



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1832.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, assembled at Edenton, on Thursday the 17th of May, and continued for four days. Fears were entertained that the ill health of Bishop Ives would incapacitate him for performing his official duties; but the visitors were agreeably disappointed in perceiving the increased vigour with which he sustained them. Twelve ministers were present, whose parochial reports gave evidence of the progressing prosperity of the Church. The kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Edenton were of the most cordial nature, and left a deep impression upon the minds of all who had the happiness of witnessing them.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—It will be seen that the Delegates representing the several States of the Union, have unanimously concurred in the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN for the Vice Presidency, and that, contrary to the wishes of some, and the fears of others, this result owes its accomplishment to the disinterested patriotism and singleness of purpose, of the gentlemen composing the Convention. The candidates for the two highest offices under our government, are now fully before the People. The opposition to their election, will be fierce and inveterate; and some who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, will co-operate with the friends of the Federal candidates. Yet, notwithstanding this defection, a vast majority of our party, yielding to the impulses of principle, will sustain the common cause, and again ensure the triumph of the People's candidates. The following excellent remarks on this subject, are copied from the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday:—“Yesterday we placed at the head of our paper, the names of the regularly nominated Candidates of the Democratic Republican Party for the two highest offices in the gift of the people—and there they shall remain till the election is over. Gen Jackson and Martin Van Buren, are the choice of a large majority of the people—their disinterested patriotism, their unflinching integrity, and their unceasing exertions to advance the general good of our republic, and maintain the great name which she holds in the scale of nations, have endeared them to their countrymen. True, there is an opposition—for to what measure or man has there not been opposition—but the opposition against our Administration, is not so much of the people as of designing and ambitious politicians, who, regardless of all laws that should actuate honest men, strive more for power than for the general good of the country.

General Jackson was elected not by politicians, but in despite of them—the loud voice of our virtuous yeomanry, applauding his Roman-like virtues, exalted him to the highest office in their gift; he has more than exceeded all expectations—and the people will re-elect him to that high station, the duties of which he has performed with so much honor to himself, and advantage to the country.

We have said that the opposition is of politicians—who would lead the people all slaves to the poll—not of the people themselves. That this is true, may be shown in a very few words. We have seen disappointed men of the most opposite qualities, forgetting all previous animosities; with principles as different as fire and water, linking themselves together like brothers in the desperate hope of success—in their un-republican crusade of defeating the wishes of the people, and seating themselves in a place for which the people have pronounced them disqualified—we have seen this at “Barbours,” at the polls; yea, even in the very Senate Chamber. These politicians, whose patriotism is self-aggrandizement, prophesied that if Gen. Jackson were elected President, “war, pestilence and famine” would follow in his march. He was elected, and they are branded false prophets. We were told he was a murderer and a robber—(harsh terms these,) yet the people believed not the foul slander, and elected Gen. Jackson. Finding now, that such stories can not deceive the people, nor alienate their deep rooted affection from our venerable Chief, we are now told that he is the adviser, the promoter and instigator of murders—this is a falling off to be sure. When he was accused as the principal, the people elected him; now, he is only the instigator, and the people will surely re-elect him.

The hue and cry raised by the opposition papers in relation to some recent and unfortunate events at the Capitol—the slanders of the six-dollar-a-week-correspondents, and the agency ascribed by them to the President in these brawls, will not deceive any one—they are all weak inventions of the enemy, which showing a pitiful lack of invention, recoil upon their own heads.

When we reflect a moment that for upwards of thirty years, (with three or four slight exceptions) the Democratic party has been triumphant, and under its sway the whole country has prospered in an unexampled degree, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts—that wealth and prosperity have blessed our citizens—that our population has rapidly increased—that the nation has the means of paying all its debts—that where interminable forests grew, luxuriant fields now yield their fruits to the industrious husbandman—that our name is respected by all foreign nations, and the enterprize of our merchants is appreciated

“Far as beneath the Heaven, by sea-winds fanned, Floats the free banner of our native land.” When we reflect a moment on all these blessings, why should we think of a change? Why should the patriotic democracy of the country yield the sway, to a discontented party, who under various names and by various stratagems seek the ascendancy? For what? “For the desperate chance of something better which they promise us?” Let us rest as we are,

in happiness and content; but let not the democracy be inactive, for the opposition will still have no means untried to seek power. Too secure in an overwhelming majority, we should not exhibit apathy, but by all honorable means, persevere in the good cause.

The Tariff.—The Report of Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, was made to the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last. The Report is accompanied by a Bill, the details of which vary essentially from those contained in that submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. After the presentation of the Report and Bill, Mr. J. S. BARBOUR, a member of the Committee on Manufactures, rose and said—

“It was incumbent on him to make an explanatory remark in consequence of his peculiar position in the Committee, which had been charged with the settlement of this—the most distracting of all the questions before the House. Upon some material points of this question, the Committee was divided in the proportion of six to one. Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the Committee, the most perfect spirit of compromise which was consistent with those constitutional principles which throughout his political life he had regarded as his sheet anchor. In the Committee a correspondent feeling had been expressed—and by no individual more distinctly than by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams.) But when the committee came to the consideration of practical points they had found their opinions widely apart from each other. With many of the sentiments contained in the report he not only agreed, but felt grateful to the chairman of the committee for the force with which they were expressed. But with the general principles of that report he felt compelled to express his decided disapprobation. Those principles were not drawn from the limited powers given to this government by the constitution—but from the general grounds of the social compact. With reference to the bill just reported, he deemed it far more exceptionable to southern views and southern feelings, than the bill reported to the house by the Secretary of the Treasury. He had not been satisfied with that bill—he thought it concealed much exceptionable matter that did not appear on its surface—but under all circumstances he had thought it would be better to take it with all its evils than to hazard the occurrence of far greater evils. With these remarks upon the principles of the report and bill, he would not detain the House further, until the subject should come up regularly for discussion.

The United States Bank.—The extreme length of the Reports which have been made, on the subject of the U. S. Bank, by no less than three different members of the Committee, precludes the possibility of our publishing them. Judge Clayton, of Georgia, submitted the Report of the majority of the Committee, and counter Reports have been made by Messrs. Adams and McDuffie. The most prominent cause of corruption appears to be that of the Courier & Enquirer. At a time when there was a great pressure for money, and the notes of respectable merchants of Philadelphia, could not be discounted, we find the Bank loaning, upon the security of Webb & Noah, more than \$50,000. We see, up to the time when these loans were made, the Courier & Enquirer the loudest in its denunciations of that Institution; but no sooner is the money of the Bank in the pockets of the consistent gentlemen who conduct that paper, than their hostility ceases, and they advocate its renewal under a modified charter. The statement attempting to show the very flourishing condition of the affairs of the Courier & Enquirer, is paraded to prove, that they were receiving a net revenue per annum of \$25,000—and yet, as a “business transaction,” they want a loan of 50,000—and that without responsible endorsements. Had it been a real business transaction, as is alleged, and the names of Webb & Noah perfectly good for the amount loaned by the Bank at Philadelphia, why could not their notes have been discounted at some one of the numerous Banks in New York, or at the U. S. Bank there? It appears, too, that intimations were given to the President of the Bank, before the application for the loan, that Webb & Noah would advocate a modified charter. The Bank well knew the extensive circulation of the Courier & Enquirer, and the great influence which its opposition would exercise against its interests, and it knew also that to silence its batteries was an object of no inconsiderable consequence—therefore, the merchants of Philadelphia, must forego their claims for accommodation, and the applicants from New York be attended to. Glos this transaction over as they may, it can only be regarded by all dispassionate and unprejudiced men, as a shameful dereliction of duty and of principle on the part of the applicants, and no less creditable to the Directors of the Bank. On this subject, the New York Journal of Commerce holds the following language—“If the flagrant features of this case (the loan to the Courier & Enquirer) can be argued away, then may we be talked out of all our senses.” And concludes, after exposing the story about \$25,000 a year income, as follows:—

“It is in vain and worse than in vain to attempt to persuade ourselves into the plain fact, that the President and Directors have not abused their trust in a matter immediately hazardous to the best interests of the country. And we do not see how, as high-minded men and patriots, this community can listen to any proposition to recharter the Bank, while the present Direction is at the head of its affairs.”

Robert R. Reid, of Georgia, and John A. Cameron, of North Carolina, (at present, Consul at Vera Cruz) have been appointed, with the consent of the Senate, Judges in the Territory of Florida.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, was discussed by Mr. Dallas, and the subject was then postponed until the following day.

Compliment to Mr. Livingston.—The Guatemalan Government, as a testimony of respect to the Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State at Washington, whose Penal Code it is proposed to adopt in that Republic, have directed a district in the North part of Guatemala, and also the chief town of the district, to be called “LIVINGSTON.”

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed a warrant ordering the execution of the Spaniard MINA, on Thursday the 21st inst.

The U. S. ships Warren and Lexington, and schooner Enterprize, under command of Com. George Rodgers, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 30th March for Buenos Ayres.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 18

Dear Sir,—Congress is now immersed in the very depth of public business. With the exception of the affair, at once trifling and tedious, of the Wiscasset Inspector, all the impediments to the progress of the bills before the House, appear to be removed. The apportionment bill, (the passage of which, the Constitution itself renders imperative this Session) was disposed of yesterday; and to-day, the Internal Improvement appropriation bill has been ordered to a third reading,—which is considered equivalent to its passage. The question was carried by a very large majority. Your Oraceok appropriation of \$22,500, is included in it.

An attempt was made yesterday, for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the circumstances attending an attack made by a frantic desperado upon a member of Congress, but it was promptly negatived, the sense of the House being decidedly against any thing which can now interpose an obstacle to the discussion of the weighty and important matters awaiting their consideration. The resolution will be assuredly offered again, but it will again be as assuredly rejected.

On Wednesday, the day I presume that you will receive this, the great question of the Tariff comes on; a warm and vehement debate will take place upon it. I will advise you, if I can, from time to time of any thing important that may occur. Attention is excited in no ordinary degree to forthcoming events.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.

The Senate sat to-day, for almost the first time during the present Session of Congress. They have passed the great Pension bill, and receded from the amendment to the Apportionment bill of the House of Representatives. The ratio of Representation, therefore, is now fixed at 47,700, which will leave North Carolina her present number of Representatives.

The other branch of Congress also has been occupied in business of interest and importance. It was expected that the whole day would have been devoted to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia; but the Internal Improvement Appropriation bill was called up for its third reading, and a debate arose upon it, which took up the attention of the House for almost the whole of the day.

Mr. Speight commenced it by moving for a reconsideration of the vote by which on the day before the bill had been ordered to a third reading. He very forcibly and pointedly said that there were many objects of national improvement enumerated in the bill for which appropriations ought to be made from the Public Treasury, but there were others of an entirely different character. He proposed himself to be a friend to Internal Improvement, as far as they could be carried on for objects warranted by the Constitution, but beyond that sacred boundary he would not advance a single step. Mr. Hall of North Carolina opposed the bill altogether, on Constitutional grounds. It was, however, passed by a vote considerably smaller than that by which it was ordered to be engrossed.

WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq. after an absence of 17 years, arrived at New York on the 21st ult. in the ship Havre, from Havre. He is thrice welcome to his native land.

Connecticut Senator.—The Legislature of Connecticut, on Friday last, elected Nathan Smith, United States Senator, in the place of S. A. Foot, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

The sixteenth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this diocese, assembled in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on Thursday the 17th inst. and continued to the following Monday. There were present the Bishop, nine Priests and three Deacons, and twenty seven Lay Delegates. Divine service was performed two and three times a day to large and attentive congregations, who had assembled there from different parts of the State, and were kindly received and hospitably entertained by the citizens of Edenton and its neighborhood. We hope the instructive and impressive sermons delivered on this occasion have had their desired effect; and like “bread cast upon the waters, may be gathered up after many days.” The Convention sermon was preached on Friday by the Bishop, with more than his accustomed force and eloquence.

The Bishop's Journal and the parochial and missionary reports showed an unusual increase of the members; the members baptized and confirmed, and those received to the communion, exceeding considerably that of any preceding year.

Standing Committee for the ensuing year. Clergy.—Rev. Wm. M. Green, George W. Freeman, Jos. H. Saunders. Laity.—Walker Anderson, Esq., Gavin Hogg, Esq.

Delegates to the General Convention. Clergy.—Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Wm. M. Green, Jno. R. Goodman, John Avery. Laity.—Gavin Hogg, Duncan Cameron, Edward E. Winslow, Geo. E. Spruill.

Besides the ordinary business, the most important measure was the appointment of a committee of enquiry, respecting the establishment of a Theological and Classical School in the Diocese.

The Missionaries, 4 in number, gave very favorable reports of their success; and between \$250 and 300 were collected or subscribed, and paid in during the sitting of the convention.

Rev. Wm. Norwood was admitted to the order of Priesthood; 16 persons were confirmed during the session of the convention,—and about the same number came forward, for the first time, to the communion.

Every thing was conducted in a spirit of unanimity.

The next Convention will meet at Warrenton, on the last Wednesday in May, 1833.

Elizabeth City Star.

Installed at Wilmington, on Sabbath evening the 13th inst. Rev. THOMAS P. HUNT, as Bishop of the Presbyterian Church in that place. Sermon by the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND of Fayetteville. Charge to the Pastor and People by the Rev. ALEXANDER McIVER of Clinton.—N. C. Journal.

The opposition papers of this city, call the Baltimore Convention, (and it seems as if by a pre-concerted understanding) “a ridiculous farce”—very likely, gentlemen; but if a farce, it is such one, that the catastrophe in the closing scene will make you all weep to find yourselves so completely in the back ground, notwithstanding your bullying and blustering.—Mer. Adv.

We learn an important fact, and it is just as true as opposition facts generally are, that the Baltimore Convention was “packed” for the very purpose of carrying Mr. Van Buren to the Vice Presidency on the shoulders of Gen. Jackson. This is an admirable specimen of opposition compliment and respect to a people, than whom none wiser, braver, or freer exist. What! 288 persons—(many of them among the very first men in the land)—chosen by the people of twenty-four states, “packed” to do the bidding of another. The thought is preposterous.—B.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Havre, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th April, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 10th, and Havre to the 11th April, inclusive.

The Cholera was spreading in Paris to an alarming extent. The private correspondence of the Journal du Havre writes thus under date of the 10th: “Here the cholera occupies almost exclusively the attention of all classes; it continues its ravages to an extent, exceeding all anticipations. Each day the official bulletin gives new cause of alarm. Almost every one whose business or whose relations will permit, are leaving the city. Since yesterday at noon till this morning at 10 o'clock, the number of new cases is 1075, and the deaths are 455. The city presents a very sorrowful appearance for some days past—by 9 o'clock in the evening scarcely one person is to be seen in the streets. The typhus fever too has appeared in the Hotel-Dieu, and also at the Hospital of Gros-Cailion.” The cholera, it appears, has not been confined to the lowest class of citizens, but has attacked and carried off several persons of the first rank. Several noblemen, some of them Peers of France, physicians, and officers of the army are among the list of deaths. Among the names we find Le Baron de Monteville, peer of France; Le Comte de Goethosquel, also a peer; M. Masset-Pathey, chief of the division of war; the lady of Col. Chateau; Drs. Leroux and Petit, besides many other physicians of less note. The alarm seems to be general in Paris, as well in the finest and most airy quarters of the city, as in those that are more narrow, crowded and filthy.

A committee of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was engaged in analyzing the air in places where the cholera existed. It is said that a ferruginous taste has been noticed in the air of those places. One physician thought he had the taste of copper in his mouth—and many were of opinion that the malady was owing to a mineral poison issuing from the earth.

The ship Splendid, at New York, from Bremen, brings Bremen papers to April 19th, containing London and Paris dates, each to the 12th, inclusive.

Paris, April 2.—The Cholera still continues its ravages, but its intensity is a little abated. From Monday noon to yesterday, the number of fresh cases is 985, deaths 356. The President of the Council continues to grow better and better.

The number of persons of note attacked continues to augment. Among them is the Prince Casteleca, the Neapolitan Ambassador, but his attack is represented as not very serious. In the Spanish Ambassador's suit, some persons have been attacked, and are dead. Madam Perier, wife of Scipion Perier, brother to the Prime Minister, died yesterday of cholera, as also M. Bisson, an ancient Prefect. M. Seguien, First President of the Court Royale, and several members of the bar are ill, but it is hoped not seriously. The North West district of Paris continues less infected. The weather is still variable, and the heat of the atmosphere very changeable. A letter received this morning from Switzerland positively contradicts the statement of the Cholera having appeared in Berne and Geneva.

Paris, April 13.—The number of new cases of Cholera during the 24 hours ending yesterday noon, was 804; deaths 817. Total cases from the beginning, 7500; deaths 2913. The convalescence of M. Piere continued, the news of which was spread to the Departments by telegraphic communication. Among the victims of the Cholera are mentioned M. Melville, Peer of France; the Marquis de Croix, also Peer; Gen. Goettosquet; M. Benoist, former Secretary of State; the celebrated Hatien Physician, M. Barrilla and M. Debruit, President of the Health Commission for the District of Montarguil. The Vice President of the Chamber, M. Segnier, is also dead, the Deputies—M. Pages, General Lamarque, the Duke of Morency, son-in-law of Marshal Soult. The Cholera was also raging in Troyes, Nemours, Beignos, Reuil, Puteaux, and many Villages in the neighborhood of Paris. The lower classes still attributed it to poisoning, and that the Cholera had no existence.

Late and important from Europe.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser of May 23. Passage of the Reform Bill to a second reading in the House of Lords—Adjustment of the Belgian Question, &c.—The ship Josephine, Capt. Britton, arrived last evening from Belfast, bringing papers from that city to April 24th, and London to the 21st, for which we are indebted to our friend Capt. Thomas Britton.

PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL.

The question on the second reading of this bill was taken in the House of Lords at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of April, and was carried by a majority of 9 as follows:

Contents—Present, 128 Proxies, 56—184 Non-Contents—Present, 126 Proxies, 49—175 Majority for the Second Reading, --- NINE.

The bill was then read a second time, and on the motion of Earl Grey, it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the recess.

The Irish Times Bill passed the House of Lords on the 16th, by a majority of 45. April 16.—We may venture to say that there will be a small creation of Peers; but we consider it abso-

lutely essential for the safety of the Bill that such should be the case. Four of the Peers who voted against the second reading, have declared that their opposition is at an end, and there may be many others who now that the principles of the Bill have been adopted, will require only modifications in the details. Still, in order to tranquillize the country and make the measure safe, it may be thought prudent to create a few Peers.—Conty.

Of the Peers who, in October, voted against the bill, the following voted on Saturday in its favor:—Lord Coventry, Bradford, Tankerville, Harrowby, Gage, De Roos, Northwick, Ravensthorpe, Melros, (Haddington) Wharmouth, Cairncross—Bishops Bath and Wells, Litchfield, Lincoln, Llandovery.

The following Peers, who did not vote on the last occasion, voted on the present with Ministers: Archbishop York—Bishops London, St. David's Worcester—Lords Middleton, Gambia, Stampo, O'Neill, Somers, Stradbroke, Moray, Crewe.

The following Peers, who voted against the former bill, were absent on Friday: Bishop Peterborough—Lords Bath, St. Germain's, Skelmersdale, Glasgow, Walsby, Dudley, Rubbelsdale, Stamford.

SETTLEMENT OF BELGIAN QUESTION.

London, April 19.—We have at length the gratification of announcing that the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries have exchanged ratifications with the British and French Plenipotentiaries. They met at the Foreign Office at a late hour yesterday evening, and at ten o'clock this important act took place. The Russian Plenipotentiary was anxious to prevent the exchange taking place until it could be done simultaneously with Russia; but Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand were firm, and the instructions to Baron Wessenberg and Baron Bulow left them no discretionary power. The London Courier attributes the success of this question, to the passage of the second reading of the Reform Bill.

A letter from the Hague, dated March 12, says—“The final declaration of His Majesty has been transmitted to the London Conference; he has resigned the sovereignty of Belgium, and has acknowledged King Leopold.”

We are delighted to see the spirit with which the House of Commons takes up the political condition of Poland. The unanimity that prevails on the subject, and the sentiments uttered by Ministers in Parliament, if communicated, will make the heartless tyrant tremble on his throne.—Belfast Chronicle, April 23.

OBITUARY.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone. Died, in Johnston county, on the 20th of May, Mr. JOHN JACOB BRASWELL, in the 85th year of his age. He was one of the choice spirits who fought for the independence of his country, which being secured, he continued to venerate and maintain. As he lived, so he died—perfectly resigned to the will of his Maker. His relief, now in the 82d year of her age, is admonished by her bodily infirmities, that the separation will be short, and that soon, through divine grace, they will meet in a blissful eternity, where parting will be no more.—Communicated.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. May 29, schr. Rebecca, Jones, 6 days from New York, with merchandise to Jos. M. Granada & Co. H. G. Lotimer & Co., B. L. Hoskins & Co. and the Master. Passengers—Mr. Cash, and Mr. Lyon. Schr. Perseverance, Scott, New York.

CLEARED. May 29, schr. Pedee, Tolson, for New York, with 640 bbls. Turpentine, 96 bbls. Cotton, and 5 M. R. O. Hhd. Staves. Schr. South, Ludlum, Philadelphia. Schr. Philadelphia, Cassey, New York. Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore.

DEPARTED, May 24. Arrived, brig Integrity, Watson, from New York, in ballast, for a cargo of Lumber at the Steam Mill Lenoxville. Schr. Julius Pringle, Duncan, from Baltimore, in ballast.

NOTICE.

The Pews in the Baptist Church Will be rented this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Persons wanting Pews, will please to attend. Friday, June 1st, 1832.

FOR NEW YORK.

Packet schooner Rebecca, Jones, master, lying at Upper Long Wharf, will sail on Sunday next—For passage only, having good accommodations—apply to the Captain on board, or to JOS. M. GRANADE & Co. June 1st, 1832.

FLOUR, OZNABURGS, &c.

44 bbls. West Canal Flour, Beach's red brand 10 half bbls. do. do. do. 1 bale Scotch Oznaburgs, 4 boxes Sperr Caudles, 5 bbls. Sperr Oil, 60 loaves “Premium” Table Salt, 2 dozen Cayenne Pepper, Lee & Thompson's Bleaching. Landing from schooner Rebecca, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE & Co. June 1, 1832.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Plantation of the late Henry Black, on Thursday the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, about 20 or 30 head of CATTLE, and 30 or 40 head of SHEEP—21 1/2 months credit.

The subscriber has for sale, a female Calf of the improved breed. ASA JONES.

Newbern May 28th 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE small Steam-Boat recently used as a Towing Lighter in the public operations on the Swash. The Engine is of 10 horse power, on the high pressure principle, and in good order, with the exception of the boilers and furnaces, which require repairs. The boat is of 30 tons burthen, timbered with live oak and cedar, and sheathed and fastened with copper.

G. DUTTON, Lieut. of Engineers.

Newbern, N. C. May 29th, 1832.

NOTICE.

I have the pleasure of stating, for the information of the public, that the Bridge over Nuesc, 10 miles from Newbern, is rebuilt and in good order; and that in a few days, the Bridge over Swift Creek, on the road leading to Durham's Creek and Bay River, will also be in readiness for crossing. SAMUEL STREET.

June 1st, 1832.