North Carolina Sentinel.

We are all familiarly acquainted with the history of these Indian wars—of the gallant but unfortunate St. Clair—and of the chivalrous and successful Wayne. This for aught I know, is the first Indian account of these transactions that has appeared; and if it is correct, and I have abundant reason to think it is, it must go at least to diminish our censure of St. Clair, if it does not detract from the credit of Wayne. St. Clair suffered himself to be surprised by the Indians in their own territory, a fault which Washington thought admitted of no excuse, besides, his army exceeded the enemy's in numbers. But when we take into consideration his ignorance of Indian warfare, and that he had to fight them in their own wilds, we must acknowledge the disparity was not very great. By their own shewing, likewise, their army consisted of nearly a 1000 men, and such men as are not easily conquered by any force, for their motto was "we conquer or die."—Ash had now been with the Indians seventeen years; he had long since identified himself with them, spoke their language perfectly, and had almost forgotten his own—and had adopted their dress and all their modes of life. His right ear is fixed in a peculiar manner for the purpose of wearing jewels. The edge of the ear, about a third of an inch deep, is cut off, except where the ear joins the head. This rim hangs down on the face, and serves as a kind of loop. The parting gristle of the nose is perforated; there is, likewise, a hole in his left ear. I made some enquiries as to his painting. He said he painted, and wore about a hundred dollars worth of silver in ornaments, when he visited the ladies. In his nose he wore three silver crosses, and seven half moons, valued from five to six dollars each. And as he proceeded to describe his decorations for these excursions of gallantry, and the reception he met with, I could not but reflect upon the effect which ornament has with the FAIR in all ages, and among all nations.

"After peace," he proceeded, "I told the Indians I wished to go to the white settlements and see if any of my family were living. They at first made objections, but finally consented, and in full dress, with a good horse, a good gun, and a good hunting dog, I started for Port Pitt. After travelling alone fourteen days in the wilderness, I arrived at my place of destination. I there found a brother, and learned that my father was still living in Kentucky. After staying sometime at Fort Pitt, I was imployed by a gentleman as a guide through the wilderness to Detroit. When we arrived in the neighborhood of Detroit I told my employer he might go on, and that I would spend the winter among the Indians with my wife, for I had taken a wife before I left them. He called for me in the spring, and we returned to Fort Pitt together. I there sold my horse and proceeded down the Ohio river, in a boat, with the intention of visitiing my father. I arrived at his house in the night, called him up, and requested entertainment for the night. He said he denied such a request to no man, however he might be, but evidently was not much pleased with my appearance, for I was still in my Indian dress, and could speak but a few words of English. He paid me but little attention, give a servant some orders about my lodging, and was about retiring to bed, when I drew him into a conversation by asking some questions about his family. I asked him if he had not a son George (many years before) taken by the Indians! He replied that he had, that he had learned that he was in St. Clair's defeat, and that he was killed. I assured him that the report was incorrect, and that I knew something of his son. He asked with eagerness where he was. I replied he now stands before you. He looked at me with searching scrutiny for a few moments, and commenced pacing the room. He walked up and down the room for two hours before he uttered another syllable. Would you know your brother Henry,' said he at last, 'if you should see him?' I told him no, for he was a mere infant when I went away. He thought I should, and though late in the night, rode several miles to bring him."

In this part of the narration I perceived that Ash's eyes grew moist, and that his voice was husky. He rose to depart, but by some entreaty, he was induced to return, and continue his tale.

"My father, said he, had become wealthy, possessing negroes and fine horses in abundance; but my mother was dead and my father had married a second wife, who was NOT backward in letting me know that that was no place for me. I started again for the Indian country, crossed the Ohio, and pitched my camp on the spot where my house now stands on the bank of the Ohio, exactly opposite the mouth of the Kentucky. After hunting for some time, I determined to make another visit to my red brethren, and a friend gave me a horse to ride. I found them preparing a deputation for their great father the President, and nothing would do but that I should make one of the party. With a number of chiefs, I set out for Philadelphia, and after visiting the President and all the great people there, and by them, no doubt, thought a very good Indian, I returned to my old camp where I now live. As a compensation for my service in this mission, the Indians granted me a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, four miles in length on the river and one mile back. When the territory was ceded to the United States, the Indians neglected to reserve my grant. I cultivated some parts of my land, and it was worth more than the government price. It was offered for sale and I petitioned Congress to secure to me what was in fact my own. They denied me the request, but permitted me to purchase as much as I could at the government price. I had considered myself rich in lands, but was poor in cash, and my domain was reduced to about two hundred acres. On this I have lived ever since, and this completes the history of George Ash."

Ash is about six feet in height, of light complexion, with a fine blue eye, and in the days of his prime, might have exhibited all the symmetry and fine proportions of a well made Indian. He evidently has felt and still cherishes a strong prejudice in favour of the Indian character and manners. Till within the last fifteen years he generally wore his jewels and Indian ornaments. This perhaps contributed to produce the prejudice and suspicions which existed against him during the late war, and before that time. Suspicions were entertained that he was in some way concerned with the Indians in the massacre of the Pigeon Roost. About that time a woman passed through the settlement who had been scalped; and report said, that Ash, in his Indian days, had done the deed. His neighbors, however, informed me, that those prejudices and suspicions have died away. Ash has long supported a fair character, is a member of the Methodist church and considered a good christian. If the reader of this narrative finds as much satisfaction in the perusal as I did in hearing it, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble.

Oct. 1829.—A STRANGER IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri) Nov. 30

Return of the Santa Fe Caravan.—Accounts from the West, represent that a detatchment of Maj. Riley's command had arrived on the frontier, and reported that the Fall Caravan was on the return, having made a successful adventure. They say that an escort of two hundred mounted Mexicans attended the Caravan from Santa Fe to the Arkanssas river, and was the means of saving it, having sustained and repulsed repeated attacks from the Camanches, in the course of which seven or eight Mexicans were killed. From the Arkansas, at which place Maj. Riley was waiting, the Mexican escort which was a volunteer one mounted, returned to their own country. Major Riley, who, it will be recollected, was detached by order of the President last spring, with four companies of the United States troops to protect the Spring Caravan going out, as far as our limits could permit him to go, and to wait for the returning or Fall Caravan, had spent the summer at Chouteau's Island, so called from the signal repulse of eight hundred Pawnees by one of the Mr. Cheuteaus, with 20 odd men, some years ago.

It is reported that several of his men were killed by the *Pawnees* during the sommer, and his horses, mules and work oxen all stolen by them; and that he is now on the return, in company with the Caravan, the detachment sent in having come for supplies and transportation. Such are the reports which come to us at third or fourth hand, but which have the appearance of being substantially correct. It is believed that without the aid of the escort granted by President Jackson, and the volunteer Mexicans, the Caravan would have suffered severely from robbery and murder,—and that this inland branch of trade, so essential to the West from the returns of gold and silver which it affords, must have been broken up. President Jackson saved it this year by doing all that he could—granting an escort of infantry,—let congress at the ensuing session perform its part, by granting an appropriation for mounting and properly equipping that escort.

AWFUL DEATH.—On Monday morning, as two ladies were distributing Tracts, in the upper part of Main street, they came to the house of Mrs. Monks. The front door was shut, and no one invited them to come in. A black man standing near, directed them to another door, which they entered. But all was silent. They were about to leave the house, when they noticed that the chimney piece had recently been on fire; and on looking to the hearth, they noticed the appearance, and a few remains of a human being. On closer inspection, they were found to be the ashes of Mrs. Monks. Her body had been almost completely consumed by fire. A foot and a part of an arm were the principal remains that identified her ashes, and marked the spot where she was burned, most probably "a living sacrifice" to intoxication. She had lived alone, for several months past, kept a little grocery, in which the principal article was whiskey, and for some time, had been in habits of intemperance.—Whether she fell upon the hearth, in a state of inebriety, or in a fit, cannot be determined. But her end is a solemn warning to all, who indulge in the use of ardent spirits. The circumstance of her being so entirely consumed, can be accounted for, only by her system having become highly inflammable by the excessive use of alcohol.—*Luminary.*

The enterprise of our countrymen is ever on the *qui vive.* A vessel is already advertised in the Boston papers for Constantinople. The remark of Dessalines, the black chief, that if a bag of coffee were hung up, in a place which shall be nameless, an American would go after it, was founded on correct observation of the character of our traders, & although uttered as a sarcasm, exhibits in the strongest light their activity and enterprise.—*Sav. Georgian.*

THE CAP SHEAF.—There is a family living in this town, and only about three miles from our office, that can dine in three states without travelling three rods to accomplish it. And a common three foot table, set in their front yard, might have two of its corners in Massachusetts, one in New York, and one in Vermont.

Williamstown Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, 17th Dec. 1829

That topic of the President's Message which has furnished the longest and most singular private discussion among the members of both houses, is the passage in relation to the United States Bank. A thousand surmises are abroad on the subject, as to what will be the action of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as that of Congress. The very day after the announcement of the committees, several members began to make investigations into the former history of the Bank. All the old papers and documents—the reports of the debates in 1813 and 1816, are already in requisition. There is nothing so sensitive as money matters. A single touch is felt at the extremity of the system. Some imagine that the committee will make an elaborate investigation, and give a full history of national banking, as connected with the government—the currency, and the state banks; others think that the recommendation of the Secretary, of the Treasury, to sell the public stock now invested in the bank, will be acted upon and approved by the committee.

The opposition papers have seized upon that portion of the message relative to the bank with singular avidity. The attitude of the opposition on that subject, is beginning to produce a singular effect upon many of the members of both houses. If the bank question should be made a party question, it will arise entirely from the conduct of those who sell themselves to the friends of the institution. The American system intrigue ought to be a warning to the wise and prudent. If the committee of Ways and Means, should not report in favor of a sale of the stock, many expect they will either take themselves, or recommend, a course of inquiry somewhat similar to that pursued by the committee of Manufactures in 1828. A call may be made upon the principal bankers of the nation: questions may be propunded to them, as to facts and opinions, and the whole may be embodied with the information which is possessed and accessible in this region. It is also supposed that when Congress shall pass a law providing for taking the next census, a provision will also be made to pick up as much information as possible on the money affairs of the states—such as the number of state banks, their capital, circulation and specie; and every other thing connected with the subject. It is very evident that the reflux of public opinion on that passage of the message relative to the bank, has produced a very powerful sensation upon both houses. This feeling must escape in some shape or another during the present session. How or in what manner it may be touched, is now difficult to predict.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has just appeared. It is an admirable document and a fit accompaniment of the message. There are no theories—no speculations of an impossible nature in this paper. It is full of business, economy, useful hints, and wise recommendations. Some of the suggestions are worthy of the deepest consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury has proved himself to be singularly well adapted for his high office. He has sagacity, energy and industry that never tires. The labour which he has undergone since he came into office is incredible. Oft and again has he been engaged to nearly the hour of midnight in difficult and minute investigations having a most important bearing upon the great interest of the country. To attain a single correct result in financial matters—a result that may be expressed in a single paragraph—requires frequently weeks and months of laborious investigation and calculation. Every paragraph of the Report bears the marks of an acute, discriminating and original mind.

A few days ago the President gave what may be called a cabinet dinner, at which several of the opposition members of both houses were present, accompanied by their ladies and daughters. The female leaders of the *ton* who figured during the last presidency, are in extacies with the suavity and urbanity of the President. Many of them were prepared to meet some hideous monster that could eat up a militia man for breakfast with as little *sang froid* as a Maine lumber-man could swallow a pickled herring. The soft manners and ready conversational powers of the old war-worn General are now contrasted with the coldness, the rigidity, and frigidity of his predecessor. The New England *belles* protest they shall hereafter entirely abandon the opposition. As they are great sticklers for *etiquette*, they find a difficulty in attaining their object in a legitimate way—legalized by precedent and former ages. A wicked creature, charming as an angel, who is believed to be from the "great state," proposed the example of the famous "forty high minded," who turned a somerset in "the olden time," that far outstripped all political tumbling—either among the Greeks or Romans—the French or English. It is believed, therefore, that the first "drawing room," if it should be determined to hold them, will be crowned by the beauties, the *belles*, the leaders of the ton during the last presidency.

Badinage apart—the President is gaining golden opinions the more he is known. Every thing conspires to realize the prediction that the Presidency of Andrew Jackson will be one of the purest—the brightest—the most halcyon periods of the republic. I have seen letters from some of the most distinguished men of Virginia, in which it is told that the effect produced by the Message was tremendous in favor of the present administration. The magnanimity and candour of the old Virginia character are well known. The opponents of the President in that state are withdrawing their hostility astonishingly. The excellence of the Message—the purity of the language—the correctness of the principles avowed, are admired by every class of men, and by none more than those who opposed his election

---

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	D. C.	D. C.
BEESWAX, lb.	18	20
BUTTER, do.	20	25
CANDLES, do.	12	14
COFFEE, do.	12	14
CORDAGE, cwt.	15 00	18 00
COTTON,	7 25	7 75
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp per yd.	20	25
Flax, do.	18	20
FLAX, per lb.	12 1-2	15
FLOUR, bbl.	5 00	6 50
Corn Meal, bushel,	40	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bushel,	87 1-2	1 00
Corn, bbl.	1 50	1 75
IRON—Bar, American, lb.	5	6
Russia and Sweedes, do.	6	6 1-2
LARD, do.	6	8
LEATHER, Sole. do.	22	25
Dressed hydes, do.		
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1-4 inch, M.	7 00	12 00
Inch boards, do.	6 00	8 00
Scantling, do.	8 00	9 00 1-2
Square Timber, do.	18 00	20 0
Shingles, Cypress, do.	1 25	1 50
Staves, W. O. hhd. do.	16 00	18 00
Do. R. O. do.	7 00	8 00
Do. W. O. barral, do.	8 00	
Heading, hhd. do.	18 00	20 00
Do. barrel, do.	8 00	10 00
MOLASSES, gallon,	30 00	
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	7	
4d. & 3d. lb	8	
Wrought,	15	20
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl.	85	90
Turpentine, do.	1 35	1 40
Pitch, do.	1	
Rosin, do.	1 00	
Spirits Turpentine, gallon,	35	40
Varnish. do.	40	
OILS—Sperm. do.	90	1 00
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40
Linseed, do.	75	
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb.	15	18
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15 00	16 00
PROVISIONS.—Bacon, lb.	5 1-2	6
Beef, do.	4	5
Pork, mess, bbl.	12 00	13 00
Do. prime, do.	10 00	11 00
Do. cargo, do.	9 00	10 00
SALT—Turks Island, bushel,	50	60
Beaufort, do.	40	45
Liverpool, fine, do.	75	1 00
SHOT—cwt.	7 00	8 00
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gall	1 50	1 75
Apple, do. do.	40	45
Peach, do. do.	50	60
Rum, Jamaica, do.	1 20	1 25
Do. Windard Island, do.	80	95
Do. Newbern, do.	40	45
Do. New England, do.	35	40
GIN, Holland, do.	1 25	1 50
do. Country, do.		45
Whiskey, do.	30	35
STEEL—German, lb.	16	18
do. English blistered, do.	10	12
SUGARS—Loaf, lb.	22	25
Lump, do.	13	20
Brown, do.	7	10
TEAS—Imperial, do.	1 60	1 80
Gunpowder, do.	1 60	1 80
Hyson, do.	1 50	
Black, do,	80 1-2	1 00
TALLOW, do.	9	
WINES—Madeira, gallon.	3 00	
Teneriffe, do.	1 60	
Malaga, do	80	
Lisbon do.	2 00	

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

JUST received, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings; satinets and flannels; spun cotton, and Turkey red; furniture and apron checks; sewing silks, best black and blue Italian; pins patent and common; needles of the best quality; Clark's spool cotton and floss.

ALSO,

St. Croix sugar and green coffee; loaf and lump sugars; gunpowder and hyson teas; allspice and black pepper; nutmegs, cinnamon and cloves; chewing tobacco of the best quality; powder and shot; spermaceti and mould tallow candles; salt in sacks.

ALSO,

The following in the stationary line, Cummin's and Webster's spelling books; alphabets and primers; Murray's Grammars and Introductions; English Readers and Sequels; Pike's Arithmetic; Walker's school Dictionary; school Testaments and Bibles; books of common Prayer; do. elegantly bound and gilt; pocket Testaments do; elegant gilt pocket books; visiting cards; bonnet boards; slates and slate pencils; ever pointed ditto and leads; crayons in cases; silver pencil cases and common lead pencils; indelible and red ink; pocket ink stands and ink powder; hair and tooth brushes; court plaister and fine scented Soap; Merry Andrews and Am. Eagles; 50 reams wrapping paper; 25 do cap and letter paper, for sale very low for cash by

STEPHEN KINCEY.

Newbern, Oct. 17, 1829.

New Rochester Flour.

JUST received, a few barrels new Rochester FLOUR, Cider BRANDY, GIN & WHISKEY—Als. APPLES, POTATOES & CODFISH.—and nineteen bbls. WHITING, of superior quality. which will be sold low.

SAMUEL C. SLEIGHT.

Nov. 21.

HENRY DEWEY

Has just returned from New York, and has received an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY & CROCKERY,

Groceries,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

November 28, 1829.

JAMES KAY

HAS just returned from New York, and has opened at his Store on Craven-street, near the Old County Wharf, an assortment of

Dry Goods,

CROCKERY & HARDWARE,

BOOTS SHOES, & HATS,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Old West India & N. E. RUM,
Cognac, Apple & Peach BRANDY,
Hollard and Country GIN,
Monongahela and common WHISKEY,
Madeira, Port, Malaga & Country WINES,
Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Imperial and Hyson TEAS,
Coffee, Chocolate and Molasses,
Family Butter, Cheese and Lard,
Box Raisins and Spices of various kinds,
Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c.
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices

Newbern, Dec. 5, 1829.

Circus.

YEAMAN CIRCUS.

MR. SMITH wishes to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and vicinity, that he intends opening the Yeaman Circus in that place, in the course of the next month; when, through the exertions of the Company, combined with MRS. SMITH, the intrepid Female Equestrian, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. The public may rest assured that his stud of Horses are equal in beauty, and as well broke as any *stud in the United States,* if not superior.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1829.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Pollock-Street, a fresh and general assortment of GROCERIES; among which are the following:—

BRANDY: Old Cognac, Raspberry, Apple & Peach
WINES: Old Madeira, Com. Do. Port, Dry Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Malaga, Muscat, J.C.Champaigne in pt. & qt. bot.
Holland & com. Rye Gin
Old Jamaica Rum,
Do. W. I. Do.
Com. Do.
Old Irish Whiskey,
Do. Monongahela Do.
And common Rye Do.
SUGARS: Loaf, Lump, White Havana, and St. Croix
TEAS: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Black

Also, a general assortment of Cut and Plain

Glass, China & Crockery,

HARDWARE,

Paints and Oils; Window Glass, Chairs, Nails, Cotton Bagging; Raisins, in whole, half and quar. boxes; Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese Cavendish & com Tobacco, Spanish Segars; an assortment of fashionable Hats, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. &c.

With a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce. GEORGE A HALL

Nov. 28. 1829.

I HAVE just received by the NEWBERN PACKET, from Norfolk, and offer for sale the following articles which I will sell low for cash, or barter for country produce.

10 bbls. Isle of Wight BRANDY,
23 do. W. India and N. Orleans Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
8 boxes Chocolate,
5 do Sperm Candles,
15 do Fancy Soap,
30 reams Wrapping Paper,
36 sacks Liverpool Blown and Ground Salt,
40 boxes Soap,
2 baskets superfine Sweet Oil,
10 boxes Segars,
2 kegs Tobacco,
30 bbls. FLOUR superfine.
30 bbls. PILOT and NAVY BREAD,

An Invoice of STONE WARE—such as Jugs, Jars, &c.—Also, an invoice of HOLLOW WARE—of Pots, Kettles, &c.

For sale by

Nov. 28. HENRY DEWEY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that *Thomas A Bell,* late of Onslow County, is dead, and that at the last November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, are required to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRED'K FOY, *Ex'r.*

December 22d, 1829.

W. & J. M. STURGES

HAVE just received a new supply of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HATS & SHOES,—among which are

3 cases superior Hats, *very low,*
2 do. Childrens' & Youths,'
1 case LEGHORN HATS,

Which they will sell as low as can be purchased in Newbern.

Dec. 19, 1829.

State of North Carolina,

CRAVEN COUNTY.

November Term, A. D. 1829.

Constantine W. Swan vs George Whitelock. } Original Attachment, &c.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant 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 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of February, 1830, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, *Clerk.*

Flour & Dry Goods.

Received this day per sh'r Eliza from New York

6-4 corded and crossbarred Cambricks,
4-4 & 6 4 plain Mull Muslins,
do. do. do. Cambrick Muslins,
Thread Cambricks, & Cambrick Handkfs.
Super & common 4-4 & 6-4 plain & fig'd Book Muslins,
Russia Diapers, green Baize, red Flannels,
8-4 damask Table Diapers,
Super two-blue Calicoes,
Cotton, worsted, and lambs wool 1-2 Hose,
Super and common black Bombazetts,
Super and common Bedticks,
11-4 and 13-4 Rose Blankets,
Clark's superior mile end spool Thread, all colors,
200 lb. Cotton Yarn, or Spun Cotton, from No 5 to 10.
Silk Braids, Tapes, 20 doz. Verona Hdkfs, &c.

A few barrels Rochester superior Flour, fresh ground, from new wheat.

G. BRADFORD & CO.

Newbern, Oct. 3, 1829.

FLOUR.

100 barrels Rochester FLOUR, received this day per sloop Tennessee Farmer, and for sale by

G. BRADFORD, & Co.

Newbern, Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern are reminded, that their annual meeting for the appointment of eleven Directors, will take place at the Banking House in Newbern, during the morning of Monday the 4th day of January, 1830

JOHN W. GUION, *Cashier.*

December 8th, 1829.