

Selling off at Cost!

THE subscriber wishing to bring his business to a close, offers for sale AT COST PRICES, (until Craven Superior Court) his Stock of Goods, consisting of Saddlery, Harness, Gig Mountings, Trimmings,

and a great variety of other articles in his line. As the goods which he now offers were laid in on terms much lower than the present prices of such articles, persons disposed to obtain bargains are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented.

The residue of his stock, (a more minute detail of which will be given in a subsequent advertisement) will be

SOLD AT AUCTION

during the week of Craven Superior Court, when country merchants and others will find it to their advantage to attend.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Newbern, 21st Sept. 1836.

Lost or Stolen.

ON Wednesday the 7th inst. at Onslow Court House a pocket book containing one hundred dollars in cash and notes to a considerable amount, consisting principally of the following: viz. three notes on John Pollock, for four hundred dollars each, one on John B. Pollock for four hundred dollars, one on Benjamin Simmons for three hundred and eighty two dollars, a bill of sale given by Jasper Etherage, for thirty dollars and seventy cents, and other papers, the tenor of which has escaped my recollection. I hereby forewarn all persons from receiving or trading for any of the above bills or notes as I shall claim them whenever they are found and enforce the penalty of the law upon any person who shall receive or conceal them.

DAVID W SIMMONS.

Onslow County Sept. 7, 1836.

CHEAP STORE.

EMANUEL CERTAIN

HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

A choice collection of Calicoes, Cloths, Satinets, &c.

Also,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Cloaks, Ready-made Clothing, Cheap Wines, &c.

Which he will sell at reduced prices for cash Newbern, 21st Sep. 1836.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

(Corrected Weekly.)

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FEATHERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, IRON, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OILS, PAINTS, PEASE, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TEAS, and WINES.

portion of the railway the principal cause of the failure in the first instance was removed. From this time east iron railways began to be constructed as branches to the canals, and in some places as roads of traffic from one place to another.—Sun.



NOTICE.

WANTED for the United States Army, a few able-bodied citizens, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being above 5 feet 6 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the period of their enlistment, which is only three years—honestly and faithfully.

Table with columns for 'Pay of Discharge', 'Pay of Discharge when mounted', 'Pay of Discharge when serving on foot', and 'Pay of Discharge when serving on horseback'. It lists various ranks and their corresponding pay amounts.

Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence—also, a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing—(good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist, and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented with their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience, is furnished by the Government, including his sugar and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from \$300 to \$500 during his short enlistment of three years; and at the expiration of the term he can, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himself comfortably, on his own land, for the rest of his life.

FRANCIS VINTON, Lieut. 3d Artillery Recruiting Officer. Smithville, N. C., Recruiting Rendezvous, June 10, 1836.

Notice. BANK OF NEWBERN, September 13, 1836.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Newbern, for Cash, and without reserve, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 25th of October next, Three hundred Acres of Land in Hyde County, near Germanston, adjoining the Lands of Benjamin Barney, and formerly owned by John B. Jasper.

JNO. W. GUION, Cash'r.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a School in the town of Newbern on Monday, the 26th of September next, (in the house in the corner of Broad and Hancock streets) for the reception and instruction of youth.

Prices of Tuition. First class, comprising the higher branches of English with the Rudiments of Latin & Greek, \$6. Second class, including the study of Geography on the Globe, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. \$5. Third class, including Geography, without the Globe, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. \$3. Small children, \$2.

His students in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry & Astronomy, will be taught by lecture with suitable experiments; the zodiacal and other principal constellations, with the planets, will be pointed out in the firmament.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his former friends and solicits a renewal of their patronage. ROBERT READ. Newbern, 30th Aug. 1836.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL having taken into Partnership George F. Taylor and Garrat N. Bleecker, the business of the late firm of Mitchill & Neilson will be continued from the 1st inst. under the firm of Mitchill & Co. SAM'L L. MITCHILL, GEORGE F. TAYLOR, GARRAT N. BLEECKER. New York, 3d August, 1836—aug. 17 3th.

charge has been extensively circulated and unjustly insisted upon for purposes of a party opposition.

Is it answered that Mr. Van Buren acknowledges the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the District of Columbia? True; he does not deny the power, but then he says—(we use his own words.) "I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be."

Are these the sentiments of an abolitionist? And how does it happen that the opposition party at the North are assailing Mr. Van Buren as the friend of slavery, whilst their allies in the South are charging him with Abolitionism? Have you no fears that these efforts to connect the slave question with party politics, within the great geographical sections of our country are perilous to the Union? We present the question to your judgment and patriotism. Let these answer—if any thing is so likely to protect us against those dangers, as the election of a Northern president who goes into office with an inflexible determination to PREVENT the slightest interference of Congress with that subject? Such a man Mr. VAN BUREN has been shown to be.

Nor do we confine ourselves in his defence against this calumny to his own bare declarations and the testimony of others. When a Bill was before the Senate last winter to prohibit the circulation of abolition pamphlets through the medium of the Post Office, who voted for it? Both the Senators from New York and MARTIN VAN BUREN! For this vote Mr. Van Buren is now assailed by the opposition in the North; and we submit it to the candour of our opponents, if it be not unjust and ungrateful to stigmatize him at the same time in the South as an abolitionist.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The political party which supports Mr. Van Buren as President, have likewise nominated Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky for Vice President.

He is a plain unostentatious Republican—without any pretensions to high birth or distinguished parentage; he is one of the people, and his friends claim for him (what he has well earned) the title of a good man, and a true Patriot. His valor in the battle field and his devotion to the cause of civil liberty are attested by the history of the Nation and his honorable scars. Whenever the people shall consent to throw out of view evidence of this description, and to test the merits of public men by the exaggerated abuse of party opponents, they may require the services of Col. Johnson with ungrateful contumely, but until that time arrives he will be honored by their respect and rewarded by their favour.

Col. Johnson has been a member of Congress for nearly 20 years. In all the revolutions of party politics, the PEOPLE of Kentucky have remained true to him. Though they voted for Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, they re-elected Col. Johnson, a Jacksonian. His long experience in Congress, has made him familiar with public affairs, and his name is identified with the great questions of "liberty of conscience," "separation of Church and State," and the "exemption of honest debtors from imprisonment." It is said of him that he never refused to answer the call of a poor man for assistance, no matter where the applicant resided; and that he has probably done more acts of benevolence, than any man who ever served in Congress. To excite his interest in the transaction of their business, he requires no other recommendation, than that the petitioner shall be a 'citizen of the Union.' He is universally known as the "poor man's representative," because he never closes his ear to the solicitations of the humble for justice, and gives more than half his time to the investigation of their claims. At a period of doubt and danger during the last war, he left his seat in Congress and raised a regiment of volunteers from among his constituents, whom he led on to battle and to victory. In that campaign, he was literally covered with wounds received in protecting his country. This is the man whom it is proposed to elevate into the office of VICE PRESIDENT, and we regret that the limits of an address like this, will not permit us to dwell longer upon his just claims to the support of the People.

Col. Johnson's would indeed be a singular destiny, if his political enemies were unable to frame any pretext on which to assail his pretensions. Finding no ground of attack in his public conduct, even they who were willing to run him as their candidate for President—men who approached him with solicitations to become a Candidate of the Opposition for the first office in the Nation, no sooner found that he was incapable of acting the part of a political apostate, than their party have attempted to degrade his private character and thereby prevent his election to the second. We are far from saying that the private reputation of a candidate has no connexion with his fitness for office. But remember, fellow citizens, that he is not always sinless who utters the loudest execrations against the imprudences of another—and that no man's fame is secure if his political foes are to be the witnesses of his reputation. Who does not recollect how JEFFERSON was slandered—how JACKSON was traduced! and how the sanctity of private life was invaded and the vilest calumnies heaped on them? Yet who have been more faithful servants of the People? Who more dignified and distinguished in their station? The unchangeable confidence, respect, and affection which the immediate neighbors of Col. Johnson have manifested for him during 30 years, are the best evidence of his standing in society—are the surest guaranty that the "good old Soldier" deserves alike their love and the people's gratitude. These will outweigh all the political calumnies which the ingenuity of his enemies can devise, or their industry circulate.

THE ELECTION.

We have now laid before you, Fellow Citizens, the true issues involved in the next Presidential Election. In a word, these are the questions to be determined: Are you in favor of the policy of the present Administration? Shall it be pursued by the next? Are you true disciples of Washington and opposed to "arraying one section of the United States against another" by the formation of geographical parties? Will you keep in the hands of the People the election of President and Vice President? Are you against the creation of a Bank of the United States? Agreeing on these questions, when the opposition of every description (though disagreeing in the fundamental doctrines of their Political Creed) have yet united in opposing yours, will you strengthen their combination by your own divisions? Will you allow a mere difference in the comparative merits of the men who are candidates, to split your ranks, and thus give your opponents a triumph over your principles, which otherwise they cannot obtain? The struggle will be a severe one, but the result is not doubtful after the people are once aroused to vigilance. Let no man who favors the Republican ticket absent himself from the election. The villages of the State where the strength of the opposition is concentrated, will all be at the polls, and the people must meet them there—they should even make sacrifices to do it. Let each individual remember that the result may possibly depend upon his single vote, and that whilst the partisans of the Coalition are active, it is dangerous for Republicans to be indolent. To the polls then, Fellow Citizens! TO THE POLLS REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA, and there teach the men who are already exulting over the prospect of defeating you, that you are not to be divided by their arts nor vanquished by their forces; that your principles in 1828 are the same in 1836; that the measures of government which you approved in 1832, you are not prepared to reverse in 1836; that your love of country is not confined to any section but extends to all the United States.

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In voting for a President of the United States, you should ask not if he resides in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West? But is he a citizen of the Union, a friend to the Union and supported by the Union party? Will he surround himself with counsellors who are loyal to the patriotic maxim of the illustrious JACKSON,—"The Union shall be preserved!" Be this your conduct, and your triumph will be complete. The institutions of your country will be safe. The nation may then hope for some repose from the agitations of party strife, which have been much increased of late years by the struggles of the Bank for a charter which it seems will be continued longer, unless their hopes are sealed up by the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By order of the Committee.

- WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr., Raleigh,
LOUIS D. HENRY, Fayetteville,
WILLIAM D. MOSELY, Lenoir County,
THOMAS L. HYBART, Fayetteville,
J. C. DOBBIN, ditto,
LAUCHLIN BETHUNE, Cumberland Co.,
DAVID W. STONE, Raleigh,
WESLEY JONES, Wake County,
WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County,
DANIEL TURNER, do. do.,
JOSEPH W. HAWKINS, do. do.,
JOSEPH RAMSEY, Chatham County,
WILLIAM P. DOBSON, Surry County,
WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Franklin,
JOHN D. HAYNES, ditto,
MACON MOYSE, Pitt County,
OWEN HOLMES, Wilmington,
JAMES M. HUTCHINSON, Mecklenburg Co.,
MICHAEL HOVE, Lincoln County,
ROBERT LOKE, Haywood County,
JAMES KERR, Caswell County,
JOSEPH ALLISON, Orange County,
GEORGE O. ASKEW, Bertie County.

From the London Times. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 5th. THE TEXAS.

Mr. B. Hoy said, he rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on this subject. He would endeavor to be as brief as the importance of the subject would permit him—subject of the highest interest to the great cause of humanity, and of immense importance to our colonial possessions in the western world, and to a large body of our most respectable merchants at home, who had embarked 70,000,000 dollars in the Mexican dominions. What, let him ask, would be the consequence if the United States should be suffered to wrest the Texas from Mexico, and to take possession of it? Would not Cuba and the other Mexican possessions then soon fall a prey to the United States?

The laws of Mexico prohibited carrying on of the slave trade, and if this revolted province should remain a portion of the United States, and should as such proceed to carry on that abominable traffic, it would directly violate a treaty made with this country. The press of America had long taken the part of the Texans, and had spread the most exaggerated statements against the Mexicans; and it was evident, that the independence of Texas as once established, that province would soon be added to the Federal Union of North America. The number of States in that Union had increased to 23, they were now increased to 28, and there could be no doubt that if Texas were added to that Union on the basis of connexion would be to establish slavery and the slave trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) if within the last ten days he had not received an application from the Mexican Government for the good offices of this country to restrain the United States against the gross violation of treaties and the aggressions of their Southern States. The Hon. member read extracts from speeches of Mr. John Quincy Adams, showing the importance to America, in a commercial point of view, of annexing Texas to its territory.

Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would be so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the ambition of the United States of America. The motion which he intended to conclude was, for an address to the Crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfilment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to cooperate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to renege with America, but have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico against American aggressions. Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the amendment, which involved a subject upon which he had been long and deeply interested. The importance of the province of Texas was but little known in this house or by the country. The province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land; it had numerous good and only two bad ports, and the possession of it would give to the parties obtaining it the full command of the whole Gulf of Mexico. The Mexican Government on its first intercourse with this country, an intercourse of increased and still increasing commercial importance to us, had stipulated for the abolition of the slave trade in its territory, and he (Mr. Ward) could state that this

al position had been not rigidly enforced and observed, and he did not believe that there were now in the Mexican states, except Texas, 20 slaves. To Texas the United States had long traced covetous eyes and to obtain possession of that province had been the first object of its policy. During his residence in Mexico, America contrived to have a proposal made to the Mexican Government offering 1,000,000 dollars for certain privileges in Texas, and that proposition having been refused—America then proceeded to encourage the settlement in Texas of the refuse of her own Southern states, who took possession of the land without title, or pretension to title, and thus drew into it a population exclusively slave and American.

A declaration of independence next followed. That declaration issued from men recognizing no law, and signed by only one Mexican, the President of the province, a man of talent, it was true, but who had dealt most largely in Texas lands and sought his own advantage. He was supposed to have formed a connexion with some influential men of the American Cabinet, and amongst them with Mr. Forsyth. What then had followed? America having created a population in Texas in the way he had stated, and having given to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign relations in the Senate made a report signed by Mr. Clay, in whom he entertained a high respect, discussing the necessity of recognizing the declaration of the independence of Texas. Lord Palmerston observed, that if at the beginning of the observations he should have to make to the house, he did not feel himself at liberty to agree to the proposal of the honorable member of Southampton he trusted that neither the hon. member nor the house would imagine that it was a protest that he did not feel the importance of his object, or that His Majesty's Government were not as much animated as was the hon. member with the desire to put an end to those evils to which the address he had moved for mainly related. (Hear, hear) He (Lord Palmerston) trusted that he should be able to prove to the house that the address moved for was at present in some respect necessary to the Mexican Government. The observations of the two hon. gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves in two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves. With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of the house and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this house to address the Crown with reference to that matter.

The state of Texas at present was this—a revolt having taken place there, the Mexican army had been despatched for the purpose of putting it down. Their first operations had been greatly successful, but a part of the army being very considerably advanced before the rest it was surprised by the Texian force, united with great slaughter, and the president taken prisoner. It might be possible that the resistance of the people of Texas might prevail against the authorities of Mexico, but, on the other hand, the numerical strength lay with the army of the Mexican government, who, from the last accounts which had been received, were preparing to make fresh efforts to reinforce their army, and from what had already happened, he feared the result of the struggle could not be interfered. With respect to the conduct of the United States of America the matter, although he was aware that individuals whose states had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas yet the conduct of the responsible Government of America was the reverse. It regarded the President's message to Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that government to take no part in the Mexican civil war, and that in accordance with that declaration orders had been issued to enforce the laws in prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter. He (Lord Palmerston) had that opinion of the honor and good faith of the Government of America as not to suppose that they would not act up to that declaration. An address should be sent to the Crown on the political branch of the question. (Hear, hear) Now with respect to that part of the question which related to the trade in slaves, he thought the honorable gentleman opposite had remarked that no correspondence had been laid before the House with regard to the progress or diminution of the slave trade supposed to exist in Texas while other places were given. The fact was so; and the explanation he had to offer was, that His Majesty's Government had no agent in the province of Texas, and they had only lately received information from the British Minister at Mexico, bearing on the illicit trade in slaves supposed to be carried on in Texas.

It would be a great evil, much to be deplored, if the course of the civil war were to lead to the extension of or re-establishment of slavery. That was a matter deserving the attention of the house; and if the house supposed that His Majesty's Government were either indifferent or unwilling to bestow the most vigilant care to prevent such an evil, he should be willing to agree in thinking, with the honorable member of Southampton, it fitting to admonish the Government in the manner he proposed; but he (Lord Palmerston) assured the house, the Government required no such stimulus to perform their duty, and he thought that what they were now doing might be accepted as a proof that they were anxious and active in endeavoring to put down the slave trade in every part of the world, and to prevent its springing up in quarters where it did not exist; but he did not think there was any considerable danger of such an evil being the result of the Mexican civil war, for it was evident that either Texas must be conquered and yield to Mexican authority, or that it being in the state of a revolt, would become an independent state of 3dly order in the U. S. of America. Now, if the Mexican authority were re-established, no encouragement at all to the slave trade would be given in Texas than in any other Mexican state.

Again, if the Mexican authority was thrown off, and the independence of Texas declared, it would then be open to this country to interfere and put down any trade in slaves that might be carried on. Lastly, if Texas should, in the progress of events, become a member of the U. States of America, though slaves might be sent there from other states, there would be no real danger of the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa or the Islands in the West Indies. He was inclined to believe that an importation into Texas of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of any such information from the coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say, that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country for suppressing the slave trade in that island, and therefore, applied to a time antecedent to the ratification of the treaty. The motion was withdrawn.

ORIGIN OF RAILROADS.

Railroads may be traced as far back as the year 1680. At that period coals came to be substituted generally for wood as fuel in London and other parts of England. The consequence was, that from the increased demand at the mines, the greatest inconvenience accrued in conveying the coal from thence to the ships, as well as immense expense for the horses and laborers employed; for the purpose of removing which, wagon roads were at first made, consisting of wooden rails or ledges, fitted to allow the wheels of the wagons to run upon them. By this improvement it was found that a single horse could easily draw a wagon on these rails, which had previously required three or more horses. In 1738 a further improvement was made by substituting cast iron rails instead of wooden ones. The old fashioned wagons, however, being still employed, were found inconvenient. These were dispensed with about the year 1770, and instead of one great wagon a number of smaller wagons, each capable of containing one or two tons, were used, being linked together with chains. By thus diffusing the weight over the larger