

# NEWBERN SPECTATOR,

AND  
**LITERARY JOURNAL.**

SEPTEMBER 27, 1828.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD."

VOL. I.—NO. 8.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY**  
**BY JOHN I. PASTEUR,**  
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"Places to capacity, rewards to services."  
"Let it be remembered that the Presidential  
chair is a Trust, and not a reward!"



**Administration Electoral Ticket.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD RUSH.**

**ELECTORS.**  
First District—ISAAC T. AVERY, of Burke,  
Second, ABNER FRANKLIN, of Iredell,  
Third, ROBERT H. BURTON, of Lincoln,  
Fourth, EDMUND DEBERRY, of Montgomery,  
Fifth, JAS. T. MOREHEAD, of Rockingham,  
Sixth, ALEXANDER GRAY, of Randolph,  
Seventh, BENJ. ROBINSON, of Cumberland,  
Eighth, JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,  
Ninth, WILLIAM HINTON, of Wake,  
Tenth, EDWARD HALL, of Franklin,  
Eleventh, SAMUEL HYMAN, of Martin,  
Twelfth, ISAAC N. LAMB, of Pasquotank,  
Thirteenth, WILLIAM CLARK, of Pitt,  
Fourteenth, WM. S. BLACKLEDGE, of Craven,  
Fifteenth, DANIEL L. KENAN, of Duplin.

**PUBLIC MEETING IN KENTUCKY.**

The citizens assembled at Frankfort, lately, to witness the inauguration of the Governor, after that ceremony had been gone through, formed themselves into a public meeting, to take into consideration certain recent proceedings of the People of South Carolina and Georgia. JOHN BROWN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and RICHARD A. CURD, Esq. of Lexington, was appointed Secretary.

The following Address and Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published in the Frankfort papers, without a dissenting voice.

**ADDRESS.**  
It was not unknown to us, that many of our brethren of the Southern States were opposed to that system of American policy, which had for its object the encouragement and protection of domestic industry and manufactures, by imposing duties on the imported productions and manufactures of foreign countries, but we were not prepared to expect that lawless and hostile spirit which has been recently excited in some parts of the State of South Carolina against the Government of the United States, in consequence of the passage of the late Tariff. We have seen her public journals filled with essays of the most inflammatory character, inviting and exciting to discord and civil war. We have seen her celebrations of the Fourth of July—a day sacred to liberty, and to our great brotherly and national Union—profaned by toasts, publicly drunk and pledged by multitudes, in which sentiments, almost treasonable, are applauded, and their fellow-citizens of other States taunted and insulted, for no better cause than that they are in favor of the Tariff; and in which Kentuckians, in particular, are told that "the hemp of Kentucky is better suited for cravats for Kentuckians and Tariffites than for the covering of South Carolina cotton;" a puny attempt at insult, that can excite no emotion in us, and is only noticed to mark the injurious and unparliamentary spirit that produced it. But all these things might have been allowed to pass, as unworthy of comment or remembrance, but for proceedings of a graver character, which are alluded to, and have sprung out of, the same obnoxious and guilty spirit. It is with regret and indignation that we have learned the proceedings of numerous meetings in different parts of the State of South Carolina, all tending, by intemperate addresses and resolutions, to inflame the public mind, and to stimulate the People to insurrection, and a dismemberment of the Union. The language and sentiments of the Colleton Address, (adopted in a public meeting at Walterborough) are, in our judgment, particularly deserving of the most emphatic reprobation. It attempts to provoke enmities and jealousies, by representing the People of the Northern and Western States as the "insatiable oppressors" of the South—it denounces the late Tariff as unconstitutional, and declares that any "Tariff framed with a view to encourage domestic manufactures," is contrary to their rights; that they "have done by words all that words can do;" and with a tirade of seditious eloquence, it recommends and advises immediate and "open resistance to the Union."

Is not this advice, if acted upon, treason, and its end, war—civil war, in which brethren shall shed each other's blood, in tearing down that union and that Government which their fathers fought, and suffered, and died to establish? And what is the justification attempted for this dreadful resort to civil war? It is this: the People of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the purpose of encouraging and protecting the productions and manufactures of our own country, passed an act during the last Winter, commonly called the Tariff, imposing higher duties on the like productions and manufactures of foreign countries when imported into the United States. Of this law the addresses complain; they deny that Congress has the power to pass any such law, and upon their assumption of its unconstitutionality, they have ventured to recommend "open resistance," or civil war. And yet the

constitutional power to pass such laws has been recognized and acted upon from the origin of our Government, and has been sanctioned by the great names of every President of the United States. The first Congress, under our present Constitution, in the second act ever passed by them, have, in explicit terms, expressed their opinions on this subject. The act is entitled "An act for laying duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States." And the preamble reads thus: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharging the debts of the United States; and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported;" &c. But it is unnecessary to enter into any defence either of the constitutionality or policy of the present Tariff—it was passed by a majority of our Representatives in Congress upon the matured deliberation, and it is not denied but that it is approved by the majority of the People. Is it right that the minority should, at once, rush into "open resistance" against such a law? Is civil war to be recommended and justified, as a remedy, proper to be employed by the minority against every act of the majority with which, for any cause, they may be discontented? If so, then, indeed is peace to be banished from our land. We are to expect continual conflicts between the law and the sword, and our Government is to become a nursery of civil wars. The ground upon which resistance is attempted to be justified in this case, is hostile to all Government, and more especially to the fundamental principles of our own, which recognize the right of the majority to rule.

The sentiments contained in the Colleton address, are, in the opinion of this meeting, repugnant to every principle of republicanism, and abhorrent to all the feelings of American patriotism. Its menacing and traitorous language, and propositions, call upon all good citizens to stand forth in defence of the threatened Union of the States and the peace of our country, and to hold it up for universal execration.

We regret, too, to observe that high functionaries of the State of South Carolina have coincided, but too far, in the sinister courses and sentiments, we have felt it our duty to condemn. The attempt made by Mr. McDuffie and others, to create dissension and alienation between the states of South Carolina and Kentucky, by urging the citizens of the former to discontinue all trade and dealings with Kentuckians, must meet with the reprehension of every American who does not wish to see a separation and disunion of the States of our great republic. The proposition itself is no less offensive to the genius and spirit of our happy Union, than the reason assigned in support of it is insulting to the People of Kentucky. It will be the means, says Mr. McDuffie, of making them renounce their opinions in favor of the Tariff. And does he believe that the political conduct and opinions of Kentuckians are to depend on the market of South Carolina for hogs and horses? Such grovelling calculations may serve well enough to show the character of him who makes them, but display a total ignorance of the character of Kentuckians. Their unmingled scorn will be the only effect of such an attempt upon their independence and freedom of opinion. They would prefer, no doubt, the continuance of that trade or commerce, which they have heretofore carried on with their fellow citizens of S. Carolina, & they would still more regret that its interruption should be occasioned by any unkind feelings. But they have not considered that trade as matter of any particular or personal favor to themselves. They had hoped and believed that it was beneficial to both parties, and was recommended by the mutual advantages derived from it. If in this they are mistaken, they can certainly have no cause to complain, if the People of South Carolina cease to purchase of them what they no longer want.

The sentiments and proceedings which it has been the painful duty of this meeting to condemn and reprobate, they do not ascribe to the State of South Carolina, or to the body of its People. To them, we are persuaded, more just and noble sentiments belong. Toward that State, in common with all the other States of the Union, we cherish the most cordial and affectionate regard, and to her patriotic Governor we feel all the gratitude that is so justly due, for the manner in which he has resisted and rebuked the violence and madness of that portion of her People whose conduct we condemn. It is to them alone that any thing criminal is imputable, & even as to them, we will hope, that their conduct is attributable to the excitement and phrenzy of the moment, rather than to any settled and sinister design. But upon their profligate addresses, speeches, and resolutions, threatening the peace of our country, and tending to the disunion and separation of the States, and the subversion of the Constitution, we feel it to be our bounden duty to invoke the public indignation.

On such an occasion we cannot but recur with increased gratitude to the last parting advice of our beloved Washington. Listen to it, as to a warning from the grave. "The UNITY of Government, which constitutes you one People, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and different quarters, many pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensue the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Believing, with our great political father, that it is "the business of good citizens" "to discountenance every movement" which might possibly

"suggest a suspicion" "that the union of these States could in any event be abandoned," and to frown indignantly upon the first dawning of a feeling which could lead, however remotely, to an alienation of any portion of the People's affections from the rest: Therefore,

**Resolved**, That the sentiments and principles inculcated in the Colleton Address, are dangerous to the peace and Constitution of our country, and tend to treason and rebellion.

**Resolved**, That the union of these States is "the palladium of our political safety and prosperity;" and that we will be always ready to defend it against internal and external enemies.

Which having been read, the question occurring upon the first resolution, the Chair was successively addressed in favor of the principle of the address and resolution, by Messrs. MONROE, WICKLIFFE and CHITTENDEN, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to adopt the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, As the opinion of this meeting, that the National Government does possess the power to levy taxes on foreign produce and manufactures, with a view to foster the manufactures of the United States, or to encourage the growth of like produce by our own citizens.

**Resolved**, That we approve of the several acts of the General Government, laying taxes upon foreign produce and manufactures; and that, in our opinion, said laws were demanded by the best interests of the People of these United States; and that said laws having been passed by the Representatives of the People, and the States, ought to be respected and executed, and are entitled to the support of all good citizens.

After some discussion, the question being taken, the resolutions were adopted without dissent. The second resolution, proposed by the committee, was then taken up, and unanimously adopted.

Upon the motion of Mr. MARSHALL, the following resolution was adopted:

**Resolved**, further, That this meeting recommend to the friends of the Union, in the several counties of this State, that they express their sentiments relative to the opinions and propositions made to the public in the Colleton Address, and in the several addresses of the disaffected citizens of the South. JOHN BROWN, Chairman. RICHARD A. CURD, Secretary.

## THE CASE OF LOULLIER.

The conduct of Gen. Jackson in relation to this gentleman, is not generally known. We think it one of the most lawless acts of Jackson's life, distinguished as he has been in that way.

The case was this. The battle of New-Orleans was fought on the 8th of January, 1815.—Our readers will attend to the dates. Martial law had been declared in New-Orleans before the battle, and was continued afterwards with as much rigor as if the enemy were about to renew the attack. On the 5th of March, 1815, an express arrived at New-Orleans with intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace. And on the 6th of March, Gen. Jackson wrote to the British commander, Gen. Lambert, announcing the news. To the citizens of New-Orleans, the intelligence of peace was peculiarly grateful; it quieted all alarms as to the enemy, and what was even more welcome to them, it authorized the hope that they were soon to be released from the presence of Gen. Jackson. But on this subject the General had his own opinions and feelings, and did not choose to be hurried in the matter.—He kept up martial law until the 13th of March, when he received orders from the War Department, to send home the militia, to be discharged. We ask our readers to look at this subject as it really is, and not through the deceptive medium of passion or prejudice. If martial law were necessary during the perils of an investment of the city, can any man justify its continuance for upwards of a month after peace was officially announced?

But this was not all. About the 1st of March, Gen. Jackson issued a UKASE, banishing all French citizens, who then resided in New-Orleans, to a distance of one hundred and twenty miles of the city; this too in a state of profound peace, and these very Frenchmen being among those who won the battle of the 8th of Jan. The abominable tyranny of this last edict, broke the silence of Mr. Loullier, a venerable old gentleman, then a member of the Senate of Louisiana, and in every respect, standing as high in the estimation of the people as any man in the state.—He inserted in the New-Orleans papers an article, declaring among other things, that "to remain silent on the late general order would be an act of cowardice, which ought not to be expected from a citizen of a free country." "That the Frenchmen had behaved gallantly in the late battle." "That it was high time the laws should resume their empire, and the citizens of the state return to the full enjoyment of their rights." The first thing Jackson did, was to send a file of men to the printer, who with the bayonet at his breast gave up Mr. Loullier as the author of the piece. A platoon was then sent to arrest the old Senator, who was torn from his family, dragged through the streets in open day, and thrown into prison. A court martial was then detailed to try him, and among the charges preferred by Jackson himself, we find those of *mutiny*, *publishing a libel*, and *general misconduct*. We may here remark, that Mr. Loullier being a member of the Legislature, was exempt from military duty, and therefore could not be guilty of *mutiny*, which is a military offence; that *publishing a libel* is an offence known only to the municipal law, and could not therefore be enquired of by a court martial; and that *general misconduct* is a charge which may put a man to the defence of every act of his whole life. These are subjects to be sure, about which there cannot be two opinions, but they availed Mr. Loullier nothing, as he was then within the vortex of the "Jackson Code," which seems to be based upon principles peculiar to itself.

The Court proceeded to the trial of Mr. Loullier, and on the 8th of March brought in a judgment "Not Guilty." But Gen. Jackson had promised himself the pleasure of having the old gentleman shot, and not being disposed to give that pleasure up so quietly, he returned the proceedings to the Court, disapproving their sentence. Gen. Gaines was a member of the court, and being a man of great firmness, maintained the stand which the court had taken, although

Jackson labored from the 8th to the 13th of March, to hector and dragoon them into a judgment of guilty. The venerable old man would in that case, have shared the fate of John Woods and the six Militiamen. It is generally believed in New-Orleans that the manly conduct of Gen. Gaines saved the life of Loullier.—*Civilian.*

One would think the following eloquent appeal to the latent intelligence and dormant patriotism of Virginia, would be irresistible.

From the Western Virginian.

Amid the throes and convulsions of the political world, why is Virginia alone slumbering in inactivity? From the heated animosities of partisan warfare it is usually well to keep aloof, and retaining the calm equisopise of unexcited feeling, discharge in silence the duties of a citizen. But there are periods in the career of every Government, when it becomes an imperative obligation on the part of the People to shake off all listless indifference, and display those energies which may sometimes sleep, but which can never be extinguished, without an extinction of political existence. If ever in the history of civil society, a movement of a whole community was warranted or demanded for the attainment of particular purposes, that crisis is at hand. From a small beginning, which no man regarded as dangerous, we have seen growing and spreading into every corner of our land, an enthusiasm as natural to mankind as it ever has been subservative of their liberties and destructive to their institutions. In every age, and in every country, military glory has invariably secured to its possessor the adoration of the world. And even now when the public mind is more generally enlightened than at any period since the creation of man, and when heroes have become as common in our land as swindlers or robbers, this feeling is found not less prevalent nor in its consequences less inimical to the sober enjoyments of civil life. Like a torch thrown accidentally into some of the extensive forests of our country, catches from leaf to leaf, and from bush to bush, and widens in its circle of destruction until a whole territory is enveloped in smoke and fire, so has the desire of elevating to the chief magistracy of this Republic, a man distinguished alone for his military prowess, spread from Maine to Georgia, wherever combustible material has been found to feed the extending flame, and has now involved a whole People, hitherto tranquil and happy, in the sweat and heat of political contest, generated solely by the dazzling lustre of successful arms.

To oppose the further extension of principles and opinions, dangerous as those are, which have rendered General Jackson so conspicuous a candidate for the Presidency, is a SOLEMN DUTY which every citizen of this Commonwealth owes to his forefathers who established her liberties, and to his posterity, to whom he is bound to transmit the inheritance unimpaired. If, in after time, some Gibbon, searching for the causes of "the decline and fall" of the American Republics, should properly trace the melancholy event to the adoption of that measure of gratitude for military services, which seeks to reward them with the highest civil stations known to the constitution, then may those who come after us have cause to curse the folly of our adversaries, who advocated such doctrines, and the supineness of ourselves who did not sufficiently oppose their promulgation.

But it is not too late to avoid this calamity. The result of the recent elections in the West is calculated to inspire the friends of the present able and virtuous Administration with new confidence. Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, and Indiana are safe; Missouri and Illinois, though doubtful, are by no means hopeless. In the great State of N. York, it is thought we may rely with entire certainty on 24, if not 30 votes. But let us make "assurance doubly sure." Why have we given up the good old Commonwealth of Virginia? Is she irreclaimably gone, to swell the pagantry of a fortunate soldier? Is it morally certain, that Virginia, the land of genius and talent, intends to forget all the claims of *mind*, and yield entirely to her admiration of *physical* excellence? Shades of Henry and Wythe, of Jefferson, forbid it! She has a thousand sons, who, with the same opportunities, would have won victories as glorious as that of Orleans, and who, as soldiers, would not have forgotten that they were men, to sport with the lives of the deluded. Virginia is not to be given up. "She is not dead, but sleepeth." Let us arouse her from her torpor. Let us cry mightily from the walls of our political zion, and the ark of our political safety may yet be preserved. Every friend of the Administration in the State should be on the alert. He who hath a tongue to speak, let him speak; he who "thinks with his pen," let him think loud and often. Every hamlet may not be visited in person, but let them be visited by the silent messengers of truth. Wherever there is a press willing to promote the good cause, there should be a paper published weekly, until the election is over, devoted entirely to enlightening the public mind on this all important subject. Let the Committees in the several counties be up and doing. The People should be addressed publicly, by gentlemen selected for their standing and influence. No time should be lost in commencing the good work. It is now almost too late. The vessel of State is drifting near to the rapids, and all hands on board are asleep! Rise! friends of Liberty, Order, and good Government! and save the beautiful fabric from the gulf into which she is rushing.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
JONES COUNTY.  
IN EQUITY, September term, 1828.—Original bill and amended bill.—William Hellen and wife, and others, vs. Sarah Bryan, and others.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bryan, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Newbern Spectator, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at Trenton, in said County, on the Wednesday after the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte. SIMON FOSQUE, C. M. E. Sept 15, 7pt

## REMOVAL.

JOHN G. KINCEY has removed from Craven street, to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm S. Webb, on Pollok street, second door West of Mr. Robert Primrose's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which he will sell off for cash or cotton. July 21.

**3000** Weight of prime fitch BACON,  
20 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,  
500 bushels Turkeys Island SALT.  
For sale by  
August 9  
JOSEPH OLIVER.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A. S. HALL'S BOOK STORE,**  
COOPER'S new work, Notions of the Americans,  
picked up by a Travelling Bachelor, in 2 vols. 12mo.  
Irving's Life of Columbus, 3 volumes 8vo.  
Penny: Containing a description of the Country, Character, Manners and Customs, Arts, Amusements, &c. of its inhabitants. (Frederick Scholer.)  
The Young Pilgrim, or Alfred Campbell's Return to the East. Vanhulst's Narrative.  
Hitchcock's new method of Book Keeping.  
And a general assortment of Classical & School Books, Stationery, &c. August 30, 1828. Avt

**SALT FOR SALE.**  
**1000** Bushels Beaufort vat Salt, considered by many experienced farmers in the vicinity, and housekeepers in this place, superior to any other salt for curing bacon.  
Also, N. Beers' long billed and club Axes, Spades, Trace Chains, Carolina Hoes, Crosscut and Hand saws, Blacksmiths' Mill saw, Crosscut, Pit, and Handsaw Files, two 36 gallon tin Oil Stands. August 2.

**NEW FLOUR.**  
Just received, per schooner Midas from Baltimore, 40 barrels Howard street FLOUR,  
40 half barrels do. do.  
24 barrels White Wheat Family FLOUR,  
20 4 do. do. do.  
67 barrels middlings,  
300 bushels shorts,  
One ton Iron Ware, assorted.  
For sale by  
Sept. 5, 1828. 5  
C. V. SWAN.

**CHEAP DRY GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale his stock on hand, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUT LER and GROCERIES, cheap for cash or country produce.  
August 9  
HENRY W. JONES.

**CASH GIVEN FOR NEGROES.**  
THE highest cash prices given for likely YOUNG NEGROES of both sexes, from the ages of 9 to 25 years. Also, for several Mechanicks, viz. Blacksmiths, House Carpenters and Coopers, one Seamstress, and two Washers and Ironers. It is not necessary that the Mechanicks should be under 26 years of age.—Apply to  
Aug. 9. JOHN GILDELSLIVE.

**SWEET OIL, Lime Juice, Cologne**  
Water, Essence of Lavender, Lorrillard's fine Scotch Snuff, Seidlitz Powders, Soda do. Stoughton's Bitters, Espom Salts, Starch, Coppers, &c. &c.  
For sale by  
August 20, n3v  
THOMAS W. MACHEN,  
2d door North of the Court-house.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public generally, that he continues to make COFFINS, of Mahogany and other wood, and to attend Funerals, as heretofore. The Public may rest assured, that every attention will be paid to ensure a decent interment of the dead. Being desirous of confining his attention, in future, to the SHOP JOINER'S business, he will be enabled to execute all orders in that line with despatch, and on more moderate terms than has been heretofore customary in this place. He can at all times be found at his shop on Middle street, opposite the residence of John Stanly Esq.  
Aug. 23, 1828. 3c  
MARTIN STEVENSON.

**NOTICE.**  
AT the August Term, A. D. 1828, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of ANN DOWDEN, dec'd. All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the estate of the said Ann Dowden, are hereby required to present them for payment within the time required by an act of Assembly passed in the year 1789, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of administration; and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate's estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the said act.  
August 23, 1828. n3kt  
JACOB GOODING, Admr

**John W. Nelson, Cabinet Maker,**

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement that he has received; and informs them, that he continues to manufacture and repair all articles in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. Being determined to use every exertion to please, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him.  
He continues to make COFFINS, when called for, of Mahogany and other wood, and to attend funerals, as heretofore. His shop is on Pollock street, a few doors west of Mr. Lewis Bryan's Hotel. Aug. 23. 3vm

**FRESH FAMILY FLOUR, &c. &c.**  
THE Subscriber has just received, by the packet schooner Neuse, from New York, fresh Family Flour of the very best brands, in barrels and half barrels. Also, a few pieces superior and common 5-4 bleached Irish linen Sheetings, elegant 10-4 damask and common Table Diapers, beautiful damask Napkins, superior and common white gauze flannels. All of which is offered at a small advance for cash.  
August 15, 1828. JOHN G. KINCE

**JACK SANCHE.**  
THIS beautiful and much celebrated animal will stand the ensuing fall season at Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH'S Outer Creek Plantation, and at the subscriber's Farm, four miles from Newbern. SANCHE will commence the season at Outer Creek, on Monday the 1st of September, and will divide his time between his stands, by spending a week at each of them, alternately. The terms of the season shall be as usual with him, and will be made known at his several stands. The season will expire on the 1st of November.  
Aug. 27, 1828. Avt  
WM. S. BLACKLEDGE

**WINE, TEAS, SUGARS, &c.**  
CHOICE Madeira Wines, (March & Benson's brand), put up for family use, and warranted never to have been in the hands of city grocers or wine Merchants.— Champagne, Sherry, Dry Lisbon, Teneville, Cellar, Mincet and Malaga Wines; Cognac Brandy, Hottel, Gin, Jamaica Rum, West India do; Irish Whiskey, Havana old hella do, warranted thirteen years old. Pennsylvania old Rye do. N. C. Peach Brandy, Gates county Apple do; common Apple Brandy and Whiskey; N. E. and Newbern distilled Rum. Also, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, for sale by  
August 9  
JOHN G. KINCEY, Follock #