



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1832.

Our readers are referred to the Congressional journal on the second page of this paper, for the proceedings of the Senate in relation to Mr. Van Buren...

The consequences to the country, of this vindictive proscription on the part of the Senate, will be of serious importance. Mr. Van Buren, (says the Globe), was selected to adjust a great question in which the Chief Magistrate felt the deepest solicitude...

From the Globe. It there can be found any parallel for the extraordinary violence of the proceedings by which the Chief Magistrate's nomination of Mr. Van Buren has been rejected, it will be in the extraordinary folly and inconsistency of the pretences by which it is attempted to be excused...

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. We, in common with all the friends of the administration, cannot but regret that the Senate has rejected Mr. Van Buren's nomination; because we have reason to believe it has been effected upon high party principles...

correspondence embraced all that was in any wise material. Here, then, at that early day, these instructions, now the subject of so much declamation, were fully disclosed: the mode in which they had been executed, fairly laid open, and the Senate and Congress necessarily consulted whether they would approve what had been done, and accept the trade in the manner in which it had been asked, & upon the terms proposed...

Is it not plain, then, that both Mr. Webster and the Senate have expressly sanctioned the whole "instructions," propositions, correspondence, arrangement and all; and that they are as much responsible for every part of the transaction as the President, or Secretary of State, or the Minister who executed them...

The exaggerated and factious misinterpretation of the instructions now relied upon, was first suggested by some scribbler in a newspaper, lived its day in a few kindred presses, and is finally selected from such viles by certain party Senators, to excuse a violent and unparalleled attack upon the President, and upon an eminent public servant, resident in a foreign land...

From the New York Evening Post. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren was probably acted upon in the Senate yesterday. From all that we can hear upon the subject, it must be regarded as exceedingly doubtful whether that nomination has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate; though it is scarcely to be believed that any party—or rather a strange combination of political factions, can have had the hardihood to insult public opinion, by the rejection of one of the most proper and popular appointments ever made by our worthy President...

From the New York Evening Post. Wednesday, Jan. 25. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren was probably acted upon in the Senate yesterday. From all that we can hear upon the subject, it must be regarded as exceedingly doubtful whether that nomination has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate; though it is scarcely to be believed that any party—or rather a strange combination of political factions, can have had the hardihood to insult public opinion, by the rejection of one of the most proper and popular appointments ever made by our worthy President...

LYCEUM.—We understand that this society is now completely organized, and that the first regular meeting will be distinguished by a suitable address. Besides the advantages arising from the best periodicals of the day, and other works of merit to which the members will have access, it is the intention of the society that lectures on scientific and literary subjects shall be delivered at stated periods, by such members as are competent to the task...

custom; but we freely confess that we have always entertained doubts on the subject, and in this particular case, we cannot conceal our fears. It may be a pleasant way of passing an evening, but we hope that this Institution aims at something beyond mere gratification. Where an audience has been previously prepared by a studious investigation of the subject of the lecture, a different classification, or even a new combination of ideas, on the part of the lecturer, may tend to impress the facts more permanently on the mind; but this is the most that we can hope for, under the most favourable circumstances...

A correspondent has furnished the following notice of a popular work, which we insert with pleasure. Library of Useful Knowledge.—Among the numerous publications that flow from the press, we know not one more likely to meet general approbation than that which we have placed at the head of this notice. The plan of the publishers is expressed by the title, and as far as we have been able to judge, they have followed it up zealously and successfully...

From the Norfolk Beacon. THE COURT OF HAYTI. A friend to whom it was addressed, has politely loaned us a letter from an intelligent officer of the U. S. Ship Fairfield, dated Port-au-Prince, Dec'r 27th, 1831—from which we take the following interesting notice of the ceremonies of the Court, and the persons composing it...

EXTRACT: "Our Commodore is indefatigable in his exertions to cultivate a good understanding, and make a favorable impression on these people. We have entertained largely, and have reciprocated. A few days since, Gen. Larubeau, who commands this place, gave us an entertainment, at one of his Sugar Plantations, about nine miles from town, where we spent the day very pleasantly; since which time Ingenac, the Secretary General, gave us a splendid dinner, which was graced by his wife and daughters, two pretty, interesting girls. The entertainment was conducted in Court style, commencing a little after dark, and rising about 11 o'clock. To convey some idea of the etiquette observed here, I will give you a short extract from my Journal:—

To the last true divisor add the number immediately above it, and the square of last quotient digit; the sum of these three will be a new trial-divisor, with which proceed as before. To illustrate the rule, let it be required to extract the third root of 1879080904. 12. 3 = 3, the trial divisor. 1879080904/123 = 15276 679. True div. 364. 2 = 728. 2^2 = 4. 151090. True div. 432 trial div. 12. 3 = 363. 3 = 1089. True div. 44289. 3 = 132867. 3^2 = 9. 18213904. True div. 4553476. 4 = 18213904. The advantages of this method are less evident in this short operation than in a longer one, but the ex-

perienced calculator will discover a vast difference between it and that which is commonly practiced. Both, however, will be discarded by those who are conversant with logarithmic computation.

The Washington Correspondent of a New York Clay paper, says of the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Livingston, that "the default so often mooted has been thoroughly investigated, and the result is not only favorable, but highly honorable to Mr. Livingston. The state of his money concerns with the Government, when fully understood, will redound to his credit."—Balt. Rep.

The following resolution was offered at the late Ohio Convention of the friends of the Administration, and after discussion adopted by a large majority: Resolved, That this Convention approve the views of the President with regard to the Bank of the United States, and we believe that the best interests of our country require that that Institution should not be re-chartered."

THE CHOLERA. "SUNDERLAND, Nov. 28.—At this eventful period, when a new and most alarming disease has reached our shores, I conceive it to be the duty of every medical man to take up arms, as if he were going to oppose himself to a common enemy, and try every means in his power to arrest its progress, and lessen its mortality.

"Whether the disease called Cholera, now in activity here, be contagious or otherwise—whether it may have been imported from the continent or produced by the agency of unknown causes, it is scarcely worth while to enquire, as it carries with it evidently all the symptoms and appearances to identify it with the Indian Spasmodic Cholera. I saw some cases this morning in the temporary hospital, with Drs. Barry and Daun, and with the parish surgeon, M. Embleton. The effect at first sight which a case of real Cholera produces on the mind can neither be described or conceived. The whole body becomes torpid and convulsed, the eye sunk, the countenance of a blue livid colour, the voice scarcely audible, and the abdominal viscera seem as if they were pressed in a vice. If patients recover from this stage of the disease, which seldom happens, typhus fever ensues; therefore a new character is given to the disease.

"Various means of cure have been tried, but none have proved efficacious; frictions seem the best means to restore the natural action of the capillary vessels, which, once effected, Dr. Daun thinks recovery might follow. Ten new cases were reported yesterday, and eight deaths this morning. The disease is evidently on the increase and three cases have been reported to-day in Newcastle. Laudanum and brandy in large quantities have been recommended but without much benefit. "The use of pork, vegetables of all kinds, and a cid fruits, are forbidden, as they are considered injurious to the body in this complaint. "In what direction this scourge of mankind may bend its course from Sunderland and Newcastle, God only knows. "Drs. Daun, Gibson, and others here, say it is likely to take its quarters in these isles, as well as every part of the globe, and exist under similar laws as small pox or measles. The posts are just going out; I have not time to give you a more particular account. "I am, &c. "J. GORMAN, M. D. Formerly physician to the British Factory at Cadiz."

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"This day, Dec'r 11th, accompanied the Commodore, with several other officers, on a visit to President Boyer—landed about noon, and proceeded to the residence of the Commercial Agent of the United States (Mr. Diamond) who being absent, the Vice Consul, Mr. Phillips, received and attended us to the Palace.—The hour fixed for our presentation was eight.—We arrived in due season, and were received by the Secretary General Ingenac, in the Anti-Chamber of the palace. A Guard was drawn up to pay us honor, at the portal of the Palace square; a number of officers being in attendance in and about the Court, preparatory to the Review of the Troops by the President, which takes place every Sunday morning.—The President received us graciously, in a spacious Hall ornamented with busts, fine paintings and portraits of distinguished men. Boyer is a man rather above the ordinary size, a dark mulatto, of agreeable manners, and pleasant countenance, about 53 years of age, and said to be the son of a tailor, by a Congo negress. Ingenac, the Secretary General, is a bright mulatto, very venerable in appearance, of large stature, and reputed to possess great sagacity, particularly in Commercial affairs. The President commenced the conversation through his interpreter, by assuring the Commodore that he was highly gratified by seeing him, and his officers.—The Commodore in return complimented him on the good order, and regular government which has been established among the Haytiens thro' his instrumentality. After about 15 or 20 minutes, the Commodore and his party withdrew, with many assurances from the President of his high regard, and sincere disposition to cultivate a good understanding with the United States. After this interview, I walked to the Parade ground, which is a handsome green level, sufficiently large for the display of 15 to 20 thousand men. Here we witnessed a Review of about four or five thousand troops, who exhibited quite a martial appearance. The Palace in its construction is well adapted to the climate, being on a pleasant and airy site—the Halls are spacious and rather richly decorated—the Room of Audience has inscribed at each end the Arms of the Republic, viz: a Female Figure, the Cocoa Tree, Liberty-Cap, and two cannon with balls, &c.—Full length portraits of the distinguished men of the Revolution are hung round the room. During the audience with President Boyer, the outer Hall was occupied by his Staff, and other Military Officers. Here we had a picture of Court etiquette, nothing forced or unnatural. Those who performed it conducted themselves with ease and dignity, very polite, but not obtrusive, and I suspect, exhibiting much more refinement than is common among nations considering themselves much more civilized. I admire the neatness and good taste displayed in their dress—Boyer wore a plain uniform, with gold epaulets, military boots and spurs—the Civil Officers wore plain blue coats with yellow buttons, impressed

with the Arms of the Republic, white vest and pantaloons. In fact it is a matter of surprise that a people who, a little more than a quarter of a century since, were in the most ignorant and degraded state, should so easily have assumed the manners and polish of the most enlightened nations. There can be no people more dissimilar than the natives of this Island and the colored emigrants from the United States, and I am inclined to think it will be long before they will fraternize; or that the latter will become reconciled to their situation here. They are too indolent to work, and finding themselves looked on as inferiors, become dissatisfied, and prefer living as they had wont to do—on contingencies and in occasional depredations on their neighbors. I have been told that many of them have returned to the United States, and others, that I have conversed with, are desirous of doing so."

Washington Irving.—A late number of the London Athenaeum has the following paragraph in relation to our distinguished countryman: "Washington Irving, an author whom we love greatly, is said to be on the point of sailing to America, and we think he is right: extinction of literature, and depression of arts, riots and bloodshed, and finally, the cholera in Sunderland, shut up from escape by sea, with full liberty to march wherever it pleases by land, are, on the whole, no cheering prospects. We hope, if any of our men of genius are compelled to seek for peace in America, that they will be as well received there as Washington Irving has been here."

THE CHOLERA.—A letter, dated United States Ship John Adams, Gulf of Smyrna, Sept. 2d, in the Troy Sentinel, says—since I wrote from Constantinople, we have met with a dreadful disaster. The night previous to our leaving that city (the 23d. Aug.) that disease, the cholera morbus, made its appearance, on board, and swept away eleven of our stoutest and best men. Fifty others are on the list, six of whom are in danger, but only three desperate cases. The first three who were attacked died in nine hours—two of whom I saw when they were first taken, being then on watch; they gave a death-like yell, and fell on the deck like stones; a few moments after, they commenced vomiting a thick silty substance, after which their hands and feet gradually became cold, and finally they expired without a groan; their eyes sinking at the same time into their sockets.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, S chr. Farness, Withers, Charleston. CLEARED, Schr. Ann Maria, Osgood, Barbadoes. Schr. Rebecca, Jones, New York.

Public Sale of Negroes. WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday 14th inst: being the second day of Craven County Court, 15 or 16 very likely NEGROES, Nine Men, three Women and four Children—Men and Women all prime field hands. They will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving satisfactory security. February 8, 1832.

CIRCUS. MR. SMITH, Manager of the CIRCUS, has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he intends opening the Circus in this place, for a few evenings only. Due notice will be given of its commencement, which will be within a few days. Newbern, 7th February, 1832.

Great Bargains for Sale! PRESENTLY the Great Central Rail-Road will be commenced at Beaufort Harbour, and then the opportunity for good speculations will be gone by. The sale of the following property was postponed to the first day of March County Court, being the third Monday, when the sale will positively take place at the Court House, at Public Auction.

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 Jaconias Pigott's lot, corner of Front and Craven-streets. 19000 square feet of Salt Vats, situated on Gallane's Point, near Beaufort, with 280 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 laborers. 450 acres of land on Pettiviere's Creek, with an excellent Mill-seat. A good rice plantation could be made on this land with very little expense.

About 15 acres of High Marsh, called Horse Island, near Shepherd's Point—also, one-third of 50 acres of Marsh, near the same place. It is highly probable the Central Rail-Road will commence at this place. The above Marshes afford fine situations for Steam Mills, Warehouses and Wharves. You can here have a wharf where vessels drawing 16 feet water can load and be at sea in half an hour, with almost any wind. Two Slaves—Household and Kitchen Furniture—a quantity of Books—Medicines and Shop Furniture. On the real estate, the following credits will be given:—one-fourth of the purchase must be paid the 1st of January, 1833; one-fourth the 1st January, 1834; one-fourth the 1st January, 1835; and one-fourth the 1st January, 1836.—Notes with approved security, bearing interest from the date, will be required. Credits on the personal estate will be made known on the day of sale. A large centre-board Flat, with cotton canvass sails, chain cable and anchor, will be sold at the above mentioned time and place. JAMES MANNIX. Beaufort, Feb. 4th, 1832.