

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1829.

We insert in our columns to-day, a well written article in opposition to the plan of convoking the General Assembly. We are no bigots in opinion, and though we differ with the writer in some of his positions, we are glad to have the benefit of his correspondence. Our columns are open to the discussion of this question, and we shall be pleased to hear again from "A Subscriber," on this or any other subject.

On the evening of Monday last, near Trent Bridge, Isaac Duncan, a young man of about 18 years of age, son of William Duncan, formerly of this town, was killed by an unknown assassin. He had heard a noise among the hogs, and suspecting some depredations from negroes, took his gun and went out. A few yards from the door, he received a shot from a gun, which struck him down mortally wounded. He lived until the next day. No clue has yet been discovered, by which the murderer can be traced,—but we trust that justice will not long be eluded.

Mr. Adams and the Federalists.—We have been prevented by the limited size of our sheet, from re-publishing at length, the Correspondence between Mr. Adams, and the Boston Federalists. The summary which we copied last week, from the New York Daily Advertiser, presented the controversy in the shape in which the Appeal left it. Mr. Adams had solemnly, before the nation, repeated his charge of treason, and sketched briefly, the commencement, progress, and probable plan of the conspiracy, at the same time that he declined to furnish the proofs, of which he stated himself to be possessed. The gentlemen who had addressed him, with equal solemnity, appealed to the citizens of the U. S. disavowing for themselves, and their party, all knowledge of such a project in any shape. Here the Correspondence closed, evidently much to the disadvantage of Mr. Adams. The general impression was, that he had quibbled and evaded, from a consciousness of the deficiency of the proof in his possession. The Washington "Journal" of the 26th Feb. gives some additional papers, evidently furnished by Mr. Adams himself, which throw some additional light on the subject, and materially change the face of the question. Whatever may be their bearing upon the political integrity of Mr. Adams, and the purity of his motives, they certainly give him the vantage ground in the controversy.

The papers are five in number. 1. A letter from Mr. Adams, to William Plumer, Esq. dated Aug. 13, 1809. 2. An important letter from Gov. Plumer to Mr. Adams, dated Dec. 20, 1828. 3. Another extract of a letter (from Mr. Adams) dated June 30, 1811. 4. Extract from a sermon. 5. Extracts from the Journals of the Hartford Convention.

Doc. 2d, the letter of Gov. Plumer to Mr. Adams, is the most important paper, as it is the first glimpse of positive proof yet given in support of Mr. Adams' charges. It will be found in another column.

Gov. Plumer, however, gives neither names nor particulars. His evidence will, of course, undergo the sifting of the Boston Federalists.

We have received a communication signed M. the length of which, and the press of matter render it impossible for us to insert it. We have, however, given the mathematical question with which it concludes, and invite a solution.

A and B bought three hundred acres of land in co-partnership; each paid three hundred dollars. But A in consideration of having in the division a better quality of land than B, pays seventy-five cents an acre more than the latter. How much land does each one have?

Erratum.—A misprint occurred last week, which needs correction. In the middle of the second column, the word *hate* was introduced in italics (by mistake); the sentence should have read thus—"a parcel of stockholders contrived," instead of "have contrived." It however makes no alteration in the argument.

We have no time to waste on the "Bush-Fighters." The "Jack Rugsby" of the Comedy, we have never regarded him but as an underling, ready to "carry the rapier" and "follow the heels" of our Athenian Dr. Caius; and now that he has been discharged from that service, we recognise no claim which he can possibly have to our notice. He does nothing but regularly repeat the impertinence in which he is tutored, and regularly to weaken every thing which he repeats.

The Washington Telegraph of Feb. 26th, contains the following announcement of the new Cabinet, which may, we presume, be regarded as official:—"THE NEW CABINET. We are authorized to say, that the new Cabinet will consist of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State. Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury. John McLean, of Ohio, as Postmaster General. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, as Secretary of War. John Branch, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, as Attorney General.

It will be seen, that the Postmaster General is to be included in the Cabinet. We learn that the President elect yesterday received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the State Department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have notified their acceptance in person.

In Indiana, where the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket exceeded 5000, the State officers are divided as follows:—All the principal state officers, in number 23, are for Mr. Adams. Every United States officer but 3, being 14, are of the same party—also two Senators in Congress, and three representatives, 5, and 10 principal Postmasters. The other party have in all, five officers.

To H. B. Croom, Esq.

Permit us, sir, to congratulate you on the novel evidences of spirit which you displayed in the last Spectator. Dislodged at length, from your ambush among bushes, and "Bush fighters," and forced into the open field, you have albeit very reluctantly, thrown aside your disguises and subterfuges, and like a man of spirit, spoken out under your own name. We hail this as a symptom of compunctious feeling for past meanness, and as an assurance that similar discipline properly applied, may work an entire reform in your whole editorial conduct. As you have been prevailed upon to substitute a courage bordering upon rashness, for your former pusillanimity, we trust that in due time you may be also taught, to prefer argument to mere baldness, openness and truth to false insinuations, and to exchange vulgar invective and coarse ribaldry, for the courteous manners and decorous language of a gentleman. We are not so sanguine, however, as to expect that so great a transformation will be speedily effected, or that you will immediately perceive the necessity of a change. You are not an apt scholar, Mr. Croom, and vulgar habits, especially when accompanied by much conceit and much ill-temper, are always extremely difficult to be conquered. The duller the intellect, the greater the conceit, and the more irritable the temper,—the more remote will be the prospect of improvement; and, therefore, as we said before, Mr. Croom, we are not sanguine as to your immediate reformation.

Of one thing, however, we may be certain, so far as it is possible to be certain in our speculations upon the probable conduct of a man, who acts so strangely and inconsistently as you do. We think that you will not readily forget the lesson which you have already received; that it will prevent you from confederating hereafter with your own underlings for the purpose of circulating anonymously, the impertinence to which even you were ashamed to lend your editorial sanction; and we are very certain that when for the purpose of combining your resources against a single adversary, you form another alliance with the joint stock company of amateur editors who assist you in managing the affairs of the Spectator, and in prosecuting your anonymous defence of yourself, that you will be very cautious with whom you intermeddle.

Thus much, Mr. Croom, for the new relation of an open adversary, in which you have placed yourself towards us. We say this new relation, because we have never, in this matter, recognised any other "real" antagonist, than yourself. It argues a greater stolidity than we imagined you to possess, to suppose that we could be duped, or that you could shun responsibility by your shallow artifice of inserting, anonymously, in your own column, the impertinence and falsehood which you prompted yourself, and from the consequences which you desired to escape. According to our old fashioned notions of propriety, you would be responsible under the circumstances, had you never written a word for the bushfighters and underlings. How then, when the fact is likewise unquestionably true, notwithstanding your disclaimers, that you aided in preparing these "bushfighting" assaults,—how then, say we, can you with any color of decency or propriety, attempt to fix the odium or the responsibility upon another? Believe us, Mr. Croom, that a sense of self-respect, ought in the midst of the tempest of your anger, to have saved you from so wild and inconsistent an evasion. The imbecility of your previous attacks, we have attributed to the feebleness of an intellect tasked beyond its capacities, by ill-assorted acquirements, and accompanied by an irritable temperament and a depraved taste. The instance before us, together with several others of the same description contained in your last week's address, has added to the feebleness, coarseness and vulgarity of your general style of controversy, some blacker traits than we imagined within the limited range of your capacity. A decent regard for the dignity of the Senatorial character which it is your chance to bear, will prevent us from being guilty of the indecorum of giving you the lie direct, or calling you that most dangerous of all animals a malicious fool, yet with every respect for the citizens of the county of Lenoir, whose distinguished representative you are, we think, that before we leave you, we shall not find much difficulty in shewing that you deserve both.

Permit us, therefore to put a few questions to you; not that we expect an answer from you, but that you may understand in what light your coarse and malicious insinuations are understood. Where, sir, will you find a particle of evidence for your fabulous history of the manner in which the editorial department of this paper came into its present hands? We ask for evidence, for your words will require a warrant. If every syllable were true, as every syllable is a mere romance of your own coining, what just blame could possibly attach itself to the transaction? Is there shame, or reproach, except in the distorted imaginations of men as unjust, as inhospitable and malignant as Hardy B. Croom, in the open prosecution of an enterprise of public spirit; undertaken, in the lawful exercise of an honorable profession; a profession in which you, sir, have unavailingly sought for distinction? Passing over the personal imputation contained in your fable, with no other notice than merely to throw it back into your teeth as a vile falsehood, have you further reflected that your insulting meaning reaches beyond us to a large and respectable portion of the community, who belong to the successful party? Men who in talent, education, means, influence, every thing which makes respectability or usefulness, are equal to you, sir, or to any station to which your reasonable expectations of future eminence can justify you in looking forward? And, sir, to what purposes of argument or defence, are the ribald language and coarse insinuation in which you can reconcile it to your self-respect, to indulge? If Editor, Publisher, and all parties interested in, or connected with the Sentinel, were every thing that you would insinuate that we are, prodigals and bankrupts, is Hardy B. Croom, therefore, a better or more consistent legislator, or more excusable for his neglect, incompetence, or injustice as one of the Minority Committee? Or is it, sir, a safe reproach for you to make, indebted as you are, for every thing that you possess, be it more or less, to the bounty of others, whose independence, if you have one, was acquired by the toils of another and by no merit of your own; and who, but for the accident of your birth, might be at this moment flogging for your

daily subsistence, as the pedagogue of some back country school? The implication in your illiberal gant, was obviously thrown in merely for embellishment, for you could not know the fact, or knowing the truth, you have wilfully mistaken. Let no fear, therefore, of the "beggary" of the Sentinel, prevent you from bringing your action of libel. Independent of the certainty which you will thereby attain, that the Sentinel will be supported by ample means, you may learn that the lowest estimate of means which we may be computed to possess, will abundantly answer this matter.

Let us, however, examine this "libellous" matter together. You are a lawyer, sir, and seem to be deeply read in the doctrines of *quo warranto* and libel. You can, therefore, have no right to complain if we examine how far your testimony agrees with the acknowledged facts, and how far your explanations are coherent with each other.

You will not deny that your name was signed to the report of the Minority Committee, which concluded in these words:

"The undersigned, therefore, recommend to the Legislature the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas it appears to the Legislature, that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Cape Fear, have violated their charters, and committed great frauds on the people of North Carolina, whereby said Banks have forfeited the powers and privileges granted by their charters THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed forthwith to institute a judicial enquiry into the conduct of the said several Banks; and that he prosecute such enquiry by writ of *quo warranto* or other legal process.

You certainly will not contend that this resolution is a specific recommendation of a writ of *quo warranto*. Upon the face of the Resolution, the phrase *quo warranto* or other legal process, means nothing more than a general suggestion by the Committee of the means by which the primary object of their resolution is to be obtained; the enforcing of the forfeiture of the Bank charters. To the discretion of the Attorney General, was left the legal process, with a mere incidental mention of a particular form of enquiry by the Committee. The object to be obtained was distinctly set forth in the preamble. In your explanatory statement, you invert the natural order of things, and giving yourself credit for the means which you suggested, are very careful to keep out of view the avowed end which your *quo warranto* or other process, was designed to effect—the forfeiture of the charters of the Banks.

Did you reflect upon the enormous injustice of this plan? Did you pause for a moment, and consider, or even enquire, the effect which a successful prosecution of your writ would have upon the corporations? Listen to Mr. Gaston's language on this topic; your opinion you will scarcely venture to put in competition with his on a question of law.

"Do you wish to produce a forfeiture of the charters? Its effect is a dissolution of the corporations—a complete extinction of their existence. And when this takes place, what is the condition of our country? Upon a dissolution of a corporation—upon its civil death—I state the law to be, and I state it with an entire readiness to pledge, on the correctness of this statement, my professional reputation, whatever it may be—I state the law to be, that the lands of the Corporation revert to those from whom they came—that the personal chattels are taken by the State for the want of an owner—and that all debts due to or from the corporation are completely and forever extinguished. Suppose the Bank Corporations dissolved, then, and what is the condition of our country? The debtors are indeed released—they may be benefited by the tremendous catastrophe. But what is the value of the million and a half of the bank notes in circulation? They are converted into rags. What the value of your 7027 shares of Bank Stock? Whence will come your available funds to carry on the operations of Government? How are you, from an impoverished people to raise the necessary revenue?"

Are you not, then, justly chargeable with having started this scheme of forfeiture thus characterized by Mr. Gaston? And how can you reconcile it to the integrity of fair argument, to divide your quotation, and take only so much of it as defends yourself, omitting the most material part of the whole sentence? The State, as a Director has controlled, or ought to have controlled all the transactions of the Banks; as a stockholder she has profited immensely by the very acts of which she complains. Your scheme, if successful, would have had the effect of making the accomplice, at once, the aduser, the witness, the judge and the jury.

Can you hesitate, therefore, in calling your scheme unjust, tyrannical and profligate? We hesitate not to say that its successful issue would deserve no name more light than "plunder and proscription."

You signed the Report of the Minority, in which this scheme was started, and yet you say that you were opposed to Mr. Potter's first Bill, founded upon that Report, and that you so expressed yourself. Where, sir? Not in the House of Commons, for you had no voice there; not in the Senate, for the Bill never reached there. Your disapprobation must have been private and unofficial; your sanction to the principle is on record under your own hand.

A Bill was introduced into the Senate which proposed a *quo warranto*, saving the rights of property to all concerned. But as you expressly state, that you neither introduced it or procured it to be introduced, the reference which you make to that Bill, is entirely misplaced. Your whole defence, therefore, resolves itself into your simple allegation of a fact of which we could not possibly have had knowledge, and which is totally unimportant in itself, that you said to some body, some where, that you were opposed to Mr. Potter's Bill.

You have, in the conclusion of your explanatory tirade, talked mystically about Polyphemus, Ulysses, the den of the Cyclops, and other classical things and persons, but have not had the good fortune to make yourself intelligible.

Verily, Mr. Croom, explanation does not seem to be your forte. A plain tale plainly told, is beyond your mark. A single absurdity might have passed as the accident of a day, or the involuntary fault of your intellectual conformation, but such repetitions and refinements of absurdity as you bring together, when it is your misfortune to be called upon for explanation, can pass for nothing else than premeditated nonsense.

You have formally taken your leave of us, and retired from the field of controversy. Perhaps

you have judged wisely in so doing. Deeply as you have involved yourself in prevarications and inconsistencies, it is but natural that you should wish this matter to rest here. Do not, however, flatter yourself with the idea that you can escape us thus: In the great question which is agitating the country, no man holding the station which you do, shall be permitted to shun the difficulties of the subject, or evade an investigation into his own personal share in public transactions.

Here we take leave of you for the present. While we are very certain, that when we leave you finally, you will not use the words of Cicero upon the flight of Cataline, to which you so politely refer, we are equally certain, that the next six words in the sentence, which you as usual make it convenient to omit, will answer very well for your private meditations—*nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo*. As you have given up translation of late, we will render it for you freely thus—"I shall now be no more troubled with that terrible fellow." You recognise the truth of my conjecture, and wish for an opportunity of profiting by our suggestion.

From the National Journal. Extract of a letter from William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire.

EPHING, N. H. Dec. 20, 1828. During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and, if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New England. They complained, that the slave holding States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana & the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and protection of State Governments. That, having secured the election of a governor and a majority of a Legislature in a State in favour of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorising the people to elect representatives to Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant Registers, and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a federal government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, informed me, that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of Government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington, I adopted the most effectual means in my power to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project; and from the partial and limited inquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to be nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The Gentleman, who in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of the federalists in the autumn of 1804 at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of General Hamilton had prevented the meeting; but the project was not, and would not be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate Government in New England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favour of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate independent government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you shall consider proper. Accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

WILLIAM PLUMER. Quick Travelling.—The United States mail coach with 1700 weight of mails, six passengers and the guard, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday morning from New York in 9 hours and 32 minutes.

MARRIED. In Beaufort County, on Thursday evening, 26th ult. by Thomas Ellison, Esq. Mr. ABISHA WILLIS, of this County, to Miss MARY PRITCHETT, daughter of Peter Pritchett, Esq. of Beaufort County.

DIED. In this place, on the 26th ult. Capt. RICHARD WOOD, in the 70th year of his age, formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

State of North Carolina, } CRAVEN COUNTY. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1829.

James Riggs vs. Richard Tillman. Original Attachment, &c. Levied on 50 acres of Land, more or less, lying on south side of Bay River, joining the lands of David Tingle,—January 31st, 1829.

Appearing to the Court, that Richard Tillman is not an inhabitant of this County, it is therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, that said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of May, 1829, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him.

Attest:— JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk. Feb. 27, 1829—69. price adv. \$5

POST-OFFICE, NEWBERN, March 7, 1829.

The Postmaster gives notice that hereafter, specie or specie funds will be required in payment for postages accruing at this office. The refusal of the contractors to receive North Carolina paper in payment for their drafts, renders it necessary for the Postmaster, although reluctantly, to establish this regulation in order to save himself from the consequent loss.

PORK, LARD, &c. 40 barrels Mess PORK, 70 do Prime do. 50 do LARD, 12 kegs do, 400 Bacon hams, for sale by JNO. G. KINCEY. Newbern, March 4 1829.

50 BARRELS Mess, } PORK, 40 Do. Prime } For sale by HENRY W. JONES. Feb. 14, 1829—'66-ff.

EAGLE HOTEL, WAYNESBOROUGH.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, two hundred yards East of the Court-House, for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, and all others who may favor him with their company. There will be no pains spared on his part to render them comfortable. His table will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and an attentive Ostler will be provided.

JNO. E. BLEDSOE. February 1, 1829. '66

Storage, Wharfage, &c. THE Subscriber having taken those large and commodious Buildings lately occupied by R. V. Orme, offers to receive on Storage or Wharfage, property of any kind on the most reasonable terms. Persons residing in the country, having Produce that they wish either stored, shipped or sold, will have it punctually attended to by addressing me. A Smoke-House is attached to the Buildings, and several Lofts ready nailed for hanging Bacon. Feb. 21. M. STEVENSON JR.

New Goods. RECEIVED This Day, per schr TRENT from New York, 50 doz. Clark's spool Thread, low numbers, 10 pieces low priced Checks, 4 pieces bonnet Cambrics, assorted colors and prices, A few pieces Gingham, 10 pieces 4-4 Irish Linens, 2 do green Florence Silk, 1 do French Canton Flannel, A few pieces Cap Ribbons, 12 do painting pith Paper, 10 doz. Berkley head Hdkts, 2 do fancy Maidrass do. Bolting Cloths of all numbers, from coarse to superfine, warranted genuine, which will be sold as low as can be found at any store in the United States. G. BRADFORD & CO. Newbern, Feb. 13.

COFFEE. JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Triton, from St Domingo, 60 bags first quality Coffee, which will be sold cheap for Cash, by Feb. 7, 1829—3t JNO. STREET.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE, a Scow, with two Masts and three Sails in good repair, about ten tons burthen. Apply to C. V. SWAN. Feb. 7, 1829.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Newbern, 25th February, 1829.—It was Ordered, that a reward of two hundred dollars, be paid by the Treasurer of the Town, to any person who shall give information, sufficient to convict the incendiary, who last night set fire to the corner store, lately occupied by William Dunn. Ordered, That no person be permitted to roll a wheelbarrow on the side walks, under the penalty of fifty cents for each offence, if a free person, and if a slave ten lashes on his or her bare back. This Ordinance to be enforced from and after the 10th day of March next. By Order of the Board, NATHAN TISDALE, Clerk. Feb. 28, 1829. '63-'69

NOTICE. THE subscriber having at February Term of Craven County Court, 1829, qualified as administrator to Solomon Dixon, late of this county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said deceased, either by note or acceptance, to make immediate payment, and all to whom the estate is indebted, to present their claims properly tested within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. JAMES W. HALL. Adams Creek, Feb. 12, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at T. WATSON'S Book Store, THE NUMBERS OF CARLTON, Addressed to the People of North-Carolina on a Central Rail Road through the State.