NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

ADDRESS

in effecting a treaty with the Neapolitan Government, by which it consents to pay the sum of \$ 1,775,- Delivered by the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, at 450 as indemnity to our claimants for spoiliations .--The claim had been refused only three days before that effect were actually forwarded to our govern- you some observations upon the important subject ment by Mr. Nelson. This fortunate conclusion of the negotiation is attributed to our naval demonstrayons in the neighborhood of that capital.

An arrival at Charleston furnishes London dates to the 25th and Liverpool to the 27th of Octobor, being four days later than our last European advices via New York. An extensive war in Europe may be considered inevitable, unless the King of Holland should be disposed to yield to the demands of France and England : and that he will not, is, we think, apapparent from the tone of his late speech, and the encroachments of other powers.

The a wices from Portugal are to the 20th of Octoher. On the 12th a severe action took place between the fleets of Don Pedro and Miguel, which ended in each squadron retiring from the contest with consi lerable injury. The force of the Portuguese Admiral energies to uphold and maintain it. was as four to one against Admiral Sartorius whose las in killed and wounded was 45 and the Donna Maria bea ing his flag was hulled in many place.

Farther accounts of the repulse of the Miguelites represent a much greater victory than had at first been claimed-2.500, besides the desertion of several fundred militia; making a decrease of about 4,000, in Meguel's force, is said to be the aggregate of his lass.

The contest, it is said, promises to be a protracted ore, neither party at present having an overpower ing force. The Pedroit s are in the best spirits. Not less than 3 300 persons were said to be confined in the prisons of Lisbon, accused of political offences

From the London Courier, Oct. 24. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The accounts from Paris, Brussels, and the Hague are of a warlike nature; we read of nothing but the marching and counter-marching of troops, the transport of artillery, and the appointment of various funcan active campaign. All this looks like war; but, in

the Newbern Union Meeting, Dec. 8, 1832. I cannot but perceive, Gentlemen, that you expect which has brought us together. It is indeed a subject topic of local or transient interest, but one of universal, deep and abiding importance; to consult, not whether we should confide our public concerns to the man-

to be administered by any set of men; to examine, not into the expediency of any measures of general policy, mulgated in an adjoining State, and its adjuncts of manitoo plainly indicated as the probable result. Nullificamore recent evidences of a determination to resist the tion and Secession, Rebellion or Disunion! We have beheld these doings with one common and profound

feeling of grief and apprehension. The Union of the American People is denounced, assailed, and in peril. To that Union we are indebted for the greater portion of our earthly blessings, and we should be ungrateful to Heaven, unworthy of our lot, false to ou selves, and faithless to our children, if we did not exert our best To call to the consideration of American Citizens the benefits which flow to them from their Federal Uni- ed a stability which leaves literally nothing to be wished on, might seem, at a first view, a superfluous and even

absurd undertaking. Like those of the air which we breathe, and of the light which we enjoy, these benefits are present, before us and around us. Which of us is insensible of their existence, yet who can enumerate them all, or faithfully portray them? Yet their very familiarity, their unquestioned value, may render it not them. Obvious blessings, on that very account, some-

times command too little of our regard.

tion of the Federal Constitution, but history has faithfully recorded it, and most instructive are the admonitions which that record furnishes. The great contest for Political Freedom had closed in glory, and the Independence of the Thirteen United States had been sothe contest had ceased also much of that patriotic fer-vour and sustained enthusiasm, which, during the strug-ity and protection to all over whom it waves its folds. gle, supplied the place of imperfect union; and Peace, | Liberty and Independence, were rapidly giving way to Anarchy, Disgrace, and Civil War. The Old Congress had the right to levy armies, and to borrow money on a pledge of the National Faith, but its only means of raisthen are attendant on an army about to commence ing money to pay these armies, and to discharge these this Union, has a stouter heart and firmer nerves than 1 sures. They now regard themselves as leading the van respective States. Large loans had been negotiated

and poverty were succeeded by active enterprize, suc- tained, and it is especially incumbent on us-the Southcessful industry, and general prosperity. Forty-two ern section of the United States to allow time for the years have since passed by in the most troublous age of correction of those errors on the subject of Protecting modern times. The civilized world has been convulsed, Duties, which but for our most distinguished politicians kingdoms and republicks have tottered to their fall, and probably never would have influenced the action of the many of the fairest regions of the Earth have been government. Nor is this reliance on our old- and ac- and Coffee. the present treaty was concluded, and despasches to from me, on taking this chair, that I should address to drenched with blood, impiously poured forth in civil customed remedies, and this hope of relief from them, strife; while our favoured country has enjoyed one unin- warranted solely by past experience. They are justiterrupted tranquillity, offering an Asylum to the persecu- fied by the demonstrations of the day. Already have of fearful magnitude. We have met to consider, not any ted and afflicted of every land, advancing with steady important and beneficial alterations been made in the step in the arts, literature, improvement, wealth and system of which we complain, not only affording immepopulation, exhibiting a glorious proof of the capacity of diate relief, but indicative of a favourable change in man for self-government, and presenting to the eye of public sentiment. At this moment, and with these agement of this or that set of men, but how, so far as the philanthropist, a spectacle on which it could dwell prospects, to rush from inconvenience into Revolution; with ever new delight. True it is, that our internal to fly from temporary ill to lasting ruin, would seem to els Corn, and 200 ditto Peas, by Jos. M. Granade & Co. peace was once threatened by insurrectionary move- me not guilt only, but madness.

ments in some of the Western counties in Pennsylva- Resolved then, as we are, to abide by our Union, but into the means fittest to secure for us that, Union nia; but the wisdom of the National Legislature, the whatever desperate & regretted course may be taken by which makes us a Nation. And yet what can I say to energy of the National Executive, and the prompt pa- others, and prepared to announce that determination to 269 bales Cotton, by Jos. M. Granade & Co. you, which your anxious thoughts have not already an- triotism of our citizen soldiers, put down the Insurrec- the other States of the Confederacy, I trust that we ticipated? We have all seen the Ordinance lately pro- tion-and put it down without shedding one drop of shall forbear from even intimating an opinion of the blood. True it is, that the struggles of contending par- measures proper to be adopted in this emergency by festos, addresses and reports. We all behold the cou se ties on questions of internal and external Policy have those who are appointed to take care that the republick been not only animated and ardent, but even violent shall sustain no detriment. The crisis is one which and excessive; yet the spirit of our free Institutions has eminently demands all their prudence, moderation and been preserved inviolate; the will of the majority ex- firmness. It is for them to view the whole ground, to

pressed under the sanctions and in the forms of the Con- weigh well the dangers of rashness on the one hand, stitution, settled all controversies; the bands of Frater- and of pusillanimity on the other; and to unite concilianal affection remained unsevered; and these very con- tion with dignity, forbeatance with decision, and affec- delinquents, as the law directs. flicts, like the storms which pass harmlessly over our tion for the citizen with the supremacy of the Law. heads, have even purified and invigo ated our political It would be rash in us to obtrude on them our crude atmosphere. Publick credit, once so depressed that it suggestions. Theirs is the right to judge and the power could not command a dollar to met the most urgent to act, and it were unjust to presume that they will be demands of justice, has risen to an emmence and attain- r creants to their duty.

Not let it be supposed that this declaration of ou. for. The entire Revolutionary Debt, and the deat in-curred in the course of the short and only war we have since had, are either paid off or on the very evolution could be sideration could be since had, are either paid off or on the very eve of ex- sideration could have tempted me, retired as I am and about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. tinction, and before another year passes by we shall ex- as I hope to remain, from political strife, to join with swarthy complexion nearly white, broad face hibit a spectacle, almost unknown among civilized go- you in this meeting, much less to accept of the station and down look, no beard, straight hair not vevernments at this day, of a People who owe nothing. to which your partiality has called me. It is among the Our commerce is spread over every sea-no foreign mum rable advantages of our federal association, that is black, very full breast-took with him a suit amiss that our attention should be distinctly drawn to standard usurps authority in our land-and we not only the tribunal of publick opinion is extended throughout of new white cotton clothes and black fur hat. command the free navigation of the Mississippi, but are the land. Free communities are unavoidably exposed This boy can read and will probably attempt the undisputed proprietors of the immense regions thro' to strong occasional excitements, and it is fortunate to pess as a free man. A reward of Ten Dol-There are few in this assembly who have a distinct re- which that flood rolls its waters to the Ocean. Once so when these excitements age in one State, that lars will be given, if taken within this county, collection of the state of things which preceded the adop- low there was none to do us reverence, and now there those around, to which the fever has not yet been com- to any person who will deliver said boy to the is no Potentate, no Prince, nor People which does not respect our rights, or is indifferent to our friendship. The American name is now a passport of honour in every land, and the American Flag-the same old be but that our excited brethren-(for brethren they yet bridge; or. if taken out of the county, Twenty stripes and stars which our vetern soldiers followed are, and brethren I pray they may long remain)-even Dollars will be given for his delivery to me. leminly recognised by their late powerful foe. But with through many a long day of doubt and danger-is now in the midst of that fervour by which they are misled, or if secured in any jail so that I get him again. And we are invited to forego these blessings, and to them on the subject of their discontents, utterly reject ploying, or carrying off said boy, under penal-

jeopard this constitution for some unknown, some hy- the course to which they threaten to resort. It may ty of the law. pothetical state of greater perfection. My friends, the bring on reflection, may win them over to more lenient man who can talk calmly of the secession of one of the councils, and may gradually and almost imperceptibly States of this Confederacy, and of a dismemberment of influence them to a pr-ference of more temperate meadebts, were by requisitions on the Legislatures of the lay claim to. It is impossible to contemplate the pos- in a conflict for a common cause, confident of the ani-

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Cygnet, Lee, from St. Barts-cargo, Salt. Schr. Fanny, Mason, Crooked Island-cargo, Salt

Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Brookfield, Philadelphia. Schr. Select, Cenklin, New York, merchauize to Orin Trufant, and others.

Schr. Wade, Conklin, New York. Schr. Susan, King, Boston.

CLEARED,

Schr Rebecca, Shaw, West Indies, with 2200 bushs

Schr. William Allen. Wadsworth. Providence, R.J. with 3700 bushels Corn, by Jos. M. Granade & Co. Schr. Trent, Jones, N. York, with 2600 bushels Corn

LAST NOTICE. WILL attend at my Office on Middle Street. until the first day of January next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes listed in 1831-after which time I shall proceed to collect from

THOMAS J. PASTEUR, Shf. Newbern, Dec. 17th, 18-2.

\$20 REWARD.

SAMUEL P. JENKINS. Dec. 17th, 1832.

BANK OF NEWBERN, December 1st, 1832. next, it being the seventh day of the month : at which time an election will be held for the JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

tes between Holland and Belgium will really com Fign Affairs to the Chambers was, however, as warke in its tone as that of the King, and is said to have or about seven millions seven hun ired and fifty thou sin bounds sterling. That of the last year amoun-(atto 75,)))))), leaving a diff ence bet v en the 'two years of 18,000,000 florins, or £1,500,000 sterling In a king our whose population does not exceed 2, 5.0,000, this is a very heavy demand.

The Times of Wednes lay announced that a defi native treaty between Great Britain and France, regoldting the operations against Holland, to enforce the treaty of separation, has been signed; that the combined fleets would probably assemble at Spithead on Thurs lay last, and that no further delay will take place in bringing this long-lisputed question to an Sene. King to reason.

ty four hours by the Russian, Prossian, French, Belgic, and Dutch embassies to their respective courts, forwarded to the British Minister at the Hague.

An express from Brussels announces that the King of the Belgians has at length dismissed his time serving an lunpopular Ministers, and taken into his councils men of a very different character, who are emineut for their talents, patriotism, and popularity. Coneral Goblet, who held the office of Foreign Secretary, *a linterim*, has been appointed permanently to that office. M Charles Rogier, late Governor of the province of Antwerp, who took an active part in the revolution, has been appointed Minister of the interior; an I L. M. Leban, who drew up the principal 1831

Raleigh, Dec. 14.

Legislature.- A very important bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. SPAIGHT, of Craven, which has for its object to amend or re-model the whole Judiciary System of the State. Its general provisions are, that the Supreme Court is to be abolishe !, and the State is to be divided into seven Judicial Circuits, the Courts of which are to be held by the present Supreme and Superior Court Judges, in rotwick in succession. A Supreme Court is to be held (on the old Conference plan) twice a year in this City, and at such other west of this place, as the Legislature may hereafter designate. Judges to receive an additional compensation for holding the Supreme Court. Provi les that in certain western counties, there shall be an extra term of the Superior Court held, the Ju 'ges holding the same to be designated by the Governor. A new Solicitor is to be elected by the Lesistature to attend the additional Circuit created by this act. As all the Judges cannot be employed under this system, it provides that the Judge who shall not be allotted to hold any Court shall only receive one half of the usual pay of a Judge. These are the general outlines.

cannot bring ourselves to believe that general hostili- was due to those brave soldiers, who with unexampled constancy, unpaid, unclothed and unshod, under the summer's sun and amid the ices of winter, from Sa mence. The speech of the Dutch Minister for Fo- vannah to the Heights of Abraham, had met and fought -and at length repelled the invaders. To discharge these engagements, the most sacred which could be imposed on man, the debt of our independence, requisibeen met in a corresponding spirit by the Deputies. tions were made again and again. Requisitions were The burget for the year amounts to 93,000,000 florins, levaded, postponed and refused, until the very name of requisition became a by-word and a jest. National disgrage could not but follow, and when a nation is disgraced, who dreads its anger, or who regards its rights? By the Treaty of Peace, in which our limits were defined, Great Brittain had stipulated for the withdrawal of her armies and garrisons beyond those limits with all convenient speed, and without carrying away any negroes or other property of American citizens

In defiance of this Treaty, negroes and other property had been carried off by the retiring armies, and many formidable posts within our territory were yet garrisoned part had been broken. The promise that there should with the addition that Prussia will offer no obsta le to been disregarded, and in many of the States the courts the massares contemplated for bringing the Dutch of justice were yet closed against British creditors.

Couriers have been despatched within the last twen- which had the power to make engagements, but not the ability to enforce their observance, and the taunt was far less important indeed, but still a similar and a monot the less bitter because of its truth. The British communicating the decision of France and England Flag-that meteor Flag which for a thousand years had in respect to the measures to be carried into effect to braved the battle and the breeze-still waved in proud thers served beyond the ocean, for we have long since bring about an immediate settlement of the question defiance over American soil, and British Artillery still tried and renounced it. Neither will we serve the new of the possession of the citadel of Antwerp. - Des- frowned on fortresses within American limits, affording patches to the same effect, we understand, have been shelter countenance and support to the hostile Indians they command not our reverence, and attract not our the election of Officers. that desolated our North-western frontier. By the rights affections. Each and every of us, like the Patriarch of of nature, and under the covenants of Treaty, we were old, is ready to exclaim-For me and my house, we will entitled to the free navigation of the Mississippi, that cleave to our glorious Union, to our time-tried Constigreat artery of communication of our Western States. tution, to our Country and its institutions as they are. But the enjoyment of this right was interdicted by one of the feeblest of European Monarchs. At home, each State was distracted by the contests of hostile factions; the one insisting on the sanctity and rigorous fulfilment riff system of the General Government-that system of of all contracts, on a rigorous taxation to discharge the publick engagements, and a strict administration of justice between individuals; while the other strained every not these evils of a kind to justify vigorous efforts at nerve for a remission of taxes on a distressed communi- redress? Be it so. What is the precise extent and ty, and for suspending the collection of debts, or allowarticles of the constitution under which Leopold as- ing them to be paid off in depreciated paper. He who have unquestionably been grossly & ridiculously exagthe most decisive and the most prompt against Hol- demand-for, however formally he might have contract- sentiment of the Southern section of the United States,

up the independent government of "Franklin;" there travagant expectation is disappointed, and we cannot were threatening disturbances in Pennsylvania: and in have all things as we wish and as we believe they ought New England a party estimated to amount to twelve or to be? If as individuals we are conscious of frequent fifteen thousand men, bold, desperate and unprincipled, departures in our own conduct from the course which had actually arrayed themselves in hostility to the go- our best interests demand, can we hope that as a comvernment, proclaiming the annihilation of debts, the di- munity we shall never blunder? Do we expect that vision of property, and re-union with England. The there are to be no errors in legislation, no deviations whole aspect of our beloved country, seen from abroad from true policy? We have erred before, often and or at home, indicated weakness, dissentions, dishonour, seriously erred. What were then our remedies, what tee, be altered, by a vote of two-thirds of the members and misery; excited the derision and contempt of stran- we then ascertained to be efficacious, time, fair dis- p-esent. tation, as they may agree among themselves, provi- gers, and filled the hearts of our best patriots with shame, cussion, and enlightened public opinion, may be now ded no Judge shall be allotted to the same Circuit grief and fear. In a letter written at this time, by the safely trusted to, in the confidence that they will accom-Marquis La Fayette, to his revered Washington, about plish for us the same results. There is a redeeming the fate of that country for which he had fought and spirit in a well-informed, well-meaning and free People, bled, he remarks-" Every friend to the rights of man- kept together by an efficient social organization, which, "kind admires the principles of the American Constitu- unless you exasperate their passions to the destruction "tions, but I have often the mortification to hear, that of their judgment, is sure-not indeed to save them from " the want of powers in Congress, and of union between error-but to rescue them from the consequences of er-" the States, and of energy in the government, will make rors before they become fatal. If we can shew this sys-"the confederation very insignificant."-" What," ex- tem to be as we allege, unequal, unjust and impolitic; claimed Washington, pouring out his full heart to a a taxation of the many for the advantage of the few; bosom-friend, "what, Gracious God, is man ! - that there an oppressive impost on domestic producers and conshould be such inconsistency and perfidiousness in his sumers to enable manufacturers to sell a worse article conduct. It is but the other day that we were shed- at a higher price-if we make out this case, or any ding our blood to obtain the Constitutions under which thing like this case, it were a libel on the American we live, constitutions of our own choice and making- People, and a treason against Republican Principles, to and now we are unsheathing the sword to overturn doubt the result. We must not be surprised that our "them." It was at this moment of disaster, disgrace and arguments have not operated instantaneous conviction, gloom, of fearful realities and yet more fearful forebo- for not only may they have been less conclusive than dings, that one of the most glorious and beneficent of our partial estimate represents them, but they "11y RAH ANN, daughter of the late Mr. Gideon Carhuman triumphs, was achieved-a triumph of reason, have been urged with an appearance of arrogance and patriotism and self-deninial, over prejudice, passion and dogmatism, with an assumption of superior intelligence, State-pride. The Federal Constitution, the result of which renders a plain people indisposed to allow them the profound deliberations of our most illustrious sages, due weight, or have been accompanied with avowed diswas presented for the ratification of the People in each trust of their honesty of purpose, which must render a of the States. Furiously was it assailed; jealously were just and self-respecting People indignant and unwilling its provisions scanned and scrutinized; and many of to be convinced. Some of our most admired efforts the best and all of the worst principles and motives of may have been too refined for common apprehension, human action were invoked and arrayed against it.- and leading to such extravagant practical results, as to But, blessed be God! (and may I not be permitted to awaken a suspicion that there must be some fallacy in say so with the most devout and heart-felt gratitude?) the elaborate logic; and above all, too many of the atthe Constitution was at length adopted in each and tempts to operate conviction, have been rendered worse dence of Mrs. Ann Neal, on Adams's Creek, by Abevery of the States.

sibility of our being broken up into p tty sovereignties, mating cheers of those for whom they have serzed th spite of the loud note of preparation on both sides, we abroad, large sums borrowed at home, and a vast debt and the shameful and detestable consequences which post of danger, and sure, if there be need, of being suswould probably follow, without horror. All former tained by the more efficient support of their associates- I are hereby reminded that their annual sympathies forgotten "of joint counsels and joint efforts, It is right to undeceiv them, and when the delusion is meeting will take place at the Banking house of common dangers, sufferings and successes"-no fur- dispelled, passion may yild to the sway of reason, and in Newbern, on the first Monday of January ther interest or property in the contests of Bunker's titil all may yet be right.

It is due also to the Councils of the Nation, placed or King's Mountain, of Trenton, Guilford, or Eutaw, in the triumphs of Saratoga and York Town, and in they are, in a situation so responsible, that they should the victories on the broad blue water, of Truxton, Pre- accurately know the disposition of North-Carolina at this choice of eleven Directors for the ensuing year: ble, Hull, Decatur and Blakely-annoying each other critical moment. For one 1 rejoice that the People of with vexatious regulations of trade by sea and land, this State, unpretending as they always are, and indisor desolating each other with border wars, the result of posed to obtrude themselves upon publick notice, have, calous rivalries exasperated by foreign intrigues-keep- under a strong sense of duty, so generally come forward ng up expensive and oppressive military establishments; to declare their unshaken adhesion to the integrity of nd, like the miserable republics of South America, too our great confederated Republic. They may disapmbecile to obtain respect abroad or enforce obedience prove the Tariff much, but they love the Union more. at home, the alternate sport and plunder of rapacious They differ-and it is the privilege of freemen to differ, factions and their more rapacious chieftains-a mock, a and their duty firmly and constitutionally to declare this mark, and a scorn for the focs of freedom throughout difference-on several questions of great National imthe world, falling at length a prey to despots and oli- portance. They may not concur in the selection of those garchs within our borders, or sinking into the state of to whom they would coulide the management of their humble allies to foreign protectors, and submissive slaves national concerns. But when that "unity of governby British troops. Compensation for the property thus to foreign masters! When the children of Israel had ment which constitutes Americans one People" is entaken, and a surrender of the forts injuriously detained, acquired possession of the land long promised to their dangered-when peril menaces "that main Pillar in the none other need apply, the highest prices in the were repeatedly demanded, and demanded in vain. In Fathers, and had rested from their wanderings, and "edifice of Independence, the support of Tranquillity at State will be given by the year or job. For excuse it was alleged that important stipulations on our from the wars round about them, their venerable leader "home, of Peace abroad, of Safety. Prosperity and Libassembled the tribes at Shechem, and addressed them "erty," then all differences are laid aside and forgotten. The evening papers confirm this statement, be no lawful impediment to the recovery of debts, had thus:-"If it seem evil to you to serve the Lord, choose Then they come forward as one man. Then they have "ye this day whom ye will serve-whether the Gods but one voice, (and from the bottom of my heart and in 'which your Fathers served that were on the other side the sincerity of my soul I join with them) and that voice

Further negotiations were declined with a government "of the flood, or the Gods of the Amorites in whose is, The Country, the Whole Country, and nothing but "land ye dwell." Fellow-citizens, a similar question, the Country.

mentous question is put to us. Our answer, I trust, is ready. We will not serve the dominion which our fa-NEWBERN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Agreeably to an adjourned meeting on Friday evening last, the Members of the Newbern Temperance Society political idols of Nullification, Secession & Disunionmet at the Lyceum Room for the purpose of completing

The President, ASA JONES, Esq. in the Chair. Dr. WILLIAM SANDERS chosen Secretary pro tem. The Society then proceeded to the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of But it may well be asked, have not our brethren of Doctor WILLIAM SANDERS, 1st Vice President. South Carolina, have not the People of this State, grave Rev'd. BENJ. L. HOSKINS, 2d Vice President. THOS. SPARROW, Esq. 3d Vice President. and well founded causes of complaint against the Ta-Rev'd. SAMUEL HURD, Corresponding Secretary.

extravagant encouragement to Manufactures, to the JAMES CARNEY, Recording Secretary. detriment of the other pursuits of Industry ?- And are The following is the Constitution adopted:

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Newbern pressure of these mischiefs I stop not to inquire. They Temperance Society.

Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this sended the throne, Minister of Justice. It is believed addresses you remembers well when the creditor could gerated-but still I admit them to be mischiefs-if you Society, who will promise to practice entire abstinence that the new administration will propose measures be compelled by law to receive but one half of his just please serious mischiefs. Such certainly is the general from ardent spirits, except as a medicine.

Art. 3. The Officers of this Society shall be a Presilan I, if the territory should not be evacuated without ed to be paid in specie, the paper currency was a lawful and such the deliberate opinion of many of the most dent, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, delivy by the intervention of the Powers who tender, and two paper dollars were in truth but equiva- intelligent citizens in every section of the Union. But and a Recording Secretary: they shall be elected by hive guarranteed the treaty of the 5th November lent to one in silver. Commerce was at the lowest ebb, what then? Must any remedy which is proposed be ballot, and shall perform the duties customarily asfor there was no uniformity of system-each State em- adopted, however empirical or desperate? May not signed to such officers, and shall, together, constitute and barrassing navigation and trade by its local regulations, the proffered cure be worse than the disease? Do we Executive Committee, to attend to the interest of the and doing in that respect what seemed good in its own expect a condition exempt from every inconvenience, Society, which shall report to the Society at its Annual

eyes. A part of North-Carolina had revolted, and set and are we to resort to Revolution whenever this ex- Meetings, and oftener if expedient. Art. 4. Provides for the Meetings of the Society. Art. 5. Any member may withdraw from the Society at any time, by giving notice to the Recording Secretary. Art. 6. Any member who shall violate the second article of this Constitution, or use any intoxicating liquor Old Madeira, intemperately, shall be excluded from the Society. Art. 7. This Constitution may, at any Annual Meeting, by the recommendation of the Executive Commit-On motion, it was

Brown, various qual Resolved, That the Recording Secretary publish the Sherry, proceedings of this Meeting in the papers of this Town. Country. Nuts. ASA JONES, President. Filberts, Liquors. JAMES CARNEY, Recording Secretary. Madeira Nuty. Cogniac Brandy (supe-Eighty persons have already given their names as Almonds. rior quality) members of the Society, and it is confidently hoped Spices from the auspicious beginning, that the Society will Peach do. Mace, Cloves, soon be greatly extended in numbers and influence, and Old Jamaica Rum, Superior Holland Gin, Cimamon, Nutmegs. produce the same happy results in our community as Old Monong. Whiskey, Pepper, Spice. have flowed from such institutions wherever they have been sustained with activity and prudence. Fruits. N. E. Rum, Porter in qt. & pt. bottles Citron, Currant's. Monday Evening, 10th Dec. 1832. PRESERVED GINGER, PINE APPLES; MARRIED, Do. On Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. R. Goodman, LIMES. Do. GEORGE E. CARRAWAY, Esq. to Miss SA- Buckscheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c. raway. Same evening, by the Rev. Samuel Hurd, Mr Which he offers low for cash or country produce CHARLES SLOVER, to Miss ELIZABETH at his Store on Pollok-street. KING, daughter of the late Edward C. King, Esq. December 3d, 1832. Same evening, by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH, to Miss ANN PRINTING. ALLEN, daughter of the late Burton Allen Esq. On Thursday evening the 5th instant, at the resi-BOOKS, HANDBILLS. PAMPHLETS BLANKS, ner Neal, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH TAYLOR to Mrs. CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL-

To Journeymen Tailors. WANTED. TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS.

FILE highest prices and constant employment by the year or job, will be given to two Coat makers. None need apply but first rate workmen of steady habits.

Also, three or four first rate Seamtresses. to make Pantaloons and Vests. To such, and further particulars apply to

HENRY ERAMBERT. Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 24, 1832.

JOHN PITTMAN AS just received from New York a géneral assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE: CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, CONSISTING IN PART OF Rum, Gin, Brandy, Whiskey, Wine, Imperial and Hyson Teas, best Goshen Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Bale Rope and Dundce Bagging, A good assortment of Hats and Shogs. ALSO-Flour in bbls. and half bbls. Smoked Beef, Herrings in boxes, Raisins, Cider and Apples, 1 bhd. prime Sugar, Coffee & Molasses. Cabbage, Onions, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at the very lowest prices: Newbern, Dec. 10, 1832.



On Wednesday, William S. Mhoon was re-elect ed Public Treasurer for the ensuing year, and James Grant, was re-elected Comptroller for the same peri od.

On Tuesday, John I. Pasteur, of Newbern, was clected Major General of the 8th Division. He was opposed by Richard H. Bonner, and the vote stoood for Pasteur 115-Bonner 54-Scatttering 23.

Wyatt Moye of Greene, has been elected without opposition. Brigadier General of the second Brigade and 8th Division .- Register.

than ineffectual by a tone of invective and of menace. What a Moral Revolution then ensued ! Order emerged from chaos, Light sprang out of Darkness, Nation- allowed for the correction of erroneous notions of pubal Dishonour gave way to National Fame, and misery lick policy that have been long and extensively enter- Col. Phihp Neal.