks which overhang this dreadful place. Mr. Wallace, the blacksmith, had a son, a fine youth, who one day went down to the whirlpool, and the current proving too strong for him, he was carried into the whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on the gloomy bank for hours and days, and beheld the body of her darling carried round in a circle by the water, sometimes disappearing for a time and then coming up and revolving upon the surface of his watery grave, and thus continuing for several days, no human aid being available even to obtain his remains.—After five or six days, bodies which get into this dismal cauldron are carried down the river. It is usual for persons rafting timber from places between the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the raft before they come to the basin, first placing the raft in such a position as may best enable it to float down the stream without being carried into the whirl. On one occasion however, one of the raftermen refused to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all would go safe; entreaty was unavailing, and the raft, with the unfortunate man upon it, made its way downwards, and was soon drawn within the fatal circle, around which for three days and three nights it continued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand anxious spectators proving unavailing. The continual and sickening motion he underwent, robbed the poor sufferer of all power to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death was before his eyes, so much more terrible that protracted night after night, in such a place. At last a man was found who ventured into the whirl as far as he could, with the hopes of life, a strong rope being tied around his middle, one end of which was on shore. He carried a ladder to throw to the raft, and in this way he was drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—*M. Kenzie's Sketches of the United States.*

Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Party in Nova Zembla.—Snow storms soon blocked up their hut, and the cold became so intense they could hardly endure it. Linen froze in an instant when taken out of warm water. The closeness of the hut nearly suffocated them from the smoke; and if the fire became low, the walls were soon covered with thin ice; even the beds lined with it. Except when employed in cooking, they lay constantly in their beds. Often times they heard tremendous noises like thunder break the fearful stillness of the unbounded frozen waste around them—it seemed like the bursting asunder of mountains and the dashing them into atoms. This sound was probably caused by the fracture of ice at sea. Their clock stopped in consequence of the cold, but they managed to know how the time went by a twelve hour glass. On the 6th of December they found the cold so intense they had no expectation of surviving it. They could keep themselves warm by no resources they could command. Their wine froze, and they were obliged to melt it every two days, when a half pint was served out to each man. They knew not day from night, the moon shining brightly; there was no distinction at the time their clock stopped, and they were perplexed to know what time of the 24 hours it might be when they set their hour glass. On the 7th Dec. they went on board their ship for some coals and made up a good fire in the evening, which gave them much comfort. They had a narrow escape, however, from the vapour; for, closing every aperture of the hut to keep in the heat as much as possible, a seaman who was indisposed first complained of being unable to bear it, and then they were all attacked with vertigo and could scarcely stand, until the door was opened, when the first, who reached it, fell down faint on the snow. On the 19th of December the seamen's shoes were frozen so hard that they could not wear them, and they made themselves slippers of skins, and put on several pairs of socks to keep their feet in heat. The ice was an inch thick on the sides of their hut, and when they went out in clear weather their clothes became white with frost and ice. They had stormy weather till about the 15th of January, during which time they confined themselves to their hut. They heard the foxes running over their heads, but could not catch them, which they regretted, as their provisions were beginning to run short. The intense cold absorbed every other sensation. They applied hot stones to their feet and bodies to keep them warm, comforting themselves that now the sun was about returning to them, with a little patience he would warm and gladden them again with his beams. Even sitting before their fire their backs would become white with frost, while their stockings would be burned before they could feel the heat to their feet.—*Shipwrecks and disasters at sea.*

Fortune-Teller.—A fortune-teller was arrested at his table of divination, *à fresco*, at the corner of the Rue de Bussy in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police. "You know how to read the future?" said the President, a man of great wit, but too fond of a joke for a magistrate. "I do M. le President," replied the sorcerer. "In this case," said the judge, "you know the judgment we intend to pronounce?" "Certainly." "Well what will happen to you?" "Nothing." "You are sure of it?" "You will acquit me." "Acquit you?" "There it is?" "Why?" "Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune." The president, disconcerted, turned to his brother Judges, and the sorcerer was acquitted.

Female Emigrants.—Tuesday morning a number of persons assembled at St. Katherine's wharf to witness the embarkation of about 250 females on board the ship Layton, Capt. Wade, bound for Sydney, chartered by the Emigration Committee to convey female emigrants to that settlement. Amongst the number we noticed several fine young women from different workhouses in the metropolis, and every one appeared pleased with the opportunity of endeavoring to better her condition. The accommodations on board the Layton for emigrants are very comfortable, and every thing is done to provide for their safety during the long voyage.—*English paper.*

Specimens of Arabian Surgery.—An unfortunate merchant of Tripoli, Jeoboured N'Diff, who had suffered much on the road from an enlarged spleen, was advised to undergo the operation of burning with a red hot iron, the sovereign Arab remedy for almost every disorder. He consented; and previous to our movement in the morning he was laid on his back, and while five or six Arabs held him on the sand, the rude operators burnt him on the left side, under the ribs, in three places, nearly the size of a shilling each. The iron was again placed in the fire, and while giving the same a duet to become red hot the thumbs of about a dozen Arabs were thrust

into different parts of the poor man's side—"To know if the prepare pained him," until his flesh was so bruised, that he declared all gave him pain. Four more marks with the iron were now made near the former ones, upon which he was turned on his face, & three larger were made within two inches of the backbone. One would have thought the operation now at an end, but an old Arab who had been feeling his throat for some time, declared a hot iron indicated a most necessary job above the collar bone, on the same side. The poor man submitted with wonderful patience to all this mangling, and after drinking a draught of cold water, moved on with the camels towards the interior of Africa.—*Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton's Narrative.*

Important for the Soldier.—(From a Correspondent.) The following is a mode in which a fair haired huzzar officer dyes his mustachios black. He gets a piece of silk varnished with a shining varnish on one side, and plain on the other. This is bought at the umbrella shops, and is called umbrella oil silk. A piece of this is cut about five inches long, and three inches wide, and four string of tape are then attached to it, one at each corner. A hole is then cut through the middle of the silk to correspond with the mouth of the patient. On that portion of the plain side of the silk which is to go immediately over the mustachios, is spread a small quantity of a cream coloured powder, and the patient, before he goes to bed, ties on this silk, with the plain side towards his face, and the varnished side outwards. He wears it all night like a mask over the lower part of his face, and in the morning when it is taken off, the mustachios are of a black colour. This operation requires to be repeated once a fortnight, but the mustachios should be brushed several times a day with a small brush made on purpose. The common soldiers use a cheaper sort of dye, and instead of silk, each has a cabbage leaf tied over his mouth all night.

Russian Policy in Literature.—The cultivation of Original Literature in Russia is rapidly advancing, and the government affords every encouragement to its extension. At the late public examination of the classes of the Original Institute, at St. Petersburg, the Vice Chancellor (Count Nesselrode) was so delighted with the progress of the students, that he made a special report on the subject to the Emperor. In consequence, Professors Charmony and Demunge, have been made Knights of the Order of Vladimir, of the third class, and Miza Djafar, a Tartar from the Caucasian provinces, who assists M. Charmony in teaching Persian, has received the cross of St. Anne, of the second class. The four pupils who most distinguished themselves were each presented with a diamond ring. These are not the only symptoms of Russia directing her views to the supremacy of Central Asia.

FALL PLOUGHING.—A gentleman called upon us a few days since, and gave us an account of an experiment he was making the present season, to prove whether spring or fall ploughing of sward land for corn was the most profitable.

He stated that he had a field in which the soil was very uniform; that he ploughed one half of it last fall, laying the furrows as flat as possible; the other half he ploughed this spring. In preparing that part which he ploughed in the fall for planting, he had cross ploughed a part of it, breaking up the sod, and a part of it he had prepared by harrowing, without disturbing the sod. He had also managed that which was ploughed in the spring, in the same way.

He said, so far, the corn which was planted upon that part of the field which was ploughed in the fall, and prepared by dragging, was more forward, and of a better color, than that which was prepared by cross-ploughing, either part of the field ploughed looked better than that which was ploughed in the spring.

He gave his opinion decidedly in favor of fall ploughing, as being more economical with regard to team work—that it was more easily cultivated—and that the crops would undoubtedly be better.

We wish others, who have fall and spring ploughed lands under cultivation, would let us know what success has attended each, and also the quality of lands so ploughed, and whether they cross ploughed so as to break up the sward, or whether they allowed that to remain at the bottom as when turned over.—[Goodsell's Farmer.]

FOOD FOR OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.—Every traveller who passes Alssett, a little town near Frankfurt, in Germany, has noticed the remarkably fine cattle of that place, who are fed in the following manner.

Straw is cut short by means of a straw cutter; is then put into a cauldron, with the addition of potatoes and carrots, and boiled till it forms a jelly; this mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, is served to the beast. The animal so fed requires no water, and so well do they thrive on this mess, that they are, notwithstanding the summer labor, ready for the butcher at the end of the year.

Grind all sorts of grain which is intended to be given to cattle or horses. In order to obtain the greatest benefit from it, boil it in water, and while hot add cut straw, stirring it well, and when cool it will be fit to feed out.

The following observations upon fattening cattle were published by Nathaniel Landon, of Litchfield, Conn. He says, "I boiled about two quarts of flaxseed, and sprinkled it on cut straw which I had previously scalded and seasoned with salt, together with some oil-cake and oatmeal, working them in a tub with a short pitchfork, until the whole became an oily mush. I fed a three-year old heifer regularly in this way, about two months, when she had eaten about one bushel of flaxseed, with the other ingredients in proportion. When she was butchered she weighed 584 lbs., 84 lbs. of which were tallow. She would not have sold for more than \$18 13. She cost me not more than \$10, exclusive of the hay she ate, which was chiefly scalded as above.

On the first of February I began with an ox; I fed him about three months, but not altogether as well as I did the heifer. He digested about one pint of flaxseed per day, prepared as above which I suppose formed about one half of the fat in these two cattle. The ox was short, measured about 7 feet 3 inches, and weighed 1082 lbs., and had 180 lbs. of tallow. He cost me when fattening 25 cents per day; he had

previously cost me \$35. My neat gain in fattening these two cattle was more than all I had cleared before in fattening oxen and cows, for fifteen years, and this is owing, I think, chiefly to the use of flaxseed.

RADISHES.—Most of our garden grounds are too rich for the radish; and but few gardens are found that do not contain more or less of the *wire worm*. Hence we are induced to make experiments until we have raised them at least semi-transparent and as brittle as glass. Our method is, merely to mix two parts of sand with one part of common garden earth, and add a small quantity of stable manure; or earth of a clayey nature is preferable to the garden earth. Since adopting the above method, we have not failed in a single instance of raising an abundance of smooth, clear, and fine flavored radishes.—[Hingham Gazette.]

ROASTING POTATOES.—A good and easy mode of roasting potatoes, apples or eggs, by steam:

Take your potatoes, or whatever you wish to roast, and after washing them clean, wrap them up in a paper two or three times over; when this is done put them in a can of water, and squeeze them until the paper is wet to the potato; squeeze them well, and after making a place in the embers, lay them in and cover them with hot ashes with no coals; after they have lain a proper time, take them out, and the paper will be found to be perfectly dry, and not burnt, and on opening the paper it will be found to be very hot and damp the nearer you go to the potato; the potato will be found to be soft and clean, and peel much easier and cleaner than when boiled. An Irish potato when boiled loses half its sweetness but when prepared in this manner it does not lose its sweetness but is better tasted every way. Apples roasted in this way are not like what they are when baked, black and burnt, but have a beautiful brown cast. Eggs prepared in this way are very toothsome, and will cook in a less time than when boiling, with good embers.—[South Planter.]

[From the New-England Farmer.]

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.—Now, Mary, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not believe that all before you are Elysian Fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connections will be dissolved by distance, time, and death. New ones will be formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is in the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored, from the first to the present moment, to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide and for the wife to care and see that every thing, within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing, and every thing in its place—a time for every thing, and every thing in its time—are good family mottoes.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen is indispensable, for without such knowledge, a lady is incapable of the management of her own business and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in these things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor, above all things, to make your *frsiede* the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered as necessary to this important end; but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide; these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these, it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the brightest prospects, but, from her petulant, peevish, and complaining disposition, and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance, when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and not readily believe an ill report. Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are all human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the report of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography, and travels, be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some Journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused, nor in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness; and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this, or that, which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them. Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell

us that, "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so: let it be regulated by reason and common sense.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your hours in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions excepted, let your seat be vacated at church.

As to dress; decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want—follow the fashions of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; but be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat, loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.

Avoid night-meetings, at private houses, where every one is priest. These, I fear, have a tendency to affect the passions more than mend the heart. Who knows the resting place of an enthusiastic and fanatic mind! Let your evenings generally be spent at home.

As you have attended to the study of Botany and discovered a taste for flowers, I would not by any means draw your attention from so innocent and pleasing an amusement. But let your garden be small, well laid out, and the plants selected to your taste. See to the management of it yourself. It is a pleasant exercise, productive of health of body and serenity of mind. Let the order, neatness, and the display of beauty in your garden, be the index to what may be seen in your house.

One thing more; the management of domestics. See that all things go right in the kitchen. Let every thing be done according to order. Never dispute with a servant in what way a thing shall be done. Let your commands be promptly obeyed. Observe a mild dignity; but avoid all improper familiarity with those who may be placed under you. Be never hasty and impetuous; but calm and deliberate. Reprove when necessary, with mildness and determination; but never make a long harangue about matters of minor importance. Too much reproof, especially if delivered in a passion, or high tone of voice, is apt to lose its desired effect, and produce reaction on the part of the dependent. Dignity, decision and condescension, must be assimilated in such a manner as to command respect. Undue severity will so operate on the mind of the domestics as to destroy respect, and create disaffection and hatred. Never charge a domestic with lying without irrefragable proof—then punish or dismiss him. To say frequently and upon all occasions to a domestic, "you lie," is perfectly ridiculous, and has an evil tendency. If he be a liar you harden him; if otherwise, you injure his feelings and destroy his confidence.

I have done—you have my best wishes.

NEW GOODS.

H. W. LATIMER, & CO.,
Have just received per Schr. 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 Sattinets
- 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 Cassimeres
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 Hoes
Thread and bobnet Lace Edgings, various kinds
3-4 and 4-4 plain and figured bobnet Lace
Silk, cotton and gum-elastic Suspenders
3, 4, 5, silk Muslin and twisted Silk Shawls
Merino, Thibet, cotton, silk and crape do
Blue black, and black Gros de Swis, 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 Dunstable 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, Bombazetts
9000 Spanish Segars
3 cases No. 10 cotton Cards, at 45 cts per pair
1 case Wool do
6 chests gun powder and Imperial Teas
3 lbs Loaf Sugar, 4 1/2 lbs each, 15 1/2 cts.
And a great many other articles in their line of business, too numerous to enumerate.

Newbern, Oct. 11, 1833.
EDUCATION.
WANTED, a situation as a TEACHER, in a neighbourhood where (in addition to the usual branches of an English Education) instruction in the Latin and French languages would be desired. Further information may be obtained by applying by letter or otherwise, to the Postmaster, Newbern, Nov. 1st, 1833.