



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1833.

An interesting summary of late foreign intelligence is published on our second page. The most important topic relates to the contemplated abolition of slavery in the British West Indies.

Our New York dates by Wednesday's mail are to the 22d inclusive. A commercial friend has politely favored us with the Journal of Commerce of the 23d, selections from which, embracing the speech of the King of England to the new Parliament, are given in another column.

The Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Fort Barnwell, in this county, of which LUCE RUSSELL, Esq. is Postmaster.

On Saturday last, the Gentlemen of the Newbern Bar, assembled at the Court House to unite in some testimonial of respect for the memory of EDWARD GRAHAM, Esq.

Mr. GASTON was called to the Chair, and JOHN H. BRYAN, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman made some very feeling and impressive remarks suited to the melancholy occasion. Judge DONNELL paid a handsome tribute to the honorable and high-minded professional course of the deceased, and W. C. STANLY, Esq. dwelt upon his more private but not less manly and endearing qualities as a man and a true friend.

The following Resolutions, offered by Judge DONNELL were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we feel with great sensibility the sudden deprivation of Providence which has suddenly removed from us the Father of the Newbern Bar, our highly esteemed associate and friend, EDWARD GRAHAM, Esq.

Resolved, That to testify our respect for the memory of the deceased, and our grief at this bereavement, we will wear crape on the left arm, the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Newspapers of this Town.

The nullification, even in the midst of disaffection, are labouring in their vocation. The firm and decided measures of the government, and the no less unequivocal and almost unanimous expression of public sentiment, have combined to turn the refractory from their designs of disunion; yet their propensities and language remain unaltered, and are appropriately set forth in the annexed paragraph, which we copy from the Columbia Telescope:—

"This little State, in the mere panoply of courage and high principles, has foiled the swaggering giant of the Union. Thirty thousand Carolinians have not only saved the wild West into respect, but have Pennsylvania's stability into something like sense. New York corruption into something like decency;—Yankee rapacity into a sort of integrity of honesty; but all this has been loftily and staidly done, in the face of 17,000, what shall we call them? What epithet of a shame, wide, lasting and deep enough, for the betrayers of the liberties of their own country—the instigators of merciless slaughter—the contrivers of irrevocable servitude, against their own struggling State?"

There appears to be great diversity of sentiment among the National Republicans in relation to the present attitude of Mr. Clay. In the Northern States, the ultra tariffites regard his late tergiversation as a breach of good faith; and some of the influential and turbulent of his former partisans in that quarter, are among the most decided of his present opponents. In support of this remark, it is only necessary to give the following extract from the late speech of Mr. BURGESS, on Mr. Clay's Bill to reduce the duties on Imports,—"If the proposition had come from a quarter where they had a right to expect it, from a political opponent, he should not complain; but it had come from a man [Mr. Clay] for whom he and his friends had toiled by day and by night; yea, sir, it may be said, he has fed at our table. When, sir, we find him betraying us, what must we think? A heavy retribution awaits him in aftertimes. His name may, indeed, find a place upon the bloody page of political destiny—it should not be permitted to stain the pure and unsullied pages of his country's history." While he is thus proscribed by his former allies in the North, his party in the South remains unbroken. It is true, that a hostile spirit began to show itself in some quarters, upon the first intelligence of his late somersets; but this refractory disposition soon yielded to the teachings of the organs of the party, and we now witness the utmost unanimity of sentiment and of action throughout the ranks of the opposition in this region. Regarding Mr. Clay as essential to the existence of their party, and as the great agitator who is to direct the machinery of opposition to the present administration, the National Republicans, much as they may condemn his late course, will cling to him, tariff or no tariff, until he quits the field, or rides into power. Theirs however, is a forlorn hope—a shadow without substance.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We have received from the General Post Office a pamphlet copy of new regulations, which have been adopted by Mr. BARRY. They distribute the duties of the Assistant Postmasters General, Chief Clerks, and Subordinates, into three divisions—as follows:— "The first, the Southern Division, under the superintendence of C. K. Gardner, the Senior Assistant, will comprise the States of Virginia, (with the District of Columbia,) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. "The second, the Northern Division, under the superintendence of S. R. Hobbie, Assistant, will comprise the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan Territory.

"2d. Each of these divisions shall embrace an office of Appointments and Instructions, and an office of Mail Contracts; the office of Mail Depositories to remain as at present organized, auxiliary to both. "3d. To each of these Divisions shall be assigned four Corresponding Clerks, two for the office of Mail Contracts, and two for the Office of Appointments and Instructions, a Contract Clerk, an Appointment Clerk, a Route Book Clerk, a Recording Clerk, and Clerks for registering orders, fines and other Miscellaneous duties. "4th one of the Corresponding Clerks in each Division, shall be designated as the principal Clerk of the Division. "5th. The Senior Assistant will be charged with the business of procuring Mail Portmanteaus, Canvas Bags, Locks and Keys, and with all the incidental duties. A clerk shall be assigned to aid him in their performance, who, under the direction of the Assistants, respectively, shall keep the registry of the checks countersigned by them. "6th. The business of forwarding Blanks for Accounts, Locks, Keys, Post Office Lists, Laws, &c. shall be performed under the direction of the Assistants, within their respective Divisions. "7th. The principal Clerk of the Division only, shall sign official correspondence, and that, in case of the absence of the Assistant. "8th. The third division, will be that of finance, under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk, O. B. Brown, who shall be the Treasurer of the Department. There shall be under his control the "Book Keepers," the "Solicitor's Office," the "Pay Office," the "Examiner's Office," the "Register's Office," and the "Dead Letter Office," to the last of which shall be attached the business of the general letter file. "9th. No money shall be paid into the Department, directly to the Treasurer, nor paid out of it, directly by him. Then follow other regulations for the better securing, remitting, and disbursing of the Post Office Funds—accompanied by the two following, which we extract verbatim, for the benefit of the parties concerned:— "19th. When payments are made for transportation, either to meet drafts made by Contractors, or to be forwarded to them, the principal Pay Clerk shall furnish the Treasurer with a list of the checks required, having his certificate annexed that it is correct. The Treasurer, if he approve the list, shall add the word "Approved," with his signature. The checks shall then be drawn, entered and signed, by the Treasurer, who shall send them, with the certified list, to the Assistant Postmaster General in whose division the payment is to be made, (or in his absence to the other Assistant) for his signature. All such lists, and all special requisitions, shall be filed by the Register of the Checks. "20th. When a payment is to be made for "Incidental expenses," the account for which the payment is required, shall be examined by the Senior Assistant, and if found correct, he will so endorse it, stating the amount due, and sign it. It shall then be re-examined by the Treasurer, and if by him found correct, he will draw a check for the amount, and send it, with the account, to the Senior Assistant, for his signature; after which, the check shall be entered by the Register, and the account transferred to the Book-keepers."

had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that a Russian officer set off for Egypt, to demand the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte. The accounts from Paris are to February 4th.—The naval preparations at Brest continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea. The Army of the North, the head quarters of which were at Compeigne, had been restored to the same footing as that upon which it was placed before its recent entry into Belgium. Accounts from Spain, received by the French Journals, state that some partial disturbances in that kingdom had been effectually put down, and that DON CARLOS WAS UNDER ARREST IN HIS OWN APARTMENTS.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—This being the day for the delivery of the King's Speech, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock, and on alighting from his carriage was received by the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the robing room, and from thence to the interior of the House of Lords. On his Majesty taking his seat on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech.—Shortly afterwards the Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, appeared at the Bar, when his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech:— "My Lords and Gentlemen, "The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are intrusted. Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention. "I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which for some months has existed between the Princess of Braganza.—From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal; but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected. "I have also to regret that my earnest endeavors to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium, have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the Treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that Treaty, the Embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence. "The good faith and honor with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the Chief Powers of Europe of their friendly disposition, give me confidence in the success of my endeavors to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you. "The approaching termination of the Charter of the Bank of England and of the East India Company will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire. "Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tithes, appear to require a change of system, which without diminishing the means of maintaining the Established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent arrangement and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their Parishioners. It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the Revenues of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution. "In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church Established by Law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion. "In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of Parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for Tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with any other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure by which, upon the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an unusual payment. "To the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of the country, to which your attention will also be required. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the revenue as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session. "My Lords and Gentlemen, "In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote by all practicable means, habits of industry and good order amongst the laboring classes of the community. "On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe that the disturbances in Ireland to which I alluded at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. "A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed. "I feel confident that to your loyalty and patriotism, I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these

afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two Countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions.

FORGERY.—Some rascal succeeded not long since in getting possession of \$6000 United States Bank money, from the branch in this city, by forging the signature of S. & M. Allen to two checks, one of \$1000 in favor of Rev. G. Spring, and one of \$5000 in favor of the Hon. Richard Riker. The latter was enclosed in a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Riker, stating that he was detained in court, and requesting the check paid to the boy, which was done. The signature of S. & M. Allen was a pretty good imitation. *Sylvester's Reporter.*

A GOOD ROUND DEBT.—It appears from the documents printed by Congress respecting the bad debts of the United States Bank, that Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, owe the Bank, as principals and endorsers, the pretty little sum of one million and ninety thousand dollars. This immense amount was lost prior to 1820.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Hunt, Captain JOHN A. BROOKFIELD, to Miss JANE BUTLER.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday the 22d inst, and in the 69th year of his age, EDWARD GRAHAM, Esq. In announcing the decease of this highly respected gentleman, we feel it due to his character, and to our own feelings, to pay a short but mournful tribute to his memory. Mr. Graham was born in the city of New York, and finished his academical education at the college of Princeton, in the autumn of 1785. He then entered as a student in a lawyer's office at New York, and having well qualified himself by close and unremitting application for the practise of his profession, he removed to Newbern in the year 1790. Here, his quick apprehension and good sound sense, his classical and legal attainments, the elegance of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, his manly spirit and high sense of honour, his eloquence, and the blended courtesy and dignity of his deportment, raised him to a high eminence at the bar and in the society which he so long adorned. In 1797 he was elected by his fellow citizens to represent them in the General Assembly, and there soon obtained a commanding station, very unusual to a new member. His ability was so conspicuous in detecting the frauds which had been committed in the land office, that he was appointed by the Legislature one of a special commission raised to pursue these investigations in the recess, the labours of which appointment were performed to the great advantage of the State and the high honor of the Commissioners. But the bustle and turmoil of public life had few charms for Mr. Graham; and he soon abandoned the political career in which he had entered, to devote himself to pursuits far more congenial to his disposition; the duties of domestic and professional life. One of the most affectionate of husbands and fathers, a firm and faithful friend, an instructive and cheerful companion, he was tenderly beloved by his family and intimate associates; respected by all who knew him; and peculiarly esteemed by the younger members of the bar, whose early efforts at excellence he never failed to cheer and sustain by the most generous encouragement. For several years he had retired altogether from the business of his profession, and during the last twelve months the decline in his health and spirits became but too apparent. But none of us were prepared for the melancholy event. On Monday the 18th inst he was struck down by an attack of paralysis, and continued deprived of speech and sensibility until he breathed his last sigh— "Multis ille guidem flibus occidit Nulli forebitur quam mihi! A.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. Packet Schooner George Pollok, Capt Chadwick, 4 days from New York, on 12 to J. M. Granade & Co. J. Burgwyn, S. Brown, O. W. Lund, Chas. Slover, J. H. Jones, M. A. Outten, B. Flanner, R. Primrose, W. C. Hunter, Eli Smallwood, A. T. Jenkins, David Scott, and Hines and Kinney. Sch'r Orono, Snow, 13 days from St. Vincent, ballast, to J. Burgwyn. Report of vessels from America arrived at St. Vincent. Left, Brigs Rose, Macrae from Wilmington, N. C., discharging; William Rankin, from Wilmington, touched and left for St. Thomas; sch'r. Meridian, Small, from Wilmington, N. C. discharged her cargo and sailed for St. Thomas; sch'r. —, from Norfolk name unknown, touched and left for St. Thomas. Brig Chance, Lamotte, St. Domingo. Sch'r. T. Pickering, Mumf'd, Philadelphia. Sch'r. F. Nicholson, Smith, from Demerara, with Molasses, to S. Simpson. CLEARED. Packet Schooner Trent, Jones, for New York, with 235 bales Cotton, 300 barrels Naval Stores, 200 Hams, and 160 sides Leather, by J. M. Granade & Co., and others. Sch'r. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Jackson & Higgins is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern will make payment to L. M. Higgins, who is authorised to settle all accounts. DANL. JACKSON, Jr. L. M. HIGGINS. March, 25th 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE 37¹/₂ CENTS. Ad sold by Evans Watson. PRACTICAL PROOFS of the Soundness of the Hygeian System of Physiology, giving incontrovertible testimony to the afflicted, of the inestimable value of MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, including, with other matter, the origin of Life, and cause of all Disease explained, an entirely new view of the Origin of the smallpox Virus, and of its being most certainly eradicable, or rendered harmless, and sundry cases of Cure, rendered harmless, and sundry cases of Cure, with most important information connected with the successful promulgation of the Hygeian System in the United States of America. March, 25 1833.

MORISON'S Vegetable Universal Medicines. THOMAS WATSON, Agent for Newbern and vicinity, has just received an additional supply of MORISON'S celebrated Hygeian Pills. Newbern, March 29, 1833.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MARCH 20th, 1833. A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor's of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay. The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

EDUCATION. THE subscriber will open a School at his residence on Craven Street, on the first of April next, in which will be taught most of the branches of an English Education. His terms for tuition will be three dollars per quarter. Such of the students as may wish to be provided with Board, Washing, &c., will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Instruction in the various kinds of plain and ornamental Needlework will be given by Mrs. KAY to such of the female scholars as may desire it. JAMES KAY. Newbern, March 23d, 1833.

NOTICE. ALL persons having BOOKS in their possession belonging to the Newbern Library Company, are requested to return them to the Librarian immediately, or the By-Laws of the Institution will be rigidly enforced in the case of those who fail to comply with this requisition. SALMON HALL, Librarian. Newbern, March 22, 1833.

RICHARD B. BERRY INFORMS his friends and the public that he has resumed business in the house on Middle Street adjoining the residence of Wright C. Stanly, Esq. During his late absence from Newbern, his attention has been devoted to the acquisition of such additional knowledge of Tailoring as was deemed essential to a successful competition with the profession in this place; and he flatters himself that he is now fully competent to conduct the business to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom. Having acquired the art of cutting in the most approved and fashionable style, and being determined to employ first rate workmen, he will at all times be prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the best manner and at the shortest notice. The orders of his country friends will receive prompt and careful attention. Newbern, March 22, 1833.

NEUSE RIVER FREE BRIDGE LOTTERY, TO BE DRAWN AT Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina. 1 Prize of \$2000 is \$2000 2 - - - 1000 - - - 2,000 4 - - - 500 - - - 2,000 6 - - - 300 - - - 1,800 8 - - - 250 - - - 2,000 10 - - - 200 - - - 2,000 20 - - - 100 - - - 2,000 40 - - - 50 - - - 2,000 100 - - - 20 - - - 2,000 220 - - - 10 - - - 2,200 411 Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50.

When the Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly authorizing the above Lottery, shall have disposed of the Tickets, and appointed a day for the drawing, they will, in order the more effectually to secure public confidence in their proceedings, surrender the entire management of the business to the following gentlemen, under whose direction the Lottery will be drawn, viz: JOHN WATKINS, Esq. of Duplin, HARDY BRYAN, Esq. of Jones, Honorable RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, of Craven, BLOUNT COLEMAN, Esq. of Lenoir, General WYATT MOYE, of Greene, and RICHARD WASHINGTON, Esq. of Wayne County. And in case either of them cannot attend, to such gentlemen as he or they may designate from their respective counties. As a Board of Managers, it will be their province to choose their Clerks, who shall be sworn to keep faithful records of the drawing; they will also select the boys to whom shall be assigned the business of drawing the tickets and numbers from the wheel; for which services the Commissioners will allow the necessary compensation. The drawing will be conducted in the old and popular mode, by placing the Prizes and Blanks in one wheel and the Numbers in another, and will be completed in a few minutes. Fifteen per cent. will be deducted from the prizes, and the fortunate adventurers will receive payment upon presentation of their Tickets, immediately after the drawing, or at any time within twelve months thereafter. It is the wish of the Commissioners to accomplish the drawing on the Fourth of July next, in the Town of Kinston, Lenoir County. If the sale of tickets should enable them to do so, timely notice of the fact will be given in the Newspapers, in order that as many as may wish to witness the drawing may attend for that purpose. It is hoped and earnestly requested that the gentlemen to whom tickets may be forwarded for sale, will use early and diligent means to dispose of them.

WILLIAM D. MOSELY, COUNCIL WOOTEN, GEORGE WHITFIELD, Senr. JESSE LASSITER, ALLEN W. WOOTEN, JOHN W. S. WEST, WINDAL DAVIS, NEEDHAM WHITFIELD, Kinston, March, 1833.