

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830.

LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday last, Cadwallader Jones, David L. Swain, and Jas. Morgan, were elected Members of the House of Internal Improvements, for the ensuing year.

The bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was rejected on the ground, that the condition of the fund for Internal Improvements, will not justify an appropriation of money commensurate with the object of the bill.

The Resolution was also postponed, which appropriated \$12,000 for the purpose of making and having engraved a Map of the State.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, from the committee of Internal Improvements, making an appropriation to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Campbellton. It has passed its first reading.

The bill authorising the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, has passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 22. During the discussion of the bill, attempts were made by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Marshall, to have Salisbury substituted for Statesville; by Mr. Hoke, Lincolnton for Statesville; and by Mr. Burgin, Morganton for Statesville.

The House of Commons, on Thursday, took up the message of the Senate in relation to their bill for establishing a Bank of the State, and after some debate, resolved to return the imperfect bill again to the Senate. After which, Mr. Pearson introduced a new bill (almost a literal copy of the Senate's bill) for establishing a Bank of the State, which passed its first reading.

The Senate, on the following day, acted on the above message of the House of Commons; and, after some discussion, a motion was made and carried, to suspend the rule which requires all motions for reconsideration to be made on the same day, or the day following that on which the decision was made which is sought to be reversed. A motion was then made to reconsider the question of passage on the third reading of the bill for establishing a Bank of the State. Which being agreed to, and the bill being again before the Senate, the section containing the blanks was stricken out and another was inserted, making it the duty of the next Legislature to fix the salaries of the President, Cashier and Directors; and it was again passed and returned to the H. of Commons for their concurrence.

In the Senate, on Friday, the Resolution was passed and sent to the House for concurrence, which proposes to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the duty on Salt. On the next day the House concurred in the resolution.

The Resolution instructing them to procure an extinguishment also, of all the Indian Claims to lands in this State, was indefinitely postponed.

The two Houses have got into the same dilemma in relation to a bill for the better government of the town of Elizabeth City, that they were placed in with regard to the Bank bill. This bill passed 3 readings in the Senate, and was sent to the other House for concurrence, containing sundry blanks, and was returned again by the House, "to be perfected." The Senate again sent it back, with the expression of their opinion, that the bill is as perfect as they can make it and the House postponed it indefinitely.

The House of Commons was on Friday, engaged in the discussion of the Bill for extending the charters of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear from 1835 to 1839, with a view of affording those Institutions three years further time to wind up their business, and to put it in the power of the Banks to continue the same indulgence to their debtors that is now given, of paying their debts by reasonable instalments, instead of immediately enforcing payment, which they would be under the necessity of doing, without such extension. The bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Gaston, Pearson, Fisher, Haughton, Long and O'Brien, and opposed by Messrs. Wheeler and Cooper. The bill passed its second reading—Yeas 90, Noes 37.

The bill for extending the Charter of the State Bank of North-Carolina, to lessen the number of its Directors, &c. passed its second reading.

The Senate on Saturday, again resumed the consideration in Committee of the whole, of the resolution submitted some days ago, concerning the right of the General Government to execute Works of Internal Improvement within the State. Mr. R. D. Spaight spoke at considerable length against the power; after which, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House of Commons after some debate, passed the bills for extending the Charters of the State Bank and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and sent them to the Senate for concurrence.—Both bills were passed by a majority of more than two to one.

A Resolution was also reported from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State, which provides for the appointment by the Governor, of two intelligent persons to visit the different Penitentiaries in the Union, for the purpose of collecting facts, and information concerning the usefulness and operation of the system. This Resolution passed its first Reading.—Register.

Supreme Court.—This body have attended to the transaction of no business as yet,

but the examination of applicants for licence.

The following persons have received them:

**SUPERIOR COURT.**  
Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus.  
Thomas Forman, late of New York.  
**COUNTY COURT.**  
Patrick Barry, of Salisbury.  
E. A. Erwin, of Burke.  
Geo. W. Howard, of Jones.  
Henry T. Clarke, of Tarborough.  
James M. Rushing, of Anson.  
R. C. Hilliard, of Nash.—16.

**SHIP CANAL.**—It will be seen on reference to our Congressional summary, that a Resolution directing the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the expediency of uniting the waters of Neuse River with those of Beaufort Harbor, by a Canal for military purposes, introduced by the Hon. Mr. SPEIGHT, has been adopted by the House of Representatives. The subject, we trust, will receive the favorable consideration of Congress. Should it fail of success, it will not be for the want of a zealous support on the part of our Representative, nor from any reasonable doubts as to the great public benefits which would result from the accomplishment of the proposed undertaking.

The House of Representatives were engaged on Thursday the 31st ult. in the contested election between Pryor Lea, a setting member, and Thos. T. Arnold. The petitioner, however, after being admitted to the bar of the House to prosecute his claim, declined proceeding, on the ground that the Committee on Elections had made an unfavorable report upon his evidence, and had neglected to order his testimony to be printed. Ignorant of the forms of the House, the petitioner made constant breaches of order, and made, notwithstanding he was repeatedly checked, some severe charges of bribery and corruption against the successful member, Mr. Lea, and some persons high in character and office in the State of Tennessee. Upon a motion to print the documents, it was ordered that all the written evidence should be printed; when a long, animated and angry discussion arose upon the printing of the printed documents which had been offered in evidence by Mr. Arnold to prove his charges of bribery, &c. These printed documents are understood to be political pamphlets, electioneering handbills, and certain other personal correspondence between the parties at the time of election. The House, after sundry motions on the subject, finally ordered it to be referred to the Judiciary Committee to examine and report what among these printed averments was material to the issue, and to report on Monday.

The late accounts from Europe afford a consoling hope, that by the exertions of our Minister to England, the West India trade may be regained to this country. What was lost by the bungling diplomacy of the last Administration, will probably be recovered by the practical sagacity of the present; and the depressed commerce of the country will, in that event, undoubtedly receive an immediate increase. The interviews between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have been frequent and favorable to the rapid progress, and speedy accomplishment of so desirable a negotiation. Of the result, there can be, of course, no certainty entertained; but the encouraged terms in which it is spoken of by those who are officially informed of the facts, and the complaints and fears expressed by the British Journals opposed to the measure, are strong indications of success.

The Impeachment of Judge Williams, of Tennessee, which has been under trial for several weeks, before the Senate of that State, was not concluded at our last dates—18th December. On the 14th, the evidence on both sides terminated, and the whole of that week was employed in the arguments of counsel.

This impeachment has been frequently charged as a political affair. Papers at a distance, without knowledge of the facts, have violently assailed the Legislature of the State, and charged upon them a combination to oppress an innocent man. Such is the rancor of anti-Jacksonism, so called, which we call federalism, that no act can be done by any body of men which contains a majority of republicans, without drawing forth the fiercest denunciations and the most unfounded and unjust insinuations. An article on this subject, in the Nashville Banner, says—"A more gross and unfounded misrepresentation we have seldom seen. The Court of Impeachment have shown a patience, impartiality, and sense of duty, in the trial of Judge Williams, that reflects honor on them and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all reasonable men. He has been refused no opportunity for a full and ample defence and no disposition has been manifested to deprive him of any privilege to which he is fairly entitled."

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
**THE SHIP CANAL.**  
MR. EDITOR: A writer in your last paper, over the signature of "A Countryman," has called the public attention to that long agitated subject, the deepening of our navigation. Like "A Countryman," I feel deeply sensible that an outlet to the ocean, that will enable us to compete in foreign markets with our neighbors, is the only thing that can arouse the drooping spirits of our people, and raise our state to that distinction among her sisters, that her extended and fertile territory give her a right to possess, and ought to enable her to enjoy. "A Countryman" has very justly observed, that the difficulties of our navigation and consequent loss in the price of produce, are felt by the "landholders and farmers;" and these are the very men who seem least interested about its improvement. If the bulk of our farmers who alone are really concerned in this business, would unite their means, the work, with the assistance that the General Government would unquestionably give, would be a mere bagatelle. Shall it be said that the fifth state in the Union despairs of cutting a canal ten miles long, when other States have cut canals three hundred and sixty?!!

My present subject is, Mr. Editor, to show the superior advantages of the contemplated Ship Canal, via Beaufort, to the deepening of the Swash; and in advocating this Canal, I know that I differ in opinion from many commercial men

whose practical experience entitles their opinions to greater attention than I pretend to claim for my own, but still I think I shall be able to give some plain, common sense reasons for my preference.

Ocracoke Inlet is eighty miles from Newbern, and the only harbour it possesses, of general resort, is Wallace's Channel. This Channel is very narrow, and universally admitted to be more dangerous for vessels moored in it, in a gale, than the open sea. This can be proven incontrovertibly from the fact, that, in a late gale (not one month since) fifteen vessels out of twenty were driven ashore; and, I think, I speak correctly when I state, that more vessels of those that trade to North Carolina, are lost inside the Bar in Wallace's Channel, in the Lower Roads, the Bulk Head, the Swash, and the numerous shoals adjacent, than are lost at sea!! So very exposed is the Channel, that if it blows at all heavily, lighters cannot unload.

The danger of this navigation will not be much lessened, when the Swash is deepened, and insurance will be thereby very little if at all improved. The detention, which is frequently considerable, from the prevalence of easterly winds, would be obviated by the outlet to the ocean, being by the Canal. A considerable objection too to Ocracoke Inlet is the difficulty of communication; as we frequently hear of disasters there, by way of Norfolk. The last reason I shall urge at present against Ocracoke, is the probable instability of the contemplated improvement. I have been informed that Wallace's Channel nearest to the Bar, has narrowed very much within the last four or five years, and serious apprehensions may be entertained of its closing up entirely, and conclude that there will be danger in trusting too much to these shifting sands. Every thing considered, there is not on the whole Atlantic coast a navigation so dangerous, so expensive, so shallow, as that over Ocracoke Inlet.

Let us examine now what would be gained by the Ship Canal

Beaufort is but thirty five miles from Newbern, and three from the ocean. Its Bar is very plain and has eighteen feet on it at low water. It has a capacious Harbor—beautifully landlocked, "is protected by a noble Fort, and vessels anchored there may be fairly considered out of danger. With this Canal completed, vessels loaded might go to sea the same day they left Newbern. They would never be detained on account of easterly winds from getting to Beaufort. Insurance would be less. Detention would be less. Communication would be frequent and certain. Merchants would be enabled to avail themselves of any rise in a foreign market as soon as their neighbors. The Canal when completed would be permanent. These advantages are alone sufficient, we conceive, to give the preference to the Canal, and secure the union of both our commercial and agricultural interests in its favor. If I have succeeded in establishing my point in favor of the Canal, I have gained my present object, and shall desire to entertain on Internal Improvement in our State.

**ARRIVED.**  
Schr Superb, Tyler, N. York, mds. to Samuel C. Sleight.  
Schr Industry, Stackpoole, 6 days from New York in ballast. Pass. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Tandy & Goldsmith.  
Schr Susan Mary, Harding, from New York.  
Schr Amity, Jones, from New York.  
Schr Henrietta, Osgood, from St. Barts.  
Schr Julia, Hurt, 15 days from Martinico.  
Schr F. Michelson, Smith, 16 days from Guadalupe, in ballast.  
Schr Julia De Ramsay, of Quebec, McDougall, 50 ds in Jamaica, bound for Quebec, in distress.

January 5th, 1830.

**THE CIRCUS.**

MR. EDITOR.—The respectable Company of Equestrians, whose performances commenced at our Circus on Thursday evening, has acquired a distinguished reputation in the principal Cities of the Union. I had the pleasure of witnessing their first exhibition here, and was gratified to find a crowded and highly respectable audience, testifying their approbation by long and oft repeated plaudits. Of Mrs. SMITH, the interesting Equestrian Performer, I cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation.—Her performance was above all praise. Of the other members of the Company, it is but justice to say, that they are in the foremost rank of their profession. The whole establishment is admirably calculated to delight the lovers of innocent amusement, and to entitle the Proprietor to an extensive patronage. It is understood that a rich treat is in preparation for this evening, and that the celebrated Performer, Mr. LACONTA, will take an interesting part in the exhibition.

Saturday, Jan. 9. A CITIZEN

**BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.**  
**Rail Road Experiments.**—We have on several late occasions taken notice of the novel and highly satisfactory experiments which have been made on that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road laid down between Pratt street and the Carrollton Viaduct. Notwithstanding the limited extent of this experimental line, the road appears to attract fresh crowds of visitors every day the weather will permit, all of whom, whether citizens or strangers, come away highly gratified. The weather yesterday being remarkably mild and pleasant, vast numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the Road and Viaduct, and to enjoy the gratification of a ride in the Winans carriages. The Hon. the POSTMASTER GENERAL, having reached this city the evening before, and being desirous of visiting the Road, he was accordingly accompanied thither yesterday by the gentlemen attached to the Board of direction. A carriage having been brought out, the party consisting of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, including the Postmaster General, were drawn to the Viaduct by one horse, in actually a little less than six minutes. After alighting to view the magnificent granite structure,—of which a minute description was published in last week's American,—the party again seated themselves, and were conveyed back to Pratt street in the same brief period, or at the extraordinary rate of 15 miles an hour! In order to show the perfect ease and rapidity with which heavy loads can be transported on a well constructed rail-road, three

carriages were attached to each other, and being filled with more than eighty persons, were readily drawn by one horse at the rate of upwards of eight miles an hour. Averaging each passenger at one hundred and fifty pounds weight, and estimating the 3 carriages to weigh together two and a half tons, it follows that a single horse has actually drawn a load of at least eight and a half tons, at the speed of upwards of eight miles an hour. And this extraordinary result was accomplished without any apparent distress to the animal or, indeed, uncommon exertion on his part.—American.

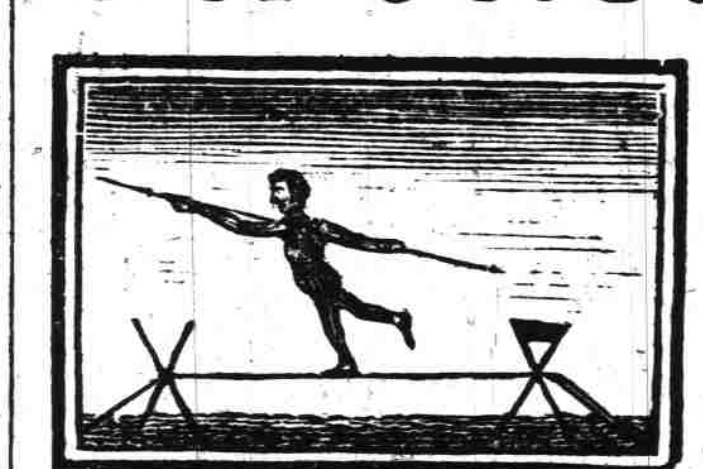
**Singular attempt at rescue.**—A very singular attempt at rescue was made on Monday morning, on board the brig Ranger, Captain Whitaker, which was then about to sail for Laguayra. A writ, issued by the Sheriff, was put into the hands of Mr. Westervelt, one of the deputies, to arrest the person of a Wm. C. Pease, Esq. of Boston, on a debt or suit of \$1000.—Mr. Pease had embarked in the brig for Laguayra, which was then preparing to go to sea. Mr. Westervelt went on board, and was about performing his duty, when the captain and three of his men interfered between the officer and Pease, forcibly rescued the prisoner, forced the officer ashore, put Pease, for security into the cabin, drew out the brig from the wharf, and went to sea. A good deal of threatening and rude conduct took place on the occasion on the part of the rescuers. Westervelt, the deputy sheriff, immediately returned to the City Hall, and informed Mr. Shaw, the High Sheriff, of the outrage which had been committed against the laws of the state. Mr. Shaw, with that promptitude for which he is distinguished, immediately took the business into his own hands. He ordered two boats to be got in readiness at the foot of Murray street. He had the boats manned, and took with him five police officers and three of his deputies, including Mr. Westervelt. With this party the Sheriff started from the wharf at half past eleven o'clock, and gave chase to the brig, which was now rapidly proceeding down to Staten Island. Near that island, the Sheriff overtook her, went on board, and arrested Pease, the Captain and all his crew. They were brought up to town, and the whole reached the Police Office about two o'clock. Pease was safely lodged in jail, where he now is; the Captain and three of his crew were bailed at the Police Office, and allowed to proceed, on giving requisite security for re-appearance at their trial.—N. Y. Courier.

**MARRIED.**  
On the evening of the 3d inst. in Wayne County, H. W. HUSTED, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss HARRIET A. SLOCUMB, daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Slocumb.

**Shipping List.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
Schr Superb, Tyler, N. York, mds. to Samuel C. Sleight.  
Schr Industry, Stackpoole, 6 days from New York in ballast. Pass. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Tandy & Goldsmith.  
Schr Susan Mary, Harding, from New York.  
Schr Amity, Jones, from New York.  
Schr Henrietta, Osgood, from St. Barts.  
Schr Julia, Hurt, 15 days from Martinico.  
Schr F. Michelson, Smith, 16 days from Guadalupe, in ballast.  
Schr Julia De Ramsay, of Quebec, McDougall, 50 ds in Jamaica, bound for Quebec, in distress.

**CLEARED.**  
Schr Amity, Jones, for New York.  
Schr Industry, Stackpoole, New York.

**Circus.**



VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Saturday Evening, January 9.  
The Performance to commence with a GRAND ENTREE of Eight beautiful Horses.

**Comic Song**—by Mr. Murden.

**EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES** BY MRS. SMITH.

**COMIC SONG**—By Mr. Parazet.

**HORSEMANSHIP** By Master SMITH, on two Horses; in which he will introduce many new and pleasing feats.

**SONG**—By Mr. Murden.

**ELASTIC CORD.** BY MR. LACONTA.

Who, after wonderful feats in the air, will attach a boy to each foot, and dance on the Elastic Cord, swinging them in different directions; he will perform the FETTER DANCE, and many other feats showing the powers of balance.

**CLOWN FOR THE CORD**—Mr. PARAZET.

The Performance to conclude with the Petit Comedy of the SPOILED CHILD; with the Original Songs and Hornpipe (arranged for the Ring.)

Little Pickle, (the spoiled child) Mrs. SMITH.  
Old Pickle, Mr. SMITH.  
Tag, (an Author,) Mr. MURDEN.  
Miss Pickle, (an Old Maid) Mr. WILLIAMS.  
Serpents, by the Company.

**THOMAS SPARROW** respectfully announces to the Free White Men of Craven County, that he is a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of said County.  
Newbern Jan. 9, 1830.

**NEW GROCERIES.**

THE Subscriber has now landing from schr. SUPERB, from New York, the following articles, which will be sold low for cash or barter:  
New Rochester Flour in Smoked Beef, Tongues whole and half brls. Mackerel, in half brls. Pilot and Navy Bread, Kidney Potatoes. Crackers, Raisins, Almonds, Figs. Cheese (a few first rate,) Prunes, Cranberries. Butter, first quality, Carrots, Nuts, Apples. Beef, mutton and prime, Cabbages, Onions, &c. Candles, Sperm Oil.

**SAMUEL C. SLEIGHT.**

January 8, 1830.

**Garden Seed.**

A general assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, from Wethersfield, Conn. just opened and for sale by

**WILLIAM SANDERS.**

Jan. 9.

**OATS.**

A few bushels SEED OATS of very good quality.—Also, four MILCH COWS, for sale by

**E. SMALLWOOD.**

Jan. 9.

**LABORERS.**

LABORERS will find employment as heretofore, at Fort Macon.

WM. A. ELIASON, Lt. of Eng'rs.

Dec. 29th, 1829.

**Crevier's Roman History.**

ANY person having any of the volumes of this History, which belonged to the late Gen. Allen, will please leave them at Mr. Salmon Hall's Book Store.—Jan. 9.

**\$75 REWARD.**

I will give the above reward for the securing in Newbern or Trenton Jails, so that I get them within 40 days from this time, of the following persons, viz: I. A. C. CALVIN, and JUDY; or I will give \$25 for either of them, if delivered as above. Julia has a husband belonging to John H. Becton; she ran away in May last, and as I have understood, has since had a child. Isaac and Calvin went off about the first of October last. They are all lurking about Jones county, where they were raised and have many connexions.

**THOS. SPIGHT.**

Craven County, Jan. 8, 1830.

**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:—

Old Cognac,	} <b>BRANDY.</b>	Old Madeira,	} <b>WINE.</b>
Raspberry,		Com. Do.	
Apple & Peach,		Port,	
Holland & com. Rye Gin		Dry Lisbon,	
Old Jamaica Rum,		Teneriffe,	
Do. W. I. Do.		Sherry,	
Com. Do.		Malaga,	
Old Irish Whiskey,		Muscata,	
Do. Monongahela Do.		J. C. Champagne	
And common Rye Do.		in pt. & qt. bot.	

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 quart boxes; Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Caviarish & com. Tobacco, Spanish Segars; an assortment of fashionable 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.

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

10	lbs. Isle of Wight BRANDY,
20	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	acks Liverpool Blown and Ground Salt,
40	boxes Soap,
2	baskets superfine Sweet Oil,
10	boxes Segars,
2	kegs Tobacco,
30	lbs. FLOUR superfine,
30	lbs. 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

**HENRY DEWEY.**

Nov. 28

**NOTICE**

I 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. Children's & Youths,
1	case LEONARD HATS,

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

**Dec. 19, 1829.**

**FLOUR.**

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

**G. BRADFORD, & Co.**

Newbern, Dec. 21.