

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1832.

Whatever our deficiencies may be in other respects, we are never behind our neighbours in doing honor to the anniversary of the day on which we declared ourselves a free people. On that day, conflicting political interests, sectarian acerbity, and all kinds of domestic bickerings give place to patriotism, to the pure spirit that stirred the hearts of our fathers in '76.

The rising sun was saluted by cannonry and musketry, and the merry pealing of the bells spoke the joyous feeling which had drawn our citizens from their couches. The Newbern Grays, to whose ar--rangements we are generally indebted on such occagions, gave eclat to the commencement of the celebration by a protracted parade. At nine o'clock they joined their fellow citizens in the Presbyterian church: where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hurd, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. company, delivered with his usual good taste, an the oration, Mr. Hurd addressed the audience in behalf of the Colonization Society. This was indeed a most laudable and benevolent association. On the annieach other on our escape from the debasing and oppressive domination of a foreign power, cold hearted indeed must be be who could withhold his mite from such a cause. Throughout the remainder of the day the greatest hiliarity and rational enjoyment prevail ed, and the celebration terminated by a splendid display of fire works.

By recent arrivals at New York, the report of the recall of the Grey ministry is fully confirmed. The King had requested the Duke of Wellington to form a cabinet, but so fixed was the determination of the people to accept nothing less than the Bill now before Parliament, that men of influence on the Tory side declined all participation in the affairs of government. It may be said that the firmness of the people has saved the nation, and achieved a revolution far more glorious than that of the much talked of 'three days' in Paris. From the previous course of the King we not, at any future period, travel twice the distance had anticipated an unwavering co-operation on his part in the business of reform: this dereliction recalls strongly to mind the days of Runnymede and the childish vacillations of the pusillanimous John. The enterprising disposition of the subjects of Britain, their vast wealth, profound learning, and untiring industry have long been the theme of the historian and the subject of the orator; but that they should possess all themselves to be enslaved by the overgrown and pam- Haughton, T. B. Hill, M W. Holt, C. Jones, T. F. pered vampyres of both church and state, is to us a Jones, J. H. Parker, R. M. Roseborough, R. M. paradox as inexplicable as was Pharoah's dream to Smith, S. B. Stephens, S. S. Sorsby, J. O. Stedman the soothsayers of Egypt. We long to see those T. E. Taylor, S. A. Williams, and C. C. Wilson. pests of society reduced to their proper sphere, and to see the poor man converting the proceeds of his toil to the support of his family.

The Tariff .- A Bill intended as a modification of this vexed question, has passed the House of Repre sentatives, and is now pending in the Senate. It is head of Congressional proceedings. supposed that it will reduce the duties somewhere between five and ten millons. Our Representative, and the friends of Mr. Van Buren generally, voted for the bill, not because it met their views, but upon the principle that it was the most we could get at present. For this course we do not blame them; but we cannot withhold the expression of our decided disapprobation of the bill in its present shape. It is still a bill of abominations; it is unequal and unjust, and shall receive our untiring and ceaseless hostility. Not content with moderate gains, the lordly manufacturers would fleece the South, because they have us in their power. But they deceive themselves. The South the labour of ploughs. There is only one way now lest for the South to pursue. Let a Convention of the Southern States be called, and the advocates of Free Trade from other States be invited to co-operate, and let them, in solemn council, offer to the North the terms upon which they are willing to remain in the Union. Such a Convention could not fail of producing the happiest results. A mutual good understanding would follow-for it would be seen and North, as is a man's blood to his existence. We are opposed to nullification, and still hope that South Carolina will resort to no rash measure; such, however, is the excitement there, that we fear very much for the stability of our institutions.

Adjournment of Congress .- A resolution fixing upon Monday next as the termination of the session. has passed the House of Representatives. It is not probable that the adjournment will take place at so carly a day. The Washington papers suppose that Monday the 16th, will be the time fixed upon by both

We are truly glad to inform our readers that the Cholera is fast subsiding in Quebec and Montreal. We begin to entertain a hope that it will soon cease

to exist in this hemisphere. This cheering hope is predicated on the following, and similar extracts:

Montreal, June 25 .- "We are most happy to tell you that the Cholera seems almost entirely to have leserted Quebec and this city. Only now and then a case, some of which however, are severe; but it seems to be branching off in all directions in the country, and into the upper provinces, as well where emigrants go as where they do not go; and in many places in the country where it has broken out, there seems the same severity and fatality as was experienced in Quebec and here at first."

> From Neilson's Gazette, June 22. CHOLERA.

We can state with confidence that this malady has somewhat abated. In the Upper Town we have not heard of any new cases to-day or yesterday. In most parts of the Lower Town also the disease has nearly disappeared. It is stated that some cases occur among the shipping at l'Ance des Meres and the coves. There are still cases of cholera in St. Lewis, St. John's, St. Roch's and St. Valier's Suburb's; but in general the disease has lost much of the appalling character which marked its first introduction among

RALEIGH, June 29.

The University .- The examination of the several classes in this Institution commenced at Chapel-Hill on Wednesday the 13th instant, and closed on the Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, Marshall, Max-Saml Oliver, jun. Mr. John A. Backhouse, one of their 21st. We understand that the Students generally gave satisfactory evidence to the Examining Comexcellent and appropriate oration. Immediately after mittee, that they had been diligent in their respective pursuits, and that their deportment, almost without exception, was worthy of high commendation. A suitable time to enlist our feelings in favor of this the Examination progressed, the crowd of visiters increased, and from Tuesday evening until Friday Tracy, Verplanck, Vinton, Ward, Wardell, versary of our political birth, while congratulating morning, there was an assemblage from all sections of the State, containing a greater portion of talent, character, wit and beauty, than ever graced any similar occasion at the University; and perhaps at no period of our history, has it been the let of any Orator to address an audience, which he could survey with higher emotions of pride and pleasure.

On Wednesday, at eleven, the Hon. WILLIAM by which the multitude were assembled, and an ordinary effort would, by highly excited expectations have been regarded as a signal failure. It is enough to say, that there was perhaps no individual present, however lofty may have been his anticipations, who did not find them more than realized; and who would to enjoy a similar feast. The Speech enchained the imports." attention of the multitude for about two hours. We understand that the Philanthropic Society have ordered the publication of five thousand copies .- Reg.

The Senior Class consisted of the following members, upon whom was conferred the degree of Bachclor of Arts, viz: T. L. Armstrong, T. S. Ashe, S. S. Biddle, T. L. Clingman, D. G. Doab, J. C. Dobbin, these qualifications for self-government, and permit G. Hairston, J. L. Hargrave, T. W. Harris, J. H.

> Washington, June 29. The Tariff Bill, which has been the subject of the most absorbing interest, has passed the House of Re

presentatives. The vote for it was 132-against it 65. The Yeas and Nays will be found under the

Of the vast majority that carried this measure, we believe none were perfectly satisfied with it, however preferable to the present Tariff; and we imagine that there will scarcely be a Senator, who will not find fault with it in some particular. Yet we hope it will pass the Senate without amendment, for there is now no time to amend. We trust it will be permitted to go to the people, to receive from their judgment, enlightened by an experience of its practical operation, a final and judicious adjustment.

Information has been received at the War Department from St. Louis, of the 8th inst., stating that the will not submit always; nor will the North remain Militia of Illinois, amounting to nearly 3000 men, quiet long. In a recent speech on this subject, Mr. had assembled at the rapids of Illinois, where Gener-Cambreling said-" If the spirit now, affoat was not al Atkinson was attending to their organization, and soon quelled, he was much mistaken if it would not expected to move upon the hostile Indians on the be found to extend as much in the North as in the 19th or 20th; that the spies sent to examine the posi-South, and if the system should now prevail to the tion of Black Hawk's force, report that they were extent it was claimed, it would be impossible to keep twenty miles above Tushcananong, on Rock river, the Union much longer together." Mr. Cambreling, having taken a strong position which, it is understood, as decided a friend of Free Trade as any man in they intend to maintain; that to prevent their crossthe country, offered to compound for the present for ing the river to elude the army, strong parties of thirty per cent.—but their rapacity is unbounded, troops were in motion between Rock river and the and only equalled by their infatuation. They claim Ouisconsin—that Gen. Atkinson had with him about the people may best attest their reliance on the prothe right to the exclusive protection of their industry.

The labour of spindles must be made to fatten upon uses as guides—and that two or three hundred Medistress. Whether the apprehension that the cholera distress. Whether the apprehension are rigidly scrutinized. nominees and Sioux, had passed Galena, on their way to join the Army, and that the body of Felip S. the solemn notice, I must therefore leave to their contituent on the present occasion, are rigidly scrutinized, remove from said lot or lots, cellar or foundation the solemn notice, I must therefore leave to their contituent it will readily be seen why a more favorable tion the solemn notice and solution the solution of the solu way to join the Army, and that the body of Felix St. sideration. Kane, late Indian Agent, had been found and buried by General Dodge.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, ST. Louis, June 18, 1832.

"I am informed by a letter from Gen. Atkinson, dated Ottoway, 15th inst. that the militia had arrivacknowledged, that the South is as necessary to the ed, as many at least, if not more, than he wanted, and that he would march in three or four days for the tal, imbecile chief." What an enviable purity Indian frontier, with the hope of speedily finishing of language and sentiment distinguish the orthe present war. I endeavored to obtain a drawing gans of that party which possesses "all the deof the Indian position, but failed; it is reported, however, to be situated on what is called the four lakes, that there is less freedom of thought, speech or on the waters of Rock river, surrounded by marshes and of very difficult access, and is called by the Indians Coush-co-nang, or the fort.

leave Ottoway, Illinois river, in three days, to march upon the Indians. Gen. Atkinson commands the whole volunteers and regulars. Gov. Reynolds will accompany the Army in all its movements. It is thought that the troops will come upon them in about seven days. The number of the Indians is estimated caught in such company.—Louisville Public at from one to two thousand."

CONGRESS. House of Representatives, Wednesday June 27 Mr. Watson,

THE TARIFF. The bill to alter and amend the several laws imposing duties on imports, was read a third

The question was - Shall this bill pass? Mr. McDUFFIE addressed the House about three hours in opposition to the bill, and in reply to the arguments that had been urged by the friends of the protective system-when he had concluded—

Mr. HEISTER demanded the previous ques

tion, which was sustained. The bill was passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, Anderson, Appleton, Archer, Armstrong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Barringer, Barstow, J. Bates, Bell Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, John Brodhead, J. C. Brodhead, Bucher, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Colher, S. Condit, Conner, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Creighton, Dayan, Dearborn, Dewart, Doddridge, Doubleday, Drayton, Duncan, G. Evans J. Evans, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gaither, Gilmore, T. H. Hall, W. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Heister, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Horn, Howard, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Isacks, Jenifer, Jewett, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, A. King, Kerr, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Letcher, well, McCarty, McIntyre, Mercer, Mitchell Muhlenberg, Newton, Pierson, Plummer, Polk Randolph, J. Reed, E. C. Reed, Roane, Root Russell, Semmes, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Smith, Soule, Southard, Speight, Spence Stanbery, Standifer, Stephens, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. Thomas, John Thomson, Tompkins, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, C. P. White, to have, but because it was the best we could get. Worthington, Young.—132.

NAYS-Messrs. Adair, Alexander, R. Allen H. Allen, Allison, Banks, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, I. C. Bates, Bouldin, Branch, Briggs, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Carson, Choate, Clayton, Coke, L. Condict, Cooper, Crawford, Daniel Davenport, J. Davis, W. R. Davis, Denny Gaston delivered the anniversary Address of the Ellsworth, E. Everett, H. Everett, Felder, Philanthropic Society. Of the character of this pro- Foster, Gordon, Grennell, Griffin, Hodges, duction it is perhaps unnecessary to speak. The Hughes, Huntington, Jarvis, Kendall, H. King, name of this distinguished gentleman, was the spell Lamar, Lewis, R. McCoy, McDuffie, McKay, McKennan, Milligan, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Potts, Rencher, Slade, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, W. Thompson, Watmough, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Wilde

> Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the title o the bill thus—"An act to reduce the revenue of the United States collected by the duties on circumscribed in its means. At present, there the act aforesaid, in order that they may be

Mr. W. R. DAVIS moved to amend by ad ding, "and to protect domestic manufactures." Mr. HALL could not support the amendment He had never given a tariff vote in his life, and had always voted in favor of reducing the burden, on the people. It was on the latter ground that he had supported this bill.

Mr. E. EVERETT demanded the previous question, which was sustained.

The original title of the bill was then adopted FRENCH CONVENTION BILL. The bill for carrying into effect the Convention between the United States and the King of the French, was read a third time. Upon the

question, Shall this bill pass? Mr. DEARBORN addressed the House in opposition to the provisions of the treaty at length. When he had concluded, the bill passed without a division.

At a late Session of the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Albany, a resolution was passed body to confer with the President of the United States, on the subject of proclaiming a general fast it would lock it up as a hidden treasure. It tive fermentation in any of the seaport towns. day, in reference to the menaces of the cholera. will be appropriated in some way. Hence it of this state, are hereby declared common nui-The following is the reply.

Washington, June 12, 1832. North America, relative to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, at this time; and which your Committee request the President of the United States to

appoint. prayer and in the hope that our country may be preto the nation," I am constrained to decline the designation of any period or mode, as proper for the public manifestation of this reliance. I could not do otherwise without transcending the limits prescribed by the constitution for the President; and without feeling that I might in some degree disturb the security of 1828, which they wish to see modified on suffer such stagnant or putrid water or other which religion now enjoys in this country, in its com- principles of common justice. The bill does filth to remain thereon; and if the said owner plete separation from the political concerns of the not meet their views,—they only regard it as or owners shall notwithstanding the above pro-

bunals, to recommend the time and mode, by which branch. It would be well for the people to the town may employ such persons

I am very respectfully, Your servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

To John F. Schermerhorn, Ch'n. of Comm. of Gen. Synod.

HARD NAMES.

The Constitutional Whig, a leading Clay paper, in Virginia, calls General Jackson "a brucency." The same paper complains, bitterly, action, in this country than in England. Judging from the epithets which he bestows upon our public men, we should suppose this editor did not feel very powerfully, the restrictions so The troops, about 3000 mounted volunteers, will freely denounced. If he had have said that there was less decency of thought, speech or action, in the opposition to the present administration, than was ever known among the "turned out" tories of England, we should have heen constrained to unite with him in the declaration-though at all times ashamed to be

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1832.

of your paper. I have hitherto, at the close of each session of Congress, issued a circular, giving a cursory view of the most important topics which engaged our attention; but I am at present deprived of this pleasure by indisposition and want of time. It is now 10 o'clock at night, and we have just adjourned, having this moment disposed of the Tariff Bill as reported by the Committee on Manufactures, by a vote of something like two to one. If I am asked for my reasons for voting for this bill, I answer, that it affords a reduction of from five to ten millions of dollars of taxes, and as it affords some relief to the people, I consider "half a loaf better than no bread." The question which I considered as presented, was not whether we should adopt a new tariff, but whether it was expedient to accept such a modification of the existing taxes as the majority were willing to grant; and believing that the bill which has just passed the House of Repre-Union a little longer. I do not think the time amongst us, of the Asiatic Cholera, it was has yet come, when the South ought to take Resolved, 1st, That the inhabitants of the stea lily pursued, they must prevail; for it is gender disease. idle to suppose that the present unjust system 2d, That they be requested to make a plenciples of free trade. Under these impressions, purify their dwellings. and believing that I acted in accordance with 3d, that the filth from the yards be thrown the wishes of a large majority of those whom into the Streets, and that carts be daily sent I have the honor to represent, I voted for this round to convey it beyond the precincts of the bill, not that I believed it was what we ought Town.

There is, perhaps, no man in the country more sensible of the injustice and oppression of the present tariff, than I am; and could I believe that its principles are to be the settled policy of the country, no one would be more ready than myself to adopt such measures as would rid the nation of an evil, more direful than the effects of that pestilence which is now raging in a portion of our continent; but I do taxes will be forever abolished.

One of the great evils of the present tariff is, that it brings too much money into the public chest-for experience has shown, that to have Town Sergeant to ascertain and report to the an honest government, it is absolutely necessary Intendant of Police, the names of such perthat it should be poor. Ours has become quite sons as shall, on the 10th of the present month. too splendid; and, for one, I desire to see it have failed to comply with the provisions of are no bounds to its powers, and the will of dealt with as the law directs. the majority, although it may conflict with the provisions and principles of the Constitution, is the arbiter on all questions where gain is An act making further regulations for preserto be effected by its decision. Under the power to regulate commerce, they claim the right to destroy it; the authority to regulate post offices and post roads, is extended to the digging seaport towns to establish such laws and regudown of mountains; and according to Mr. Ad- lations as may tend to preserve the health of ams' new fangled doctrine, under the clause to the inhabitants, and to prevent the origin, introwelfare," you may do any thing. All this pro- infectious diseases. ceeds from having more money than is wanting Dear Sir-I have the pleasure to acknowledge the internal improvement. The government have ought to be restrained, regulated and removed. receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. submitting to ing in the first place, improperly collected the me an extract from the Minutes of the Session of the money, I hold it nothing more than sheer jus-General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of tice that it should be distributed as equally as sunken situation are liable to retain tide or possible; but at the same time, I have always rain water, or on which cellars or foundations been ready to unite in any measure which for buildings may be dug and whether a tencshould take from Congress the power to levy ment be erected over the same or not, shall, While I concur with the Synod in the efficacy of taxes whereby to raise any excess of revenue. during the months of June, July, August, Sepserved from the attacks of pestilence, "and that the ence to the bill just acted upon, that it embra- lots, cellars and foundations, dry and free from judgments now abroad in the earth may be sanctified ces the views of Gen. Jackson and his friends, stagnant or putrid waters and other filth; any

and I have no doubt the assertion will in a few person offending herein shall forfeit and pay days be trumpetted forth to the world. To a five dollars for the use of the town, to be recertain extent it is true; but it is also true that covered in the name of the Commissioners they have uniformly been opposed to the tariff thereof for every week he, she or they shall an entering wedge, which, if successfully fol- vision neglect to remove such stagnant or pu-It is the province of the Pulpits, and the State Tri- lowed up, will destroy the System, root and trid water or other filth, the Commissioners of alteration of the tariff has not been effected. which said expense shall be considered as a I disclaim the right of scanning the motives further fine for not complying with the proviand intentions of others; but it does seem pas- sions of this section, and shall be collected acsing strange, how any man who is in favor of cordingly; and the said expense shall also be a a reduction of the revenue, could have voted lien upon the lot or lots upon which the same against the bill as it has now passed the House. has been expended. At least I feel that I have discharged my duty; and if the disasters which are daily threatening Seventy-five dollars reward us, shall indeed come, it will not be the fault of those who have, in the spirit of compromise, endeavoured to heal our differences.

> Your friend. J. SPEIGHT.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. Select, New York. Con din, Pilot. Stackpool, Baltimore. Pittman, Norfolk. Willian & Mary Martinico. Ann Maria, Osgood, Jamaica. Chadwick, Mary, CLEARED, Stackpool, New York.

Schr. Pilot, Kingston, Jam. June 18. Brig Lubeck, Corning, discharging; brig Louisi ana, Auldt o sail in a few days for Baltimore; Schr. Sea Flower, Edwards, cleared for Wilmington; schr. Respect, Freeman, just arrived.

A Journeyman Printer

I ask the favor of addressing a few of steady habits, will find employment by aplines to my Constituents through the columns plying at the Office of the Sentinel. Application must be made within one month. July 6.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber having been appointed to receive the List of Taxable Town Property for the year 1832. gives notice, that he will attend at his store on middle Street, the last twenty-four working days in the present month, for the purpose of receiving from all concerned, their respective Lists.

JAMES DAVIS. July 6th, 1832.

N. B. Persons giving in parts of Lots will lease name the number of feet front and back. J. D.

> Police Office, NEWBERN, June 26, 1832.

T a meeting of the Board of Commission-A ers of the Town of Newbern, convened sentatives, is far better than the tariff of 1828, for the purpose of adopting measures that may I voted for it, in the hope of preserving the have a tendency to prevent the introduction

that stand which is the only alternative of an Town be requested to remove from their preoppressed people. Calm and dispassionate mises all manure, decayed vegetable matter, and measures are best suited to the crisis, and if such other filth, as may tend to retain, or en-

can long be sustained. It must yield to public tiful and frequent use of Lime in their yards, opinion, which is every day making accessions cellars, &c. after they have been thoroughly to the numbers of those who advocate the prin- cleansed, and also to whitewash and otherwise

By Order of the Board, JAMES HAYWARD, Clerk.

> Police Office. NEWBERN, July 2d, 1832.

T a Meeting of the Board of Commission ers of the Town of Newbern, held this

Ordered, That the act of the General Assemnot regard it as such,-on the contrary, I be- bly of the State of North Carolina, chap. 10. lieve that the day is near-when all unnecesary passed in the year 1815, be published in the Newspapers of the Town, for the benefit of all concerned.

Ordered, That it shall be the duty of the

JAMES HAYWARD, Clerk.

ving the health of the seaport towns in this

WHEREAS, it is found necessary in all " provide for the common defence and general duction and spreading of pestilential and other

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the for the ordinary and legitimate purposes of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacgovernment. The great evil is in the collec- ted by the authority of the same, That all ponds tion of the money. The government has no of stagment water, all cellars and foundation constitutional right to collect any more rev- of houses, whose bottoms contain stagnant and enue than its immediate wants require: for, putrid water, all dead putrified animals lying whenever the fact is admitted that it has the about the docks, streets, lanes, alleys, vacant right to collect, it follows as a necessary con- lots or yards, all privies that have no wells sequence, that it has the power to disburse. sunk under them, all slaughter houses, all docks No man is such a novice as to imagine that the whose bottoms are alternately wet and dry, by government which collects annually \$24,000,- the ebbing and flowing of the tide, all accumus 000, and only requires half of that amount, will lation of filth in the streets, lanes, alleys and authorizing a committee composed of several of that burn or otherwise destroy the remaining half; gutters thereof, all accumulations of vegetable and it would be equally as absurd to suppose and animal substances undergoing a putrifacwas that I advocated an equitable disbursment sances, productive of offensive vapours and of the surplus revenue on national objects of noxious inhalations, the causes of disease, and

> II. Be it enacted, That every person possessed of a lot or lots, which from their low or I have already heard it remarked, in refer- tember and October, preserve and keep said

> > TOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named JACK, near six feet high, twenty-eight or thirtyyears old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed-The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, alittle Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about five feet high. red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or \$50 if confined in the State, or \$40 if confined out of the State. so that I get them, or in proportion for either WILLIAM NELSON.

> > of them. N. B. They are making for Fayetteville. North Carolina, and have been heard of at

Augusta.