



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1832.

The negligent manner in which our Northern Mail is conducted between Edenton and Washington, forms just cause for loud and general complaint. Three Northern Mails are due this day, and but one, (that due on Wednesday) has been received since our last publication. They reached Edenton regularly, and there they have remained, in consequence, as it is alleged, of the impracticability of crossing the Sound during the prevalence of high winds. Other boats found no difficulty in crossing; and we are informed by a gentleman of this place, who left Edenton since Friday, that the Mail might have been delivered in Plymouth on that day. Our citizens have admitted too long to these vexatious disappointments, and if they do not now speak in a voice that shall lead to effectual protection against their repetition, they may expect a recurrence of the evil every week, or as often as the wind shall interpose to disturb the tranquillity of the Albemarle. These disappointments must be our apology for the uninteresting aspect of this morning's paper.

We extract the following from the Washington Union of Saturday—

A hopeful commencement of the long promised Steam Boat.—No mail has been received to-day from the North, via Edenton and Plymouth. At half-past 2 o'clock the stage-driver arrived in a cart, (his horses, as we understand, having run away with the stage and broke it on the road,) bringing the empty mail-bags with the following announcement—

Friday, April 6th.—Plymouth Post Office.—No mail from the North last night—wind too heavy—stage could not pass the sound. It is now half-past 9 A. M. and the stage goes south without the mail.

The Central Rail Road.—We have published in today's paper the letter of James W. W. Esq. our State Engineer, containing some interesting information in respect to the construction of Rail Roads. This gentleman has visited the Rail Road now in progress in South Carolina, and is of opinion that one could be constructed in this State for about \$4000 per mile, which would yield 19 percent on the money invested. Could the farmers of this State sensible of the immense benefit which they would unquestionably derive from a Central Rail Road from Beaufort to the mountains, we are convinced they would come forward and lead their aid to its accomplishment. Nearly the whole produce of their labour goes now to New York, and the freight and other charges which it pays, comes out of their pockets. With a Rail Road to Beaufort, not only would the best prices be obtained for domestic produce, but we could find employment for a large number of vessels in taking our Naval Stores, Cotton &c. to Europe, and receiving thence, in exchange, their cheap goods. Our merchants would soon become independent of Northern importers, to whom they have been paying large profits for the goods they buy of them and which they sell out again to the farmers. We have no doubt but the work could be easily accomplished, were it undertaken with half the zeal, with which our neighbors around us prosecute similar undertakings. Every thing is in our favor. A perfectly level country, abounding in the best of timber, and a port on our coast, unsurpassed in its fitness for all commercial purposes. Beaufort, in healthfulness of situation, is infinitely above Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, or Savannah, and is within half an hour's sail of the broad ocean. North Carolina would be blind to her best interests did she fail to accomplish this important work, and we hope to see it undertaken and completed.

Our Superior Court week offers a suitable opportunity for beginning the business of subscription, and by the willingness of our fellow citizens to step forward on that occasion we shall be enabled to judge how far we may indulge a hope of the completion of this desirable undertaking. It cannot be doubted that we can erect the road at a less expense than our neighbors, having the principal materials so convenient and so abundant; and should a proper spirit manifest itself on our part, northern capitalists would willingly unite with us in furnishing the necessary funds. Let us then with one accord endeavor to commence; the greatest difficulty will then have disappeared, and we will be cheered in our progress to improvement by the reflection, that we have shaken off the apathy which has ever kept North Carolina in the rear of her sister States.

Georgia.—This State has refused to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court, in relation to the imprisoned Missionaries. It is extremely to be regretted that a Sovereign State and the Supreme Court of the United States, should come into collision; but now that such an event has actually happened, it becomes every lover of his country to pause and reflect, whether Georgia, in the position she has assumed, is using more than sustaining her rights. We cannot but regard the patriotism of that man as at least questionable, who would urge the executive officer of the government into war upon the State of Georgia, because she has enforced the laws of the State against two individuals who knowingly violated them. We have every confidence in the discretion and firmness of the President, and are persuaded that this affair will be settled to the satisfaction of Georgia, without compromising the honor or dignity of the General Government. The indications of public feeling in Georgia, are of no equivocal character, and it is apparent that she will not submit.

The Newbern Lyceum.—This Institution is now fairly under way. On Friday evening next, an Address and lecture, are, we understand, to be delivered, and we hope, since nothing can succeed without the concurrence of the ladies, that, on that evening, they

will grace the spacious Hall with their presence. From the acknowledged ability of the gentlemen who will speak on that occasion, we may confidently expect a numerous assembly.

A sign of the times.—The following communication appeared recently in the Charleston Mercury, in relation to the decision on the tariff question in the Senate of the United States.

Monday, March 19, 1832. Mark! The senate by a vote of 23 to 18, five majority, have adopted Mr. Clay's proposition to remodel and aggravate the tariff.

Are we ready? The Richmond Enquirer states they are informed from respectable authority "that the State Rights party are determined upon nullifying the Tariff, in case the present session of Congress should terminate without redressing their wrongs." And in a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. Hayne, in a speech replete with earnestness and eloquence, assured the gentlemen that "the South would never be satisfied with any thing short of a substantial relief from the oppression of the System" and concluded by remarking that—"Above all things, we desire justice; but, if this cannot be obtained, our next desire is, that you will let us know our fate." Should Congress adjourn without some substantial modification of the Tariff we are convinced that there will be some resistance to the laws in South Carolina—and should there be—we can only say in the eloquent language of the late and lamented Mr. Spaight, "let the execrations of posterity rest on the heads of those who by persevering in a system of injustice and oppression, would drive the South to resistance."

Stage Accident.—After the Newbern Stage waiting as is too frequently the case, until 11 o'clock for the arrival of the Northern Mail, the horses ran off with it in consequence of the reins of one of the leaders not being properly secured. The driver was thrown from his seat and the Stage turned over, a wreck, within a hundred yards of the place from which it started.—Fortunately the passengers had not taken their seats. The driver was but slightly injured.

Washington Union, April 6.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28th, 1832.

Mr. Editor, You will confer a favour on a friend by inserting this communication, which I humbly conceive is imperiously demanded in justification of my private character, which has been most wantonly and unbecomingly attacked through the columns of a scurrilous paper issued in your town, edited by whom I know not. If the low billingsgate hitherto employed by that print to traduce my character, was confined exclusively to the limits of the district I have the honor to represent, I should not only deem any notice of it on my part as degrading to myself, but an insult to the common understanding of all who are acquainted with the agency of that press and the purposes for which it is employed to abuse me. I am well aware of the disadvantageous attitude in which I am placed by stopping to notice anonymous communications and Newspaper scribbles, who, to shun responsibility, shulk behind fictitious names. But I trust I shall be pardoned for this dereliction of duty by all those who have witnessed the laboured efforts of the aristocracy in the district to put me down. My character is near and dear to me. It is all inherited from my beloved parents who were taken from me in early life, and it may be all that I shall be able to bequeath to my children who are dependent on my exertions for support. I most cheerfully admit that the political opinions and conduct of all public men are at all times fair subjects of animadversion, and particularly from their immediate constituents, & to this, so far as I am concerned, I challenge the most rigid scrutiny. But I ask is this the manly and gentlemanly course that my enemies have pursued towards me. Every candid observer who has witnessed their attacks on me will readily join with me in saying it is not. Conscious that at least three-fourths of the district were with me in my support of Genl Jackson and my opposition to the tariff, they at all times cowardly skulked from an honorable combat, and have laboured with a zeal well deserving a better cause, to stab me in the dark, by destroying my private character. It is not necessary to particularize; they are on file and can be produced. From the time of my coming forward as a candidate for congress, I have been opposed, not so much on account of my political opinions as from other considerations—considerations which are totally unworthy a place in the bosom of any honorable man. My friends who on all occasions have sustained me in an almost unexampled manner, know that I have been opposed on the ground of humble birth and education, and my place of residence. This repeat has been a source of opposition from a certain gentry in the district, and I am happy to know that instead of these circumstances detracting they have added to my popularity. I am happy to recognize among my most warm supporters, a goodly number of those who in the late presidential election were opposed to me. And although the part I took in that campaign was such as to throw me in collision with many of my personal friends, with the main and chief of them I am on terms of the closest intimacy. Being a sincere and devoted friend of Genl Jackson, I am not disposed to betray the trust of my constituents, as some have, by coming here and hanging on the skirts of the opposition and joining the disappointed and disaffected to embarrass his administration, and go home with the plausible story that I have given the administration a support in all its just measures, but some I was obliged to condemn. I have seen no measures to condemn, nor do I believe any impartial man can condemn any one leading measure of Genl Jackson's administration. There is a faction in the country who are determined to oppose Genl Jackson, right or wrong, and nothing he can do will appease their wrath—and, as one of his friends, I should be sorry if he should. For I think it matter of no small consolation to every public man to know that he is of consequence enough to elicit the notice of his enemies. At least I speak for myself; God forbid that mine should ever praise me, for I am considerably more indebted to them than I am to my friends. It was therefore that I honestly believed that the opposition to Mr. Van Buren proceeded from the most unworthy motives. It was first an opposition to Genl Jackson, because it was hoped that by his rejection it would hold out to the world that the President was duped by an intriguer and that he was incapable of making a judicious selection of a minister. In the 2d place, it was a sort of rebutter for Clay, against the sharp rebuke he had on a former occasion received from the people for negligently losing the West India trade. In the 3d place, it is known all over the U. S. that Clay & Calhoun are aspirants to the presidency, and fearful of the superior talents and growing popularity of Mr. Van Buren, they thought that a good time to give him a stab. These were the base purposes which led to his rejection—a circumstance which has no parallel in the history of this country, and God forbid it should ever again be the case. The new coalition between the tariff and Nullification, to cover the odious transaction, have assigned as a colourable pretext for the same, that Mr. Van Buren's instructions to Mr. McLane were derogatory to the nation. In the first place these instructions were not the pro-

duction of V. B. They were given by the express orders of him who shuns no responsibility. And strange to tell, this was known at the time of the rejection. But when the ruthless hand of rapine has laid its iron grasp on the object of its lust, in vain may virtue cry out spare the poor victim. Believing as I did, and as I still continue to believe, that the whole drama was a shameful usurpation of the executive prerogative, I ventured so to write to a good Jackson paper, the editor of which deemed my letter of sufficient importance to publish, for which he has my thanks. Now I have only to say in relation to that letter—if on the suggestion of a Christian, there is in it one sentence which "savours of impiety" or "blasphemy," I would not only seek penance by prostrating myself before the altar, but would most willingly clothe myself in sackcloth and ashes—I am a firm believer in Jesus Christ; and altho' not practically a professor of the same, I claim to be theoretically. My deceased parents were both, as I have been informed, exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church, into which by baptism, I was admitted as a member. I have been raised literally in the pale of that church, and its doctrine is my creed—and I rejoice in having it in my power to say, that to establish its supremacy, it has never in no one case, caused the effusion of human blood; would to God all could say so. One word more and I have done. I understand that a communication abusing me, which lately made its appearance in the Spec, was the production of a Clergyman in Newbern. For the honor of God and the edification of his church, I hope not. Good God! is this a sample of the religion with which he charges me of profaning. If it is, from such good Lord deliver us. What a humiliating spectacle does it present. A minister of the gospel has prostituted his sacerdotal functions at the shrine of mammon, and has taken his stand in the arena of political strife!

Yours respectfully, J. SPEIGHT.

Mr. Editor, It is a fact universally admitted and deplored, that at no period within the last fifty years has the commercial and agricultural condition of this State been so completely depressed as at the present moment. Many causes have conspired to produce this state of things, at a few of which I propose very briefly, to take a glance. One of the chief causes of the depression which exists in this part of the State, may be placed to the obstructions to our navigation. An investigation was made a few years ago by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose, as to the amount of loss which was occasioned to the State by the want of a sufficient outlet to the ocean. The committee was composed of practical men, and their calculations were no doubt very nearly correct; and if they erred, it was most probably in understating the amount of loss. They estimated the annual loss to the State from the obstructions to the navigation, at one Million of Dollars. This burden upon the industry of a community, one would suppose, was enough to make our Legislators look about them for some means to relieve its citizens; yet, wonderful to be told, our Legislature, to remove this evil, has never expedited one cent. But to proceed. One other cause of the depression of this State, may be attributed to the laws passed by Congress, for the protection of domestic or northern labor, to the consequent injury of Southern labor. Admitting that the \$28,000,000 revenue of the Government is paid by each State in proportion to its numbers; the part which would fall to the lot of North Carolina, would be about \$1,500,000. But when we consider the large bounties which the present system of duties gives to the Northern manufacturers, and consider also that we are the producers of the articles, in a great degree, which are given in exchange for the goods of which this duty is levied, it would not be extravagant to put down our portion of the burden, at less than Two Millions. Another cause is to be traced to the loss of the West India trade, which, until very lately, has been closed to our commerce—a trade, which, at one period, was considered as so essential to the prosperity of this State, as to have been said emphatically to have been its life's blood. Another cause has been the emigration of hundreds and thousands of our enterprising citizens, to the rich valleys of the West—whither they have been driven by the blighting influence of that combination of evils which are daily and hourly wasting away the substance of our people. Other causes of the present depression might be named, but those enumerated will suffice for the present. We all feel and lament, that never before, have our prospects been so disheartening. But it is tritely said that the darkest hour of the night is just before day. And I believe, Sir, that we are now treading on the farthest limit of our ills. Newbern, I trust, will yet rise from her ruined condition, and become one of the first cities of the South. But before indulging in any rhapsodies, it would be, I have no doubt, much more satisfactory to our readers, to see some plan pointed out, by which the condition of the country might be improved.

The tax which the Swash imposes upon this State, is paid almost exclusively by the farmers; and there can be no question that the removal of this burden would promote, perhaps more than any other object that could be effected, the agricultural interests of the community. What prospect is there of its removal? In the first place, there is plenty of water from Newbern to the ocean, with the single exception of about four hundred yards of sand, which requires to be deepened about three feet. A dredging boat operated last summer, a short time only, on this bank of sand, and enough was ascertained to satisfy the Superintendent of the operations, (Lieut. Dutton of the Engineer Corps) of the entire feasibility of the work. In addition to the boat now in Newbern, which has undergone some improvement, there is now constructed in Baltimore, a dredging boat said to possess double the powers of the first, and by their united labours, should the work be pursued vigorously, we may confidently expect that the obstructions will be removed by the close of the ensuing fall. Is it not astonishing that a great State, like North Carolina, possessing her resources, and with the examples of the gigantic efforts of her sisters of the Union, in works of internal improvement before her, that she should have suffered a yearly loss of a million of dollars, and be shut out from a highway to the ocean, by an obstruction of four hundred yards of sand!! What think you, Mr. Editor, would such an obstruction be in the hands of the New Yorkers? When they constructed their splendid canal, which now bears upon its bosom, for hundreds of miles, the rich treasures of their little empire to the commercial Emporium of the Union, they did not go cap in hand, and beg the General Government for the money. They relied upon their own resources, and they succeeded. The deepening of the Swash is, however, a National object, as it will facilitate the ingress and egress of the vessels of all quarters of the Union; and our legislators may have supposed that it was better for the good citizens of North Carolina to bear the small burden of a million per annum, than to hazard in removing it, the sum of fifty thousand dollars!! which amount will probably effect the object. So we have an outlet to the ocean, we will not quarrel about the means employed in its accomplishment; but should this consummation of our wishes fail, by reason of the inefficiency of the exertions now in progress, we confidently trust that the next Legislature will extend its aid to relieve the community of an oppression which has driven and will continue to drive multitudes of industrious citizens into the "far West," to seek there that support which they are unable to obtain here. Four hundred yards of sand!!—and that to lose to a great State, a million of dollars per annum!! I am, Mr. Editor, almost inclined to the belief that we deserve to bear the evils which it has occasioned us. The commerce of Newbern, Washington, Plymouth,

Edenton and Elizabeth City, and the produce descending the Neuse, Pamlico, Roanoke, &c. have been paying tribute long enough to the Swash, and we rejoice that a prospect is before us of reaching the ocean untaxed.

I have thus briefly considered the means to be used for the removal of the first cause of our ills; in my next, other matters equally important, will receive a passing notice. MERCATOR.

The city of New-Orleans, which has for some years past been extending itself gradually up the river, is about to receive a new impetus, from the purchase by a company of enterprising individuals of the plantation "Livandis," for the sum of \$450,000 cash. It is to be divided into lots, and will probably net a handsome profit to those concerned.

MARCH OF MACHINERY AND OF MIND.—From the Mercantile Advertiser we learn that "Steamboats now run between Canton and Pekin. A Canton paper contains an advertisement of the steamer King-in, to leave on the following day.—She carries cows, a surgeon, band of music, and has rooms elegantly fitted up for cards, and opium smoking."

"An application for a new theatre at Whampoa, has been refused, for the reason that there are already five theatres in that city, which are quite enough for its population, which does not exceed 350,000."

Mr. A—, formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, has just died at Avignon. He ascended the Tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "Man is an animal"; awed by the imposing aspect of the Assembly, he stopped short. A member exclaimed: "I move that the speech be printed, with the portrait of the Orator prefixed."

Seamen's Chaplain at the Sandwich Islands.—We learn from the Sailor's Magazine, that a gentleman of approved character, now a member of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, is preparing to go out in the fall, under the auspices of the Seamen's Friend Society, to become the resident Chaplain of American seamen and others in the Sandwich Islands. The opportunities of usefulness presented to a Chaplain at this station must be very great; as it is the constant resort of whale-ships, both English and American, to take in provisions and water.

Massachusetts State Prison.—By a report of the concerns of this Institution, to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, it appears that about three fourths of the convicts ascribe their present degraded condition to intemperance—that of the prisoners, one hundred and twenty-seven were in habits of intemperance before they had attained 16; 82 were brought up in idleness, without learning a trade, or having regular employment; 68 had left their parents without their approbation; and twenty were unacquainted with the alphabet!

The following curious paragraph, in honor of the Dutch physicians, was lately inserted in one of the London papers:—"The mortality in Groningen, Dordt, and Rotterdam, was at first very great, but after the death of three physicians, it is stated to have abated very considerably."

At Newcastle, Eng. on the 25th of January, a curious experiment was tried. A piece of meat, a hallock, and a loaf of bread were sent up in the air, by means of a paper kite, and after remaining at a considerable height for an hour, it was found that the fish and meat were putrid, and the bread was filled with animalcules.

Resources of Russia.—The Chances of War.—An article in the Paris Constitutionnel, headed "Can the Foreign Powers, and will they, make War upon us?" discusses the true amount of the strength and resources of Russia, and promises a like consideration of those of Prussia and Austria. It is England, it says, which must solve the question of war or peace, since without her support and subsidies, the military means of Russia at least are inadequate to make effective war in Western Europe. Russia is the only power that desires it; Prussia and Austria cannot and will not make war upon France. Whatever may be the wishes of a young and ambitious Czar, and of those Prætorian cohorts "which sustain a sanguinary throne by the point of the bayonet," the power is nevertheless disproportioned to the will. In the war of 1812, at a moment when Russia was bringing all her resources into play, and contending for her very existence, "she was never able to set on foot more than 316,000 men, including all her garrisons and corps de reserve." The troops which were marched in the last campaign against Turkey, did not amount to more than 158,000 men; and of the 200,000 supposed to have been "plunged into the abyss of the Polish war, Paskewitch, after the fall of Warsaw, could scarcely reckon on more than 90,000.

Beneath the calculations of the Constitutionnel, the 791,000 men who swell the nominally effective force of the Russian army establishment, shrink into inefficiency from the vast extent of the desert empire over which they are spread, which, in some points, reckons only three inhabitants to the square mile, "where the social strength constantly decreases as it approaches the centre as the vital strength diminishes in proportion as it approaches the Pole." The small number of civilized nations mingled with these Tartar hordes which are no more than encamped in Europe, as in Finland, Livonia and Courland, think of nothing but breaking their chains. The military colonies are only a terror to their own Emperor; the greatest part of the irregular troops, like the feudal militia, return to their homes in time of peace, and the deplorable state of the finances, with a paper-money depreciated to a fifth of its nominal value, would render ruinous a war which England will no longer pay for. It would seem impolitic indeed for Russia, even supposing her means to be undervalued in this view of them, to tempt the fortune of war after having gained her principal object in the reduction of Poland. As to Prussia, many of the same motives for peace might be assigned to her; and it is asserted, in private correspondence, (so says the London "Times") that the old King of Prussia, instructed by the calamities of the last struggle, is indisposed to replunge Europe in conflict, though there is a party in his dominions of opposite views. What can Austria wish more than she now has accomplished in Italy? And what can any of the Powers expect from rousing the spirit of France, which would find an ally in that of so many subject provinces, imperfectly reconciled to a virtually foreign dominion, and fomenting with the principle of Liberalism. England has perhaps learned by this time, that her interests

as a commercial nation are intimately connected with the preservation of peace, which, in augmenting the productive power of nations, promotes the exchanges on which her commerce depends.—Baltimore American.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Doctor LEACH, Mr. WILLIE ALLISON WALKER, printer, formerly of Greensborough, in this State, to Miss LYDIA ANN KING, only daughter of Mr. Asa KING.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, ABNER PASTEUR, Esq; Clerk of the Superior Court of this county.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, Philadelphia. Schr. Timothy Pickering, Morris, New York. Schr. Sarah Ann, Ellis, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Schr. Virginia, McDate, Philadelphia. Schr. Patron, Ellis, New York.

A CARD.

C. S. PLEASANTS,—Dentist.

TENDERS his acknowledgments for the favors he has received since his arrival in Newbern, and wishes to inform the public that he intends staying here but for a very short time; he therefore hopes that all those wishing his services will call on him as soon as possible. Gangrene removed, and the decaying teeth rendered artificially sound by stopping with gold, foil, &c. Teeth extracted when necessary, with safety, and old fangs, stumps or roots, remaining in the sockets, causing ulcers, gumbles, alveolar abscesses, and consequently in many cases, reducing the health, removed with ease.

He has lately received from New York a further supply of beautiful artificial and natural Teeth, Gold, &c.—His charges are reasonable.—He can be found at the Washington Hotel.

Ladies waited on at their residences, if requested. Newbern, April 11th 1832.

FOR SALE.

A new and handsome Embossed Leather Piano Cover. Apply at the Bookstore of T. WATSON. April 11.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Craven County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

George Bryan, John M. Bryan, Johnson Bryan, Elizabeth Clifton, Jesse Nobles and Rachel his wife, vs. John Holloway, Bryan Holloway, Samuel Smith and Mary his wife & Winnifred Holloway. Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, It is ordered, That publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, for five weeks, successively, that the said John Holloway, Bryan Holloway, Samuel Smith and Mary his wife, and Winnifred Holloway, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court-house in Newbern, on the second Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard accordingly. Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.

Whiskey & Apple Brandy.

5 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey. 1 bbl. Very Superior old ditto 4 bbls. Apple Brandy. Received this day by schooner Lima from Baltimore, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Durr's Corner. Newbern, 2d April.

LETTERS.

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, April 1st, 1832.

- A.—Elisha Arnold, Lemuel Andrews, Capt. Asa Anthony, J. Aykroyd. B.—Christopher Brock, Rev'd. R. S. Baker (2), Johnson Bryan, Theophilus Brown, Wm. C. Bradley (2), Dr. R. C. Bond, Thos. Birmingham, R. Berry, N. G. Blount, Mrs. Mary Ann Barrow, John A. Backhouse (2), Mrs. Polly Higgins, B. A. Burham, Lieut. N. B. Inford, J. W. Brittain. C.—T. G. Carman, S. W. Cook, E. Clark, B. China Martin Cook, Thos. Colburn, J. M. Collins, Miss Susan Ann Carraway, W. D. Chadwick, J. C. Cole (2), James B. Carney, Church Chapman. D.—Wm. Douglall, Mrs. Eliz. C. Dixon (2), Mrs. A. Edmonson (2), Miss W. W. Ernal, John Easton, Freeman Ellis. E.—Benjamin Plamer, John W. Favres, Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Thos. J. Fontville, David D. Frator, Wm. Freshwater, Capt. Zebulon Farren, Miss Elizabeth Foscoe. G.—Ann Gaskins, Ozias Gilbert, E. Griffith, Mrs. Ann Gaskins, Mrs. Sarah Goldston, Mrs. E. Gill, Miss Susan Green, Farnifold Green, Miss Harriet A. Green. H.—Dr. J. Hughes, James Howard, P. Harris, R. Hartsey (2), Joseph Hall, Dr. W. J. Harris. I.—James Jones, Henry Jacobson, John Ives, Roger Jones, A. Jacobson. K.—Charles Kelly, George Kinney, Stephen Kinney, L.—Lemuel Lawton. M.—James McKay, F. Morris, Dr. Marcs, Miss Maria Miller, Richard McIlwain, J. B. Means, Rev. Thos. Meredith, George Merrick, Guilford Murphy, Wm. McCoy. N.—H. Newton, J. N. Nelson, W. M. Nelson, Rev. A. Norman. O.—Austin Prescott, Miss H. Polk, Mrs. L. Polk, Wm. Palmer, Moses Payne, Michael Powers, Mrs. Ann Paul. R.—J. H. Richardson, Saml. Read, John G. Roe, Mrs. Mary Rheno, George Roe, Mrs. Sidny E. Coe. S.—George Sinclair, Israel Sheldon, J. Sampson, Mrs. Aneta Sparrow, Samuel Stewart, Arthur Spock, Clifford F. Simpson, Capt. G. Smith, D. Shine, F. P. Skillman, John D. Smith, Secretary of St. John's Lodge. T.—John B. Thomas, Elijah Taylor, R. S. Torrance, V.—Edward Vail, John W. Vail. W.—Elder David Whitford, Becton Watkins, Jordan A. Wright, A. J. Warrick, Mrs. Margaret W. Williamson. THOMAS WATSON, P. M.