

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.
 TERMS.
 Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

95 bds. MOLASSES,
 NOW landing from brig Mary from Martinique, and for sale by
 J. C. & M. STEVENSON.
 March 9, 1836.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
 WILL be given for Negroes from the age of 18 to 25 years, by
 JAMES FULSHIRE.
 Newbern, March 9, 1836.

FOR HIRE,
 UNTIL the 1st of January next, a Negro Woman who has been accustomed to Cooking, Washing and Ironing, &c. Apply at the Office of the Sentinel. — March 9.

NEW GOODS.
 12 bags St Domingo Coffee,
 20 " Java do.
 6 small boxes fresh Chocolate,
 5 bbls. Lump Sugar,
 5 bbls. N. E. Rum,
 5 bbls. Curtis' T. G.
 5 kegs chewing Tobacco,
 1 cask fine Salt,
 20 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
 Received this day by Sch'r. Messias from New York, and for sale by
 JOSEPH M. GRANADE.
 Also on hand in Store,
 20 bbls. fresh Navy and Pilot Brand,
 20 " Mess and Prime Beef,
 500 bushels Irish Potatoes.
 J. M. G.

Bank of Newbern,
 January 4th, 1836,
 A DIVIDEND of Capital of seven per cent. is this day declared by the Bank, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 20th instant.
 JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

FOR SALE,
ALIKELY NEGRO GIRL.
 Well acquainted with household and kitchen work. For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Sentinel.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst., without any provocation, my Negro Man ANTHONY. He is about thirty years of age, stout and well built; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—dark complexion, and stutters badly when the least alarmed. He is well known about Newbern, having boated wood there for the last two or three years. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, or ten dollars for his safe delivery to me at my plantation on Cahoon Creek, Craven county, N. C.
 JOSEPH PHYSIOC.
 February 20th, 1836.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,
 An Indian Remedy for TOOTH-ACHE.
 THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual Remedy of Pain and Preservative of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer it to the American Public.
 When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in Defective Teeth, and relieves that distress which so frequently renders a strong Tooth useless. The application and remedy are simple, pleasant, and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in different sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary effects from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear. (For the public good) their testimony, to its unrivalled qualities. It is an Indian Remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the Civilized World as the most valuable Discovery of the Red Man of the Woods. Price 75 cents each.
 H. B. MONTAGUE.
 Petersburg, (Va.) Feb. 1836.
 A supply of the above article, just received and for sale by
 WILLIAM SANDERS, Druggist.
 Newbern, 15th Feb., 1836.

GARISON.

 THIS celebrated Horse (from Virginia) will stand at my stable the present season, which commenced on the 15th inst. and will end on the 15th of July. He is now at my stable, in fine healthy order, and appears to bespeak better times in the Horse Department. Particulars of this fine animal will be seen by reference to handbills which will appear in a few days. In the mean time, a look at him will be pleasing to those that may wish to improve the breed of their stock. As racing is likely to be the order of the day, let us now lay the ground work, and hereafter put in our claim to the honors of the Turf.
 WILLIAM R. STREET,
 Agent for James J. Harrison.
 March 16, 1836.

INSPECTION OF NAVAL STORES
 THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed, by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Craven County, Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully tenders his services to the public, and assures them that the strictest attention will at all times be paid to the business which may be entrusted to his care.
 CALEB C. BELL.
 February 19th, 1836.

THE MONEY MARKET.
 From the Pennsylvania.
 Ever since Joseph Biddle signed the fraudulent bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States, its stock has been rapidly falling in price, and as rapidly dragging other stocks with it, to the dismay of the speculators and the discomfiture of the friends of that institution. How [this?] The act has been achieved, which we were to save the commonwealth, release us from taxation, educate our children, and cause every Pennsylvanian a roll in wealth. The stockholders have held their jubilee meeting, and Mr. Biddle has been voted a service of plate for securing such inestimable blessings to the community; yet no sooner are the people made rich and happy, than their Bank sustains is obscured with the clouds of a pressure and a panic! Cannot the Bank Gazette tell us the cause of this strange effect? Cannot they account for 'so fair and soul a day?' Is it that the discovery has been made that the stock of the Bank had been forced up far beyond the value, for the purpose of speculators, and to induce Senatorial holders to vote for the bill, and that confined within the limits of Philadelphia, its operations with a capital so immense and unwieldy must perforce be unproductive? Have the preparations in other States to cripple the monster, earned dismay into the heart of the paper Titans, and does it stand aghast at the tide of circulation now on its way homeward to be redeemed? There is something wrong. The medicine which was to be a specific for all complaints, has a harsh and painful commencement to its operations, and the 'blessing' comes upon us with an aspect very like a curse. These strange results, flowing from a measure, which we were told was to abound in good for all, even for its enemies, are attracting general attention throughout the seaboard, and we find in the Globe the following notice of the money market, which is recommended to the particular attention of those smitten with Bankism, and who have plunged into the whirlpool of speculation.
 "But a few days since, the Bank presides of New York and Philadelphia were congratulating their readers, with the prospect of a recharter of the United States Bank by Pennsylvania. This was to operate like the touch of Midas. Every thing was to be converted into gold. Speculation was stimulated—stocks advanced unprecedentedly—merchants were looking for increased prices for their wares and merchandise, and all nature seemed, according to the Bank's reports, to wear a smile.
 The charter came, and we were told by Mr. Biddle, through his Gazette on the very day of its receipt at Philadelphia, that "almost every countenance is beaming with satisfaction inspired by buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects, or rather the certitude of prosperity, the greatness and effects of which baffle all calculation; and if the party vanish of discontent could be rubbed off from the few visages which exhibit rueful looks upon the occasion, we venture to assert that even upon them a very decided tinge of pleasure would be described."
 In one short week, and this scene of joy and exaltation, this money making, is turned into sadness and sorrow. These countenances, beaming with satisfaction, inspired by buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects, now "exhibit rueful looks upon the occasion." In one short week following the charter, money has become exceedingly scarce—stocks of all kinds have declined—some four, some six, and some eight per cent, with continued and rapid downward tendency. Even the stock of the Bank itself since the charter was obtained, has fallen six per cent! Many, whose countenances were "beaming with satisfaction," now wear "rueful looks," and "ill ere long curse the day in which they were led to rejoice at the establishment of the instrument of their own downfall.
 These are but the first fruits of misery following the day of rejoicing for the "triumph," as Mr. Biddle called it, which had been obtained.
 It is but the beginning of sorrows. The circulation of the Bank is now seventy two millions of dollars. This amount, Mr. Biddle says, the new Bank "INHERITS" from the old. We predict, that it will prove an inheritance which will sorely afflict the country. More than one third of this amount was forced out during the last year. The whole of this vast amount is now on its way home for redemption. It will return with a rapidity unprecedented. The Bank will not be able to relieve itself by reissues; and before all is smooth, we prophesy that the "countenance" of the Bank, "beaming with satisfaction" at the "triumph," will exhibit "rueful looks upon the occasion."
 We do not exult. We feel a sympathy for the fate of the deluded. Our object is to awaken the community to the danger that is impending over them. No power can avert it. It will be realized to a fearful extent. Let the victims hold the authors of their misery to a rigid accountability."

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE IN SENATE.
 FEBRUARY 12, 1836.
 Mr. MOORE moved to proceed to the consideration of the motion of Mr Buchanan to reject the prayer of the Society of Friends, in the petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which being agreed to.
 Mr. HILL rose; I do not, (said he,) object to many of the positions taken by Senators on the abstract question of northern interference with slavery in the South. But I do protest against the excitement that is attempted on the floor of Congress, to be kept up against the North. I do protest against the array that is made here of the acts of a few misguided fanatics as the acts of the whole or of a large portion of the people of the North. I do protest against the countenance that is here given to the idea that the people of the North generally are interfering with the rights and property of the people of the South.
 Mr. President, the authors and movers of the abolition excitement at the North, so far as I have been able to identify them, are the same people who have so attempted to move on other subjects of political agitation. The older ones might be traced through most of the excitements, from the Missouri excitement, from the Missouri excitement of 1816, down to the present time. Almost the same means have been pursued in this matter that for several years were pursued in relation to the stopping of the mails on the Sabbath during and subsequent to the late war, and to enlist the sympathies of the religious community in behalf of the "poor Indians" within the last few years. It is but the attempt of speculating, gambling politicians, to operate on the prejudices of the fanatical and the credulous; and it is done

through organized societies, having the furtherance of religion for their ostensible objects.
 It fortunately happens, that never were the people of the North so entirely united in opinion on any exciting subject, as they are on this question. The good sense of the community has utterly prostrated the fanatical party, so far as relates to any evils that can effect at home. Nine-tenths of those who had for the moment been honestly deluded by the artful and the designing, have already disclaimed the connexion.
 The policy of the friends to the Union in the State which I have the honor here, in part, to represent, had been not to contest the ground with the zealots who had embarked in a crusade against slavery in a country where slavery did not exist. They believed that the zeal of the few fanatics would sooner tire, if left the entire field to themselves, than if a collision was kept up. With all their efforts, with thousands of dollars poured in upon us to aid them, the malcontents made but few converts. There was no danger from their operations at home. It was not until the concentrated movements of the leaders of the abolitionists at the North began to produce alarm in the South, that the people took the business of putting down the agitators seriously in hand. Opposition has made them of more consideration than they were before—the artful leaders even now invite opposition, that they may cry out against persecution, and enlist more or less of public sympathy; just as the missionaries to the Indians in Georgia sought to be imprisoned, and even refused to be released till they found there was no longer sympathy left for them.
 There is no course that will better suit the few Northern fanatics, than the agitation of the question of slavery in the halls of Congress—nothing will please them better than the discussions which are taking place, and a solemn vote of either branch degrading them the right to prefer petitions here, praying that slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia. A denial of that right at once enables them, and not without color of truth, to cry out that the contest going on is "a struggle between Power and Liberty."
 Believing the intentions of those who have moved simultaneously to get up these petitions at this time, to be mischief, I was glad to see the first petition that came in here, laid on the table without discussion, and without reference to any committee. The motion to lay on the table precludes all debate; and if decided affirmatively prevents agitation. It was with the view of preventing agitation on this subject that I moved to lay the second set of petitions on the table. A Senator from the South (Mr. Calhoun) has chosen a different course; he has interposed a motion which opens a debate that may be continued for months. He has chosen to agitate this question; and he has presented that question, the decision of which, let Senators vote as they may, will best please the agitators who are urging the fanatics forward.
 I have said the people of the North were more united in their opposition to the plans of the advocates of anti-slavery, than on any subject.—This opposition is confined to no political party; it pervades every class of the community. They deprecate all interference with the subject of slavery, because they believe such interference may involve the existence and welfare of the Union itself, and because they understand the obligations which the non-slave holding States owe to the slaveholding States by the compact of confederation. It is the strong desire to perpetuate the Union; it is the determination which every patriotic and virtuous citizen has made, in no event to abandon the "ark of our safety," that now impels the united North to take its stand against the agitators of the anti-slavery project. So effectually has the strong public sentiment put down that agitation in New England, that it is now kept alive only by the power of money, which the agitators have collected, and apply in the hiring of agents, and in issues from presses that are kept in their employ.
 To an interior town (Canaan) in the State of New Hampshire, funds were sent to establish a school to be devoted principally to the instruction of colored persons that might be sent there from abroad; and an attempt was made to mingle these colored persons as equals, in a community of persons exclusively white. This little community rejected with disdain, a bribe of twenty thousand dollars offered them. The expostulated, and entreated those who would force a favorite scheme of the Abolition Society to desist; finding they could rid themselves of the nuisance in no other way, the inhabitants of the town and vicinity collected en masse; they brought with them some hundred yokes of oxen, and proceeded quietly to remove the edifice in which the colored youth were to be instructed, to a place where it could not be used for that purpose. The removal of the building was justified on the ground that a large majority of those who had erected it originally for a different purpose, had a right thus to dispose of their own property; and the nuisance has since been abated.
 It was in the place of my residence, at the centre of the State, that the incendiary Thompson who had been expelled from England for his crimes, first met such reception as compelled him in a few weeks after to flee the country. He and other agitators were known to be in the vicinity; and a numerous meeting of citizens had just passed resolutions deprecating all interference on the subject of slavery in the South and in the District of Columbia. Thompson made his appearance, and notified the citizens that he would address them on the subject of slavery the next night. In the space of three hours such a spirit was roused as could not be repressed by those who desired to see the public peace preserved. The few friends of Thompson were notified that violence would be done to his person if he made his appearance. A large collection of people went

to the place where he was supposed to be hid, disguised, as was said, in female attire, and under the darkness of night, the people, being unable to find him, had his fifty burnt in the public square, and carried by their triumph by some hundred discharges of artillery.
 These two cases are but samples of the deep feeling that pervades New Hampshire, indeed, I believe I may say the whole of New England, on the subject of the slave agitation. There are no laws that can be passed by our Legislature which will do so much to repress the agitators as will the strong public sentiment that pervades the country. That sentiment even goes further than has been known on any other subject; it would in all cases be sufficiently scathing to the authors of the mischief if it discovered itself in that without scorn which few men have the brass to withstand, without proceeding to tokens of disapprobation, such as the law will not warrant.
 Certain it is, that the South ought to be fully satisfied with the present disposition of the North. The Senators from Virginia and South Carolina (Messrs. Leigh and Calhoun) have mentioned a clergyman of Massachusetts—"the first scholar and writer of the age"—a being the author of a disgusting and reprehensible pamphlet in favor of abolition. Are the Senators not aware that this clergyman (Mr. Channing) is the same person who wrote and delivered an address laudatory of the crowned despots of Europe at the moment they had broken down Napoleon and France, when the latter power was the only barrier between Great Britain (then at war with us) and the United States? This production of a Massachusetts clergyman is not an indication of the sentiments even of the city of Boston on the slave question. Probably half of the efficient abolitionists in New England are to be found among a certain description of the clergy; and those clergymen much of the character of those who considered it a high offence to Heaven to pray for the success of the American arms during the war with Great Britain.
 The anti-slavery movement which brings in petitions from various parts of the country asking Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, originates with a few persons, who have been in the habit of making charitable religious institutions subservient to political purposes, and who have even controlled some of those charitable associations. Their petitions are set on foot by men who have had and who continue to have, influence in ministers and religious teachers of different denominations. They have issued and set out their circulars calling for a united effort to press on Congress the abolition of slavery in this District. Many of the clergymen who have been instruments of the agitators, have done so from no bad motive. Some of them, discovering the purpose of the agitators—discovering that their labors were calculated to make the condition of the slave worse, and to create animosity between the people of the North and the South; have paused in their course, and desisted from the further application of the mistaken philanthropy. Others, having enlisted deeply their feelings still pursue the unprofitable labour. They present here the names of inconsiderate men and women, many of whom do not know, when they subscribe their papers, what they are asking; and others of whom, placing implicit faith in their religious teacher, are taught to believe they are doing a work of disinterested benevolence, which will be requited by reward in a future life.
 It is to the esprit de corps that has been moved of late years in the whole religious world, directing active benevolence any from home to distant objects—it is to the concentration of religious effort, sometimes useful and salutary objects, but often to objects altogether impracticable, that we may attribute the present abolition movement.—These movements, I do not doubt, are speeded on, if not secretly instigated, by those who have political objects to be effected by them. Never were men more mistaken than are that portion of the clergy in the Northern States who have embarked in this undertaking. At first these clergymen were countenanced by a portion of the people who had been accustomed to be guided by their teaching; but when the last six months, nine-tenths of even these have left them; and as in other cases otherwise and improvident projects, the leaders are left nearly destitute of followers.
 Within a few days I have received through the mail an abolition pamphlet purporting to be the "first annual report of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, held in Brunswick, October 23, 1835." Of eighteen resolutions passed by this society, I find that fifteen were made by gentlemen wearing the title of Reverend, and only three made by laymen. A resolution moved by one clergyman declares that "all Christian churches and ministers have something to do with it," (the abolition of slavery) as a great moral question." A second, by another clergyman, declares that "slavery is alike inconsistent with both natural and revealed religion," and "can never be defended or excused." A third resolution moved by another clergyman, tauntingly declares that "we have liberated as many slaves as our opponents have educated." The last resolution, passed on motion of a deacon of a church, declares the society will attempt to raise to thousand dollars for the laudable purpose of keeping up the excitement another year in that State where slavery does not exist. The last act is a prayer offered by one of the Readers for the "blessing of God for the efforts of the society, which then adjourned without day!"
 Now, sir, as much as I labor the doing of weak or wicked men who are moving this

question at the North, I yet have not a bad opinion of them as I have of some others who are attempting to make of these proceedings an object of alarm in the whole South.
 Of all the vehicles, tracts, pamphlets, and newspapers, printed and circulated by the abolitionists, there are no ten or twenty of them that have contributed so much to the excitement as a single newspaper printed in this city. I need not name this paper, when I inform you that for the last five years it has been laboring to produce a northern and southern party—to fan the flame of sectional prejudice—to open wider the breach, to drive harder the wedge, which shall divide the north from the south. It is the newspaper which in 1831—strove to create the state of things in relation to the tariff which would produce inevitable collision between the two sections of the country, and which urged to that crisis in South Carolina, terminating in her deep disgrace—
 [Mr. Calhoun here interrupted Mr. Hill, and called him to order. Mr. H. took his seat, and Mr. Hubbard (being in the chair) decided that the remarks of Mr. H. did not impugn the motives of any man—they were only descriptive of the effects of certain proceedings upon the State of South Carolina, and that he was not out of order.]
 Mr. H. resumed. It is the newspaper which condemns or ridicules the well-meant efforts of an officer of the Government to stop the circulation of incendiary publications in the slaveholding States, and which designedly magnifies the number and the efforts of the northern abolitionists. It is the newspaper, which libels the whole North by representing the most united people of that region to be insincere in their efforts to prevent the mischief of the fanatical and misguided persons who are engaged in the abolition cause.
 I have before me a copy of this newspaper (the United States Telegraph) filled to the brim with the exciting subject. It contains among other things, a speech of an honorable Senator, (Mr. Leigh, of Virginia,) which I shall not be surprised soon to learn has been issued by thousands and tens thousands from the abolition mint at New York; for circulation in the South. Surely the honorable Senator's speech containing that part of the Channing pamphlet, is most likely to move the southern slaves to a servile war, at the same time the Channing extracts and the speech itself are most admirably calculated to awaken the fears or arouse the indignation of their masters. The circulation of such a speech will effect the object of the abolitionists without trenching upon their funds. Let the agitation be kept up in Congress, and let this newspaper be extensively circulated in the South, filled with such speeches and such extracts as this exhibits, and little will be left for the northern abolitionists to do. They need do no more than send in their petitions; let the late printer to the Senate and his friends in Congress, will create enough of excitement to effect every object of those who direct the movements of the abolitionists.
 Within a few days there has been introduced into this body a *lusus nature*, an animal with two heads, in the shape of a report, laboring to prove that Congress has no right to pass laws which shall prevent the circulation, through the mail, of incendiary publications, and, at the same time, presenting a bill for the sanction of the Senate, which makes it a crime for the officers of the post office to suffer those publications to pass through their offices.—This report, the monster, whose paternity is disavowed by a majority of the committee which creates it, comes to us in such a "questionable shape," that I will speak of it. Had it not become a habit of this body to yield much to courtesy, to certain Senators of the majority, I would say, that the monster comes here entirely out of order. It is however, so great a favourite, that while the Senators can order no more than three thousand extra copies of a message of the President of the United States, highly interesting to the people of the country at the moment, five thousand extra copies are instantly ordered of this document, disavowed and disclaimed by a majority of the committee reporting it! The printing of these five thousand copies, if Senators will circulate and frank them, will save the Abolition Society at New York the expense of furnishing, and those who receive them, the expense of postage. A better document for the agitators could not go forth, than this same two-headed monster. If the bill should become a law, before the report is circulated, the poor postmasters, through whose hands it shall pass, may consider it of little advantage to them, that they are of the forty thousand "parasites of Executive power," whose names are printed in the Blue Book. The chairman of the committee, (Mr. Calhoun,) will find his last bill much more effectual in driving postmasters out of office, than any bill he can devise, to protect men in office from responsibility to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It will look well for this body to pass a law punishing postmasters for suffering that to go through the mail, which Senators themselves introduce to be read in this body, and circulated through the country in their speeches!
 The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has introduced a certain newspaper, published at Utica, in the State of New York, favoring the abolition cause. This newspaper he states as recommending certain candidates for President and Vice President.—He did not inform us whether the newspaper was printed last month or last year; nor did he inform us that the array of Presidential candidates was intended to be a most gross insult upon the people of the South. The authors of that newspaper, I do not doubt, sent it here to be used for the precise purpose it