

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XV.

NEWBERN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1832.

NO. 779.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up.

Remittances by mail will be guaranteed by the Editor.

From the Halifax Advocate. The following letter from the Hon. John Branch to a gentleman of this place, has been furnished us for publication.

Washington City, Dec. 21, 1831. My dear Sir:—I have received your's of the 14th inst. and will cheerfully attend to your commands. The papers afford you full details of the proceedings of Congress—the business of which may be said as necessarily to have commenced. Numerous matters, however, of high interest, have been referred to the several committees, and will probably be reported to the House early in the next month. We may then, I think, look for a warm, and I presume, violent discussion upon some of them, especially those relating to a reduction of the tariff, internal improvement, &c. It is difficult to conjecture what may be the result of the propositions on these subjects. We are not without hope, however, that a modification of these measures, regarded as so important to the south, will be obtained. On these points, you know my sentiments, and it is unnecessary to say that I shall join in every reasonable effort to get rid of laws which, to say nothing of their doubtful constitutionality, are unequal and unjust.

I have the pleasure to enjoy, personally, the good will of a large number of the members of the House, and with some of them the most friendly intimacy. This, in a measure, reconciles one to the tedious of Congressional duty, and the absence from homes and friends.

You have, no doubt, seen that the public prints, both in opposition and in favour of the administration, continue to heap abuse upon me. They seem, indeed, to have dubbed their talents in these attacks, each trying to rob me of the small share of reputation I have received, by a course of faithful service to the public for years past.

The opposition prints abuse me, because I have not taken the stand of enmity to the administration which they say I had threatened, and which might have contributed something to the promotion of the views of their party, &c. &c.

Of this conduct of the opposition presses, I have no right to complain. They have been my enemies from the moment I took sides with Gen. Jackson. Every man who goes into public life must expect his share of this partisan obloquy, and must be prepared to bear it manfully or suffer perpetual annoyance and vexation. I have never sought to conciliate the favour or propitiate the enmity of the party. I neither seek their friendship or forbearance.

The administration papers abuse me, because they say, that my feelings and wishes are against them; though I dare not, from fear of the indignation of my constituents, take a stand openly in hostility to them. That I am plagued by declamations, made during the pendency of my election, to give the administration my support.

It is very true that I did declare, that I would use my best efforts in its support, so long as the principles which brought it into power, should be acted upon—and this I should have done as fervently without a pledge as with it; and thus, in the case supposed, will be faithfully given. But should it happen that the administration, regardless of its pledges, shall depart from that course of policy, and that line of limitation of its powers as fixed by the Constitution, it will be seen, that I dare do what I believe to be right,—what I have all my life determined to do—that is, support principles rather than men. And if the intelligent district I represent should be dissatisfied with this exercise of discretion, I shall cheerfully surrender the trust which has been confided to me to some one less scrupulous on these points, and who will be ready to *cut out nefas*, to obey the dicta of the powers that be. But I trust that this will be unnecessary; and that, adhering to the principles which have always governed my public conduct, I shall be justified in giving a fair, and decided support to the administration; and at the same time promoting, as far as my influence can go, the best interest of the country.

Yours, with much respect and esteem,
JNO. BRANCH.

From the London Examiner of October 30.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

We wish our Paper were ten times the size it is, that we might give all the excellent resolutions which have been passed at the meetings in town and country.

The Bishops are covered from mitre to toe with contempt, and may fill their aprons with execration.

At the Hampshire meeting, Mr. Cobbett scolded an address, containing the following compliments to our Pastors. The address was not carried, and that is all that can be said; but the sentiments were highly acceptable.

What has been our indignation at seeing one hundred and ninety nine persons, enriched and made great only by taxes extorted from ourselves, scornfully reject all our claims and supplications, and treat as nothing worth even the Royal gracious and earnest recommendation of your Majesty! But, if language would aid us to give vent to our thoughts relative to this whole band, where shall we find words to express our feelings with regard to the conduct of those mitred enemies of our rights and our happiness, who, rolling in wealth and lodged in princely palaces by means drawn from our property and labour, and thus exalted as the immaculate guardians of piety and virtue, have, by their vote, stamped the seal of their approval on scenes of drunkenness, fraud, corruption, subornation, and perjury, more flagrant more shameless, more teeming with abomination than were those, on the actors in which God by the mouth of Job, pronounced that the congregation of hypocrites should be desolate, and that fire should consume the tabernacles of bribery; more flagrant, more full of abominations than the acts of the apostate sons in Samuel, equal in turpitude and cruelty to the despoilers and destroyers of Naboth, & yielding in point of wickedness to the deeds of none but Judas Iscariot himself!

The Clerkenwell Political Union gives the same holy persons this excellent advice,—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that so long as archbishops shall be considered necessary to be supported in this country, that they should confine themselves strictly to the discharge of their sacred functions, and not longer mingle in the political affairs of the state; and that this meeting do, therefore, respectfully recommend to the right reverend and reverend bench, that they at once retire from the House of Peers, and denote themselves exclusively to the moral instruction of the people.

The tone at the Scotch meetings is especially excellent. At the Glasgow meeting, Mr. Charles McGrigor said,

As the House of Commons was now virtually without the power, we could not be taxed. They might be told that the strong arm of the law would enforce payment—that language might do for a Tory cabinet, but it could never proceed from a reforming ministry. Were they still to support those who had brought the country to the brink of ruin? No! they would never join issue with their enemies; but they would unite with the king, and demand their own purse. At present he knew no assembly in the country that had the power to impose taxes on them.

Mr. David Walker concluded an able and spirited speech, by observing—

They spoke about the constitution; he did not know much about the constitution, but they would have the bill, whether it was constitutional or not. They must have the bill—the bill, or the barricades. They knew nothing about rioting. It was an insult to say they could be guilty of rioting; out one determined spirit could rouse the whole West of Scotland into a civil war. They were not prepared for riot; but they were prepared to take every step to recover their rights.

LANARKSHIRE MEETING.—On Tuesday the inhabitants of Lanarkshire, to the number of about 30,000, assembled on the green at Glasgow, to address his majesty for a creation of peers to pass the reform bill. Mr. J. Stewart was called to the chair. He said, the old bill is lost, and we must have a new one. What kind of a bill would they take? One less efficient than the last? The 101 qualification was the keystone of the bill, and by that keystone, he would stand or fall. He then referred to the bishops, and said they were the messengers of evil, and not as they pretended, messengers of peace. They were like the priests spoken of by the prophet Isaiah—dumb dogs that bark not—greedy dogs that never have enough; they took the fleece from the flock, and let the flock go to the devil. Mr. J. Burn moved a resolution, "That the House of Commons, having virtually declared itself unconstitutionally formed, can no longer consistently exercise legislative functions; grants supplies to government, or impose taxes on the nation." Mr. J. McDonald moved a resolution, declaring that the House had proved that their interests, and those of the nation, were opposed to each other, and that their conduct was calculated to goad on an exasperated people to acts of tumult and revolution. Mr. D. Walker seconded the resolution. He said there were two ways of passing the bill; the king had the prerogative power of creating new peers, and the people had an undoubted right, if they thought proper, to abolish the house of peers altogether. He hoped the king would have sense enough to prevent the people from using their prerogative, by a timely creation of peers. The bishops had opposed the bill. The people were anxious for some invasion of their rights, by the bishops, in order that they might sever them for ever from all connection with the state. Their conduct had sealed their doom. They were foul spoilers of widows' houses, living in affluence wrung from the blood and sweat of the people; but, by heavens! they would do it no longer. The bishops had nothing to do with Scotland. Their forefathers had fought to get rid of them; and would they their descendants, allow them to rule over them? No. Then lift up your covenant, and swear with me, that the bishops shall have nothing to do with us, or our bill. They spoke about the constitution; he did not know much about the constitution, but they would have the bill whether it was constitutional or not. They must have the bill—the bill or the barricades. It was an insult to say that they could be guilty of rioting; but one determined spirit could rouse the whole west of Scotland into a civil war. They were prepared to take every step to recover their rights. Mr. J. Faichuey said that the doom of the Church of England had been signed by the bishops. Mr. Tait moved an address to the King, praying him to create peers. He said it was but a poor expedient, but it was better than to throw the country into a civil war. The House of Commons had no longer any power to impose taxes, nor were they bound to pay them. Mr. Edwards seconded the motion. The resolutions were all carried.

MANCHESTER REFORM MEETING.—From the very inconvenient situation in which our reporter was placed, some very inflammatory language addressed to the meeting by Brooks (one of the members of the union) escaped him. One of the observations of this man clearly implied a knowledge that some of his auditors were armed. He said, 'He had no doubt they would be ready to march wherever their services might be required. He would not then say 'Shoulder arms,' for that might lead to a very awkward discovery!' From a review of the whole circumstances attending this meeting, we are quite satisfied that the explosion of a most dangerous conspiracy was prevented solely by the disinclination of the sound and industrious part of the working classes to engage in any scenes of violence and blood.—Feeling confidence in the present ministry, they will be tranquil so long as that ministry remains in office, and a fair prospect is thereby afforded of the attainment of an effectual reform.—Manchester Guardian.

RECEPTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT CROYDON.—Monday week, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as president of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, attended the annual meeting

at the Town Hall, Croydon. On his Grace taking the chair, the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation were manifested by an immense body of persons who thronged the body of the Hall, and a loud hiss, accompanied with deep groans, was kept up for a considerable time, and the business of the meeting interrupted. The friends of the institution endeavored to suppress this exhibition of feeling towards their chairman by clapping of hands and cheers and ultimately succeeded in their object. His Grace, in the course of the address, alluded to the circumstance, by saying he little thought of meeting with such treatment, particularly as the meeting was not one of a political character. The populace, however, not content with what took place in the Hall, congregated about his Grace's carriage in great numbers, and on his making his appearance to get into it, at the conclusion of the proceedings, a simultaneous yell of indignation burst forth from the multitude, which could be heard all over the town. His Grace appeared somewhat alarmed for his personal safety, and, hastily getting into the vehicle, it drove off at a rapid rate, amidst the continued groans of the populace.—Morn. Her.

It had been for some time announced in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, that the bishop of London would preach in the parish church this day, (Sunday) the parishioners, to the number of 1,100, formed a determination to express their opinion of his lordships conduct on the reform bill, by walking out of the church the moment the right rev. prelate entered the pulpit. The bishop no doubt heard their determination to express their opinion of his lordships conduct on the reform bill, by walking out of the church the moment the rev prelate entered the pulpit. The bishop no doubt heard their determination, and the following handbill was published by the churchwardens on Friday. "The parishioners are respectfully informed that the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the rector has received a letter from the Lord Bishop of London, stating that his lordship is unavoidably prevented from preaching in this church on the morning of Sunday next.—Observer.

CLERKENWELL AND THE BISHOPS.—Twenty three of the Clerkenwell Political Union have signed an address to the churchwardens, calling on them not to invite the bishops to preach in the parish in future, in consequence of their irreligious conduct towards the reform bill.—This is a small revenge. We dare say, of the glorious twenty one, three fourths will not suffer the want of an hour's sleep should they never preach again either in Clerkenwell or any where else.—Daily Paper.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BEDMINSTER.—Monday, the new church, Bedminster was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. We regret to say, that by the time the service was concluded, a great many persons had collected outside, and on Bedminster Bridge, and as the Bishop left the church he was assailed with groans, yells, and hisses; but the mettle of his horses soon carried him out of hearing. We are sorry to add that a few stones were thrown, one of which fell into the carriage, but without doing any injury.—Times.

A report having been spread through Coventry, on Tuesday, that the bishop of this diocese was to pass through London, a considerable number of persons assembled round the King's Head Inn, apparently determined on manifesting their disapprobation of his lordship's opinion on the Reform question. His lordship, however, did not arrive, and it was not till half past ten that the crowd dispersed.—Coventry Herald.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM BURNT IN EFFIGY.—As soon as it became known in Auckland that the Bishop of Durham had voted (by proxy) against the reform bill, popular feeling was excited to a great pitch and on Saturday night the inhabitants of that place, in order to testify their disapprobation of his public conduct, paraded the streets, by torch light with his lordship in effigy; when, after holding up the figure in contempt over the castle gates, they proceeded to burn it in the market place. The assemblage of people was very considerable, but soon as his lordship was consumed, they quickly dispersed.—Durham Chronicle.

The excitement through the country is intense against the bishops. At a city meeting, on Saturday, three distinct and almost unanimous groans were uttered, loud and deep, for the Bishop of Exeter, distinctly marking the popular indignation at the conduct of the diocesan. An intention of burning him in effigy is rumoured, so strong is the feeling of the people. It were better he were translated to some other diocese, if one could be found where his services could have more chance of benefit.—Perhaps his lordship's family popularity at Gloucester would afford him a field of usefulness.—Western Times.

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY IN THIRSK.—On Monday last this noble personage passed through Thirsk. Fortunately he was not recognized for some minutes after his arrival.—The whisper, however, freely floated, that he who had recently and so severely smarted under Lord Brougham's lash was then very near, and many flocked to see the man of dauntless courage, and mind so formidable. Numbers of people soon collected, who very intelligently expressed their estimate of his lordships political conduct, by an unmelodious concert of groans and hisses. To the satisfaction of the spectators, the horses refused to draw off his lordships carriage, and one of them, like himself, got a leg over the trace, and as he writhed beneath the stroke of the Lord Chancellor, so did it under the weight of the postillion's whip. Had his stay been prolonged, we are not without fear that his journey would have been a cold one, for his carriage, like the house to which he referred in his luminous address to the House of Peers, would have been minus in its windows.—York Herald.

Edward C. O. Tinker, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Newbern and its vicinity that he has lately returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of GOODS in his line of business, among which are
Super Blue, Black, Green and Olive Cloths, Mulberry and Plum do. Chesnut-brown, Steelmixt & blk. Cassimeres, Black Silk Florentine, Black figured do. do. do. Velvet, do. do. Valencia. 1 case of Fashionable HATS. Horse skin Gloves, Mixed Merino half Hose, Random do. do. Striped do. do. Merino do. do. Fancy Cravats and Stocks, Cravat Stiffeners, of the latest style, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices. He will at all times be furnished with the latest fashions, and will execute all orders at the shortest notice, and in the neatest style. Nov. 9, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received (by sundry late arrivals) from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at the well known Store formerly occupied by Mr. William Dunn, corner of Pollok & Middle-streets, AN EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES AND SPIRITS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

All of which they offer for sale at a moderate advance for cash or country produce. Newbern, Nov. 14, 1831.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery in Newbern Jail of my Negro Men HUGH and JIM. They ran away from my house in Beaufort, about ten days ago—Hugh was raised on Mr. Gaston's Plantation on Brices Creek, and I expect both of them are dodging about in the bushes at that place. Hugh is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is not a very dark negro, is trim built, with very thick lips. He wears a long, blue cloth coat occasionally. He has a pass written by my daughter, dated about two weeks ago, to go to Neuse and return, which he will probably show if interrogated. Jim is a black negro, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and thick set. He was raised by Mrs. Thompson, in Beaufort, and has a wife at James T. Jones' plantation, on Clubfoot's Creek. Jim has a pass written by me, about two weeks ago, with leave to go to Clubfoot's Creek and return immediately. They have taken a longer tour than I expected, and if they return to me immediately, without cost, I will endeavor to sell them to the man they want to live with. When Hugh reads this, he had better reflect on his error, and come home without delay. JAMES MANNEY. Beaufort, Nov. 6th, 1831.

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.

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John Justice, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided. ANN M. JUSTICE, Administratrix. Newbern, Nov. 15th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Joseph M. Granade, & Co. consisting of Joseph M. Granade and Stephen Kincey, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th September, 1831. All persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, are requested to come forward for settlement to Joseph M. Granade, who is duly authorised for that purpose. JOSEPH M. GRANADE, STEPHEN KINCEY. Newbern, N. C. 9th Nov. 1831.

R. HALSEY, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business in Newbern, at the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES STEWART, on Pollock-Street, where he will have on hand a good assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS, SUCH AS Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, and Iris-visible Green Cloths; Blue, Drab and Fancy mixt Cassimeres, fine Goat's Hair Camlet, Fancy & Plain Vestings, Together with Fancy Articles of Dress AMONG WHICH ARE Fashionable Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravat Stiffeners; fine linen Collars, &c. &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and executed on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Ten per cent. will invariably be deducted for Cash, on all orders for Clothing. Newbern, 9th Nov. 1831.

Most Extraordinary Continuation OF GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS BY THE SYLVESTERS!

ONLY a short time ago, it was announced that at the Office of Sylvester, 130, Broadway, the \$20,000 Prize was sold, and just before that, Six of \$10,000 in Six successive Lotteries, immediately afterwards Sylvester's Office in Pittsburgh sold the \$10,000 in a Whole Ticket, also Half of \$5,000 4 of \$1,000 Whole Tickets, &c. &c. and again did Sylvester, at his Office in Paterson, sell the Whole of the \$10,000 Prize in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn last Saturday, the 24th inst. Such a combination of success was never known; the above defies comparison with any other Office in the United States. It is also worthy of remark that all the above Prizes were Paid immediately on the receipt of the drawing. Sylvester takes this opportunity of informing his distant friends that all orders for Tickets in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries, must be addressed as under, and will meet same attention as on personal application. In all cases the original Tickets are sent, and Sylvester is regularly Licensed by the State. Letters need only be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, New-York, Pittsburgh, Pa. or Paterson, N. J. REFERENCE, Yates & McIntyre.

MRS. CLEATHERALL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on Tuesday the first of November, at the house lately occupied by Mrs. HARRIS, Esq. adjoining the residence of Mr. HUGHES, on East Front-Street.

TERMS: Per Quarter Board, including Washing, \$30 Tuition in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Sewing, 4 The above, with Rhetoric, Composition, History, General Science, Epistolary Writing, and Fancy Work, &c. 6 French, Drawing, Dancing, and Music, will be separate charges, the latter to commence first Quarter of next year. The first Quarter to be paid in advance. Boarders are required to bring their bedding, towels, &c. No Pupils received for less than one Quarter. Oct. 26, 1831.—dt.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ss. ONSLAW COUNTY. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term A. D. 1831. Benjamin Scott vs. Jesse Barrow Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ss. ONSLAW COUNTY. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831. Gideon Hawkins vs. Jesse Barrow Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ss. ONSLAW COUNTY. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831. Louis T. Oliver vs. Jesse Barrow Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

The Highest Cash Prices WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age. JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.