

JOSEPH M. GRANADE

Has this day received from New York, by the schr. Topaz, the following articles: 1400 bushels Irish Potatoes, 50 do Mercer do, 10 boxes Prunes, 2 1-4 casks Teneriffe Wine, 2 bbls. Linseed Oil, 1 do Winter strained Sperm Oil, 1 do Fall strained do do, 10 bags Buck Shot, 20 bbls New York Canal Flour, 10 1-2 bbls do do, 20 bbls tress and prime Beef, 1 basket Salad Oil, 1 box Olives, 1 keg Currants, 1 box prepared Cocoa, 1 do Bologna Sausages, Newbern, 12th, Nov. 1836.

New Goods.

The subscriber has just received per schrs Bounty and Melissa, from New York, and Lion from Baltimore, 2 boxes and 6 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugars, 1 box and 2 bbls. white Havana do, 2 hhd's & 5 bbls. Porto Rico & St. Croix do, 6 bbls Scotch Snuff, in bottles and bladders, Lorillard's Moccaboy Snuff, 20 boxes manufactured Tobacco, a variety of qualities, from common, to very good, Natural Sweet James River Tobacco, Ritefoot smoking do, Fine cut chewing do, 5 boxes Alexandria Segars, 3000 each, 4000 Baltimore half Spanish do, a choice article, 5000 Spanish do do do, 2000 Principe do, do. a very superior and much admired article, 43 bags Shot, assorted sizes, from No. 10 to B, 4 bbls. water and butter Crackers, Fresh Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Pouchong Teas of the very best quality, 10 boxes yellow Soap, 10 " Portland Starch, 10 bbls. Rye Whiskey, 20 boxes Winsor Glass, 8x10 and 10x12, 1 bbl. Copperas, 10 sacks Salt, 50 bushels Shorts, 2 bbls. Mess Beef (put up in Fulton Market,) of choice pieces for family use, 24 Freeborn & Hitchcock's cast Iron Ploughs, each No. 10, 11, and 12, 50 Shares, each No. 10, 11, 12, 5000 pound English Tire Iron, assorted from 1 1/2 to 2 inch, 4500 do. do. Bolt Rod, assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch, 12,500 do. flat Swedes Iron, assorted from 1 1/2 to 10 inch, 3000 do. square do. do. do. from 2 to 2 inch, 2,500 do. Spike and Nail Rods, 2 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch, 20 do. Band Iron do. do 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch, American, German, and Cast Steel, ALSO ON HAND, A quantity of Nash County Apple and Peach Brandy, of very superior quality, All of which he offers for sale at his old stand, corner of Pollok and Middle Streets. D. M. VAN BOKKELEN, Newbern, April 15th, 1836.

NEW ENGLAND RUM.

47 BBLs. and 4 half pipes Pure Boston Rum, just received per Schr. Nile from Boston, and for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers, by D. M. VAN BOKKELEN, March 30th, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

2 hds. prime retailing St. Croix Sugar, 10 bbls. loaf and lump do, 25 Java do, 6 quart. chests Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, 20 bbls. and half bbls. sup. N. Y. western Canal Flour, 20 " Navy and Pilot Bread, 10 " Soda, Water, and Butter Crackers, 25 half and quart. boxes Spanish Segars, of the very best quality and most celebrated brands, 10 half boxes bunch raisins, 6 cases Napoleon Champagne Wine, 12 pipe superior Madeira do, 10 bbls. N. E. Rum, 10 do Rye Gin, Received this day, per Schr. Melissa, from New York. Also on hand, at retail, old APPLE & PEACH BRANDY, distilled in Nash and Gates Counties in this State. For sale by JOSEPH M. GRANADE, Newbern, April 12, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has returned from the North, and is now opening at the old and on Pollok and Middle streets, a general assortment of Groceries LIQUORS, WINES & CORDIALS, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, China, Earthenwares, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, Gig Harness, Coach & Harness Trimming & Mountings, Windsor and fancy Chairs, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. &c. ALSO, A full assortment of Carpenter's, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools, American, English and Swedes Tire, Band, and Hoop Iron, of all sizes, German and Blistered Steel, Freeborn's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c. &c. All of which having been carefully selected by himself, he offers to his friends and the public on accommodating terms, for cash or country produce, D. M. VAN BOKKELEN, Newbern, Oct. 9, 1835.

PETIT GULF COTTON SEED. JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by the subscriber, prime fresh Petit Gulf Cotton Seed. J. BURGWIN, May 3d, 1836. Devereux's Buildings.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York, by the Schooner Select and other late arrivals, the following articles, viz: 50 bbls. New York Canal Flour, 20 half do. do. do, 10 bbls. Navy and Pilot Bread, 10 do. Eye Gin, 45 do. Ath-proof old Monongahela Whiskey, 2 quarter casks Melaga Wine, 16 bbls. Linseed, Winter-strained Sperm & Train Oil, baskets Champagne Wine, 3 chests Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial Tea, 6 bales Cassia, 10 bbls. New York Mess Pork, pieces heavy 43 inch Dundee Bagging, 25 coils Bale Rope, 1-2 pipe very superior Champagne Brandy, 1000 bushels Turks Island Salt, kegs Dupont's Powder, 4 ALSO IN STORE, 1000 bushels Irish Potatoes, 6 whole tierces Charleston Rice, 6 half do. do. do, JOS: M. GRANADE

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th of May last, a Negro Woman named CARER, formerly the property of George A. Thompson. It is likely she is in Carteret county, White Oak, or the neighborhood of Swansborough, in Onslow county. I will give the above reward for her confinement in any jail within this State, or for her delivery to me at my residence, Richlands, Onslow county. JOHN COOK, February 8th, 1836

NOTICE.

The Subscriber being about to remove from the State, has given to Dr. William Sanders a general Power of Attorney, authorizing him to adjust all his unsettled business. JOSEPH BELL, Newbern, Sept. 22d, 1835

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the jail of Craven County, a Negro man who calls his name CHARLES RIGBY, and says that he belongs to Thomas Wilson, residing in Baltimore. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DAVID LEWIS, Jailor, Newbern, October 26th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE BLACKSMITHS SHOP AND WORKING TOOLS lately the property of Mr. Andrew Dolman. The establishment is one of the best furnished in the Southern States and is well worthy the attention of any person desirous of carrying on the business extensively. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at the Shop of Messrs. Green & Snydam. JOSEPH SOMMER, Newbern, April 6, 1836.

FRANCIS J. PRENTISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE STATE BANK, Has just returned from New York with a choice selection of goods in his line, AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING: CLOTHS. CASSIMERES. Super Blue, Diagonal, " Black, Drab, " Polish green, Fancy, " Dahlia, Ribbed, " Brown, Black Moleskin, " Olive, Dark-mixed, " Steel-mixed, Corded, VESTINGS. Black silk Velvet, Embroid'd Quilting, Figured Velvet, Buff and White, Black Satin, Printed Tulenettes, Black Florentine, Fancy patterns.

Hats, Stocks, Suspenders, Cravats, Cravat Stiffeners, Bosoms, Linen Collars, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for CASH. Having first-rate workmen, he is enabled to execute all orders for CLOTHING in the best style, on short notice. ORDERS from a distance will receive prompt attention. Newbern, October 10, 1834.

WILLIAM HAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Newbern and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business formerly carried on by Wm. Charlotte, Esq. of painting houses. Painting of all kinds will be executed in the neatest manner, and at a moderate price. He flatters himself that an unremitting attention to his business will ensure him a portion of that patronage which was bestowed upon the gentleman above referred to; and those who favor him with their support may rest assured that no pains will be spared to render his services acceptable to them. Newbern, December 8th, 1835.

JOHN M'DONALD

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has purchased of Booth & Porters their entire STOCK OF FURNITURE, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by F. J. Prentiss, where he will keep constantly, and now has on hand an elegant assortment of Furniture; among which are Sideboards, Sofas, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Cr. files, Bureaus, Portable Desks, Stands, Bedsteads, Cribs, &c. Elegant Fancy and Windsor Chairs and Looking Glasses will be kept constantly on hand, and every other article in his line of business. He hopes that the custom so liberally bestowed upon his predecessors, will be extended to him. All orders from the country will be received and punctually attended to. He will also do all kinds of Repairing, so as to convert old Furniture into new. He will endeavor to give entire satisfaction as it regards workmanship and price. N. B. He has an elegant Hearse for the purpose of attending to the burial of the dead, and will make all kinds of Coffins, such as Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar and Pine, at the shortest possible notice. Newbern, January 1st, 1836.

MONTAGUE'S BALM.

An Indian Remedy for TOOTH-ACHE. THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual Remedy in Pain, and Preservative of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer it to the American Public. When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay of Defective Teeth, and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong Tooth useless. The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in different sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary effects from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear, (for the public good,) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities. It is an Indian Remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the Civilized World as the most valuable Discovery of the Red Man of the Woods. Price 75 cents each. H. B. MONTAGUE, Petersburg, (Va.) Feb. 1836. A supply of the above article, just received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS Druggist.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINE'S TOMACHEICE ET HEPATICE formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice. Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, acid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c. These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the LIVER, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventive and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion of one of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular periodic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachice et Hepatice," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and opposit disease. Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secretory and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, excepting cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of Chronic diseases. Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates. Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLEY PETERS, M.D. P. B. C. P. M., at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents. These Invaluable Medicines are for sale in Newbern at the Drug Store of WILLIAM SANDERS, April 12, 1836.

GARISON.

THIS celebrated Horse (from Virginia) will stand at my stable the present season, which commenced on the 15th inst. and will end on the 15th of July. He is now at my stable, in fine healthy order, and appears to bespeak better times in the Horse Department. Particulars of this fine animal will be seen by reference to handbills which will appear in a few days. In the mean time, a look at him will be pleasing to those that may wish to improve the breed of their stock. As racing is likely to be the order of the day, let us now lay the ground-work, and hereafter put in our claim to the honors of the Turf. WILLIAM R. STREET, Agent for James J. Harrison, March 16, 1836.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

In Monthly Parts, each containing Eighty Quarto Pages, and to be completed in Thirty Parts. A NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY CHARLES RICHARDSON.

It was in the year 1747, that Dr. Johnson announced his intention of undertaking a Dictionary of the English Language. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield, he unfolded the PLAN upon which he designed to proceed; and he very justly assumed, that a work upon his plan was then wanting to our literature. The Dictionary itself was published in the year 1755, strange as it may seem, unaccompanied by his plan. But the offence which Johnson had taken at the neglect of the will among Lords, and the Lord among wits, will fully account for the omission. The execution would not, however, have sustained a comparison with the design, had the means of comparison been given. The leading principles of it were, that, in his explanations, he should exhibit, first—the natural and primitive signification of words, then give the consequential, and then the metaphorical, meaning; and the quotations were to be arranged according to the 'ages' of the authors. A more inspection into any page of his book will manifest that he had proceeded in the composition of it wholly regardless, and in utter dereliction, of his own avowed principles of lexicography. If such a Dictionary as Dr. Johnson projected was wanting then it may with justice be affirmed that it is so now, and that this plan, and this method, that neither did he himself at that time attempt, nor has any other person since attempted, to construct a work upon the plan prescribed. That deficiency, therefore, which Dr. Johnson had felt, and which he had declared it to be his purpose to relieve, to this moment remains, not merely its full extent unobscured, but with all the aggravations that time and change may be fairly supposed to have effected. During the whole period of eighty years, which have passed since the first publication of the Dictionary, no effort has been made upon the part of the profession, no effort has been made by its Author to compile a new work, nor is any known to have engaged even in the less glorious, but still arduous enterprise, of systematically reforming and re-modeling the old. Supplements and additions to the increase of its bulk, have been collected and published; serviceable, it is true, even perhaps for all intended purposes, but leaving the demand for a new book as imperative as before. 'Onnes panarum formas his labor unus habet,' says Scaliger; and the home-felt truth of this dreadful note of warning has hitherto, perhaps, deterred all aspirants to the honors of lexicography, who may have ventured (if any such there have been) to make a commencement of their labors, from toiling on with patient perseverance to their final close. It is not necessary to raise a question whether the powerful and comprehensive mind of Johnson could, in his day in the then state of philological learning, have wielded to effectual purpose the force of his own rules. Certain it is that, with only Janus and Skinner for his guides in Etymology, (the latter of whom, on various occasions, he has most unaccountably neglected,) and with no remoter search into our language than the age of Elizabeth, it is utterly impossible that he should have labor to apply those rules with success. The Author of the New Dictionary, when he embarked in this undertaking, was well assured that the undoubted chief of philological grammarians had not spoken either idly or untruly, when he asserted that a new Dictionary ought to be written, and of a very different kind from any thing yet attempted any where; he felt satisfied that this was not the solitary dictum of one man, but that the opinion had penetrated into our schools and colleges, and that it prevailed very generally among the various intelligent and enquiring classes of his countrymen. He further felt, that the volumes of Horne Tooke had developed a new theory of language; that the principles of that theory had settled deeply in the minds of literary men, both abroad and at home; and that upon those principles he must compose his work. The great first principle upon which he has proceeded in this department of the Dictionary which includes the explanation of words, is that so clearly evolved, and so incontrovertibly demonstrated in the Diversions of Purley, namely—that a word has one meaning, and one only; and that a word has one meaning, and derives from this single meaning. To discover this meaning, etymological research was indispensable, and the results of such research has been stated, with conscientious accuracy, yet with a fullness that will enable the more learned reader to form a judgment for himself, and the path of deeper investigation is disclosed to the pursuit of the curious inquirer. The explanations are placed distinctly by themselves, unminged with Etymology, to suit the purposes of hasty consultation. As a necessary aid to trace the various usages of words from the intrinsic meaning, he has enjoyed and availed himself not only of the large store of materials collected by Johnson and his Editors, the various supplements and provincial vocabularies, the notes of editors and commentators upon our older poets, but of the abundant treasures which have been amassed for his own peculiar use. The quotations selected from the latter portion of this almost unmanageable conversation, (to use a Baconian term,) have been arranged under periods of chronological succession. From our earliest writers, Wiclif, Chaucer, an' Gower, to those who, within the memories of ourselves, had ceased to shed their living lustre upon the annals of their country, contributions have been levied to add grace and strength to the columns of the Dictionary. From this chronological arrangement, the reader will be admitted to an insight into some very interesting and instructive portions of a history of his native tongue. One disadvantage will apparently be the consequence of this precession in time, that a metaphorical will sometimes stand prior to a literary example; but the manner of explanation will render this matter of slender importance, when compared with the advantages that will be secured by an uniform adherence to chronology. The necessary brevity of a Prospectus will not permit the Author to touch further upon these topics, or even to announce some minor points of omission or observation, for which he thinks the New Dictionary of the English Language deserves to be distinguished. But the Author's consciousness that he should be chargeable with a greater want of courtesy if he passed unnoticed the American Dictionary of Dr. Webster. His conscience, however, must be short. Dr. Webster disarmed and stripped himself for the field, and advanced the assistance of Skinner and Vossius, and the learned elders of lexicography; and of Tooke, he quaintly says, 'I have made no use of his writings.' There is a display as oriental reading in his Preliminary Essays, which, if introductory to a Dictionary of the English Language, seems as appropriate and useful as a reference to the code of Genoa's laws to decide a question of English inheritance. Dr. Webster was entirely unacquainted with our old authors; they must, too, be nearly inaccessible, even to the literary supplements and notes, and it may be fairly anticipated, that the Dictionary, prepared upon a plan so totally different from that of their own countryman, offering to their acceptance such numerous specimens of sterling wealth, from the great mine of their native English, will not be considered as a superfluous addition of their libraries. The 'New Dictionary of the English Language' will appear under the advantage of being already known to a considerable portion of the literary public. Nearly two-thirds of it are embodied in the pages of the published volumes of the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA, a work which has been in a course of publication for the last seventeen years, and which yet must require an appropriate number of years to bring it to a conclusion. There is this further advantage, and a very great one it is,—that the Book is completed; it will undergo the careful revision of the Author; and his exertions will be directed to adapt it to every purpose of utility, whether it be regarded as a book for instant and occasional use.

Extracts from the British Critic, the Monthly Review, the Quarterly, and Westminster Review. "The fourth Division [Ency. Met.] is so much like an ordinary Encyclopedia in its scheme and contents, that it would not detain us a single moment, were it not for the English Dictionary which is incorporated with it, standing as the aid which may be derived from Johnson and other lexicographers, it cannot fail to prove an Herculean task. If the compiler persevere, and finish as he has begun, we have no doubt the English Dictionary will soon be called for in a separate form."—British Critic, Oct. 1818. "This is certainly one of the most interesting parts of the volume before us;—we mean as to the Latin—it is apparently executed with care; possesses a considerable degree of novelty in the arrangement of the radicals and derivatives; and is rendered both amusing and instructive by the number of appropriate quotations from the earliest poets, chroniclers, and historians, down to the latest and most approved writers in the English language, with the exception of all living authors. The citations afford a very pleasing illustration of the progressive changes in the language, and the almost directly opposite signification which we now attach some words, when compared with the import which they were at first intended to convey. We make one extract from an example taken at random, to manifest the nature of the arrangement of this instructive part of the work. We regret that it has not been kept distinct."—Monthly Review, June, 1819. "We are inclined to consider the English language as having attained that fulness of maturity which leaves no room for increase, but only anxiety for preservation. As helps to this, we have the various acceptations, in which every word has been used by approved writers, collected by Mr. Richardson, in a Dictionary, such as, perhaps, no other languages could ever boast; and we have a new guide for the theory and use of languages, exemplifying his (Horne Tooke's) principles by applying them to our own tongue."—Quarterly Review for March, 1827, Art. 'English Synonymus,' by Taylor & Crabbe, p. 407. "Although the portions published in the ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA, the Reviewer of Dr. Webster observes—'Let the valuable contributions to an improved Dictionary, by Mr. Richardson, in which he has embodied many of the principles of Tooke, be compared with the corresponding articles in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, and it will be seen how much lexicography owes to the Diversions of Purley.'—Westminster Review, Jan. 1831.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed their CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT from Pollok-street to their Store on Middle-street near the Court House, where extensive arrangements have been made to accommodate the several branches of their business. They would be gratified by frequent calls from their old customers, to whom and the public generally, they offer their goods at very low prices, and their thanks for former patronage. BOOTH & PORTERS, Newbern, July 9, 1835.

FOR HIRE.

UNTIL the 1st of January next, a Negro Woman who has been accustomed to Cooking, Washing and Ironing, &c. Apply at the Office of the Sentinel.—March 9.

\$25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 19th inst. a Negro Woman named SUKEY, about 55 years old, of low stature, and formerly belonged to William Hancock, Esq. Whoever will apprehend said Negro and lodge her in any Jail, or give such information that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges. Any person found harboring her, will be prosecuted. Jan. 25. WILLIAM BROWER.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

OLD India Rubber Shoes, and Scraps of India Rubber, will be bought, and a liberal price paid by D. M. VAN BOKKELEN, Newbern, Jan. 20, 1836.

Groceries, &c.

1500 BUSHELS coarse Turks Island SALT, (for sale low by the quantity), 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee, 10 do Lagaira do, 10 do Java do a handsome article, 2 hds Muscovado Sugar, 2 boxes & 6 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugars, 20 bbls. Baltimore Howard street Flour, 10 do do do do, 3 bbls. Philadelphia Rye Flour, 10 kegs Goshen, Butter, first quality, 10 do do do a common article, 50 drums fresh Smyrna Figs, 10 small boxes Bordeaux Prunes, 5 kegs Dupont's Brandywine Gunpowder, 5000 Spanish Cigars, in 1/4 and 1/2 boxes, 50 lbs. Mrs. Miller's fine cut Spanish smoo, 10 boxes yellow Soap, [King Tobacco, 2 bbls. butter Crackers, 10 do Cider Branly, 4 doz. cast steel Boxing Axes, 6 do Beers' long bit do. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale cheap by DAVID M. VANBOKKELEN, Newbern, Jan. 26, 1836.

D. M. VANBOKKELEN

Has this day received, and is now opening MEN'S SPANISH SADDLES, with cloth housings complete, a superior article, Men's Spanish Saddles, plain, do. plain do. various qualities, Ladies' Side do. do. do. Weymouth Bridles and Martingales, with covered and plated buckles. A general assortment of common Bridles and Martingales, At the old stand corner of Pollok and Middle streets.