

The objects of the war on the part of Russia are stated in the Declaration to be—to compel Turkey to pay for the expenses of the war and indemnify the subjects of Russia for losses sustained from the Turkish government, to enforce the due observances of former treaties—and to secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

The next arrival will probably bring intelligence of the movements of the belligerent armies.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

Masonic Festival.—The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this place on Tuesday last, by the members of the Masonic Fraternity. About 11 o'clock, a procession was formed at the Masonic-Hall, which proceeded to Trinity Church, where an eloquent and appropriate Oration was delivered by the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, a member of the Fraternity. After an impressive Address to the Throne of Grace, the procession was re-organized and they proceeded again to the Hall, where a suitable entertainment was prepared by Mr. Weeks P. Hadley. As far as our knowledge extends, nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day. The weather was partially favorable, and the ceremonies at the Church attended by the beauty and fashion of the town and vicinity.

Masonic.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North-Carolina convened in this place on Monday last, and closed the day following. The subjoined are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:
M.E. Esek Arnold, Fayetteville, G. H. P.
— Robt. Joyner, Tarboro', D. G. H. P.
— James Seawell, Fayetteville, G. K.
E. Mason L. Wiggins, Halifax, G. S.
— E. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Tr'r.
— A. J. Lawrence, Raleigh, G. Sec.
Rev. Comp. Colin Melver, Fayette, G. Ch.
E. Anson Bailey, G. Marshall.

Mr. Webster.—We read with some surprise the following passage in Mr. Webster's speech in the Senate on the Tariff, which has recently made its appearance in the newspapers. What will the "friends of good order," as some of the advocates of the Administration modestly term themselves, say to this hectoring speech of the "god-like Webster?" What! Daniel Webster presume to teach Nathaniel Macon and John Branch what course to pursue on questions of national policy!—He, a Federalist of the Boston stamp, and the untiring opposer of Republicans and Republican measures—He, who could not decide what course to pursue in the last Presidential election, until he had it "in black and white" from under the hands of one of the candidates what should be done for himself and his political friends; and in consideration of this contract, could stoop to aid in elevating the man who during the last war denounced him and his political friends as having been "sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to the enemy"—He, who in 1824 was the able advocate of the free trade system, and in 1828 the decided enemy of it—He, who can make a speech against a bill and then vote for it—He, who can abandon his principles, for the sake of advancing the prospects of his heterogenous political associates, or to further his own pecuniary interests! Away with such wishy-washy politicians!—Had the "American System" not been the hobby on which Messrs. Adams, Clay and Webster hoped to bend the necks of sturdy Republicans

and perpetuate the Secretary succession, Mr. Webster would not have been so straitened in his political career—had he invested his \$50,000 in a Rum Distillery instead of a Woolen Manufactory, we should never have heard this challenge to the Southern members, to "do your worst and do your best and see who will hold out longest." But enough—Mr. Webster says, "They greatly mistake us." True, true, the Republicans of New-England, as well as those in other parts of the Union, begin to find out their great mistake in reference to Daniel Webster and his political associates—the re-action has commenced in his own camp, and Mr. Webster will find it somewhat difficult to control the "opposition" at home, which we are confident will acquire strength by this unjustifiable attempt to cast the reproach from himself on others. The following is the passage referred to, which is a fair sample of the "touch my purse touch my life" spirit, so peculiar to the New-England politicians—Mr. Webster said:

"Sir, gentlemen mistake us. They greatly mistake us. To those who propose to conduct the affairs of government, and to enact laws on such principles as these, and for such objects as these, New-England, be assured, will exhibit, not submission, but resistance; not humiliation, but disdain. Against her, depend on it, nothing will be gained by intimidation. If you propose to suffer, yourselves, in order that she may suffer also, she will bid you come—she will meet challenge with challenge: she will invite you to do your worst and do your best, and to see who will hold out longest. She has offered you every one of her votes in the Senate to strike out this tax on molasses. You have refused to join her and strike it out. With the aid of the votes of any one Southern state, for example, of North-Carolina, it could have been struck out. But North-Carolina has refused her votes for this purpose. She has voted to keep the tax in, and to keep it in at the highest rate."

The New-York Evening Post gives the following pithy remarks on the above passage:

"We have too much confidence in the sagacity of New-England, to suppose that all this declamation will not be thoroughly understood in that quarter. Every man of common sense will naturally inquire why, instead of all this affected blustering, Mr. Webster did not join 'the Senators of North Carolina,' and destroy the bill. Instead of this school-boy's talk about 'do your worst and do your best,' how easy would it have been for him to have 'done his best,' to have adhered to his principles, and to have destroyed the molasses tax and that 'bill of abominations which he so justly denounced! Will he pretend that he could not have defeated this measure?"

Distressing Occurrence.—We have just learned from a friend the following particulars of one of the most heart-rending occurrences, that we recollect to have come within our knowledge. On Thursday night, the 12th inst. Mr. Philip Smith, of Pitt county, with his wife, left home on a visit to Mr. S.'s mother, who resided but a short distance from him, leaving his five children at home, the eldest about ten years of age; and, horrid to relate, on his return he found the house consumed

together with four of the children. One, (the eldest) escaped, but so dreadfully burnt that her life was despaired of. It is not known in what way the fire originated.

Newbern Sent.

Fayetteville, June 19.—It gives us pleasure to learn, that two lots of Cotton, amounting to about 300 bales, were sold in this town last week at 11 cents, a higher price than had been obtained for more than two years. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that the purchaser was enabled to give so high a price, in consequence of the opportunity afforded to make a direct shipment to Liverpool, there being two or three brigs loading at Wilmington for that port. The charges for freight, insurance, and commissions are almost as much on a shipment to New-York as one to Liverpool. And as most of our Cotton has been shipped to New-York and thence to Liverpool, it is apparent that these double charges reduce the price which the merchant here can afford to pay for the article. The direct trade from Wilmington to Liverpool had almost ceased until within a few months past; and those who are now striving to renew it, deserve the best wishes of the people of this State.—*Observer.*

The Rev. Thomas Dupree will by appointment preach at the Baptist Church in this place, on the first Saturday and Sunday in July next—it being their regular meeting, the members of said church are requested to attend, as business of importance will be before the church.—*Com'd.*

Price Current.

JUNE 20.		per	Peters'g.	N. York.
Bacon, - - -	lb	7	8	9 10
Brandy, - - -	gal.	35	37 1/2	
Corn, - - -	bu'h	35		45
Cotton, - - -	lb	9	11 1/2	10 12
Coffee, - - -	-	16	17 1/2	13 17
Flour, family, -	bb'l	600		475 550
Iron, - - -	ton	\$110	112	\$90 96
Molasses, - - -	gal	35	40	32 36
Rum, New-Eng. -	-	42	57	38 45
Sugar, brown, -	lb	9	12 1/2	8 11
— leaf, - - -	-	18	25	17 19
Tea, Young Hyson, -	-	100	125	90 98
— Imperial, - - -	-	140	150	120 140
Wheat, - - -	bu'l	80	85	90 94
Whiskey, - - -	gal.	33	36	27 34

North-Carolina Bank Notes.

At Petersburg, 8 to 10 per cent. discount.
At New-York, 8 to 12 do.

To the Public.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

If in the course of human events it shall be the misfortune of an individual to have his private character arraigned before the bar of the public, can it be doubted what course an individual so assailed should take, if his conscience acquits him. Has he not a polar star to direct him? It is certainly due to his character, (dearer than the blood that swells the heart,) to lay before an impartial community, (the proper tribunal to decide such matters,) the facts as they really exist. And again I say, when he brings to mind the source from whence, and the causes why, it has been assailed, the individual can no longer hesitate, (though it may be a trespass upon the patience of the public and a rebuke on him that accuses,) to lay the matter fairly open to investigation, let the censure fall where it may. There is a report in circulation, (or, if I may be excused for the harshness of the epithet,) an absolute falsehood against me, wherein I am accused of a breach of trust—if true, it would stab my character to the heart. I shall now state the report as I heard it, that David Randolph employed me to sell a negro man by the name of Freder-

ric, the property of the said Randolph; which negro I sold for three hundred dollars, and defrauded the said Randolph, by paying him only one hundred and fifty dollars. I will now, fellow-citizens, state the case; and if Capt. Randolph will do me justice, he will say, that I state it correctly. Last spring, (I think in the month of March) I was employed by David Randolph to take to Norfolk a negro man Frederic, (the property of the said Randolph) and to dispose of him to the best advantage; which negro, from his age and appearance, would not demand more than a hundred and fifty dollars, as I shall show below by Charles Hatcher's certificate, the person to whom I sold the said Frederic. I think it due to myself to state, that I requested Capt. Randolph to say the least I must sell the negro for, or in a word, to give me a limit; which he refused to do by saying, the negro must be sold for whatever price could be got for him. I shall also show below, by the certificate of Thomas Southerland, that the said Charles Hatcher offered to take a hundred and fifty dollars for the said Frederic, which was the price he gave for him. The certificates read as follows.

BENJAMIN WILKERSON.

June 25, 1828.

This is to certify, that I have this day bought from B. Wilkerson a negro man named Frederic, for one hundred and fifty dollars, N. C. money, which was the highest offer; such old men are not saleable in this market.

CHARLES HATCHER.

Norfolk, 25th March, 1828.

I do certify, that Charles Hatcher, who purchased Frederic, (the property of David Randolph, from Benjamin Wilkerson agent of said Randolph,) that he said he gave Wilkerson one hundred and fifty dollars for the said negro, and that he would willingly take the same money for the said negro. He also stated that it was the worst trade he had made during the season. I also certify, after I returned home, that I told David Randolph if he was dissatisfied at the price that Wilkerson got for his negro, he could get said negro back for a hundred and fifty dollars, by sending some person after him. To this Randolph replied, damn him he is gone and let him go, he would be at no farther trouble about it. I also further certify, that I sold to Pearson a young negro fellow for four hundred dollars, the most that could be got for young fellows. I do also further certify, that the said Charles Hatcher said if I would bring him as likely a boy as the one I sold for four hundred dollars, he would allow me four hundred and twenty-five for the boy, if I would take the said Frederic at one hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS SOUTHERLAND.

June 4, 1828.

The certificate of Thomas Southerland was sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace for Edgecombe county, June 24, 1838.

BENJ. BOYKIN, J. P.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has taken the well-known stand in the town of Halifax, formerly occupied by William P. Clopton, where he intends to carry on

THE SADDLING

And Harness-making Business,

In all its branches.

Work shall be executed in the neatest and best manner—charges as reasonable as can be afforded—and I will be thankful to all those who may favor me with their custom.

A. WOMBLE.

Halifax, June 19, 1828.

To Sportsmen.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, a few copies of "Rules to be observed in conducting a Show of a Main of Cocks." Price 25 Cents.