THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1830.

The General Assembly of this State, after session of 54 days, adjourned on the 8th inst -A list of the public acts and of such of the private acts as relate to this section of the state, is given in the preceding page.

Tribute of Respect .- Among the Resolutions adopted by the late. Legislature, none conveyed to us a feeling of greater satisfaction, than that which assigns a place in the Hall of the House of Commons, to Ford's Portrait of our respected townsman, the Hon, JOHN STANLY. Long may such feelings actuate the bosoms of our Legislators:-they emanate from virtue; and wiere this is monitor, their legislation must be alike honorable to themselves, and pleasing to their constituents." This well-merited tribute of respect, must yield a high gravification to the family of this gentleman, as well as to the numercus friends who lament his protracted indis-

Appointment by the President .- Henry Baldwin, or Pennslyvania has been appointed to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme

The prominent topics in Congress, during the Last fortnight, have been the discussion of the new bill introduced by Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, from the Retreachment Committee for computing the mileage of members of Congress, and the debute of the subject of the public lands, which ares on a resolution introduced by Mr. Hunt of V mont and an amendment offered by Mr Matin of S. Carolina On the first bill, which finally passed, several curious facts were men timed with respect to the loose way in which mileage has been computed. It was stated by the Chairman of the Committee, that 46.000 mies per annum, had been overcharged, by members taking the river route instead of the land rouse, a d charging mileage for the windings of the stream. One member who had te ceived his mil age for five successive sessions, as computed correctly, discovered in 1823, that the other method of charging had obtained, and in consequence made a claim for arrearages of mile age, to the amount of 2.800, and it was paid. The bill now provides, t at the distance shall be compared on the shortest post route upon which lett are usually carried. The compensation to be adjusted by the Flerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Hu ts Resolution called for information res ecting public lands, with a view of distributing the proceeds among the states, in a certain ratio Mr. Martin's amendment proposes to take int the account. If the donotions which the s v eral states have heretofore received from Congress, for various purposes. This amendment has been resisted by the Western members, and the discussion, which is very animated, has not yet been coucluded.

There appears to be little doubt among the speculators in politics on the other side or ent to recover her American Colonies by force. We e the power of Spain Mone to enter into the the in the Empebled and distracted herself; with to efficient tre sury, and no national spirit her fiorts in so bast a cause, would meet the fate recent enterpris against Mexico-a specdy and deastrous deteat. But indications are abroad, which lead to the inference, that she is to be assisted by other powers, and that a grand attempt will be, mance by an alued force, to con que fis the M xican States, and then succesively all the evolted colonies, w o have existence as a dependent States We say such indications are abroad, and the English papers actually give accounts of the furnishing of arms for such an expedition. That such a pt n could ever be successful, we intritain no apprehension; but that much bloodsh d, all the distresses and devastitions of protracted war, will tollow, we have gloomy reasons to forebode. The distracted state of politics in those countries, and the hatreds and animosities which exist between prominent persons, and parties; and above all, the unscrupulous course which we fear that Gen. Bolivar is pursuing, leave little room to hope for a union on republican principles, stro g enough to offer an undivided front against the invaders. These are but speculations, it is true, but they are fair infere c's hom mely choly facts.

W. have some reason to hope that Mr. Poinsett has succeeded in escaping the dangers with which are life was threatened. At is said that he em arked on the 15. No mber:

On the last day of the bession, Mr Gaston from the select committee prointed to take into Consideration, the most feeton means of connecting the waters of Neuse reiver with those of Be ufort Harbor, by a Ship Canal; and to euquir i to the propriety of requiring the aid of th G neral Government thereto, made a Report, in wich the expediency and utility of said Canal is f reibly set forth, and which concludes with a Re lution instructing our Delegation in Congre s to solicit aid in the completion of said enterprise. Mr. Bynum opposed the Resolution, at considerable length, on constitutional grounds Mr. Gas on explained and supported it, because common defence of the country. M Swain also advocated it, but its further consideration was postponed to Saturday, before which day, the session terminated. We hope the work will be undertaken by the General Government, as it is of reat national importance, and independent of any other con ideration, it is ansolutely necessaor transporting munition- of war, in case of bostile inva-io - Raleigh Reg

COMMUNICATION.

ACADEMY

MR EDITOR :- Permit que. through the me dium of your columns, to call the attention of the Public to the consideration of a subject of primary importance; and in which we are all directly or indirectly, interested I allude to the tecent acts of a few individuals, self-styled " The Trustees of Newbern Academy."

I say, " a few individuals," from a firm belief, that, so respectable a body as a large majority of the Trustees are known to be, would not comprohise their characters by so flagrant a breach of the trust which heir fellow citizens have commit led to their care.

li is generally understood, that our State Le-

must be educated, has, at different periods, con- | Congress act wisely in not meddling with | or, were to be considered as mere decoys to firmed certain grants of valuable property to the citizens of Newbern, for the purpose of raising a revenue, that should tend to place the blessings of education within the reach of every individual, Their enactments, in pursuance of this laudable purpose, enforcing certain regulations and compliances all evince the desire they felt, that the resulting advantages should be general and effecive. And, in vain have I searched all the acts of the Assembly that have reference to the subject, for any authority conferring a right to convey the funds, thus granted to the Public, into the

pockets of a few of the most wealthy of our citizens, to the manifest prejudice of the interests of those who are poorer; who, unfortunately for themselves, are a very large majority No such authority can be found, nor was it intended to be given : but our Leaders take it by implication, from their knowledge of the fact, that they are utterly irresponsible. This, however, could be remedied by a proper application to the next General Assembly.

These few individuals, (for I repeat that it would be slandering a large portion of the Trustees, to connect their name with many of the late transactions) from motives best known to themselves, but she wdly guessed at by those who are watching their progress, have thought proper to employ a person as a teacher in the Academy whom they have diguified with the empty title of the Principal." I say "empty" as he is it reality only the "Principal" of the twelve or fifteen boys who study under him; for I cannot for a moment suppose, that the other Teachers who are not paid by the Trustees, would on re flection. degrade themselves by submitting to the supervision of a stranger, of whom they know literally nothing. This, I think, would be a taci acknowledgment, on their part, either of an in capacity, or a want of inclination, to perform the duties for which they have been long receiving payment, without the coercion and assistance of a master. If, however, contrary to my expecta tion, their feelings tell them that they ought to b subordinates, without even a hope of remunera tion for this self-debasement, then indeed the gentleman may be principal-But principal of what-? Not, I should think, of men who rely on their own talents and exertions, but on the talismanic effects of the word " Academy" for a

from my subject. The engagement and nomination of "the Principal" would have been well enough, had these persons stopped here ; but unluckily for the mselves, as well as others, their desire to lead carried them farther, and they appropriated the whole income of the Academy to the payment of this one person; thus enabling timese who made the arrangement, to lower the price of tailion, in one room only; the room to which, I presume, the prime movers of this farcintend to send their sons. This will save fo them four dollars a year, in the price of each pupil's tuition; but these four dollars belong to the public, and not to them. As a proof of the corectness of this declaration. I am authorised by one of the Teachers to say, that if one fourth of ted to him, he would have lowered his price of tuition eight dollars per annum, for each pupil which would have occasioned a saving of 320 dolconflict. It app chensions would be felt as to lars yearly, to forty of our citizens, without being detrimental to himself. And I have no doubt of the willingness of the other Teachers to make cor esponding reductions, on the same terms and thus would the funds that belong to the Pub lie, have circulated in their legitimate channel. Some of those officious persons will, no doubt

reply, that this school is open to all. But this sophistry will fall to deceive; for it cannot be open to more than a tenth part of the children in town; nor is it very customary with the majority to have their children instructed in the dead lan guages | Languages which, judging from many living specimens within our knowledge, are em-

They will also repeat what they have already said, that this is only an experiment, tending to the public good. But what right have they to make experiments at the expense of their neighbours? Be-ides, this is a matter long settled by experience. Every one knows that Teachers, who are capable and respectable, will generally succeed; and the more readily, I think, when they feel they are dependent on their own merits for the public approbation, and not on the electioneering influence of any sect or faction.

I had intended to say a few words on the pri vate inflicted by these men, and on the contempt with which they indirectly treat the town; but of this bereafter. I have said enough, I cope, to remind the real Trustees, that they have duties to perform; and that neglect is sometimes equally culpable with the actual performance of what is wrong.

In compliance with what I believe to be my duty, I have laid this exposition before the Public It rests with them to act on it, or to contique to be negligent of their interests, as they shall think proper.

The writer's name is left with the Publisher.

From the New York Journal of Commerc Trade with the West Indies .- The Mon real Board of Trade, at a special meeting on the 23d ult. adopted resolutions against Mea national point of view, it is necessary to the the ropeal of the present restrictions upon our commerce with the British West Indies They also recommend that petitions be presented to the Provincial Legislature, pray ing them to transmit remonstrances to His Majesty against the "anticipated changes"

The Committee speak of intelligence having been communicated to them, (the manner of expression would lead us to sup pose from official sources,) announcing the commencement at London of negotia ions between His Majesty's Government and the United States of America for repening a direct intercourse between the atter and the British West Indies, and for conceding to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence." If such be the fact, the discussion embraces a wider field than we had anticipated, and may be productive of important results. We take for granted that the American govern ment would not propose the concession of these privileges by England, without the If I of some equivalent; and the question What may this equivalent be? Is

this Act while the negociations are pending population, intended to help the sale of -except perhaps to reduce the duty on ten and coffee, (which can affect England only remotely,) for it would be foolish to give away what can be sold for a valuable consideration, whether it is worth any thing to

From the National Banner.

engage the attention of the public, for several years to come, there is none which will involve in its consequences, more momenious results, than that of the distribution of the public lands. The time is not distant. when the tariff question and the question of internal improvements, will become so in we think, will be found to contain informarimately blended with the matter we have referred to, and with the question of the tistribution of the surplus public revenue. hat new interests will arise and new par ies be formed, which will shake the union o its very foundations, unless a majority of he people, shall advocate an adherence to

rigid construction of the constitution. We have heard it recently remarked by distinguished Statesman, that the action of this government, has never until a very late period, been directed towards its inter nal concerns. Prior to the last war with Great Britain, its agency was almost wholly confined to our foreign relations, and to our commercial intercourse with foreign States The result was, that the nation was happy. rosperous and united, because the general overnment was found to answer, and to nswer fully, the ends for which it was instituted; for, although, some encroachments and forced constructions upon the constitunon, had been introduced, or attempted at a very early period of our history, yet these were not of themselves, of sufficient magni ude, to outweigh the benefits of that instit

With the return of peace in 1815, a new era arose. It was the era which marked the commencement of the internal action of ne government. The high prices of fortations, which required the continuance of letter: war prices to sustain them. An appeal was made to Congress for support. That support was solicited, not by an increase of duties, but, by a mere withholding from a too rapid reduction of those already exising, and which had been so imposed, for the legitimate purpose of revenue. The appeal was modest, and being addressed to he generous feelings of those who would by the nature of their peculiar circumstanes, be obliged to contribute most towards the protecting fund, it succeeded. A law was passed, retaining the high duties for three years, and providing at the expiration fory of subsequent appeals made to Con řess, is too recent, to render it necessar or us to remind the reader, that the reduction contemplated never took place, but before the three years expired, the high tuties were continued by law, for an additional term, and were subsequently increas ed in amount, and exempted from limitation as to time. By this proceeding, the ques tion was placed on a new footing. What was originally solicited as a favor, was aferwards demanded as a right, and when in Congress to impose duties for the purpose of benefitting one particular interest, at the expense of all the rest, the original consent to save from ruin those who had improvidently embarked in manufactures manifested by abstaining from the reduction of the duties for a limited term, was bro't up against them, as evidence that the constitutional objection had once been waived and could therefore be no good ground for subsequent opposition. In other words, it was argued that as Congress had, in 1816, with the view of preventing injury to those who had embarked in the cotton and woolen manufactures, consented to retain the duties of thirty per cent for three years, that, it was not therefore allowable for constitutional grounds, to a permanent increase of those duties, to two hundred and

twenty-five per cent. The intimate connection which subsists between the land and the tariff questions, will readily be perceived, when it is recol lected, that a fund for distribution from this source, can only exist under a perseverence in the high duty system. The ordinary expenses of the Government, after the pub lic debt shall have been discharged, will be probably twelve millions of dollars per an rum, and if the duties should be reduced, as they ought to be, in order to enable the American family to experience the full ex tent of the blessings anticipated by their forefathers, from the system of confederation which they adopted, the proceeds of the public lands will be required as heretofore, as a constituent portion of the public revenue. Believing therefore, that the land question is one, which every individual in the country ought to understand, we have given the debate opon it, more fully, than we should, had we regarded it as one of secondary importance, having abridged in only in such paris, as could be left out.

vithout interfering with the arguments. The enquiry, it will be observed, was proposed by Mr. Hunt, a member from Vermont. It was opposed by Mr. Martin. of South Carolina, who offered an amendment, the object of which, was, to ascertain at the same time, what portion of the public ands had already been given to the differ nt States. This amendment led to a disussion of the question, whether the school ands set apart in the Western States, were stature, well knowing that, to be truly free, we modification or repeal of the Tariff? Then to be regarded as donation to those States,

the other lands. It was also urged, that it in account current was to be opened be ween the General Government and the in dividual States, Virginia and North Caroli na, ought to have credit for the amount of land, which they put into the commo stock, and that as there was no reason why a mere land account should be opened, Of all the subjects which are likely to would be right to state a general account, to omorace all expenditures, by which particu lar States were especially benefitted. This would bring into view, expenditures to sup port the Navy for the protection of com merce and the sea board, roads, breakwaters, &c. The debate is interesting, and tion of permanent interest.

> From the U. S. Tegelegraph, Dec. 21. THE EXPRESSES.

The late expresses, which it was sup- accordingly. posed would have given satisfaction to all Americans without distinction of party, oppear to have excited a degree of envy on that are usually taught in our best English Semhe part of a few, whose business it is to complain. The origin and progress of the duction of \$4 36 per annum, from his former measure, we will lay before our readers.

With a view of making an experiment of what could be done, when the public good demands it, and especially to bring into public notice the Mobile and Orleans route. me of the contractors on that route suggestd to the Post-master General; the practicability of carrying the President's Message at the opening of the present Congress, in FIVE DAYS to the City of New Orleans; and asked permission of him to send it by ex press. Several of the contractors on that line being present in this city, were con sulted, and united in the request. The Postmaster General, considering that a sucressful effort of the kind would be interesting, and in different points of view, highly important, gave his consent. He also considered it equally useful for the same experiment to be made on the great Northern and Western routes; and to give the same oppor ign commodities during the war, had led tunity to the energetic contractors on those

i ost Office Department, Nov. 21. 1829. Sin: Arrangements have been voluntarily made by the several Contractors on the outes from this to New Orleans, to carry he President's Message at the opening of he next Congress, by the most rapid.ex press, so as to reach New Orleans in five days, and without any expense to the Demade between this and ----? it would be gratifying, in the highest degree, if done; and should the generous proffer of the Contractors at the South be made also by ions, it will demonstrate to the world what can be done by men whose energy knows no restraint, and whose patriotism and devotion have no bounds.

Please answer me on this subject. Very respecially, your obt. serv.

W. T. BARRY. They all eagerly availed themselves of the permission thus offered them. And their performances shew that they are worthy of the highest confidence for energy and decision. - They are all agents of the departthe constitutional objection was raised, by ment, interested in its character; and, as those who believed that no power existed monorable, public spirited men, they feel a laudable pride in advancing its fame. How far the Postmaster General may feel inclined to reward them, or they to receive a reward, is a matter, both as to time and man ner, to be settled by the parties concerned The experiment was not stimulated by avarice, nor the prospect of reward. It was the result of enlightened patriotism-of that public spirit which we hope may ever characterize men who are the repositories of so important a trust as that of transporting the great public mails.

Nor was it a party measure. The Post master General was aware that speculations might be made to the detriment of many by persons who might avail themselves by private expresses, of the intelligence which them in 1824 and 1828, to object upon that document contains; and it was an ob ject with him to give the earliest publicity of it to all. It was distributed equalimong the editors of every party. experiment was quite as useful as the training of the militia in time of peace It has demonstrated an ability to convey intelli gence in case of emergency, with a rapioity before unknown .- Had the same succession forts been made at the commencement and during the progress of the late war, 1 would have saved hundreds of lives and millions of treasure

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Reverend Michael Osborne, JOHN P. DAVES, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH B. GRAHAM, daughter of Edward Graham, Esq. of this place.

At Washington, on Wednesday evening the 6th nst. by John G. Blount, Esq. Mr. HENRY A ELLISON, merchant, to Miss CAROLINE'S. IELFAIR, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Telfair, all of that place.

In Alabama, Col DARINS HOBSON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CHOE PL MACKAWIS, or the Jumping Rabbit, a belle of the Chickasaw

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Brig Hannah, Jerkins. Turks Island. At Swonsborough, schr. Hampton, Earle, Schr. Jarvis, Brown, & Co. Fowler, Turks

Sloop Enterprize, Walker, Norfolk, Via. CLEARED. Schr. Amity, Jones, New York.

Schr. Susan, Mary, Harding, New York.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE PEWS in the Protest int Episcopal Church will be rented for the current year, on Monday morning next, at 11 ro'clock. Indiiduals who may find it inconvenient to attend, y applying previous to that day, to Mr. Jacob hooding will be accommodated. Jan. 16th, 1830.

ACADEMY.

ROBERT G. MOORE respectfully inorms the Publick, that the exercises of his SCHOOL are proceeding as usual

in consequence of certain recent publications which have appeared in the Spectator, he deems t necessary to inform his Patrons, that his School will hereafter be, as it has heretofore been, solely under his own management; subject only to the inspection of those who patronise it. And, as he is as much above elect oneering for Pupils, as he is above submitting to the control of a few selfcostituted managers, he desires to be judged by his esefulness as a Teacher, and to be patronised

TERMS, \$6 PER QUARTER. The course of studies to include all the branches maries .- Three Mouths a Quarter : being a re-

R. G. M. would receive two Boys (from 7 to 15 years of age) to board in his family.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school will be resumed on the second Monday in January, Board and tuition \$65 per session, paid in WITHERSPOON. Hillsborough, January 9

Dew Cheap Store.

JAMES OWENS & CO.

TAVE just opened a handsome assortment LL of DRY GOODS, in the Store belonging to Mrs. Vipon corner of Craven and South Front Streets. Amo, g their Good- are-Cloths and Cassimeres; white and red famuel and Canton fannel; Whitney, rose, point an Difde blankets; Kidderminster carpeting; flai's for cloaks; black, blue, brown, green aud scarlet bombazer; coloured circussians; bombazines; furniture and dress calico; gingham; dimit; a inet; This cavilling about titles, however, has led many individuals into manufacturing specu- routes, he addressed to them the following col'd cambries; Na kin and Canton crapes, and crape robes; figured Swiss and British book muslins; plain swiss and British book miss in; striged and check'd muslin and jubilee cord; cambrick and jaconet muslins, and jaconet cravat-; linen cambric and linen cambric tidkfs; bandai na and black silk hdkfs; Italian silk cravats; cash ere and thibet wool shawls; long and square merino shawls; 7-8 and 4-4 irish Linens; 10 4, 8-4, 7-4. and 6-4 Irish diaper (damask pattern); cotton diaper and cotton table cloths; worsted silk and cotton hose; super black Italian Intestring; black mode and col'd forence, white sain; Gros de partment. Will such arrangements be Birlin, and Gros, de Nap; Italian florence for dresses; black and white Italian crape; black and colored silk florentine, Marseilles and Valentia vesting; Marseilles quilts and white counterpanes; Russia duck and Russia Sheeting; cotton bagging and oznaburgh; blenched and unbleached domeshandsome assortment of umbrellas and parasols,

From the advantages they possess in the purchase of their goods, they hope to be able to sell at prices which will give general satisfaction; one of the firm resides in one of the northern cities, and a tends the auctions in Bal imore, Philadels phia and New York, where their purchases have been principally made for cash. Newbern Jan. 16, 1830.

AUCTION.

T 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 19th inst. will be sold, at the wharf of Juo. Snead, sq. tne. HULL and materials of British schoon r Julia DE HAMSAY, for the benefit of all concerned, by order of the Captain. Terms, cash Newbern, Jan 9, 1830.

NOTICE.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by Samuel Oliver, for the indemuity of his sureties, and benefit of his creditors, I shall proceed to sell, on the 26th day of the present month, on the premises,

THE STORE

now occupied by the said Samuel Oliver; also

STOCK OF GOODS. Wares and Merchandize.

For all sums under \$25, cash will be required; on all sums from \$25 to \$100, three m nths credit will be given; for sums over \$1:0 the same credit will be given, and notes parable to one of the Banks in this place, will be required. In all cases of credit two good sureties will be

WILLIAM HOLLISTER. Jan. 13th. 1830.

Boarding House.

THE Subscriber having taken the House on East Front Street, near Union Point, lately occupied by Mrs. e kins, is prepared to accommadate a few Gentlemen as boarders, by the day, werk or nouth. His terms will be reasonable and no exertions will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise

ENOCH ALEXANDER.

Jan 16, 1830

FOR SALE.

The House on Pollock street occupied by the Sibscriber ! It is a convenient family residence, having six R oms, a good Pantry and Cellar, and a Pump of excellent water. Also for sale a fine toned ORGAN, sufficiently large for a small Church; a HAND ORGAN, and several articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, inconvenient for transportation. Possession of the

House will be given by the 24th of March ALLEN FITCH.

Newbern, Jan 16, 18 0

TAKEN UP.

ND committed to the Jail of Carteret County, A on the 9th mst. hree Negro Met viz:-WILLIAM FREEMAN, SOLUMO NA H and JAMES MITCUELL, who say they are free and cives of Columbus county. Freeman is 5 feet 9 inches high ; Solomon and James are 5 teet, 6 or 7 inches high, of dark complex on; from the contr dictory statements they made on their ex aminat on it is believed they are runaway slaves, A FULFORD, Sheriff.

Beaufort, Jan. 12, 1830.