

Semi-Weekly Newbernian,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA ADVOCATE.

WILLIAM H. MAYHEW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

\$4.00 in Advance

[W. J. WILLIAMS, P. RINTER.]

VOL. 1, NO. 13.1

NEWBERN, TUESDAY JULY 20, 1852.

[WHOLE NO. 13.]

THE
Semi-Weekly Newbernian
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

AT
\$4 00 per Annum, in advance
WM. H. MAYHEW,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office on the South side of Pollok Street, five doors above Middle Street.

Rates of Advertising.

For one square 1 insertion, \$ 60
For one " 2 " " 90
For one " 3 " " 1 20
For one " 4 " " 1 50

Contracts will be made by the YEAR or for a short time, either for permanent advertisements or to be renewed at the option of the advertiser, and for the insertion of BUSINESS CARDS, on terms the most advantageous.

Advertisements sent to the NEWBERNIAN OFFICE should have the number of insertions marked on them, and also the paper designated, whether Weekly or Semi-Weekly.

JOB PRINTING.

Having now as good a variety of Type as can be found in the State, if not the best, we are prepared to print Circulars, Labels, Law Blanks, &c., &c., in the most perfect manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the work forwarded as ordered.

SPRING GOODS.

M. F. HARRISON has just returned from the North, and is now opening at his Old Stand in the Fire Proof Building on Pollock Street, a Large Splendid and well Selected Assortment of Fancy Dry Goods &c., &c., to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his numerous friends both in Town and Country, and the trade generally to an examination of his Stock before making their selections elsewhere.

Consisting of
Cloths, middling, Coarse and Superfine,
Excellent Irish Linen
Jacks and Satinets, and Cashmerets,
Thread of Superior Spinning
Gentleman's Cravats, all kinds of Hats,
Gloves, Ribbons, Ganne and Laces,
Carpetings, (Straw and Ingrains) Barege de Laines,
Shawls, Capes, and Silver Card Cases,
Collars and Cuffs, all cheap enough,
Boots, Shoes and Gentleman's Gaiters,
Shirts, Chemise and Vests,
And a splendid assortment of *Walters*.
Cheap Calicoes, and Cotton Hose,
To which we invite attention;
Gold finger Rings, and many things,
Too tedious here to mention.

April 20, 1852.

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

JUST received by Steamer Pacific from Liverpool, an Invoice of rich Lace Goods, direct from the Manufactory in Nottingham, England, consisting of
Fig'd Lace Bed and Window Curtains,
Fig'd Lace Shawls, Anti Maccassars, Valances and Dresses.
The above articles are now opened and for sale. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them.

ALEXANDER MILLER.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore.—The undersigned are prepared to furnish all orders in their line, viz: Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, Graves Stones, Table Tops, Tiles for floors, Gilded Statuary &c., on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, and on the shortest notice. They would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their large and extensive stock now on hand. The trade furnished with Slabs, Blocks, &c., cut to sizes, at New York and Philadelphia prices.

SISSON & BAIRD
April 6th 1852. 14 3m

PORK, WHISKEY, &c.

25 bbls Mess Pork,
15 " Baltimore Whiskey,
10 " " Gin,
5 " Boston Rum,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
15 Bags Laguira Coffee,
6 Bbls Snuff,
25 Ploughs,
Just received and for sale by
WM. DUNN.

April 13th, 1852.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE undersigned is now receiving and has in Store a large assortment of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

AND DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are:
Bee Skin, Pilot Cloth, and Cassimer Over Coats
Business, Frocks and Sacks, of all colours and sizes.

Silk and Satin Vests,
Hats, Caps, Under Shirts, Drawers,
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders,
Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Trunks,
Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS.

Of the best qualities. All of which he is offering at the lowest prices

JOHN F. JONES
Old County Wharf.

Newbern, Nov. 11th, 1851. 45 tt

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber announces to his numerous friends and acquaintances in Town and Country, that he has repurchased his Old Stand, the Washington Hotel in Newbern, and that he is now prepared to receive and accommodate boarders by the day, week or month, or travellers and transient visitors, on terms and in a manner, that he trusts will be satisfactory to all such as favour him with a call.

He expects to make extensive and convenient improvements on the premises, which when completed will enable him to offer accommodations to travellers and others that will not be surpassed by those of any Hotel in this part of the State. Call and see.

HENRY G. CUTLER.
Newbern April 6th 1852 14 yly

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



PEPSIN

THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiologist Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia?" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with Reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement: but authenticated certificates have been given of more than two hundred remarkable cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever & Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine Drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

For sale, by J. W. CARMER, Druggist.

Whole and Retail Agent.
Newbern, Jan. 1st 1852.—1—1 y.

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WANTED to purchase 200,000 or more feet of Ton Timber of the best quality, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

TAYLOR & HOOPER.
June 15, 1852. 23 w tf

\$ 40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Col. John M. Bryan of Cranven County, in February, 1850, two negro men, brothers, by the names of Rigdon and Lewis Rigdon is about 27 years of age, of yellowish complexion, and is about six feet one or two inches high. Lewis is of dark complexion, 25 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high. These boys had wives at the late Governor Spaight's plantation, on Brice's Creek, near Newbern.

The subscriber will give the above reward for the delivery of both to him in Newbern, or for their confinement, so that he gets them, or \$20 for the delivery or confinement of either of them so he gets them.

HENRY G. CUTLER.
Newbern June 21st, 1852. 23 tf

SERGEANT'S STANDARD SPEAKER

THIS is the latest, and decidedly the best selection for exercises in declamation which we have seen. The selections are from the speeches of the most celebrated English and American Orators, Poets, Dramatic writers &c. For sale by W. H. MAYHEW.

QUININE.—A supply of Pure just received

and for sale by
JAS. W. CARMER, Druggist.
June 8th 1852.

OPSON and Glander Salts, Castor Oil, Opium

French and English Quinine, Camphor, Alcohol, &c., comprising a complete assortment of such articles as are usually kept by a Druggist can always be had on application to
I. DISOSWAY.
June 11th 1852.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

10 HHDs. prime new crop Molasses,
2 - Porto Rico Sugar, just received per
Schr. W. A. Dubois, and for sale by
WM. DUNN.
April 13th, 1852, 15.

HAY & POTATOES.

JUST received per Schr. W. A. Duborg from New York, 25 Bales Hay, 175 Bushels Western Red and Yellow Potatoes, and for sale by
WM. DUNN.
April 13th, 1852. 15.

SOAP STARCH & CANDLES

20 Boxes Soap,
10 " Candles,
10 " Starch.
Just received and for sale by
WM. DUNN.
April 13, 1853.

BIGELOW'S ALTERATIVE

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and all Summer complaints.

The above medicine for one class of disease only introduced for the first time in this place. And the subscriber is authorized to warrant it used according to directions. Price 50 cents per bottle.

PHILADELPHIA March 18, 1852

This is to certify, that I have used "Bigelow's Alterative" in my family for about two years, and have found it a most efficacious medicine for bowel complaints, and can recommend it with confidence to the community.

J. S. WYCKOFF

I believe the above certificate, having found the medicine by experience in my family to possess the excellent qualities as there stated:

SAMUEL J. BEEBEE.
New York, March 19, 1852.

I have used "Bigelow's Alterative" in my family and have never found it to fail, when all other remedies administered by, and under direction of Physicians have proved ineffectual. I think it a perfect corrective for Dysenteric and all bowel complaints.

GEO. W. BEEBEE.
New York, March 22, 1852. 47 Water Street.

I. DISOSWAY, Sole Agent.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

1000 Paris printed Barges at 40 cents per yrd.

China and plain Barges at 25 cents per yrd.

Foulard and Tissue Silks very low, together with a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery and Trimmings, Jewelry, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. for sale by

STERN & BROTHER.
June 22, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Mill belonging to the estate of Robert Aman deceased, is now for sale. It is situated on South West Creek Onslow Co., N. C., seven miles from Jacksonville, with two Grist, seven Mills, working one or two Saws, one Rice Machine with nine Mortars, cleaning 25 bushels per day—all in good condition and every part in thorough repair, with the best light, dam 40 yards long and never known to break, with all necessary out-houses.—Also a tract of land well timbered consisting of 600 or 700 Acres, will be sold with the Mills. A ready market for all the Timber, Flour, Corn, Meal, &c. The location is desirable, being healthy, with good water. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber on the premises or address him at Jacksonville.

DENNIS AMAN.

For further particulars address A. G. EUBANK, Esq., Pollockville, Jones Co., Dr. CHARLES DUFFY, Richlands, Onslow Co.

Terms made easy.

June 22d, 1852. w 23 tf

General Pierce and Free Soilism!

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CANDIDATE—ANOTHER "NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES!" READ! READ!

From the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, New Hampshire.

At the meeting appointed at New Boston Centre on Friday afternoon of January 2d, by General Franklin Pierce, to address the citizens of that town in regard to the difficulties between himself and a portion of the Democrats of that section, he occupied the hour of his in defending his military character. He explained the circumstances of his fainting; and declared that, "with the exception of a single occasion, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

After this he commenced speaking upon the Fugitive Slave law. He said that it differed in no important particular from the law of 1793.—A clergyman who was present said that as the invitation had been given, he would like to make an inquiry: "Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave law as consistent with common law?"

General Pierce immediately replied: "If I must answer the question, I say no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity."

Here Mr. Foss inquired, "If it was not opposed to right as well as humanity?" General Pierce replied: "Yes, it is opposed to moral right."

The above is the substance of General Pierce's remarks upon the Fugitive Slave law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General, as taken down at the time it was uttered.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat of January 8, 1852.

GEN. PIERCE IN NEW BOSTON.

Mr. EDITOR:

Some weeks ago General Pierce sent word to certain of the friends of Mr. Atwood in New Boston that he was about to address the people of this town, in order that he might set himself right in the case of Letitia Blaisdell.—This, however, was considered to be a mere pretext, while the real object of his mission would be to procure the passage of some resolutions, or in some way get up a "manifesto" against Mr. Atwood, which might go forth all over the State as the actual voice of New Boston. A week previous to the meeting, hand-bills were scattered all over the northern part of the country—from Litchfield on the east to Hillsboro' on the west—announcing that Gen. Franklin Pierce would address the citizens of New Boston on Friday, the 2d day of January. It was manifestly the intention to have enough "outsiders" present to aid our citizens in making the discovery, which an acquaintance of twenty-five years had failed to do, that John Atwood was a very base, intriguing, and dishonest man!

Before noon on yesterday the deputy sheriffs and party fuglers in general began to arrive in town, and the bar-room of the tavern was thronged with those who were evidently preparing themselves for a demonstration. Little attention, however, was paid to the meeting by the friends of Mr. Atwood, and but comparatively few of them were present. Of the whole number assembled in the meeting-house, less than one third were citizens of New Boston. In fact, many of our people say, that more than three-fourths of those present were from other towns.

The meeting was called to order by Captain B. Fletcher, who, on taking the chair, said that as Gen. Pierce was unwell, Mr. B. F. Ayer would occupy a portion of the time, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Ayer spoke for three-quarters of an hour. He had evidently prepared himself for the occasion, and considered the part he was acting as a very important one. As his arguments and to a considerable extent his language, are to be found in the Patriot and other Hunker papers of the past year, it is needless to repeat them. In State matters he was very anxious to have it understood that the Hunker party were not responsible for the corporation acts of the last Legislature, and the individual liability law; but for some cause he forgot to mention that the party had a majority in the Legislature, and he gave the liability law an antiquity far before its actual origin in 1842.

General Pierce commenced his remarks by complimenting his "young friend," and by announcing that there was no other place where he could have been induced to make a political speech at the present time. He went through the stereotyped introductory of all his speeches in this region, alluding in very feeling tones to the important fact that he was born in Hillsboro' county

—spoke of being among the friends of his father—said that D. Bennett, of this town, built the first stack of chimneys in his father's house that was ever built in the town of Hillsboro'—called by name several individuals present as his special acquaintances—and inquired if there was any revolutionary soldier present.

Some one in the audience announced that Mr. Abner Hogg, a revolutionary soldier, (and in 1845 and '46 a member of the Legislature from New Boston,) was still living, but not present; and a second voice announced that he was a thorough Atwood man.

Gen. P.—"And none the worse for that."

Voice.—"So I think."

The General then proceeded to speak of his father and mother riding horseback over rough roads, and of the great improvements that have been made within a few years. He referred to the Constitution of the country, and in a pious train of thought recognised the higher law, and "that power above all constitutions." His position here was so unequivocal, that the Rev. Mr. Foss, formerly a clergyman of this town, could but assent to it as sufficiently "fanatical" to satisfy the most ultra abolitionist.

Gen. P. now proceeded to speak upon another topic which he is very apt to dwell upon on occasions, not even excepting his efforts at the bar—viz: his own valor in the Mexican war.—Most of those who had returned from that war had fared better than he had. There had been many foolish lies in regard to his bravery, and Goodale's paper was full of false insinuations upon this point. With a single exception, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle!"

This information was precisely what was needed. No official account having been rendered of these deeds of bravery, we might remain in ignorance of them, if General Pierce had not imparted the needed information. There certainly are two facts in the General history's that have not often occurred to the great captains, of either ancient or modern times:

"He fought and fell
But lived to tell."

The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and was so regarded by Washington.—As for himself, he "never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it.—Slavery is contrary to the Constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation. But it can't be helped." He referred to the peril in which the Union had been placed. Some, and among them Rhett of South Carolina, openly avowed disunion; and John P. Hale had so far joined in the movement as to crack his jokes with Rhett and other secessionists.—For himself, he was in great distress when he heard that the Compromise measures had failed. He was at Meredith, and told the people he wanted to die if the Union was to be dissolved—and dissolve it must, if the Compromise measures did not save it?

The General then introduced Mr. Webster to the attention of his audience. He had been charged with going for Mr. Webster. The fact was he had always been opposed to that man, and his father at one time like to have lost his office of sheriff by him. In company with others he received an invitation to dine with Mr. Webster at Franklin. His father often used to entertain Whigs at dinner. Much had been written as to what he said on that occasion. "I will tell what I did say," said General P.; "I said to Mr. Webster, we never have agreed before, and we never may again. We agree upon the Compromise question, and let us make the most of it." He declared that there had been much silly lying about this matter; but omitted to state that the Boston Post, or its correspondent, who was present at the dinner, was responsible for it. He declared that Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay were sincere in their efforts to save the Union. Mr. Clay was dying, and if he had been as sincere in every act of his life as in the part he had taken in the Compromise measures, he would receive from the great Judge what we all so much desire—the approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

After a few more exclamations in regard to saving the Union, and announcing the fact that in the late war "my own command and the Palmetto regiment stood together on the field of battle," the General again took up the Compromise measures, saying that the North got the kernel and the South the shell. He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, "that the present Fugitive Slave law, about which so much noise is made, was in no particular different from the law of 1783, under which we had lived nearly sixty years."

Here Mr. Foss said, that without interrupting the speaker, he wished to make an inquiry; "If