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LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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From the Globe.
COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Officers was held at Mr. James Kennedy's Franklin Hotel, on Saturday Evening, the 7th of January, when the following members were re-elected to serve as Officers for the ensuing year:

Wm. Duncan, President,
JUDAH DELANO, Vice President.
Wm. Walters, Secretary, and
JAMES KENNEDY, Treasurer.

The Society, after transacting some further business, adjourned to the Saloon of the Masonic Hall, where the members, and others attached to the profession, partook of a Supper, in honor of the Seventeenth Anniversary, prepared by Mr. James Kennedy, in his usual sumptuous and abundant manner. The President of the Society presided, assisted by Wm. Walters, as Vice President. Among the guests present on the occasion were the Hon. ISAAC HILL, of the Senate, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, G. C. VERPLANCK, and U. F. DOUBLEDAY, of the House of Representatives, and W. W. SEATON, F. P. BLAIR, and JACOB GIDEON, Esqs.

After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk:

VOLUNTEERS.
By the President of the Society. The Press—A glorious, searching light, penetrating all the works of Nature and of Art—A power tremendous, for good or evil, as by virtue or by vice it is controlled.

By the Vice President. Imprisonment for Debt—A Heathenish type, whose antiquated face has so long disgraced our books of laws; may its last imprisonment be pulled off, and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

By a Member. Col. R. M. JOHNSON—The long-remembered and undeviating champion of civil and religious liberty. No less distinguished for his achievements against our open enemies in war, than in the halls of legislation for the hopes of those, who under the impulse of false piety, would undermine our rights and circumscribe our liberties.

When the cheering, with which this toast was received, had subsided—
Col. JOHNSON rose, and made a brief but appropriate response: stating, in substance, that he had long been in the habit of addressing public bodies—of speaking before his constituents, before judges and juries, and in the halls of Congress; but on no occasion, before, did he feel as much embarrassment, as in addressing that portion of his fellow citizens before whom he then stood. He felt at a loss for words to return the compliment which had been paid him. He said it was of no consequence now to inquire whether the art of printing first took its rise at Haerlem, at Mentz, or Strasburg; it was enough for us to know that the art now existed in perfection, and that, wherever a free press has been established, its beneficial influence had been felt and acknowledged. He adverted to the late Revolution in France as having been mainly effected by printers, not the least conspicuous of whom were the journeymen. To the intelligence and moral worth of the printers of this country, as a body, it gave him great pleasure to bear testimony. From his long residence amongst them, some of the members composing the association who had invited him to be their guest, were known, and the faces of others were familiar to him; and he took this occasion to assure them, individually and collectively, that, should any question ever be submitted to his legislative action, calculated to advance their interests, if his judgment approved the measure it should have his hearty support: for his constituents never took him to account for liberal votes on such subjects; they took it for granted that they were right.

Mr. J. concluded by offering the following sentiment:
The Typographical profession—It has already produced in this infant country a constellation of genius and intelligence. May each member, in imitation of the illustrious Franklin, by handling the type, become himself a type, making an impression for the benefit of mankind, which time cannot efface.

I there became acquainted. I there made many acquaintances amongst your fraternity, whom I shall always remember with respect and kindness, and not a few friends whom I honor and esteem. I have received amongst them the best offices, as a friend—(nor can I forget it) aid, suggestions, corrections, as an author.—One instance of this occurs to me at this moment, and the time and occasion will not allow me to pass it over. I was engaged some years ago in a miscellaneous literary work, in conjunction with two or three friends, whose writings are amongst the most valued productions of native literature. The volumes were most accurately, as well as most beautifully printed. Before the sheets had reached the bindery, and long before they had fallen under the eyes of any regular editorial critic, I was surprised with a review of the work in one of our best and most widely circulated literary journals.—It was written with great talent, as well as elegance and sprightliness of style, and in the most friendly spirit. On inquiring for the name of our good-natured and able critic, the authors were surprised to learn that he was the compositor who had set up the whole of the manuscript, and who knew it only in that way. Our friend has since laid down the stick for the pen, and is now, as I trust, winning his way to fame and fortune in another country.

Although I single out this instance, I mention it not as a singular one, but merely as an example of one amongst many similar.
But to return to the idea with which I began. It was there, and in such company, that I learnt to give its due import to Franklin's term of the Chapel, which, if it has become obsolete in many parts of our country, ought not to be so.

I there learnt, amongst printers, and presses, and forms, what every day's observation of my life out of doors confirmed to me, that this was indeed a Chapel; not of a fabulous deity, or traditional saint, but the true Chapel of LIBERTY. There is her living presence, her home, and the seat of her power. There are the altars upon which are hourly kindled the pure and bright lights of useful knowledge, for the guiding and illumination of mankind; There, too, the Goddess treasures up her arms, her axis, and her lightnings; There is she worshipped by a faithful, an assiduous, an intelligent, an ardent, and bold and high-minded Priest-hood.

Permit me to condense these few ideas into a toast, and to ask you to join in drinking—
The Printing Office: The Chapel where Liberty is devoutly worshipped; where she kindles upon her own altars the lights of truth; whence she hurls her avenging thunder bolts upon the tyrant and the bigot.

By a Member.—The Hon. ISAAC HILL—like Franklin, he is the artificer of his own fortune. A worthy representative of the Democracy of the Granite State.

Mr. HILL rose and said, the company had taken him altogether by surprise: his pretensions were much too humble to merit the compliment his brethren of the type had passed upon him. In return, he could only ask leave to be indulged with a few remarks, which he feared might be uninteresting in this "feast of reason and flow of soul," but which he hoped might not be considered entirely inapplicable to the present occasion.

He said, from the first discovery of the art of printing, in the fifteenth century, may be distinctly traced the more rapid diffusion of knowledge, the wider spread of invention and intelligence in all the liberal arts, in the sciences, and in government. The press at first distinguished civilized from barbarian nations; and the freedom of the press now distinguishes free from arbitrary governments.

I should trespass on the time and patience of this association, were I to attempt a detail of the history of printing; the progress of our art, at first slow as the snail-like pace of free principles, has, within the years of the present generation, been more than commensurate with the progress towards perfection of free institutions.
More than half a century before the declaration of our Independence, and very soon after the publication of the first newspaper in this country, men of our profession appeared on the stage, who had courage to assert the freedom of the press. JAMES FRANKLIN, (the brother of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) published in Boston, Anno Domini 1721, a weekly newspaper entitled the New England Courant; for attacking some of the religious opinions of the day, and for discussing freely the acts of some of the influential officers of the government of that colony, he was not only taken into custody, publicly censured, and imprisoned under the alleged charge of publishing what were called "scandalous libels," but was, by an order of the council and representatives of the province of Massachusetts, "strictly forbidden to print or publish the New England Courant, or any pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of the province." This James Franklin, not at all inclined to subject his paper to licensors of the press, eluded the vengeance of his persecutors by continuing its publication, for more than three years afterwards, in the name of his brother Benjamin, then a minor.

the then colony of New Hampshire, where he established its first printing office, and for many years successfully pursued the business of a printer and editor, giving an impulse to that germ of free principles which has extended its branches over the mountains and valleys of that patriotic State.

Tracing the minute history of the rise and progress of the American Revolution, it will be found that the talent and perseverance, the moral courage, and the patriotic fervor of the practical Printers—of those men who wrote their own paragraphs and composed their own types, gave that revolution its first impetus. Among those in the capital of New England, the names of BENJAMIN EDDES and ISAIAH THOMAS are conspicuous; both of them lived to see the complete success of the experiment of free government after liberty had been conquered, in many a hard fought field, drenched by the blood of our fathers. The former departed this life in 1803, the latter about a year ago, each having attained to the good old age of more than four-score years. Mr. THOMAS was the greatest and most enterprising publisher and bookseller of his day; he rose from poverty to affluence—an event uncommon to our craft; and left to the benevolent institutions of his country large donations, which will wipe the tear from the eye of distress in future generations.

Mr. President and gentlemen, well may we who are or have been practical printers—who have from our youth applied our hands to the composing stick, or nerved our arms to the press, be proud of our profession. Exclusive of those which are, by way of eminence termed the learned professions, where is the calling, in proportion to its numbers, that has produced a greater share of eminent men than ours? And if ours will not compare with the learned professions, what greater man than BENJAMIN FRANKLIN can you present? I have known learned Editors who were not practical printers; but I have never known a printer or more useful editor than those who obtained the chief of their knowledge from their experience while practising our art. A veteran printer, more than seventy years ago, is now living in Massachusetts, who has conducted a newspaper almost half a century; for nearly thirty years I have been a reader of his semi-weekly journal (the Boston Centinel) and I venture to say that, as a mere newspaper it has been conducted by him with unrivalled industry and talents. A brother of this individual, also a printer, has conducted another newspaper almost an equal length of time, with scarcely less ability—that brother has gone the way appointed for all the living; but the elder survives, and is, at this time, as he has been for many years, a leading member of the Legislature of his State. These men were self-made, receiving the very rudiments of their education in a printing office; yet, in all that regarded good taste, a happy style of writing, and a fund of knowledge, from which was daily drawn matter to interest and delight the general reader, they have not perhaps been excelled even by the most learned men of our country—Nor are these cases singular; other men, who were merely printers, might be named, who are equally conspicuous.

Turning to our sister State of New York, I would point to a man, who at this time is not less distinguished as a scientific and practical farmer and horticulturist, than any other man in America: he served an apprenticeship to a printer, and was for several years exclusively the printer and editor of one of the most able political journals of the country. His successor, at present the editor of the same paper, than whom there is not a more classical and polished writer in any periodical journal, is but a printer. The Secretary of the same State, a few years ago, came into her Legislature fresh from his printing office, at once became a leader in its debates, and now in virtue of his office, manages the immense public literary funds of his State, with more ability and effect than any officer that has preceded him. Indeed, sir, I need not look beyond the present company for an individual of the same great State, the self-instructed printer, who, if his modesty would permit it, could here exhibit that knowledge in language, in the exact sciences, in the liberal arts, and in the various improvements of the age, which might put to the blush some men who consider themselves learned.

I need not detain you, gentlemen, by speaking of what "you all do know." You can point, without my prompting, to that Editor, within your own District, who is a practical printer; and, casting out of the question his present opinions, for here is not the place to speak of them irreverently—I shall not offend others by saying, that no learned man in the country knows better how to practise all the "arts of the able Editor." His venerable predecessor, the printer and sole Editor, for many years, of a most valuable periodical journal, the intimate friend and confidant of THOMAS JEFFERSON, is among your most estimable fellow citizens, and thought worthy of the first place among your literary and scientific men, enjoying, as I hope, both the fame and the fortune acquired by his severe labors as a printer and a writer.

Referring to the history of the past, it will be seen, gentlemen, that men of our profession have been the pioneers in the advance of science, of literature, and of liberal principles, in this land of freemen. In Europe, too, we find printers among the foremost, not only in the development and spread of knowledge, but in asserting and establishing the inherent rights man. The glorious revolution of July, 1830, was mainly brought about by the printers of Paris; and in this, the journeymen were most conspicuous. In the revolution now progressing in the British monarchy, the press, and those who wield it, are the great moving power, which is destined, at no distant day, to put an end to the tyranny and oppression of the few, by establishing on an immovable basis the rights of the many.

Considering the immense magnitude of this calling—considering the vast aggregate to this responsibility—how does it become, us, as individuals, to take heed that we walk in the ways of well-doing! If justice to others requires that we watch for the rights of the whole of mankind, justice to ourselves demand that we stand by our own rights, and take our position as the inferiors of no other profession. To this end, let us so far respect ourselves, by acting the part of "good men and true," in all our relations with the world—by a correct deportment, by habits of temperance, industry, and study; that, when we shall have finished our course, we may be enabled to look back on lives well spent, in the service of God and of our fellow men.

Mr. President: I hope the sentiment I am about to offer, will be acceptable to this company. I give you, sir:
The dignity of our profession—the practical printer—an important adjunct to the finished scholar: a combination of both, without the aid of the jargon of the schools, having furnished to our country its first great man, will be a lasting monument of the truth of that axiom, that the self-taught are the best taught.

By a member.—The Hon. U. F. DOUBLEDAY—A worthy member of the Craft—His industry and zeal as a Representative are only equalled by his talents and modesty.

Mr. DOUBLEDAY said, that he was not in the habit of extemporaneous speaking, and was unprepared to address the society on the present occasion. He would only remark that he considered it a high honor to be complimented by gentlemen so intelligent and respectable as those here assembled, for which he felt truly grateful. He would beg leave to propose as a sentiment.
The members of the Typographical Society of the District of Columbia—Their intellectual attainments and urbanity will be remembered with pleasure by those who have had the honor to associate with them this evening.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN A. CRISPIN
HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY
GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock:

Wines. Champagne, in qt. and pt. bottles, Old Madeira, Pico, do. Naples, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry Malaga, Dry Malaga, Country.	Fruits. Citron, Currants, Teas. Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong. Sugars. Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qual. Nuts. Filberts, Madera Nuts, Almonds. Spices. Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice.
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Preserved Ginger.
Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese,
Spanish & American Segars, superior Cheyving Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce at the Store on Pollok-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq.
Newbern, November 15, 1831.

CIRCUS.
MR. SMITH, Manager of the
CIRCUS, has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he intends opening the Circus in this place, for a few evenings only. Due notice will be given of its commencement, which will be within a few days.
Newbern, 7th February, 1832.

Linnaean Botanic Garden & Nurseries,
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.
WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their NEW CATALOGUES, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceeds all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To NURSERIES they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. All letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. As many persons are agents for different Nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every Invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof or origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be reduced.
Their Treatise on the Vine describes 250 kinds of Grapes and their culture. Their Treatise on HORTICULTURE contains descriptions for cultivating them;—and their POMOLOGICAL MANUAL, just published, contains full descriptions of above 600 Varieties of Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, &c. besides other Fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, with a knowledge of the qualities.
Apply to
THOMAS WATSON,
Agent, Newbern.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. KAY respectfully informs the public that she has removed to that convenient House on Craven-Street, formerly occupied by Col. Tisdale, where she is prepared to accommodate transient and permanent Boarders with the best market affords. Parents and Guardians residing in the country and who may wish to procure Board for their children or wards in Town, are assured that, if placed under her care, every exertion will be used to promote their comfort and convenience.

Newbern Jan. 25.
JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOK AND MIDDLE-STREETS
HAVE just received by the schooner Rebecca from New York, and other late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Groceries, Wines, &c. &c.—All of which they offer for sale, at a very moderate advance for Cash or Country Produce.

The following articles may be enumerated as part of their stock—viz:

20 bbls Pilot and Navy Brand 10 do NY Western Canal Flour Beach's red brand 25 half bbls ditto 6 casks Goshen Cheese, 1 box Pine Apple ditto 12 kegs Family Butter 50 pieces Smoked Beef 25 Smoked Tongues, 12 boxes Smoked Herrings 6 boxes fresh bunch Raisins 300 bushels Irish Potatoes 6 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars White Havana and Good New Orleans do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson TFAS Mexican and St. Domingo Coffee Chocolate, 2 boxes fresh Madera Naples Sherry Port Dry Lishon Teneriffe	Colman's Mustard Sweet Malaga Champagne Claret
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30 doz quart and pint bottles Porter
2 do best refined Cider
10 barrels best New-ark family Cider, by the barrel or on draft
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy
Cognac Brandy
Nash County Apple and Peach ditto
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey
Irish
Common Rye
Best Holland and Rye Gin
Old Jamaica St. Croix and N E Rum
15 lbs retailing Molasses
Black Pepper and Allspice
Race and ground Ginger, London Mustard
Nutmegs Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace
Stoughton's Bitters
1 basket best Sallad Oil
6 boxes Sperm. Candles, 12 do Tallow ditto
25 do Yellow Soap, 2 blades Putty
12 ditto 10 by 12 Window Glass
12 ditto 8 by 10 do do
12 kegs and 25 half kegs best White Lead
2 barrels best Winter Sperm Oil
2 barrels Linseed do
2 ditto Train do
50 bottles Lorillard's best Snuff
Cheyving Tobacco, of various qualities
25 pieces 42 inch Dundee hemp Bagging
20 coils bale Rope
6 cases Gentlemen's fine Hats, 2 do Wool ditto
2 ditto Men's and Boy's Hair Seal Caps
3 ditto Whitmore's Cotton Cards, assorted
2 ditto Wool do do
1 doz Fancy flag bottom'd Chairs
12 do Windsor do ditto
Ladies' rocking and sewing ditto
Children's Chairs of various kinds
1 hair 7-8 Cotton Ozanburgs
50 casks Stone Lime
60 ditto Cut Nails, assorted sizes
1 ditto 15 doz Carolina hoses, assorted sizes
100 pair Trace Chains
6 doz N Beers' long bright bitted Axes
8 do English Spades and Shovels
2 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted, from 1-2 to 8 inches wide
Half a ton square bar Iron from 3-4 to 1-2 inches
24 Freeborn's patent Cast Iron Ploughs
12 Ploughs, manufactured by an experienced Farmer in this neighborhood.
Newbern, 8th December, 1831.

Newbern Academy.
IT appearing to the Board of Trustees that a considerable amount of tuition money is unpaid, notwithstanding the rule requiring from every pupil payment in advance,—
Resolved, That the Teachers be directed to cause these arrears to be collected without delay.
Resolved further, That an adherence to the rule is deemed essential to the interests of the Institution, and that the Teachers are hereby required, in every instance hereafter, when a pupil does not produce a certificate from the Treasurer, of the tuition money being paid within one week after the commencement of his quarter, without distinction of person, to inform the pupil that he can no longer be received until such certificate is produced.
Resolved further, That these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of this town.
Attest,
M. E. MANLY,
Secretary.
November 23d, 1831.

Notice.
THE Drawing of the subscriber's Lottery took place on Friday last, the prizes in which will be paid to the fortunate adventurers on the presentation of their tickets.
J. TEMPLETON.
January 4, 1832.

The Highest Cash Prices
WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.
JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.
FOUND.
ON Sunday on last, front of the Episcopal Church, a closet KEY, which the owner can have on application at his Office.—Feb. 1.