



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1831.

We are authorized to state that CHARLES SHEPARD, Esq. is a candidate to supply the vacancy in the representation of this Town to the next General Assembly, occasioned by the death of Charles G. Spaight, Esq.

Circumstances of a private nature have produced an exchange of Circuits, during the Fall, between Judge DONNELL and Judge DANIEL. Judge Daniel will consequently ride the Mountain Circuit, and Judge Donnell the Newbern Circuit.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and Students of Law, held in this place on Saturday, the 27th instant, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence of the death of CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, Edward Graham, Esq. being called to preside, and John H. Bryan, to act as Secretary, the meeting was addressed by Edward Graham, William Gaston, and John H. Bryan, Esquires, and the following resolutions, were passed:—

Having received the afflicting and unexpected announcement of the death of our much esteemed and worthy brother, Charles G. Spaight, Esq.—fully sensible of our great loss, and as a manifestation of our sympathy with the affliction of his bereaved relatives, we do hereby, unanimously resolve,—

That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance and sincere admiration, the private and public virtues, the high moral worth, and rare professional merit of our deeply lamented brother:—

That, as a part of the same profession—fellow-townsmen, social friends, and members of the same political community, we feel it a duty we owe to our departed friend, to express our high sense of his professional attainments; of his amiable domestic character; of the strength and purity of his private friendships; of the integrity of his life, and the zealous discharge of his public duties; and, as a further testimonial of our esteem for the memory of our worthy brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved further, That the Editors of the North Carolina Sentinel and Newbern Spectator be requested to give publicity to these proceedings.

EDWARD GRAHAM, Chairman.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Secretary.

We publish to-day all the details of the late insurrection in Southampton county, Virginia, which have come to hand. It appears from private letters, that the slight organization that existed among this gang of marauders had been established by the agency of negro preachers. We have long thought that such danger is to be apprehended from those intriguing wretches who acquire ascendancy over their fellow slaves by their superior plausibility and arrogant assumption of the most sacred duties, and we earnestly desire those they restrained within their proper limits. Apart from the evil consequences that are likely to result from their machinations, what can be more truly ridiculous than the attempts made by these fellows to instruct their hearers in the important doctrines of christianity? It is too absurd to be discussed, and we hope that the proper authorities will hereafter forbid all such meetings. They cannot, by any possibility, be either temporally or spiritually beneficial, and experience tells us that they may do infinite mischief. Negroes who are religiously inclined, will attend the usual places of worship with cheer; and those that are not so, should be prohibited from resorting to those suspicious meetings in which religion is made a cloak for disaffection and intrigue.

The packet ship Providence brings Liverpool news of the 9th of July, being one day later than that which we published in our last. No change has taken place in the affairs of Poland, and notwithstanding the favourable position in which some of the papers place that country, we cannot discard the belief that it must ultimately submit to the will of the tyrant who claims it as an appendage to his empire. France and England, the only quarters from which the Poles can hope for relief, are so entirely taken up with affairs which concern them still more nearly, that we greatly fear the period will have gone past at which their aid might have been beneficial, before they be ready to offer it. They are slow in their movements, and we cannot understand them; but we are willing to believe that their sympathies are with the oppressed Poles, and we hope that a short time will enable them to convince the world that they are the friends of liberty which they profess to be.

The London papers state that there will be a majority of eight (the bishops constituting this majority) against the Reform Bill, in the English House of Lords. Should this be the case, we anticipate a crisis in Great Britain in which the bishops and other opponents of the measure will have but little cause to rejoice at the course which their cupidity and illiberality have impelled them to pursue.

We lay before our readers, to-day, Mr. Branch's exposition of his opinions on the all-absorbing subject, the dissolution of the late Cabinet. While we regret the necessity, whether real or imaginary, which induced the ex-Secretaries to assume a position so extraordinary, and at the same time, so derogatory to the high character that should ever attach to the Executive and Council of the United States, we cannot but yield unqualified credence to the statements of Governor Branch. Knowing the bias which self-interest will give to the representations of even good and worthy men, we forbore remark or comment on the publications of Messrs. Berrien and Ingham, believing, that when the excitement produced by their expositions should have subsided, we would be better able to discriminate between principle and prejudice; but the position in which Mr. Branch stands in our own State, places more immediately within our power the means of forming a correct judgment respecting the degree of confidence due to his declarations, and, as far as we are concerned, all hesitation vanishes before his well known veracity and highly honourable character. There is one part of Mr. Branch's

statement which we are sorry to see, at this time. We mean that which relates to Mr. Van Buren. Had Mr. Branch reflected for a moment on the impossibility of Mr. Van Buren's replication to his accusations of undue and sinister influence over the actions of the President, we are inclined to believe that the dictates of an honourable mind would have withheld them till the return of Mr. Van Buren, or at least till their appearance should have become more necessary. Sufficient time had elapsed previous to the departure of Mr. Van Buren to prefer all such charges, and he had even invited them, through the columns of the Globe, after the appearance of Mr. Branch's first letter.

From the Norfolk Herald of Saturday last.

Insurrection in Southampton County.

An express reached Suffolk on Tuesday morning last from Southampton, with the alarming intelligence that a band of insurgent slaves had turned out in the neighborhood of the Cross Keys, in the upper part of that county; on Sunday night last, and murdered several families, in all about forty individuals. The information reached here by the 1 o'clock stage from Suffolk on the same day, and for a moment staggered belief; but doubt soon gave way to painful conviction on the arrival of Col. CHARLTON, who left Suffolk express after the stage had departed, and brought a more clear and definite report, together with letters giving the names and number of the victims; thus confirming the intelligence previously received, and justifying an apprehension of the worst that could possibly happen.

Our Court immediately convened, and in consultation with Judge TAYLOR proceeded to adopt measures of precaution at home while they extend their views to the succor of our fellow-citizens of Southampton. At the request of the Court, Col. WAINWRIGHT, commanding the Marine Corps, promptly attended its deliberations, and tendered his services with that of his corps in any manner in which they might be required. It was deemed, advisable however, by the Court, not to draw upon that resource except in case of a stronger necessity than that which appeared in their judgment at the time to exist. It was ascertained that arms and ammunition could be obtained from the depot at the Navy Yard, and that Com. WARRINGTON would promptly furnish them at any moment, and to any amount. The Court then directed the Mayor to make application to Col. Hoese, the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe for as many U. S. troops as could be spared, and also to the U. S. ships Natchez and Warren for their marines; and ordered the employment of the steam boat Hampton to take them on to Suffolk with all possible despatch.—The Hampton having made her regular weekly trip to Smithfield that day, did not return till nearly 9 o'clock, and it was one o'clock before she was able to start for Old Point, consequently Col. Hoese did not receive the despatch from the Mayor until 3 in the morning, when it was delivered to him by Capt. CAPRON of the Norfolk Independent Volunteers, who was charged with that service. The Colonel very promptly ordered three companies, with a field piece, to be embarked on board the Hampton, under the orders of Col. Worth and Major Kirby, and at 6 o'clock the boat left the Point, and called along side the Natchez and Warren, then lying in the Roads, to present the despatches from the Mayor. The request was promptly and handsomely met by Com. Elliot on board the Natchez, and Captain Cooper of the Warren. Com. Elliot acted with his usual gallantry on this occasion, volunteering, in addition to the marines, select corps of seamen, under the command of his flag Captain, Newton, and, although just returned from a long and fatiguing cruise, he went in person, in command of the detachments from the two ships. The expedition arrived at Suffolk at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

A variety of rumors and exaggerated statements, (as usual in such cases,) have been in circulation; indeed, nothing is known with certainty but the painful fact that fifty-eight persons have been massacred, in command of the families to which the principal part of the sufferers belonged are given below. All accounts, however, concur in representing the affair as one which originated with a few, without any concert or understanding even with the slaves of their own county. The letter published below, (from a highly respectable individual,) is explicit on this head. The number that commenced the bloody work was only seven; three white men and four blacks—mere marauders bent on plunder; but having steeped their hands in human sacrifice, became infuriated, and, like bloodhounds, pursued the game of murder in mere wanton sport!!! As they followed their desolating career from family to family, they pressed all the men of their own color whom they fell in with to join them on pain of death, and thus accumulated a force of between one and two hundred. From the Cross Keys, it appears they took the direction of South Quay, probably with the view of retreating into the Dismal Swamp, where it will be difficult to dislodge them.

The alarm was spread throughout the county as expeditiously as possible, and the militia called out to assemble at the village of Jerusalem, but such were the confusion and dismay, that it was not until Tuesday evening that the regiment could be mustered; detachments, however, were sent off on Monday night of those who had reached the rendezvous at that time, & some skirmishing is said to have taken place, which resulted in killing and capturing several of the brigands.

There has been a general turning out of the militia in the neighboring counties both in Virginia and North Carolina. In Southampton, as well as Nansemond and Isle of Wight, the deficiency of fire arms, but more so that of ammunition is much complained of; they have no musket balls, and in the former county many persons have to use fowling pieces and bird shot!

Another express from Suffolk reached here on Wednesday, with a despatch from Major BENTON of the Nansemond regiment requiring immediate aid for Southampton. [The force under Col. Worth and Com. Elliot had not arrived when the express left Suffolk]—There was not so much want of infantry as mounted men and riflemen, and suitable arms and ammunition for horsemen were also much wanted. We have no cavalry in commission, but about 30 citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth soon mounted and equipped themselves, and started for Southampton the same evening.—Pistols, cutlasses and ball cartridges in abundance were also furnished by Com. Warrington and forwarded on to Suffolk.

From our Winton letter, below, it will be seen that Murfreesborough has sent 100 mounted men to the assistance of Southampton, Winton 50 or 60, and the other neighboring counties probably as many more. Virginia can never forget this fresh instance of the generous and disinterested friendship of her sister state.

The force now embodied in Southampton or on the way thither, will put a stop to all further outrage, insure the capture of the murderers, and give permanent security and confidence to the citizens.

The express also brought a list of the families and individuals destroyed, which is as follows:

While writing the above we were handed the following communication from a friend in Suffolk, where the information it contains was received yesterday morning:—

An express arrived from Jerusalem this morning, reports sixty killed and several missing;—the Blacks in a state of confusion and closely pursued, and when overtaken shewn no quarters. Among the killed, are Mrs. Catharine Whitehead, 5 daughters, 1 son and 1 grandson; Mr. Levi Walker's family, 14 in number, himself the only one that escaped; Mr. Travis and family 5; Mr. Williams and family 5; Mr. Jacob Williams and family 4; Mr. Vaughan, sister and family 3; Mr. Barrow and wife 2; Mr. Heesse and family 4;—together with others not recollecting, sufficient to make the above number, 64.

The information from Suffolk received yesterday, states that the troops under Col. Worth and Com. Elliot, on their arrival at Suffolk, passed rapidly on to Southampton. No disaffection, however, taken place on any of the plantations, as far as was known, since Monday. The number of the brigands is supposed to be from 100 to 150, chiefly on horseback, and armed with fowling pieces, but they have never shewn themselves in a body of more than 40,—the rest being divided into small marauding parties.—A number of them have been shot down in the roads, and their carcasses strewn the highways. As there are probably by this time upwards of 3000 troops in pursuit of them, there is little doubt of their being soon hemmed in and captured.

We have intimated that this insurrection was not the result of concert to any extent, nor rested on any combination to give it the least chance of success. This is evident from the small number of adherents which the ringleaders, with all their threats and persuasions, were able to enlist in their cause. The slaves throughout the country are generally well affected, and even faithful to their employers. A pleasing instance of this is said to have occurred while the black demons of slaughter were executing their horrid work. Before they had received any considerable increase, and in the early stage of their butcheries, they approached the dwelling of Dr. Blount, with the full purpose of murdering him and his family, when they were met by the Doctor's own servants, who resolutely opposed their entrance, declaring that they would lose every drop of blood in defence of their master and his family. The brigands still persisting, a battle ensued in which they were finally routed, leaving one of their party and two horses behind them. We give the story as it was related to us; if true, great indeed will be the desert of these noble hearted Africans.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Herald dated "Winton, (N. C.) Aug. 24." "We are all in a state of confusion here. There has been an insurrection among the negroes in Southampton, Va. in the neighborhood of the Cross Keys, about 30 miles from this place. From the best information we have had, three white men and four slaves of a gentleman near the Cross Keys, rose upon him about an hour before day on Monday morning and killed him and all his white family. They then proceeded to Mrs. Catharine Whitehead's and murdered the whole of the white family, consisting of 7 persons. This took place about day light Mr. Williams, a near neighbor to Mrs. W. hearing their cries, ran over, and found Mrs. W. butchered with an axe, her son (a minister of the Gospel) with his head severed from his body, and a young lady lying dead in the fire-place of the chamber. Mr. Williams immediately repaired to his own dwelling, where he was met by one of his own negro boys with the horrible tidings that his wife and children had been murdered in his absence. After pressing all the slaves they fell in with, under the penalty of death for refusal, they have accumulated from 100 to 200, and in their progress have murdered the families of Mr. Geo. Vaughan, Mr. Thomas Barrow, and many others. We heard last evening that they were making for Col. Allen's Quarter, near Monroe, where it was thought they would get a large reinforcement. An express arrived here about half an hour since, stating that a party of Southampton militia had three skirmishes last night with a gang of 40 or 50 negroes, the latter retreating each time. Mr. Pope of the militia was killed; the negroes had 4 killed and one taken. All our militia are under arms. In Stafford county we have sent 100 mounted men from Murfreesborough, and here 50 or 60 well equipped men are marching out of town while I am writing, in aid of our sister State, leaving a company of 175 men in this place, and 2 to 300 in Murfreesborough, with all our bridges and ferries guarded.

We discover nothing like disaffection among our slaves here. The militia of Gates and Northampton counties are called out, and I am told a company from the former has been sent on. We learn from the Richmond Compiler that the intelligence of the insurrection in Southampton reached that city on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. The Governor immediately convened the Council, the Lieut. Governor being the only member in town, who advised the earliest and most efficient measures to be taken, leaving full discretion to the Governor upon the subject. Measures were immediately taken by the Chief Magistrate for that purpose. Arms and ammunition were despatched in wagons to the county of Southampton. The four volunteer Companies of Petersburg; two companies from Richmond, (Cavalry and Artillery,) one from Norfolk and one from Portsmouth and the regiments of Suffolk and Southampton have been ordered out. The Richmond Dragoons under the command of Capt. R. Harrison (60 or 70 strong,) set out in the evening, and the Lafayette Artillery Company commanded by Capt. Richardson embarked on the steam boat Norfolk and left at Smithfield.

The Executive order for a company of volunteers from this Borough was received on Wednesday night, and yesterday morning, the Junior Volunteers embarked on the steam boat Constitution, Capt. Turner, for Smithfield.

We hope to see a subscription opened in every county in the State for the purpose of giving freedom and the means of comfortable independence to the slaves belonging to Dr. Blount, of Southampton, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of their master and his family. Such fidelity does honor to human nature, and should not be permitted to pass unwarded.

- ELECTION RETURNS.
Gulfport.—John M. Dick, senate; Allen Peebles and Amos Weaver, commons.
Mecklenburg.—Henry Massey, senate; John Hart and James Daugherty, commons.
Cabarrus.—Christopher Melchor, senate; D. M. Barringer and William McLane, commons.
Lincoln.—Daniel Hoke, senate; Jacob Abernathy and Henry Cansler, commons.
Rutherford.—John M. Lintyre, senate; James M. Webb and Joseph Green, commons.
Burke.—Mark Britain, senate; Alney Burgen and F. P. Glass, commons.
Person.—Robert Vanhook, senate; B. A. Sumner and Thomas McGehee, commons.
Caswell.—James Kerr, senate; Littleton Gwynn and John T. Garland, commons.
Davidson.—Charles Hoover, senate; John Hogan and John M. Thomas, commons.
Iredell.—Pinckney Caldwell, senate; George F. Davidson and John M. Bogle, commons.
Surry.—William P. Dobson, senate; Daniel W. Courts and John Zachary, commons.
Stokes.—John Hill, senate; Leonard Zigler and Joseph Winston, commons.
Montgomery.—Reuben Kendall, senate; G. W. McCain and P. Mosk, commons.
Martin.—Jesse Cooper, senate; Joseph Robertson and John Cloman, commons.
Brunswick.—James Allen, senate; J. Brevard and J. Clayton, commons.
Rockingham.—Robert Martin, senate; Wilson S. Hill and Benjamin Settle, commons.

Tarborough, August 23. We feel it our duty to correct an erroneous impression, which appears to have arisen abroad, relative to the grounds on which the election in this district would be decided. It has been stated, that Dr. Hall's vote on the bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, was the pivot on which the election would turn—this is incorrect. The opposition to the Doctor was predicated on his vote in favor of the repeal, and on his opposition to the Internal Improvement system. Towards the close of the canvass, the 25th section was almost wholly abandoned, and the Internal Improvement question presented to the people for their approval or condemnation. The result shows

conclusively, that let others act as they may, this district firmly adheres to its determination (and that too by an increased majority) not to solicit the General Government for a portion of the "corn from the public crib," to effect either internal or external improvements.

At the last contested election in this district, (in 1827,) the votes stood: For T. H. Hall 2686, Rd. Hines, 2376—majority 310. In the Fayetteville district, Laughlin Bethune is elected by a majority of 27 votes over Ed. Deberry, late member. The vote stood: Bethune 3086, Deberry 3049. This change is in favor of the Administration. In 1827, the delegation from this State stood: For Jackson 9, Anti Jackson 4—in 1829, 11 to 2, (Messrs. Deberry and Williams)—In the next Congress, Mr. Williams will appear solus from this State, in the ranks of the Opposition. So much for the vaunted decline of Jacksonism.—Free Press.

North Carolina Delegation in the twenty-second Congress.

Daniel L. Barringer, Augustine H. Sheppard, Lauchlin Bethune, James J. McKay, William B. Shepard, Abraham Rencher, John Branch, Robert Potter, Samuel P. Carson, Lewis Williams, Jesse Spaight, Thomas H. Hall, Henry W. Conner. Messrs. Bethune, Branch & McKay are new members.

Fayetteville, August 24. Improvement.—The number of houses built, removed, and now building, is as great as could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. Until within a few days, however, they were small, and built without regard to durability or elegance. Whilst it is to be regretted that any such occupy conspicuous places on our principal streets, it could hardly be avoided under the circumstances. So general was the destruction, that it was necessary to adopt the most expeditious modes of securing places for business. But we begin to see evidences of a more liberal scale of building.—The frames of several large stores have been raised, and the foundations of several two story brick buildings laid, and preparations are making for the commencement of a number of others. We presume that not less than two or three hundred workmen have been added to our population, all of whom find employment at fair wages. There is an appearance of active business, greater probably than ever was witnessed in this place in the summer season.—Observer.

A Handsome Compliment.—The Norfolk Herald, in announcing the re-election of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard to Congress, from the Edenton District, in this State, says, "Without the least disparagement to Col. Wheeler, of whom, personally, we have been led to entertain a very favorable opinion, we must be permitted to remark, that the election of Mr. Shepard by a decisive majority, is a circumstance which does honor to the district. His constituents have tried him, and found in him an able and faithful representative. A friend to the Administration, but more a friend to his country—a lover of his party, but more a lover of truth; in short, an honorable, independent, and high-minded man, and worthy to be the representative of freemen."—Ib.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.—The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received the following extract of a letter, dated

PARIS, 29th June, 1831. "At length I can confidently announce to you the settlement of our claims on France, and that a treaty has been agreed upon, between Mr. Rives and the French Government. Now as the King is expected to arrive from his journey on the 3rd, how singular it would be if he should happen to order the treaty to be signed on our glorious anniversary, the Fourth of July! I learn that we are to receive between 28 and 29 millions of francs, payable in six annual instalments. But what percentage on the claims will that pay? That is the question which so deeply interests the claimants, and yet is so difficult to solve. From what I can learn, it will be nearly or quite par,—of course without interest. My principal ground for the opinion is, that Mr. Gallatin estimated the total amount at about five millions of dollars;—two millions to be considered hopeless, because they were for captures regularly tried and condemned under the Berlin and Milan Decrees. It is supposed that he would have been glad to compromise for only three millions of dollars, being about the amount of the property burnt or destroyed at sea, or seized under even worse circumstances than the capture. Thus you see Mr. Rives has obtained nearly double as much as Mr. Gallatin would probably have been willing to take. "This treaty will be one of the most important events to our country, that has happened for many years. It is not merely the sum to be received by our citizens, but the consolidating of the friendship of the two countries. Instead of the danger of our being forced to have recourse to measures of retaliation against France, such as non-intervention, non-intercourse, or even War, we have now the prospect of long continued friendship, and increased commerce, the more desirable from the danger of eventual collision with England on the score of our maritime rights. "This treaty, I confess, is as unexpected to me, as it is fortunate for our country; and I am convinced it would never have been effected, but for the unparalleled exertions, the untiring perseverance, the skill and address of Mr. Rives. I trust and hope, that if his labors are not adequately rewarded, they will at least be duly appreciated."

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable mercantile house, dated HAVRE, July 1, 1831. "We have it from an unquestionable source, that our Government has made arrangements for the adjustment of the American Claims, and is to pay the sum of twenty five million of francs within five or six years. On condition of this, the American Minister has agreed on the part of his government, for some commercial advantages to be granted to France;—such as a reduction of duties on silks and wines. The duty on the latter in hds. is to be brought down to six cts.* We already experience the advantage of the new transit law, by the arrival of some goods before prohibited. Our Chamber of commerce are proposing a memorial to government for the transit of some other articles not permitted by the late law. *Now 10 cts.—Eds. J. C.

New York, August 22. FROM LISBON.—The brig Sarah, Captain Trout, which arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, left off the Tagus a French squadron of 13 sail, consisting of 6 line of battle ships, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 3 brigs. They had taken about 30 sail of Portuguese merchant vessels, a corvette and gun brig. It was reported on the 7th July that Don Miguel had dismissed all of his ministers but one, had appointed a new ministry, and was making active preparations to defend the city against the French, as they were expected daily to attack the place. Passed on the 10th of July, coming over the bar, a French man of war brig going in, supposed to make a new demand. Lisbon was in a very unsettled state, most of the prisons were full, and arrests were daily making. They were hourly looking for an American squadron.

From the Washington Globe of Friday. Mr. Crawford.—A friend in this city has put a letter into our hands from a subscriber, residing in a neighboring State, making inquiries in relation to an address of Mr. Crawford, which he supposes to have been forwarded to the Globe for publication. We state, for the satisfaction of the individual applicant, as well as for that of the public generally, that Mr. Crawford has neither directly or indirectly transmitted any thing to the editor for publication. We have never had any correspondence with Mr. Crawford in relation to his controversy with Mr. Calhoun, or indeed on any other subject, and we have no right to suppose that he will select this print as the vehicle of any communication he may choose to make to the public.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, in the 20th year of his age, CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, Esq. Attorney at Law, and Representative elect of this Town in the next General Assembly.

Newspaper panegyric is so often bestowed on the undeserving, that some might think silence to be the highest eulogy. But justice to the lamented individual whose death has just been announced, compels us to record his intellectual attainments and the many virtues by which he was adorned.

In whatever light we view the character of Mr. Spaight, we have great cause to regret his untimely fate. Without the spur of necessity, he devoted his time to literature and science, with a zeal which a classical taste and an elevated mind alone can impart. His retired habits caused many to be ignorant of the extent of his acquirements; but those who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately, can attest that he had an accurate and enlarged knowledge on many subjects, which few have the inclination or the opportunity to study. Whilst his literary friends cannot forget the polish and accomplishments of his intellect, Mr. Spaight's professional brethren will long remember his exact and profound knowledge of the law, his courtesy, and his uniformly correct deportment as a member of the bar. When to this are added, purity of heart and amiable manners, Mr. Spaight has a claim to a still stronger hold on our memory and affections. He was indeed a man without guile. Tho' born and raised in affluence, he was devoid of hauteur and ostentation. Tho' learned and talented, he had not a particle of vanity and self-conceit. No man could reproach him with an unfriendly deed or an unkind word. A sarcasm or an unfeeling witicism never escaped his lips. Universal benevolence was his distinguishing characteristic.

Such a man could not remain in obscurity. Petty intrigue, and unprincipled impudence did not push him before the public; modest merit was his only recommendation. The people of Newbern twice acknowledged his claim to their favorable regard. As a legislator, he was upright, manly, and indefatigable.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED. Schr. Fanny, Mason, Guadalupe. Schr. Select, Darling, New York. Schr. Lion, Freeborn, Washington, N. C. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, N. York.—Passenger. Captain Blaney. Schr. Francis L. Kennedy, Stackpool, thirty-six hours from New York. CLEARED. Schr. James Monroe, Haskill, New York. Schr. Mary, Chadwick, New York.



DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, PRINCE LEOPOLD ELECTED KING OF BELGIUM; GREAT CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW, &c.

By the arrival of the Schooner Francis L. Kennedy, Captain Stackpool, at this port, in the remarkably short passage of thirty-six hours from New York, we have been favored with the Mercantile Advertiser of the 27th instant, which contains late and interesting news from London and Liverpool papers, of the 18th and 14th inst.

The Belgian Congress have accepted the conditions proposed to them by the five great powers, through Prince Leopold, who has consequently become King of Belgium. The Grand Duke Constantine has followed Count Dietrich to his final account. One paper says that he committed suicide, but it is generally believed that very different measures were used to put him out of the way. A conspiracy of an alarming nature had been discovered at Warsaw. Its object seems to have been to arm the Russian prisoners in the city, to make a diversion in favor of their countrymen, and, if possible, to deliver the city into their hands in case of a favourable opportunity. Five of the conspirators, among whom is a lady, had been arrested. Their plans were well arranged, and must have proved disastrous to Poland, had they not fortunately been frustrated. Berlin accounts of the 6th of July mention an engagement between the Russians and Poles, in the neighbourhood of Wilna, in which the Russians were victorious, having taken 600 prisoners. The Poles admit that they met with a reverse, but represent the Russian account as being greatly exaggerated. The fate of the Reform Bill in the House of Peers is a subject of great anxiety to the people of England. The Ministry have declared their intention of proceeding with the English Reform bill before discussing the Irish and Scotch bills. They wish to concentrate all their influence, and we wish them success.

M. STEVENSON, Senr.

BEGS leave to correct an erroneous impression which has been unfairly made on the public mind. He takes this method of stating, that his HEARSE is kept for the accommodation of every decent family who shall be so unfortunate as to require its use. His personal attendance at Funerals is likewise offered to all persons of the same description, and no pains shall be spared, on his part, to have the solemnities conducted with sobriety, decency and good order.

- It is hoped that the following reasonable charges will be satisfactory.
Neatest Mahogany Coffin, for a grown person, with linings and trimmings; (including an engraved Silver Plate;) together with his personal attendance, and the use of his horse and Bier, \$35
Neatest stained Poplar or Pine Coffin, with engraved Silver Plate, and a case in the bottom of the grave; together with horse, Hearse and attendance, \$25
Plain, stained Poplar Coffin, lined with Cambric, but without the Silver Plate, \$10
Plain, stained Coffin, with a neat pinked Cambric border, but without lining, \$8
Common Parish Coffins, \$4
Children's Coffins & Funerals, in the above proportion. Newbern, Aug. 31, 1831.

ATTENTION!

NEWBERN GRAYS, YOU will appear on parade, in front of the Lodge, on Saturday next, at 4 P. M. equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Company, with a full complement of ball or shot cartridges. JAMES C. STEVENSON, Capt. August 30th, 1831.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 8th of September next, at the Plantation of the late Col. Joseph Nelson, on Smith's Creek, a number of HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, And a variety of other articles. Terms:—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving approved notes; five dollars and under, cash before the delivery of the property. JOSEPHUS NELSON, Adm'r. August 29, 1831.