



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1836.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON. FOR GOVERNOR, RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this Diocese, held its annual session in our town during the last week, and notwithstanding the reports concerning the small-pox, as well as the inclemency of the weather, it seemed to be well attended, both by citizens and strangers.

We learn that at the late May term of Onslow County Court, Gen. Dudley, following the practice which has hitherto been adopted only by the candidates for seats in the Legislature, took occasion to harangue the people in an electioneering speech.

The Old Dominion, true to her ancient principles, has returned a decided majority of Republicans to each branch of her Legislature. The whigs say, however, that they intend to give that State to White in November.

The Providence Herald states that Governor Francis (Rep.) has a majority of 1,034 over Tristram Burgess, and 964 over all others. Every county in the State has given a Democratic majority.

A large meeting has been held in the City of New York, in favour of the cause of Texas. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation—and a Committee appointed to raise contributions, &c.

When Doctors disagree, who shall decide?—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"Mr. Wise deserves the thanks of the friends of the Constitution for the courtesy and courage with which he pursues his purpose."

On the other hand, the Correspondent of the Boston Courier says—"The fact is, Mr. Wise has already out-lived his fame and his popularity, and our friends of the whigs cannot sustain his course of violence and denunciation. A year ago, the honorable gentleman was as violent against the whigs as he is now against the Administration, and when we stop and reflect on the suddenness of his conversion, and contrast his sentiments as now expressed with those of the last year we are led to doubt the expediency of suffering our ranks to be controlled by such a leader."

Mr. Wise had the "courtesy" to call a member of the House, a "d—d soundrel," and the "courage" to insult the speaker under circumstances which forbade the latter to resent it! and he has done sundry other dirty jobs for the Whig party, to purchase the poor privilege of being the leader of a powerless minority. The whigs have used his "violence and denunciation," until they have become satisfied of their impotency as weapons against the Administration, and now they will cast the poor tool with which they worked, as "a worthless weed away."

The persons in our community, engaged in the cause of Abolition, are intelligent enough to see that of all the candidates, Mr. Van Buren is the last for them to vote for.—Salem Gazette.

And not only the last they should vote for, but Mr. Van Buren is the last man that any of them ever thought of voting for. Abolition was got up for no other purpose than to put Mr. Van Buren down, and is confined exclusively to the federal party. If, now and then a democrat happens to become an abolitionist, he at the same time renounces Mr. Van Buren and the republican party, and we do not believe there is a solitary friend of that gentleman, one who will vote for him next November, who is engaged in this

federal plot to prostrate democracy. We have seen a call for a Nigger Convention at Gilmanton, signed by some fifty or sixty individuals, among them such names as Daniel Hoit, and J. D. Quimby, but not a solitary Democrat in the whole list. So it is in every part of the State. Abolition is understood on all hands to be nothing more nor less than a new trick of the federalists, and that party are fast coming into it as a party measure.—New Hampshire Patriot.

A White Sign.—The U. S. Telegraph has made a very important discovery. Eighteen men composing the Grand Jury of one of the Whig counties in our State, have expressed a preference for Hugh L. White, and this is regarded as ominous of the fate of Mr. Van Buren in North Carolina. We will now give a Van Buren sign. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, have just decided by majorities of thousands, that H. L. White shall not be President. These may not be considered as doubtful signs, but decisive results. Such signs are few and far between among the Whig ranks.

TEXAS. Whatever may be the degree of public sympathy with the struggling Texans, it is important, politically and commercially, that our government might appear to maintain a stern neutrality. This is rendered the more necessary from the public meetings in the states and the squads of emigrants, who are leaving our land for Texas with hostile intent. We therefore were pleased to see the following passage in some remarks of the Washington Globe of Saturday.

"So far from being true that officers of the Government are arming or encouraging men to march into the Mexican territory, they have been directed to use all measures warranted and enjoined by law to frustrate such schemes. However individuals may compassionate those they may deem oppressed in foreign countries, or whatever indignation may be excited by the wreaking of a sanguinary revenge at variance with the acknowledged laws of war, the plain duty of this Government is, not to deviate from the settled policy of the nation by meddling, either covertly or openly, with the domestic quarrels of our neighbors. That duty has been, and will continue to be scrupulously performed, and the result will again prove that the President is as slow in giving just cause of offence to a foreign power, as he is being firm, zealous, and successful in maintaining the honor of the country, and in asserting the rights of its injured citizens."

The New Orleans Bee, of the 23d inst says—"The accounts received yesterday from this country are of a more favourable nature; and negative in part the previous rumors relative to Nacogdoches. It is true that the town has been deserted on the report that the Indians and Mexicans were making a descent on it; but it was not attacked and not destroyed. Colonel Quitman continued there with 200 men; and the Texans having conveyed their families east of the Sabine returned. Some Mexicans had indeed been seen; but they were going to join Houston.

Santa Anna was at San Antonio on the 5th inst; General Houston was at Gross, west of the Brazos, on the 6th; with 2500 men. He was raising horses, for a cavalry of 500 to attack the advance guard of the enemy encamped within 25 miles of him; and had open communication with the gulf—whence he was supplied with provisions by the Yellow Stone and other steamboats. The next arrival may turn the tide of victory in favor of the Texans.

General Gaines was at Wilkinson's encampments on the Sabine, with 600 U. S. Troops, and was daily expecting reinforcements from Fort Gibson. There was not the slightest apprehension of an attack on him; whatever he does will be on the offensive to prevent and protect.

Santa Anna had given a commission to Bowles the Indian chieftain; and a bounty to raise and equip his tribe; but it is likely that the energetic measures adopted by Gaines will prevent the schemes of the General. The Caddo Indians have exhibited symptoms of rebellion; but not important. General Felix Houston will shortly proceed from Natchez to Nacogdoches; and having joined Colonel Quitman, their united forces will march to assist General Samuel Houston.

The same paper says—"Every arrival from Texas of its neighborhood, brings a rumor. Yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Ouachita from Natchitoches it was currently circulated that General Gaines had been attacked and defeated by the Mexicans. This was of course to produce an excitement by way of experiment."

There is not the slightest reason to dread an attack from the Mexican army, on any part of the United States; and certainly not on an army of this country within its limits."

Port Joseph, April 14. "DEAR SIR—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and probably by this hour is in ruins. A detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the North who it is reported are 1500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country is overrun; and the depredations and horrors which were lately enacted in Florida will be removed to the Western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing before the ruthless savages who are hastening down upon them; and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Governor Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents, hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side and the cruel Indians on the other; and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here by express last evening; and Gen. Gaines, with just promptitude, has ordered 8 to 16 companies from this garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock P. M., to reach the Sabine as early as possible. Gen. Gaines commands this expedition."

Cheering from Texas. By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schooner. Inevitably, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Baker, with 400 men against 400 Mexicans and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of 1200 Mexicans is certain, all was joy and confidence at the Seat of Government.—The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos, is already defeated. Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday. Dreadful Massacre!!!—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William

and Francis, for Codomo, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.—N. Orleans Advertiser.

The following was received at the office of the Augusta Sentinel, and forwarded to us by the Editor of that paper.

Telegraph Office, Macon, April 29, 1836.

GEORGIA BATTALION. Last evening's mail brought the following communication from a late citizen of Macon, now resident in New Orleans, written upon the margin of a New Orleans paper, dated April 23.

"I have conversed with Col. DARRINGTON, he says that after he left Houston that he saw and conversed with two very respectable gentlemen, who informed him that WARD and his party had remained Houston in safety, except a few, which were killed at the Mission, he having no Pilot, got lost in the Bottoms of Gundaloupe, and was not heard from for five or six weeks, but is now safe—had made a good fight at the Mission, &c. B. B. LAMAR and JOS. WILLIAMS reached here yesterday on their way to Georgia."

From the Louisville Journal.

"Col. Lewis, a Commissioner from Texas, has stated to us a fact, which, when known, will show the people of the United States, that a portion of them, Santa Anna, the Mexican butcher. A few weeks ago, Col. Manny, commander of the U. S. garrison at Fort Jessup, situated about 20 miles from the Sabine, accidentally learned that an expedition of Mexican troops, under the command of Santa Anna, had resolved to exercise the utmost vigilance, immediately sent out some 8 or 4 men under his command, who had the good fortune to obtain possession of the original letter in Santa Anna's own handwriting, which they placed in the hands of their commander. The letter urged the Mexican to arouse the Indians in his vicinity against the Texans, and to promise them, if necessary, the full possession of all the Texian lands after the extermination of the inhabitants. Another injunction was, that he should, by himself, or through emissaries, excite the slaves of Louisiana to rise up and cut the throats of their masters, and then, under the promise of a limited reward, to join the Indians in laying waste Texian country. Col. M. having read the letter, instantly despatched it to the Government of the U. S. States at Washington. There can be no mistake as to these facts. Col. M. stated them in person to Geo. C. Childress, the Minister from the Texian Convention to Washington city, and Mr. Childress stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis."

We refer also to the letter from a member of Congress in Washington, in this day's Enquirer, for additional items about this Mexican out-thrust.

The insulting Tyrant—SANTA ANNA. WASHINGTON CITY, April 24.

To the Editors: "I congratulate you on the result of the Virginia Elections. Notwithstanding the various influences calculated to excite prejudice, the triumph of Democracy is now certain, and the friends of the Administration may feelably anticipate a more decisive triumph in the Presidential election, when the popular suffrage will converge to a single question. Coming events cast their shadows before them; and I think the signs of the times cannot well be mistaken, and that it is the party which professes to be united only in one object, that of defeating the election of the "scoundrel," will itself be decisively overthrown, and scattered into its original fragments."

"Rumors are thick as to events in Texas, and of the designs of the arch Tyrant Santa Anna. It is said that Col. Fannin with his corps of about 300 men had surrendered, under a promise that they should be enlarged upon their parole of honor to serve again during the war, and then murdered in cold blood—this, however, wants confirmation. It is also said that a correspondence has been detected, in which Santa Anna was attempting to engage numerous Indian tribes to unite with him against Texas, under a promise of bestowing that province upon them—and that he was attempting through agents to excite the Louisiana slaves to insurrection, under a promise to bestow that State upon them, and maintain them in possession of it. I doubt the latter, as I think Santa Anna has too much sense to enter upon such an enterprise—There is no doubt that he has said he could plant the Mexican flag upon the dome of the American Capitol at Washington; and it is said he has grossly insulted the American Consul at Mexico. Ever since the Texian revolution commenced, I have feared the American Government would ultimately be involved in it. I think our true policy would be non-interference; yet, in the vicissitudes of war, our neutrality shall not be respected, it may become necessary to teach the gasconading Tyrant that there is much greater probability of the Stars and Stripes being planted on the battlements of Mexico, than the Mexican flag being planted on the dome at Washington."

"There has nothing transpired in relation to any negotiation for the purchase of Texas, which authorizes the various newspaper statement speculations upon that subject. I am inclined to the opinion, that there is no negotiation on foot, and I think it is not probable there will be, if Santa Anna succeeds in suppressing the Texian insurrection, as there is great reason to fear he will."

"There are various rumors afloat, some apparently authentic, that our frontier will be scourged with another ruthless Indian War, waged with unparalleled ferocity. The House of Representatives, with more forecast than usual, is taking time by the forelock, and organizing the means of prompt and decisive action, if necessary.—Richmond Eng.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

The excitement in favor of Texas throughout Mississippi and Louisiana is almost incredible; money is given to the cause in the spirit of southern liberality. Three thousand volunteers at least will be immediately on their way to Texas from these States, headed and accompanied by the best and bravest men of the land. The Western District of Tennessee will doubtless send out hundreds of her "sharpshooters"—their prowess and rifles are needed. Their friends and their hearts have been denied life—and its denial taught tyrants how nobly patriots can die upon the altar of liberty, drowning themselves in the blood their own swords brought from the breasts of tyrants in Louisville and Cincinnati also, volunteers are rallying round the flag of freedom and Texas. The most eloquent men in both places are haranguing in public and exciting the emigrating spirit; there is no seceasy manifested at all. The swelling tide of public sympathy unable to restrain itself, has burst forth in a tremendous volume.

FLORIDA. From the Norfolk Beacon.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from a young gentleman of this place, now a officer in the battalion of Louisiana Volunteers in Florida, under General Scott, dated CAMP GEORGE, NEAR FORT BROOKE, Tampa Bay, 10th of April, 1836. "We arrived here day before yesterday after a fatiguing march from Fort Drake; on the 31st ultimo we came up with a body of Indians and had a fight, which lasted about half an hour; the baggage wagons

were left on the road under charge of the rear guard, 350 men, while the advance guard, right and left flanks, pushed on. The afternoon of the 30th, was spent in hunting the tracks which were made in with almost exact set. Our regiment was ordered to follow it up, and like veterans, dashed ahead through a swamp breast high in mud and water. The hammock was soon surrounded, and all anxious for a fight; when the enemy threw out a flag of truce, and we were recalled by the bugle. That night, wet as we were, without a mouthful of eat, we spent in the woods, and at day light were on our march, and a severe one it was, "hungry and fatigued, through swamps, marshes and creeks, and scarce knows what, when the Indians changed the scene and gave us a few hundred Seminole pills from a pine thicket, and retreated to a hammock, to which we followed them: when at about forty yards distant they gave us another dose, killing 4 and wounding 7 of our men."

Our Colonel (Smith) ordered a charge, and never was an order more promptly obeyed, and for the first time a charge was ever made into a hammock. We followed them up for about two miles through Brambles and Briars, the officers cutting with their swords a way for the men; we had no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy, as they always carry off their killed and wounded, but from the tracks of blood, we suppose they must have suffered severely."

During the whole campaign I have had the deuce's own luck, not a single fight, but our battalion has been the first into it, and we have lost more men killed and wounded than the remainder of the army put together. Colo. Goodwyn and Butler, with a battalion of mounted men, were sent ahead to reconnoitre the Indian town, Flatkaha—the residence of Jumper and Micanopy, two distinguished chiefs. They had proceeded five or six miles on this expedition, when the advance guard, a little distance in front of the main body, were fired upon from a hammock on the left of their path by a party of from 40 to 50 Indians. The Indians kept up a brisk fire whilst the men were being formed in order for the engagement, which being done, and the men ordered to Nicholas Sumner, of Hargroves' company from Newberry, had his leg broken, and private Wm Jackson, of Picken's company from Anderson, was shot in the flesh part of his thigh. Four horses were shot—one killed under the rider. The battalion of Infantry commanded by Maj. Kirby, and consisting of four companies of U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Elmore's company, was marched up to the scene of action in double quick time—formed and ordered to charge the hammock; which was done, without seeing any thing of the enemy. On passing beyond this hammock, old field, the Indians were seen collected around a fire at the distance of three or four hundred yards. On being discovered they sprang from their seats around the fire, set up a yell, or war-hoop, and retreated 200 yards back to a hammock, on the edge of which and from some distance in front, were a number of pine trees. The battalion advanced, and when within proper distance fired upon them—they fired all the time upon the battalion from behind the trees. The battalion was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets; which was promptly done, and the savages fled precipitately from their ground. On reaching the hammock it was found impossible to penetrate it, the mud and water being very deep, and the battalion was ordered back to their former ground in the field, within firing distance of the hammock. When on the edge of this hammock, and some a short distance into it up to their waists in mud and water, we were fired upon from the swamp, the balls cutting the limbs of trees over our heads. I suppose that a thousand bullets were discharged by the battalion, with what effect is not known.

The regiment of mounted men from S. C. arrived at this place on the 5th instant. Col. Brisbane's regiment of Infantry, and Maj. Kirby's battalion were left at a camp 13 miles back—which is dignified by the name of Camp Shelton.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

We copy the annexed paragraph from the Washington Globe of Monday. It is two days later than the intelligence we gave yesterday.

"We have a letter from Florida of the 12th of April, which informs us that Gen. Scott had marched through the Indian country, and had reached Tampa Bay without being able to bring the Indians to a battle. The Indians had broken up and fallen into straggling parties. General Scott's division had been fired upon from a hammock by one of these parties, and twelve men killed; but such was the nature of the ground, that it was found impossible to overtake them—nothing was seen of them but the smoke of their guns. General Clinch returns, it is understood, with five hundred men, to the Withlacoochee, in hopes that the Indians will imboly, and that he may bring them to action."

It is stated in a letter from one of the Texian officers, that Col. Crockett, after firing his piece until the Mexicans had obtained possession of the fort at San Antonio, clubbed his musket and died with it in his hands, after killing twenty-five of the enemy.

A Duke of runwick lately drew his sword at the Theatre and killed a scene shifter, who, out of mischief, drew up the curtain suddenly, and exposed the Duke to the audience, kissing an actress of the name of Melhfessel.

It is estimated, in an Eastern paper, that if the projected rail-roads in this country be laid down with British Iron, we shall pay to the English nation, for that article, in the next seven years, fifty millions of dollars.

The Rev. G. Storrs, (an Abolitionist,) while addressing the people in Pittsfield, (Mass) was arrested as a common brawler, fined 16 dollars, and sentenced to 3 months' confinement in the House of Correction.

MARRIED.

In New York, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, JOSEPH M. GRANADE, Esq. of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH A. STANBURY, daughter of Daniel Stanbury Esq.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. Schr. Topaz, Luther, New York. "Byron, Jones, do. "Philadelphia, Hoxie, do. "Meliss, Wooten, do. "Brooks, Chadwick, Philadelphia. "Friendship, Learning, Baltimore. CLEARED. Brig Julia McLean, Ferguson, New York. Schr. Fulford, Guthrie, do. "Susan Mary, Snow, do. "Ellen Douglas, Blantey, do. "John Hughes, Jacobson, Baltimore.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 hhds. N. E. Rum, 4 pips do. do. 40 bbls. do. do. Apply to J. BURGWIN, Devereux's Buildings, May 10.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MOSES W. JARVIS and JOHN G. GRANBERY, was dissolved on the first day of April last. J. G. Granbery having disposed of his interest in the Tan Yard lately conducted by himself and M. W. Jarvis, to John Gilderleeve, the business will in future be transacted by the subscribers. MOSES W. JARVIS. JOHN GILDERLEEVE. Newbern, 10th May, 1836.

SAMUEL OLIVER, Junr.

HAS returned from the North, and is opening on Pollock Street, next door to Mr. Saml. Simpson, an entire new assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which he will dispose of on terms which he is confident cannot fail to please.

HE HAS ALSO A FEW CASES OF Old Choctaw Madeira, "Pale Sherry, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, English Cheese, Loaf Lump and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c. May 11, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the North with a large and well assorted stock of Goods, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Among them are to be found the following articles, viz:

- 16 hhds. prime retailing Sugar, 4 30 bags Isle of France do., in size packages to suit families; 5 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee, 30 " St. Domingo do., 10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 18 bbls. N. Y. canal Flour, 10 half do. do., 20 bbls. Baltimore and Water Crackers, 2 firkins fresh Butter, 1 bbl. dried Beef, 1 " do. do. Tongues, 50 lbs. Bologna Sausages, 10 kegs small twist Tobacco, 2 " Cavendish do., 100 lbs. Kitefoil Tobacco for smoking, 50 " paper chewing Tobacco, 20,000 Spanish Segars, in whole, half and quarter boxes, 2,000 Principe do., most approved brand, 10,000 Baltimore and Spanish Segars, 5 hhds. Baltimore Rye Whiskey, 10 " N. E. Rum, 10 bbls. do. do., 10 " Apple Brandy, 10 " Rye Gin, 5 " Monongahela Whiskey, 2 pipes Holland Gin, 2 " French Brandy, 1 hhd. Champagne Brandy, 1 hhd. Jamaica Rum, 1 " St. Croix do., 1 qr. cask old Madeira Wine, 1 " " Sherry do., 1 " " Port do., 1 " " Lisbon do., 5 " " Tennesse do., 5 " " Muscatel do., 5 " " Sweet Malaga do., 10 baskets Champagne do., 10 boxes Lemon Syrup, 2 doz. Jars French Pickles, 1 " " West India Preserves, 1 " bottles Capers and Olives, 1 box dried Plums, 1 bbl. Currants, 1 " Brazil Nuts, 1 " Burdeau Soft Shell Almonds, 2 " Filberts, 1 " Madeira Nuts, 2 boxes Shelled Almonds, 1 case Currant Jelly, 250 Cocoa Nuts, 1 box Jujube Paste, 8 bbls. Apples, 4 boxes containing 500 lbs. assorted Candies, 50 boxes brown Soap, different qualities, 10 " marbled and white do., 10 " Poland Starch, 5 " Chocolate, 20 " Tallow Candles, 5 " Sperin do., 4 quarter chests Gunpowder Tea, 1 doz. Imperial do., 1 whole chest Hyson do., 20 cutties do. do. to suit families, 10 kegs F. F. and FF. Dupont's Powder, 1 ton assorted size Shot, 5 " " Sweet English and American Iron, 500 lbs. German and American Steel, 50 kegs cut Nails, A general assortment of Crockery and Stone Ware, Densjohs, from one-half to five gallons, A few staple Dry Goods,—among which are articles for men and boys' Summer Clothing, Ready made Clothing, Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 16, Canvas and Duck for vessel and boat Sails, 50 coils tar'd and Manila Rope, 6 " bolt Rope, Sail Twine, A general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, 20 sets Measures, 6 iron bound half bushels, 6 Willow Carriages, 6 " Cradles, 6 sets Table Mats, 1 doz. Twine Reels, 2 " Straw Coat Brushes, 2 " Brooms, 1 " Market Baskets, 1 " German Pipes, 1 " tooth Brushes of superior quality for Ladies, 20 " Straw Hats, all qualities, 3 " Leghorn Hats for children, 1 " Coral Necklaces, Watch Chains and Keys, 4 doz. Silk and Leather Purses, 10 M. Percussion Caps, 2 doz. plated Candle Snuffers, Shell tuck and side Combs, Horn do. do. Dressing do. do. Comb and hair Brushes, 6 Silver Watches, 4 doz. Thimbles, 4 " Steel Pens, 1 " Beed Bags, 3 " Watch Guards, 8 " Silver Trussers, 2 " Tooth Picks, 2 " Silver Pencils, 2 " Gilt Slides, 1 " Jet do. A good assortment of Perfumery, &c. &c. Newbern, May 9th, 1836.

Just Received

PER Schr. Friendship from Baltimore, and for sale low, 60 bbls. and half bbls. superfine Flour, 5 " Pilot Bread (small biscuits), 5 " Butter and Water Crackers, 15 " Rye Whiskey, 10 " " Gin, 10 " Cider Brandy, 30 " N. E. Rum, 5 hhds. Muscavado Sugars, 10 bbls. do. do., 1 hhd. prime P. R. Molasses, a superior article for family use, 20 bags " St. Domingo, Laguira, and old Java Coffee, Plaster Paris, dried Peaches and Plums, Corned Beef, D. M. VAN BOKKELEN, Newbern, May 10th, 1836.