



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1832.

Our County Court, on Monday last, by a unanimous vote, appointed THOMAS JEFFERSON PASTER, Esq. Sheriff of this County, in the place of JAMES C. COLLE, Esq. resigned.

By the arrival of the packet North America, at New-York, from Liverpool, we have European news to the 1st of January, being eleven days later than our previous dates. The engrossing subject is the Cholera. Out of 246 cases which occurred at New-castle, 93 had died; and the disease was still more malignant at North Shields, nine having died out of eleven. We earnestly hope that the quarantine regulations will be strictly attended to in all the ports of the United States which hold immediate intercourse with Europe and the West Indies.

A very destructive fire took place in Liverpool, on the night of the 22d December. The property consumed is estimated at \$80,000.

The President's Message had been received in London, and is spoken of in many of the British papers in terms which cannot fail to gratify every American. It was published at length in some of the papers.

The Latest French news brought by the North America, is of the 25th December. The most important item is the abolition of the hereditary Peerage. This cannot fail to have a considerable influence in favour of the British Reform bill. The aristocrats of that country will recognize in the fate of their French brethren an evidence of the extremely frail tenure by which they hold their own privileges, and a consequent relaxation of their opposition will undoubtedly ensue.

The French papers contain a report of serious disturbances at Rome. A Revolution had commenced in that city, and it is said that the Pope had fallen a victim to the unrestrained violence of the people. This intelligence had been received at Toulon on the 28th of December by a Steam Boat direct from Italy, and was conveyed by express to Paris.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that the Mayor of New-York has issued his Proclamation, strictly enforcing the Quarantine regulations of that port. We would respectfully request the attention of our Commissioners to this example.

Centennial Celebration—We are gratified to state that arrangements have been made to celebrate the 22d in a manner becoming the occasion. Mr. Eckmose has been appointed to deliver an Oration and Mr. WADSWORTH to read Washington's Farewell Address. We refer to the announcement by the Committee of the Grays, published in to-day's paper.

The lovers of Circus sports have now an opportunity of being well entertained. Mr. SMITH'S Company are giving high satisfaction to crowded houses. They certainly offer attractions to those who love such amusements, far beyond any of the kind that have been among us for many years.

The Senate of New-York have adopted by a vote of 20 to 10, a Resolution declaring as the sense of the Legislature, that the charter of the Bank of the United States ought not to be renewed.

The Rejection.—The rejection of Martin Van Buren by the Senate of the United States, appears to have called forth expressions of public Sentiment throughout the whole State of New-York—The members of the Legislature have passed some strong resolutions on the subject.

Although we seldom notice the effusions of the anonymous correspondents of our neighbour, the Spectator, when they are comments on the contents of our columns, we will devote so far, in the present case, as to say to Angelo that we are extremely desirous that the Lyceum shall succeed. Our remarks were superinduced by this anxiety. We will listen with pleasure to his lectures, or to those of any other person, provided they are calculated to promote its prosperity.

On Saturday morning last, a youth of about fifteen years of age, son of Mr. Lawson W. Davis, of Bachelor's Creek, in this county, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. The contents were lodged in his face, and in a few minutes he was a corpse!

THE PRESIDENT.

Our letters from Washington report favorably of the health and spirits of the President. "He is in good health again (says a letter of the 1st.) The recent storm, or rather deep-laid scheme to destroy him, seems to have given him new life and spirit. I have never seen him more cheerful than at present; his wound has healed, and his whole health seems much improved."

"The rejection of Mr. Van Buren (says another letter,) is only the first act in the Drama. An attempt to send the Bank of the United States Bill to the President will be the next. I have no doubt he will reject it if it ever reaches him. The H. of Representatives will, however, give the Bank advocates a hard fight; and I think it very doubtful whether it will pass the House—it will fare better in the "House of Lords." I care little whether the bill goes to the President or not. Whether it is rejected by him or by the House, it will be equally serviceable to the country. It will strengthen our Constitutional cause very much. The 3d act of the opposition will be an attempt to crowd upon the President as many roads and canals as possible—but the harder they press him (like the compactarch of a well-built bridge,) the firmer he stands." Richmond Eng.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a S. C. member of Congress, to a Correspondent in Camden.

"Nullification can never be our remedy. When we lose all hope of a redress of our grievances from Congress, and are compelled to take the remedy into our own hands, we must pursue the plan I suggested to the people of Charleston in my letter last summer. A general convention of the Southern States must be held, and present to Congress the alternative of giving up the protective system (as it is called) or permitting us to separate from the Union. This session is the limit of our hopes—it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our grievances could be postponed; and if the Tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hot-headed nullifiers may be disposed to go as far as some of the submission men."

EX-SECRETARY CLAY.

Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. "Although I shall not controvert the right of the President, in an extraordinary case, to send abroad a public minister, without the advice and consent of the Senate, I do not admit that it ever ought to be done without the existence of some special cause to be communicated to the Senate. We have received no communication of the existence of any such special cause."

Extract from the Executive Journal of the Senate, Dec. 13th, 1825.

"Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate to the following persons: I now nominate them to the same offices as respectively annexed to their names. "Rufus King, of New York, to be envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

Now look on that picture and on this—No special reason assigned in Mr. King's case, and the selection and nomination made under advice of Mr. Clay, himself, as Secretary of State, in the recess of the Senate and to the same Court—What is the difference? Mr. King was a Federalist of the Old School, and Mr. Van Buren was a Democrat, and Mr. K. was not obnoxious like Mr. V. to some of Mr. C.'s allies for having supported the late war.

What admirable consistency in Mr. Clay! and what a beautiful illustration of the principles of the second Coalition!—Globe.

MR. CLAY, WEBSTER & CO.

Forsooth, Mr. Webster is now for his country, and his whole country—and Mr. V. is to be rejected by him; because he has no "elevated regard for country."—Yes, Mr. W. opposing the embargo as unconstitutional, and denouncing Mr. Jefferson as under French influence.—Mr. W. opposing the late war, and acting with those who declared Mr. Madison deserved a halter—and yet, Mr. Van Buren, doing the reverse in those days, denounced as having no "elevated regard for country."

Mr. Webster himself, is actuated only by duty, in all this but Mr. Van Buren, the public are told, could not be actuated by duty, and must be, we fear, to wreak an old war grudge, offered up a sacrifice—with crocodile tears, shed by the new coalition.

The instructions to our Minister are held up as the cause, when these very instructions were more than a year ago, made public and printed, and known by Mr. Webster, and no opposition then attempted to completing the arrangement.

"How profoundly destitute of even the shadow of correctness," to use the language of the eloquent and mathematical Mr. Chambers from Maryland—must be such charges. No regardless of increased expense by the rejection; regardless of Mr. Van Buren's great public services and private worth; regardless of the President's anxiety to close our important negotiations abroad—some of the new coalition, like the corrupt ones of old—In Rome in her degeneracy, have, it is feared, made out their list of victims, and the residue are compelled to strike the blow.—Jb.

Table with population statistics for New Castle, Sunderland, North Shields, Gateshead, and Haddington (Scotland).

COMMUNICATION.

Remarks on Mr. Clay's Tariff Speech. Well, here we have once more, farmer Clay mounted cap-a-pie on his well known Rosinante, the American, the Russian, China, Austrian, or any other than a Republic System. But look out, Knight of the useful counterpane, there are windmills ahead. Let us see of what stuff the armour is made with which he defends his bauntling. Mr. Clay says—

"He considered, agriculture to be the greatest of all interests, and distinct from it, would not have commanded his attention for a moment."

So, in order to foster agriculture, he taxes the farmer and his family, from 40 to 150 per cent on every article they use, and which is not the produce of their own farm. But the cream of it is, that while he thus pretends to foster agriculture by high taxation, he indirectly deprives the farmer of the means to pay those taxes; for we defy Mr. Clay or any other political sophist, to deny that the exportation of our surplus agricultural produce is so closely linked with the importation of foreign commodities (for the production of which, neither our climate nor the condition of the inhabitants of the country is suited) that the latter cannot be diminished without affecting the former.

The gentleman from Missouri had founded his argument on the belief that reduction of the price of salt would follow a reduction of the duty; but it was a question whether the retention of the duty would produce that result. The gentleman and himself both had the same object in view, though they held different ways of arriving at it. In May last, one-fifth of the duty was taken off the article of salt, and let us, said he, see what has been the consequence."

"Not in the least; for I can afford to sell mine for forty cents the bushel—say it cost 12 1/2, loss in measurement and lightness 5, duty 12 1/2, and it will measure me a freight of 10 cents per bushel." "Now let us see what would have been the consequence" if our friend L. had had 25 cents to pay in duty. Could he have afforded his salt for less than 63 1/2 cents without loss? Surely not.

You repeated, said he, in May last, one-fifth of the duty, and the price of salt, if I am correctly informed, is higher now than it has of late for some years past. Thus, it will be seen that a diminution of price is sometimes occasioned by an augmentation of duty, by stirring into action the great principle of competition.

Say rather, it is the destruction of our tonnage that left farmer Clay and other farmers, without a sufficient quantity of salt to cure their meat, and thereby raising the price, has produced this competition. That this has been the case in North Carolina at least, we all know."

A high price of salt might also be traced to another source. It was a powerful evidence of the prosperity of our tonnage."

"Prosperity of our tonnage"—and can there, after this, yet be found men in North Carolina who can be gulled by this wily office-hunter? Let us instruct this would be President of the U. S. a little as to the state of our prosperous commerce and tonnage; it may assist him to govern the nation (when he is elected.) From the 1st April 1825, to 1st April, 1828, we could count 22 shipping merchants in Newbern, of undoubted credit, who owned and employed 35 vessels in the West India trade. We had three Rowseward Iron Works—two at Beaufort and the Straits, there were building on an average from ten to nine vessels annually. The Stock of our Banks was at par; and real estate, if offered, could be sold without loss. Now look at the other side of the picture, and mark the "prosperity" brought on us by the blighting Administration and System of this very Henry Clay.—We suffer now under a general stagnation of business; six ship owners of good credit; 12 vessels, such as they are; not a ropewalk, and within three months, not a vessel building or built, either here, at Beaufort or the Straits, since Clay's golden era of 1825; our Bank stock 30 to 40 per cent below par, and then only to be sold to the Institutions themselves; real estate sunk and sinking daily to a ruinous degree. This is the "prosperity" left us by this ambitious demagogue. And are other sections of the State better off? We answer unhesitatingly, no. But this is not the devoted State of North Carolina. How stand matters farther South? We have information upon which we can rely; and so far as it regards tonnage and commerce, they are not better off, however they may be better able to bear it. But perhaps Mr. C. when he speaks of the prosperity of the commerce and tonnage of the country, has no allusion to the South. The table following these strictures, will show that our tonnage fell off in the year 1829, (when the measures of Mr. C.'s Administration and System were felt) 481,604 tons.

A high price of salt implied the activity of navigation, and a low price its inactivity:—During the last war, we were personally engaged in an enterprise which eventuated in the bringing a cargo of salt into North Carolina, which sold for from \$4 to 5 per bushel. The same kind of salt can now be had in this market for 40 to 50 cents; and the high price of the article at a time when we had no navigation at all, implied, agreeably to Mr. Clay's logic, "the activity of navigation."

For vessels would not engage in the salt trade when they could be more profitably employed.—And pray, Mr. Clay, in what trade will vessels engage, if they can be more profitably employed? We will engage that no man would be fool enough in these times to enter into the trade of carrying warming pans to Jamaica; but should Mr. C. or any other politician, wish to try the experiment, they can, if they will pay for it, get any vessel, even one of the London packets, to engage in this unprofitable trade."

The salt from Liverpool was introduced altogether as ballast, and that from the Bahamas was not introduced at all, unless, when from want of other freights, our vessels were forced to go there."

And how much would our vessels care for other freight if you would kick your System to the dogs, and let us alone, to receive from our customers such articles as it would suit them best to pay for, which would take three fold the tonnage to bring it to market. When this shall take place, then, and not till then, may we expect to see the country prosper in all its parts. But some excellent citizen will no doubt wonder if this enormous tax is not levied for revenue, what is it levied for. We will tell them. It is laid to protect home manufactures; that is to say, to force every man in the community to work a certain number of hours or days of the week, for nothing; yes, stare as much as you please; we repeat it, for nothing. For whether you are forced to work away without compensation, what you get for your day's labour, or you work for nothing, is precisely the same; and this for the unhallowed purpose that a few rich capitalists may receive from 15 to 25 per cent dividends on capital, which they would otherwise be obliged to vest in agriculture, commerce, or lend out on moderate interest. Now you who justly boast of being the example of liberty and self-government, under a written Constitution, for the rest of the world, can hardly believe this: we will therefore, illustrate it by a single case. Suppose a farmer, mechanic, or working-man, earns on an average one dollar per day, and he should want cloth enough for a new coat for himself, or woolen or worsted articles for a garment for his wife or children, the cost of which would be at present \$10; he would have to work ten days to earn this sum. But suppose you take off 40 or 50 per cent of the duty levied on these articles, how many days would he then have to work? Not quite seven days. But should he now want a jacket to keep the weather out, or a coarse jacket to work in, or should he be a planter that wishes to clothe his negroes well, and for that purpose would want some common plains—the case is altered: he has then to work one hour for himself and family, and one for the protecting system, until the amount wanted is made up: God protect us from such protection! And this is not (as the woollen manufacturers vain would have had it, when they introduced their famous woollen bill in Congress), of woollens alone; oh, no, it is on every article, and the first necessity of life, in every instance, are taxed higher than luxuries. This is truly a bill of abomination!"

During the last year, the busy employment of our tonnage produced an increased price of salt, and a higher price might still obtain, even if the favorite measure of the gentleman from Missouri should prevail."

The fallacy of these "might bees" and "may bees" is too glaring to deserve serious refutation. Mr. C. contended that the duty was a moderate one, in comparison with that which he believed was still collected in England. One hundred per cent, on an article, which next to bread, fire and water, is the most unavoidable to the sustenance of human existence, was a moderate one (always) "which he believed was still collected in England." But why look to England, France, or to any other part of the rest of the world, for example, to follow in legislating for the people of this country. Is there any similarity between our institutions and theirs? Our fathers, when they set up shop for themselves, 67 years ago, took example from them, but it was only to avoid all that was of European stamp, as they would have avoided the India cholera itself. If you take example of her revenue laws, which have had the grand effect of producing \$40,000,000 poor rates, take her King, Parliament, Church and State system, Tilkes, her Bishops, Bishop Peers, her Borough members, and her 800 millions sterling public Debt—take it all, and you will soon make the people of this country as wretched as they are in England. Then, and not until then, will you be able to compete with England in manufacturing, goods without laying the rest of the community under a heavy contribution."

He did not know the extent of the gabelle in France. Well would it have been for us all had he known as little of the Tariff cabal of his own country. We can, however, produce abundant proof of the effect which the high duties upon foreign Iron has had in France. (The object was precisely the same as in this country, namely, to enable a few rich owners of poor mines, without skill and industry, to work those mines to an undue advantage.) Her wine and brandy trade, the natural staple of France, has fallen off 100 per cent since that part of the American system was introduced.

But one thing he well knew, that the unexampled prosperity which this country enjoyed above any other under Heaven; dated its origin from the tax laid on salt, as well as other articles which it had been found necessary to protect.

Surely, by this country, "Mr. C. can only mean some part of the West, which has to appear to be enriched."

"We have just read Mr. Hayne's last speech in the Senate, from which it will be seen that Charleston is not much better off than Newbern."

by the "unexampled (not) prosperity," but emigration, of the half ruined farmers, merchants and mechanics of the South. We say half ruined, for there are many who have not got enough left to take them hence; and the Eastern or monopolizing States, enriched by an equally "unexampled" bonus of from \$100 to 135 per annum, paid to every operative, taken out of the pockets of the people, under the specious name of protecting duties.

Sir, it is the tariff, not of 1816 but of 1824, that we owe not only our unruined prosperity, but the extinction of the pubedict which is rapidly approaching."

Say you so, Mr. Clay? Well, let us try his say so by facts. We present the reader with a table, for the truth of which we depend upon no man's say so, or my bees, but rely entirely upon Public Documents. If we are thought wrong, let any of Mr. Clay's friends (for however desperate may be his cause, or however desperate the means may be by which he intends to attain the object of his unhallowed ambition, still, he has partisans even here) correct us if they can.

Table with columns for Tonnage, Exports, Revenue, and Population, showing data for the years 1825 through 1829.

In favor of the result 150,617. With a population of 15 millions and 15 per cent. duties, our revenue was \$14,996,965; had the same duties been levied in 1829, it is not unfair to calculate that with a population of twelve millions, we should have had a revenue of about \$30,000,000! But how is it? With duties of from 35 to 200 per cent our revenue in 1829 was only \$12,192,897. Let every man of common sense and honesty make his own comments.

He had been a farmer all his life. Clay a farmer all his life! Now that is a good one He don't know or is ashamed of his own profession. No, Clay, you have not been a farmer; you have been a manufacturer all your life—a manufacturer of gull-traps; but thanks to the wicked nullifiers and free trade advocates, and above all, thanks to the misery of the South; the people are getting their eyes opened, and your manufactures will be as innocent as your brother Jonathan's horn gun blins.

There might be a prejudice in favor of alum salt, for the purpose of putting up provisions, but this prejudice is ungrounded, as one of the most experienced men in the business had assured him that the salt from the salines answered equally as well for all the purposes when the provisions were properly put up."

We are not acquainted with "the salt from the salines," but we are well acquainted with "the prejudice" of our North Carolina farmers in favor of Turks Island salt to cure their meat with."

Mr. C. said it was not well to look at the subject at this time, when it could be properly seen in all its bearings. In this you are right, farmer Clay; for if the duty on salt goes down, down tumbles that on sugar, and iron would not long outlive the death of its two compeers, but with a crash would go down, dragging with it the whole system of abomination—Clay, Webster and all. F. N.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the NEWBERN GRAYS, on Saturday evening last, respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens that an Oration will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock on the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, by JOHN A. BACKHOUSE, Esq. and the Farewell Address will be read by WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH, Esq. Newbern, February 15.

MARRIED.

In Beaufort, on Thursday evening last, by J. W. Hunt, Esq. JOHN JONES, Esq. to Miss SUSAN BELL, daughter of the late W. C. Bell, Esq. In Greene county, on the 2d inst. by Wyatt Moye, Esq. Mr. HENRY BEST, jun. to Miss MARIA EDMONDSON. In Greene county, on the 31st January, Mr. JESSE GRIMSLEY to Miss NICEY STANCEL.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. Henrietta, Jerkins, St. Thomas. CLEARED, Schr. Francis Withers, Rumley St. Thomas.

To the Public.

THE subscriber will leave Waynesboro' on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. but not without returning his thanks to its citizens for their kind and polite treatment. He informs his friends, and the public in general, that his Reading School will commence on Monday, the 20th instant, in the Building formerly occupied by the late Ephraim Daniel, on Black Creek, eighteen miles from Waynesborough.—As the subscriber's family will reside in the same building, which is large and commodious, he will accommodate a few Boarders, on accommodating terms. He pledges himself to parents and others that the moral and religious duties of those entrusted to his care shall be strictly attended to. Students who are not boarders, and who reside at a distance, shall be accommodated during inclemencies of weather which might injure their health. The branches taught in this Institution, are, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography; prices, from \$6 to \$8 per Session of 120 days. A Bible School will be regularly attended to every Sabbath day, unless interrupted by other devotional obligations; to which students of both sexes and all ages are invited, without money and without price. The situation is well known to be a healthy one, the water is very superior, and board can be had in respectable families on moderate terms. JAMES BROOME. Black Creek, Wayne County, 10th February, 1832.

NOTICE.

IN obedience to two Deeds of Trust or Assignments to me made, the one dated the 3d day of February, 1830, and the other dated the 26th day of March, following, I shall proceed to sell

At the Court-House in Trenton.

Jones county, on the 29th day of March next, all the LANDS of Richard B. Hatch in said county, viz:—The Plantation formerly owned by Joseph Hatch, deceased, and devised to Richard B. Hatch during his life, by the said Joseph Hatch, adjoining the lands of the late Josiah Howard.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Richard B. Hatch (it being for and during the life of the said Richard B. Hatch,) in the Grimes Land, lying on the south side of Trent River, containing, by estimation, three hundred and forty-six acres, more or less.

Also, all the Lands conveyed to the said Richard B. Hatch, by Lemuel Hatch and Mary his wife, lying on the south side of Trent River, called the James Simmons' place.

Also, the Lands of the said Richard B. Hatch, purchased of John Simmons, deceased, adjoining the lands last above mentioned.

Also, the Lands formerly belonging to Solomon E. Grant, lying on both sides of the Road leading from Newbern to Trenton and Kinston, ten miles from Trenton; containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

And on the 30th day of March next, at the Plantation near Buckner Hatch's Mills, where Joseph Whitty lived last year, will be sold,

15 or 20 likely Negroes,

consisting of both sexes and all classes, belonging to the said Richard B. Hatch.

Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, the STOCK of all kinds, with the Plantation Tools and Farming Utensils on said Plantation.

There will also be sold, on Wednesday the 2d day of April next,

In Waynesborough, Wayne County, the life estate by Richard B. Hatch in a Saw and Gist Mill, with a Mill Site containing two acres of Land.

And on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, at the Plantation of the said Richard B. Hatch, in the county of Wayne, will be sold,

Fifteen or twenty Negroes,

and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and the Farming Utensils on said Plantation.

Also, will be sold, on the 7th day of April next, at the Court-House

In Smithfield, in the county of Johnston,

the life estate of the said Richard B. Hatch in all the Lands descended to him from his wife, in said county of Johnston, containing five hundred acres, more or less.

And on the 7th day of May next, will be sold,

At Onslow Court-House,

all the Lands of the said Richard B. Hatch in the county of Onslow; consisting of about three-fourths of Eden's Island, and a large quantity of Piney Lands, with about twenty thousand boxes, two years old.

The conditions of the sales will be made known on the days of sale.

WILLIAM MONTFORT,

Trustee.

February 15, 1832.

POST-OFFICE,

Newbern, 15th Feb. 1832.

THE Horse Mail between Trenton and Newbern having been discontinued, the Mails for Duplin and Sampson counties will in future be forwarded by the Wilmington Stage on Friday. T. WATSON, P. M.

POST-OFFICE,

Newbern, 15th Feb. 1832.

THE Postmaster General having established a semi-weekly mail between Newbern and Onslow Court-House, via Trent Bridge and Cross Roads, in Jones county, Mails for those Offices will be closed on Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

NOTICE.

AT the February Term, A. D. of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of Waitman Emery deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

February 15, 1832.

NOTICE.

HAVING located myself as a Teacher on Brown's Sound, Onslow county, near the residence of David Ward, Esq., I take this method of soliciting the patronage of those who may wish to place their children or wards under my tuition. Strict attention shall be paid to students in their respective studies.—Terms, \$3 per quarter for Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; \$4 do. for Book-keeping and Surveying. Board, convenient to the School, may be had on low terms, in respectable families. C. C. POWERS.

February 12th, 1832.