THE SPECTATOR. NEWBERN: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1828

We have made room on our first page for the Annual aport of Mr. Secretary Rush. This important docuent, which presents a final summary of the fiscal operaions of the present Administration, will prove interestat to a large proportion of our readers. Such an expotion of the finances of our prosperous and growing Reublic, must astonish the embarrassed Governments of surope, oppressed as they are by taxation and debts they in never pay. It is gratifying to reflect, that the preat Administration, in surrendering the Government to heir opponents, leave the public debt greatly diminished the resources of the Country unimpaired, and the hole Union in a high and palmy condition-prosperous home-respected abroad, and at peace with all the orld. May this state of affairs continue.

The Amendment of the Constitution .- This subject be ins seriously to occupy the attention of the journals oughout the country. No opposition has as yet maniested itself to the measure-the moment seems propitious o its success; for a solemn conviction prevails, of the ecessity of placing the Government beyond the reach of the abuses which disgraced the late Presidential canass. The object of the amendment is, to extend the erm of service of our President to six years (the period that a Senator of the U. S. serves) and that he be ever after ineligible. We perceive that a Resolution has been offered in the Legislature of Virginia in favour of the mendment, also a Resolution making it the business of the Governor to correspond with the Governors of the everal States, requesting them to lay the subject before their respective Legislatures. We are happy to lay before our readers, the 2d number of our correspondent X on this subject.

Rail Roads .- It was originally our intention to have ablished the able and scientific essays which appeared in the Register, under the signature of Carlton. This is now rendered unnecessary, by the publication of them in pamphlet form, in the city of New York, at the expense of their worthy author. It is but justice to him, for whom we entertain a high and deserved respect, to correct a grammatical absurdity in the title page. The motto, as it now stands, reads, "the rights of freemen is an open trade." It should be, "the rights of freemen in an open trade."

ABNER PASTEUR, Esq. has recently been appointed by is Honour Judge Donnell, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Craven, vice Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. resigned.

Our readers must not overlook the very eloquent and ceautifully written notice, (on our second page) which the Edinburgh Review takes of the "Life of Columbus, by Washington Irving." It weaves a rich chaplet for the brow of our countryman, and cannot but prove gratifying o every American.

Legislative .- In glancing over our Legislative proceed ngs, we find a bill has been reported to the Senate from he Committee of Internal Improvement, for the improvenent of the navigation of NeuseRiver, from Smithfield to Cobb's Mills. 'The bill making an appropriation to aid he Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, has passed its third reading in the Senate. The amount asked for is \$6000. Mr. Fisher has introduced a bill to conolidate the several Banks of the State, and to establish a new Bank to be called the Bank of the State of North Carolina, a project utterly impracticable at present. The iree white men of the State, passed the House of Commons on its second reading, yeas 63, nays 59; (it was in the third reading.) kers, Moravians, &c., to bear arms, or as an equivaent, to pay an exemption tax, was rejected, nays 63, yeas 59. A resolution was then introduced "That it is the inexpedient to exercise it at this time"-when the House idjourned.

eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, that a secret, involving in its consequences the repose, and we might have said, the security of the British nation, should have remained enveloped in so profound a mystery for so long a time .--The following beautiful allusion is made to Junius, by Mr. Burke, in one of his speeches :- "How comes Junius to have broke through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, and unpunished, through the land? The myrmidons of the Court pursue him in vain. They will not spend their time on me or you; they disdain such vermin, when the mighty boar of the forest that has broke their toils, is before them. When I saw his attack upon the King, my blood run cold ; not that there are not in that composition, many bold truths, by which a prince might profit: it was the rancour and venom with which I was struck. When I expected from his daring

flight, his fall and final ruin, I behold him soaring higher, and coming souse upon both houses of parliament ; nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow, Sir. (Sir Fletcher Norton the Speaker.) Kings, Lords, and Commons, are the sport of his fury." It is a fact not known probably to the generality of our readers, that Sir William at the restraints of prudence. Draper, the victim of Junius' pen, waited upon Mr. Burke, to ascertain from him whether or not he was the author of Junius; and upon receiving an assurance that he was not, neither did he know who was, came to the under the effects of Junius' caustic lash, left his native country, and came to our town. Upon the walls of the old palace, a vestige of which scarcely now remains, he inscribed a couplet in Latin, to which he affixed his ignature. We have heard by tradition from our old inhabitants, that he was a man of pleasant and agreeable manners, and a regular attendant at the little brick church, which formerly stood in the corner of the square, now occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

> -[COMMUNICATIONS.] NO. II.

Messrs. Editors,

In our last number we stated on what principles th of office. We shall endeavour in our present number to vithout foundation.

The term of four years is not sufficiently long to secure of our established policy, are of a character to produce a present hardship, in order to secure an ultimate and lasting benefit. They are generally objected to, more on acthan from any conclusions which menhave arrived at, respecting their intrinsic merits.

The difficulty with which old opinions are rooted out and displaced by new ones, and the inveteracy with which men are wedded to generally received notions, will ever prevent them from considering the abstract merits of a of life and certain other privileges; but extend measure, and giving it the dispassionate discussion which the principle, emancipate him-release him from it deserves. The mode of reasoning, which is usually a state of slavery, and he becomes, to all intents pursued in such cases, is, to argue from particulars to generals, and from individual and local grievances, to infer national calamity : they therefore can never be made sensible of the wisdom and utility of measures until they have been made acquainted with them from their effects. From these considerations, it is obvious that the term of ern States their due weight in the Union. service of the President, should not be so short, as to deter Sheriffs bill, vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the him from entering on those measures which it would re-

quire time to ripen and perfect. It is equally apparent to

We have arisen from the perusal of "Junius Unmask- apparent, individuals will obtain office, not as is now the | inconceivable sacrifices of property are likely to ed," with the firm and settled conviction, that Lord case, by waging war with the act of their predecessor, but be made under Execution laws, George Sackville, was the author of those celebrated and by a steadfast adherence to what has become the establishcaustic letters. We deem it one of the wonders of the ed policy of the country. The importance of a stable never be sufficiently estimated, both as it establishes national character amongst the powers of the earth, and as it promotes commercial prosperity; it fosters the spirit of speculation, so essential to success in trade, when men have criteria by which they can shape their schemes of enterprize, without a prospect of disappointment from any change of the established order of things. This fact is sufficiently obvious to those who are acquainted with patch of business. the emergencies of commerce, to require illustration.

We shall, in our next number, treat of the practical effects which result to the country from frequent elections. time and ordered to be engrossed.

Messes, Editors

still restive and feverish from the effects, and aims at atonemenent with a rashness that borders on desperation, and a recklessness which mocks

It is not, however, so much for the purpose of waging a war of words, (in which kind of contest we acknowledge his infinite superiority) as to enlighten the bewildered mind of this Scioconclusion that it was Sackville. Sir William, writhing list, on a subject of which he seems to be totally. and considering his vocation, incomprehensibly ignorant, that we are led to notice his second ebullition of temper. The gentleman in his effusion of last Saturday, asserts that we must have laboured under a confusion of ideas, when we confounded the votes of free blacks, with the right secured by the Constitution of the Union, of a representation of three-fifths of our slave population. We will endeavour, in as concise a manner as possible, to illuminate his understanding. In apportioning the taxes to be paid for the support of Government, it was contended for by the Northern States, that our slaves should be taxed as property-this was objected

to by the Southern States, unless they should framers of our Constitution established the Executive term likewise be represented. After much writing and argumentation, a compromise was effected, by prove that their views of the matter were visionary, and which our slaves were to be taxed in the proportion of three-fifths, and likewise represented in the same proportion ; so that three-fifths of every the independence of the Executive, by giving time for its man's slaves entitles him to another vote. But measures to have had their full operation and effect. All how were they to be represented? not as progrand national measures, which are to exhibit the features perty certainly-but as persons. A slave was considered as wanting two-fifths of a citizenthis arose from the ambiguous light in which he was viewed by our laws, which considered him count of their wearing the aspect of a startling novelty, in some respects as property and in other respects as a person. He was viewed as property, because his master's interest in him was indefeasible, and he could dispose of him as a horse or any other animal. He was considered as a person, because he was protected in the enjoyment and purposes, a free citizen, and entitled to his full ratio of representation. We therefore say, that a disparagement of the votes of free blacks, is a disparagement of that provision of the na-

-0000

tional Constitution, which secures to the South-

Another Link in the Great Chain .- The New York Journal of Commerce announces the those who are at all conversant with the civil history of success of their enterprise in making the Delaour country, that the term of four years is not, in this re- ware and Hudson Canal, across the State of New spect, sufficiently long. The financial schemes of the il- Jersey-it being now complete and in full operalustrious Hamilton, the establishing a Bank of the United tion. A sloop had just arrived laden with the States, the proclamation of neutrality, and the commercial Lackawanock coal. We are told that it is found sense of this House, that they have such right, but that it is | treaty of Jay, were clamoured against with a virulence of to burn equally as well as the anthracite of Penninvective which would certainly have displaced the un- sylvania. Enormous quantities will be brought rivalled statesman, patriot and warrior, under whose auspi- into the market next summer, when it will be afforded, as we have the best of reasons to believe, at a rate at least one-third lower than that demanded for the coal of Pennsylvania. The Rail Road is not yet complete, but it is far advanced. Locomotive engines have been imported to be used on the road, and 5 or 6 stationary engines, also imported, are now on their way up the Canal.-Nat. Intel.

Be it therefore, Resolved, That the Commit-Be it therefore, Resolved, That the Commit-tee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire, whether by the enactment of what is called a Valuation Law, or whether any other, if any, or what means can be adopted to avert such a ca-lamity. Mr. Spaight presented a series of amendments policy in administering the affairs of government, can whether by the enactment of what is called a

Mr. Spaight presented a series of amendments to the Rules of Order, for the government of the Senate, which were laid on the table, but which, if adopted, will greatly tend to expedite the des-

The bill to regulate costs in petitions for Dower and Partition, was read the second and third

The bill, to amend the act of 1821, to promote the administration of justice, by requiring the production of papers in certain cases; and the We trusted that the merited corrections which bill to extend the provisions of the act promoting the Editor of the Sentinel had received, might Agriculture and family domestic manufactores, serve to curb his vanity-but it seems that he is were read the third time and ordered to be enprossed.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

R. HALSEY. CRAVEN-STREET, NEWBERN.

Dec. 20-20

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FLOATING LIGHT N is now stationed at the mouth of Neuse River. She is moored in 34 fathoms water, sticky bottom, near the upper edge or Western side of the Shoal extending out from the point of marsh, with the point bearing due South, distant about 3 miles—Gum thicket bearing S. W. half W.—Brant Island due North—Swan Island S. E. and the South West Straddle Light Boat due East. A Bell of 200 weight will be tolled at intervals. in thick

A Bell of 200 weight will be tolled at intervals, in thick and foggy weather. JOSHUA TAYLOR, Superintendent of Lights.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, District of ? Ocracock, Dec. 8th, 1828. Dec. 13-11

GARDEN SEED.

UST received, on consignment, from Enfield Con-necticut, fifteen boxes GARDEN SEED, warranted tresh and good. SAMUEL OLIVER December 13, 1828. 19ct

NEW MUSIC.

18th, Packet schr. Amity, Cross, 5 days from New York vith mdze. to Messrs. Oliver, Outten, and Brown. 22d, schr. Hampton, King, 6 dys. from Baltimore, with ndze. Messrs. Whitlock and S. Oliver. Passengers, fessrs. Gaunt, Whitlock and Son. 25th, schr. Ariel, Morris, 6 days from New Yosk, with idze. to Messrs. Morris, Outten, and Justice. Sloop Actor, Darling, 4 days from New York, with

allast CLEARED,

By order of the President and Directors.

ABNER PASTEUR, Secretary. Dec. 27. 1828 .- 21vt

BANK OF NEWBERN.

A DIVIDEND of two per cent. is declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending on the 31st December, 1828. The same will be paid to the Stockholders, or to their legal Representatives, at any time during Bank hours, after the 3d of January. M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier. Dec. 27th, 1828.—21tf

BANK OF NEWBERN.

NOTICE.—An Election for the choice of eleven DIRECTORS of the Bank of Newbern, for the year 1829, will be held at the Banking House in the Town of Newbern, on the first Monday in January next. The poll will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.

M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier. Dec. 27, 1828.-21vt

ROBERT G. MOORE'S School will re-commence on Thursday, the 1st Jan. 1829. His sessions will hereafter be the same as those of the other Teachers in Dec. 27, 1828. 21gt* the Academy.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER has authorised JNO SNEAD Esq. to sell any part or the whole of the following TOWN LOTS and Tracts OF LAND, viz :

Lots Nos. 47, 48, 400, 401, 408, on New Front street. 77 feet of lot No. 77, on Pollok street,

Gse's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE. GROCERIES, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash or cotton. July 24.

JUST received (per schooner Philadelphia) and for sale at the Subscriber's Office, one door north of the Bank of Newbern, a general assortment of NEW MUSIC, &c. consisting, in part, of a choice selection from the latest and most popular OPERAS .- Viz : OVERTURES. SINFONIAS, MARCHES. RONDOS. WALTZES, DANCES. SONGS, and DUETTS, ALSO FOR SALE. One second hand (English) Piano Forte,

One do. (American) Piano Forte, One Patent Kent Bug!e, do.

TOGETHER WITH

Four doz. VIOLINS, of various qualities. AND A SMALL INVOICE OF

CLARIONETTS.

FLUTES,

PICOLOS. FLAGELETS.

VIOLIN STRINGS, (fresh.)

GUITAR STRINGS, (do.)

VIOLIN PEGS,

- Do. HAIR for BOWS.
- Do. BRIDGES.
- Do. BOWS, of superior quality, MUSIC PAPER,
- SACRED MUSIC.

INTRODUCTION BOOKS, Sec. Sec. All, or any part of the above will be sold low for Cash, or on a credit, for approved notes, not to exceed 90 days.

JAMES AYKROYD. Newbern, Dec. 13. 1828. 19tf

IF The Freeman's Echo will insert the above twice.

PLANK. 15,000 FEET good inch Plank 5,000 feet refase do.-For sale by Nov. 29-vt WM. W. CLARK.

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 Prim-

Schr. Ann, Spangler, for St. Martins. Schr. Neuse, Fuller, for New York. Schr. Ann Sophia, Freeborn, for New York. NOTICE. OF A MEETING of the Stockholders of the NEWBERN MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will take place at their Office, on Monday he 12th January next, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year. IF Punctual attendance is requested, as business of im ortance to the concern will be transacted.

By the Amity, we received from our obliging correscondent at New York, a file of the N. Y. Journal of Comnerce. From a hasty pernsal of them we find no late European news. A doubt is expressed whether there will be a war between Colombia and Peru. No falling off in he Markets.

We have received from Waynesboro' an able commu nication on the President's Message, under the signature of J. T. We regret that its length obliges us to waive its publication.

The Wednesday night's Mail brought no papers, owing we presume, to the state of the roads from the late inclement weather.

Vegetables .- We have received at our Office, two ralishes, raised at Adams' Creek, on the plantation of Nathl. Smith Esq. The largest weighs eight pounds, and measures fourteen inches in circumference, and twenty-one and a quarter inches in length. The curious horticulturalist is invited to call and see them.

It is not too late to offer our kind readers the compliments of the season, and to wish them many-many happy returns of it. We must also extend to our worthy contributors and correspondents a like expression of our regard, accompanied by a gentle admonition, that they observe a becoming abstinence and moderation during its festivities. It is not long since we read a lively and ingenious article which proved that high living was opposed to good writing. We have had our own reflections on this subject, and are satisfied that a very mysterious connection exists between the mind and body, and that in preparing to write an article, if you would have it all sparkling and mercurial with genius, there is no inspiration-no Helicon like hunger-it enfranchizes your intellect and gives wings to thought. Call to mind the distinguished writers of antiquity, and you will find that they were literally starved into a very desirable calebrity. Nay the author above alluded to, roundly asserts, that no man should pretend to write who had a protuberant stomach-or should reckon upon immortality unless he can distinctly count his own ribs. Why, look at ourselves, the Editors of the Spectator, and our neighbour of the Sentinel-here you have men whose brains, you would say at a glance, are not buried in their stomachs. Men who have half spiritualized themselves by keeping matter in due subordination to mind, until their bodies have become almost as etherial as the spirits they enshrine. Let no one for an instant suppose that we wish to impose on our contributors any unnatural griping system of starvation-we would merely have them consider how absurd it is to expect, that after stowing away hecatombs of ham and poultry, and this made into a quagmire by eggnog and oysters, they should be in that imaginative, classical mood, which is necessary to prepare an article for the Spectator. The above remarks have been suggested by a necessity we were under this week of laying several somnolent communications on the table, although from eloquent pens; on a perusal, we found they were 'very tolerable' and not tobe endured as Justice Dogberry says. We regret to perceive that our neighbor of the Sentinel is in a way of corpulency .--"Obesity is a deadly foc to genius."

ces these measures were adopted, had not their unpopular tendency been qualified and redeemed by his own intrinsic worth, and the unbounded and unparalleled confi-

dence which were reposed in his virtues. Coming down to later times, we perceive the same rancorous opposition to measures the effects of which have been but half realized The re-establishing a Bank of the United States, which

experience has demonstrated to be admirably adapted for facilitating financial operations, (and which was discoun tenanced by his successor, Jefferson,) was a standing objection against the re-election of the elder Adams. The acquisition of Louisiana, the brightest gem in the diadem of Jefferson's administration, and which has been attended with such signal benefits to the country, was denounced as an unwise and impolitic expenditure of the public money, and opposed with the bitterest animosity, and most factious violence. From the instances adduced, therefore, it would appear that the measures most obnoxious to opposition, are those which have been best founded in wi dom and integrity.

Having, we think, thus fully shown the expediency of extending the Executive term of service, and thereby securing the free exercise of its powers, by establishing its independence, we next proceed to treat of the incapacity of the President for re-election, as contributing to the same result. We before stated, that betwixt the commencement and termination of four years, it wassupposed there would be a considerable period when the prospect of not being re-elected would be too remote to exercise an improper influence over the executive functions. Now even the possibility of the President's being swerved from the path of duty by these considerations, is totally done away with, by rendering him ineligible. Take away the possible cause of corrupt influence, and you cancel the pos sible effect. Having thus, we think, fully demonstrated the fitness of our proposed provision for securing Execu tive independence, we next proceed to treat of the utility of ineligibility, in another point of view. 'It will preserve the purity of the Executive by taking away all motives for a corrupt distribution of patronage. The weight of influence which may be obtained by wielding executive patronage, is immense, and may be prostituted to the most sinister purposes; but as the object of re-election is the only improper motive which can actuate the President in appointment to offices-that being abrogated, all source of corruption must likewise be removed. Able and honest assistants will, therefore, be chosen, whose exertions will redound to the glory and welfare of the country. Again, the ineligibility of the President will tend to the advancement of truth, and the dissipation of error, as the character of his measures will be discussed with a stricter regard to their real merits, than with the object of displacing him from office; and this is a consideration of no little moment, when we reflect how liable, in a popular form of government, the people are to be led astray by venal and corrupt presses, which blind their paderstandings by influencing their passions, and administering to their prejudices; and it is of cardinal importance to our prosperous career as a nation, that all subjects of national interest should be placed in the clear light of truth. A stable and consistent policy will be better secured by the extension of the Executive term, and ineligibility, than the precariousness of re-election. For as the beneficial consequences resulting from measures will have become

Alabama .- Governor Murphy, who is venerated for his knowledge and beloved for his virtues, recommends, in his recent message to the Legislature, strict economy in domestic concerns, and the erection of manufactories by individuals, together with a "free but temperate memorial to Congress," as the only legal and effectual remedies for the tariff. He is certainly right .-Manufacturing itself would remove the grievance. Were the Southern States to call into requisition their capabilities for this business, they would be able to undersell every other part of the Union so much, that the Middle and Western States would be not only eager to repeal the Tariff, but be foremost to have inserted in the Federal Constitution, a clause restraining Congress to the imposition of duties upon imports for the purpose of revenue only .- Marylander.

One of the English editors mentions that there s no doubt of the fact that the British government has determined on building at least six war steamers. They are to be of 1600 tons measurement, to be propelled by double engines of 180 | may wish to enjoy the benefits arising from a visit horse power, and each carry fifty guns of the heaviest metal. It is added, that a steam-vessel of fifty guns, of large caliber, will, from the facility of her wearing, and her rapidity of movement, be a match for any seventy-four gun-ship hitherto built .- See the eighth number of the American Quarterly Review, article New Maritime Artillery.

General Assembly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. Alexander, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill for draining the Mattamuskeet Lake, reported the same without amendment, which was, on motion of Mr. Potter, laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson presented a bill to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company, in the town of Rockingham. Read first time.

The bill for revising and digesting the Public Statute Law, was on motion of Mr. Potter, indefinitely postponed ; 70 to 57.

SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Mr. Ruffin submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas, Under the existing state of embarrassment and scarcity of a circulating medium, 30 feet of lot No. 15, on South Front street, Part of front of lot No. 19, on Middle Street, with brick DWELLING HOUSE, &c.

Lot No. 119, South half of No. 113, & I lot No. 109, on East Front street, with WHARF 20 acres of LAND adjoining the land of E

Pasteur, on Neuse River, near Newbern. 4 acres, adjoining the lands of M. C. Step 24 acres, adjoining Dryboro', 13250 acres, back of the Lake Paten Hyde County. 80 acres near Newbern, on Trent Road, 132 acres on Pembroke Road,

1000 acres on Goose Creek,

12800 acres on Flat Swamp, adjoining lines of Beaufort County.

A liberal credit will be allowed the purchaser, and gotiable at the Bank of Newbern will be required JOHN STANL

Dec. 27, 1828.-21(f.

LAFAYETTE BOARDING HOUSI BEAUFORT, N. C. WILLIAM R. BELL,

HAVING recently finished his spaciou commodious building in the town of Ber respectfully informs his friends and th ception of BOARDERS; and he flatters himself t will be enabled, by assiduity and attention, to give ral satisfacton to those who may think proper to pat his Establishment. The House is fitted up in the r and most comfortable style-his Table will be fur with the best the market affords, and his bar wi choicest Liquors. Professional gentlemen, and having business connected with our Courts, can b veniently accommodated. PRIVATE FAMILIES pleasant and healthful retreat, can be furnished with ble apartments, and no exertion shall be wanting sure their comfort and convenience.

Beaufort, Carteret Co. Dec. 27, 1828 .-NOTICE. WILL be Hired out, at the Court House in bero, on Thursday, 1st January next, a m of likely NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Wade, dec'd. AMOS WADE, Ad

CLOCKS AND WATCHI

Dec. 27 .- gt.

CLEANED AND REPAIRED. HE subscriber continues to clean and repair and Watches as usual. Also, initials of p names handsomely engraved on Table Spoon Spoons, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, &c. THOMAS W. MACHEN

2d door north of the Court Ho Dec. 6-vt NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the first day of January, will be for the year, about Twenty NEGROES belong to the Estate of Daniel Shackelford, dec'd. among are several valuable Tanners, Blacksmiths, and maker, Boys, Women and Girls. At the same tin be Rented for the year, the Tan Yard belonging Estate-the Dwelling House formerly occupied Shackelford, and a Store near the Court House, n the possession of J. Brown, Esq. J. GOODING, Guard

Newbern, Dec. 20 .- ct. GLASS SANDPAPER.

N assortment of fine Glass Sand Paper, of different A numbers, suitable for Cabinet Makers, &c. for sala low for cash by R. HALSEY, Craven-st. Oct. 4

NEWBERN PR				CH	E	N '	r.
BEESWAX, Ib.		8	-	1	a		20
BUTTER, do.		1.000		20	a		25
CANDLES, do.				16			
					8	юці	46
			14	~		15	
		1.12		60			85.
COTTON BAGGING-H	emp, per	r yd.		Sec. and	- 12 - 1		25
					1510		20
					Π.		15
FLOUR, bbl.			6	50	14	7	
Coru Meal, bushel			-99	40		100	50
GRAIN-Wheat, bushel,						Counter!	-
			4	75	1	17	
	1b.			2			6
	do.			1.02			7
					- 10		8
					11		25
							-
			10			19	
			1.1		1.201	11.126	
	The second se			10			
			-		-	0	
	0		1000	05			
Staves W O htd		110	12/201	40		10	
		\Box_{ik}	1.1			100	
	1.	1.19			a	9	
						-	
		1 10				12.12	
	do.		0	-		10	
				32	. 8		
							.8
100 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m				-			10
		0.		18			
	24 C			Concerner 1			
	do.			1000	a		
Pitch,							
Rosin,			1				
				40			
				40			
				90	a	1	00
				50	a		60
Linseed, d			1	100 March 100			-
			100	15	8	-	18
White Lead, ground in	n oil, cu	vt.	15			16	6
				50			
				40	a		45
				8			10
Beef, d	0.			21	a		84
Pork, mess, bbl.			13	8			
Do. prime, do.							
	hel.		-	Contraction in the second			60
							50
							80
	17. T		e		- 5		
SPIRITS-Brandy From	the gall			CITED IN COLUMN			75
					1.25		50
							60
			13				10.72
			1			1	25
				10.00			95
						14	50
	10111		- 4	40	8		50
							45
	do.			20			35
				122.22			18
	6						12
							25
Do. Lump, do.				18			20
Do. Brown, do.				9	a		10
TEAS-Imperial, do.					8		. 80
Gunpowder, do.	24			10.22	a	1	80
Hyson, do.			1		1	a 1	50
Black, do.				80			
TALLOW, de.				9	a		10
WINES-Madeira, gallon	iş.		3		a		1
			1	60	8	2	1
Teneriffe, do.							1 2
	(CORRECTE BEESWAX, b. BUTTER, do. CANDLES, do. CORFEE, do. CORDAGE, cwt. COTTON, COTTON BAGGING-H Flax, FLAX, per lb. FLOUR, bbl. Corn Meal, bushel GRAIN-Wheat, bushel, Corn, bbl. IRON-Bar, American, Russia and Sweedes, LARD, LEATHER-Sole, Dressed hydes, LUMBER-Flooring, 14 in Inch boards, Scantling, Square Timber, Slingles, Cypress, Staves, W. O. hhd. Do. R. O. Do. W. O. barrel, Heading, hhd. Do. barrel, MOLASSES, gallon, NAILS-Cut, all sizes abo 4d. & 3d. Wrought, NAVAL STORES-Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, gal Varnish, OILS-Sperm, Whale and Porpoise, do HaINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lend, ground is PEASE-Black eyed, de PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lend, ground is PEASE-Black eyed, bush Grey eyed, de PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lend, ground is PEASE-Black eyed, bush Grey eyed, de PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lend, ground is PEASE-Black eyed, bush Grey eyed, de PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lend, ground is PEASE-Black eyed, bush Grey eyed, de PROVISIONS-Bacon, IB Beef, do. Do. cargo, SALT-Turks Island, bush Beaufort, do. Do. Statt, do. Teas-Inperial, do. GIN, Holland, Do. Country, Whiskey, STEEL-German, lb. De English blistered. SUGARS-Loaf, lb. Do. Lump, do. Do. Brown, do. TEAS-Imperial, do. Gunpowder, do. Hyson, do. TALLOW, de.	(CORRECTED WEE BEESWAX, Ib. BUTTER, do. CANDLES, do. CORDAGE, cwt. COTTON, do. COTTON BAGGING-Hemp, per Flax, FLAX, per Ib. FLOUR, bbl. Corn Meal, bushel GRAIN-Wheat, bushel, Corn, bbl. IRON-Bar, Americaa, Ib. Russia and Sweedes, do. LARD, do. LEATHER-Sole, do. Dressed hydes, do. LUMBER-Flooring, 14 inch, M. Inch boards, do. Scantling, do. Scantling, do. Scantling, do. Scanting, do. Suingles, Cypress, do. Staves, W. O. hhd. do. Do. R. O. do. Do. W. O. barrel, do. Heading, hhd. do. Do. barrel, do. MOLASSES, gallon, NAILS-Cut, all sizes above 4d. I 4d. & 3d. do. Wrought, do. NAVAL STORES-Tar, bbl. Turpentine, do. Pitch, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, gallon, Varnish, do. OILS-Sperm, do. Whale and Porpoise, do. Linsced, do. PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. White Lead, ground in oil, cw PEASE-Black eyed, bushel, Grey eyed, do. PROVISIONS-Bacon, lb. Beef, do. Pork, mess, bbl. Do. prime, do. Do. cargo, SALT-Turks Island, bushel, Beaufort, do. Liverpool, fine, do. SHOT, cwt. STHRITS-Brandy, French, gall. Apple do. do. Rum, Jamaica, do. Do. Windward Island, do. Do. No Midward Island, do. Do. STEEL-German, lb. Do. Lamp, do. Back, do. TALLOW, de.	(CORRECTED WEEKLY BEESWAX, lb. S BUTTER, do. CANDLES, do. CORPAGE, cwt. COFFEE, do. CORTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd. Flax, do. Flax, per lb. FLOUR, bbl. FLOUR, bbl. Corn Meal, bashel GRAIN—Wheat, bushel, Corn, bbl. IRON—Bar, American, lb. Russia and Sweedes, do. LARD, do. Leartifler—Sole, do. Dressed hydes, do. LUMBER—Flooring, 14 inch, M. Inch boards, do. Square Timber, do. Starges, Cypress, de. Starges, Gauges, do. Do. W. O. barrel, do. Do. Do. W. O. barrel, do. MOLASSES, gallon, NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 4d. & 3d. 4d. & 3d. do. Volught, do. MOLASSES, gallon, NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 4d. & 3d. 4d. & 3d. do. Wought, do. Mo. NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. Turpentine, gallon, Value and Porpoise, do. Linseed, do. PAINTS—Red Lead, lb. White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, Grey eyed, do.	(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) BEESWAX, Ib. \$ BUTTER, do. CANDLES, do. COFFEE, do. CORDAGE, cwt. 14 COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd. Flax, do. FLAX, per lb. 6 Corn Meal, bashel 6 Corn, bbl. 4 Ray, American, Ib. Russia and Sweedes, do. LEARD, do. LEARD, do. LARD, do. LEARD, do.<	(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)BEESWAX, Ib.\$BUTTER, do.20CANDLES, do.15CORPAGE, cwt.14COTTON, BGGING—Hemp, per yd.23Flax, do.18FLAX, per lb.FLOUR, bbl.6 50Corn Meal, bushel40GRAIN—Wheat, bushel, do.18Corn, bbl.175RON—Bar, American, lb.5Russia and Sweedes, do.6Corn, bbl.175ICMBER—Flooring, 14 inch, M.10Inch boards, do.8Scauting, do.8Scauting, do.8Scauting, do.8Do. W. O. barrel, do.18NALES—Cyrress, de.125Staves, W. O. hhd.18NALES—Cyrress, de.125Staves, W. O. hhd.324NALES—Cyrress, de.125NALES—Cyrress, de.140Wrought, do.18NALES—Cur, bbl.1Turpentine, gallon, 40Wought, do.18No.14Do.Nature, do.140Premeth, do.140Premether, do.140Premether, d	(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) BEES WAX, b. \$ a BUTTER, do. 20 a CANDLES, do. 16 CONTONES, do. 16 COFFEE, do. 15 a COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd. 23 a Flax, 60. PLAX, per lb. 650 a Corn Meal, bushel 40 a Corn Meal, bushel 475 RON-Bar, American, 15 a Corn, bbl. 475 ROSia and Sweedes, do. 5 LARD, do. 7 LEATHER—Sole, do. 8 Square Timber, do. 8 Square Timber, do. 8 Square Timber, do. 8 a Do. R. O. do. 8 a MOLASSES, gallon, 324 a NALLS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 4d. & 3d. do. 4d. & 3d. do. 14 a a MoLASSES, gallon, 125 a a Straves, W. O. hhd.<	(CORRECTED WEEKLY.) BEESWAX, b. \$ a BUTTER, do. 20 a CANDLES, do. 15 a CORFEE, do. 15 a CORDAGE, cwt. 14 a 15 COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd. 23 a Flax, do. 16 a FLAX, per lb. 6 50 a 7 Corn Meal, bushel do. 16 a Corn, bbl. 475 f f RON—Bar, Americaa, b. 5 a LAR, per b. f a 12 Dressed hydes, do. 9 a 14 RAD, do. 8 a 9 Square Timber, do. 8 a 9 Square Timber, do. 8 a 12 10 bo. R.O. 8 a 10 MOLASSES, gallon, 324 a 10 a 12 Startes, do. 10 a 125

BLANKS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE