



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1833.

erted to prevent! I cannot however but think that our neighbors of South Carolina, notwithstanding they have run so far before us in zeal, or rather indiscreet violence, to get rid of the tariff, have conceded too much. Mr. Calhoun declared in the Senate, that the manufactures had been of great service to the country and that he would not vote to deprive them of all protection at once. From him and other South Carolina politicians the tariff system received its first impulse—and these declarations look like a partial return to original opinions and designs. It behoves the real anti-tariff men of the South to watch the political anti-tariff men, and see that they do not, to promote some object of personal aggrandisement, again endeavor to restore the system before the adopted compromise shall have produced its entire effect.

There are other subjects of deep interest to you and to this nation, which I would willingly exhibit to you, as they have been presented to this Congress, but I have already taxed your patience too heavily. I shall have an opportunity to speak of them in person to you in the course of the ensuing Spring and Summer, and therefore may omit them here. During the four years, fellow-citizens, that I have had the honor to represent you in Congress, I have been called on to pass upon some of the most important questions which have ever come before this government; and I have invariably pursued not only that course which I thought most conducive to the immediate interests of those whom I directly represented, but also that which in my judgment was the most conducive to the interests of the whole country;—therefore, however, I may have unintentionally erred, yet I find no occasion of regret on account of any vote I have given; and I have the consolation of knowing that, if I have not discharged my trust, with ability, I have, at least, with zeal and the best intentions. For your repeated confidence and kind support, I tender you a thousand thanks, and my best wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity. And, finally, a sense of duty to you, leaves me no alternative—I therefore again make you a tender of my services to represent you in the next Congress of the United States.

Your friend and servant,
JESSE SPEIGHT.
Washington City, February 28, 1833.

A CARD.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Opposite E. P. Gorton's Eagle Hotel. The subscriber, desirous of extending his business, and ever willing to comply with the solicitations of his friends and patrons, has opened the above establishment under the superintendance of a foreman, recently from Philadelphia, where he has conducted one of the first stores in our line, and stands unrivalled in the abilities of the trade. The subscriber has also engaged several workmen from the North, who are not to be excelled by any. He further begs leave to state that he has become a regular correspondent with E. Minister, of London, from whom he will receive the latest London and Paris fashions by the first arrivals. He also intends furnishing the above establishment with a general assortment of superfine cloths, casimeres, & vestings, together with a great variety of shirts, bosoms, cravats, collars, stocks, gloves and suspenders, all of the first quality; which, being purchased for cash in New York, he will be enabled to furnish to order on the most reasonable terms. With the above advantages and the superiority of his goods, his unremitting attention to business, and the punctuality of his word, he hopes to obtain a sufficient share of the public favor to warrant his long continuance; and, if prejudice has not gone beyond the reach of abilities, to supercede the necessity of his fashionable fellow-citizens sending to the North for clothing, which is attended with many disadvantages—the uncertainty of transportation, cutting by imagination, and the liability of imposition. Gentlemen furnishing their own goods, will have every attention paid them. Ladies' habits and military and fancy work of every description executed in the neatest style and according to order. Travellers and others may be furnished with a suit complete in twelve hours notice. Early in the fall will be found on hand a general assortment of ready made clothing, suitable for the season.

SYLVESTER SMITH,
Merchant Tailor, Halifax, N. C.

N. B.—S. S. or foreman will attend at any time or place, not exceeding fifty miles, for the purpose of measuring and making contracts to furnish annually every article in his line. Where several gentlemen convenient to each other are desirous of patronizing the above establishment, and will give information by mail when and where they may be seen, they shall be visited and shown a pattern card of goods on hand and a specimen of workmanship.

The Editors of the North Carolina Journal at Fayetteville, the Sentinel at Newbern, Free Press, at Tarboro', Recorder, at Hillsborough, and Examiner, at Oxford, will give the above three insertions in the same manner as the above, and forward their accounts for settlement to Sylvester Smith, Halifax, N. C.

For Sale,
A light four wheel PLEASURE WAGON,
with seats for four.

On Consignment,
11 cases common quality fur HATS,
which will be sold at New York cost.
JOHN L. DURAND.
February 15.

We this week present our readers with the excellent Circular of the Hon. Jesse Speight to the Friends of the Newbern Congressional District. Its perusal has impressed us with a very favourable opinion of its merits, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the special consideration of the reader. The views taken by Genl. S. arg, in our opinion, sound to the core, and his arguments to sustain them perfectly conclusive.

The announcement by Genl. Speight of his intention to be a candidate for the next Congress, will, we are sure, be highly satisfactory to the people of this District, with whom his standing is such as to secure their almost undivided support.

Congress adjourned on Sunday morning the 4th inst. at five o'clock. The National Intelligencer states that "An unusually small number of bills failed this session, in transitu between the two Houses. The most important of these was the Light-horse Bill, which was rejected by the opposition of a single Senator to its passage, which, though according to the rule of the Senate, seems to be the fruit of an anomaly in legislation. The only bill which failed from the refusal of the President of the United States to sign it, was the important bill (Mr. Clay's great bill), to appropriate for a limited term the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States."

On Monday the Inauguration of the President and Vice President took place. The Inaugural Speech is given in another column. It is brief but comprehensive,—and is as decisive in favor of the RIGHTS OF THE STATES, as it is firm and uncompromising against the assumption by Congress of any undeputed powers. The document abounds with the soundest political maxims, and affords another evidence of the disinterested patriotism of our excellent Chief Magistrate.

The Rev. Mr. FREY, formerly of the Jewish faith, but for the last twenty-eight years a preacher of the gospel, arrived in this place on Saturday last, since which he has preached several times in the Baptist Church to crowded congregations. We had the pleasure of hearing him on Sunday evening, upon which occasion he delivered an interesting discourse on the present condition of the Jews. Mr. F. designs returning to Germany for the purpose of devoting his future labours to the spiritual welfare of his Jewish brethren.

The space occupied in to-day's paper by Mr. Shepard's Speech, and the Circular of Gen. Speight, includes a variety of articles, original and selected, which we had prepared for this week's publication.

The citizens of Fayetteville, in Town meeting, have authorized the commissioners of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road to contract for a loan of \$200,000, to be invested in the stock of the company. It is expected that the work will be commenced during the present spring, and such is the zeal with which it has inspired the people of that section of the State that its early completion may be regarded as certain. We cannot say to our citizens, go and do likewise; for no work in which they are immediately interested, requiring an investment of such magnitude, presents itself. They may, however, do something to improve their condition. A correspondent of the Raleigh Register invites their attention to an undertaking, the accomplishment of which would be productive of the most beneficial results. We allude to his suggestions respecting the improvement of the navigation of Neuse River, from some point near Raleigh to Newbern. We believe with the writer, that this can be effected at a comparatively small expense, and that it would be the means of keeping "the credit and the profits of our trade within our own borders." Instead of travelling to Petersburg for a market, our Western Planters might, by a short journey, obtain as good prices at Raleigh, and be able to purchase their Iron, Salt, and Groceries, as cheap as at any other more distant place. In a word, as this writer remarks, Raleigh would then become to Newbern, what Fayetteville has long been to Wilmington. The application of twenty thousand dollars to this object, would open a lucrative intercourse with the West, and impart new vigor to the business of our town. Will not Raleigh and Newbern, and the intermediate country unite in this enterprize? It has been too long deferred; and now, that the spirit of improvement is abroad, animating to action and to successful public undertakings, it is to be hoped that instead of remaining idle spectators of the prosperity of others, our citizens will put forth an effort in behalf of themselves.

Messrs. Grundy of the Senate, Speight and Hubbard of the House of Representatives, the committee appointed by Congress to wait upon the President and Vice President elect, called upon Mr. Van Buren since his arrival at Washington, in discharge of their assigned duties. Gen. Speight, the Chairman, addressing the Vice President, said

Mr. VAN BUREN: As the organ of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress, I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th instant, the votes given by the several States for Vice President of the United States, for four years, from and after 4th March next, were canvassed in the House of Representatives agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, when it was found, that you were duly elected, having received a majority of the whole number of votes. This spontaneous expression of the confidence which your fellow citizens repose in you by calling you to fill the second office within their gift, is a sufficient guarantee on their part, of the estimation which they place in

your moral worth and capacity, to discharge the duties incident to the station to which they have called you.

Mr. Van Buren replied: GENTLEMEN: You are authorized to announce my acceptance of the office of Vice President of the United States.

I cannot refrain from seizing this occasion to express my deep and grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by my fellow citizens, and my determination that no exertions shall be spared to render myself worthy of the generous confidence they have reposed in me.

I beg you gentlemen to accept my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have been pleased to discharge the duty assigned to you.

Lotteries in Virginia.—The House of Delegates in Virginia, have decided by a vote of 97 to 2, that it is expedient to make provision for the prohibition of all lottery privileges within that State.

It is stated in a late English paper that the British Government have determined to throw open the East India Trade, with the exception only of Tea, and even that is under consideration.

The Charleston Mercury, the official organ of Nullification, thus assents to the provisions of the new tariff act:—"If both parties unite on the principles of the Bill, we trust that an acceptable, though not altogether satisfactory compromise, may be arrived at upon the details."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.
THE INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, the President and Vice President, elect, attended by the heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and their suites, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, and Senators, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and members of the House of Representatives, the Marshal of the District and the Mayor and corporate authorities of the City, and a vast concourse of citizens and strangers, entered the Hall of Representatives. The President took the seat of the Speaker of the House with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his private Secretary, Mr. Donelson, on his right. After a pause of a few minutes, the President rose and was greeted by the cheers of the large assembly present. He then proceeded in an audible and firm voice to pronounce his Inaugural Address, at the close of which, he was again greeted with cheers and applause. The Chief Justice then approached the President and administered the usual oath, at the conclusion of which he was again cheered by the multitude. The oath was also administered to Mr. Van Buren. The President and Vice President then retired amid the plaudits of the assembly.

We give below the Inaugural Address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT JACKSON,
ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1833.

Fellow-Citizens: The will of the American people, expressed through their unobscured suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfill the purposes of its creation. Solely impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government.

But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate com-

munities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed or cut off; our sons made soldiers to die with blood in the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by the taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to freemen and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow citizens to these partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in the town of Petersburg, Va. on the 27th ult. where Bishops HEDDING and EMORY were present and presided. There were in attendance upwards of one hundred travelling and several local preachers. The various churches of the different denominations of christians of the place were offered to the Methodist Ministers and their pulpits occupied by them during the session of the Conference.

On the Sabbath Bishop Emory preached at 11 o'clock in the Methodist Church, and Bishop Hedding ordained twenty-one Deacons. At 3 o'clock Rev. Thomas Crowder preached and Bishop Emory ordained eight Elders.

Later on Thursday evening, the following appointments of the Preachers were announced by Bishop Hedding, after which the Conference adjourned.

Richmond District.—MOSES BROOK, P. E. Richmond City.—T. J. Carson, Henry Alley, supernumerary. Shoccoe Hill, Jas. McDonald. Williamsburg, George Mahood. Hampton, Frank Stanley. Gloucester, Steph. D. Winburn, John T. Sinclair. Caroline, G. W. Nolley. Hanover, Thomas B. Brame. Culpeper, William H. Star. Columbia, Rich'd R. Corbin. Rapid Ann, Abram Penn.

Lynchburg District.—L. SKIDMORE, P. E. Charlottesville and Scottsville, James Jamison. Lynchburg, David S. Doggett. Albemarle, A. G. Burton, John R. Bennett. Amherst, Isaac Soule, Benjamin Watson. Buckingham, Robert L. Carson. Prince Edward, John H. Watson, James A. Riddick. Campbell, Henry A. Ruves, William W. Jordan. Bedford, Jesse Powers, Rufus Ledbetter. Charlotte, Samuel T. Moorman.

Petersburg District.—HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, P. E. Petersburg, Henry B. Cowles. Chesterfield, William B. Rowzie, Bennett Maxey. Cumberland, Robert Scott. Amelia, James Morrison, R. O. Burton. Brunswick, David Fisher, Wm. Pell. Mecklenburg, Joshua Leigh. Greensville, Wilson Barcliff, C. M. Schreffle. Sussex, Anthony Dibrell, Wm. W. Alben.

Norfolk District.—THEOS. CROWDER, P. E. Norfolk, James Boyd. Portsmouth, Caleb Leach. Pinessee Anne, Vernon Eskridge. Murfreesborough, Sam'l S. Bryant. Elizabeth City, Leroy M. Lee. Bertie, Benjamin D. vany, J. T. Owen. Smithfield, S. W. Jones, Henry Vespazh. Gates, John D. Holstead. E.leton, George W. Langhorne. Suffolk, David Wood. Camden, Joseph Goodman, Jonathan Williams, sup.

Roanoke District.—B. T. BLAKE, P. E. Tar River, George M. Gregory, James M. Darden. Roanoke, George A. Bain, J. B. Alford. Plymouth and Williamston, Edward Wadsworth. Tarborough, John I. Carter. Washington, Thales McDonald. Currituck, Miles Fox. Mattamuskeet, Henry T. Weatherly. Albemarle Sound, Daniel Culbreth. Nause, James M. Boatright. Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Benj. M. Barnes. Banks and Islands, William Closs, Rufus Wiley, sup.

Newbern District.—JAMES REID, P. E.—Raleigh City, John Kerr. Raleigh Circuit, John A. Miller. Duplin, Joseph P. Davidson. Topsail Inlet, Henry W. Kelly. Trent, Rowland G. Bass. Beaufort, Thomas Garrard. Straits, Robert H. Hill. Newbern, Irvin Atkinson. Snow Hill, Thomas Jones. Curvis Hooks, sup. Pittsborough, John W. White. Haw River, Isaac Haines.

Daaville District.—JAMES MCADEN, P. E. Granville, Benjamin Kidd. Person, David B. Nicholson. Banster, Abshon H. Kennedy. Franklin, William M. Schoolfield, Augustus B. Fearse. Pittsylvania, Peter Doub. Caswell, George W. Dye. Orange Henry Speck, Chatham, William Anderson.

Yadkin District.—JOHN W. CHILDS, P. E. Guilford, Joshua Bethel. Patrick, Thom as S. Cumbell. Stokes, Joseph A. Brown. Surry, Henry D. Wood. Wilks, James Purvis. Iredell, John J. Hicks, John Lewis. Rowan, Charles P. Moorman, J. S. Thompson. Davison, Thomas Barnum. Randolph, Alfred Norman.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent. John Eearly and William A. Smith, Agents of Randolph Macon College.

Stephen Olin, President of Randolph Macon College.

Martin P. Parks, Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon.

Edward D. Sims, Professor of Ancient Languages in Randolph Macon.

Loreazo D. Lea, Principal of the Preparatory Department of Randolph Macon.

Melville B. Cox, Missionary to Africa. The next Conference is to be held in the City of Raleigh, to commence February 12th, 1834.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN H. JONES, in the 60th year of his age.

GREEN & SUYDAN,
COACH AND GIG MAKERS,
NEWBERN,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends

and the public, that they have removed to the New Building opposite to Bell's Hotel, where they have made extensive arrangements for the further prosecution of their business in the Construction, Repairing, Trimming, and Painting of COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, Panel and Plain, LIGHT WAGONS, &c &c.

Being, as they believe, perfectly acquainted with the making and finishing of these articles, they invite gentlemen wishing to procure them, to apply in person or by letter, under the full assurance that their orders will be executed with the utmost despatch and to their entire satisfaction.

They will keep a full supply of all the materials in their line of business, and be prepared at all times to make and finish in the neatest and most approved style, Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. upon very reasonable terms.

Newbern, March 15, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CRAVEN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1833.
Celia Ryan, vs. John Ryan, Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it being made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that a Subpoena, and Alias Subpoena, had regularly issued, as directed by law, to the Defendant, commanding his personal appearance in this Court, to plead or answer, to the Petitioner's petition, and that a copy of the aforesaid Subpoena, had been left, at the place of abode, of the said defendant, in this State, more than fifteen days, before the day of the return, of each of said Subpoenas,—proclamation was therefore made, by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for said defendant, to appear and answer, as commanded, by the said Subpoenas, and the said defendant, being so called, made default. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this Petition, to be published in the North Carolina Sentinel for three months, and that at next term, an issue be submitted to a Jury, to ascertain the worth of the material facts, charged in the Petitioner's petition.

ATTEST, EDWARD STANLY, Clerk.
Newbern, March 15, 1833.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEWBERN,
March 15, 1833.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the first day of April, 1833, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen, of the United States' Revenue Cutter DALLAS, for the term of one year from the said first day of April next. The ration for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to-wit:

Days of the Week.	lbs. of		Ounces of		Half pints of	
	Salt.	Butter.	Tea.	Rice.	Molasses.	Vinegar.
Sunday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuesday,	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wednesday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thursday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Friday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturday,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Per Week,	8	7	7	7	7	7

The number required for the year, is estimated at five thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said Cutter at Newbern. The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved of by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the Cutter, with the approbation of the Collector, with the appropriation of an average, one day, in (not exceeding upon an average, one day, in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service.
JAMES C. COLE, Collector.

For the Preservation of Trees.

THE citizens of Newbern and all other persons concerned, are hereby notified that the provisions of the Ordinance respecting horses running at large in the precincts of the Town, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of May, will be rigidly enforced, and that every horse found at large, will subject the owner to a fine of ten shillings for each offence. The subscriber begs to be relieved from giving any further notice on this subject. The Ordinance, in every case, will be enforced according to law.

Z. SLADE, T. S.
Newbern, 15th March, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A neat second hand Carry-all and harness with seats for four. It may be used with one or two horses. Enquire of T. WATSON