

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

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LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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TERMS.

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrears have been paid up. Remittances by mail will be guaranteed by the Editor. Whoever will secure the payment of five papers shall have the sixth gratis.

From the Globe.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The Louisville Advertiser has given us proof conclusive as will be seen below, that the great object for which the NATIONAL CONVENTION is called, at Baltimore, in December next, and which has put the National Republican troops in motion all over the Union, has been quietly settled by Mr. Clay himself, on the banks of the Wabash. The Advertiser facetiously gives us Davy Crockett's comment, but what will the GRAND NATIONALS, who have been so busy in getting up the pageant of a Convention, to do this business for Mr. Clay, say, when they find themselves anticipated, and their candidate named without the god-fatherly aid, which they have been bustling to provide. About a month since, the Intelligencer proclaimed with joy that "Virginia was moving at length" in the glorious business. Announcements were again and again presented to us by this print, of movements in Pennsylvania—N. York—and that even in the far west, delegates had been elected to the great council at Baltimore—and for what? To nominate a man who says he is already nominated! The course which Mr. C. has taken towards his grand Convention, must be designed as an imitation of that of Napoleon towards the Pope, who was brought all the way from Italy to Crown his Majesty, when lo! the Emperor put the Crown upon his own brow.

Mr. Clay says, "From the period my name was presented by a Convention in Kentucky, to the public consideration for a high office, I have not accepted, nor whilst it remains thus before the public, shall I accept any PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, tendered on my own account."

After such a sacrifice for the sake of the Presidency, surely the American people will no longer refuse Mr. Clay the Chief Magistracy. He is ready to give up his dinners!

After traversing Kentucky from one extremity to the other, eating, drinking, scraping and spouting—after penetrating to Columbus in Ohio, by one route, and returning zig-zag by another, keeping up, through the activity of partisans in every village, the same shameless system of electioneering—after closing his performance for Ohio at Cincinnati, at Lawrenceburgh for Indiana, at Natchez for Mississippi, at New Orleans for Louisiana, Mr. Clay feels the effects of the public nausea, and with the most delicate sense of propriety, declines the Vincennes "ENTERTAINMENT," because a handful of his partisans, convoked at Frankfort by his own direction, avowed the purpose which he had himself previously declared at the inauguration of General Jackson, and which he has displayed in every act of his, from that moment to the present. Surely Mr. Clay must think his countrymen the dullest race on earth, if he hopes to palm upon them his mock modesty for real delicacy, after the bold, unblushing, naked system of electioneering which he prosecuted as Secretary of State, and after his dismissal from that office by the people. His annual visits to Kentucky, while Secretary of State, the motives which prompted his barbecues then, as well as his later ones, were well understood by the people of that State. And does he hope now, by an affectation of sacred regard for the attitude in which the resolutions of a few of his partisans at Frankfort have placed him, to assume a disguise which the sagacity of the American people will not penetrate? Because he has been presented "to public consideration for high office" by some dozen of his own agents and instruments, he dare not taste an "entertainment tendered on his own account." And yet this man, while enjoying the place of premier—while disposing of the high public trusts of the country—and millions of public patronage, allowed none of the considerations of high office, to prevent him from bringing this influence in actual possession from adding its power to back his eloquence at Kentucky barbecues.

Mr. Clay must cease to play the mountebank before his countrymen, if he hopes for their respect. They will never be tricked into a good opinion of him by affectation and deception.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

Mr. CLAY—This gentleman has ceased to "eat public dinners. The voice of the 'Table Orator,' will no more be heard! He is a candidate for the Presidency, right or wrong. He is 'Ball against the field,' whether Mr. Wirt be off or on. Some two or three weeks since, Mr. Clay passed through this place, bound to certain points in Indiana, Illinois, &c. He had then heard of the nomination of Mr. Wirt, and Mr. C. no doubt

determined to seize the very first favorable opportunity to announce himself a candidate for the presidency. The deed is now done. In his reply to a note from a Committee of the Citizens of Vincennes, inviting him to partake of a public dinner, Mr. Clay states that, since his name has been presented to the public consideration for a high office, he has not accepted, and whilst it remains thus before the public, he will not accept any public entertainment tendered to him on his own account. As Davy Crockett would say: "If this is not ineffably modest, I wish I may be—shot." But there can now be no doubt as to the attitude of Mr. Clay. He is a candidate, and the Delegates of the proposed Baltimore Clay Convention may do as they please. That is—they may confirm Mr. Clay's nomination of himself, or let it alone.

We submit the invitation of the Vincennes Committee, and reply of Mr. Clay:

From the Journal, Oct. 27.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Clay was invited by the citizens of Vincennes to partake of a public dinner. We submit the correspondence which took place on the occasion. Mr. C.'s letter is rendered highly interesting by its allusions to past events:

VINCENNES, Oct. 18, 1831.

Sir—At a public meeting of a number of the citizens of Knox county, on the 1st instant, it was intimated as probable, that our town would soon be honored by your passing visit; and feeling a lively sense of gratitude and respect for the statesman who has contributed so eminently to promote his country's prosperity and glory, the citizens present spontaneously determined on inviting you to a public dinner.

It is with feelings peculiarly pleasing to us that we act as a committee on behalf of said meeting, congratulate and welcome your arrival in Vincennes, and to request of you, should you deem it expedient, to accept of the honor of your appointment a day, when all our fellow-citizens may be honored with your company, to partake of a public dinner.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

VINCENNES, Oct. 16, 1831.

Gentlemen: I receive with very great pleasure the congratulations which, as a committee of a public meeting of a number of the citizens of Knox, you have done me the honor in your note of this day, to tender, on the occasion of my passage through this town. I cordially reciprocate all your friendly feelings on this incidental meeting; and it would afford my peculiar satisfaction to accept the compliment of a public dinner, which you have so obligingly offered, if I did not feel restrained by considerations connected with the existing relation to the community in which I have been placed. During the late administration, and for some time after its close, I occasionally attended public dinners for the double purpose of visiting my fellow-citizens at the festive board, and of vindicating my character there, which had been unjustly impeached. But although it was my duty and my right to defend myself, those occasions were never sought, never prompted, nor always embraced by me. If there be any who are not convinced that great injustice was done me, I must regret it, but I can do no more to undo them. The pleasure which I derive from freely mixing with my fellow-citizens, at public entertainments, would induce me to continue to accept them, when offered but for the reason already intimated. From the period my name was presented, by a convention in Kentucky, to the public consideration for a high office, I have not accepted, nor whilst it remains thus before the public shall I accept, any public entertainment tendered on my own account.

I hope, gentlemen, you will approve the motives which govern me. A departure from my resolution, were it admissible, would be made in no place sooner than in Vincennes, entered to me as the residence of valued friends and by the grateful recollections of a former visit.

With many thanks for the too flattering estimate of my public services made by the meeting which you represent, and for the friendly terms in which you have communicated its sentiments, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

The particulars of the late abortive conspiracies in Virginia and North Carolina, have been given in all the Northern, and in most of the Southern papers, except those of our own State. We can, therefore, see no just reason why the Press in South Carolina should abstain from the topic. If silence could prevent the unpleasant feelings of those who are nervously susceptible on those matters, our papers ought to abstain—but the excitement having already pervaded the community, through the papers received from other States, or through grossly exaggerated rumours, it is the duty of the Press here to allay it by truth and reason.

If it be thought that our slave population ought to be kept ignorant of the recent occurrences, it is a great error:—they too have heard false accounts; and it is better for their interest and our safety, that they should know the whole truth, viz: that the attempts in Virginia and North Carolina, have utterly failed, as all similar attempts in this country have done and always must do—and that the instigators have been arrested and executed. Let them know their weakness, and our strength—that besides their inferiority in arms, discipline, intelligence, and the facilities and capability of combined action, they are in even numbers greatly inferior to the whites. Our own interest, when we consider them as a portion of our property, which might be destroyed by their own suicidal folly, and humanity when we consider them as fellow-men, liable through ignorance to be deluded to their own ruin—demand that these truths should be made known to them.

Mistaken notions prevail too in other sections, which justice to all parties requires should be at once rectified. Many otherwise intelligent men, in the non-slave holding States, speak as if there existed at the South a sense of insecurity, which, increased by recent events, might, at last, induce us to look favorably on the schemes of the misguided philanthropist of colonization and abolition. It is a great mistake. Our climate makes it necessary that we should have such a laboring class as we have at present; unless we are willing to sacrifice our very existence as an agricultural people—we shall always retain it; and the least intermeddling on this point on the part of Congress, would rouse the whole South sooner now than at any former period. There is no sense of danger. On the contrary, we are confident of our security, even if it were possible that a concerted attempt could be excited, and arrangement of the entire servile population of the Union. We will not dwell on the fact that it is the constitutional

duty of the Federal Government to suppress the insurrection, because the aid of the non-slave holding States would never be necessary. The colored slave population is confined to twelve States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana, and to the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, and the District of Columbia. Of this section of country the white population, by the last census, is upwards of 3,650,000, exceeding the slave population by 1,650,000, and the number of whites in each of these States is more than sufficient to enforce subordination. In North Carolina, the whites are 4 to 1. These are facts within the reach of every body—but many writers at the North seem not to have known, or to have forgotten them—and it is well to bring them to their view, that the well-meaning amongst them may see how baseless is their calculation, that any circumstances can ever bring the South to consent to the prosecution of their Utopian schemes, and the baseness of those traitors to the Republic, and to humanity, the incendiary writers, should be exposed to the execration of every respectable and intelligent man, whether of the North or South.

What can be the aim of these pretended Amis des Noirs, in circulating their incendiary papers amongst us? Do they not know that the first rumour of a servile revolt, rouses the whole white population to feel and to act as one man—while such a thing as combination to any extent, among the slaves, is impossible? In their hostility to the master, are they blind to the misery and ruin which they are urging upon the ignorant negroes whom they are deluding? Do they not know that their attempts to stir up sedition, induce the master to curtail many privileges which now render the condition of the slave one of ease and comfort? Or is their malignity so great, that rather than forego the pleasure of causing some uneasiness to the master, they would deceive to their ruin, the poor illiterate negroes, and doom them to massacre? That annihilation of the slaves would follow a general revolt, is as certain as that these incendiaries are enemies of the negro, and of the whole human family.

"Read this, and give it to your neighbor," is the inscription upon another pamphlet issued for the benefit of the U. S. Bank. It is addressed "to the mechanics, working-men and merchants of New York," and contains, besides a plausible but somewhat apocryphal illustration of the uses of the bank, the late letters of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe on this subject. One of the arguments of the writer, is the protection which the Bank affords the citizen against the state or local banks, and the character and responsibility of those institutions are so much underrated, as the utility of the "Mammoth" is magnified. The truth is, this is another of the publications, issued by the agents of the bank, with which the public has been already inundated. It would be a singular thing, if a fed writer, with ordinary ingenuity, could not suppress enough on the one hand and magnify enough on the other, to make out a plausible case for his client. But it may be asked now, as on other previous similar occasions, who pays?—*Albany Argus.*

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Joseph M. Granade & Co. consisting of Joseph M. Granade and Stephen Kincey, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th September, 1831. All persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, are requested to come forward for settlement to Joseph M. Granade, who is duly authorised for that purpose.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE,
STEPHEN KINCEY.

Newbern, N. C. 9th Nov. 1831.

MRS. CLEATHERALL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on Tuesday the first of November, at the house lately occupied by JOHN HARRIS, Esq. adjoining the residence of Mr. BURGWIN, on East Front-Street.

TERMS: Per Quarter.

Board, including Washing,	\$30
Tuition in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Sewing,	4
The above, with Rhetoric, Composition, History, General Science, Epistolary Writing, and Fancy Work, &c.	6
French, Drawing, Dancing, and Music, will be separate charges, the latter to commence first Quarter of next year.	
The first Quarter to be paid in advance.	
Boarders are required to bring their bedding, towels, &c.	
No Pupils received for less than one Quarter.	
Oct. 26, 1831.—dt.	

FOR SALE.

A NEW VAULT in the burying Ground, in which there have been no interments. It is in complete order and may be had on very reasonable terms. Enquire at the Office of the Sentinel.—Oct. 12.

A Great Bargain!

THE Subscriber will sell, upon a liberal credit, his PLANTATION on Trent River, about nine miles from Newbern. The tract contains 2500 acres, of which 1000 are cleared and under good fence; the residue is well timbered, and much of it as good arable land as any on the river. It has a front on the Trent of 4 miles, and vessels of the largest class, navigating our waters, can lay along the bank and receive cargoes. The back lands are unequalled as ranges for stock, and the situation is as healthy as any in Jones county. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Gin House, and the necessary outhouses.

Persons desirous of making profitable investments of capital, are invited to visit the premises, and for further information apply to ALFRED STANLY.

October 5, 1831.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OCTOBER 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives, by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House, such information, and report his views on the same, as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress, in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken, as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents like those, which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous, that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared:—

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented in them, or the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information within the scope of the resolution, and communicated in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above the gauge cocks? If not, at what height compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what were the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steamboat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the Engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the Western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness? Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used in the construction of boilers or fire places to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of these persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly, for a few minutes, or for a few

strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how was it accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of the steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge in relation to this subject, which appear to be important in the present enquiry? If so, please to state them.

FOR SALE.

My Farm, containing 500 acres, situated on the north side of Trent River and the east side of Jinning's Creek, and distant from the Town of Newbern about 3 miles. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the west by the creek, on the north by Trent road, and on the east by the land of the late Wm. Dudley. There are cleared, and enclosed within a good fence, about 400 acres. The soil is light, is of easy cultivation, and is never flooded by rain. The cleared land will average two barrels of corn to the thousand hills, and produce good crops of peas. The last crop of cotton averaged 550 pounds to the acre. The situation is healthy. Vessels load at the river bank. There are on the premises a dwelling house, two kitchens, two barns, pantry, dairy, Gin-house and a Horse Mill, Negro houses, &c.: An Orchard of apple and peach trees: A Vineyard of 4 acres, the vines of which are mostly scaffolded and in a state of bearing fruit, and will soon be capable of making 1000 gallons of wine: A bricked well of good water. This is a desirable situation to a farmer who may wish to live in, or near to Newbern.

Lots Nos. 19 & 20, with the Dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, in Dryborough, adjoining the Town of Newbern. The framing and weatherboarding of the dwelling are of cypress, and shew no decay. There is a pump of good water at the premises. This property is subject to no town tax, and is free from the danger of fire from other buildings.

Nine hundred acres of land in Brier's Creek possession. A Mr. Tolson has a few acres of the adjoining peccan cleared and ditched, which has yielded upwards of 10 barrels of corn to the acre.

Six hundred and forty acres of land adjoining Bay river bridge, containing a valuable juniper swamp. Four hundred acres at the head of Little Swift Creek. Thirty-five feet front of lot No. on Middle-street occupied by M. H. Lente.

Five Lots in Washington, N. C. Indian Island, containing 150 acres, in Pamlico river. Four thousand acres of land of various qualities, in Beaufort county.

A Piano, which has been but little used. A Share in the Newbern Library Company.

The above property, or any part thereof, will be sold very low, for either cash or negroes, or if required, a credit will be given on a part of the amount of purchase of any portion of it.

GEORGE WILSON.

September 7, 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the State of New York, the ensuing spring, offers for sale the lot No. 72, corner of Ann and Craven-streets, in the town of Beaufort. On this lot is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, and an office suitable for a Physician—also, seven vacant lots in the same square.

Lot No. 26, on Front-street, with a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, &c. This situation is very pleasant and healthy, and would suit a planter in Craven or Jones counties, who wished to obtain a desirable and healthy residence for his family during the sickly months.

A small Warehouse 16 feet by 26, one and a half stories high, situated on Jeconias Pigott's lot, corner of Front and Craven-streets.

19000 square feet of Salt Vats, situated on Gallane's Point, near Beaufort, with 250 acres of good land. The Salt Works will make on an average, 1000 bushels of salt per annum. This situation is as healthy as any on the sea board.

300 acres of land, situated on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. 214 acres of this is rich alluvial soil, and will bring about ten barrels of corn to the acre. About 20 acres of this is cleared and under good fence—20 acres more have been partially cleared, and could be put in corn the ensuing spring. There are two houses on this land suitable for labourers.

450 acres of land on Petivree's Creek, with an excellent Mill-seat. A good rice plantation could be made on this land with very little expense.

On the aforementioned real estate, a credit of one, two, three and four years will be given, if requested, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

Eight valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a tolerably good Carpenter. The slaves will be sold for cash.

One good yoke of Oxen; one Ox Cart; one Horse Cart; one good saddle Horse; several Ploughs and other farming utensils.

The above mentioned property, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the first day of December County Court, being the third Monday, at the Court House in the Town of Beaufort.

JAMES MANNEY.

Beaufort, Oct. 17, 1831.—td.

JOHN W. NELSON,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials: and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity.

He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—Newbern, June 1st, 1831.

The Highest Cash Prices

WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.