READING, ELOCUTION, & RHETORIC. TOSEPH HUTTON proposes attending a class of young gentlemen, in the above branches of Belles Letters, to commence on Monday, July 3d. The elements will be particularly attended to, ad such fundamental principles inculcaed, as will, he trusts, enable the student mmediately to embrace the subject he is reading, and correctly to apply the emphases, pauses, tones, intonations and restures, so necessary to a correct delivery, either in reading, argument or decla-

The days of Tuition will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 o'clock, P. M. Terms-Six Dollars, payable in advance. The session to continue until the 20th Sept.

CHEAP . CLOTHING STOKE.

TOHN L. DURAND, &Co. have just received from Philadelphia and New ork, and are now opening at their Store early opposite the Bank of Newbern, the following articles selected by one of the firm : VIZ

Spring & Summer

Fashionable. Goods. MADE IN THE LATEST STYLElens' superfine blue & olive Frock Coats

ditto black Close Coats do. Coatees drab Great Coats do. do. Camlet Cloaks blue cloth Round Jackets cloth Pantaloons, various colours d'ble & single mill'd cassimere do. satinett, cassinet & bangup do. beaverett and fustain do. bombazett Summer Coats sarcassan, rattinett & camlet do. Angola, searsucker, silk stripe do.

Pantaloons vellow Nankeen & Tom & Jerry

Circassan, Angola & Florentine

dew mark sattin, var. colours do. white drilling, linen & jeans do. linen drill & French do. do. Flemish, linen, & white sattin do. ribb'd linen drill & super shade do. willing stripe & stripe cotton do. white linen & searsucker Jackets blue nankeen & Tom & Jerry do. Strip'd ginghams do. fig'd & plain velvet, black silk do. foilenette, valencia, & Mersailes

white, do. A great variety of figured and plain

VESTS. Linen, cotton, and check Shirts Linen, cotton and flannel Drawers Webb's Patent Suspenders Common and low priced Suspenders Gentlemens black Gloves, best quality Cotton and Thread-half Hose Silk, flag, and bandano Hkfs. Black silk and cotton flag do. Madrass, & cotton do. Black silk and hair Stocks Boff Cravats, Stiffners & Russian Belt Childrens Clothes Seamens Clothing House servants ditto Elastic water-proof drab Hats.

The above articles will be sold very ow for cash. June 17, 1826. SELLING OFF CHEAP!

F. Alexander, I AVING determined to close his business in this place, offers for sale the remainder of his Stock of Goods, very low-viz.

Hars, Boots and Shoes Domestic Goods Hardware and Cutlery Shoemakers Tools and Trimmings Shoe Lasts, Varnish, &c. &c. He will also rent the Store which he

now occupies, for the term of one year, and give possession on the first of Sepember next.

Fair Notice! All persons who are indebted to F. Alexander, by note or book account, are requested to make payment without deby -as all unsettled claims will, on the first day of August next, be placed in the

Newhern, June 17, 1826 -430 \$100 Reward.

hands of proper officers for collection.

Y boy HARRY, who ran away on the 8th of October last, was caught and delivered to John Kittrall on the 20th of March, where he remained only few hours. He was quite ragged, had on an old blue cost, white hat, &c. which he no doubt has laid by before this. He is a little yellow fellow, very black

eyes and hair, which is inclined to be straight, weighing from 115 to 130 lbs. low, well built, active, polite and very cunning, being raised as a house servant, still can do any kind of Plantation work, baving worked on a farm most of the last wo years.

He has been lurking about Raleigh most of the winter, but I now suspect he has set out as a free man, as he did about three years age, and got as far as Wilmington, under the name of Martin Fogg. I will give the above reward to any one, that will deliver him to John Kitiral, 7 miles south of this place, provided be is taken without the limits of this state, and \$20, if taken within its limits and secured so that I get him again.

JO. HAWKINS. Raleigh, May 1st, 1826-20 32.

Lemon Syrup, &c.

EMON Syrup, Seidletz Powders. Soda do. Calcined Magnesia, Lump do. Epsom Salts, Cream of Tarter, Tartar-Emetic, Calomel, Powdered Jalap, Pearl Ash, Soap, Starch, &c. - Just eceived per sche. Triumph, THOMAS W. MACHEN.

June 17th, 1826.

The Sentinel.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

Mr. Gallatin .- We understand that Mr. GALLATIN, our Minister to London, left Baltimore for New-York, on the 8th iest, on his way to Europe.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser June 6.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION. The writer of the following communication s not alone in approving the suggestion made some time since, of inviting the surving sign ers of the Declaration of Independence, together with the former and former Presidents of the United States, to meet in New York, and participate in the Grand Jubilee Celebration. The project, so far as we have heard, and so far as we can judge from the public papers, has been received with enthusiastic approbabation; and we have the pleasure of announcing that the Committee of arrangements appointed by the Corporation, have adopted the suggestion, and forwarded invitations accordingly. We shall rejoice to hear that they have been accepted. The great difficulty in the way, will be that of performing the jour ney. But this can be obviated. The distance of land travelling would be short in each of the cases; and in regard to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Adams, the idea of our correspondent, that athletic and patriotic young men should turn out and carry them in vehicles resembling pelanquins, would obviate every difficulty. Mr. Jefferson could thus without the least danger or difficulty, be brought to Richmond, where our Corporation would have the elegant and commodious steam boat Washington, for instance, to take him, and Messrs. Madison and Monroe on board. Proceeding thence to Washington for the Presi dent, and to Baltimore for Mr. Carroll, the boat would then return in two or three days with its inestimable carge. In like manner a steam boat should be sent to Boston, for the venerable Adams; and if Mr. Jay could not make the journey by land, he could be taken to Mount Pleasant in a pelanguin, and thence there would be no inconvenience in coming down in one of the elegant barges. Thus might these venerable patriots and sages be collected once more on this side of the grave, and by their presence impart a degree of splendor and moral grandeur to the great festival, and which, as it has never before been equalled,

so would it never be equalled hereafter.

"Fifty years ago, enquiries were suggested by the sceptic what place the then United Colonies of North America would hold in the rank of Nations, 50 years thereafter? No answer need be given to this enquiry; but let it be remembered, that on the 4th of July, 1776, upon the report of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Robert R. Livingston, Benj. Franklin and Roger Sherman, made to the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now Twentyfour sovereign and Independent States, all political connexion and allegiance with the British Crown was then declared to be dissolved, and the Colonies then also declared themselves free and Independent, under the name of the Thirteen United States of America. The Report of the Committee, being the Declaration of Independence, and which Congress caused to be published to the world as " a descent respect to the opinions of mankind," for the reasons of the dissolution of their political connexion with Great Britain, was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, in the greatest energy of style, and with reasonings so powerful and cogent, that the highest encomiums of praise were bestowed upon it by the writers of that and also of the present day; and let it never be forgotten, that this manifesto laid the foundation of this rich and powerful Empire. The only survivors of the Committee are Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, and who, with the venerable Charles Carroll, are the only survivors of those, who in addition to the risque they took in advocating the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, fearlessly and in confirmation of the solemn and serious vote given by them, set their hands and subscribed the instrument, the better to evidence to the world their choice of dying as reemen; to living as slaves. Encomiums on encomiums have thundered to the praises of the heroes who projected and executed the plan of our Independence; and the community now should be gratified, as conveniently as it could be done, with a personal interview with the last survivors of our Councils, to whom we are indebted for the great and weighty reasons manifested to the world in our Declaration of Independence--a manifesto unequalled by the projuctions of any people, in their change of government in the history of the world. And let me now ask, why should the descendants of the heroes of our revolution be denied this pleasure? Why should they not be permitted to pay their respects in a more heartfelt and sincere manner, than the cold ceremonious mode of addresses upon pa-per--which although it may be well becoming to crowned heads, yet the admirers of the principles of Republican Government never will with composure subscribe to a cold ceremonious address upon paper, with half the feeling of pleasure that they would have with a personal interview Look to the gratificaof the public interviews with Lafayette.

" And at no time, and under no circumstances, can this be better done than at our approaching Jubilee. Let meetings of vigorous and athletic young men be called, to devise city, to save them from the hazards and faligues of a fourney by land in carriages, and the dangers of navigation in vessels. Pride will animate these young men to vie with each other who shall first undertake to bring them by handheir shoulders, or in carriages drawn ties will prevent any other mode of travening, and to complete the grand collection, let the present, and also the two other Presidents of these formerly Thirteen United Colonies, (Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe) be also sent for, and solicited, nay, compelled, by thousands of importunities, to attend the celebration in our city, of the Jubilee of our independence I think so sincere, so well intended, and so many heartfelt invitations, could not, will not

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The Jefferson Fund .- The New-York Gazette says: "We understand that about the sum of \$8000 has been collected in this city towards the relief of our late President Jefferson. A fact connected with this collection it is proper to mention, and that is, that the foreign merchants, periodely the French and Spanish, have to a man subscribed liberally, and with a grace of the most becoming character."

Every paper in the Union ought to publish the following paragraph, (from the United States Gazette,) that it may meet every eye-for we cannot suppose the conduct complained of proceeds from any thing but thoughtlessness:

President Jefferson.- A friend who has been an occasional visitant to Monticello has frequently expressed his surprise at the total want of delicacy which has narked the conduct of those who have made themselves temporary inmates of the they possess. Christians, or those whom hospitable mansion; the whole establishment of servants must be at the same time entertained in the kitchen, and the numerous horses turned over to the care of the hostler, when delicady would certainly have dictated a dismissal of part of the attendants to a neighbouring tav-

"This we only refer to as "an abuse of privilege :" certain it is, that the man who has been at the head of our rising republic must expect the tas of numerous visitors, and the country should take care that the tax is not insupportable. Such an expenditure is a national concern, and the public expression of feeling throughout the country, relative to Mr. Jefferson's embarrassments, is proof of the light in which the citizens view the relations that exist between the welfare of their Presidents and the credit of the nation."

Connecticut. - The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on the 9th. An act was passed to exempt females from being imprisoned for debt. An act to establish a State Hospital, an act for the improvement of the navigation of the Conneticut river, an act repealing the character of the Derby Bank, were also passed.

Massachuseits .- 'I he whole number of votes returned for Governor, at the late election, was 39,922 of which Levi Lincoln had 2,7,884. The votes for Lieutenant Governor were 40,338, of which Thomas 1. Winthorp had 28,767 The majority of votes for Gov. Lincoln was upwards of 12,000. The Legislature has commen ted its session with harmony. The Speaker of the House was unanimously chosen, and the President of the Senate by a great majority.

The following twasts were drank at the dinner of the "Lunch" of New York given to the no velist Cooper.

By Chance lor Kent. - The genius which has rende red! our native soil classic ground, and given to our early history the enchantments of fiction.

By Bishop Hobart .- Our literary countrymen abroad, they are our boast and he too who will bear with him to their distinguished ranks our high respect and cordial & (fection.

By Gov. Clinto m-May the personal worth and literary excellence of the talented friend who is about to visit foreign countries, be as high my considered abroad as they are justly a ppreciated at home.

By Commodore Chauncey .- The au thor of the Pilot, who evinces with so much accuracy his kirnowledge of his profession as a seaman e nd his correct feeiing as an officer.

Mr. Cooper, has been appointed American Consul at Joyons, in France, and embarked a few days since, from New York. It is said, he will remain in Europe three or four ye sars. At the dinner given him in New York, he publicly declared his intention of writing a history of the Navy of the Unit id States.

New-York, June 8 .- - We announce with pleasure, that our countryman Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin h is arrived in the Canada, on a visit, as we understand, to his friends at Boston. Being severely afflicted with gout and ach sumathen, the Admiral will sojourn in this city only a day or two .- Merc. Adb.

Randolph once more. - L efore the Alexander left the Capes, N. fr. Randolph had displayed his courage a rid his pistols and challenged a fellow pa ssenger, Mr Green, a Quaker, to mo tal combat Captain Baldwin, interfered and the pistols were put away. We'she build be glad to have it in our power to say the Capways and means to bring these men (Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Carroll) to our tain had taken possession of the capthem ashore, with the dog i the Pilot Boat .- Phil. Press.

Shocking .- It is stated in the Boston Traveller, that a stranger we it into a week, and asked for a razor so wave time self .- Having been seated, to il we suprise of those present, and without the least notice, he told them he wished 1 or a pail to catch his blood. On this, the y discovered he had cut his throat in a shocking manner, but hopes are entertained of a recovery.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

ON THE SABBATH.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Exodus, xx. 8 Before we enter on the promised exhibition of the general duty enjoined in the bove sentence, we must beg our readers our last: for if these be not corrected, it must be, in some places, difficult to comprehend our meaning.

In paragraph 4. line 1. for " eye" read " view." Parag : 5. line 13. for " obscure" read "observe." line 19. for "as "read "or." Parag: 11. line 8. for "Theology" read "Christianity."

Parag : last, line 2. for "laying," read " urging."

The precept at the head of this article, is very lamentably misunderstood, by some in whom more correct knowledge might be expected; whilst others most awfully abuse the measure of knowledge we should be thought uncharitable to designate otherwise, seem to imagine that if business be suspended by all but their house servants, their children kept from school, and one or two public religious services attended on, the Sabbath is properly regarded. Some, however, err in another way; they seem to suppose the Rest of the Sabbath only to be intended as a preparation for the labours of the ensuing week; and hence make it a day of listless inactivity. Others, again, seem to consider it a day of relaxation from severe labours, or close confinement to their usual occupations; and therefore do not scruple to employ its sacred hours in recreation. But surely these things ought not so to be : the precept says KEEP HOLY the Sabbath day. But is it kept holy by either of those classes of persons just adverted to? To prove that it is not, it is only necessary to shew what the Scriptures mean by the command under consideration.

1. To keep holy the Sabbath day, is to set it apart, or distinguish it from other days, by devoting it specially to religious engagements. Religious duties are the duties of every day; but on other days, duties which are not of a religious character may, and must, receive our attention. This every one acknowledges; and we readily concede that God himself enthe same authority enjoins their exclusion | " keep it as ye do this day." from our thoughts and labours during the hours of the day of God. On that day, we are not to "do our own ways, nor seek our own pleasure, nor speak our own words; but to consider the Sabbath a delight, Holy to the Lord, and Honorable."

But while the necessary avocations of life are to be resolutely laid aside, we are not to pass the day in idleness: it is to be a day of religious rest, -or, of rest for the culture of religion. It has its duties then, -duties which if properly discharged, will completely occupy all its hours. On ordinary days, we are ready to persuade ourselves that we have not time to read as much as we would of the word of God; to investigate the meaning of Scripture by Scripture, comparing text with text: to meditate on the holy oracles:-We persuade ourselves that our secret devotions are necessarily short, and un frequent on those days; and besides, we find our thoughts incessantly pursuing our business, whilst our lips utter the language of prayer; and still further, that the body is often so exhausted by fatigue, that our worship is far from spiritual Now, the Sabbath is the day for the soul to be fed; on that day we are commanded to take the leisure we persuade ourselves we cannot, at other times, spare, to search the records of truth, and to meditate and pray over their contents. On that day, we may compare scripture with scripture; pour out, without distraction, our hearts in the ear of our heavenly Father, and in short, by all the diversified means afforded us, we may eat of the Bread, and drink of the Water of life.

2. To keep holy the Sabbath day is, to exclude from its hours, as much as possible, all, except positively religious,

occupations. When the command says " thou shall not do any work," it is far from meaning manual labour only. The work, or labour of some professions, is intellectual; and the Sabbath, to be kept holy, must be marked by a cessation from such labour, the not the work of the hands .-One part of the command must be made the interpreter of another; and if we make it so, the expression "keep it HOLY" effectually excludes the permission of intellectual, as well as manual, ordinary labour. But the Sabbath is violated, it employed in that acquisition of literary knowledge which the ordinary avocations of life do not afford leisure to pursue, on the business days of the week. Here, indeed, it is not ordinary labour; but it not positively religious, it is, nevertheless, forbidden, for, to revert again to a passage quoted above, we are not to "do our own ways," but make the Sabbath a day " holy to the Lord."

The same passage, explicitly prohibits ced on the afternoon and evening of every Lord's Day. We are not to do our own pleasure on His Holy Day, but to keep our foot from polluting it. Isa: 58. 13. 14. Alas! how inconsistent are these Sabbath-breakers! It is too hot, too cold. too damp, too windy, or the distance too great to go to the Sanctuary of God : but

hone of these objections have any force when directed against this species of Sabbath-breaking; for the town line is not sufficiently extensive to form a limit to heir rambles.

We are reminded to economize our space, but there is one disgraceful instance of Sabbath breaking, which, tho' mity, we should be inexcusaure wellto pass over in silence. We allude to the very general practice of deferring till the Sabbath morning the completion of the necessary arrangements for the departure of vessels to distant ports. Were the evil confined to seamen, their ignorance would constitute some excuse for them; - nay, did it extend no further than to masters of vessels, we could make some allowance for the force of early prejudice, confirmed by habits of irreligion: but what can we say for ship-owners? Their means of knowledge are extensive, and have been used : yet even they, unless common report belies them, are to be seen actively arrangeing the business relative to the departure of their vessels on the morning of the Sabbath! And why? No voice but Superstition's answers the enquiry : 'It is a lucky day to commence a voyage." We almost blush to record this sentence. Have we then reverted to the ages of Pagan darkness and ignorance? Shall there be found among us the observers of times, and users of enchantments? " Oh, but" say these persons, " we only do so to accommodate ourselves to the weakness and prejudices of others: - Ship-masters will if possible, sail on Sunday, rather than on any other day." That is, in plain language, you obey man rather than God: " He says .- " Keep holy the Sabbath day by excluding from its hours whatever is not religious," and a man in your employ says, " Set God at nought ;-trample on his commands; and trust fortune, not His blessing, for success:" and to the latter you render obedience! And when you have thus polluted the day God demands as his own, you take your place in the worshipping assembly, and offer, at least, one fervent petition, viz: " for the safety of all those who travel by land or by water." Well may Jehovah ask in anger, " Is it such a Sabbath that I have chosen? "Wilt thou call this a Sabbath?—an ac-"ceptable day unto the Lord? Behold, "in the day of your Sabbath, ye exact joins them on us :- but we contend that " from all, their labours : ye shall not 3. To keep holy the Sabbath day, is

> to employ any practicable portion in works of mercy. An infallible interpreter of the law of God, has told us that " It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." On this principle it is that those in health may absent themselves from public worship to minister to the wants of the afflicted; that the intervals of public worship may be employed in religious exercises in the chambers of sickness; that the sons and daughters of ignorance and vice may be made acquainted with the Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation; and that the abodes of penury and sorrow may be taught to sing the praises of active Christian benevolence. Nor are works of real necessity prohibited, even when they are not positively benevolent or merciful. If we may furnish provender to our cattle, we may certainly make provision for ourselves. But we urge the plea of necessity where, very frequently, it does not exist. It is not necessity but luxury which demands greater variety or excellence in the provisions of the Sabbath than in those of other days. God requires that our servants as well as ourselves, rest on that day, and in order to this, the provisions of the Sabbath must be, in some respects at least, less inviting than common. It is not sufficient that we urge the accidental presence of a friend, as an excuse for the making of extra labour: he is not a friend whose presence would impel to an act of disobedience to God; and a Christian ought to despise himself if he could condescend to apologize to man for obeying Jehovah rather than

appearing to honour hin. We have attempted the outline we promised-the exhibition of the general duty of keeping holy the Sabbath day: but as the law descends to particulars, we shall do likewise, in our exposition of it. The duty is enjoined on us as individuals, parents, and masters; and our next will commence the exhibition of our duty in one or more of these relations.

JOSEPH.

Married,

On Thursday evening last, by the Reverend Daniel Hall, Mr. JOHN H. GOLDSTON, to Miss MARY SMITH-both of this place.

This morning, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Mr. HENRY WARING, Jr. Merchant of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE CHAPMAN, daughter of the late Samuel Chapman, Esq.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

Packet Schr. Triumph, Willis, New-York, 4 days-merchandize to M Jarvis, B C Good, J L Durand, & Co. R Primrose, & Co. Pitt. St. Service music, Dec, St. Martins—molasces to

W Hollister. Schr. Hampton, Delano, Jamaica-coffee to D Jackson, Pittman & Sanford. CLEARED,

Schrs. Sally Ann, Skidmore, Antigua; Anne Perkins, Jamaica; Thomas & Eliza, Ham, Jamaica; Mary, Tuley, Martinico; Henrieda, Brookfield, Martinico; Mentor, Mason, Martins ; Regulator, Greene, Charleston ; Lis sa, Lonning, Philadelphia,