



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1832.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, BY and with the advice and consent of the Senate: James C. Cole, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, in the place of Francis Hawks, deceased.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned on Saturday last. Previous to the adjournment, the Convention Resolutions had been indefinitely postponed in both the Senate and House of Commons; in the former, by a vote of 19 to 17, and in the latter, of 69 to 56.

The Resolution approving the Administration of General Jackson, and recommending his re-election, was adopted in the Senate, 50 to 7, and in the Commons, 88 to 19. Fine prospects for the National Republican ticket!

The Appropriation Bill, re-introduced after the late adjournment, was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Rail-Road Bills have passed both Houses. The Bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 28.

The Resolution authorising the repairing of the statue of Washington, was adopted by the House of Commons. It also passed the Senate.

Infantry and Cavalry companies have been incorporated in several parts of the State.

U. S. Bank.—Mr. McDuffie has introduced in the House of Representatives, a Memorial from the President, Directors and Company of this Institution, praying Congress for a renewal of its charter. A considerable debate arose, whether its consideration should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, or to a Select Committee, which was decided by a vote of 100 to 90, in favor of the former, of which Mr. McDuffie is chairman. The subject will doubtless undergo a thorough investigation before it is finally acted on; and if it pass, which we think extremely problematical, it will, we trust, be under such restrictions as shall disarm it of its present ability to do mischief. Should our conjectures, however, on this subject be fallacious, we still have confidence in the firmness and consistency of the President. He has expressed his belief of its unconstitutionality, and he will not shrink from the pledges predicated on this belief, which he has given to the nation.

An arrival at New York from Havre, brings Paris news to the 22d and London to the 19th of December, inclusive. They furnish but little intelligence of any kind. The Paris Monitor of the 19th, contains three Royal Ordinances, all of that date. By the first, 36 personages have been created Peers of France, for life; the second and third Ordinance raise Lieut. Gen. Marquis de Grouchy to the dignity of Honorary Marshal of France, and Vice Admiral Comte Truguet to that of Honorary Admiral.

The London papers state that there will be no change in the Ministry, and that the Reform Bill will certainly be adopted on the opening of Parliament. The Cholera was extending in Sunderland, and fears were entertained that it would become general throughout the kingdom.

The Raleigh papers state that Fayetteville has transmitted a handsome donation for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that city. This prompt recognition of past kindness is creditable to the citizens of Fayetteville, and we hope their example will be followed in other parts of the State.

Bank Mania.—The Legislature of New York is now in session. In one day, there were petitions for twenty-two Banks, and subsequently, seven applications of a similar nature were introduced.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS FOR 1832. Spring. Autumn. Edenton, Judge Swain. Judge Donnell. Newbern, Martin. Strange. Raleigh, Daniel. Norwood. Hillsboro', Strange. Martin. Wilmington, Norwood. Daniel. Morganton, Donnell. Swain.

RALEIGH, Jan. 13.

The account of the desolating Fire of Saturday, was issued on that day, from this Office, in the form of an Extra. We find but little to add, on further examination, as to the amount of property destroyed, except that in one or two instances, the loss of individuals, is estimated too low. For instance, Mr. Primrose is stated to have sustained a loss of \$10,000, when double that sum would hardly place him where he was before the fire. He was particularly unfortunate, being compelled to abandon his Store immediately after the commencement of the fire, it being deemed advisable to blow it up. He saved but a few hundred dollars in value, and lost besides his stock of goods, about \$200 in money and most of his account books.

We omitted also, the loss sustained by the firm of George Simpson, & Co. They saved every thing but the contents of their cellar, which amounted however, to several hundred dollars.

The aggregate loss may be safely estimated at from eighty to a hundred thousand dollars, and the number of houses destroyed, including out-houses, at about sixty. The calamity however, which now presses so heavily on us, and bows down the spirit of the stoutest heart, would scarcely have been felt, had provision been made for rebuilding the Capitol. As it is however, the uncertainty which rests upon that question will impair the value of our property, whilst the cruel suspense in which the community is involved, will totally repress their energies and prevent any general effort at improvement.—Register.

Supreme Court.—James W. Guinn, of Macon county, has received a Superior Court licence, and Isaac Dockery, of Richmond county, Berriman H. Durham, of Rutherford county, and Joshua J. Wright, of Wilmington, have been admitted to County Court practice.—15.

From the Richmond Enquirer. We answer the enquiries of the N. Intelligencer with the utmost alacrity:

"We desire to know, explicitly, whether, if a bill for a Bank shall pass both Houses, the President of the United States will disregard such an expression of the public will clearly ascertained (as it would have been by such a vote) and oppose his sole will to that of the People of the United States? And, we desire to know, further, whether the Enquirer would sustain such an usurpation of the rights of the People, should it be attempted? These are questions which we think the Enquirer is bound, after having agitated the subject at all, to answer, and to answer promptly."

We answer these questions, by asking others in our turn.—Has the Intelligencer forgotten the course of our Government? Has it forgotten the negative which Gen. Washington put upon the apportionment bill in 1792; and the "pleasure it gave to have, at length, an instance of the negative being exercised?" (Jefferson's Memoirs).—Has it forgotten Mr. Madison's negative to a bill creating some religious establishment? his negative on a former Bank Bill? His memorable negative on the mammoth Bonus Bill? Were these considered as "usurpations of the rights of the people"—or is a vote of Congress in all cases the "clearly ascertained will of the People?" Why was the qualified power of the negative given? When can it be more properly exercised than when the President negatives a bill, which he thinks is contrary to the Constitution of this country?—Whether this be the President's opinion or not, others will judge from his Messages, as we have done.

We quote the subjoined from the London Times of Nov. 2nd; certainly one of the most able and influential journals in the United Kingdom:

"It is a curious and consolatory fact, in the progress of society, that in America, where the greatest degree of general freedom prevails, the people are the least addicted to tumults, and the fewest instances occur of the loss of lives or the destruction of property by riotous assemblages. The cities of the United States are generally as safe from mobs as the Government is generally as safe from conspiracies. The great body of the people are so interested in the maintenance of order, as to put down the few who would disturb it, and they possess so great a control over the measures of authority, that they have no motive for desiring to increase it by the influence of menace or the employment of physical force. They possess, besides, a military organization which, though it might be ineffective against a foreign enemy, is sufficient to repress any sudden burst of popular passion, and to overwhelm any body of rioters disposed to attack private or public property. In this respect their armed citizens resemble the French National Guards, and might furnish a model to the forces of the 'Political Unions' which are now forming in every part of Great Britain.

"It may, therefore, be interesting, while we are calling for the establishment of more effective means to preserve the public peace in this country, and while the deplorable scenes which have taken place at Bristol are justifying our earnest invitation, to show how they manage to preserve tranquillity or to suppress tumults among our brethren west of the Atlantic.—[The Editors then refer to the late riot in Providence, and the manner in which it was put down by our 'citizen soldiers.']"

Washington Irving has at present a work in hand, called the Legendary History of Mahomet.

A despatch has been received from our Consul in Port-au-Prince (Hayti) announcing that the port of Saint Marc was open to foreign trade.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

THE COMET, AND ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS UPON OUR EARTH. Messrs. Editors.—Having had my attention called to the subject of the above caption, I respectfully solicit a small space of your paper to give publicity to the views and impressions of Astronomers in relation to it.

You are aware, I presume, that the Comet which will complete its revolution around the sun next June is to pass, as it retires, very near our planet;—that is, our earth will be in that part of her orbit, which is near the orbit of the Comet, just at that precise time when the Comet will pass—a circumstance which, Astronomers say has not occurred before, perhaps since the flood. It is upon this fact that German Astronomers calculate that the world will then undergo some great and tremendous revolution. They calculate, that the mutual attraction of those two bodies may possibly bring them into contact, in which case an immediate explosion must ensue.

Who can tell but that this may be the great agent employed by the Deity to brush away the Heavens and destroy the Earth? or, in the sublime language of inspiration—to cause "the Heavens to pass away with a great noise, the elements to melt with fervent heat, and the earth and the things therein to be burned up?" This event we all know is to come; and it is to come "as a snare upon all them that dwell upon the face of the whole earth, and as a thief in the night. But whether the terribly sublime movements, and this awfully grand display of Heavens superior power, will take place on the 20th of June ensuing, (the day of the nearest approach of this Comet to our earth) is not for the writer of this to determine.

A Lecturer in the north, with his orbits and diagrams, is endeavouring to demonstrate that this Comet & our earth will be less than 20,000 miles apart on that day—quite near enough, one would think, to create a pressure upon our atmosphere (unless a higher agency shall interfere) sufficient to cause "the sea and the waves thereof to roar."

The French and American Astronomers believe the Comet will pass our earth without any material or injurious effects to us. But it is not long before that time, and those then living will have a fair opportunity to test the truth of all the astronomical calculations that have been made and are now being made upon the subject.

Should the German Astronomers have made the surest calculations, then on the 20th of June ensuing, Old Time will bathe his wearied feet in the ocean of eternity, and this "world and the fashion thereof will pass away!" But whether right or wrong in their calculations, it is nevertheless true that this event will come.—Yes it is written.—It is written with the finger of warring truth and standeth fast forever.

er, "Time shall be no more."!! This world and the fashion of it is now passing away.—It rapidly approximates its end, and will soon cease to be.

My object in making this communication will have been answered, should those who are in the habit of making calculations, favor the public with their views upon this subject. And more particularly shall I be gratified if those who may read this brief notice will lay to heart the affecting truth, that this world is destined to give place to another—that it will soon be superseded, by the "new Heavens and the new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." M. Norfolk January 7th, 1832.

There has been no little speculation on the subject of a Comet that it is supposed will appear in the course of this year. In presenting the annexed extract on this subject, we would remark that it has been the topic in Europe, and the people of France having been somewhat alarmed, the French Philosophical Academy some time ago, caused calculations to be made on the subject, and published a report to allay the alarm which had seized the minds of the ignorant classes on the occasion. The result of their calculations went to show that no sort of danger was to be apprehended on the approach of this comet. The following we find in a paper before us:—[Boston Cent.

THE COMET.

The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in the year 1832. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit, nearest the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonably be apprehended.—N. Laland has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth, it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly forty nine hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insensible. The mass of the comet was 1,500th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet; which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Brahme observed one at Palermo in 1760, whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour. The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 76 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1632 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1758;—but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759.—The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer, it will not appear till 1834 or 5.—The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme end of its orbit, is about 82,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematician within 30 days!

Hagerstown, Md. Dec. 2.—'Lovely Women.'—We said in the last Mail, 'More 'Lovely Women,' and more Masonry very soon.' But little did we think that on the same day we should have witnessed such a scene as we did at the Court House, in Hagerstown. A good looking young man was put upon trial on a criminal accusation,—presently, a lady, full of youth and beauty, was seen in the Court House, with a green calash and went up and took a seat near the prisoner. Something was said about her being present, and a friend told her she had better leave the Court House; but with tears in her eyes, she said she would rather stay. She remained until one of his counsel gave her a hint that she had better retire,—she did so, and took her stand in the dark recess under the Judge's seat, and remained there until the jury had retired, when, after much persuasion, she went to a private room in an adjoining Hotel. There she remained with a few of her own sex, trembling with hope and fear, until the jury came down.

A friend went to tell her the result of 'Not Guilty,' but remained silent. 'Oh! it is all over,' she said.—In a moment after the door flew open and she was in her husband's arms, and gave vent to her joy in a flood of tears.

This scene brought to our memory the beautiful song—'Come rest on this bosom my own stricken deer.'—Here was 'Lovely Woman,' saying in language more powerful than words,

"I know not, I ask not if guilt's in thy heart, I but know that I love thee, what e'er thou art."

We loved 'Lovely Women' enough before, but this scene showed her to us in a new aspect;—we had read romantic tales of such subjects, but this was all reality, all pure nature. Perish the man who would calumniate woman.—The Mail.

Most unfortunate.—The insurance of Mrs. Staats, of Buffalo, whose loss is estimated at \$10,000, by the late fire, expired at 12 o'clock of the very day on which the conflagration occurred in the afternoon.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A resolution introduced into the Senate by Gen. Smith, of Md. providing the appropriation of one million of dollars for the equipment of a part of the army, and the arming of our forts, produced a little sparring among the members. Gen. Smith supported his cause with ability, but was opposed by Mr. Holmes, Col. Benton, and Gen. Hayne, of S. Carolina, with no less ability. Gen. Smith is the warm and true supporter of the administration. He is an old and venerable looking man, with a head bleached with the ravages of many ruthless winters—a countenance marked with care and the expression of deep thought and intense reflection—a little bowed with age, but with an animation of spirit, and a quickness of perception that cannot fail to attract the attention and admiration of all who see him. He has a high, receding, and well formed forehead—a nose rather of the aquiline order, and such a mouth and chin as Lavater would tell you indicated talent. His manner of speaking is bold, firm, fearless, and impressive. In the course of his remarks, he asked what we would do with the surplus revenue?—to which Gen. Hayne replied, in the most animated and impassioned style—"Why, sir, we will leave it in the pockets of the people—we will leave it in the possession of those, who, of all others, are best entitled to it—the laborers who dearly earn it," or in words to that effect.

It is impossible for any, even the most prejudiced, to regard Gen. Hayne in the Senate chamber without emotions of an interesting nature. He is one of the most finished gentlemen in appearance I ever saw; not large nor with a face, while sitting, of any expression which could be called peculiar to itself. It has all the outlines of greatness about it; a high

forehead, a bright eye, and an open, frank and generous expression of countenance. But when he rises to speak, there is that sort of calmness and dignity about him, that consciousness of his own superiority, yet respect and modesty, and generous deportment to all around him—that chastity, of manner and expression—that heart-warm, lively animation which lights up every feature and gives an impulse to every gesture, that can be viewed by no one with indifference. As well as I can judge from reading the one and hearing the other, Gen. Hayne approximates nearer to Burke, as represented in Prior's life of him, than any man I know.—His power is like that of Phillips—for there is music in every word, sweetness in every sound, and harmony in every tone.

Colonel Benton is a noble looking dignified man; very modest in his deportment, very mild in his manner, and extremely chaste in his expressions. But so bold, and dignified in appearance, that he looks as if he could rest with calmness under the darkest clouds of adverse fortune. In short, I do not believe, and I am not alone in the belief, that the world can boast a more dignified body than the Senate of our country.

From the New York American advocate.

You've heard, sir, that there were of old, (And read, no doubt, in many pages) Times that were called the age of Gold—The Silver, Bronze and Iron ages.

Now, learned sir, when day and night Such thefts and robberies reveal, Pray, don't you think the present might Be aptly termed the age of Steel? R. C. L.

A printer in London has made an attempt to evade the cost of stamped paper, by printing the news on cotton, and by selling the Gazette under the name of 'A Political Pocket Handkerchief.'

Good Comparison.—When we look at a field of corn, we find that those stalks which raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

The captain of a privateer writing to his owners an account of an engagement felicitated them on the general safety of his crew, having only one of his hands shot through the nose.

Harmonicon.—A man is very popular in London, who now travels in the streets, and is liberally rewarded: in contempt of all usual musical instruments, he plays tunes strongly audible by beating his chin with his fist!

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor, It is seldom we are enabled to record so splendid a bequest as that which has recently been made by Mr. Girard for the establishment of a College in Philadelphia. The enormous sum of two millions of dollars, together with half the rents, &c. of all his real estate in that city, and one half of the residue of his personal estate, have been applied to the establishment of this Institution. In no manner could his immense fortune have been better disposed of. Hundreds and thousands of orphans, who, except for this provision for their maintenance and improvement, would be cast upon the world, to buffet its vicissitudes, will, in this Seminary, find an asylum, where all their wants will be provided for, and they be able, in after years, by the education they will receive, to compete successfully with those whose lots may have been more fortunately cast. The enjoyment of this College, reminds us, most forcibly, of a donation made by the late Mr. Griffin, of this town, for a similar object, though on a smaller scale.

It is now fifteen years since the sum of fifty or sixty thousand dollars was appropriated by Mr. Moses Griffin, for the establishment of a Free School. The Executors would confer a favour on the public by publishing the Will of Mr. Griffin, as the Executors of Mr. Girard have done. It is said to be a curious document, and we are sure it would be read with much avidity. While on this subject, it is proper to remark, that a small brick building, about 20 by 30, one story high, has, within a year past, been erected in the suburbs of our town, over the front door of which, cut in a marble slab, are the words "GRIFFIN'S FREE SCHOOL," but as yet, the door has not been opened for the reception of scholars. As our community are the rightful owners of Mr. Griffin's bequest, the Executors would confer a favour by giving some information as to the time when the intention of the testator will probably be carried into effect. Hundreds of poor children are growing up in ignorance, and if they are to receive any benefit from this institution, it is time they had it. A CITIZEN.

Mr. Editor, We are glad to understand that the Thespian Society are about to favor the public with another performance. It will be abundantly attended we are confident, not only from the certainty of its being well performed, but also from the fact that the proceeds of this as well as the former, will be applied to the necessary repairs of the Theatre—an object which every person will feel willing to promote, and which does honor to the corps. SENEX.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday, at the house of her son, Mr. Z. Slade, Mrs. SARAH SLADE, in the 54th year of her age, widow of the late John Slade, after an illness of twelve days, of the prevailing influenza. Mrs. Slade had been for many years an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Although death has severed the ties which endeared her to many relatives and friends, there is consolation in the belief that she has entered upon the enjoyments prepared for the faithful servants of the Redeemer.—Communicated. On Monday last, at his residence on Stony Branch, in this county, Mr. JOHN BROCK, a worthy and respected citizen.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED. Schr. John, Ingalls, New York. Schr. Select, Conklin, New York. Schr. Trent, Luther, New York. Sloop. Marquis, Taylor, New York. CLEARED. Schr. Perseverance, Scott, New York. Schr. T. Pickering, Morris, Savannah.

ATTENTION! NEWBERN GRAYS.

YOU will appear on Parade, in front of the Lodge, on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Company.

JAMES C. STEVENSON, Captain January 18, 1832.

J. F. De Valenger.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newbern and its vicinity, that from the flattering encouragement he has already received, he has determined to locate himself permanently in this place. His terms, heretofore, for instruction on the Piano, have been \$15 per quarter; but in consequence of the present scarcity of money, and in accordance with the suggestions of his friends, he has reduced his charge to \$10 00 per quarter. Lessons will be given at his School or at the residences of his Pupils, as they may prefer. Pianos tuned and repaired on reasonable terms. January 18, 1832.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEWBERN, JAN. 6th, 1832. THE Stock holders of the Bank of Newbern, at their late annual meeting, adjourned to meet again on the third Monday, the 20th of February next. By order, JNO. W. GUION, Cashier.

GARDEN SEED.

ONE Box, containing 40 doz. fresh GARDEN SEED, assorted, just received and for sale by JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. 23d December, 1831.

FOR HIRE, OR FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to house work.—Apply at the Office of the Sentinel.—Jan. 18, 1832.

Notice.

BELL & WALLACE, being desirous to close their business in Snow Hill, propose to sell out their present Stock of Goods, AT AUCTION, On the 5th day of February next, or the first day of Green County Court. Merchants and others are invited to attend, as the stock embraces a large and excellent assortment of

Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, Carpenter's & Blacksmith's Tools, and various other articles. Six months credit will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Purchases of twenty dollars and under, cash. BELL & WALLACE. Snow Hill, January 15th, 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Alexander O. Grady, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Lewis Brock, of the said county, who being duly sworn, sayeth—that he did, at November Term, 1831, of Duplin County Court, lose his Pocket Book containing the following notes, all payable to himself, viz: One on Jones Smith, for thirty dollars, due in August, 1831; one on Alexander Carter, for thirty-six dollars, due at May Term, 1829, of Duplin County Court, with two small credits thereof; one on Isaac Baker, for eight dollars and sixty cents, due in March, 1831; one on James Rhodes, on which there is due about twelve dollars, and one on John Brock, on which there is due about four dollars.

(Signed) LEWIS BROCK. Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Duplin, December 31st, 1831.

ALEX: O. GRADY, J. P.

I hereby forewarn all persons whatever, from trading for any of the above described notes; also, the makers thereof from paying their respective amounts to any other person than myself. LEWIS BROCK. Duplin County, Dec. 31st, 1831.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM SANDERS HAS just received from Wethersfield, Conn. a supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, among which are the following:

Table listing various garden seeds such as Early Cluster Cucumber, Short do., Long do., Red onion white do., Yellow do., Silver Skin do., Yellow Scotch Turnip, Early Dutch do., Ice, Early Mohawk Beans, bunch, Large Lima do., Tall Sugar Peas, do., Double Blossom do., Golden Hotspur do., Early China do., Early June Peas, do., Rob Roy do., Early Washington do., Red Cranberry do., Dwarf Marrowfat do., 1000 to 1, or Refugee do., Case Knife do. pole, Tall do., Red Variet'd Cranberry do. Large June do., In half, pint, and quart bags, at 25 cts. per quart. January 6th, 1832.