

# Carolina Sentinel.

VOL. X.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

NO. 516.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Craven County.

In Equity—October Term, 1827.

James G. Stanly,  
vs.  
Lewis Stocks, alias Lewis Pelt and others.  
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, Lewis Stocks, alias Lewis Pelt, is not a resident of this State; it is ordered that publication for six weeks be made in the Newbern Sentinel, that the said Lewis Stocks, alias Lewis Pelt, be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Craven, at the Court-house in Newbern, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing exparte as to him.

ED. E. GRAHAM, C. M. E.  
Feb. 2, 1828—'14 '19.—\$5.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Craven County.

In Equity—October Term, 1827.

Jacob Mitchell and others, the heirs of William Mitchell, dec.—Decree of sale and Partition.

PURSUANT to a decree of October Term, 1827, there will be sold on the second Monday, the 10th of March next, at the Court-house in Newbern, the Plantation and improvements lately occupied by William Mitchell, dec., situate within six miles of Newbern, lying on the South side of Neuse and on Caswell's branch; containing 446 acres, more or less. The purchaser will be entitled to credits of one and two years, in equal installments, to be secured by bonds with approved securities.—Any persons inclined to purchase, may apply to the office for further information.

ED. E. GRAHAM, C. M. E.  
Feb. 2, 1828—'14 '19.—\$5.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Beaufort County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,  
NOVEMBER TERM, 1827.

Edward Quin, } Original Attachment.  
vs. } Abner P. Neale, & Evans  
William Wagner, } and Lewis, summoned as  
} Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Wagner, the Defendant in the above recited cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, successively, that the said William Wagner, either by himself or his attorney, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Beaufort, at the Court House in Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and then and there to cause himself to be made defendant, and plead or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOSEPH B. HINTON, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Washington, the Monday next before the last Monday in November, A. D. 1827, and in the 52d year of our Independence.

JOSEPH B. HINTON, Clerk.  
Jan. 19, 1828—'12 '17—p. a. \$6.

## NOTICE.

ON the day of the "Schröder America, of Charleston," was stranded on Cape Hatteras Beach, near the Light House; loaded with lumber. The Vessel, Cargo, and Materials have been duly advertised and sold by me as Commissioner of Wrecks, for the benefit of all concerned, of which they will take notice.

PHAROAH FARROW,

Commissioner of Wrecks

Cape Hatteras, N. C. 1st Jan. 1828—'13 '20

## JOHN HARVEY, JR.

HAS just received from New-York, per late arrivals,  
20 Bbls. Superfine Flour,  
20 do. Newtown Pippins,  
30 Boxes Raisins,  
17 pieces Dundee Bagging,  
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy,  
30 do. Rye Gin.

Also on hand,

a large quantity GREEN COFFEE, all of which he will sell low for cash.  
Dec. 15—'08.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

AN assortment of fresh GARDEN SEEDS just received and for sale by  
WILLIAM SANDERS.  
January 12th.—511. 16

## TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of Trust executed to the subscribers for certain purposes therein mentioned, we shall expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th February next, at the Plantation of John Gatlin, Esq., called the Red House, about two miles above Kinston, the said PLANTATION and Lands; containing about 750 acres—lying immediately on the river; most of which is cleared and in good order for cultivation. Also, at the same time and place, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. and a quantity of Corn, with many other articles unnecessary to detail. And on Friday following, (being the 22nd of the same month,) at the Dwelling House of the said John Gatlin, in the Town of Kinston, the Houses and Lots where he now resides, and the lot and improvements near the river on which is a Store House, Cotton Gin, and Ware House. Also, two unimproved Lots in said Town, opposite the Store House, and about 40 VALUABLE SLAVES, with a large collection of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. For the Lands and Negroes, notes with approved security, negotiable at the Newbern Branch of the State Bank, at six months, will be required: for the other property, if deemed expedient at the day of sale, a reasonable credit will be given.

B. COLEMAN,  
JOHN S. GATLIN, } Trustees.

Jan. 30, 1828—'14 '16

## VALUABLE LANDS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a deed of Trust, the subscriber will sell at private sale, 40 VALUABLE SLAVES, accustomed to work on farms. Also, a PLANTATION on Neuse river, called Spring Garden. Several valuable lots in Newbern, a plantation in Hyde County, and fifteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Newbern.—The slaves will be sold in families, and the purchaser will be allowed a credit of six and twelve months, with the privilege of Bank Accommodations, and notes negotiable in the Banks in Newbern, with good security will be required.—If the above property is not disposed of prior to the 22nd day of February next, it will, on that day, be sold at the Court-house in Newbern.

ELIJAH CLARK, Trustee.

January 31st, 1827—'14 '16.

## LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the State House Square, in the City of Raleigh, ONE HUNDRED & TEN VALUABLE SLAVES, late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased; a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Amongst them are several very valuable Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants. Also, several very valuable TRACTS OF LAND in the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit gentlemen from the lower Country who may desire healthy summer residences. The different tracts of land will be laid off in lots, or sold entire, as may be agreed on by the Commissioners appointed in behalf of the State. The sales will be made for the benefit of the State of North-Carolina, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the respective days of sale—the purchasers giving bonds with approved securities.

The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

JOSEPH PICKETT,  
JAS. F. TAYLOR,  
WM. ROARDS,

Comm'rs. for the State of N. Carolina.  
Raleigh, Jan. 5—'13.

The Editors of the Milton Gazette North-Carolina Journal, Newbern Sentinel, Western Carolinian, Cheraw Spectator, and Columbia Telescope, will publish the above and forward their accounts to this office. (Ral.)

## SUCKWHEAT FLUR:

JUST received a few barrels, per the Sally Ann, from New-York, and for sale very low.

G. BRADFORD, & Co.

Newbern, 24th Dec.

## JOB-PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
Neatly executed at this Office.

## ADDRESS

Of the Administration Convention, held in the Capitol at Raleigh, December 20, 1827.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina, Fellow-Citizens,

The approaching election of President of the United States has created a high excitement in the public mind, and roused into action many angry passions. Those who now address you are far from desiring to increase this excitement, or to inflame these passions. They know that a large majority of their countrymen who take a part on either side of this controversy, are actuated by honest motives. They claim to themselves the right of expressing their own opinion, and of acting in conformity to the dictates of their own judgment; but they acknowledge to its full extent, the right of others to form a different opinion, and to follow it up by a correspondent course of action. They see no reason why the citizens of the same community, entertaining the same reverence for their common institutions, and equally desirous of promoting the prosperity of their common Country, may not differ about the means of effecting this end, without asperity or animosity. They believe that calm discussion and dispassionate enquiry are most favorable to a correct decision. While therefore, as freemen, addressing freemen, they would express themselves frankly and fearlessly; yet, as men who know their own infirmities and weaknesses, they would fain speak without arrogance or bitterness.

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, from different parts of the State, to confer with each other on the forming of an Electoral Ticket which we may ourselves support, and which we can recommend to others who may determine to act with us in the Presidential Election. A conference on this subject was indispensable. The law of our State, as it now exists, will not permit us to vote in our respective districts for Electors whom we personally know, and in whom we can confide because we do know them. We can exercise the elective franchise only as the law permits; and we cannot exercise it at all without learning who will probably be acceptable to those citizens in the different districts of the State, who, with us, are favorable to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate. We believe that we have procured this information, and we therefore take the liberty of making known the names of the persons for whom we intend to vote. We attempt no control over public sentiment, make no parade of our numbers, and claim no official influence. The Ticket which we propose must stand or fall by its own merit.

## Electoral Districts and Electors.

1. Burke, Bancombe, Rutherford, and Haywood—Colonel Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
2. Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe—Dr. Abner Franklin, of Iredell.
3. Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln—Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
4. Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery—Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery.
5. Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell—Dr. Andrew Bowman, of Stokes.
6. Randolph, Guilford and Chatham—Gen. Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
7. Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore, and Cumberland—Dr. Benj. Robinson of Cumberland.
8. Person, Orange and Granville—Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9. Wake, Johnston and Wayne—Col. William Hinton, of Wake.
10. Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash—Edward Hall, of Franklin.
11. Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin—Samuel Hymen, of Martin.
12. Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Camden and Currituck—Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
13. Beaufort, Edgecomb, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde—Gen. Wm. Clark, of Pitt.
14. Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret, and Onslow—Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven.
15. Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover and Brunswick—Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

The approaching contest exhibits a state of things until lately unheard of in the political history of our Country. From the period which closed the political life of the illustrious WASHINGTON, down to the days in which we live, whenever there were rival Candidates for the Presidency, the rivalry sprang from a difference in the parties who divided the Country. To the honor of the People, these parties were founded on measures and principles—not on men and a struggle for office. The effect of these contests was to bring before the People for their choice those best qualified to administer the affairs of the Nation, according to their views of its policy; and in every instance, the Candidate preferred was decidedly the ablest man of his party. The pending controversy exhibits no such dignity. It is not a conflict between opposing principles—but a conflict between opposing men and combinations of men. It is founded on no recognized difference about measures; but on a competition for power and place. On either

side we see arrayed Politicians who have scarcely before been known to act in concert. The champions of State rights, and the liberal exponents of the Federal Constitution—the zealots for national encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, and the bigots who deem even moderate protection, usurpation and tyranny—the friends and the enemies to Internal Improvement—by some extraordinary principles of cohesion, and found either combined to overturn, or united to uphold the present Administration. In the political principles of Mr. Adams and of his opponent—in their views of national policy—so far as they have been declared, or are discoverable,—a difference of any kind is not known to exist. This state of things appears to us, not only novel, but in some respects alarming. It is of a character which we deem menacing to the tranquillity, the honor, and the best interests of our Country.

We have no personal concern in this struggle. Belonging to the great body of the people, neither fearing to lose, nor seeking to gain office, we behold and judge of it only as it may affect the common welfare of us all, and believing that welfare essentially endangered, we cannot be indifferent to the result.

Three years ago four Candidates were voted for by the People. No one obtained a constitutional majority, and it devolved on the House of Representatives to make a selection from the three who had received the greatest number of suffrages. The choice fell on one of unquestioned talents, of extensive and accurate political knowledge, of long experience—pronounced by Washington among the first of our public characters—tried, trusted and approved by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He selected for the first station in his Cabinet one of his opponents, distinguished for genius, eminent as a Statesman, and ardently admired by his friends. Instantly, the zealous supporters of the disappointed Candidates began the work of opposition. The charge of corruption was sounded through the land. Honorable and good men, exasperated by disappointment, or enraged by the contagious violence of their friends, avowed a determination to oppose the Administration, though it should be as pure as the Angels who surrounded the throne of the Most High! Then commenced the array of party against party in our National Councils; and from that day, no public measure has been censured or applauded, opposed or supported, without a view to its influence on the next Presidential Contest. The work of violence begun by the Political Chiefs, was prosecuted with bitterness by the Subalterns of the parties through the Nation. The harmony of Social intercourse has been impaired—the purity of character of our best citizens has been assailed—ancient animosities have been revived—new schisms have been created—sectional prejudices have been roused—and many of our public prints have teemed with abuse and slander.

Fellow-Citizens, what course does a regard for the tranquillity of our Country call upon us to pursue? The term for which Mr. Adams was elected, has nearly expired, and according to the well known and approved usages of our Country, he comes before us a Candidate for re-election. All his adversaries have united in the support of one opposing Candidate, and between these we must choose. If we vote at all, we must either express our assent that Mr. Adams shall have the accustomed mark of his Country's approbation, a continuance in office for a second term, or we must join to elect him, by giving our suffrages for the Candidate of the opposition. To us, it appears that no usage can be more auspicious in its influence upon the tranquillity of our Country, than the re-election, for a second term, of a President with whose Administration there is no well-founded and serious cause of complaint.—It is surely desirable that there should be a breathing-time between the violent conflicts which always occur on the approach of contested Presidential Elections—that there should be a serene interval, in which public men may quietly plan and calmly execute what the public good requires, unagitated by the passions which accompany these conflicts—and that the People should not be kept by the arts and exertions of Political Partisans in a continued state of feverish excitement, not less unfriendly to their peace, than unfavorable to the exercise of their judgment. If when an individual is appointed to discharge the duties of President, it be known that the question of his re-election is to be determined without regard to the manner in which those duties shall have been performed, we may hereafter expect an unintermitted strife. The instant one election is decided, the struggle for the next will begin. The disappointed Candidates and their friends, without waiting to witness the political course of the successful competitor, will instantly

take the field, angry, but not dispirited by defeat, and wreak their united vengeance on him who has been the cause of their common discomfiture. The hope of public approbation, one of the strongest incentives to public virtue, will be taken away. No course, however wise or honest, will secure the President from obloquy, silence opposition to his measures, or allay the animosity of his enemies. He can have no confidence that he will be allowed to finish any beneficial scheme of national policy which he may have begun, and that he must not surrender his unfinished work, "together with his reputation, to a successor unequal to the task" or unfriendly to his views. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," is the language of the sensualist. Let me enrich my family and friends—let me strengthen the power of my adherents during the short term of my office, would then be the natural suggestion of avarice and ambition.

Let us not be misrepresented. We are not advocates for an indefinite re-eligibility of the President. Custom, founded on the precedent set by the man whose memory all now venerate, has established firmly, and we think happily, that no President shall hold the office longer than eight years. But the same custom has sanctioned that the President who has conducted the affairs of the Nation virtuously and wisely, shall receive one re-election.

Why, then, we would ask, of our calm and reasoning fellow-citizens, shall we join in this opposition to Mr. Adams? If we take for granted the declamations of his opponents—if we believe all that the opposition-presses have charged upon him—may, if we confide in the rhetorical, and even honest denunciations of our fellow-citizens, over zealous in the cause of General Jackson, there is indeed abundant cause to visit him with the full measure of our reprobation. But political opposition is seldom either candid or just; excessive zeal blinds the understanding and perverts the judgment; and the Press, which should be the vehicle of truth, is too often but the medium of calumny and falsehood. We have heard—we have seen the President charged with having usurped a power denied him by the Constitution, in claiming the right to send Ministers to foreign powers, against the will, and without the consent of the Senate. What is the fact? The President announced to Congress that an application had been made to him in the recess of the Senate to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, and that altho' he believed his powers adequate to this object, he deemed it expedient to wait for the meeting of his Constitutional Council before he decided on so important a measure. If he were in error in supposing that his constitutional power to fill vacancies in the office of Foreign Ministers, in the recess of the Senate, did extend to a case where a previous appointment had not been made, and/or would have pronounced that error venial which had been sanctioned by every Predecessor in the office. We would refer these censors to the Resolutions presented by Mr. Gore, in the Senate of the U. States, on the 7th of March, 1814, in which that body was called upon to resolve, that the President of the United States having power to fill vacancies which may happen in the recess of the Senate, no such vacancy could occur in an office not before full, and that therefore the granting of commissions, in the recess, to Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Great-Britain, was an act unwarranted by the Constitution, and an infringement of the rights of the Senate, and of the States whom they represented. Few questions were ever more deliberately considered, or more thoroughly discussed. At length, that enlightened and venerable body, the special guardians of the rights supposed to have been thus violated, on the 12th of April following, rejected these Resolutions by a vote of indefinite postponement.\* In this debate, precedents were cited of the exercise of this right by all the predecessors of Mr. Madison. In Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, the actual exercise of the power was deemed constitutional; and pronounced to be orthodox; but in him who now sits the Presidential Chair, an intimation that it exists, tho' accompanied with a forbearance to use it, is stigmatised as a Political Heresy, and denounced as Tyranny and Usurpation! Surely the race is not extinct of those who strain at Gnats and swallow Camels.

Because the President has expressed the sentiment which impiety itself could scarcely arraign, that his oath of office imposes an obligation paramount to all human considerations, he is misrepresented as claiming power from Divine Authority; and because he has advanced the

\* See Journal of the Senate of the 2d Session of the 13th Congress, pages 210, 216, 264, 283, 295, 301, 309, 318, 340, and 345.