



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1831.

The arrival of the Meridian puts us in possession of London and Liverpool dates as late as the 25th and 27th of May. We mentioned in our last, the intention of the great powers of Europe to negotiate between Russia and Poland. It appears that they have made an attempt at pacification, but without success. Russia has declined all farther conference on the subject, and the reply of the Emperor to the last solicitation was, that "the Poles had made their demands with drawn swords, and his honour required that they should be answered with the same weapon."

Notwithstanding this discouraging declaration, France has made another effort by a special courier, the result of which may be expected by the next arrival. No fewer than 30,000 of Diebitsch's army are said to be suffering under cholera morbus. This is given as the cause of his temporary retreat.

The majority in favour of Reform in England is stated at 134. The returns are not yet completed, and it is conjectured that eight or ten more will be added to the number. A proposal for a general disarmament of the European Continental powers has been made by France, and is said to have met the approbation of Austria. This important measure is to be preceded by an agreement that none of the contracting powers shall enter on a war without the consent of all the rest. If Poland be ranked among them as an independent nation, we earnestly desire to see a consummation of this design; on any other conditions, the combination would be only a second Holy Alliance.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

So entirely were our good citizens engrossed by the remembrance of things past, that but few were to be found in their beds at daybreak on Monday morning. Long before that time, the roar of cannon and musketry had broken on the stillness of the morning, proclaiming the irrepressible feeling of exultation which the return of our National Jubilee never fails to call forth. At Sunrise, a Federal salute, the ringing of bells, and a *feude joie* from our Volunteer Corps, the NEWBERN GRAYS, proclaimed the earnestness with which the celebration of the day had commenced. The Grays paraded until seven o'clock, and then retired. At 11, they joined their fellow citizens in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. ARMSTRONG commenced the celebration in the Church by an impressive prayer. After some appropriate and excellent prefatory remarks, EDWARD STANLY, Esq. read the Declaration of Independence. This was succeeded by "Hail Columbia," by our amateur Band of the Harmonic Society. An oration was then delivered by CHARLES SHEPARD, Esq.

When we say that many years have passed since we heard a fourth of July oration so appropriate, and so deserving of approbation, those who had the pleasure of being present, will acquit us of a desire to be invidious, or to disparage the patriotic efforts of others. We were glad to find that Mr. Shepard's good taste led him to select only such historical illustrations of his subject as were calculated to leave impressions of satisfaction and pleasure. It is too frequently the case that inexperienced persons in such situations, think it a part of their duty to magnify the unparental conduct of England, to paint her as a monster of injustice, and to cherish those exasperated feelings which are but too apt to arise between nations as well as between families. The necessity for this has long passed away, and all such feelings should be consigned to oblivion. Such, we said before, was not the course pursued by Mr. Shepard. He said all that Americans could desire, but nothing which could justly offend the most devoted subject of Britain; and the entire approbation of his audience is the best evidence of the correctness of his views. At three o'clock, the Volunteer Company, together with a large number of their fellow citizens, proceeded to the Masonic Hall, where they partook of an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Carney. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drunk: 1st. The Day and Principles of our Independence. 2d. The Union of the States.—The true Ark of our Liberties. 3d. The Constitution of the United States.—The sacred Charter of our Freedom. "Touch not, handle not." 4th. The memory of Washington. 5th. The memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. 6th. The President and Constituted Authorities of the United States. 7th. The Army and Navy of the United States. 8th. The Governor and State of North Carolina. 9th. The Gallant Spirits of '76.—Honour to the Dead.—Gratitude to the Living. 10th. Universal Suffrage and Universal Education, both essential to the maintenance of Liberty. 11. The Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and Internal Improvements of our Country.—Sustaining and best sustained by each other: may all receive the fostering care of the proper authorities. 12th. The University of North Carolina. 13th. THE FAIR SEX.—In the language of Indian Poetry, "they are the feathers of our wings, and the eyelids of our eyes."

The following toast from the Hon. J. SPEIGHT, whose acceptance of an invitation to attend the Dinner was prevented by business, was announced from the Chair, and drank standing— "The Union of the States: May the injustice of the Majority never compel the Minority to undervalue it. After Mr. SHEPARD had retired, the following toast was offered and drunk with off repeated cheers: By James Taylor.—The Orator of the Day: His principles, his talents, and his eloquence, all equally entitle him to our admiration and regard. By Joshua G. Wright.—Poland: May the issue of her struggle with the hosts of the Autocrat, revive the days of Thermopylae. By Richard M. Shepard.—John Branch: The enlightened, sagacious, and patriotic statesman, who would not sacrifice individual honour and personal independence to political preferment: May he, by the unanimous voice of his grateful countrymen, be transferred to the scene of his unvaried triumph, in the cause of Justice, Liberty, and Virtue.

By Martin Stevenson Jr.—The Newbern Fair: Their liberality and patriotism have been evinced in the donation of a Standard to the "Grays"—May they all rejoice under the motto of Union and Liberty—Forever.

By S. G. Battle.—Edward Stanly, Esq.: He is entitled to the thanks of his fellow-citizens for the faithful discharge of the task imposed upon him.

By Capt. James C. Stevenson.—The Federal Government: Enlightened and liberal, may it ever regard the individual interests of the States with a parental eye.

By Oliver S. Dewey.—Martin Van Buren: A true patriot—an able statesman—his successful discharge of the duties of his late office, deserves the thanks of his country.

By James Taylor.—North Carolina: The first in by gone days to declare her Rights; let her not now, be the last to maintain them.

By William J. Hancock.—The Revenue Cutter Dallas and her Officers: May her station in our waters be continued as long as she is commanded by such vigilant and patriotic men.

By Capt. Wm. W. King.—Edward Livingston, Secretary of State: His talents eminently qualify him to fill with ability the Office to which he has been called.

By Benjamin Chaney.—Our Country: The home of the free, and the asylum of the oppressed of every clime.

By Thomas P. Goodwin.—Henry Clay: "The Father of the American System."

The festivities of the day were terminated by a pyrotechnic display, conducted by a respected fellow townsman, to whose spirited exertions we have been frequently indebted on such occasions.

We would remark in conclusion, that the celebration of the Fourth of July should never be omitted. A recurrence to the principles which first hallowed this day to Americans, is not only a high gratification, but an important duty. Like the clay man of Prometheus, we require the celestial fire which emanates from them to animate us in the cause of Liberty, and to give vigour to our efforts for its perpetuation.

We have often endeavoured to impress on the minds of our fellow citizens the great impropriety of permitting inexperienced and careless persons to manage our guns on the fourth of July, and at other times of public rejoicing. Admiration, however, and former experience are alike disregarded, and no precaution whatever is used to prevent the imprudent from seeking their own destruction, and jeoparding the lives of others. No fewer than four persons were badly wounded, in this place, on Monday last, one of them, we fear, mortally. The whole was the result of unpardonable carelessness.

Capt. CASEY of the schooner Philadelphia, belonging to this port, arrived from New York on the 4th inst. states that, on the 1st July, when about 15 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, he saw a suspicious looking vessel, Baltimore clipper built, about 5 miles off. At 6 P. M. she tacked ship and stood off to the eastward, when the Philadelphia lost sight of her. Next day, about 12 M. made her again on the Philadelphia's weather bow, running in for the land. She hoisted her colours, tacked ship, and stood off—then hauled down her colours, and when nearly abreast of the schooner, tacked again, ran along side and hailed us, "asking us where from, where bound, and whether we had seen any vessel similar to her; said yes, the day before, (but this must have been the same vessel) about 15 miles to southward of Cape Henry. She inquired the bearing and distance of Hatteras, and asked if we knew what vessel that was seen of us. informed her that Hatteras lay S. S. E. distant about 50 miles, and that we did not know the vessel's name, to which he replied, that Hatteras lay S. by E. when asked where she was from, she replied from Port au Plat, and bound for the Florida coast. She was a long, rakish vessel, black, with a few white streaks, waist cloths all round, which were rolled up—counted eleven sweep holes on one side; had a small boat to her davits, and an uncommonly large long boat on deck. When she first came along side, saw four men only; but on making some alteration in her sails, eleven or twelve came upon deck; they appeared to be of different nations—he who hailed us, wore a uniform jacket with two or three rows of white bullet buttons." Capt. Casey was informed by the Ocracoke Pilots that they had seen, a few days before, off Cape Henry, a schooner on fire, and that she was burnt to the water's edge.

Wilmington Congressional District. We are informed that a very strong desire is manifested by the friends of the Administration in the Wilmington District, that Gen. STEPHEN MILLER of Duplin, should represent them in the next Congress. We have not understood whether Gen. Miller has consented to become a candidate; we hope, however, that he will gratify his friends by yielding to their wishes on this occasion.

The unremitting attention of the Post Office Department to the interests and accommodation of the public, is entitled to general approbation. We now receive our letters and papers from New York in four days, and from Philadelphia, in three; and the Charleston mail that formerly arrived but once in seven days, is now received twice in six. Mr. Brown, of the Department, passed through this place a few days ago, on his way south. He is inspecting the Southern route for the purpose of acquiring such information as shall tend to bestow on the transmission of the mail all the advantages of which it is susceptible. We are surprised that the gentlemen who have so long contemplated the establishment of a line of steamboats and stages between this place and Elizabeth should still hesitate. Their procrastination may enable others to anticipate them. The undertaking could not be otherwise than profitable: the vastly superior facilities which this route possesses would soon manifest themselves in the undivided patronage of travellers.

It appears that the burning of our Capitol was rather providential than otherwise. "Such," says the Raleigh Register, "seems to have been the original precarious construction of the walls, that many believe, had not the Capitol been burnt, they would at no distant day have given way, from the pressure of their own weight, and perhaps have involved a serious loss of human life in their fall." We learn, from the same source, that Lawson's History of North Carolina, the oldest work of the kind, was in the Library at the time of the fire. A gentleman of this place, from whose pen we expect a much better history of our State, has a manuscript copy of Lawson, which he had written about a year ago.

Mr. TANEY, the new Attorney General of the U. S. is claimed by the federalists; but upon what authority they do not inform us. His political principles are purely democratic, and he is known to be a rigid advocate of a limited construction of the Constitution. We like such federalism.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

The meeting of "Teachers and friends of Education," to which we called the attention of our readers a few weeks ago, took place at Chapel Hill, on the 22d ult. The intention of the meeting having been explained, a committee was appointed, and a Constitution prepared for the government of future proceedings. We earnestly hope that these public spirited exertions will suffer no relaxation, for never was reform more necessary than that which this Institute has in contemplation. The State is inundated with pretenders to knowledge, who find it easier to live on the credulity of the people than to labour, and who defraud the rising generation and perpetuate the reign of ignorance without a feeling of remorse or a sense of the consequences. With such as these there should be no compromise; the inflexible decree of public disapprobation should drive them from their assumed position, and the condemning voice of a deeply injured community should be loudly raised against their dangerous temerity. Aided by the people, the Institute can effect this; and surely the people will assist when the cause is their own. We regret that the meeting has made the payment of a certain sum of money necessary to admission to membership. A society whose views are so elevated, and whose desire is to advance the best interests of mankind, should never resort to such measures, unless they are indispensable. Every member should pay his own expenses, and all incidental charges should be met by those who cause them. We long to see a community in which pecuniary concerns shall have no place. Societies, auxiliary to the Institute, ought to be established in every town in the State, and as none could aid the cause more effectually than Newbern, we hope to see it set the example.

Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the chair.—The objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, in an appropriate and highly interesting address. On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, to wit, Professors Mitchell and Hooper of the University, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Benjamin M. Smith, and W. J. Bingham. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday morning at 6 o'clock.

Thursday morning—Met according to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following Constitution, which was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.—We, whose names are subscribed, pledging our zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education, agree to adopt the following constitution, and to obey the by-laws made in conformity with it.

Article 1.—This society shall be called the North Carolina Institute of Education. Its object shall be, to diffuse knowledge on the subject of education, and by every proper means to improve the condition of common schools and other literary institutions in our State.

Art. 2.—MEMBERS.—Any person of good moral character, interested in the subject of education, may become a member of this Institute, by signing the constitution and making an annual contribution of one dollar; or by paying the sum of ten dollars may become a member for life, and be exempted from the annual contribution.

Art. 3.—MEETINGS.—The annual meetings of this Institute shall be held at Chapel Hill, on the afternoon preceding Commencement, at such hour as the directors shall appoint. Special meetings may be called by the directors, of which due notice shall be given in the public journals.

Art. 4.—OFFICERS.—The officers of this Institute shall be a president, three vice presidents, a corresponding and recording secretary, (the last of whom shall act as treasurer), and an executive committee of three, who shall constitute a board of directors. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the usual meeting of the Institute.

Art. 5.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The recording secretary shall give notice of each meeting of the Institute, and of the board of directors, and also keep a record of their transactions. He shall receive all the moneys, and disburse the same, by order of the board of directors.

The corresponding secretary shall be the organ of communication with other societies and individuals. To the board of directors shall be entrusted the general interests of the Institute, with authority to devise and execute such measures as may promote its objects. It shall be their duty to appoint some suitable person to deliver an address before the society, at each annual meeting; to select competent persons to deliver lectures on such subjects connected with education, as they may deem expedient and useful; to collect such facts as may promote the general objects of the Institute, and to provide suitable accommodations for the meetings. They shall report annually to the Institute, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body from among the members, and make by-laws for their own government.

The executive committee of three, shall take charge of whatever books, pamphlets, or other property, may belong to the Institute. They shall examine the annual address, reports, and all other communications made to the Institute, and publish such as, in their estimation, will tend to throw light on the subject of education, and aid the faithful instructor in the discharge of his duty.

The board of directors, as soon as convenient after each annual meeting, shall select subjects for lectures at the next annual meeting, and assign them to proper persons.

Art. 6.—The meetings of this Institute shall be opened with prayer.

Art. 7.—By-laws, not repugnant to this constitution, may be adopted at any regular meeting.

Art. 8.—The constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting, provided such proposed amendment or alteration be made known to the board of directors at their stated meeting, next preceding the annual meeting of the Institute, and receive their concurrence.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, and constitute the board of directors: SIMMONS J. BAKER, President, Wm. M. PHEETERS, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. GREEN, Hon. FREDERICK NASH, Vice Presidents. Dr. WALTER A. NORWOOD, Recording Secretary. W. J. BINGHAM, Corresponding Secretary. Professor MITCHELL, Professor HOOPER, Professor PHILLIPS, Executive Committee. The Meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Directors met in the afternoon, and made the following appointments. To deliver an address before the annual meeting, on the day preceding the next Commencement—Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange. Lecture on the imperfections of the present mode

of teaching in our primary schools, and the best method of correcting them, assigned to the Rev. Wm. Hooper of the University.

Lecture on elocution, with a particular reference to the teaching of reading, assigned to H. S. Ellenswood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

On Lyceums and Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge—To James D. Johnston, Esq. of Oxford. Subject for discussion—The period of time necessary for due preparation for college.

The corresponding secretary was directed to procure for the use of the Institute, the "Annals of Education, and five copies of the "Education Reporter." Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of the proceedings of the meeting and of the Board of Directors for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that all the newspapers in the state be requested to publish them.

By order of the Board. W. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.

A person who advertises as a schoolmaster in our unfortunate State, and professes to teach English grammar on a new plan, in seven weeks, has the following elegant sentence in his advertisement. "I have been induced to teach another school at this academy from the solicitations of several of my friends; and in consequence of several important engagements I shall not be able to visit the neighbours in their individual capacities, which leads me to announce my intentions through the medium of a public notice." This reminds us of Wilson's description of the Mockingbird. He says, "in measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals; in force of sweetness and expression he greatly improves upon them." When the croaking of a raven is improved upon, the imitation ceases, and from the above specimen, we fear that English grammar, on a new plan, ceases to be English.

The Trustees of the Pomona Academy, in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, advertise for a teacher who understands Latin, English and Mathematics, and offer \$300 a year as a salary!

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS W. DULANY, of Onslow, RICHARD M. SHEPARD and JAMES TAYLOR, of Newbern, have been admitted to County Court practice.

CHARLESTON, June 29.

Daring Outrage on an American Vessel.—Captain Aveille, of the brig Marion, arrived yesterday from Kingston, (Jamaica) informs us that whilst at Kingston, the schooner Phantom arrived from Porto Cabello, with Capt. Bossier and crew of the brig Seraphim, of Baltimore, which vessel had been destroyed by the batteries of Porto Cabello.—An extract from the Log Book of schooner Phantom which was lying at anchor near the Seraphim at that time, was to have been published in the Kingston papers the day she sailed. Cap. A. was informed, that on about the 20th May, the Seraphim came to Porto Cabello, and as usual, Capt. B. went to the Fort. A short time after being ashore he was seen to make for his boat, and the Spaniards in pursuit of him; he however, succeeded in reaching the boat, got on board his vessel, and immediately hove up his anchor and made sail.—The batteries then commenced firing on the Seraphim and finally disabled her, and wounded the mate and several of the seamen. He then came to again, and sent his boat with the 2d mate to know why he was fired into; but on reaching the shore his officer and boat's crew were made prisoners. The batteries continued firing with no colours hoisted, the S. having at the time the American Ensign flying. Captain Echberger, of the Phantom, immediately went ashore to the Commandant of the Fort, and begged him to cease firing.—The Commandant said, that when Capt. B. would come ashore himself, he would do so. He then wrote to Capt. B. to that effect, and sent the note by road.

As it was impo- and Peckshir, Ball, abandon his vessel to a few wounded men as she lay in a bad part of the harbor. As soon as the answer was returned, the fire commenced again. Capt. B. finding his vessel so much injured slipped her cable and run her on shore, to prevent her from sinking. He then when ashore, but Capt. A. does not know whether he was put in confinement or not, but during that time the Phantom, who was bound out, was permitted to take on board the Mate and crew of the S. with whom she proceeded to St. Blas, where she was trading. Captain B. made his escape from Porto Bello, and succeeded in reaching St. Blas, where he took passage on board the Phantom, and arrived at Kingston on the 11th of June.

University of North Carolina.—The examination of the Junior Classes of this institution began on Monday the 13th instant, and ended on Wednesday the 22d. The Seniors had been examined three weeks before by the Faculty. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Declamations by members of the three Junior Classes. On Wednesday morning, the Rev. Mr. GREEN, pursuant to appointment, delivered a literary oration—"the influence of the Christian religion upon the happiness of nations"—an eloquent and well written composition, which the feeble health of the speaker prevented his delivering with his usual warmth and animation.—We are gratified to learn that it will be published.

In the afternoon, a convention of teachers and gentlemen interested in the subject of education, for improving the state of instruction in institutions of every grade, from the University to the primary school, convened; but we have not understood what proceedings took place on the occasion. On Wednesday, the day of Commencement, the following order of exercises was observed: FORENOON. 1 Prayer by the President. 2 Latin Salutary Oration—De Berniere Hooper, Wilmington. 3 Literature of modern Italy—Jacob Thompson, Leasburg. 4 National Pride—Lemuel B. Powell, Warren. 5 Forensic Dispute: Ought the Southern States to establish manufactures?—Henry J. Canon, Raleigh; Jas. M. Williamson, Person. 6 Means of promoting national wealth—Giles Mebane, Orange. 7 Natural History—Thos. J. Pitchford, Warren. AFTERNOON. 8 Inducements to men of talents for the due improvement of their powers—Wm. W. Spear, Hillsborough. 9 Forensic Dispute: Ought the Colonization Society to be encouraged?—Jesse A. Waugh, Waughton; Thomas R. Owen, Bladen. 10 Forensic Dispute: Ought measures to be adopted for the prevention of war?—Archibald A. T. Smith, Fayetteville; Allen Jones, Hillsborough. 11 Valedictory Oration—Calvin Jones, Pulaski, Tennessee. 12 Degrees conferred. 13 Report of the Examination. 14 Prayer.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the persons named in the above scheme, and on James Grant, jr. of Raleigh, and Alexander Mebane, of Orange; and the degree of Master of Arts on the Hon. Abraham Rencher, Benjamin B. Blume and Hon. Albert V. King, Esqrs. Sias M. Andrews, Thompson Byrd and Erasmus D. North, Alumni of the institution; and of John B. Tate, instructor in Bertie county.

We understand that there is a prospect of a large Freshman Class. Raleigh Star.

The office of Attorney General of the U. States, has been conferred by the President, upon ROGER B.

TANEY, Esq. at present Attorney General of this State. The appointment has been promptly accepted, and it is understood, that Mr. Taney will proceed to Washington and enter upon the discharge of its duties, immediately on the rising of the Court of Appeals now in session.

We congratulate the state, the administration and the country upon this selection. With all parties it is recognised as one which will strengthen the administration, and do honor to the public service. A lawyer surpassed by none in the country, a gentleman whose name identified wherever it has been heard, with every thing that is pure and elevated in character—a ripe scholar, a sound, discreet, orthodox politician, gentle in manners and uniformly courteous in deportment.—Mr. Taney will be found a safe and firm counsellor, and valuable public servant of whom the state which sends him, and the union which receives him may justly be proud.

The change can hardly advance the pecuniary interests of Mr. Taney. The great extent and value of his practice in his profession, must make a change of his arrangements and a removal to Washington, a matter of much inconvenience. But no man ever thought less of personal considerations, when placed in competition with public duties.

We are inclined to the opinion that, this situation in the new Cabinet, has not been offered to any individual except Mr. T. Among other reasons, the dates, &c. of Gen. Jackson's correspondence with Mr. Berrien, taken in connexion with the offer to and acceptance of Mr. Taney, are strong corroborations of this opinion. The President in reply to Mr. Berrien's note of resignation, informs him that the appointment of a successor would be made, when he, (the President) was advised of the completion of Mr. Berrien's arrangement to leave the office. This notice was given to the President on Tuesday last, and within two days thereafter the office was filled. Baltimore Republican.

Domestic Industry.—A gentleman residing in this neighborhood made his appearance in town, a few days ago, attired in a complete suit of silk—the product of his own filatory; the whole process of culture, spinning, weaving and making, have been performed on his own farm, and by his own family. The fabric, in appearance, nearly resembles Angora, but is much softer, and evidently a superior description of goods. It surpasses any domestic fabric of the kind we have ever seen. The suit is gray mixed, and consists of a coat, vest, pantaloons, and stockings. Washington (N. C.) Union.

From the Utica Observer.

Great Flood.—During the last six or eight days the eastern mail has been flooded with an extraordinary bulk of "Supplements of the National Gazette." It has been ascertained that about three bushels of these "supplements" have passed this village, daily, for the last above named days, and yesterday several hundred came directed to our citizens. They are sent to lawyers, merchants and business men generally, and are filled with long and labored articles in favor of the United States Bank. It seems that the "flood gates" of this mammoth institution have been raised, and the community already inundated with pamphlets, papers, supplements, &c. intended to counteract, by an overdrawn picture of the benefits and honesty of the bank, the voice of the democracy, which has so signally broke silence in every quarter and pronounced it unconstitutional, and with its unlimited powers, detrimental to the civil liberties of our country. Every effort, therefore, of this description, made by the bank and its friends, should awaken the minds of the people to its increasing danger. The establishment of branches in various sections of the union; the profuse expenditure of money in sustaining presses and the distribution of papers devoted to its interest, is an indication of the unwearied exertions that are and will be made to defeat the will of the people and secure a renewal of its charter. The republican freemen, however, will be prepared, through their representatives, when the crisis shall arrive, to arrest the progress and influence of a constitution which has now a charter of unlimited power.

From the Fredonia Censor—a warm Clay paper.

John Quincy Adams, late president of the United States, was chosen a delegate to the anti-masonic state convention recently held in Massachusetts, and actually took his seat as such. Truly, it must be a very dignified station for one who has presided over ten millions of free people to be found among a set of broken down political office seekers whose avowed object it is to disfranchise a large portion of their fellow citizens. It was thought he let himself down sufficiently when he accepted a seat in congress, but he may now be said to be fairly at the bottom. He can get no lower. Aaron Burr himself would have blushed to have been caught in such company.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEWBERN, JULY 6. Cotton, 7 a 7 1/2; Corn, \$3; Bacon, 6 1/2 hams, 7 1/2; Lard, 8; Flour, \$6; Tar, 75 cents; Turpentine, \$1 10 a 1 20.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 29. Cotton, 7 a 9 1/2; Bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 11; Corn, 60 a 68; Rice, prime, 3 1/2 a 3 1/2; inferior to good, 2 1/2 a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 1 1/4 a 1 1/2; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 1/2.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28. Cotton—8 1/2 a 10. Corn—Southern 70 a 71 cents. Flour—Rochester, \$5. Turpentine—\$2 1/2. Tar—\$1 25 a \$1 31.

LIVERPOOL, May 27. Notwithstanding the arrivals of Cotton are kept on such a moderate scale by the long continuance of adverse winds, yet our market feels heavy and languid, and prices of American Cotton can scarcely be said to be maintained.

LONDON, May 21. It becomes very difficult to sell Flour, and it can not be quoted higher than 33 a 36s. as in quality duty paid.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 26. The sales of the week are 17,000 bags; the prices of common American Cotton have declined 1/4 per lb. in the others there is no alteration.

MARRIED.

At Fort Barnwell, in this county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend John Armstrong, Mr. ALONZO T. JERKINS, Merchant of this place, to Miss SARAH MILWAIN.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. JOHN M. JONES, of Edenton, to Miss SARAH HANCOCK, daughter of William Hancock, Esq.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday last, Capt. ARTHUR HODGE. In this vicinity, on Monday, Mr. ELIJAH SCOTT.

SHARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. Schr. F. Michelson, Smith, St. Lucia. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York. Schr. Lima, Leaming, Philadelphia.

CLEARED. Schr. Select Darling, New York. Schr. Perseverance, Scott, New York. Sloop Translation, Jayne, New York.