



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1831.

voice will pronounce in favor of the Constitution, and it will be seen that the real nullifiers are those who enact and advocate unconstitutional laws.

It is gratifying to find that the republican papers in every section of the union are determined to rally in support of the People's candidate for the Presidency. Forgetting all minor considerations, they are resolved to keep steadily in view the great interests of the country. This spirit is strikingly manifested in the following extracts.

From the Eastern Argus.

This is no time to talk of a successor to Gen. Jackson, and every thing which has a tendency to involve the country in a discussion of that question, should be frowned upon as improper, injudicious and impolitic.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

It seems to us entirely premature to begin, at this early hour, to talk about a successor to Gen. Jackson, until he shall have served out his eight years. At present Republican Editors have nothing to do, but to sustain the President in his measures for the good of the country, and to aid the PEOPLE in his re-election.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We must avoid divisions; Virginia will support the cause of Andrew Jackson—but as to the selection of his successor, she will trust to the wisdom of futurity. Who will bind himself at this moment to the car of Mr. Van Buren or John C. Calhoun, or any other man? Who will now say what he will do in this matter, some four years hence—when circumstances may be materially altered—and the characters of men are better developed. They may laugh at us, and say, "You are a fence man—What! not declare which of the aspirants you will support? Are you afraid to commit yourself? Are you waiting to see which is to be the strongest side?" We can abide the laugh—and even the sneers of our opponents. We know what they are worth, and we can despise the artifice. But, no man who regards the interests of his country, will now recklessly commit himself to the banners of the white or the red rose, before they are fairly displayed in the field. We ought to go for the great interests of the country, not for the petty views of individuals—to save the Constitution, if we can, and not to serve the personal ambition of a candidate. Men are mutable, but principles are eternal.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Attached as we are both to Jackson and Calhoun, it has given us pain and mortification to see this most unhappy difference between them. Having long supported Gen. Jackson, we deprecate the possibility of discord and division in the Jackson ranks. We desire his honor, and the success of his administration. We differ with him, indeed, as do most of the people of this State, upon certain points, but we know that they cordially approve the general principles and policy of his administration, and that they owe him a large debt of gratitude for the patriotic efforts he has made to arrest the progress of Federal usurpation. Let this controversy, therefore, be buried in oblivion. Let all recrimination and recrimination cease, at least until the question of successorship shall arise.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

We have an enemy of no small magnitude to contend with, and we must enter the fight unincumbered with any thing but our arms. We must rally under the old banner of democracy, and keep in view the great object of the contest, without turning to the right or to the left.

From the Knoxville, Kentucky, Register.

We publish to-day Mr. Calhoun's appeal to the public. We cannot but regret this seism in the cabinet; yet think it right to give our readers the means of being correctly informed on this subject. It is a private difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. It ought to be so treated, and produce no division in the party. As to the successor of Gen. Jackson, it will be time enough to determine on the respective merits of the candidates, whether Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun or whoever they may be, two or three years hence.

The "NEWBERN GRAYS."—This recently organized volunteer corps, commanded by Capt. JAMES C. STEVENSON, made their first appearance in full uniform, on Saturday last. They presented an imposing spectacle, and excited one general expression of admiration. The elegant banner presented to the Company by the Newbern Fair, has for its motto, "Union, Liberty, forever."

Still later from Europe.—The packet ship George Canning, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 23d March. The bill for a Reform in Parliament was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons, on the 23d, by a majority of one! the vote being 302 to 301. The affairs of Poland remained the same—no further battle having taken place.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer appear to be determined on prostrating Gen. Peight, one of our Representatives in Congress. They seize upon every pretext to attack his conduct and motives, and strain every nerve to injure his standing both in the eyes of his constituents and of the country. That political differences alone do not induce these Editors in such a course, is too obvious; to be concealed from the most superficial observer. There is something that comes much nearer home, the Editors than mere party considerations. It is not greatly mistaken, the cause of their hostility to Gen. S. may be traced to the decided stand which that gentleman took to the project of giving to the printing of the old Congressional Documents. Their attacks are doubtless aimed with a view of bringing against Gen. S. in the approaching election, and if they can defeat the election of one, whom the consider inimical both to their political and private views, their object will be consummated. But from all the attacks of these wily opponents of the Administration, Gen. S. has nothing to apprehend. Among hold which he has in the confidence and esteem of his constituents, will completely neutralize all the attacks.

The active means used by the opposition to defeat the re-election of Gen. Jackson and to elevate to the Presidency Henry Clay or some other individual not yet named, but whose political principles, like Mr. Clay's, are opposed to the equal rights of the people, should bind together, indissolubly, the republicans of the country. The evils already borne by the South, are in all reason bad enough; yet, unsuited as they are to our prosperity, a state of things far more onerous would succeed the election of Mr. Clay. His favorite American System—a system which taxes the South for the benefit of the lordly manufacturers of the North—a system, perverting the Constitution, and giving to that instrument an interpretation repugnant to its obvious intention, would signalize his administration, create a spirit of resistance and jeopard the Union of the States. We venerate the Constitution—we will cling to the Union; our efforts shall tend to endear them to the people. But it is our written Constitution, as it came from the People, that can perpetuate the Union of the States. Its adaptation to the schemes of party, will destroy it.

The articles on our first page, extracted from the Banner of the Constitution, are recommended to the attention of our readers. In one of these, Mr. Raguet, in reference to the conduct of the anti-constitution party, very justly remarks—"It is against USURPATION, and not against the Constitution as it was framed, that the indignation of the Southern people has been aroused. Their discontent is precisely the same as that which was displayed by the people of Paris against the forced constructions of Polignac, Chateaufaux, & Co.; and had the latter succeeded in their fraudulent scheme of altering the charter of French liberty, eulogists would no doubt have appeared, to extol the wisdom of the Ministry, and to cry down the patriotic voice of the people as rank treason and rebellion." It is thus that the complaints of the people of the South are to be met.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Globe of 20th of April. It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to-day, that the Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken, are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th the Secretary of War tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir—I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self-respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstances of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration, are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the Administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain: and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject. You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow-citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be

upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be an inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and obed't. servant, M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831.

Dear Sir,

Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account, to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured, upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—anxious at all times to afford me every aid. If, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if in any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I can but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my Cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness, is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend. ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, 7th April, 1831.

DEAR SIR,—Four days ago I communicated to you my desire to relinquish the duties of the War Department, and I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdrawal, to interrupt or retard the business of the office. A short time will be sufficient, I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person, in whose capacity, industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

In coming to this conclusion, candor demands of me to say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction towards you—from no misundersanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence, which has ever been reposed in you. I entered your Cabinet, as is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes; and having nothing to desire, either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination, to avail myself of the first favorable moment, after your Administration should be in successful operation, to retire. It occurs to me, that the time is now at hand, when I may do so.

From these considerations, I feel it to be

upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be an inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

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of your Administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation. I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country, I am, very truly, your friend, J. H. EATON.

To ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider it; for, however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes, and inclination to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when invited you to become a member of my Cabinet, you objected, and expressed a desire to be excused, and only gave up your objections on my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honest prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed, and until then, I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred. I am, very sincerely, and respectfully, your friend. ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st, says: "Rumor very confidently asserts that the new Cabinet will in part be formed as follows: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State. Mr. M'LANE, of Delaware, Sec'y of the Treasury. Mr. WHITE, of Tennessee, Secretary of War. Mr. WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.

New York Charter Election.—As to the general politics, there are ten Jackson men and four Clay men in the Board of Aldermen and twelve Jackson men in the Board of Assistants, making 22 out of 28 votes on joint ballot. Friends may rely upon this statement, notwithstanding all that is said by the "coalition" N. Y. Cour. and B.

DIED, On Tuesday evening last, in the 32d year of his age, GEORGE A. HALL, Esq. Merchant, of this place. He was a good man, and universally beloved.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

NEWBERN MARKET.

COTTON.—Since our last, no Cotton of consequence has come to market. The last sales were at \$7 40 per hundred.

CORN.—About 300 bbls. have been sold at \$30.

TURPENTINE.—But little of the new distills received this week. A small lot sold at \$1 50.

TAR.—About 200 bbls. since our last, taken at 75 cents.

SALT is unusually scarce; what little there is in the market, is retailing at one dollar per bushel.

NEW YORK, APRIL 22.

COTTON.—8 1-2 to 9 1-2 cents. The drooping state of our Flour Market has not been revived by the last European advices. It showed yesterday evident symptoms of a decline. Common Western Flour was offered at \$6 50.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 2.

BACON.—6 1-2 to 7 1-2; Hams, 9 to 9 1-2.

CORN.—73 to 76 cents, per bushel.

COTTON.—7 to 8 1-2.

LARD.—8 1-2.

RICE.—Prime, \$3 1-8 to 3 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, March 24th, 1831.

Cotton.—The sales during the last 3 days amount to about 5500 bales. The market pretty steady, but flat withal. The sales of Cotton this day about 1500 bales, the market flat.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

24, Schr. Shell Castle, Ingalls, New York.

24, Schr. Gen. Iredell, King, 14 days from New York.

25, Schr. Cygnat, Lee, 6 days from Philadelphia.

Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore.

26, Sloop Prince Maurice, Adams, 25 days from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Schr. James Monroe, Haskill, New York.

Schr. Henrietta, Jones, New York.

Schr. Select, Conklin, New York.

Schr. Jarvis, Brown, & Co. Fowler, New York.

Sloop Translation, Jayne, Boston.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale a STORE, DWELLING, and HOUSE, on Craven Street. It is among the most eligible in the place, and the Bake House is well adapted for all kinds of Baking, having three Ovens and a good Kiln. The terms will be ascertained, and may be known on application.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN B. SAUNDERS.

N. B.—Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

STREET & SAUNDERS will please to make early payment.

April 29, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A first rate Sloop, for sale, on application.

Apply to the subscriber, at the office of the Intelligencer.

R. HADLEY.

Craven Street.

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